



Ena banka, ena UniCredit.

2018

Letno poročilo / Annual Report

Banka za vse, kar
vam je pomembno.



Banka za vse, kar |  **UniCredit Bank**
vam je pomembno.

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Finančni kazalniki

	Banka			Skupina		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Izkaz finančnega položaja (v 1.000 EUR)						
Bilančna vsota	2.655.502	2.705.870	2.571.213	2.708.448	2.759.685	2.642.950
Vloge nebančnega sektorja, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	1.922.621	1.957.535	1.754.696	1.919.950	1.950.780	1.753.418
Vloge pravnih in drugih oseb, ki opravljajo dejavnost	1.231.430	1.367.969	1.173.419	1.228.759	1.361.214	1.172.141
Vloge prebivalstva	691.191	589.566	581.277	691.191	589.566	581.277
Kreditni nebančnemu sektorju, merjeni po odplačni vrednosti	1.924.380	1.807.528	1.745.593	1.966.981	1.850.488	1.801.272
Kreditni pravnim in drugim osebam, ki opravljajo dejavnost	1.156.205	1.081.747	1.023.596	1.184.752	1.113.285	1.070.569
Kreditni prebivalstvu	768.175	725.781	721.997	782.229	737.203	730.703
Kapital	251.458	277.244	245.776	271.537	293.003	263.641
Popravki oziroma prilagoditve vrednosti in rezervacije za kreditne izgube	72.080	68.235	106.801	88.490	87.018	121.385
Obseg zunajbilančnega poslovanja	3.183.700	2.814.095	3.954.899	3.183.700	2.814.095	3.954.899
Izkaz poslovnega izida (v 1.000 EUR)						
Čisti obrestni prihodki	45.193	43.293	41.938	49.686	46.816	45.090
Čisti neobrestni prihodki	30.597	21.142	31.265	30.973	21.886	33.362
Stroški dela, splošni in administrativni stroški	(36.245)	(36.866)	(34.028)	(37.332)	(38.080)	(35.349)
Amortizacija	(5.098)	(5.170)	(5.722)	(5.769)	(5.937)	(6.893)
Oslabitev in rezervacije	(9.560)	24.317	(17.997)	(8.819)	19.127	(15.362)
Poslovni izid pred obdavčitvijo	24.887	46.716	15.456	28.739	43.812	20.848
Davek od dohodka pravnih oseb	(4.273)	(8.375)	(1.592)	(5.371)	(7.577)	(3.056)
Izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (v 1.000 EUR)						
Drugi vseobsegajoči donos pred obdavčitvijo	(11.713)	8.649	6.703	(11.713)	8.649	6.703
Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb od drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	2.229	(1.642)	(1.603)	2.229	(1.642)	(1.603)
Zaposleni						
Število zaposlenih na dan 31. december	564	549	545	575	568	561
Delnice						
Število delničarjev	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nominalna vrednost delnice (v EUR)	4,17	4,17	4,17	4,17	4,17	4,17
Knjigovodska vrednost delnice (v EUR)	51,44	56,72	50,28	55,55	59,94	53,93
Število delnic	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193
Kapital						
Količnik navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala	16,0 %	17,2 %	15,4 %	17,1 %	17,8 %	15,8 %
Količnik temeljnega kapitala	16,0 %	17,2 %	15,4 %	17,1 %	17,8 %	15,8 %
Količnik skupnega kapitala	16,3 %	17,4 %	15,6 %	17,4 %	18,0 %	16,1 %
Kvaliteta sredstev in prevzetih obveznosti						
Nedonosne (bilančne in zunajbilančne) izpostavljenosti / razvrščene bilančne in zunajbilančne izpostavljenosti	2,75 %	3,6 %	5,2 %	3,53 %	4,5 %	6,3 %
Nedonosni krediti in druga finančna sredstva / razvrščeni krediti in druga finančna sredstva	3,82 %	4,9 %	7,9 %	5,03 %	6,1 %	9,5 %
Popravki oz. prilagoditve vrednosti in rezervacije za kreditne izgube / nedonosne izpostavljenosti	66,75 %	55,4 %	61,4 %	63,83 %	50,1 %	56,9 %
Prejeta zavarovanja / nedonosne izpostavljenosti	3,04 %	11,8 %	20,5 %	(5,29 %)	(48,1 %)	(77,9 %)
Profitabilnost						
Obrestna marža	1,7 %	1,7 %	1,6 %	1,9 %	1,8 %	1,7 %
Marža finančnega posredništva	2,9 %	2,5 %	2,8 %	3,1 %	2,6 %	2,9 %
Donos na aktivo po obdavčitvi (ROA)	0,8 %	1,5 %	0,5 %	0,9 %	1,4 %	0,7 %
Donos na kapital pred obdavčitvijo (ROE)	9,7 %	18,4 %	6,2 %	10,5 %	16,1 %	7,9 %
Donos na kapital po obdavčitvi	8,1 %	15,1 %	5,6 %	8,5 %	13,3 %	6,7 %
Stroški poslovanja						
Operativni stroški / povprečna aktiva	1,6 %	1,6 %	1,5 %	1,6 %	1,7 %	1,6 %
Likvidnost						
Količnik likvidnostnega kritja	181,5 %	207,4 %	218,8 %			
Likvidnostni blažilnik	485.074	597.921	563.125			
Neto likvidnostni odlivi	269.175	290.356	270.768			
Prejete javne subvencije (v 1.000 EUR)	389	194	175	389	194	175



Nagovor izvršnega direktorja matične skupine UniCredit

“Osredotočeni smo na trajnostno rast poslovanja, ki temelji na etiki in spoštovanju, z namenom, da UniCredit ostane vseevropska zmagovalka.”

Jean Pierre Mustier
Izvršni direktor

Spoštovani delničarji.

Rad bi se vam zahvalil za vašo dragoceno, stalno podporo. Zaključili smo drugo uspešno leto našega strateškega načrta Transformacija 2019. UniCredit je trdna banka z močnimi kapitalskimi količniki, ki se vseskozi osredotoča na ustvarjanje vrednosti za vse deležnike z inovativnimi poslovnimi ukrepi, digitalno transformacijo, izboljšanim upravljanjem tveganj, transparentnim korporativnim upravljanjem in pomembnimi pobudami za družbeno odgovornost, ki temeljijo na etiki in spoštovanju. Za nas vse to pomeni, da delamo prave stvari.

Bančna industrija se bo še naprej razvijala, v skupini UniCredit pa bomo tudi v prihodnje ohranili zavezanost temu, “kar je pomembno”, torej na spreminjajoče se potrebe naših strank, da bi s tem zaščitili vrednost našega poslovanja in zagotovili trajnost.

Naša strategija je postati »ena banka, ena UniCredit« in ostati enostavna, uspešna, vseevropska komercialna banka, s povsem integriranim poslovanjem s podjetji in investicijskim bančništvom (CIB), ki svoji obsežni in rastoči bazi strank omogoča

dostop do edinstvene zahodno-, srednje- in vzhodnoevropske mreže.

Energija, predanost in trdo delo vseh članov ekipe UniCredit nam omogočajo doseganje oprijemljivih rezultatov. Potrjujemo cilje, ki smo si jih zadali v okviru strateškega načrta Transformacija 2019: ciljni čisti dobiček v višini 4,7 milijarde evrov in donosnost opredmetenega kapitala (RoTE) nad 9 odstotki, pri čemer je temeljna donosnost Skupine (Core RoTE) nad 10 odstotki.

Z ustvarjanjem stabilnih dobičkov bomo ohranili **močan kapitalni položaj** in zagotovili ustrezen blažilnik maksimalnega zneska za razdelitev (MDA). Naš količnik kapitalne ustreznosti (CET1) je polno obremenjen in skladen z vsemi regulatornimi zahtevami. Skupina UniCredit se je dobro odrezala na stresnih testih EBA, saj so rezultati pokazali enega najvišjih CET1 količnikov v primerjavi s podobnimi bankami iz evroobmočja.

Kar zadeva **kakovost sredstev**, smo odločno nadaljevali z zmanjševanjem tveganja naše bilance in zaključili zaključno fazo projekta FINO. Naša disciplinirana strategija obvladovanja tveganj zagotavlja boljšo kakovost sredstev in prihodnjega odobranja posojil v celotni Skupini. Zmanjševanje poslovno nepotrebne premoženja poteka s pospešeno hitrostjo, zato bomo zadani cilj dosegli že leta 2021, torej 4 leta prej, kot je bilo predvideno.

Pri **preoblikovanju našega modela poslovanja** in optimizaciji stroškov se opiramo na digitalizacijo. Še naprej bomo izboljševali uporabniško izkušnjo s poenostavljenimi procesi, ki zagotavljajo večjo učinkovitost in uspešnost.

Še naprej **povečujemo vrednost komercialnega bančništva** s poudarkom na dinamični osredotočenosti na stranke, pri čemer ostajamo zvesti večkanalni strategiji z najboljšimi produkti in storitvami v svojem razredu. Naša divizija Poslovanje s podjetji in investicijsko bančništvo (CIB) je povsem integrirana v komercialno bančništvo Skupine in usmerjena v podporo realnemu gospodarstvu.

Za zaključek bi rad izrazil toplo dobrodošlico našemu novemu predsedniku uprave Fabriziou Saccomanniju.

Njegove dragocene izkušnje v mednarodnem monetarnem in finančnem delovanju, zlasti na področju nadzora in poznavanja regulativnega okolja, prinašajo veliko vrednost naši Skupini.

Skupaj smo se že začeli aktivno pripravljati na naslednji strateški cikel. Osredotočili se bomo na razvoj poslovnih dejavnosti in na nadaljnjo optimizacijo procesov, obenem pa bomo vsem sodelavcem zagotavljali najboljše delovno okolje in izkušnje, s ciljem, da bi še naprej privabljali prave ljudi. Začenjamo s še bolj energično vodstveno ekipo in spremenjeno vodstveno strukturo, ki bo našo novo strategijo tudi uresničila.

Še naprej si bomo s trdnim delom prizadevali za to, da skupina UniCredit ostane prava vseevropska zmagovalka.

S spoštovanjem,

Jean Pierre Mustier

Izvršni direktor
UniCredit S.p.A.





Nagovor predsednika uprave Banke

“Leto 2018 si bomo zapomnili kot uspešno leto z vidika rasti in donosnosti ter kot leto, ki ga je zaznamovala naša osredotočenost na uporabniško izkušnjo, digitalizacijo in zadovoljstvo strank.”

Stefan Vavti

Predsednik uprave

Spoštovane dame in gospodje,
cenjeni poslovni partnerji.

Leto 2018 je zaznamovala močna ekonomska aktivnost slovenskega gospodarstva, ki je na letni ravni še naprej beležilo 4,3-odstotno rast, k temu pa so prispevale vse komponente BDP. Pozitivno makroekonomsko okolje se bo z rahlo ohladitvijo nadaljevalo tudi v letu 2019, na pričakovano 3-odstotno gospodarsko rast pa bosta vplivala predvsem notranje povpraševanje in izvoz, ki bo glede na leto poprej nekoliko manjši.

Na letni ravni smo še naprej beležili rahlo povečano povpraševanje po podjetniških storitvah, zlasti

posojilih. Gre za nadaljevanje trenda iz leta 2017, ko se je zaključilo dolgo obdobje krčenja. Ekspanzija iz preteklih let se je nadaljevala tudi v segmentu poslovanja s prebivalstvom. Dogajanje na trgu so podpirale še vedno zgodovinsko nizke nominalne obrestne mere in nadaljnje izboljševanje gospodarske klime.

Za UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in njeno povezano družbo UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. je bilo leto 2018 uspešno tako v smislu finančnih kazalnikov uspešnosti kot tudi v smislu poslovnega razvoja.

Konsolidirani poslovni izid v letu 2018 se je po rekordnem letu 2017 sicer zmanjšal, a je še vedno dosegel drugo najvišjo vrednost v zadnjih desetih letih. Dobiček pred obdavčitvijo znaša 28,7 milijona evrov. Donos na kapital je znašal 10,5 %. Izid je rezultat naših prizadevanj za razvoj poslovanja in pomembnih enkratnih dogodkov, kot je prestrukturiranje dolgov in refinanciranje slabih terjatev v preteklosti.

Konec leta 2018 je količnik kapitalske ustreznosti (CET1) znašal 17,36 %, kljub izplačilu dividend delničarjem v skupnem znesku 36,3 milijona evrov. Visok količnik kapitalske ustreznosti je dobra osnova za nadaljnjo organsko rast v letu 2019 in naprej, trgu in kupcem pa predstavlja pozitiven signal.

Nadaljevali smo s preudarnim pristopom k upravljanju stroškov, čeprav Banka selektivno vloga v sodelovanju s poslovnimi partnerji za razvoj srednjeročnih partnerstev (B2C raven). Uspešno smo poslovali tudi v UniCredit Leasing d.o.o., kjer smo v letu 2018 dosegli povečanje tržnega deleža.

Naše delovanje v veliki meri zaznamuje osredotočenost na poslovanje s strankami. Kljub vztrajnim negativnim referenčnim obrestnim meram v EUR smo uspeli povečati čisti obrestni prihodek nad stopnjami rasti trga. V Banki se še naprej osredotočamo na digitalno preobrazbo, ki smo jo začeli pred leti. Hkrati bomo nadaljevali z vlaganjem in nadgradnjo kakovosti naših storitev, ki jih opredeljujemo kot dolgoročno gonilo zadovoljstva kupcev. Uporabniška izkušnja in zadovoljstvo naših strank sta postala del našega DNK zapisa. Ocenjujemo namreč, da je to ključni dejavnik uspeha, ki bo tudi v prihodnosti omogočal našo organsko rast.

Še naprej krepimo prizadevanja, s katerimi strankam omogočamo večkanalni digitalni in konvencionalni pristop, saj verjamemo, da je ravno odnos s stranko eden od razločevalnih dejavnikov, kar potrjujejo tudi ankete neodvisnih raziskovalnih agencij. Stranke v stiku z nami cenijo prijaznost, strokovnost in izpolnitev obljub, kar nas postavlja na vodilno mesto med konkurenco in potrjuje naša prizadevanja pri ohranjanju prednosti na trgu.

V preteklem letu smo ponovno prejeli številne

nagrade kot del matične skupine UniCredit ter bili že peto leto zapored izbrani za najboljšega ponudnika storitev za vrednostne papirje v Sloveniji po izboru revije Global Finance.

Zavedamo se odgovornosti do družbe in okolja, v katerem delujemo. Tudi v letu 2018 smo tako zagotovili sponzorsko podporo izbranim kulturnim, poslovnim in izobraževalnim dogodkom, s čimer želimo spodbujati povezanost in občutek družbene pripadnosti.

Prizadevamo si predvsem za podporo in pomoč otrokom in mladostnikom z manj priložnostmi v obliki donacij in z zbiranjem izdelkov za otroke iz ogroženih okolij. Tako smo že 13. leto zapored z novoletno donacijo podprli humanitarne in družbeno koristne projekte, za katere so preko spleta glasovale naše stranke. Poleg projekta Botrstvo, ki deluje pod okriljem Zveze prijateljev mladine Ljubljana Moste Polje, so našo novoletno donacijo prejeli tudi v Društvu Rdeči noski in Zavodu Hospic Ljubljana. Poseben posluh za dobrodelnost skozi vsa leta izkazujejo tudi naši zaposleni, ki so se v preteklem letu odpovedali tudi novoletnemu obdarovanju in sredstva namenili ogroženi družini pod okriljem projekta Botrstvo.

Vseh teh uspehov pa ne bi bilo brez vas, naših cenjenih strank. Iskreno se zahvaljujemo tudi našim cenjenim zaposlenim in našemu delničarju za njihovo zaupanje in prispevke.

V imenu uprave,

Stefan Vavti
predsednik uprave
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.



Etičnost in spoštovanje: Naredi, kar je prav!

Uprava in višje vodstvo matične skupine UniCredit menita, da je način doseganja rezultatov enako pomemben kot rezultati sami. Zato morajo naslednja Načela Skupine¹ voditi vse odločitve in vedenja zaposlenih, ne glede na njihov stalež, stopnjo odgovornosti ali regijo: **“Etičnost in spoštovanje: Naredi, kar je prav!”**

Načela matične skupine Skupine so oblikovana z namenom, da vsem zaposlenim v matični skupini UniCredit pomagajo pri sprejemanju odločitev in pri odnosu do vseh deležnikov pri vsakodnevnih aktivnostih.

Še posebej ta Načela zahtevajo:

- skladnost z najvišjimi etičnimi standardi – ne zgolj z bančnimi uredbami in zakonskimi zahtevami, temveč v vseh odnosih s strankami, sodelavci, okoljem, delničarji in ostalimi deležniki;
- spodbujanje spoštljivega, skladnega in produktivnega delovnega okolja;

da bi kar najbolj zaščitili Banko in njen ugled ter postali zaželen delodajalec in poslovni partner.

Načela Skupine poudarjajo vrsto ključnih usmeritev, ki dodatno pojasnjujejo pričakovanja glede načina dela kot **Ena ekipa, ena UniCredit** in podpirajo zaposlene pri izvajanju *petih temeljnih načel matične skupine* UniCredit. Smisel vsakega od teh načel je izjemno pomemben in bo predstavljal osnovo za podrobnejše politike, ki jih bomo posodobili ali na novo razvili v prihodnjih mesecih.

Načela Skupine za vsakodnevne aktivnosti

- **Etičnost kot vodilno načelo poštenosti in spoštovanja vseh deležnikov z namenom doseganja trajnostnih rezultatov.**

Od zaposlenih v matični skupini UniCredit se, ne glede na stalež, stopnjo odgovornosti ali regijo, pričakuje, da pri svojih vsakodnevnih aktivnostih počnejo, kar je prav, ter so poštene do vseh deležnikov, da pridobijo in obdržijo njihovo zaupanje.

- **“Etičnost in spoštovanje” je vodilno načelo, ki se nanaša na vse politike matične skupine.**

Načelo “Etičnost in spoštovanje” temelji na dolgoročnem pogledu na poslovne aktivnosti matične skupine Skupine in odnose z deležniki ter upošteva notranje in zunanje delovno okolje. Poslovne politike zahtevajo skrbno in odgovorno zagotavljanje prodajnega pristopa: samo uravnotežen, pošten in spoštljiv odnos do strank omogoča doseganje trajnostnega poslovnega uspeha in dolgoročnih ciljev. Če cilji in poslovni rezultati ne bodo izpolnjeni v skladu z Načeli matične skupine Skupine, povezanimi politikami in zahtevami, ki iz njih izhajajo, jih ne moremo upoštevati kot dosežene.

- **“Etičnost in spoštovanje” je vodilno načelo za odnose med vsemi zaposlenimi v matični skupini.**

Od zaposlenih v matični skupini UniCredit se pričakuje, da z vsakodnevnimi aktivnostmi prispevajo k ustvarjanju in ohranitvi čim bolj spoštljivega in harmoničnega delovnega okolja ter se dosledno izogibajo zastrašujočemu, sovražnemu, ponižujočemu ali žaljivemu vedenju in govoru. Matična skupina UniCredit mora prispevati k zagotavljanju spoštovanja pravic, vrednot in dostojanstva ljudi in okolja. Vse oblike nadlegovanja, ustrahovanja in spolnega nadlegovanja so nesprejemljive.

- **“Etičnost in spoštovanje” je vodilno načelo za spodbujanje raznolikosti in vzdrževanje ravnovesja med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem, ki sta dragoceni dobrini.**

Od zaposlenih v matični skupini UniCredit se pričakuje spoštovanje in aktivno podpiranje raznolikosti (npr. na podlagi starosti, rase, narodnosti, političnega prepričanja, vere, spola, spolne usmerjenosti) ter vzpostavljanje okolja, v katerem so spoštovanje, pozornost na potrebe sodelavcev, zdravje, ravnovesje med poklicnim in zasebnim življenjem ter dobro počutje bistveni za doseganje trajnostnih rezultatov.

- **“Etičnost in spoštovanje” je vodilno načelo, ki podpira krepitev kulture odprtega komuniciranja in zaščite pred maščevanjem.**

Matična skupina UniCredit se odločno zavzema za spodbujanje okolja, v katerem se zaposleni in tretje osebe dobro počutijo v odprtem in poštenem komuniciranju. Spodbuja sodelavce in tretje osebe, da izrazijo svoje mnenje in sprožijo takojšnje dobronamerne pomisleke brez strahu pred povračilnimi ukrepi v zvezi s kakršno koli situacijo, ki lahko vključuje neetično ali nezakonito ravnanje ali neprimerne odnose z drugimi.

¹ Ki nadomeščajo dosedanje vrednote.

Predstavitev UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Sedež:	Šmartinska 140 SI-1000 Ljubljana Slovenija
Telefon:	+ 386 1 5876 600
Brezplačna telefonska številka:	080 88 00
Faks:	+ 386 1 5876 684
Spletna stran:	www.unicreditbank.si
Elektronska pošta:	info@unicreditgroup.si
Osnovna dejavnost:	drugo denarno posredništvo
Šifra dejavnosti:	K/64.190
Leto ustanovitve:	1991
Predsednik nadzornega sveta:	Marco Lotteri
Registrirana:	pri Okrožnem sodišču v Ljubljani št. reg. vl. 1/10521/00
Osnovni kapital:	20.383.764,81 EUR
Matična številka:	5446546000
Identifikacijska številka:	SI59622806
Transakcijski račun odprt pri UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.:	SI56 2900 0190 0030 037
Swift:	BACXSI22

Opomba:

V nadaljevanju letnega poročila pomeni poimenovanje

Skupina = UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. kot matična družba in UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. kot odvisna družba

Matična skupina UniCredit = mednarodna skupina UniCredit

Predstavitev UniCredit Leasing, leasing, d.o.o.

Sedež: Šmartinska 140
SI-1000 Ljubljana
Slovenija

Telefon: + 386 1 6010 000
Faks: + 386 1 5206 035

Spletna stran: www.unicreditleasing.si
Elektronska pošta: office@unicreditleasing.si

Osnovna dejavnost: dejavnost finančnega zakupa
Šifra dejavnosti: K/64.910
Leto ustanovitve: 2001

Direktor: Igor Živanović
Registrirana: pri Okrožnem sodišču v Ljubljani
št. reg. vl. 061/13475200

Osnovni kapital: 25.039.658,00 EUR
Matična številka: 1628852000

Identifikacijska številka: SI23445033

Transakcijski račun odprt pri
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.: SI56 2900 0005 5064 332
Swift: BACXSI22

Organi upravljanja UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Uprava

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Stefan Vavti	Predsednik	17. julij 2012	n.a.
Damijan Dolinar	Član	5. julij 2011	n.a.
Alessandro Pontoglio	Član	14. marec 2017	n.a.
Lea Bránecká	Članica	5. junij 2018	n.a.
Ivanka Prezhdarova Stoyanova	Članica	17. avgust 2018	n.a.
Sergio Marino	Član	17. februar 2016	31. oktober 2018

Nadzorni svet

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Marco Lotteri	Predsednik	3. maj 2017	n.a.
Helmut Franz Haller	Namestnik predsednika	4. april 2017	n.a.
Franco Andreetta	Član	9. februar 2009	n.a.
Laura Kristina Orlič	Članica	4. april 2017	n.a.
Pasquale Giamboi	Član	20. februar 2018	n.a.

Revizijska komisija

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Marco Lotteri	Predsednik	18. oktober 2017	20. februar 2018
Pasquale Giamboi	Predsednik	21. februar 2018	n.a.
Franco Andreetta	Član	3. maj 2010	n.a.
Helmut Franz Haller	Član	3. maj 2017	n.a.

Komisija za tveganja

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Marco Lotteri	Predsednik	28. julij 2016	n.a.
Helmut Franz Haller	Član	3. maj 2017	n.a.
Pasquale Giamboi	Član	21. februar 2018	n.a.

Komisija za imenovanja

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Helmut Franz Haller	Predsednik	3. maj 2017	n.a.
Marco Lotteri	Član	28. julij 2016	n.a.
Laura Kristina Orlič	Članica	3. maj 2017	n.a.

Komisija za prejemke

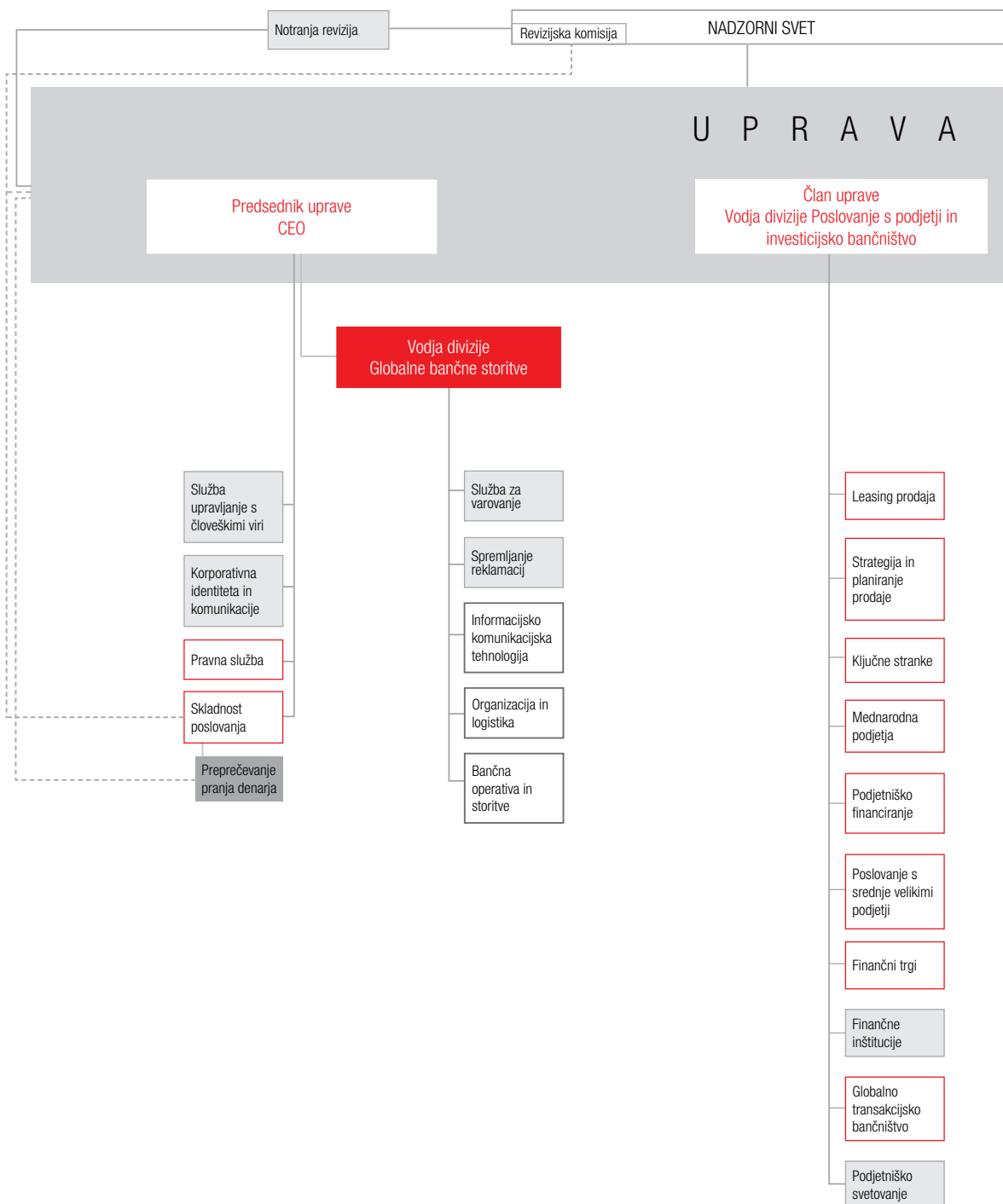
Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Laura Kristina Orlič	Predsednica	3. maj 2017	n.a.
Marco Lotteri	Član	28. julij 2016	n.a.
Franco Andreetta	Član	3. maj 2017	n.a.

Organi upravljanja UniCredit Leasing, leasing, d.o.o.

Posloводство

Član	Funkcija	Datum nastopa	Datum prenehanja funkcije
Igor Živanović	Direktor	1. januar 2016	n.a.

Organizacijska shema Banke



BANK E

Član uprave
Vodja divizije Poslovanje s prebivalstvom
in malimi podjetji

Član uprave
Vodja divizije Finance
CFO

Član uprave
Vodja divizije Upravljanje s tveganji

Prodajna mreža

Digitalna
prodaja in
partnerstva

Upravljanje
uporabniške
izkušnje

Usmeritve in
produkti

Privatno
bančništvo

Računovodstvo

Planiranje,
kontroling in
regulativno
poročanje

Upravljanje
bilance banke

Interna
validacija

Strateško
upravljanje s
tveganji, politike
in procesi

Presoja in
prevzemanje
kreditnih
tveganj

Posebni primeri

Tržna in
operativna
tveganja

Portfeljsko
upravljanje
kreditnega
tveganja

Legenda:

Divizija

Oddelek

Enota




Skupina

Tehnična struktura

----- Funkcijska linija
poročanja

Poslovna mreža



-  Sedež
-  Poslovna enota in svetovalec za podjetja
-  Poslovna enota

Sedež	Šmartinska 140	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	Tel.: 01 5876 600
PE Ljubljana BTC	Šmartinska 140	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	Tel.: 01 5876 600
Agencija Ljubljana Bežigrad	Dunajska cesta 47	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	Tel.: 01 2528 430
PE Ljubljana Celovška	Celovška 150	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	Tel.: 01 5000 546
PE Ljubljana Rudnik	Jurčkova cesta 231	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	Tel.: 01 2836 000
PE Ljubljana Tržaška	Tržaška 19	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	Tel.: 01 2410 364
PE Ljubljana Wolfova	Wolfova 1	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	Tel.: 01 5876 472
PE Celje	Prešernova 8	SI - 3000 Celje	Tel.: 03 4252 479
PE Kamnik	Ljubljanska cesta 4b	SI - 1241 Kamnik	Tel.: 01 8396 500
PE Koper	Pristaniška 12	SI - 6000 Koper	Tel.: 05 6101 010
PE Kranj	Na skali 1	SI - 4000 Kranj	Tel.: 04 2018 180
PE Krško	Ulica 11. novembra 53	SI - 8273 Leskovec pri Krškem	Tel.: 07 6006 070

Agencija Lucija	Obala 112	SI - 6320 Portorož	Tel.: 05 6006 080
PE Maribor	Ulica škofa Maksimilijana Držečnika 6	SI - 2000 Maribor	Tel.: 02 2285 320
Agencija Maribor Magdalena	Žolgarjeva ulica 19	SI - 2000 Maribor	Tel.: 02 6005 650
PE Murska Sobota	Trg zmage 5	SI - 9000 Murska Sobota	Tel.: 02 5341 440
PE Nova Gorica	Tolminskih puntarjev 2b	SI - 5000 Nova Gorica	Tel.: 05 3383 140
PE Novo mesto	Glavni trg 20	SI - 8000 Novo mesto	Tel.: 07 3737 400
PE Ptuj	Ulica heroja Lacka 1	SI - 2250 Ptuj	Tel.: 02 7980 340
PE Radovljica	Gorenjska cesta 24	SI - 4240 Radovljica	Tel.: 04 5971 630
Agencija Sežana	Partizanska 37a	SI - 6210 Sežana	Tel.: 05 7314 589
Agencija Šenčur	Poslovna cona A 2	SI - 4208 Šenčur pri Kranju	Tel.: 04 6002 160
Agencija Šentjur	Cesta Leona Dobrotinška 3	SI - 3230 Šentjur pri Celju	Tel.: 03 6005 680
PE Trbovlje	Ulica 1. junija 2	SI - 1420 Trbovlje	Tel.: 03 5612 565
PE Velenje	Šaleška 20a	SI - 3320 Velenje	Tel.: 03 8987 300

Dogodki, ki so zaznamovali leto 2018

JANUAR

Konferenca Euromoney na Dunaju

Matična skupina UniCredit je bila eden glavnih sponzorjev že 23. konference Euromoney, ki združuje finančno elito regije SVE. Na povabilo UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. so se dogodka udeležili tudi izbrani predstavniki poslovne javnosti in medijev iz Slovenije.

Agilno vodenje projektov

Agilna metodologija dela, katere glavna prednost je bistveno krajši čas priprave produktov za uporabo, spreminja tradicionalno poslovanje. V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. smo z mislijo na stranke ustanovili stalno delovno skupino, ki bo pri svojem delu osredotočena na digitalizacijo storitev s področja poslovanja s prebivalstvom.

FEBRUAR

Italijansko-slovenski forum

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je sodelovala na šestem poslovnem srečanju, ki se ga vsako leto udeleži prek 120 poslovnežev in ostalih predstavnikov gospodarstva, znanosti, raziskav in razvoja ter drugih področij sodelovanja med obema državama. Tema tokratnega srečanja je bil vpliv znanosti in inovacij na gospodarsko rast in blaginjo.

Neorealizem, nova podoba v Italiji 1932-1960

Banka je z donacijo podprla fotografsko razstavo, ki jo je gostila Narodna galerija v Ljubljani. Italijanski fotografi so v objektiv ujeli obdobje, ki ga je zaznamoval razpon med neizmerno revščino v začetnih letih po vojni in postopno ekonomsko rastjo italijanske družbe.

APRIL

Tradicionalni Finančni zajtrk

Vidni predstavniki uspešnih slovenskih podjetij so razpravljali o tem, kako z uravnoteženimi gospodarskimi, družbenimi ter okoljevarstvenimi aktivnostmi podpreti razvoj gospodarstva, da bi vzpostavili pogoje in ustvarili priložnosti za gospodarski razcvet in boljši življenjski standard za nas in za prihodnje generacije.

Brezplačna predstavitev rešitve financiranja obratnega kapitala

Kot odgovor na vprašanje, kako v hitro rastočem gospodarskem okolju ter ob praksi dolgih plačilnih rokov zadostiti potrebi po obratnem kapitalu, smo v UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. razvili aplikacijo e-odkup terjatev. Za zainteresirana podjetja smo organizirali brezplačen izobraževalni dogodek, kjer so udeleženci iz prve roke slišali izkušnje naših strank, ki se aplikacije za e-odkup terjatev že poslužujejo.

Selitev PE Ptuj

Poslovalnica Ptuj se je ob 15. obletnici delovanja preselila v nove, svetlejšje in večje poslovne prostore v središču Ptuja.

MAJ

Najboljša banka za skrbniške storitve v Sloveniji

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je že peto leto zapored prejela priznanje finančne revije Global Finance za najboljšega ponudnika skrbniških storitev v Sloveniji. Matična skupina UniCredit pa je že deseto leto zapored prejela priznanje za svoje poslovanje na področju regije SVE.

JUNIJ

Zaključek sponzorstva UEFA Champions League

Po desetih sezonah se je izteklo sponzorstvo matične skupine UniCredit za najbolj popularna mednarodna nogometna tekmovanja na klubski ravni, UEFA Champions League.

AVGUST

Zbirali šolske potrebščine za otroke iz socialno šibkih okolij

Zaposleni v UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. smo pred začetkom novega šolskega leta tradicionalno zbirali šolske potrebščine za otroke iz socialno ogroženih družin pod okriljem Zveze prijateljev mladine Ljubljana Moste-Polje.

Gostovanje Filharmoničnega orkestra milanske Scale

Pod okriljem 66. Ljubljana Festivala je slovensko prestolnico obiskal Filharmonični orkester milanske Scale, katerega ponosni sponzor je matična skupina UniCredit.

SEPTEMBER

Managerski kongres

K razvoju slovenskega managementa in konkurenčnosti gospodarstva je Banka prispevala s sponzorstvom Managerskega kongresa v organizaciji Združenja Manager. Dogodka v Portorožu se je udeležilo več kot 350 managerk in managerjev, ki so dokazali, da povezovanje vodi dlje.

Izvozniki.si – projekt za promocijo slovenskega izvoza in izvoznikov

Za Slovenijo je izvoz izrednega pomena in v UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. smo že 5. leto zapored eden izmed podpornikov projekta Izvozniki.si, ki ga izvaja časnik Finance.

Odprli LinkedIn profil

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je na LinkedIn-u - poslovno usmerjenem spletnem družbenem omrežju odprla svoj profil z namenom deljenja zgodb o uspehu, lansiranja digitalnih produktov, mreženja, objavljanja finančnih rezultatov in še več.

NOVEMBER

Finančni dnevi UniCredit Bank

Jesen je tradicionalno čas za izobraževalno-družabni dogodek Finančni dnevi UniCredit Bank. Udeleženci tokratnega dogodka so prisluhnili predstavnikom uspešnih podjetij, ki so med drugim spregovorili o tem, kako se prilagajajo spremembam na trgu, kakšne spremembe uvajajo v lastno delovanje ter kako učinkovito širijo transformacijsko kulturo med zaposlenimi.

DECEMBER

Managerski koncert

UniCredit Banka Slovenija je tudi v letu 2018 podprla managerski koncert, osrednjo donatorsko prireditev za nadarjene glasbenike, ki se ga že 26 let udeležujejo managerji najpomembnejših slovenskih podjetij, politiki in številni veleposlaniki. Pod taktirko dirigenta Georga Pehlivaniana so praznično vzdušje ustvarili Simfonični orkester RTV Slovenija ter solisti, trobentač Leon Pokeržnik, violinist Nikola Pajanović ter pianista Urban Stanič in Natalia Sokolovskaya.

Novoletna donacija

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je ob zaključku leta z novoletno donacijo razveselila program Botrstvo, društvo Rdeči noski ter Zavod Hospic Ljubljana in jim tako polepšala praznični čas in olajšala delovanje v letu 2019.

Izjava o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja

Za doseganje visoke stopnje transparentnosti upravljanja ter na podlagi izjeme iz 2. točke petega odstavka 70. člena Zakona o gospodarskih družbah UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. kot del poslovnega dela letnega poročila podaja naslednjo

IZJAVO O UREDITVI NOTRANJEGA UPRAVLJANJA

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. uresničuje ureditev notranjega upravljanja, vključno s korporativnim upravljanjem, skladno z zakonodajo, ki velja 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 bančništvu¹.

Z namenom krepitev ureditve notranjega upravljanja pri svojem poslovanju zlasti upoštevamo:

1. določbe veljavnega Zakona o bančništvu, ki opredeljujejo ureditev notranjega upravljanja, 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 hranilnice² 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 smernic³.

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).

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. 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.

Pojasnila 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

Notranje kontrole zagotavljajo ustrezno obvladovanje tveganj, računovodstva, notranje in zunanje finančno-računovodsko poročanje ter zakonito in poslovno-etično neoporečno delovanje banke. Notranje kontrole so vzpostavljene v procesih in organizacijskih enotah na vseh organizacijskih ravneh poslovanja Banke in Skupine.

Banka spoštuje določbe Zakona o gospodarskih družbah in Zakona o bančništvu, ki med drugim določa, 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 poslovni cilji, strategije in politike Banke 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.

Skladnost sistema notranjih kontrol in upravljanja s tveganji z bančnimi pravili v Banki vsako leto presoja zunanja revizija, ki revidira letno poročilo 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 dvotirnimi 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.

¹ Zakon o bančništvu (Uradni list RS, št. 25/15, 44/16 – ZRPPB, 77/16 – ZCKR in 41/17)

² Sklep o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja, upravljalnem organu in procesu ocenjevanja ustreznega notranjega kapitala za banke in hranilnice (Uradni list RS, št. 73/15, 49/16, 68/17, 33/18 in 81/18);

³ <https://www.bsi.si/en/financial-stability/regulation/seznam-predpisov/ureditev-notranjega-upravljanja>

Tveganja na področju računovodskega poročanja se obvladujejo z ustreznim sistemom pooblastil, razmejitvijo 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 se izvajajo na treh nivojih. Prvonivojske kontrole potekajo v prodajnih in/ali zalednih službah, kjer knjižbe nastajajo. Pravilnost knjižb se zagotavlja vsakodnevno s principom štirih oči, ki je integriran v procese. Drugonivojske kontrole se izvajajo v enoti Računovodstvo. Preko kontrolnih mehanizmov se dnevno usklajujejo glavna knjiga in pomožne knjige ter tudi sama računovodska pravilnost knjižb. Na mesečnem nivoju se spremlja 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.

Postopki računovodskega poročanja so popisani v Saving Law procesih, katerih namen je ravno zagotavljanje pravilnosti poročanja. Saving Law procesi popisujejo procese, opredeljujejo kontrole in njihovo pogostnost za vsak posamezen proces ter določajo način testiranja kontrol. Izvajanje kontrol je polletno, zahtevano je dokazovanje izvajanja kontrol.

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

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

Osnovni kapital Banke znaša 20.383.764,81 EUR 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 njenemu 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., 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.

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

Skupščina Banke odloča o imenovanju in zamenjavi članov nadzornega sveta (navadna večina oziroma v primeru odpoklica 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.

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 članov nadzornega sveta,
- podelitvi razrešnice članom uprave in nadzornega sveta,
- spremembah statuta,
- ukrepah za povečanje in zmanjšanje kapitala,
- prenehanju Banke in statusnem preoblikovanju,
- imenovanju revizorja,
- planu razvoja in temeljnih 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 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), ter na spletni strani Banke. Uprava je dolžna ob sklicu objaviti dnevni red zasedanja skupščine. Predlogi sklepov 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

Izjava o ureditvi notranjega upravljanja

upravljanju banke, do dela dobička in do ustreznega dela preostalega premoženja po prenehanju banke.

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

Ljubljana, 1. marec 2019



Marco Lotteri
Predsednik nadzornega sveta



Stefan Vavti
Predsednik uprave



Lea Branecka
Članica uprave



Damijan Dolinar
Član uprave



Alessandro Pontoglio
Član uprave



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Članica uprave

Gospodarsko okolje v letu 2018

V letu 2018 je slovensko gospodarstvo še naprej beležilo močno rast, stopnja rasti pa je bila vendarle nekoliko nižja kot v letu 2017. Rast BDP je po ocenah znašala 4,3 % v primerjavi s 4,9 % v letu 2017. K rasti so največ prispevali trije dejavniki: močna rast bruto naložb v osnovna sredstva, relativno trdna rast zasebne potrošnje in neto izvoz.

Pričakovati je, da se bo rast BDP v letu 2019 upočasnila na 3,0 %, predvsem zaradi pričakovane upočasnitve rasti globalne trgovine in gospodarske rasti pri glavnih trgovinskih partnerjih, kar bo najverjetneje vplivalo na slovenski izvoz. Rast zasebne potrošnje bo verjetno ostala stabilna, saj se bo še naprej izboljševalo stanje na trgu dela, predvsem z višanjem stopnje zaposlenosti, nižanjem stopnje brezposelnosti in stalno rastjo plač. Stopnja rasti naložb, ki je v letu 2018 znašala 10 %, se bo verjetno upočasnila na še vedno solidno stopnjo 7,5 %, pri čemer bo podprta s povečanim črpanjem sredstev iz EU skladov in naložbami v gradbeništvo. V letu 2020 bo pričakovana upočasnitev rasti glavnih trgovinskih partnerjev predvidoma potisnila rast BDP pod potencialno na okoli 2 %, predvsem zaradi nižje stopnje izvoza in naložb, medtem ko bo zasebna potrošnja verjetno odpornejša.

Fiskalna slika se je v letu 2018 še naprej izboljševala zaradi ugodnih cikličnih razmer in zmanjšanja odhodkov od obresti. Fiskalni saldo je po uravnoteženem proračunu leta 2017 ocenjen na 0,5 % BDP, javni dolg kot odstotek BDP pa naj bi se leta 2018 še dodatno znižal na 70,2 %. Stanje se bo najverjetneje izboljšalo, pri čemer se bo delež javnega dolga predvidoma še naprej zniževal. Največje tveganje za kratkoročne fiskalne obete predstavljajo potencialni pritiski na rast izdatkov in nižji prihodki glede na pričakovano počasnejšo gospodarsko rast.

Decembra 2018 se je inflacija na letni ravni upočasnila na 1,4 %, kar je predvsem posledica nižjega prispevka iz cen goriva. Pričakovati je, da bo inflacijski pritisk ostal nizek, inflacija pa bo verjetno ostala pod 2 %.

Stanje v bančnem sektorju se je v letu 2018 še naprej izboljševalo. Dobiček pred obdavčitvijo za bančni sektor je po ocenah centralne banke znašal 502 milijona EUR v prvih enajstih mesecih leta 2018, kar je za 18 % več kot v preteklem letu. Delež nedonosnih izpostavljenosti (NPE) se je še naprej zmanjševal in novembra dosegel 4,2 %. Za nefinančne družbe delež NPE ostaja na visoki ravni (8-9 %). Posojila gospodinjstvom so večino leta ostajala na ravni okoli 7 % na letni ravni, medtem ko se je posojanje nefinančnim družbam umirilo (okoli 2,5 %-3 % na medletni ravni v letu 2018). Okolje nizkih obrestnih mer ostaja še naprej izziv za donosnost bančnega sektorja. Leto 2018 je prineslo velik napredek pri privatizaciji večjih državnih bank. Upravlavec državnega premoženja je prodal 59,1 % Nove Ljubljanske Banke, največje banke v Sloveniji. V letu 2019 je v skladu z zahtevo Evropski komisiji načrtovana prodaja nadaljnjih 16 %.

Poudarki

UniCredit je enostavna, uspešna, vseevropska komercialna banka, s povsem integriranim poslovanjem s podjetji in investicijskim bančništvom (CIB), ki svoji obsežni bazi 26 milijonov strank omogoča dostop do edinstvene poslovne mreže v zahodni, srednji in vzhodni Evropi.

UniCredit ponuja tako lokalno kot mednarodno strokovno znanje in svojim strankam zagotavlja edinstven dostop do vodilnih bank na svojih 14 ključnih trgih ter v 18 državah drugod po svetu. Evropska bančna mreža matične skupine UniCredit pokriva Italijo, Nemčijo, Avstrijo, Bosno in Hercegovino, Bolgarijo, Hrvaško, Češko, Madžarsko, Romunijo, Rusijo, Srbijo, Slovaško, Slovenijo in Turčijo.

Finančni poudarki¹

Prihodek iz poslovanja

19.723 mio EUR

Čisti dobiček (izguba)

3.892 mio EUR

Kapital

55.841 mio EUR

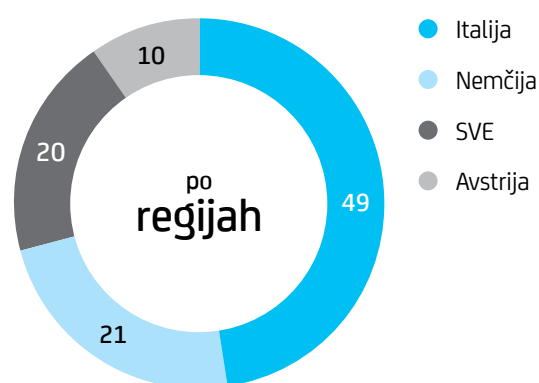
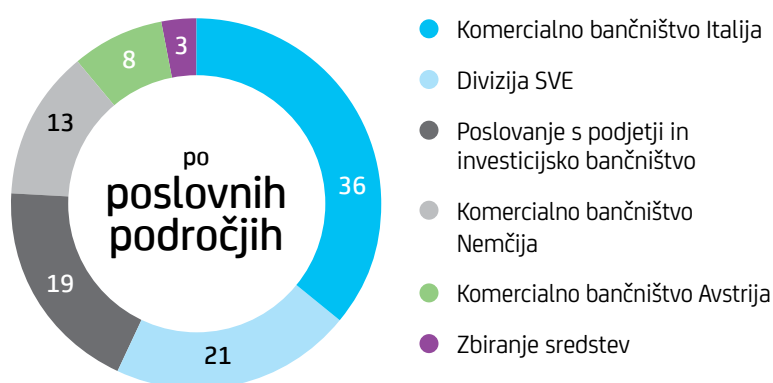
Skupna sredstva

831.469 mio EUR

Količnik temeljnega kapitala Tier 1*

12,07 %

Prihodki¹ (%)



1. Podatki na dan 31. december 2018

* Polno obremenjen količnik CET1.

Vseevropska zmagovalka

Evropske banke morajo ostati tudi v prihodnje osredotočene na svoje stranke in podpirati evropska podjetja, ki si prizadevajo za mednarodno rast. Pri zagotavljanju učinkovitih produktov po najugodnejši ceni sta pomembna tako doseg kot obseg poslovanja.

UniCredit je uspešna vseevropska bančna skupina. Svojim 26 milijonom strank na 14 ključnih trgih zagotavljamo najboljše produkte in storitve in se odzivamo na njihove konkretne potrebe. Naš geografsko raznolik doseg zagotavlja visoko stopnjo varnosti vsem našim delničarjem, strankam in sodelavcem. Naš strateški pristop "Ena banka, ena UniCredit" združuje centralno vodenje z lokalno implementacijo in poskrbi za to, da naša Skupina ohranja status vseevropske zmagovalke.



Dosežki v letu 2018



Ustanova Top Employers Institute (Naj delodajalci): Nagrada Top Employer Europe (Naj delodajalec v Evropi) 2018

Nagrado smo prejeli po zaslugi lokalnih certifikatov, dodeljenih v Bolgariji, na Hrvaškem, v Nemčiji, Italiji in Rusiji



- The Banker: Banka leta v Italiji 2018
- The Banker: Banka leta v Bosni 2018



Euromoney: Anketa o trgovinskem financiranju 2019

1. mesto v 28 kategorijah

Najboljši globalni ponudnik storitev za: "Vse storitve", "Svetovanje", "Financiranje/plačila", "Celotna izvedba" in "Produkti"



Digitalna partnerstva

Ključna transakcijska partnerstva

- Apple Pay
- Samsung Pay
- Alipay
- Google Pay

Digitalne inovacije za stranke

- Alexa v Avstriji, ki omogoča uporabo bančnih storitev glasovnega pomočnika Amazon
- U-days v Italiji, z namenom promoviranja poznavanja digitalnih plačil in aplikacij za plačila: **Apple Pay, Samsung Pay, Alipay, Google Pay**

Rast poslovanja

Pozitivna splošna finančna uspešnost je odraz napredka pri **krepitevi Skupine s strateškimi poslovnimi pobudami in osredotočenostjo na digitalizacijo in poenostavitev procesov, pri čemer se opiramo na najboljše prakse v celotni Skupini**. Vse naštetu že kaže rezultate v obliki precejšnje stopnje rasti. Bančna industrija se bo še naprej razvijala, v skupini UniCredit pa se bomo tudi v prihodnje osredotočali na spreminjajoče se potrebe naših strank, s čimer bomo zagotovili trajnost poslovanja v prihodnosti.

V skupini UniCredit gradnja banke prihodnosti pomeni:

- stalno osredotočenost na zadovoljstvo strank in kakovost storitev
- stalno pregledovanje procesov s ciljem izboljšanja uporabniške izkušnje in optimizacije stroškov, s poudarkom na obvladovanju tveganj
- nadaljnjo rast prihodkov

Ključna metrika kakovosti sredstev

	2017	2018	2019
Razmerje med stroški in prihodki	56,9 %	54,2 %	52-53 %
Količnik bruto slabih izpostavljenosti na ravni matične skupine	10,33 %	7,67 %	7,5 %
Prihodki	19,9 %	19,7 %	19,8 %

Mejniki načrta Transformacija 2019

Z našim strateškim načrtom Transformacija 2019 gradimo banko prihodnosti.

Naša strategija je jasna in dolgoročna: smo ena banka, ena UniCredit: enostavna, uspešna vseevropska komercialna banka, s povsem integriranim poslovanjem s podjetji in investicijskim bančništvom (CIB), ki svoji obsežni bazi strank omogoča dostop do edinstvene zahodno-, srednje- in vzhodnoevropske mreže. Smo in ostajamo vseevropska zmagovalka.

2018

Izboljšanje
kakovosti sredstev



7. 2.



PROJEKT FINO

Zaključek končne faze projekta Fino

Vzpostavitev vitkega
korporativnega centra



13. 4.



KORPORATIVNO UPRAVLJANJE

Imenovanje novega predsednika (Fabrizio Saccomanni) na podlagi seznama kandidatov, ki ga je predstavil upravni odbor

Preoblikovanje
poslovnega modela



23. 5.



GLAVNI DIREKTOR ZA PREOBLIKOVANJE SKUPINE

Imenovanje glavnega direktorja za preoblikovanje Skupine (Finja Carolin Kütz)

Okrepitev in
optimizacija kapitala



2. 11.



STRESNI TEST EBA

Rezultati stresnega testa EBA: tretje najvišje razmerje CET1 med sistemskimi bankami v območju evra

Povečanje komercialne
vrednosti banke



31. 12.



PRIDOBIVANJE NOVIH STRANK

Pridobili smo več kot **1,9 milijona** bruto novih strank

Transformacija 2019

Finančni rezultati

Finančni rezultati Banke

Izkaz vseobsegajočega donosa za leto 2018

V letu 2018 je Banka zabeležila 24,9 milijona evrov dobička pred obdavčitvijo. Čisti dobiček po obdavčitvi je znašal 20,6 milijona evrov (leta 2017: 38,3 milijona evrov), drugi vseobsegajoči donos je izkazoval izgubo v višini 9,5 milijona evrov po obdavčitvi (leta 2017: dobiček v višini 7,0 milijona evrov). V letu 2018 je Banka v primerjavi s letom 2017 zabeležila rast dobičkov iz naslova odprave pripoznanja kreditov in obveznic, obračunavanja varovanj pred tveganji ter čistih prihodkov iz obresti.

Čisti prihodki Banke od obresti so dosegli 45,2 milijona evrov, kar predstavlja porast za 1,9 milijona evrov (oziroma za 4,4 %) v primerjavi s preteklim letom. Prihodki od obresti so tokrat porasli, odhodki pa padli.

V trenutnih tržnih razmerah je Banka je prejela 22,8 milijona evrov čistih opravnin, kar predstavlja padec v višini 1,4 milijona evrov oziroma 5,7 % v primerjavi s letom poprej. Vse kategorije opravnin ohranjajo stabilno raven, opaznejši je le padec opravnin iz poslov z vrednostnimi papirji za 0,8 milijona evrov, kar je 11 % na letni ravni.

Realizirani čisti dobički v postavki "Realizirani dobički in izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi izkaz poslovnega izida" so znašali 4,8 milijona evrov (leta 2017: 0,2 milijona evrov). Znesek je višji kot preteklo leto, saj je Banka dosegla čiste dobičke s prodajo vrednostnih papirjev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek vseobsegajočega donosa, v višini 1,6 milijona evrov ter s prodajo kreditov v višini 3,1 milijona evrov, preteklo leto pa so dobičke skorajda izničile izgube iz finančnih obveznosti.

V letu 2018 je Banka ustvarila dobiček iz trgovanja vključno s tečajnimi razlikami v višini 3,1 milijona evrov (v letu 2017: dobiček v višini 4,1 milijona evrov).

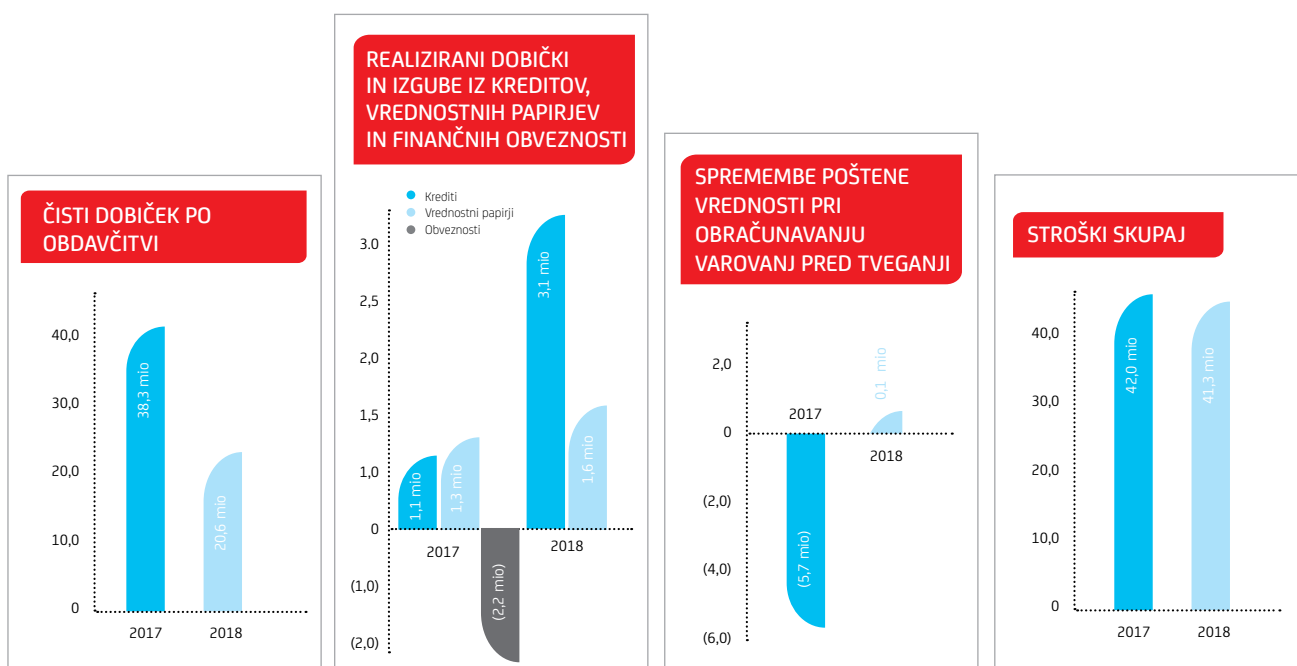
Na postavkah »Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje« ter »Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, določenih za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida«, ki sta novost po uvedbi MSRP 9, je Banka ustvarila 0,4 milijona evrov dobička. Večina, 0,3 milijona evrov, izvira iz naložb v lastniški finančni instrument, ki je bil v predhodnem letu pripoznan v postavki »Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo«, torej so bile spremembe njegove poštene vrednosti evidentirane v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu.

V letu 2018 je postavka "Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji" prinesla 0,1 milijona evrov dobička (v letu 2017: izguba v višini 5,7 milijona evrov).

S skrbnim upravljanjem administrativnih stroškov je Banka v letu 2018 le-te znižala za 0,6 milijona evrov in so skupaj znašali 36,2 milijona evrov (v letu 2017: 36,9 milijona evrov). Največji relativni in absolutni padec je bil zabeležen pri stroških svetovalnih storitev, največji absolutni porast pa pri stroških vzdrževanja informacijskega sistema.

Stroški amortizacije so v letu 2018 ostali na skorajda nespremenjeni ravni, in sicer 5,1 milijona evrov (v letu 2017: 5,2 milijona evrov).

Banka je oblikovala rezervacije v skupni višini 8,8 milijona evrov (v letu 2017: 4,7 milijona evrov). Za svoje zunajbilančno poslovanje je oblikovala rezervacije v višini 2,5 milijona evrov (v letu 2017 je oblikovala 2,8 milijona evrov, ob prehodu na MSRP 9 pa je sprostila 2,7 milijona evrov), za pravno



neresene tožbe pa rezervacije v znesku 5,1 milijona evrov (v letu 2017: 1,9 milijona evrov).

Banka je oblikovala 0,8 milijona evrov oslabitev za kredite (v letu 2017 je sprostita 29,0 milijona evrov ter z uvedbo MSRP 9 oblikovala 2,2 milijona evrov). V letu 2018 je obseg slabih kreditov, tako kot v preteklih letih, nadaljeval trend zmanjševanja, in sicer iz 106,6 milijona evrov na 76,1 milijona evrov kreditov po odplačni vrednosti ter 5,7 milijona evrov kreditov po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida.

V okviru postavke »Drugi vseobsegajoči donos« je Banka pripoznala 9,5 milijona evrov izgube po obdavčitvi. Zmanjšanje čistega donosa v višini 1,6 milijona evrov je posledica prenosa realiziranih dobičkov v izkaz poslovnega izida. Padec v višini okoli 7 milijonov evrov je posledica zvišanja kreditnih razmikov obveznic Republike Slovenije.

Izkaz finančnega položaja za leto 2018

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je v letu 2018 ohranila stabilno raven svoje bilančne vsote. Slednja se je znižala za 50,4 milijona evrov in konec leta znašala 2.655,5 milijona evrov.

Obseg finančnih sredstev, namenjenih trgovanju, je bil konec leta 2018 sestavljen izključno iz pozitivne poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov. Povečal se je za 1,7 milijona evrov ter znašal konec leta 8,6 milijona evrov (ob koncu leta 2017: 6,9 milijona evrov). Banka ima zaprte trgovalne pozicije, zato je padec sorazmerno enak padcu finančnih obveznosti, namenjenih trgovanju, ki predstavljajo negativno pošteno vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za trgovanje. Te so znašale 9,2 milijona evrov ob koncu leta 2018 in 7,1 milijona evrov ob koncu leta 2017.

Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, so ob koncu leta 2018 dosegla 408,4 milijona

evrov, od tega 385,4 milijona evrov v dolžniških, preostalih 22,9 milijona evrov pa v lastniških instrumentih. Delež obveznic Republike Slovenije v dolžniških vrednostnih papirjih se je v letu 2018 znižal zaradi nakupov tujih državnih obveznic, in sicer na 85 %. Nakupi obveznic so tekom leta za neto 21,4 milijona evrov preseglji prodaje, spremembe poštene vrednosti pa so skrčile njihovo vrednost za 9,0 milijona evrov.

Banka je v letu 2018 z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti za varovanje poštene vrednosti pričela varovati tudi obveznosti. Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih obveznosti pred obrestnim tveganjem so znašale konec leta 2018 3,9 milijona evrov obveznosti. Z varovanja denarnih tokov Banka postopoma prehaja na varovanje poštene vrednosti, kar se odraža tudi v strukturi njihovih pozitivnih in negativnih poštenih vrednosti.

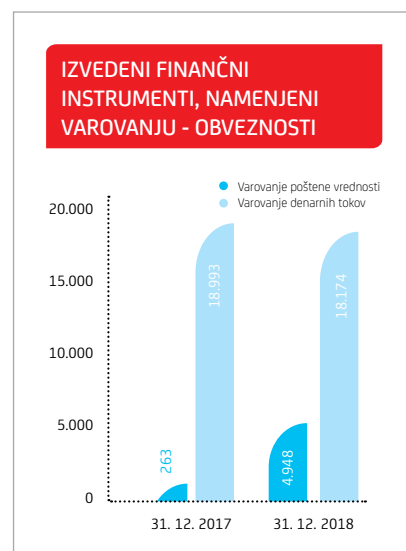
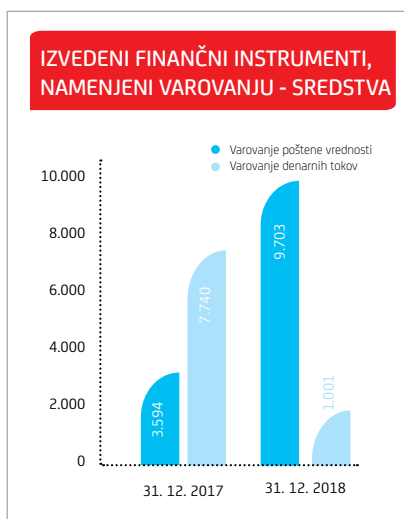
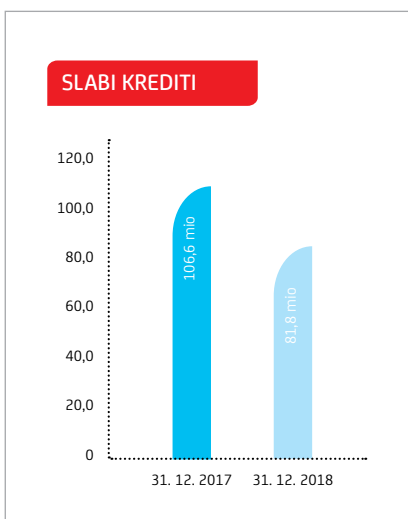
Kreditni po odplačni vrednosti in pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida skupaj so v primerjavi s koncem leta 2017 porasli za 114,5 milijona evrov. Njihov skupen obseg se približuje dvema milijardama, natančneje znašajo 1.967,3 milijona evrov.

Banka izkazuje terjatev za tekoči davek v višini 1,4 milijona evrov, saj je med letom plačala več akontacij kot znaša davčna obveznost za leto 2018.

Zaradi koriščenja prenesene davčne izgube iz preteklih let v višini 12,1 milijona evrov so se terjatve iz tega naslova znižale za 2,3 milijona evrov. Terjatve za odloženi davek so bile konec leta 2018, enako kot predhodno leto, nižje od obveznosti za odloženi davek, zato Banka odloženi davek izkazuje med obveznostmi.

Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti, so se v letu 2018 malenkostno znižale in so ob koncu leta 2018 znašale 2.341,9 milijona evrov.

Banka je dobro kapitalizirana in izkazuje količnik kapitalske ustreznosti v višini 16,34 %.



Finančni rezultati

Finančni rezultati Skupine

Izkaz vseobsegajočega donosa za leto 2018

Družba UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. je v letu 2018 zabeležila dobiček po obdavčitvi v višini 2,9 milijona evrov. Čisti dobiček Skupine za leto 2018 je znašal 23,4 milijona evrov (v letu 2017: 36,2 milijona evrov).

Odvisna družba je k dobičku Skupine prispevala 4,5 milijona evrov čistih prihodkov od obresti, kar je milijon več kot leto poprej, in 0,1 milijona evrov odhodkov iz čistih provizij.

Pri postavki "Drugi čisti poslovni dobički" je zabeležen čisti dobiček iz naslova najemnih poslov v višini 0,9 milijona evrov (leta 2017: 1,2 milijona evrov). Padec prihodkov iz najemnin in porast prihodkov od obresti kaže na strukturni premik s poslovnega v prid finančnemu najemu.

Administrativni stroški Skupine so za 1,1 milijona evrov višji, amortizacija pa za 0,7 milijona evrov višja v primerjavi z administrativnimi stroški in amortizacijo Banke.

Oslabitve za kredite (večinoma za finančne najeme) so bile sproščene v višini 0,9 milijona evrov (leta 2017: oblikovane v višini 5,6 milijona evrov).

Izkaz finančnega položaja za leto 2018

V letu 2018 je bilančna vsota družbe UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. nadaljevala rast iz preteklega obdobja, porasla je kar za 11 % ter konec leta znašala 219,2 milijona evrov (ob koncu leta 2017: 197,8 milijona evrov). Če izključimo medsebojne postavke, je bilančna vsota Skupine višja od bilančne vsote Banke za 52,9 milijona evrov.

Posojila so v izkazu Skupine za 42,7 milijona evrov višja od posojil v izkazu Banke. Opremetena sredstva, ki so v družbi UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. skoraj v celoti predmet poslovnega najema, so v izkazu Skupine višja za 3,8 milijona evrov.

Med obveznostmi Skupine je glavni dodatek k obveznostim Banke postavka "Kreditni bank" v višini 32,0 milijona evrov in kapital v višini 20,0 milijona evrov.

Na dan 31. december 2018 Skupina izkazuje količnik kapitalske ustreznosti v višini 17,36 %.

Dogodki po datumu poročanja

Banka in Skupina po datumu poročanju nista zaznali pomembnejših poslovnih dogodkov, ki bi vplivali na računovodske izkaze Banke in Skupine za leto 2018 ali ki bi zahtevali dodatna razkritja v teh računovodskih izkazih.

Banka za vse, kar vam je pomembno.



Zavezani smo ustvarjanju oprijemljive dodane vrednosti za naše stranke, zaposlene in vlagatelje, z zagotavljanjem resničnih rešitev za dejanske potrebe. Vse, kar delamo, temelji na etiki in spoštovanju.

Poslovanje banke na različnih segmentih

Poslovanje s prebivalstvom in malimi podjetji

SEGMENTI IN PRODUKTI

Poslovanja s prebivalstvom

Poslovanje s prebivalstvom in malimi podjetji je pomemben steber poslovanja UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. Zadovoljstvo in zvestoba naših strank sta v središču prizadevanj, s pomočjo katerih iščemo nove in boljše rešitve zanje.

Na področju nepremičninskih in potrošniških kreditov je Banka v letu 2018 potrdila svoj močan položaj na slovenskem trgu.

	Stranke	74.127
	Kreditni (mio EUR)	805.599
	Depoziti (mio EUR)	752.243

V letu 2018 je tako volumen vseh novo odobrenih nepremičninskih kreditov znašal 104.218 tisoč EUR, kar predstavlja rahel porast v primerjavi z letom 2017. Volumen vseh nepremičninskih kreditov konec leta 2018 tako znaša 651.035 tisoč EUR in je za dobrih 5 % večji kot leto prej.

Občutno rast beležimo pri potrošniških kreditih, in sicer za 36 %. V letu 2018 je tako znašal obseg vseh novo odobrenih potrošniških kreditov 35.745 tisoč EUR, medtem ko je obseg vseh potrošniških kreditov konec leta 2018 znašal 92.213 tisoč EUR.

Obseg novo odobrenih limitov na transakcijskih računih je v letu 2018 znašal 12.541 tisoč EUR.

Pri plačilnih in kreditnih karticah znaša obseg novo odobrenih kartic v letu 2018 2.594 tisoč EUR, medtem ko je ob koncu leta 2018 znašal obseg vseh plačilnih in kreditnih kartic 10.260 tisoč EUR.

V letu 2018 smo uvedli nepremičninski kredit s fiksno obrestno mero z dobo odplačila do 360 mesecev. Na ta način se želimo približati predvsem tistim strankam, ki prvič rešujejo stanovanjski problem in jim kreditiranje z daljšo dobo predstavlja veliko dodano vrednost pri odločitvi za kredit.

Pri kartičnem poslovanju smo v letu 2018 nadgradili obstoječo plačilno kartico Mastercard, ki odslej omogoča plačevanje na do 24 obrokov, medtem ko je bilo prej maksimalno število obrokov 12. Uporaba te nove možnosti je enostavna in uporabniku prijazna, saj poteka tako, da stranka preko odgovora na sporočilo, ki ga prejme na mobilni telefon, izbere zeleno število obrokov.



Ekskluzivno sodelovanje z Allianz zavarovalnico

V letu 2018 smo v sodelovanju z Allianz zavarovalnico pričeli s trženjem ekskluzivne ponudbe premoženjskih zavarovanj. S tem smo obogatili našo bančno ponudbo, tako da strankam ponujamo celovito finančno rešitev na enem mestu.

V želji, da bi uporabnikom olajšali dostop do naših produktov in storitev, smo v letu 2018 večjo pozornost posvetili prilagojeni ponudbi produktov in optimizaciji procesov odpiranja transakcijskega računa, tako da je pot odpiranja »online« produktov še lažja. Na spletu lahko uporabnik brez obiska banke odpre poseben paket »Brezskrbni«.

Največ pozornosti smo v letu 2018 posvečali »Mobile first« pobudi, kjer smo ves čas skrbeli za nadgradnje Mobilne banke GO!. Poleg boljšega izgleda in optimizacije uporabniške izkušnje smo razvili veliko novih funkcionalnosti, ki uporabnikom omogočajo lažje bančno poslovanje. Možnost komunikacije uporabnika z banko preko sporočil v Mobilni banki GO!, možnosti urejanja GDPR soglasij, dostopanje do različnih dokumentov uporabnika, upravljanje s kreditnimi karticami in podobno so le nekatere od funkcionalnosti, ki so botrovale rasti uporabe Mobilne banke GO!. V primerjavi z letom 2017 se je število uporabnikov Mobilne banke GO! povečalo za 24,3 %.

Poslovanje z malimi podjetji

Tudi pri poslovanju z malimi podjetji v UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. iščemo enostavne in strankam prijazne rešitve ter možnosti za optimiziranje procesov. Tako smo v letu 2018 nadgradili kreditne sisteme, da lahko stranka v istem dnevu pride od ponudbe do pogodbe. Prav tako smo uvedli kredit s fiksno obrestno mero, z dobo odplačila do 84 mesecev.

V okviru transakcijskega bančništva je našim strankam še vedno na voljo kombiniran osebno-poslovni transakcijski račun. Gre za paket, s katerim za ceno enega strankam omogočamo uporabo dveh transakcijskih računov po enotni tarifi. Omenjeni paket je namenjen predvsem samozaposlenim, ki glede na obseg njihove dejavnosti ne potrebujejo dragih poslovnih transakcijskih računov.

Privatno bančništvo

V segmentu privatnega bančništva Banka, poleg klasičnih bančnih storitev, ponuja različne investicijske rešitve, s katerimi lahko stranke dosežejo bolj primerno razporeditev svojega premoženja.

Glavno vodilo pri skrbi za finančno premoženje strank v enoti Privatno bančništvo je iskanje optimalne razporeditve celotnega premoženja za posamezno stranko, glede na njene potrebe in pričakovanja. Pri določanju ustreznih rešitev in odzivov na spremenljive razmere na finančnih trgih Banka uporablja obsežna znanja in resurse matične skupine UniCredit. Le-ta v obliki globalne naložbene strategije za posamezen profil stranke podaja priporočila za najprimernejšo razporeditev premoženja v danem trenutku.



+ 26-odstotna rast zaupanih finančnih sredstev strank v letu 2018

Osrednja storitev privatnega bančništva je upravljanje portfeljev, ki ga uspešno dopolnjujemo tudi z drugimi investicijskimi produkti in rešitvami. V okviru tega smo omogočili strankam Privatnega bančništva dostop do strukturiranih produktov izdajatelja UniCredit AG iz Nemčije, ter do vzajemnih skladov svetovno znanih upravljavskih hiš, ki so bili s strani matične skupine UniCredit prepoznani kot najboljši v svojem naložbenem razredu oziroma področju vlaganja. Stranke, ki svoja denarna sredstva želijo dodatno geografsko razpršiti, imajo možnost to storiti preko avstrijske Schoellerbank, ki ima več kot 180-letno tradicijo in je v 100-odstotni lasti matične skupine UniCredit od leta 2005.

V letu 2018 smo v segmentu privatnega bančništva zabeležili rast tako po obsegu finančnih sredstev strank pri naši Banki, kot tudi po skupnem številu strank.

Poslovanje s podjetji in investicijsko bančništvo

Številna podjetja se danes bolj kot kdaj koli prej osredotočajo na uporabniško izkušnjo. V naših prizadevanjih za dolgoročna partnerstva s strankami in zagotavljanje najboljših produktov in storitev, smo pri UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. nadaljevali s krepitvijo digitalne ponudbe, poenostavljanjem postopkov in z edinstvenimi storitvami z dodano vrednostjo. Na podlagi povratnih informacij raziskave zadovoljstva strank in z jasnim zavedanjem, da morajo biti vse naše aktivnosti prežete z miselnostjo, ki stranko postavlja na prvo mesto (Customer First), je divizija Poslovanje s podjetji in investicijsko bančništvo pregledala tekoče projekte in opredelila prednostne naloge ter povečala osredotočenost na pobude, ki izboljšujejo izkušnje strank.



UPORABNIŠKA IZKUŠNJA

V letu 2018 je Banka nadaljevala z inovacijami in digitalizacijo. S ciljem boljše uporabniške izkušnje smo na področju trgovinskega bančništva izboljšali platformo za e-financiranje dobaviteljev, digitalno spletno rešitev za hiter in varen odkup terjatev. Naše stranke so v tej rešitvi prepoznale dodano vrednost, saj zanje pomeni poenostavitev in prihranek časa, število podjetij, ki jo uporabljajo, pa nenehno narašča. Podjetjem smo začeli ponujati rešitev matične skupine, Svetovanje pri financiranju obratnega kapitala. Na podlagi poznavanja poslovanja podjetij, njihovega finančnega stanja in primerjalnih analiz, strankam proaktivno svetujemo specifične rešitve, ki so za njihovo poslovanje najustreznejše.



INOVACIJE

UniCredit S.p.A. je partner Londonske borze za program ELITE. Z obveščanjem in vključevanjem strank v strukturirano izobraževanje, poslovnim mreženjem ter dostopom do različnih informacij, vlagateljev, kapitala in različnih oblik financiranja, lahko podjetja povečajo svoj obseg poslovanja, postanejo bolj konkurenčna in rastejo na mednarodni ravni.



GLOBALNA PRISOTNOST

Pomembno področje, ki pripomore k razumevanju potreb strank in prilagajanju nanje, so velike količine podatkov. Na tem področju je UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. uvedla orodje Babel, ki se bo v letu 2019 združilo z B. Link, front-end aplikacijo matične skupine, razvito v okviru pobude ena Banka, ena UniCredit. Ker smo osredotočeni na ustvarjanje vrednosti za stranke, smo se pri naših projektih v letu 2018 pogosto zanašali na agilni pristop.



STALNE POVRATNE INFORMACIJE

V Banki dajemo velik pomen povratnim informacijam naših strank, saj nam to pomaga pri nadaljnem izboljšanju koristi zanje. Primerjalna raziskava zadovoljstva strank za leto 2018, ki jo je izvedla neodvisna zunanja agencija, je potrdila, da splošno zadovoljstvo naših strank in verjetnost, da nas priporočijo naprej, ostajata na visoki ravni.

V Banki se zavedamo moči sodelovanja. Zato smo nadaljevali z organizacijo različnih dogodkov za stranke, na katerih smo jim predstavljali novosti na trgu in razpravljali o aktualnih temah, ki jih zanimajo.



PARTNERSTVA

Kot glavni partner projekta Izvozniki.si smo že peto leto zapored podprli slovenske izvoznike in uvoznike ter tako prispevali k napredku slovenskega gospodarstva.

Ponovno smo bili tudi partner Združenja Manager, s čimer smo spodbujali strokovni management in konkurenčnost lokalnega gospodarstva.



STROKOVNOST

S ciljem, da bi hitro in učinkovito prepoznali, izpolnili in predvideli potrebe strank, so v diviziji Poslovanje s podjetji in investicijsko bančništvo na voljo svetovalci, ki so strokovnjaki za različne segmente

Poslovanje Banke na različnih segmentih

strank. Strategija segmentacije omogoča poglobljeno razumevanje in poznavanje želja strank in njihovih finančnih aktivnosti. Svetovalci, v sodelovanju s produktnimi specialisti, tako na lokalni ravni kot na ravni matične skupine UniCredit, strankam zagotavljajo najustreznejše produkte.

V segmentu velikih podjetij smo bili ključni akter pri ponujanju rešitev po meri in med vodilnimi ponudniki strukturiranih transakcij.

Segment srednje velikih podjetij je zrasel, saj smo uspešno podpirali podjetja pri njihovih investicijah in potrebah po obratnem kapitalu ter jim ponujali obsežno paleto rešitev.

Enota Mednarodna podjetja je obdržala vodilni položaj med mednarodnimi in multinacionalnimi podjetji na lokalnem trgu ter pri tem koristila prednosti globalne prisotnosti in poenotenege čezmejnega pristopa matične skupine UniCredit.

Segment Finančne institucije je ponujal zanesljive storitve finančnim institucijam, tako strankam bančnega sektorja kot nebančnim finančnim institucijam. Sodelavci iz oddelka Podjetniško svetovanje so svetovali poslovnim strankam in potencialnim vlagateljem, na podlagi bogatih izkušenj skupine UniCredit S.p.A., enega vodilnih svetovalcev na področju združitve in prevzemov v regiji.

Družba UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. je zabeležila rast v vseh ključnih segmentih in v vseh prodajnih kanalih ter povečala svoj tržni delež pri novih naložbah. S tesnim sodelovanjem z Banko je družba dosegla sinergije in optimizacijo procesov.

Tudi na področju storitev z vrednostnimi papirji smo ponovno dokazali našo sposobnost zagotavljanja dragocene in strokovne podpore našim strankam, kar je potrdila tudi revija Global Finance, ki nam je podelila naziv Najboljša banka za skrbniške storitve tudi v letu 2018.

Vsa našeta prizadevanja in pobude so pripomogli k temu, da je divizija Poslovanje s podjetji in investicijsko bančništvo utrdila odnose z obstoječimi strankami in pridobila veliko novih strank.

FINANČNI POUČENKI

V letu 2018 je divizija Poslovanje s podjetji in investicijsko bančništvo presegla svoje ambicije glede rasti kreditnega portfelja, kar se je odrazilo v povečanju tržnega deleža na področju kreditov podjetjem za okoli 1 %. Pri kratkoročnih kreditih smo beležili povečano povpraševanje strank in uspešno zadovoljevali potrebe podjetij po financiranju obratnega kapitala ob hkratnem upoštevanju stroge discipline, kar zadeva tveganja. Portfelj dolgoročnih kreditov je kljub amortizaciji ostal stabilen, kreditni portfelj pa se je v primerjavi z letom 2017 še izboljšal. Prekomerna likvidnost na trgu je še naprej pritiskala na obrestne mere. Ta trend se bo predvidoma nadaljeval v tudi letu 2019.

Depoziti so v povprečju ostali na enaki ravni kot v preteklem letu, pri čemer se je povečal delež vlog na vpogled.



REZULTATI

Neto obrestni prihodki so ohranili prevladujoč delež v strukturi prihodkov, vendar so se v primerjavi z lanskim letom znižali, kar je predvsem posledica dobička iz trgovanja.

S pomočjo holističnega pristopa, ki smo ga prilagodili specifičnim potrebam posameznega podjetja, smo razširili portfelj strank in hkrati izboljšali sodelovanje z obstoječimi strankami.

OBETI

Banka si bo tudi v letu 2019 še naprej prizadevala zagotavljati vrhunsko uporabniško izkušnjo in preseči pričakovanja strank. V načrt smo že vključili vlaganja v nove digitalne rešitve in izboljšave obstoječih platform, da bi zagotovili sodoben, preprost in učinkovit način izvajanja bančnih storitev.



STRATEGIJA

Na področju poslovanja s podjetji pregledujemo več celotnih (end-to-end) procesov z namenom njihove optimizacije in avtomatizacije. Končni cilj je našim strankam zagotoviti boljšo uporabniško izkušnjo s hitrejšo odzivnostjo, kar bomo dosegli z izboljšano učinkovitostjo in zmanjšanim operativnim tveganjem.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. bo tudi v prihodnje podpirala poslovne ambicije svojih strank, nadaljnja rast kreditov podjetjem pa ostaja naša prednostna naloga. S pomočjo tveganju prilagojene dobičkonosnosti želimo ohraniti visoko kakovost kreditnega portfelja in prevzemati pravilna tveganja. Napovedi kažejo, da bodo pritisk trga na obrestne mere delno izravnali povečani obsegi posojil.

Projekti in pobude, ki jih trenutno izvajamo in ki so še v fazi priprav, bodo usmerjeni tako v poslovanje kot v skladnost z regulativami.

Globalne bančne storitve

Organizacija in logistika

Oddelek Organizacija, v sklopu katerega deluje projektna pisarna, je v letu 2018 nadaljeval s preoblikovanjem organizacijske kulture, predvsem na področju agilnega upravljanja projektnega portfelja, izboljšav kanban pristopa ter vodenja projektov, ki zagotavljajo skladnost poslovanja Banke z domačo in EU regulativo in povečujejo sposobnost prilagajanja vse bolj kompleksnemu poslovnemu okolju.

Glavna usmeritev organizacijske enote Logistika in nabava je učinkovito zagotavljanje splošnih podpornih procesov vsem zaposlenim v Banki. Stremimo k urejenemu delovnemu okolju, pri upravljanju z osnovnimi sredstvi pa ravnamo gospodarno. V pristojnosti enote so tudi aktivnosti procesa nabave skladno s Politiko nabave matične skupine UniCredit.

Bančna operativa in storitve

Oddelek Bančna operativa in storitve je del divizije Globalne bančne storitve in je odgovoren za pravilno izvedbo bančnih procesov in transakcij ob hkratnem izpolnjevanju potreb strank.

Poudarek na strankah in na razvoju zaposlenih

Strokovnjaki oddelka Bančna operativa in storitve so bili vključeni v meddivizijske skupine za razvoj novih produktov. Uspelo nam je uvesti številne izboljšave, ki omogočajo hitrejšo izvedbo, predvsem na področju delovnih procesov potrošniških posojil in potrošniških hipotekarnih posojil ter izboljšanje kartičnih in plačilnih procesov.

Zelo smo osredotočeni na razvoj naših zaposlenih, s ciljem zagotavljanja storitev, ki ustrezajo tako pričakovanjem strank kot regulatornim zahtevam. Da bi izboljšali raven znanja in tehničnih veščin zaposlenih v Banki in zagotovili zadostno podporo liziškemu poslovanju, smo v okviru zalednih aktivnosti ustanovili posebno podporno skupino, Podpora leasing poslovanju. Da bi zagotovili razvoj zaposlenih s potrebnimi znanji in s sposobnostjo obvladovanja prihajajočih poslovnih trendov, smo spodbujali rotacije znotraj oddelka Bančna operativa in storitve, kjer deljenje znanj predstavlja pomembno priložnost za povečanje sinergij in izmenjavo dobrih praks med strokovnjaki. Zaposlene redno obveščamo in na ta način tudi vključujemo v aktivnosti, tako na ravni Banke kot na ravni oddelka Bančna operativa in storitve, z namenom, da bi bolje razumeli potrebe strank in s tem zagotavljali ustrezno podporo procesom in produktom.

Izvedba in disciplina

V teku je optimizacija notranjih postopkov, katere cilj je racionalizacija postopkov, da bi dosegli boljšo učinkovitost in kakovost. Številni ročni postopki so bili digitalizirani, kar bo pripomoglo k izboljšanju in poenostavitvi upravljanja z denarnimi sredstvi in podpore WebService za kartične produkte. Za dodatne izboljšave in večjo učinkovitost smo v razvoj novih delovnih procesov za liziške posle vključili podperne liziške procese. V oddelek Bančna operativa in storitve je bila vpeljana robotizacija kot novo orodje za optimizacijo postopkov in za izboljšanje učinkovitosti. Prva dva robota sta že razvita, nekaj pa jih je vstopilo v razvojno fazo. Redno merimo kakovost ključnih notranjih postopkov in analiziramo temeljne vzroke za ponovno opravljanje že opravljenega dela (rework), da bi bolje prepoznali potrebo po izboljšavah postopkov in potencial za zmanjšanje stroškov slabe kakovosti zaradi ponovnega opravljanja dela.

Zavedanje o tveganjih

Upravljanje z operativnim tveganjem in skladnost sta pomembni temi, za kateri si močno prizadeva vsak zaposleni v oddelku Bančna operativa in storitve. Da bi okrepili ozaveščenost o obstoječih in novih regulativnih zahtevah, organiziramo redna spletna usposabljanja. Upravljalci operativnih tveganj spremljajo in poročajo o dogodkih, ki predstavljajo operativna tveganja ter predlagajo blažilne ukrepe. Oddelek Bančna operativa in storitve je aktivno sodeloval pri izvajanju ukrepov za zagotavljanje skladnosti z veljavnimi regulativami, kot so EMIR, MIFIDII, FATCA, CRS in z regulativami proti pranju denarja, upoštevajoč vse kompleksnejši kontekst finančnih transakcij.

Informacijsko komunikacijska tehnologija (IKT)

Med ključnimi aktivnostmi oddelka IKT v letu 2018 lahko izpostavimo napredek na področju krepitve varnosti informacijskih sistemov in dosežke pri zagotavljanju učinkovite in napredne podpore za naše stranke.

V letu 2018 smo v Banki uvedli RPA (Robotic Process Automatization) tehnologijo, s pomočjo katere smo pohitrili procesiranje na področju kreditnega poslovanja.

Poleg tega smo nadgradili aplikacijo Mobilna banka GO!, v kateri sedaj ponujamo strankam, fizičnim osebam, povsem samostojno upravljanje s kartičnimi produkti.

Nadaljevali smo z razvojem unificirane platforme za poslovalnice, v katero smo vključili celotno podporo za kreditno poslovanje. Strankam smo ponudili tudi novo spletno platformo za povpraševanje po kreditih.

Na področju varovanja osebnih podatkov smo v okviru GDPR regulative izvedli obsežne nadgradnje sistemov, s katerimi smo zagotovili skladnost poslovanja.

Na področju varnosti smo zamenjali celoten SWIFT sistem, uvedli centralno rešitev za nadgrajevanje računalniške opreme, implementirali nov sodoben požarni zid in s sistemom za preprečevanje zlorab nadgradili elektronske kanale. Vzpostavili smo tudi popolnoma nov sistem spremljanja kakovosti podatkov.

Veliko truda je bilo vložene v razvoj kadrov (mentorstva, strokovna izobraževanja in konference) ter v organizacijo poslovanja, in sicer s ciljem doseganja večje učinkovitosti pri razvoju aplikacij in sistemov. Na tem področju smo se trudili delovati čim bolj agilno in vse aktivnosti izvajati preko internega kanban procesa.

Služba za varovanje

Poudarek na digitalnih poslovnih trendih in povezanih naraščajočih kibernetičnih grožnjah je v letu 2018 zahteval fokusiran pristop na področju IKT in kibernetične varnosti. Krepitev notranje in zunanje omrežne varnosti je bila ena izmed prednostnih nalog. Raven IKT in kibernetične varnosti smo povečali z uporabo nove in napredne varnostne opreme. Veliko poudarka je bilo tudi na področju upravljanja uporabniških pravic in dostopov.

Tudi ostala področja varnosti niso bila zapostavljena. Veliko pozornosti je bilo namenjeno področju neprekinjenega poslovanja, preprečevanju zlorab in fizični varnosti, kar je celovito prispevalo k boljši splošni varnosti Banke in zagotavljanju rednega in varnega poslovanja Banke in naših strank.

Družbena odgovornost

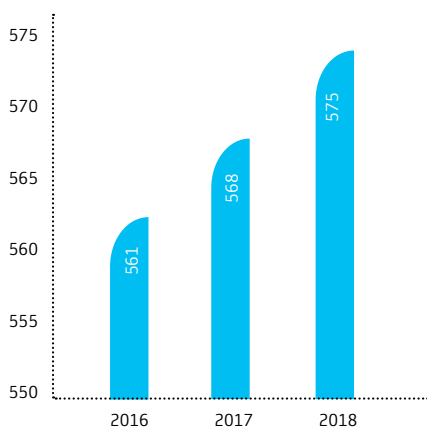
Odnos do sodelavcev

KADROVSKA STRUKTURA V LETU 2018

V skladu z interno politiko matične skupine UniCredit pri procesu zaposlovanja sledimo načelu enakosti, ki je poleg transparentnosti osnovno vodilo in kandidatom zagotavlja enake možnosti zaposlovanja ne glede na spol in druge osebne okoliščine.

Konec leta 2018 je bilo v Skupini 575 zaposlenih, od tega v Banki 564.

ŠTEVILO ZAPOSLENIH V SKUPINI (2016 – 2018)



V letu 2018 v primerjavi s predhodnim letom beležimo v Banki 2,7-odstotno povečanje števila zaposlenih. V UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. je v primerjavi z letom poprej število zaposlenih ostalo na približno enaki ravni. Gledano konsolidirano, kot Skupina beležimo 1,4-odstotno povečanje števila zaposlenih, kar je predvsem posledica povečanja zaposlovanja v prodaji.

Zavedamo se, da kakovostno uvajanje novo zaposlenih v delo pripomore k hitrejšemu doseganju rezultatov in k boljši organizacijski klimi. V letu 2019 skupaj s sodelavci iz divizije Poslovanje s prebivalstvom in malimi podjetji načrtujemo nadgradnjo procesa uvajanja novo zaposlenih, in sicer z nekajdnevnim obiskom poslovnih enot in kontaktnega centra. Na ta način želimo povečati sodelovanje med zaposlenimi in njihovo zavzetost ter izboljšati razumevanje potreb strank in posledično prispevati k povečanju njihovega zadovoljstva.

Povprečna starost zaposlenih v Skupini je 41 let. Strukturo zaposlenih po spolu sestavlja 65 % žensk in 35 % moških. Skrb za raznolikost med zaposlenimi se kaže med drugim tudi v mešani strukturi

zaposlenih (med njimi je namreč 8 tujcev ali 1,4 %, kar je posledica programov razvoja vodij znotraj matične skupine) in strukturi vodij po spolu, saj je v vodstveni strukturi razmerje med moškimi in ženskami uravnoteženo, in sicer 48 % moških in 52 % žensk.

Skupina in njeni zaposleni posvečajo veliko pozornost znanju in izobrazbi. Več kot 69 % zaposlenih ima višjo in visoko strokovno oziroma univerzitetno izobrazbo, magisterij ali doktorat. Izobrazbena struktura ostaja na približno enaki ravni kot preteklo leto.

USPOSABLJANJE IN IZOBRAŽEVANJE

Nenehne spremembe na trgu, prilagajanje ponudbe strankam ter razvoj aplikacij in produktov zahtevajo stalno izobraževanje bančnih delavcev. Z izobraževanjem želimo podati svetovalcem potrebna znanja in kompetence za učinkovito delo s strankami. Izobraževanje zajema tako produktna znanja, poznavanje aplikacij, zakonodajno področje, kakor tudi praktična znanja. Izobraževalne programe izvajajo interni in zunanji izvajalci, z njimi pa želi Banka tudi povečati motivacijo in pripadnost zaposlenih. Naložbe v izobraževanje in razvoj kadrov so tako eden ključnih elementov za uspeh.

Poleg udeležbe na izobraževanjih, ki jih ponuja matična skupina UniCredit in zunanji ponudniki izobraževanj, Banka v zadnjem obdobju v bistveno večji meri spodbuja prenos znanj v okviru internih izobraževanj, vse pogosteje pa uporablja tudi sodobno in stroškovno ugodnejšo obliko izobraževanja – spletno učenje.

Vsebine, ki so jih pokrivala izobraževanja, so bile predvsem bančno strokovne narave. V skupni kvoti 12.230 izobraževalnih ur predstavljajo izobraževalne aktivnosti na področju produktnega in procesnega izobraževanja največji delež, sledijo različna strokovna izobraževanja pri zunanjih ponudnikih in udeležba na poslovnih srečanjih, posvetih in konferencah, vse več pa je treningov pri matični skupini UniCredit. Povečuje se tudi delež izobraževanj s področja skladnosti poslovanja.


Delež internih izobraževanj je bil kar 33-odstoten, pri čemer je bila največja pozornost namenjena področju skladnosti poslovanja, produktnim, procesnim in splošnim izobraževanjem ter delavnicam vodenja.


Veliko pomoč pri pridobivanju novih znanj in veščin pa nenazadnje predstavlja tudi mednarodno okolje UniCredit, pri čemer deljenje znanja med samimi zaposlenimi predstavlja eno izmed konkurenčnih prednosti matične skupine. Z udeležbo na različnih delavnicah in treningih v matični skupini UniCredit se zaposleni tako uspešno seznanjajo z novimi pristopi, znanji in izkušnjami ter jih prenašajo v lokalno okolje.


 65 %
žensk

 35 %
moških

 41 let
povprečna starost

69 %
 VI. ali višja stopnja
izobrazbe

 12.230 ur
izobraževanja

 23 ur
na zaposlenega

 33 %
internih izobraževanj



V prihodnjem letu si želimo še bolj izkoristiti prednosti spletnega učenja za razvoj zaposlenih.

RAZVOJ ZAPOSLENIH IN NAGRAJEVANJE

Skupina že vrsto let sistematično skrbi za razvoj ključnih kadrov, in sicer s pomočjo dveh razvojnih programov, ki potekata na ravni matične skupine in lokalne Banke: Executive Development Plan (EDP), gre za program, ki skrbi za razvoj vodij, in Talent Management Review (TMR), ki skrbi za razvoj talentov, v okviru katerega se osredotočamo na identificiranje in razvijanje vodstvenih sposobnosti. Preko TMR programa si namreč Banka in Skupina na premišljen in sistematičen način prizadevata zagotoviti kontinuiteto vodstva na ključnih položajih in spodbujata individualni napredek zaposlenih.

Znotraj matične skupine UniCredit obstaja veliko možnosti za dodatno usposabljanje in izobraževanje v mednarodnih skupinah in mednarodnem okolju. Omeniti velja nov program »CEE Rotation Program to mature markets«, ki je namenjen širjenju miselnosti sprememb in inovacij v državah regije SVE na zrele trge kot so Italija, Avstrija in Nemčija ter ustvarjanju močnejših povezav med območji pod okriljem ene banke UniCredit. Po edinstvenem selekcijskem postopku ena sodelavka tako nadaljuje svojo karierno pot v Avstriji. Dodatno zaposleni in vodje s pridom uporabljajo tudi digitalni prostor MarketPlace, ki neposredno povezuje sodelavce, ki so pripravljeni deliti svoje veščine in znanje s tistimi, ki iščejo specifične izkušnje za izvedbo konkretne naloge ali projekta. Bistvo vseh programov je skrb za kontinuiteto razvoja zaposlenih, njihovih sposobnosti in znanj ter skrb za zagotavljanje novih generacij sposobnih vodij in strokovnjakov, ki bodo zagotavljali dolgoročno stabilnost in rast poslovanja Banke ter posledično celotne matične skupine UniCredit.

Za razvoj zaposlenih sistematično skrbimo tudi s pomočjo sistema »Performance management« (Upravljanje z delovno uspešnostjo), ki je v Banki dolgoletna praksa. Sistem je informacijsko podprt z lokalno aplikacijo in v osnovi sestavljen iz dveh delov – letnega osebnega (razvojnega) razgovora, v sklopu katerega vodja in zaposleni enkrat letno definirata razvojno in karierno pot zaposlenega ter razgovora na temo načrtovanja in ocenjevanja ciljev, ki poteka trikrat letno. V sklopu tovrstnih razgovorov tako zaposleni kot vodja ocenita preteklo delo in načrtujeta cilje in razvoj za naslednje obdobje. Aplikacija omogoča večjo učinkovitost izvedbe, skupek vseh informacij na enem mestu in večjo preglednost.



V letu 2019 načrtujemo nadgradnjo sistema »Performance management«, kjer se bomo poleg doseganja ciljev posvečali tudi načinu doseganja cilja

(vedenje) ter okrepili povezavo s »5 fundamentals«, ki so opredeljeni na ravni matične skupine UniCredit kot ključnega pomena za trajnostni razvoj Banke in osebne rasti.

V letu 2018 smo oblikovali nov program, s katerim želimo zadržati ključne zaposlene, saj cenimo znanje, ki so ga pridobili tekom zaposlitve v Skupini.

V želji privabiti in razviti mlade potencialne študente smo v letu 2018 oblikovali tudi edinstven enoletni rotacijski študentski program. Po selekcijski delavnici so se izbrani študentje vključili v različne vnaprej določene organizacijske enote. Preko študentskega dela so spoznavali naloge in zaposlene ter se vključevali v realne projekte z namenom spoznavanja dela in poslovanja Banke ter nadgradnje teoretičnega znanja v praksi. Program je zajemal rotacijo študentov po nekajmesečnem delu v posamezni organizacijski enoti, najboljši študentje pa so dobili priložnost redne zaposlitve.

RAZISKAVA O ZADOVOLJSTVU ZAPOSLENIH

V okviru matične skupine UniCredit že vrsto let izvajamo raziskavo o zadovoljstvu zaposlenih (People Survey). Anketo izvajamo redno na dve leti, v vmesnem času pa enkrat letno merimo »utrip« zadovoljstva zaposlenih s krajšo različico raziskave.



72% Indeks zavzetosti

Da smo na pravi poti, potrjujejo tudi rezultati raziskave o zadovoljstvu zaposlenih, ki je potekala v začetku novembra 2018. Svoje mnenje je oddalo več kot 65 % sodelavcev in sodelavk, indeks zavzetosti na ravni celotne Banke tokrat znaša 72 %, še posebej pa smo ponosni, da se je zadovoljstvo zaposlenih vidno izboljšalo v vseh divizijah.

CERTIFIKAT »DRUŽINI PRIJAZNO PODJETJE«

V Banki smo ponosni na dejstvo, da smo tekom certifikacijskega postopka pridobili podaljšanje polnega certifikata Družini prijazno podjetje. To pomeni, da smo uspešno implementirali načrtovane ukrepe za lažje usklajevanje službenih in zasebnih obveznosti. Med bolj prepoznavnimi ukrepi velja izpostaviti otroški bonus, kar pomeni, da vsem staršem prvošolčkov na prvi šolski dan omogočamo prost dan za spremljanje otrok v šolo, staršem, ki uvajajo otroka v vrtec pa omogočamo fleksibilno organizacijo delovnega časa v tednu uvajanja. Po vrnitvi s porodniškega dopusta pa sodelavkam in sodelavcem, v kolikor se odločijo za krajši delovni čas, pripada 55-odstotno plačilo plače za 4-urni delovnik.

Družbena odgovornost

Vsem sodelavcem Banke omogočamo tudi svetovanje na področju medosebnih odnosov v službenem in zasebnem življenju. Možnost psihološkega svetovanja oziroma »life coaching-a« smo omogočili z namenom, da sodelavcem ponudimo pomoč v situacijah, ki niso nujno neposredno povezane z delovnim okoljem, vsekakor pa lahko vplivajo tudi na motivacijo, zavzetost in medsebojne odnose v delovnem okolju.

Ker se zavedamo pomena družbene odgovornosti, ponujamo zaposlenim še možnost dodatnega plačanega dneva dopusta za izvajanje prostovoljnega dela v eni od neprofitnih organizacij.

SKRIB ZA ZAPOSLENE

Posebno skrb namenjamo tudi varstvu in zdravju pri delu. Tudi v preteklem letu smo v skladu z zakonodajo izvajali predhodne oz. obdobje zdravniške preglede, v novembru pa smo na sedežu Banke že tradicionalno poskrbeli za možnost cepljenja proti sezonski gripi. Banka vse zaposlene tudi kolektivno neizogodno zavaruje.

Za zaposlene organiziramo tudi potrebna usposabljanja s področja varstva pred požarom ter varno in zdravo delo, ki že nekaj let potekajo v elektronski obliki (e-learning), kar sodelavcem omogoča večjo fleksibilnost pri opravljanju izobraževanja kot tudi preizkusa znanja.

V Banki zaposlenim omogočamo tudi aktivno preživljanje prostega časa. Tudi v tem letu so se zaposleni vključevali v športne aktivnosti ter druženje preko športnega društva Tilda, ki je organiziralo športne dogodke, sofinanciralo kulturne prireditve ter skrbelo za druženje ob novem letu in nekaterih drugih priložnostih.

Odnos s strankami

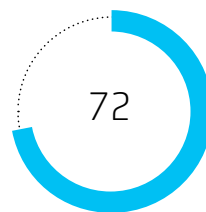
V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. postavljamo odnos s strankami in njihovo zadovoljstvo na prvo mesto. Odlična uporabniška izkušnja naših strank je ključen dejavnik razlikovanja od ostalih bank na slovenskem trgu.

Povratna informacija strank je za nas pomembna

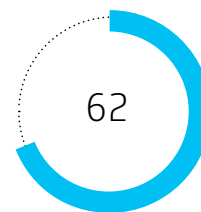
V matični skupini UniCredit dvakrat letno izvajamo raziskavo o zadovoljstvu naših strank in strank konkurenčnih bank. Ponosni smo, da smo najboljši na slovenskem trgu in na dejstvo, da so naše stranke med najbolj zadovoljnimi. Kriterij, ki ga uporabljamo pri raziskavi zadovoljstva, temelji na dveh poglobljenih vprašanjih; kako je stranka v celoti zadovoljna z našo Banko in našimi storitvami in koliko daje prednost naši Banki pred ostalimi na trgu (Customer First Index).

V okviru iste raziskave ugotavljamo tudi stopnjo lojalnosti naših strank. Za merjenje zvestobe strank uporabljamo t.i. NPS indeks (Net Promotor Score), ki pove, kako verjetno je, da nas bo stranka priporočila svojim prijateljem. Vrednost NPS indeksa v letu 2018 za Banko znaša 48, kar pomeni, da nas zaradi dobre uporabniške izkušnje priporoča vsako leto več strank.

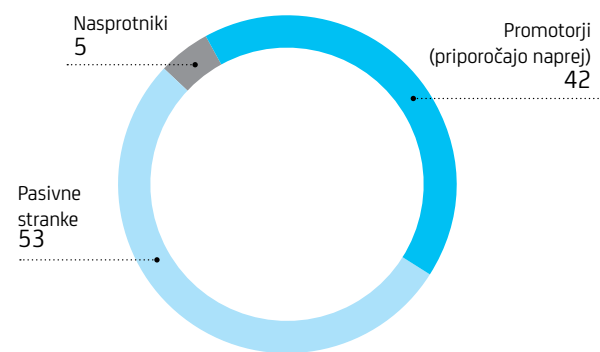
Indeks CFI za UniCredit



Povprečen indeks CFI na trgu



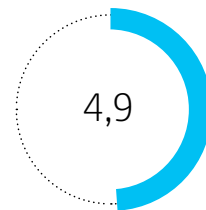
VIR: Raziskava UniCredit Bank; IFF International, Kantar TNS



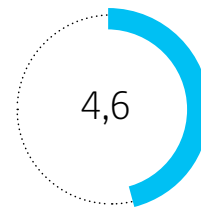
VIR: Raziskava UniCredit Bank; IFF International, Kantar TNS

V želji izboljšati uporabniško izkušnjo redno spremljamo povratne informacije strank glede izkušnje z našimi storitvami preko različnih kanalov. S pomočjo storitve Instant Feedback zbiramo ocene strank, ki obiščejo katerokoli od naših poslovnih enot in imajo stik z našimi svetovalci. Povratne ocene nam pomagajo razumeti, v čem smo odlični in nam pokažejo naše šibke točke, kjer imamo priložnost za izboljšave. Storitve smo v preteklem letu razširili tudi na spletno stran za odpiranje bančnega računa prek spleta. V letu 2019 pa jo želimo razširiti na vse digitalne kanale.

Povprečna ocena strank pri obisku poslovne enote



Povprečna ocena strank pri spletnem odpiranju računa



Zadovoljna stranka je lojalna stranka

Zavedamo se, da je zadovoljna stranka tudi bolj lojalna in pripravljena priporočati Banko po modelu »od ust do ust«. Na zadovoljstvo vpliva

veliko dejavnikov, zato moramo biti pozorni na izkušnjo stranke z našimi produkti, procesi in vsemi vstopnimi točkami. Z namenom, da na tem področju postanemo še boljši, da stranko in njene potrebe razumemo celovito ter temu prilagodimo tudi delovanje Banke, smo konec leta 2018 uvedli oddelek Upravljanje uporabniške izkušnje. Prednostna naloga oddelka je raziskati potrebe različnih segmentov strank in temu ustrezno prilagoditi produkte in storitve ter procese, ki potekajo v ozadju, imajo pa pomembno vlogo na področju hitrosti/odzivnosti in razvoja tehnologij/rešitev.

Hitre, optimalne in predvsem digitalne rešitve

Naše stranke lahko ohranjajo stik z nami kjerkoli in kadarkoli. Prek spletne banke lahko bančne storitve uporabljajo v udobju svojega doma, z Mobilno banko GO! pa jim je Banka na doseg roke ves čas, tudi na poti.

Bančni digitalni svet postaja del nas, tehnologija, ki se skriva v ozadju pa mora poskrbeti za varno, hitro in brezskrbno izkušnjo. V letu 2018 smo dali prednost razvoju tistih funkcionalnosti, ki stranki omogočajo lažje poslovanje brez obiska Banke (optimizacija načinov plačevanja položnic, spletno sklepanje depozitne pogodbe ipd.). Znotraj aplikacije Mobilna banka GO! smo omogočili upravljanje z debetnimi in kreditnimi karticami, kjer je v ospredju funkcionalnost začasne blokade kreditne kartice. Na ta način postajata tako spletna banka kot Mobilna banka GO! »Self.care« orodji in ne zgolj sredstvo za plačevanje položnic.

Pristen stik s stranko je dragocen

Kljub vsem prednostim sodobne tehnologije pa smo v UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. še vedno iskreni podporniki miselnosti, da še tako popolna digitalna platforma ne more nadomestiti pristnega človeškega stika. Naše poslovne enote so tiste, ki poskrbijo za vsako stranko. Urejene poslovne enote, prijazne obiskovalcem in strokovni svetovalci z ustreznim znanjem in visoko mero človeške prijaznosti ter topline so naša odlika, ki ji ves čas namenjamo posebno pozornost. Kljub digitalnim kanalom in možnostim poslovanja na daljavo stranke še vedno prihajajo v poslovne enote in naša odgovornost je, da se pri nas počutijo dobrodošle in slišane. Prijazen sprejem, pristen pogovor ter ustrezna in prava rešitev za zadovoljitev strankine potrebe ali želje je osnova, na kateri gradimo naš uspeh.

Pripravljamo se na banko prihodnosti

Kljub trendom rastoče digitalizacije verjamemo, da digitalne rešitve ne bodo izpodrinile osebnega stika s strankami. Digitalne rešitve bodo omogočile, da bodo zaradi avtomatizacije procesov stranke do rešitev prišle hitreje, uporabniška izkušnja z rešitvami se bo izboljšala, posledično bo več časa ostalo za osebni pristop in svetovanje. Verjamemo, da bo tudi v prihodnosti ključno upoštevati, da je digitalizacija podpora tako strankam kot zaposlenim, nikakor pa ne nadomestilo enega ali drugega.

Odnosi z mediji

Dobri odnosi z mediji pomembno prispevajo k ugledu in prepoznavnosti Banke v javnosti. Pri komunikaciji s predstavniki sedme sile si prizadevamo za strokovnost, odzivnost ter proaktivnost z vidika obveščanja javnosti o temah, ki bi jim bile zanimive.

V letu 2018 smo prejeli 148 sklopov novinarskih vprašanj in se pojavili v 1.087 medijskih prispevkih. Skozi celo leto smo medijem pošiljali sporočila za javnost o dogajanju v Banki, novih produktih, prejetih nagradah, dobrodelnih akcijah in podobno.

Novinarje smo povabili na izbrane dogodke za stranke, na katerih smo gostili vidne predstavnike Banke in analitike matične skupine UniCredit ter jim na ta način odpirali vrata do informacij o dogajanju na finančnih trgih iz prve roke.

Odgovorno opravljamo vlogo izobraževalca javnosti o finančnih temah tudi s pomočjo povabil novinarjem s področja gospodarstva na Euromoney konferenco, katere sponzor je tudi matična skupina UniCredit, ki v sklopu konference vedno organizira tudi dobro obiskano tiskovno srečanje in predstavi rezultate analize trendov v gospodarstvu.

Večkrat ponudimo tudi širše informacije o temah, po katerih novinarji povprašujejo ter jim na ta način pomagamo pri bolj strokovni pripravi prispevkov. Odpiramo jim vrata do strokovnjakov, uprave Banke in predstavnikov matične skupine UniCredit, in tako nadgrajujemo dobre odnose.

Odnosi z dobavitelji

Politika nabave v matični skupini UniCredit nam narekuje, da gradimo odnos z dobavitelji na podlagi preglednosti, vzajemnega spoštovanja, zaupanja ter ob upoštevanju drugih etičnih in zakonskih norm.

V UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. imamo vpeljan centraliziran nabavni proces z namenom zagotavljanja preglednosti, stroškovne učinkovitosti in transparentnosti. Glede na naravo povpraševanja praviloma povabimo k sodelovanju več ponudnikov, tudi invalidska podjetja, pri izbiri najustrežnejšega dobavitelja pa poleg cene upoštevamo tudi vnaprej določene kriterije, kjer je to potrebno.

Funkcija upravljalca zunanjih izvajalcev (outsourcing management) zagotavlja dodatne kontrole in preglednost poslovanja z dobavitelji. Skladno s Protikorupcijsko politiko matične skupine UniCredit dodatno preverjamo naše dobavitelje. Z namenom varovanja zaupnih podatkov (poslovne skrivnosti) podpisemo z dobavitelji pred začetkom poslovnega sodelovanja dogovor o varovanju podatkov oziroma v primeru obdelave osebnih podatkov tudi pogodbo o varovanju osebnih podatkov.

Družbena odgovornost

Pri izbiri dobaviteljev je Banka nepristranska, saj so le tako lahko odnosi z njimi naša konkurenčna prednost in tudi podlaga za vzajemno sodelovanje.

Sponsorstva

Sponsorstvo UEFA Champions League, ki je potekalo v okviru matične skupine UniCredit kar devet let in se je izteklo junija 2018, je v preteklem letu predstavljalo največjo in najbolj odmevno pokroviteljsko aktivnost Banke. S tem sponzorstvom je Banka krepila ugled in zavedanje blagovne znamke, obstoječim in potencialnim strankam pa se je približala z nogometno obarvanimi oglaševalskimi akcijami in gostitvijo pomembnih strank na nogometnih tekmah.

Banka je sedmo leto zapored nadaljevala dobro partnersko sodelovanje z Zdravniško zbornico Slovenije ter zdravnikom – fizičnim osebam kot tudi zdravnikom z lastno prakso ponudila privlačno ponudbo izbranih bančnih produktov.

Kot dolgoletna partnerica Združenja Manager je Banka prispevala k razvoju slovenskega managementa in konkurenčnosti gospodarstva. K pospeševanju izvoza je pripomogla s pokroviteljstvom Slovensko-italijanskega foruma in projekta Izvozniki.si časnika Finance. Predvsem s slednjim je Banka vsebinsko pripomogla k gradnji zdravega in odprtega gospodarskega okolja, ki omogoča uspešen razvoj slovenskih izvoznih podjetij, slovenske države in družbe. Portal Izvozniki.si je namenjen povezovanju slovenskih izvoznikov in predstavlja vir koristnih informacij, dobrih praks, poslovnih zgodb ter izkušenj izvoznikov.

Na področju kulture je Banka sponzorirala dva vidnejša dogodka. V okviru 66. Ljubljana Festivala je podprla Filharmonični orkester milanske Scale, ki je nastopil pod taktirko edinstvenega Christopa Eschenbacha. V solistični vlogi se je na klavirju predstavil mlad, a za svoja leta izjemno zrel in nadobuden virtuoz Jan Lisiecki.

V predbožičnem času je Banka tradicionalno podprla 26. managerski koncert – osrednji kulturni, družabni in donatorski dogodek slovenske poslovne javnosti, katerega poslanstvo je ustvarjati možnosti za razvoj mladih glasbenih talentov. Praznično vzdušje so pričarali dirigent Georg Pehlivanian, Simfonični orkester RTV Slovenija ter solisti trobentač Leon Pokeržnik, violinist Nikola Pajanović ter pianista Urban Stanič in Natalia Sokolovskaya.

Donacije

Banka usmerja prizadevanja za podporo in vračanje okolju, v katerem deluje, predvsem v dobrodelne dejavnosti, in sicer za pomoč otrokom in mladostnikom z manj priložnostmi, kulturi ter družbeno koristnim dejavnostim.

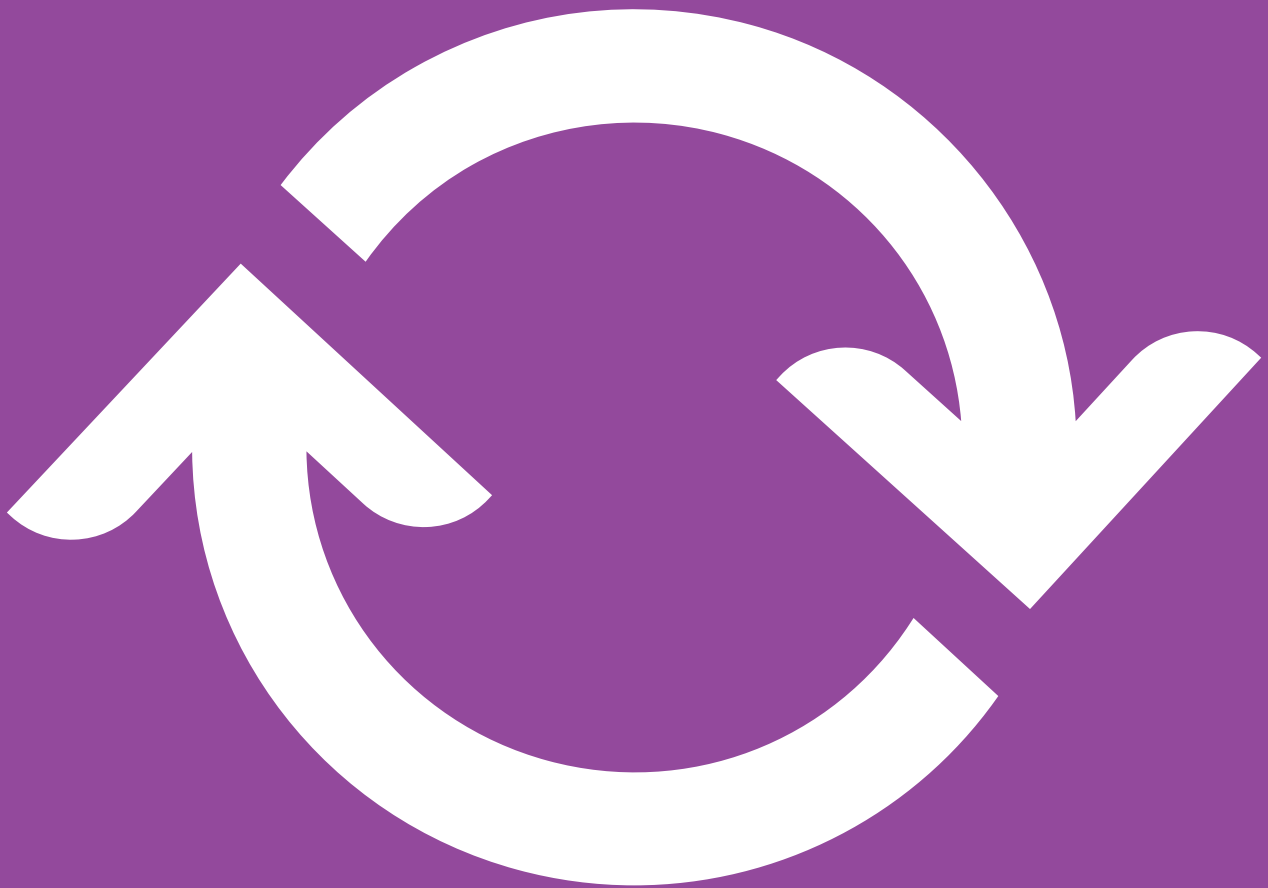
Že 13. leto zapored je Banka z novoletno donacijo podprla humanitarne in družbeno koristne projekte, za katere so preko spleta glasovale stranke Banke, Facebook uporabniki in zaposleni. Največ glasov je prejel projekt Botrstvo, ki deluje pod okriljem Zveze prijateljev mladine Ljubljana Moste Polje, na drugo in tretje mesto pa sta se uvrstila Društvo Rdeči noski in Zavod Hospic Ljubljana. Z donacijo smo tako otrokom iz socialno šibkih okolij omogočili razvoj talentov, v bolnišnični vsakdan smo vnesli smeh ter pomagali neozdravljivo bolnim in njihovim svojcem.

V letu 2018 smo pomagali tudi Društvu distrofikov, ki si s svojim delom prizadeva distrofikom utreti pot v aktivno življenje.

Tudi zaposleni v UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. že vrsto let izkazujejo poseben čut za dobrodelnost. Tako so v preteklem letu ponovno stopili skupaj in se odpovedali novoletnemu obdarovanju v dobro družine z dvema osnovnošolkama, ki je živela v dotrajani stari hiši brez ogrevanja. Z enkratno skupno donacijo so tako družini omogočili, da je praznike preživela na toplem.

Že tradicionalno so zaposleni pred začetkom šolskega leta zbirali tudi šolske potrebščine ter tako pri vstopu v novo šolsko leto pomagali več kot 100 otrokom iz socialno šibkih okolij.

Preoblikovanje poslovnega modela.



Preoblikovanje našega poslovnega modela temelji na digitalizaciji. Napredujemo hitreje od predvidenih rokov in hkrati dodatno znižujemo stroške. Optimizacija stroškov bo tudi v prihodnje pomembna za zagotavljanje učinkovitosti in zmogljivosti Skupine.

Poročilo nadzornega sveta

Splošne ugotovitve

Nadzorni svet UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. je v letu 2018 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 aktih. Na rednih sejah nadzornega sveta je uprava Banke člane 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, še posebej na področju digitalizacije.

V letu 2018 je prišlo do spremembe v sestavi nadzornega sveta Banke. Štiričlanski nadzorni svet se je pridružil nov član nadzornega sveta, in sicer je bil na skupščini Banke dne 20. februarja 2018 za člana nadzornega sveta imenovan Pasquale Giamboi. Za novo imenovanega člana nadzornega sveta je bil v skladu s politiko Banke glede ocenjevanja članov uprave, nadzornega sveta in nosilcev ključnih funkcij (Fit & Proper Policy) izveden postopek ocene primernosti in ustreznosti, ki je bil posredovan tudi pristojnim regulatorjem. Nadzorni svet Banke tako šteje pet članov, in sicer ga sestavljajo Marco Lotteri (predsednik), Helmut Franz Haller (namestnik predsednika), Franco Andreetta, Laura Kristina Orlić (prej Bendeković) in Pasquale Giamboi. 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 prisoten še zunanji strokovnjak s področja računovodstva in finančnega poslovanja, Franco Andreetta, ki je tudi v letu 2018 prispeval 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 2018 sestel in odločal na štirih rednih sejah, in sicer so bili na vsaki od sej prisotni vsi člani nadzornega sveta. Posamezni sklepi so bili v skladu z zakonskimi predpisi, pristojnostmi, opredeljenimi v statutu, in upoštevajoč 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 izražali in izpopolnjevali na področjih, ki

so pomembna za kakovostno in učinkovito izvrševanje nalog.

Nadzorni svet je podrobno preučil vsakokrat predloženo 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 doprineslo k strokovnosti in kakovosti njegovega dela. Pri spremljanju poslovanja Banke je nadzorni svet pridobil in preučil tako gradiva s podatki o poslovanju Banke same, kakor tudi njene odvisne družbe UNICREDIT LEASING, leasing, d.o.o.. Nadzorni svet tako ocenjuje, da je svoje delo v letu 2018 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 75. redni seji, 5. marca 2018, je nadzorni svet med drugim sprejel letno poročilo o poslovanju Banke za leto 2017, na podlagi predloga revizijske komisije predlagal skupščini Banke imenovanje zunanjega revizorja, podal mnenje k letnemu poročilu notranje revizije o notranjem revidiranju za leto 2017 in sprejel Sklep o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2017 ter Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička v poslovnem letu 2017. Seznanil se je z revizorjevim poročilom pooblaščenice revizijske družbe za leto 2017, na katerega ni imel pripomb, ter potrdil vse ostale dokumente, o katerih je nato odločala skupščina Banke dne 12. marca 2018. Nadalje je Nadzorni svet imenoval Leo Branecko za članico uprave Banke in potrdil lokalne kazalce obsega prevzetih tveganj (RAF) za leto 2018.

Nadzorni svet je na 76. redni seji, ki je potekala 8. maja 2018, ponovno imenoval za predsednika uprave Banke Stefana Vavtija, podal soglasje k spremembam organizacijske sheme Banke, potrdil pravila upravljanja matične skupine UniCredit, veljavna tudi za Banko, ter rezultate Banke za prvo četrtletje.

Na 77. redni seji, ki je potekala 26. julija 2018, je potrdil pravila procesa za pridobivanje soglasij nadzornega sveta za sklenitev pravnih poslov, ki predstavljajo veliko izpostavljenost Banke do posamezne osebe, pravila upravljanja matične skupine UniCredit, veljavna tudi za Banko, in polletne rezultate Banke ter podal soglasje k Pravilniku sistema nagrajevanja za leto 2018.

Dne 20. novembra 2018 so se člani nadzornega sveta na 78. redni seji seznanili z odstopom člana uprave Sergia Marina, odgovornega za divizijo Globalne bančne storitve, potrdili spremembe organizacijske strukture Banke, pravila upravljanja matične skupine UniCredit, veljavna tudi za Banko, ter rezultate Banke za tretje četrtletje.

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 temeljne poslovne politike ter finančni načrt Banke za leto 2018, sprejel in nadziral izvajanje splošnih načel politik prejemkov, podal soglasje k

določitvi organizacije sistema notranjih kontrol in okvirnega letnega programa službe notranje revizije in nadziral primernost postopkov in učinkovitost delovanja službe notranje revizije. Prav tako je podrobno spremljal odzivnost Banke na aktualne razmere v gospodarstvu 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 ter obravnaval ugotovitve in priporočila nadzornih organov Banke. Posebno pozornost je posvetil tudi spremljanju izpostavljenosti komitentov Banke, ki imajo kredite pri Banki v CHF valuti, 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 valuto CHF, kakor tudi aktivnostmi interesnih skupin v zvezi z zakonodajnim urejanjem zadevne tematike.

Delovanje komisij nadzornega sveta

Revizijska komisija nadzornega sveta Banke se je v letu 2018 sestala na 4 rednih sejah (zaporedne številke sej od 47 do 50). Kot posvetovalno telo nadzornega sveta, ki ga sestavljajo predsednik Pasquale Giamboni, član Franco Andreetta in član Helmut Franz Haller¹, 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 2018 sestala na petih rednih sejah (zaporedne številke sej od 1 do 5). Kot posvetovalno telo nadzornega sveta, ki ga sestavljajo predsednik Marco Lotteri ter Helmut Franz Haller in Pasquale Giamboni 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 razpored 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 2018 sestala na štirih sejah. Sestavljajo jo Helmut Franz Haller kot predsednik, Laura Kristina Orlič kot članica in Marco Lotteri

kot član. 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 da ocenjuje strukturo, velikost, sestavo in uspešnost delovanja uprave in nadzornega sveta ter pregleduje politiko uprave glede izbire in imenovanja primernih kandidatov za člane višjega vodstva Banke.

Komisijo za prejemke sestavljajo Laura Kristina Orlič kot predsednica in Franco Andreetta ter Marco Lotteri kot člana. Ustanovljena je bila v letu 2015, v letu 2018 pa se je sestala na štirih 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 2018

Uprava Banke je nadzornemu svetu predložila v obravnavo Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička v poslovnem letu 2018 v višini 20.614.312,13 evrov in predlog Sklepa o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička v poslovnem letu 2018 v višini 22.359.930,72 evrov. Uprava Banke je predlagala, da se bilančni dobiček Banke v višini 4.106.068,68 evrov razdeli delničarju, preostanek v višini 18.253.862,04 evrov pa 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 2018.

Nadzorni svet je sprejel Sklep o uporabi čistega dobička za leto 2018, soglašal s predlogom uprave o oblikovanju bilančnega dobička za leto 2018 in priporočil skupščini, da ga sprejme v predlagani obliki.

Letno poročilo 2018

Uprava Banke je pripravila letno poročilo o poslovanju UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in konsolidirano letno poročilo za Skupino za leto 2018 (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 2018 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 pooblaščenca revizorska družba DELOITTE REVIZIJA d.o.o.

¹ Do 20. februarja 2018 je bil predsednik revizijske komisije Marco Lotteri.

Poročilo nadzornega sveta

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 2018 ter s poročili o ekonomskem in političnem okolju, v katerem Banka deluje, in so bila nadzornemu svetu predstavljena v poslovnem letu. Letno poročilo je nadzorni svet primerjal tudi z revidiranimi računovodskimi izkazi za poslovno leto 2018 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 2018 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 2018 izpolnila vse zakonske zahteve. Na temelju rednega spremljanja poslovanja Banke in navedenih preverjanj je nadzorni svet potrdil letno poročilo o poslovanju Banke v letu 2018.

V revizorjevem poročilu o pregledu računovodskih izkazov za poslovno leto 2018, 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 2018 ter dodatnim revizorjevim poročilom o izpolnjevanju pravil o upravljanju s tveganji za leto 2018 in nanju nima pripomb.

Poročilo o razmerjih s povezanimi družbami za leto 2018

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 pooblaščenca revizorska družba DELOITTE REVIZIJA 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 2018, 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 pooblaščenca revizorska družba DELOITTE REVIZIJA d.o.o., ustrezno.

Nadzorni svet:



Marco Lotteri
predsednik nadzornega sveta

Izjava o odgovornosti

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

Uprava je pri pripravi računovodskih izkazov v letnem poročilu za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2018, dosledno uporabila ustrezne računovodske usmeritve in jih podprla z utemeljenimi in previdnimi presojami in ocenami ter zagotovila skladnost z vsemi računovodskimi standardi, o katerih meni, da so pomembni.

Uprava je odgovorna zagotoviti, da Banka in Skupina vodita računovodske evidence, ki z razumno natančnostjo razkrivajo finančni položaj Banke in Skupine 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.

V imenu uprave



Stefan Vavti
Predsednik uprave



Lea Branecka
Članica uprave



Damijan Dolinar
Član uprave



Alessandro Pontoglio
Član uprave



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Članica uprave

Ljubljana, 1. marec 2019

Poročilo o odnosih do povezanih družb

V skladu s 545. in 546. členom ZGD-1 je uprava Banke dne 1. marca 2019 pripravila Poročilo o odnosih s povezanimi družbami. Poročilo prikazuje vse pravne posle, ki jih je Banka sklenila v poslovnem letu, ki se je končalo na dan 31. december 2018, z družbami v skupini UniCredit.

Uprave Banke skladno s 5. odst. 545. člena Zakona o gospodarskih družbah pojasnjuje, da družbe v skupini UniCredit pri sklepanju pravnih poslov niso uporabile svojega vpliva, na način, da bi Banka zase opravila škodljiv pravni posel ali da bi kaj storila ali opustila v svojo škodo ter da je Banka v okoliščinah, ki so ji bile znane v trenutku, ko so bili opravljeni pravni posli s povezanimi osebami, pri vsakem pravnem poslu dobila ustrezno vračilo oziroma ni bila prikrajšana.

Poročilo o odnosih s povezanimi družbami je pregledala revizijska družba Deloitte Revizija d.o.o., Dunajska cesta 165, 1000 Ljubljana.

V imenu uprave



Stefan Vavti
Predsednik uprave



Lea Branecka
Članica uprave



Damijan Dolinar
Član uprave



Alessandro Pontoglio
Član uprave



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Članica uprave

Ljubljana, 1. marec 2019

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 (v nadaljevanju ZBan-2).

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.

Banka lahko opravlja naslednje vzajemno priznane finančne storitve po 5. členu ZBan-2:

- 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 kapitalne 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.

Banka lahko opravlja naslednje dodatne finančne storitve po 6. členu ZBan-2:

- posredovanje pri prodaji zavarovalnih polic po zakonu, ki ureja zavarovalništvo
- skrbniške storitve po zakonu, ki ureja investicijske sklade in družbe za upravljanje
- posredovanje finančnega zakupa (leasinga).

Poročilo neodvisnega revizorja

Deloitte.

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POROČILO NEODVISNEGA REVIZORJA delničarjem družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Poročilo o reviziji računovodskih izkazov

Mnenje

Revidirali smo računovodske izkaze družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. (v nadaljevanju 'družba'), ki vključujejo izkaz finančnega položaja na dan 31. decembra 2018, izkaz poslovnega izida, izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, izkaz gibanja kapitala in izkaz denarnih tokov za tedaj končano leto ter pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom, vključujoč povzetek bistvenih računovodskih usmeritev.

Po našem mnenju priloženi računovodski izkazi v vseh pomembnih pogledih pošteno predstavljajo finančni položaj družbe na dan 31. decembra 2018 ter njen poslovni izid in denarne tokove za tedaj končano leto v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi računovodskega poročanja, kot jih je sprejela Evropska unija (v nadaljevanju 'MSRP').

Podlaga za mnenje

Revizijo smo opravili v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi revidiranja 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 (Uredba). Naše odgovornosti na podlagi teh pravil so opisane v tem poročilu v odstavku *Revizorjeva odgovornost za revizijo računovodskih izkazov*. V skladu s Kodeksom etike za računovodske strokovnjake, 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 družbe in, da smo izpolnili vse druge etične obveznosti v skladu s temi zahtevami in Kodeksom IESBA. Verjamemo, da so pridobljeni revizijski dokazi zadostni in ustrezni kot osnova za naše revizijsko mnenje.

Ključne revizijske zadeve

Ključne revizijske zadeve so tiste, ki so bile po naši strokovni presoji najbolj bistvene pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov za poslovno leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2018. Te zadeve so bile obravnavane v okviru naše revizije računovodskih izkazov kot celote in pri oblikovanju našega mnenja o njih in ne podajamo ločenega mnenja o teh zadevah.

Oslabitev kreditov strankam (pričakovane kreditne izgube)

Kreditni strankam so na dan 31. 12. 2018 znašali 1.983 milijonov EUR, skupna pričakovana kreditna izguba pa je na dan 31. 12. 2018 znašala 58,7 milijonov EUR.

Ključna revizijska zadeva	Kako smo zadevo obravnavali v okviru revizije
Merjenje oslabitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube pri kreditih se obravnava kot ključna revizijska zadeva, saj poslovodstvo uporablja visoko stopnjo bistvenih presoj in kompleksne modele.	Na podlagi svoje ocene tveganj in poznavanja dejavnosti smo pregledali pričakovane kreditne izgube kreditov strankam in preverili uporabljeno metodologijo ter predpostavke, ki izhajajo iz opisa ključne revizijske zadeve, s pomočjo katerih smo pridobili zadostne in ustrezne revizijske dokaze za svoje mnenje.
Poleg tega banka od 1. 1. 2018 uporablja MSRP 9 – Finančni instrumenti (IFRS 9), zaradi česar so popravki vrednosti za oslabitev	Izvedli smo naslednje revizijske postopke v zvezi z vrednotenjem kreditov: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pregled metodologije banke za pripoznavanje oslabitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube in

Ime Deloitte se nanaša na Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, pravno osebo, ustanovljeno v skladu z zakonodajo Združenega kraljestva Velike Britanije in Severne Irse (v izvorniku »UK private company limited by guarantee«), in mrežo njenih članic, od katerih je vsaka ločena in samostojna pravna oseba. Podroben opis pravnih organiziranosti združenja Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited in njenih družb članic je na voljo na <http://www.deloitte.com/si>.

V Sloveniji storitve zagotavlja Deloitte revizija d.o.o. in Deloitte svetovanje d.o.o. (pod skupnim imenom Deloitte Slovenija), ki sta članici Deloitte Central Europe Holdings Limited. Deloitte Slovenija sodi med vodilne družbe za strokovne storitve v Sloveniji, ki nudi storitve revizije, davčnega, poslovnega, finančnega in pravnega svetovanja ter svetovanja na področju tveganj, ki jih zagotavlja več kot 100 domačih in tujih strokovnjakov.

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<p>kreditov strankam pripoznani za pričakovane izgube, in ne, ko so nastale, kot je prej določal standard MRS 39 – Finančni instrumenti: pripoznavanje in merjenje.</p> <p>Poslovodstvo uporablja bistvene presoje na naslednjih področjih:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uporaba preteklih podatkov v postopku določanja parametrov tveganja; • ocenjevanje kreditnega tveganja v zvezi z izpostavljenostjo; • presoja razvrščanja po skupinah; • presoja pomembnosti naknadnih sprememb kreditnega tveganja za ugotavljanje, ali je prišlo do pomembnega povečanja kreditnega tveganja, ki vodi do sprememb pri razvrščanju po skupinah in zahtevanega merjenja pričakovanih kreditnih izgub za vseživljensko obdobje; • pričakovani prihodnji denarni tokovi iz poslovanja; • vrednotenje zavarovanj in ocenjevanje obdobja realizacije pri posamično ocenjenih izpostavljenostih s poslabšano kreditno kakovostjo. <p>Poslovodstvo je zagotovilo dodatne informacije o oslavitvah kreditov v pojasnilih k računovodskim izkazom 'Finančni instrumenti – razvrščanje in merjenje', 6 – Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti, 45 – Oslabitev in 'Merjenje kreditnega tveganja'. Informacije v zvezi z učinkom prehoda na MSRP 9 so razkrite v pojasnilu 'Spremembe računovodskih usmeritev', vključno z vplivom na kapital in preneseni dobiček na dan 1. 1. 2018.</p>	<p>primerjava obravnavane metodologije z zahtevami MSRP 9;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pridobitev razumevanja kontrolnega okolja in notranjih kontrol, ki jih poslovodstvo izvaja pri merjenju oslabeitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube; • ovrednotenje zasnove in pregled izvajanja opredeljenih notranjih kontrol, ki so pomembne za postopek merjenja oslabeitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube; • testirali smo delovanje identificiranih pomembnih kontrol; • razčlenitev postavke krediti na podlagi razvrščanja po skupinah za namen izbire vzorca; • testirali podatke o pripoznavanju in merjenju oslabeitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube na vzorcu kreditov, razporejenih v 1. in 2. skupino, s poudarkom na: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. modelih, uporabljenih pri razvrščanju po skupinah; ii. predpostavkah, ki jih poslovodstvo uporablja pri modelih za merjenje pričakovanih kreditnih izgub; iii. merilih za ugotavljanje pomembnih povečanj kreditnega tveganja; iv. predpostavk, uporabljenih pri izračunu verjetnosti neplačila v celotnem obdobju trajanja; v. metod za izračun izgube v primeru neplačila; vi. metod, za vključevanje v prihodnost usmerjenih informacij; • preverjanje podatkov o pripoznavanju in merjenju oslabeitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube na vzorcu posamično ocenjenih slabih kreditov, razporejenih v 3. skupino, kar je zajemalo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. oceno finančnega položaja in uspešnosti kreditojemalca po najnovejših bonitetnih poročilih ter razpoložljivih informacijah; ii. kritično presojo predpostavk in presoj, uporabljenih pri izračunu in merjenju pričakovanih prihodnjih denarnih tokov iz poslovanja ob upoštevanju finančnega stanja in uspešnosti kreditojemalca; iii. kritično oceno in pregled ocenjene vrednosti zavarovanja ter ocenjenega obdobja realizacije; iv. kritično oceno diskontnih stopenj, uporabljenih pri oceni pričakovanih denarnih tokov iz poslovanja in/ali zavarovanj; v. ponoven izračun pričakovanih kreditnih izgub z uporabo lastne neodvisne presoje in predpostavk na podlagi poznavanja panoge, ter izračun primerjali pri določenih vzorčnih kreditih s tistimi, ki jih je zagotovila banka.
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Poročilo neodvisnega revizorja

Druge informacije

Za druge informacije je odgovorno poslovodstvo. Druge informacije obsegajo informacije v letnem poročilu, razen računovodskih izkazov in revizorjevega poročila o njih.

Naše mnenje o računovodskih izkazih se ne nanaša na druge informacije in o njih ne izražamo nobene oblike zagotovila.

V povezavi z našo revizijo računovodskih izkazov je naša odgovornost prebrati druge informacije in pri tem presoditi, ali so druge informacije pomembno neskladne z računovodskimi izkazi, zakonskimi zahtevami 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 na podlagi opisanih postopkov poročamo, da:

- so druge informacije v vseh pomembnih pogledih usklajene z revidiranimi računovodskimi izkazi;
- so druge informacije pripravljene v skladu z veljavnimi zakoni in predpisi; ter
- na podlagi poznavanja in razumevanja družbe in njenega okolja, ki smo ga pridobili med revizijo, v zvezi z drugimi informacijami nismo ugotovili bistveno napačnih navedb.

Odgovornosti poslovodstva, nadzornega sveta in revizijske komisije za računovodske izkaze

Poslovodstvo je odgovorno za pripravo in pošteno predstavitev teh računovodskih izkazov v skladu z MSRP in za tako notranje kontroliranje, kot je v skladu z odločitvijo poslovodstva potrebno, da omogoči pripravo računovodskih izkazov, ki ne vsebujejo pomembno napačne navedbe zaradi prevare ali napake.

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

Nadzorni svet in revizijska komisija sta odgovorni za nadzor nad pripravo računovodskih izkazov in za potrditev revidiranega letnega poročila.

Revizorjeva odgovornost za revizijo računovodskih izkazov

Naša cilja sta 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 s pravili revidiranja vedno odkrila pomembno napačno navedbo, če ta obstaja. Napačne navedbe lahko izhajajo iz prevare ali napake ter se smatrajo 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 pravili revidiranja uporabljamo strokovno presojo in ohranjamo poklicno nezaupljivost. Prav tako:

- Prepoznamo in ocenimo tveganja pomembno napačne navedbe v računovodskih izkazih, bodisi zaradi prevare ali napake, oblikujemo in izvajamo revizijske postopke kot odzive na ocenjena tveganja ter pridobivamo zadostne in ustrezne revizijske dokaze, ki zagotavljajo podlago za naše mnenje. Tveganje, da ne bomo odkrili napačne navedbe, ki izvira iz prevare, je višje od tistega, povezanega z napako, saj prevara lahko vključuje skrivne dogovore, ponarejanje, namerno opustitev, napačno razlago 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 družbe.
- Presodimo ustreznost uporabljenih računovodskih usmeritev in sprejemljivost računovodskih ocen ter z njimi povezanih razkritij poslovodstva.
- Na podlagi pridobljenih revizijskih dokazov o obstoju pomembne negotovosti glede dogodkov ali okoliščin, ki zbujejo dvom v spodobnost organizacije, da nadaljuje kot delujoče podjetje, sprejmemo sklep o ustreznosti poslovske uporabe predpostavke delujočega podjetja, kot podlage računovodenja. Če sprejmemo sklep o obstoju

pomembne negotovosti, smo dolžni v revizorjevem poročilu opozoriti na ustrezna razkritja v računovodskih izkazih ali, če so takšna razkritja neustrezna, prilagoditi mnenje. Revizorjevi sklepi temeljijo na revizijskih dokazih, pridobljenih do datuma izdaje revizorjevega poročila. Vendar kasnejši dogodki ali okoliščine lahko povzročijo prenehanje organizacije kot delujočega podjetja.

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

Nadzorni svet in revizijsko komisijo med drugim obveščamo o načrtovanem obsegu in času revidiranja in pomembnih revizijskih ugotovitvah, vključno s pomanjkljivostmi notranjih kontrol, ki smo jih zaznali med našo revizijo.

Nadzornemu svetu in revizijski komisiji smo prav tako predložili našo izjavo, da smo izpolnili vse etične zahteve v zvezi z neodvisnostjo ter jih obvestili o vseh razmerjih in drugih zahtevah, za katere bi se lahko upravičeno menilo, da vplivajo na našo neodvisnost, in jih seznanili s tem povezanimi ukrepi.

Od vseh zadev, s katerimi smo seznanili nadzorni svet in revizijsko komisijo, smo zadeve, ki so bile najpomembnejše pri reviziji računovodskih izkazov tekočega obdobja, določili kot ključne revizijske zadeve. Omenjene zadeve opišemo v revizorjevem poročilu, razen če zakonska ali regulatorna določila prepovedujejo javno razkrivanje takšnih zadev.

Poročilo o drugih zakonskih in regulatornih zahtevah

Imenovanje revizorja in trajanje posla

Deloitte revizija d.o.o. je bila imenovana za zakonitega revizorja družbe na skupščini delničarjev dne 20.4.2016. Naše opravljanje posla v celoti in neprekinjeno traja 6 let.

Potrdilo revizijski komisiji


Potrjujemo, da je naše revizijsko mnenje o računovodskih izkazih v tem poročilu skladno z dodatnim poročilom revizijski komisiji družbe z dne 28 februar 2019 v skladu s členom 11 Uredbe (EU) št. 537/2014 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta.

Opravljanje nerevizijskih storitev

Izjavljamo, da nismo opravljali nobenih prepovedanih nerevizijskih storitev iz člena 5(1) Uredbe (EU) št. 537/2014 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta. Poleg obvezne revizije nismo za revidirano družbo opravljali nobenih drugih storitev, ki ne bi bile razkrite v letnem poročilu.

V imenu revizijske družbe Deloitte revizija d.o.o. je za opravljeno revizijo odgovorna Anja Gorenc.

DELOITTE REVIZIJA d.o.o.
Dunajska 165
1000 Ljubljana

Anja Gorenc 
Pooblaščenka revizorka

Ljubljana, 28 februar 2019

Deloitte.

DELOITTE REVIZIJA D.O.O.
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POROČILO NEODVISNEGA REVIZORJA delničarjem družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Poročilo o reviziji računovodskih izkazov

Mnenje

Revidirali smo konsolidirane računovodske izkaze družbe UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in njenih odvisnih družb (v nadaljevanju 'skupina'), ki vključujejo konsolidiran izkaz finančnega položaja na dan 31. decembra 2018, konsolidiran izkaz poslovnega izida, konsolidiran izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, konsolidiran izkaz gibanja kapitala in konsolidiran izkaz denarnih tokov za tedaj končano leto ter pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom, vključujoč povzetek bistvenih računovodskih usmeritev.

Po našem mnenju priloženi konsolidirani računovodski izkazi v vseh pomembnih pogledih pošteno predstavljajo konsolidirani finančni položaj skupine na dan 31. decembra 2018 ter njen konsolidiran poslovni izid in konsolidirane denarne tokove za tedaj končano leto v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi računovodskega poročanja, kot jih je sprejela Evropska unija (v nadaljevanju 'MSRP').

Podlaga za mnenje

Revizijo smo opravili v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi revidiranja 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 (Uredba). Naše odgovornosti na podlagi teh pravil so opisane v tem poročilu v odstavku *Revizorjeva odgovornost za revizijo konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov*. V skladu s Kodeksom etike za računovodske strokovnjake (Kodeks IESBA), ter etičnimi zahtevami, ki se nanašajo na revizijo računovodskih izkazov v Sloveniji, potrjujemo svojo neodvisnost od skupine in, da smo izpolnili vse druge etične obveznosti v skladu s temi zahtevami in Kodeksom IESBA. Verjamemo, da so pridobljeni revizijski dokazi zadostni in ustrezni kot osnova za naše revizijsko mnenje.

Ključne revizijske zadeve

Ključne revizijske zadeve so tiste, ki so bile po naši strokovni presoji najbolj bistvene pri reviziji konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov za poslovno leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2018. Te zadeve so bile obravnavane v okviru naše revizije konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov kot celote in pri oblikovanju našega mnenja o njih in ne podajamo ločenega mnenja o teh zadevah.

Oslabitev kreditov strankam (pričakovane kreditne izgube)

Kreditni strankam so na dan 31. 12. 2018 znašali 2.042 milijonov EUR, skupna pričakovana kreditna izguba pa je na dan 31. 12. 2018 znašala 74,9 milijonov EUR.

Ključna revizijska zadeva	Kako smo zadevo obravnavali v okviru revizije
Merjenje oslabeitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube pri kreditih se obravnava kot ključna revizijska zadeva, saj poslovodstvo uporablja visoko stopnjo bistvenih presoj in kompleksne modele.	Na podlagi svoje ocene tveganj in poznavanja dejavnosti smo pregledali pričakovane kreditne izgube kreditov strankam in preverili uporabljen metodologijo ter predpostavke, ki izhajajo iz opisa ključne revizijske zadeve, s pomočjo katerih smo pridobili zadostne in ustrezne revizijske dokaze za svoje mnenje.

Ime Deloitte se nanaša na Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, pravno osebo, ustanovljeno v skladu z zakonodajo Združenega kraljestva Velike Britanije in Severne Irske (v izvirniku »UK private company limited by guarantee«), in mrežo njenih članic, od katerih je vsaka ločena in samostojna pravna oseba. Podroben opis pravne organiziranosti združenja Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited in njenih družb članic je na voljo na <http://www.deloitte.com/si>.

V Sloveniji storitve zagotavlja Deloitte revizija d.o.o. in Deloitte svetovanje d.o.o. (pod skupnim imenom Deloitte Slovenija), ki sta članici Deloitte Central Europe Holdings Limited. Deloitte Slovenija sodi med vodilne družbe za strokovne storitve v Sloveniji, ki nudi storitve revizije, davčnega, poslovnega, finančnega in pravnega svetovanja ter svetovanja na področju tveganj, ki jih zagotavlja več kot 100 domačih in tujih strokovnjakov.

Deloitte revizija d.o.o. - Družba vpisana pri Okrožnem sodišču v Ljubljani - Matična številka: 1647105 - ID št. za DDV: SI62560085 - Osnovni kapital: 74.214,30 EUR.

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<p>Poleg tega skupina od 1. 1. 2018 uporablja MSRP 9 – Finančni instrumenti ('IFRS 9'), zaradi česar so popravki vrednosti za oslabitve kreditov strankam pripoznani za pričakovane izgube, in ne, ko so nastale, kot je prej določal standard MRS 39 – Finančni instrumenti: pripoznavanje in merjenje.</p> <p>Poslovodstvo uporablja bistvene presoje na naslednjih področjih:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uporaba preteklih podatkov v postopku določanja parametrov tveganja; • ocenjevanje kreditnega tveganja v zvezi z izpostavljenostjo; • presoja razvrščanja po skupinah; • presoja pomembnosti naknadnih sprememb kreditnega tveganja za ugotavljanje, ali je prišlo do pomembnega povečanja kreditnega tveganja, ki vodi do sprememb pri razvrščanju po skupinah in zahtevanega merjenja pričakovanih kreditnih izgub za vseživljensko obdobje; • pričakovani prihodnji denarni tokovi iz poslovanja; • vrednotenje zavarovanj in ocenjevanje obdobja realizacije pri posamično ocenjenih izpostavljenostih s poslabšano kreditno kakovostjo. <p>Poslovodstvo je zagotovilo dodatne informacije o oslabitvah kreditov v pojasnilih k računovodskim izkazom 'Finančni instrumenti – razvrščanje in merjenje', 6 – Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti, 45 – Oslabitev in 'Merjenje kreditnega tveganja'. Informacije v zvezi z učinkom prehoda na MSRP 9 so razkrite v pojasnilu 'Spremembe računovodskih usmeritev', vključno z vplivom na kapital in preneseni dobiček na dan 1. 1. 2018.</p>	<p>Izvedli smo naslednje revizijske postopke v zvezi z vrednotenjem kreditov:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pregled metodologije skupine za pripoznavanje oslabitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube in primerjava obravnavane metodologije z zahtevami MSRP 9; • pridobitev razumevanja kontrolnega okolja in notranjih kontrol, ki jih poslovodstvo izvaja pri merjenju oslabitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube; • ovrednotenje zasnove in pregled izvajanja opredeljenih notranjih kontrol, ki so pomembne za postopek merjenja oslabitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube; • testirali smo delovanje identificiranih pomembnih kontrole; • razčlenitev postavke krediti na podlagi razvrščanja po skupinah za namen izbire vzorca; • testirali podatke o pripoznavanju in merjenju oslabitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube na vzorcu kreditov, razporejenih v 1. in 2. skupino, s poudarkom na: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. modelih, uporabljenih pri razvrščanju po skupinah; ii. predpostavkah, ki jih poslovodstvo uporablja pri modelih za merjenje pričakovanih kreditnih izgub; iii. merilih za ugotavljanje pomembnih povečanj kreditnega tveganja; iv. predpostavk, uporabljenih pri izračunu verjetnosti neplačila v celotnem obdobju trajanja; v. metod za izračun izgube v primeru neplačila; vi. metod, za vključevanje v prihodnost usmerjenih informacij; • preverjanje podatkov o pripoznavanju in merjenju oslabitev za pričakovane kreditne izgube na vzorcu posamično ocenjenih slabih kreditov, razporejenih v 3. skupino, kar je zajemalo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. oceno finančnega položaja in uspešnosti kreditojemalca po najnovejših bonitetnih poročilih ter razpoložljivih informacijah; ii. kritično presojo predpostavk in presoj, uporabljenih pri izračunu in merjenju pričakovanih prihodnjih denarnih tokov iz poslovanja ob upoštevanju finančnega stanja in uspešnosti kreditojemalca; iii. kritično oceno in pregled ocenjene vrednosti zavarovanja ter ocenjenega obdobja realizacije; iv. kritično oceno diskontnih stopenj, uporabljenih pri oceni pričakovanih denarnih tokov iz poslovanja in/ali zavarovanj; v. ponoven izračun pričakovanih kreditnih izgub z uporabo lastne neodvisne presoje in
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Poročilo neodvisnega revizorja

	predpostavk na podlagi poznavanja panoge , ter izračun primerjali pri določenih vzorčnih kreditih s tistimi, ki jih je zagotovila skupina.
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Druge informacije

Za druge informacije je odgovorno poslovodstvo. Druge informacije obsegajo informacije v letnem poročilu, razen računovodskih izkazov in revizorjevega poročila o njih.

Naše mnenje o konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazih se ne nanaša na druge informacije in o njih ne izražamo nobene oblike zagotovila.

V povezavi z našo revizijo konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov je naša odgovornost prebrati druge informacije in pri tem presoditi, ali so druge informacije pomembno neskladne s konsolidiranimi računovodskimi izkazi, zakonskimi zahtevami 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 na podlagi opisanih postopkov poročamo, da:

- so druge informacije v vseh pomembnih pogledih usklajene z revidiranimi konsolidiranimi računovodskimi izkazi;
- so druge informacije pripravljene v skladu z veljavnimi zakoni in predpisi; ter
- na podlagi poznavanja in razumevanja skupine in njenega okolja, ki smo ga pridobili med revizijo, v zvezi z drugimi informacijami nismo ugotovili bistveno napačnih navedb.

Odgovornosti poslovodstva, nadzornega sveta in revizijske komisije za konsolidirane računovodske izkaze

Poslovodstvo je odgovorno za pripravo in pošteno predstavitev teh konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov v skladu z MSRP in za tako notranje kontroliranje, kot je v skladu z odločitvijo poslovodstva potrebno, da omogoči pripravo konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov, ki ne vsebujejo pomembno napačne navedbe zaradi prevare ali napake.

Poslovodstvo je pri pripravi konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov skupine odgovorno za oceno njene sposobnosti, da nadaljuje kot delujoče podjetje, razkritje zadev, povezanih z delujočim podjetjem, in uporabo predpostavke delujočega podjetja kot podlage za računovodenje, razen če namerava poslovodstvo skupino likvidirati ali zaustaviti poslovanje ali nima druge realne možnosti, kot da napravi eno ali drugo.

Nadzorni svet in revizijska komisija sta odgovorna za nadzor nad pripravo računovodskih izkazov in za potrditev revidiranega letnega poročila.

Revizorjeva odgovornost za revizijo konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov

Naša cilja sta pridobiti sprejemljivo zagotovilo o tem, ali so konsolidirani 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 s pravili revidiranja vedno odkrila pomembno napačno navedbo, če ta obstaja. Napačne navedbe lahko izhajajo iz prevare ali napake ter se smatrajo za pomembne, če je upravičeno pričakovati, da posamič ali skupaj vplivajo na gospodarske odločitve uporabnikov, sprejete na podlagi teh konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov.

Med izvajanjem revidiranja v skladu s pravili revidiranja uporabljamo strokovno presojo in ohranjamo poklicno nezaupljivost. Prav tako:

- Prepoznamo in ocenimo tveganja pomembno napačne navedbe v konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazih, bodisi zaradi prevare ali napake, oblikujemo in izvajamo revizijske postopke kot odzive na ocenjena tveganja ter pridobivamo zadostne in ustrezne revizijske dokaze, ki zagotavljajo podlago za naše mnenje. Tveganje, da ne bomo odkrili napačne navedbe, ki izvira iz prevare, je višje od tistega, povezanega z napako, saj prevara lahko vključuje skrivne dogovore, ponarejanje, namerno opustitev, napačno razlago 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 skupine.

- Presodimo ustreznost uporabljenih računovodskih usmeritev in sprejemljivost računovodskih ocen ter z njimi povezanih razkritij posloводства.
- Na podlagi pridobljenih revizijskih dokazov o obstoju pomembne negotovosti glede dogodkov ali okoliščin, ki zbuja dvom v spodobnost organizacije, 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 ustrezna razkritja v konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazih ali, če so takšna razkritja neustrezna, prilagoditi mnenje. Revizorjevi sklepi temeljijo na revizijskih dokazih, pridobljenih do datuma izdaje revizorjevega poročila. Vendar kasnejši dogodki ali okoliščine lahko povzročijo prenehanje organizacije kot delujočega podjetja.
- Ovrednotimo splošno predstavitev, strukturo, vsebino konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov, vključno z razkritji, in ali konsolidirani računovodski izkazi predstavljajo zadevne posle in dogodke na način, da je dosežena poštena predstavitev.
- Pridobivamo zadostne in ustrezne revizijske dokaze v povezavi s finančnimi informacijami in poslovnimi dejavnostmi družb v skupini, da bi lahko izrazili mnenje o konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazih. Odgovorni smo za vodenje, nadziranje in izvajanje revizije skupine. Revizijsko mnenje je izključno naša odgovornost.

Nadzorni svet in revizijsko komisijo med drugim obveščamo o načrtovanem obsegu in času revidiranja in pomembnih revizijskih ugotovitvah, vključno s pomanjkljivostmi notranjih kontrol, ki smo jih zaznali med našo revizijo.

Nadzornemu svetu in revizijski komisiji smo prav tako predložili našo izjavo, da smo izpolnili vse etične zahteve v zvezi z neodvisnostjo ter jih obvestili o vseh razmerjih in drugih zahtevah, za katere bi se lahko upravičeno menilo, da vplivajo na našo neodvisnost, in jih seznanili s s tem povezanimi ukrepi.

Od vseh zadev, s katerimi smo seznanili nadzorni svet in revizijsko komisijo, smo zadeve, ki so bile najpomembnejše pri reviziji konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazov tekočega obdobja, določili kot ključne revizijske zadeve. Omenjene zadeve opišemo v revizorjevem poročilu, razen če zakonska ali regulatorna določila prepovedujejo javno razkrivanje takšnih zadev.

Poročilo o drugih zakonskih in regulatornih zahtevah

Imenovanje revizorja in trajanje posla

Deloitte revizija d.o.o. je bila imenovana za zakonitega revizorja družbe na skupščini delničarjev dne 20.4.2016. Naše opravljanje posla v celoti in neprekinjeno traja 6 let.

Potrdilo revizijski komisiji

Potrujemo, da je naše revizijsko mnenje o računovodskih izkazih v tem poročilu skladno z dodatnim poročilom revizijski komisiji družbe z dne 28 februar 2019 v skladu s členom 11 Uredbe (EU) št. 537/2014 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta.

Opravljanje nerevizzijskih storitev

Izjavljamo, da nismo opravljali nobenih prepovedanih nerevizzijskih storitev iz člena 5(1) Uredbe (EU) št. 537/2014 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta. Poleg obvezne revizije nismo za revidirano družbo ali njene odvisne družbe opravljali nobenih drugih storitev, ki ne bi bile razkrite v letnem poročilu.

V imenu revizijske družbe Deloitte revizija d.o.o. je za opravljeno revizijo odgovorna Anja Gorenc.

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Anja Gorenc
Pooblaščenka revizorka

Ljubljana, 28 februar 2019

Deloitte.

DELOITTE REVIZIJA D.O.O.
Ljubljana Slovenija 3

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Izkaz finančnega položaja

EUR 1.000		Banka		Skupina	
Vsebina	Pojasnilo	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	1	238.422	412.560	238.422	412.560
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	2	8.620	6.932	8.620	6.932
Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	3	4.125	-	4.125	-
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	4	408.363	-	408.363	-
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)	5	-	397.142	-	397.142
Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti	6	1.964.631	-	2.007.368	-
Kreditni bankam		37.637	-	37.637	-
Kreditni strankam		1.924.380	-	1.966.981	-
Druga finančna sredstva		2.614	-	2.750	-
Kreditni (po MRS 39)	7	-	1.852.776	-	1.898.469
Kreditni bankam		-	40.994	-	40.994
Kreditni strankam		-	1.807.528	-	1.850.488
Druga finančna sredstva		-	4.254	-	6.987
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti (po MRS 39)	8	-	7.202	-	7.202
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	9	10.704	11.334	10.704	11.334
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	10	424	(2.418)	424	(2.418)
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	11	1	1	-	-
Opredmetena sredstva	12	2.849	3.629	6.601	6.969
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva		2.849	3.629	5.228	5.550
Naložbene nepremičnine		-	-	1.373	1.419
Neopredmetena sredstva	13	14.549	15.458	14.870	15.755
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	14	1.426	-	4.993	3.644
Terjatve za davek		1.426	-	1.426	-
Odložene terjatve za davek		-	-	3.567	3.644
Druga sredstva	15	1.388	1.254	3.958	2.096
SKUPAJ SREDSTVA		2.655.502	2.705.870	2.708.448	2.759.685

Izkaz finančnega položaja

Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	16	9.216	7.075	9.216	7.075
Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	17	1.282	-	1.282	-
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	18	2.341.903	2.383.064	2.373.194	2.419.270
Vloge bank in centralnih bank		106.696	144.801	106.696	144.801
Vloge strank		1.922.621	1.957.535	1.919.950	1.950.780
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank		292.503	256.366	324.453	298.193
Druge finančne obveznosti		20.083	24.362	22.095	25.496
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	19	23.122	19.256	23.122	19.256
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	20	3.888	-	3.888	-
Rezervacije	21	20.517	14.484	20.536	14.484
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	14	1.872	3.073	2.167	3.465
Obveznosti za davek		-	1.215	295	1.607
Odložene obveznosti za davek		1.872	1.858	1.872	1.858
Druge obveznosti	22	2.244	1.674	3.506	3.132
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI		2.404.044	2.428.626	2.436.911	2.466.682
Osnovni kapital	23	20.384	20.384	20.384	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	24	107.760	107.760	107.760	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	25	16.319	26.087	16.319	26.087
Rezerve iz dobička	26	84.635	84.635	100.394	102.500
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	27	22.360	38.378	26.680	36.272
SKUPAJ KAPITAL		251.458	277.244	271.537	293.003
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI IN KAPITAL		2.655.502	2.705.870	2.708.448	2.759.685

V izkazu Skupine je kapital v celoti kapital lastnikov obvladujoče Banke.

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom so sestavni del slednjih in jih je treba brati skupaj z njimi.



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Predsednik uprave



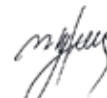
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Ivanka Prezhdarova
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Izkaz poslovnega izida

Izkaz poslovnega izida

EUR 1.000	Vsebina	Pojasnilo	Banka		Skupina	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
	Prihodki iz obresti	28	56.437	55.652	61.362	59.505
	Odhodki za obresti	29	(11.244)	(12.359)	(11.676)	(12.689)
	Čiste obresti		45.193	43.293	49.686	46.816
	Prihodki iz dividend	30	45	140	45	140
	Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)	31	30.932	32.201	30.962	32.209
	Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)	32	(8.137)	(8.038)	(8.272)	(8.188)
	Čiste opravnine (provizije)		22.795	24.163	22.690	24.021
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po poštenu vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	33	4.756	216	4.756	216
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	34	4.491	1.724	4.491	1.724
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po poštenu vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	35	585	-	585	-
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, določenih za merjenje po poštenu vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	36	(142)	-	(142)	-
	Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji	37	130	(5.710)	130	(5.710)
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz tečajnih razlik	38	(1.392)	2.364	(1.397)	2.352
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz odprave pripoznanja nefinančnih sredstev	39	(159)	(649)	(94)	(551)
	Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube	40	(454)	(1.110)	(33)	(310)
	Administrativni stroški	41	(36.245)	(36.866)	(37.332)	(38.080)
	Amortizacija	42	(5.098)	(5.170)	(5.769)	(5.937)
	Čisti dobički / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev	43	(67)	-	(67)	-
	Rezervacije	44	(8.773)	(4.716)	(8.956)	(4.352)
	Oslabitve	45	(787)	29.033	137	23.479
	Čisti dobički / izgube iz nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo, in z njimi povezanimi obveznostmi	46	9	4	9	4
	DOBIČEK / IZGUBA IZ REDNEGA POSLOVANJA		24.887	46.716	28.739	43.812
	Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb	47	(4.273)	(8.375)	(5.371)	(7.577)
	ČISTI DOBIČEK / IZGUBA POSLOVNEGA LETA		20.614	38.341	23.368	36.235
	Osnovni in popravljeni dobiček / izguba na delnico (EUR)	27	4,22	7,84	4,78	7,41

V izkazu Skupine je čisti dobiček v celoti dobiček lastnikov obvladujoče Banke.

Izkaz vseobsegajočega donosa

Izkaz drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

EUR 1.000	Vsečina	Pojasnilo	Banka		Skupina	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
		Čisti dobiček / izguba poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi	20.614	38.341	23.368	36.235
		Drugi vseobsegajoči donos po obdavčitvi	(9.484)	7.007	(9.484)	7.007
		Postavke, ki pozneje ne bodo prerazvrščene v poslovni izid	11	17	11	17
		Aktuarski dobički / izgube v zvezi s pokojninskimi načrti z določenimi zaslužki	21	19	21	19
		Dobički/izgube v zvezi s spremembami poštene vrednosti naložb v lastniške instrumente, merjenih po poštenu vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(12)		(12)	
		Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb v zvezi s postavkami, ki ne bodo prerazvrščene v poslovni izid	2	(2)	2	(2)
		Postavke, ki se lahko pozneje prerazvrstijo v poslovni izid	(9.495)	6.990	(9.495)	6.990
		Dobički / izgube v zvezi z varovanjem denarnih tokov (uspešni del varovanja)	(951)	4.059	(951)	4.059
		Dobički / izgube iz prevrednotenja, izkazani v kapitalu	(608)	(837)	(608)	(837)
		Prenos dobičkov / izgub v poslovni izid	(343)	4.896	(343)	4.896
		Dobički / izgube v zvezi z naložbami v dolžniške finančne instrumente, merjenimi po poštenu vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(10.771)	4.571	(10.771)	4.571
		Dobički / izgube iz prevrednotenja, izkazani v kapitalu	(9.145)	4.561	(9.145)	4.561
		Prenos dobičkov / izgub v poslovni izid	(1.626)	10	(1.626)	10
		Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb v zvezi s postavkami, ki se lahko pozneje prerazvrstijo v poslovni izid	2.227	(1.640)	2.227	(1.640)
		VSEOBSEGAJOČI DONOS POSLOVNEGA LETA PO OBDAVČITVI	11.130	45.348	13.884	43.242

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom so sestavni del slednjih in jih je treba brati skupaj z njimi.



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Izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala

Banka
2018

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			
ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU (pred prilagoditvijo)	20.384	107.760	4.195	21.368	524	84.635	38.378	277.244	
Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik	-	-	-	(277)	-	-	(369)	(646)	
ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU	20.384	107.760	4.195	21.091	524	84.635	38.009	276.598	
Vseobsegajoči donos poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi	-	-	(770)	(8.733)	19	-	20.614	11.130	
Izplačilo (obračun) dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36.270)	(36.270)	
Drugi prenosi med sestavinami lastniškega kapitala*	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	7	-	
KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU	20.384	107.760	3.425	12.351	543	84.635	22.360	251.458	
BILANČNI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA							22.360	22.360	

* prenos realiziranega učinka iz odprave priznanja naložb v lastniške finančne instrumente, merjene po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, iz akumuliranega drugega vseobsegajočega donosa v zadržani dobiček/izgubo.

2017

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			
ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU	20.384	107.760	907	17.665	506	84.635	13.919	245.776	
Vseobsegajoči donos poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi	-	-	3.288	3.703	18	-	38.341	45.350	
Izplačilo (obračun) dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13.882)	(13.882)	
KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU	20.384	107.760	4.195	21.368	524	84.635	38.378	277.244	
BILANČNI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA							38.378	38.378	

Izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala

Skupina
2018

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			
ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU (pred prilagoditvijo)	20.384	107.760	4.195	21.368	524	102.500	36.272	293.003	
Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik	-	-	-	(277)	-	-	1.197	920	
ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU	20.384	107.760	4.195	21.091	524	102.500	37.469	293.923	
Vseobsegajoči donos poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi	-	-	(770)	(8.733)	19	-	23.368	13.884	
Izplačilo (obračun) dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36.270)	(36.270)	
Razporeditev izgube UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. v rezerve iz dobička	-	-	-	-	-	(2.106)	2.106	-	
Drugi prenosi med sestavinami lastniškega kapitala*	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	7	-	
KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU	20.384	107.760	3.425	12.351	543	100.394	26.680	271.537	
BILANČNI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA							26.680	26.680	

* prenos realiziranega učinka iz odprave pripoznanja naložb v lastniške finančne instrumente, merjene po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, iz akumuliranega drugega vseobsegajočega donosa v zadržani dobiček/izgubo.

Izkaz sprememb lastniškega kapitala

Skupina
2017

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		
ZAČETNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU	20.384	107.760	907	17.665	506	98.573	17.846	263.641
Vseobsegajoči donos poslovnega leta po obdavčitvi	-	-	3.288	3.703	18	-	36.235	43.244
Izplačilo (obračun) dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13.882)	(13.882)
Razporeditev čiste izgube UniCredit leasing d.o.o. v rezerve iz dobička	-	-	-	-	-	3.928	(3.928)	-
Prilagoditev zaradi zaokroževanja	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	-
KONČNO STANJE V POSLOVNEM OBDOBJU	20.384	107.760	4.195	21.368	524	102.500	36.272	293.003
BILANČNI DOBIČEK POSLOVNEGA LETA							36.272	36.272

Kapital je v celoti kapital lastnikov obvladujoče Banke.

Pojasnila k računovodskemu izkazu so sestavni del slednjih in jih je treba brati skupaj z njimi.



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Članica uprave

Izkaz denarnih tokov

EUR 1.000		Banka		Skupina	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
A.	DENARNI TOKOVI PRI POSLOVANJU				
a)	Čisti poslovni izid pred obdavčitvijo	24.887	46.716	28.903	43.812
	Amortizacija	5.098	5.170	5.769	5.937
	Oslabitve / (odprava oslabitve) naložb v dolžniške finančne instrumente, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	8	-	8	-
	Oslabitve / (odprava oslabitve) kreditov	-	(31.399)	-	(27.198)
	Oslabitve / (odprava oslabitve) kreditov in drugih finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	778	-	(136)	-
	Oslabitve opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev, naložbenih nepremičnin, neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev in drugih sredstev	155	638	155	638
	Čisti (dobički) / izgube iz tečajnih razlik	1.392	(2.364)	1.397	(2.353)
	Neto (dobički) / izgube iz finančnih sredstev v posesti do zapadlosti (po MRS 39)	-	(355)	-	(355)
	Čisti (dobički) / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja dolžniških finančnih instrumentov	67	-	67	-
	Neto (dobički) / izgube pri prodaji opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev in naložbenih nepremičnin	(10)	(4)	(84)	73
	Drugi (dobički)/izgube iz naložbenja	61	-	73	-
	Drugi (dobički) / izgube iz financiranja	(1.459)	(9.769)	(1.459)	(9.769)
	Druge prilagoditve čistega poslovnega izida pred obdavčitvijo	12.531	(26.857)	12.526	(27.058)
	Denarni tokovi pri poslovanju pred spremembami poslovnih sredstev in obveznosti	43.508	(18.224)	47.219	(16.273)
b)	(Povečanja) / zmanjšanja poslovnih sredstev (brez denarnih ekvivalentov)	(144.684)	(22.102)	(141.135)	(11.708)
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev v posesti za trgovanje	(33)	8.230	(33)	8.230
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	(27)	-	(27)	-
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(23.139)	-	(23.139)	-
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje finančnih sredstev, razpoložljivih za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	40.243	-	40.243
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje kreditov	-	(75.664)	-	(65.743)
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje kreditov in drugih finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	(115.535)	-	(110.258)	-
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje izvedenih finančnih sredstev, namenjenih varovanju	(2.966)	3.129	(2.966)	3.129
	Čisto (povečanje) / zmanjšanje drugih sredstev	(2.984)	1.960	(4.712)	2.432
c)	Povečanja / (zmanjšanja) poslovnih obveznosti	(40.204)	163.180	(45.296)	147.336
	Čisto povečanje / (zmanjšanje) finančnih obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	1.945	274	1.945	274
	Čisto povečanje / (zmanjšanje) finančnih obveznosti, določenih za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	142	-	142	-
	Čisto povečanje / (zmanjšanje) vlog in najetih kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	(43.277)	148.603	(48.192)	132.104
	Čisto povečanje / (zmanjšanje) izvedenih finančnih obveznosti, namenjenih varovanju	(3.472)	15.582	(3.472)	15.582
	Čisto povečanje / (zmanjšanje) drugih obveznosti	4.458	(1.279)	4.281	(624)
č)	Denarni tokovi pri poslovanju (a+b+c)	(141.380)	122.854	(139.212)	119.354
d)	(Plačani) / vrnjeni davek na dohodek pravnih oseb	(4.605)	(2.481)	(5.723)	(3.825)
e)	Neto denarni tokovi pri poslovanju (č+d)	(145.985)	120.373	(144.935)	115.529

Izkaz denarnih tokov

B.	DENARNI TOKOVI PRI NALOŽBENJU				
a)	Prejemki pri naložbenju	7.321	320	8.502	5.183
	Prejemki pri prodaji opredmetenih sredstev	58	40	1.156	4.903
	Prejemki pri prodaji naložb v dolžniške vrednostne papirje, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	6.983	-	6.983	-
	Prejemki iz nekratkoročnih sredstev in z njimi povezanih obveznosti v posesti za prodajo	-	-	83	-
	Drugi prejemki iz naložbenja	280	280	280	280
b)	Izdatki pri naložbenju	(3.613)	(3.687)	(5.843)	(5.711)
	(Izdatki pri nakupu opredmetenih sredstev)	(702)	(534)	(2.824)	(2.505)
	(Izdatki pri nakupu neopredmetenih sredstev)	(2.911)	(3.153)	(3.019)	(3.206)
c)	Neto denarni tokovi pri naložbenju (a-b)	3.708	(3.367)	2.659	(528)
C.	DENARNI TOKOVI PRI FINANCIRANJU				
b)	Izdatki pri financiranju	(36.270)	(13.882)	(36.270)	(13.882)
	(Plačane dividende)	(36.270)	(13.882)	(36.270)	(13.882)
c)	Neto denarni tokovi pri financiranju (a-b)	(36.270)	(13.882)	(36.270)	(13.882)
C.	Učinki spremembe deviznih tečajev na denarna sredstva in njihove ustreznike	214	(3.222)	214	(3.222)
D.	Čisto povečanje denarnih sredstev in denarnih ustreznikov (Ae+Bc)	(178.547)	103.124	(178.546)	101.119
E.	Denarna sredstva in njihovi ustrezniki na začetku obdobja (Pojasnilo 42)	416.763	316.861	416.763	318.866
F.	Denarna sredstva in njihovi ustrezniki na koncu obdobja (C+D+E) (Pojasnilo 42)	238.430	416.763	238.430	416.763

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom so sestavni del slednjih in jih je treba brati skupaj z njimi.



Stefan Vavti
Predsednik uprave



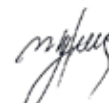
Lea Branecka
Članica uprave



Damijan Dolinar
Član uprave



Alessandro Pontoglio
Član uprave



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Članica uprave

Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

Splošne informacije

POROČAJOČE PODJETJE

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 Šmartinski cesti 140, Ljubljana, Slovenija. Dne 31. decembra 2018 je imela Banka skupno 24 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 matične skupine. Izkazi Banke so del konsolidiranih izkazov matične skupine UniCredit, ki so dosegljivi na <https://www.unicredit.it/>.

IZJAVA O SKLADNOSTI

Računovodski izkazi Banke in Skupine so bili pripravljene v skladu z Mednarodnimi standardi računovodskega poročanja in pojasnili, ki jih je objavil Odbor za mednarodne računovodske standarde (International Accounting Standards Board, IASB) in jih je sprejela Evropska komisija do 31. decembra 2018 (v nadaljevanju: MSRP).

OBSEG IN METODE KONSOLIDACIJE

Banka je 100-odstotni lastnik družbe UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. ter pripravlja tudi konsolidirane računovodske izkaze, ki vključujejo računovodske izkaze UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. kot matične banke ter računovodske izkaze UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. kot odvisne družbe. Računovodske usmeritve odvisne družbe so poenotene z računovodskimi usmeritvami Banke. Učinki medsebojnih postavk so v celoti izločeni. Prihodki in odhodki odvisne družbe so vključeni v konsolidirane računovodske izkaze.

Odvisna družba:

Firma: UNICREDIT LEASING, leasing, d.o.o.

Skrajšana firma: UNICREDIT LEASING, d.o.o.

Sedež: Šmartinska cesta 140, 1000 Ljubljana

Lastni kapital na dan 31. december 2018: 19.472 tisoč evrov

Poslovni izid v letu 2018: dobiček 2.868 tisoč evrov

Odvisna družba je v 100-odstotni lasti Banke.

SPLOŠNA MERILA ZA PRIPRAVO

Povzetek pomembnih računovodskih usmeritev, ki so uporabljene pri pripravi računovodskih izkazov, navajamo v nadaljevanju.

Računovodski izkazi so pripravljene v skladu z MSRP, pri čemer so kot podlaga za merjenje uporabljene izvirne vrednosti, razen ob merjenju finančnih instrumentov, namenjenih trgovanju, finančnih sredstev, pripoznanih po pošteni vrednosti skozi izkaz poslovnega izida, finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa in vseh izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, kjer so kot podlaga za merjenje uporabljene njihove poštene vrednosti. Objavljene računovodske izkaze je uprava Banke potrdila 1. marca 2019.

Izkazi so bili pripravljene po načelu časovne neomejenosti delovanja. Sprejeta merila za merjenje so torej skladna s to predpostavko in z načeli računovodenja na podlagi poslovnih dogodkov, relevantnosti in pomembnosti računovodskih informacij ter prevlade ekonomske vsebine posla nad pravno obliko. Ta merila se niso spremenila

glede na preteklo leto, razen sprememb, ki so opisane v poglavju "Spremembe v pomembnejših računovodskih politikah", ki se nanašajo na uvedbo novih standardov in pojasnil.

a) Prevedba tuje valute

Funkcijska in predstavljena valuta: Postavke v računovodskih izkazih so za leti 2018 in 2017 evidentirane v evrih, ki so funkcijska in predstavljena valuta Skupine.

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 Skupine na dan poročanja, so bili naslednji:

Valuta	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
CHF	1,1269	1,1702
USD	1,145	1,1993

b) 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.

c) Uporaba ocen in predpostavk

Pri pripravi računovodskih izkazov mora uprava pripraviti presoje, ocene in predpostavke, ki vplivajo na uporabo računovodskih usmeritev ter na izkazane zneske sredstev, obveznosti, prihodkov in odhodkov. Dejanski rezultati lahko odstopajo od ocen.

Ocene in osnovne predpostavke zanje se redno pregledujejo. Spremembe računovodskih ocen se pripoznajo v obdobju, v katerem je ocena spremenjena ter v prihodnjih obdobjih, na katera vpliva. V nadaljevanju so razložene tri najpomembnejše računovodske ocene. Ostale so razložene med računovodskimi usmeritvami.

Merjenje 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.

Teh finančnih instrumentov Banka ne vrednoti dnevno, ampak večino od njih mesečno.

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 (angl. Fair Value Adjustments - FVA) predstavljajo razliko med ceno finančnega instrumenta, ki jo dobimo s pomočjo modela vrednotenja, in njegovo pošteno vrednostjo, kot jo opredeljuje MSRP 13, ki odraža izhodno ceno, po kateri je mogoče naložbo zapreti na trgu. FVA metodologija Skupine upošteva naslednje vhodne informacije:

- pozitivne in negativne profile izpostavljenosti, ki izhajajo iz internega modela Kreditnega tveganja nasprotne strani,
- PD časovna struktura, ki obsega trenutne tržne stopnje neplačil, ki so pridobljene iz poslov kreditne zamenjave,
- krivulja razpona financiranja, ki ponazarja povprečen razpon financiranja pri konkurenčnih finančnih skupinah.

Prilagoditve poštene vrednosti, ki jih izračunava Skupina, vključujejo: kreditno/debetno prilagoditev vrednotenja (Credit/Debit Valuation Adjustment - CVA/DVA), stroške zaprtja pozicije.

CVA/DVA metodologija Skupine upošteva naslednje vhodne informacije:

- izpostavljenost ob dogodku naplačila (Exposure At Default – EAD), ki je ocenjena z uporabo simulacijskih tehnik, ki vključujejo posebno tveganje zaradi neugodnih gibanj zaradi korelacije med kreditnim tveganjem nasprotne stranke in osnovnih dejavnikov tveganja pri izvedenih finančnih instrumentih,
- verjetnost neplačila (Probability of Default - PD), ki jo označujejo trenutne tržne stopnje neplačila, ki so pridobljene iz poslov kreditne zamenjave,
- izguba ob neplačilu (Loss Given Default – LGD), ki temelji na ocenjeni ravni pričakovanega poplačila in tržni stopnji neplačil, ki izhajajo iz CDS.

Stroški zaprtja pozicije odražajo strošek, ki nastane ob zaprtju aktivne pozicije v finančnem instrumentu na trgu. Stroški zaprtja pozicije so izračunani kot razlika med ceno, po kateri je finančni instrument vrednoten in tržno ceno, ki jo običajno predstavlja cenovni razpon med povpraševanjem in ponudbo.

Oslabitev in rezervacije

Posojila in dolžniški vrednostni papirji, ki so razvrščeni kot finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti, finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti skozi vseobsegajoči donos in pomembne zunajbilančne izpostavljenosti, se slabijo v skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9.

V zvezi s tem so ti instrumenti uvrščeni v skupino 1, 2 ali 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 priznanja ni bistveno poslabšalo, (iii) izpostavljenosti z nizkim kreditnim tveganjem (izvzetje iz nizkega kreditnega tveganja);
- skupina 2: vključuje kreditne izpostavljenosti, pri katerih se je kreditno tveganje od začetnega priznanja bistveno poslabšalo;
- skupina 3: vključuje slabe kreditne izpostavljenosti.

Za izpostavljenosti v skupini 1 je oslabitev enaka pričakovani izgubi, izračunani v časovnem obdobju do enega leta.

Za izpostavljenosti v skupini 2 ali 3 je oslabitev enaka pričakovani izgubi, izračunani v časovnem obdobju, ki ustreza celotni življenjski dobi izpostavljenosti.

Razsvetitev 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 Kreditno tveganje - oddelek Politika Skupine glede oslabitev in rezervacij.

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 Kreditno tveganje - oddelek Politika Skupine glede oslabitev in rezervacij za nadaljnje informacije o metodologijah za izračun pričakovanih izgub.

V zvezi s skupino 3 je treba opozoriti, da vključuje oslabljene izpostavljenosti, ki ustrezajo skupnim slabim izpostavljenostim kot ITS EBA (EBA/ITS /2013/03/rev1 7/24/2014), v skladu s pravili Banke Italije, opredeljenimi v okrožnici št. 227 z dne 30. julija 2008 in kasnejšimi posodobitvami.

EBA je kot „slabe“ zlasti opredelila izpostavljenosti, ki izpolnjujejo eno ali obe naslednji merili:

- pomembne izpostavljenosti, pri katerih prihaja do zamude pri odplačevanju več kot 90 dni;

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- 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.

Poleg tega zgoraj omenjena okrožnica št. 272 določa, da je skupna vrednost oslabiljenih sredstev razdeljena v naslednje kategorije:

- Slabe terjatve (skupina Bad po klasifikaciji Banke Italije) – formalno oslabiljena posojila, ki so izpostavljena insolventnim kreditorejalcem, tudi če insolventnost ni bila prepoznana s strani sodišča, ali stranke v podobnem položaju. Merjenje se izvaja na podlagi posameznega posojila ali portfelja.
- Dvomljive terjatve (skupina Unlikely to pay other than Bad – UTP po klasifikaciji Banke Italije) – izpostavljenosti do kreditorejalcem, ki se soočajo z začasnimi težavami, za katere Skupina predvideva, da bodo v ustreznem časovnem obdobju razrešene. Dvomljiva posojila se vrednotijo na podlagi posameznega posojila ali portfelja.
- Zapadle terjatve (skupina Past Due po klasifikaciji Banke Italije) – celotna izpostavljenost do vsakega kreditorejmalca, ki ni vključen v druge kategorije in ki na datum računovodskih izkazov zamuja s svojimi obveznostmi za več kot 90 dni in manj kot 180 dni. Zapadle terjatve se vrednotijo na podlagi posameznega posojila ali portfelja.

Popravki vrednosti oslabilitev posojil in terjatev temeljijo na sedanjih vrednosti pričakovanih denarnih tokov glavnice in obresti. Pri določanju sedanje vrednosti prihodnjih denarnih tokov je osnovna zahteva identifikacija ocenjenih poplačil, časovni okvir plačil in uporabljena diskontna stopnja.

Zlasti znesek izgube zaradi oslabiljenih izpostavljenosti, ki so razvrščene kot slaba posojila in za katere ni verjetno, da se bodo izplačale v skladu z zgoraj navedenimi kategorijami, je razlika med knjigovodsko vrednostjo in sedanjo vrednostjo ocenjenih denarnih tokov, diskontiranih po prvotni obrestni meri finančnega sredstva.

Za vse pozicije s fiksno obrestno mero se tako določena obrestna mera v naslednjih poslovnih letih ohranja konstantna, za pozicije s spremenljivo obrestno mero pa se obrestna mera posodablja v skladu s pogodbenimi pogoji.

Časi izterjave se ocenjujejo na podlagi poslovnih načrtov ali napovedi, ki temeljijo na preteklih izkušnjah izterjave pri podobnih razredih posojil, ob upoštevanju segmenta strank, vrste posojila, vrste zavarovanja in vseh drugih dejavnikov, ki se štejejo za pomembne.

Tudi oslabiljena vrednost oslabiljenih izpostavljenosti je bila izračunana v skladu z zahtevami novega računovodskega standarda, ki vključuje (i) prilagoditve, potrebne za izračun trenutne izgube in predvidene izgube v prihodnosti; in (ii) več scenarijev, ki se uporabljajo za to vrsto izpostavljenosti.

Odpisi

Banka in Skupina odpišeta finančna sredstva, ko nimata več realnih pričakovanih, da bo finančno sredstvo poplačano (delno ali v celoti). Ob odpisu se odpravi priznanje finančnega sredstva. Poplačila odpisanih finančnih sredstev predstavljajo prihodek od odpisa.

Spremembe pomembnih računovodskih usmeritev

Z izjemo spodaj navedenega so računovodske usmeritev, ki so uporabljene v pričujočih računovodskih izkazih, enake kot tiste, ki so bile uporabljene v konsolidiranih finančnih izkazih Skupine na dan in za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2017. Pričakovati je, da se bodo spremembe računovodskih usmeritev odrazile v konsolidiranih računovodskih izkazih Skupine na dan in za leto, ki se je končalo 31. decembra 2018.

a. Prehod na MSRP 9 in povzetek učinkov

Banka in Skupina sta v letu 2018 uvedli MSRP 9 Finančni instrumenti. Standard je uvedel pomembne spremembe pravil razvrščanja in merjenja finančnih instrumentov v primerjavi z MRS 39.

Banka in Skupina sta finančna sredstva uvrstili v poslovne modele za upravljanje s finančnimi sredstvi ter preverili značilnosti pogodbenih denarnih tokov. Pri razvrstitvi finančnih sredstev, ki sta jih imeli v stanju na dan 31. december 2017, sta vse kredite uvrstili v poslovni model prejemanja denarnih tokov; tudi obveznico, ki je bila skladno z MRS 39 v posesti do zapadlosti sta uvrstili v poslovni model prejemanja denarnih tokov; vse dolžniške instrumente razpoložljive za prodajo sta uvrstili v poslovni model prejemanja denarnih tokov in prodaje; med kapitalskimi instrumenti razpoložljivimi za prodajo sta se pri vseh razen pri enem nepreklicno odločili, da bosta spremembe poštene vrednosti predstavili v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu. Finančna sredstva namenjena trgovanju so ohranila isti poslovni model.

Pri testiranju značilnosti pogodbenih denarnih tokov sredstev so bile ugotovljene tri pogodbe, pri katerih denarni tokovi niso zgolj plačila glavnice in obresti na preostali znesek glavnice. Zato so bile razvrščene kot finančna sredstva obvezno merjena po poštenu vrednosti. Preostala posojila in obveznice, ki so bila v skladu z MRS 39 razvrščena kot v posesti do zapadlosti, so bila razvrščena kot finančna sredstva po odplačni vrednosti. Finančna sredstva, ki so bila prej v portfelju sredstev, razpoložljivih za prodajo, so razvrščena kot finančna sredstva po poštenu vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos razen lastniškega instrumenta, za katerega Banka ni naredila nepreklicne izbire, da bi njihove naknadne spremembe poštene vrednosti predstavila v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu. Slednji je razvrščen kot finančna sredstva obvezno merjena po poštenu vrednosti.

MSRP 9 je uvedel nov računovodski model za oslabilitev, ki temelji na (i) pristopu pričakovanih izgub, ki nadomešča sedanji pristop, ki temelji na nastalih izgubah, in (ii) uvedel je koncept "vseživljenjskih" pričakovanih izgub; več podrobnosti je na voljo v poglavju Bančna tveganja.

Kar zadeva računovodenje varovanja pred tveganji, sta se Banka in Skupina odločili, da bosta še naprej uporabljali obstoječe zahteve MRS 39 za vsa računovodenja varovanja pred tveganji, dokler UOMRS ne dokonča projekta glede računovodenja za makro varovanja pred tveganji.

Po začetku veljavnosti MSRP 9 je predviden pregled regulatornega obravnavanja za izračun absorpcije kapitala pričakovanih kreditnih izgub (CRD/CRR). EU uredba št. 2017-2395, ki je bila objavljena 27. decembra 2017, dovoljuje, da finančne ustanove sprejmejo prehodni režim, kjer bi bile lahko dodatne rezervacije za kreditne izgube vključene v CET1 z mehanizmom "postopnega uvajanja" skozi obdobje petih let, z začetkom leta 2018. Banka in Skupina sledita odločitvi matične skupine UniCredit, ki ne bo sprejela tega prehodnega režima.

Banka in Skupina sta se odločili za uporabo prehodne olajšave, ki jo dovoljuje standard, in ne bosta objavili primerjave podatkov v finančnih poročilih za leto 2018.

Učinek prehoda na postavke izkaza finančnega položaja je ponazorjen na naslednji strani.

Nobena od prerazvrstitev ni bila posledica spremembe poslovnega modela.

Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

EUR 1.000	Banka				Skupina				
	Znesek prerazvrstitve med postavkami		Znesek prerazvrstitve med postavkami		Znesek prerazvrstitve med postavkami		Znesek prerazvrstitve med postavkami		
Vsečina	Pojasnilo	31. 12. 2017 po MRS 39	Učinek vrednotenja prerazvrstitve	Učinek prerazvrstitve	Otvoritevno stanje 1. 1. 2018 po MSRP 9	31. 12. 2017 po MRS 39	Učinek vrednotenja prerazvrstitve	Učinek prerazvrstitve	Otvoritevno stanje 1. 1. 2018 po MSRP 9
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in v pogledne vloge pri bankah	1	412.560	-	-	412.560	412.560	-	-	412.560
Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju	2	6.932	-	-	6.932	6.932	-	-	6.932
Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi izkaz poslovnega izida	3	-	10	4.019	4.029	-	10	4.019	4.029
Kreditni		-	10	2.961	2.971	-	10	2.961	2.971
Kapitalske naložbe		-	-	1.058	1.058	-	-	1.058	1.058
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	4	-	(62)	396.084	396.022	-	(62)	396.084	396.022
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)	5	397.142	-	(397.142)	-	397.142	-	(397.142)	-
Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti	6	-	(2.196)	1.857.017	1.854.821	-	(794)	1.902.710	1.901.916
Dožniški vrednostni papirji		-	-	7.202	7.202	-	-	7.202	7.202
Kreditni bankam		-	(7)	40.994	40.987	-	(7)	40.994	40.987
Kreditni strankam		-	(2.093)	1.804.567	1.802.474	-	(691)	1.847.527	1.846.836
Druge finančna sredstva		-	(96)	4.254	4.158	-	(96)	6.987	6.891
Kreditni (po MRS 39)	7	1.852.776	-	(1.852.776)	-	1.898.469	-	(1.898.469)	-
Kreditni bankam		40.994	-	(40.994)	-	40.994	-	(40.994)	-
Kreditni strankam		1.807.528	-	(1.807.528)	-	1.850.488	-	(1.850.488)	-
Druge finančna sredstva		4.254	-	(4.254)	-	6.987	-	(6.987)	-
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti (po MRS 39)	8	7.202	-	(7.202)	-	7.202	-	(7.202)	-
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	9	11.334	-	-	11.334	11.334	-	-	11.334
Spremembe pošterne vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	10	(2.418)	-	-	(2.418)	(2.418)	-	-	(2.418)
Dolgoročne naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	11	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Opredmetena sredstva	12	3.629	-	-	3.629	3.629	-	-	3.629
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva		3.629	-	-	3.629	3.629	-	-	3.629
Naložbene nepremičnine		-	-	-	-	1.419	-	-	1.419
Neopredmetena sredstva	13	15.458	-	-	15.458	15.755	-	-	15.755
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	14	-	-	-	-	3.644	-	-	3.644

		-	-	-	-	3.644	-	-	3.644
Odložene terjatve za davek									
Druge sredstva	15	1.254	(9)	-	1.245	2.096	(9)	-	2.087
SKUPAJ SREDSTVA		2.705.870	(2.257)	-	2.703.613	2.759.685	(855)	-	2.758.830
Finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju	16	7.075	-	-	7.075	7.075	-	-	7.075
Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	17	-	-	1.140	1.140	-	-	1.140	1.140
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	18	2.383.064	-	-	2.383.064	2.419.270	-	-	2.419.270
Vloge bank in centralnih bank		144.801	-	-	144.801	144.801	-	-	144.801
Vloge strank		1.957.535	-	-	1.957.535	1.950.780	-	-	1.950.780
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank		256.366	-	-	256.366	298.193	-	-	298.193
Podrejene obveznosti		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Druge finančne obveznosti		24.362	-	-	24.362	25.496	-	-	25.496
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	19	19.256	-	-	19.256	19.256	-	-	19.256
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	20	3.888	-	-	3.888	3.888	-	-	3.888
Rezervacije	21	14.484	(1.546)	(1.140)	11.798	14.484	(1.710)	(1.140)	11.634
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	14	3.073	(65)	-	3.008	3.465	(65)	-	3.400
Obveznosti za davek		1.215	-	-	1.215	1.607	-	-	1.607
Odložene obveznosti za davek		1.858	(65)	-	1.793	1.858	(65)	-	1.793
Druge obveznosti	22	1.674	-	-	1.674	3.132	-	-	3.132
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI		2.428.626	(1.611)	-	2.427.015	2.466.682	(1.775)	-	2.464.907
Osnovni kapital	23	20.384	-	-	20.384	20.384	-	-	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	24	107.760	-	-	107.760	107.760	-	-	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	25	26.087	(277)	-	25.810	26.087	(277)	-	25.810
Rezerve iz dobička	26	84.635	-	-	84.635	102.500	-	-	102.500
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	27	38.378	(369)	-	38.009	36.272	1.197	-	37.469
SKUPAJ KAPITAL		277.244	(646)	-	276.598	293.003	920	-	293.923
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI IN KAPITAL		2.705.870	(2.257)	-	2.703.613	2.759.685	(855)	-	2.758.830

Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

EUR 1.000	Banka			Skupina						
	Knjigovodska vrednost 31. 12. 2017 (po MRSRP 9)	Prerazvrstitve	Ponovno merjenje	Knjigovodska vrednost 1. 1. 2018 (po MSRP 9)	Učinek na zadržani dobiček 1. 1. 2018	Knjigovodska vrednost 31. 12. 2017 (po MRS 39)	Prerazvrstitve	Ponovno merjenje	Knjigovodska vrednost 1. 1. 2018 (po MSRP 9)	Učinek na zadržani dobiček 1. 1. 2018
Vsebina										
Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi izkaz poslovnega izida										
Povečanja										
iz postavke Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39) - kapitaliske naložbe	-	1.058	-	1.058	343	-	1.058	-	1.058	343
iz postavke Krediti (po MRS 39) - potrebna prerazvrstitve	-	2.961	10	2.971	10	-	2.961	10	2.971	10
Skupaj		4.019	10	4.029	353	-	4.019	10	4.029	353
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa										
Povečanja										
iz postavke Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39) - kapitaliske naložbe	-	22.978	-	22.978	(62)	-	22.978	-	22.978	-
iz postavke Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39) - dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	373.106	(62)	373.044	(62)	-	373.106	(62)	373.044	(62)
Skupaj		396.084	(62)	396.022	(62)	-	396.084	(62)	396.022	(62)
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)										
Zmanjšanja										
na postavko Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi izkaz poslovnega izida - kapitaliske naložbe	1.058	(1.058)	-	-	-	1.058	(1.058)	-	-	-
na postavko Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa - kapitaliske naložbe	22.978	(22.978)	-	-	-	22.978	(22.978)	-	-	-
na postavko Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa - dolžniški vrednostni papirji	373.106	(373.106)	-	-	-	373.106	(373.106)	-	-	-
Skupaj	397.142	(397.142)	-	-	-	397.142	(397.142)	-	-	-

Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti						
Povečanja						
iz postvke Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti (po MRS 39)	-	7.202	-	7.202	-	7.202
iz postavke Krediti (po MRS 39)	-	1.849.815	(2.196)	1.847.619	(2.196)	1.895.508 (794)
Skupaj	-	1.857.017	(2.196)	1.854.821	(2.196)	1.901.916 (794)
Kreditni (po MRS 39)						
Zmanjšanja						
na postavko: Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi izkaz poslovnega izida - potrebna prazvrstitev	2.961	(2.961)	-	2.961	(2.961)	-
na postavko: Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti	1.849.815	(1.849.815)	-	1.895.508	(1.895.508)	-
Skupaj	1.852.776	(1.852.776)	-	1.898.469	(1.898.469)	-
Druge sredstva						
Povečanja - ponovno merjenje	1.254	-	(9)	1.245	(9)	2.087 (9)
Skupaj	1.254	-	(9)	1.245	(9)	2.087 (9)
Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida						
Merjenje nečrpanih kreditov obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	-	1.140	-	1.140	-	1.140
Skupaj	-	1.140	-	1.140	-	1.140
Rezervacije						
Zmanjšanja						
na postavko: Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	1.140	(1.140)	-	1.140	(1.140)	-
Ponovno merjenje	13.344	-	(1.546)	11.798	1.546	13.344 (1.546) 11.798
Skupaj	14.484	(1.140)	(1.546)	11.798	1.546	14.484 (1.546) 11.798
Skupaj	14.484	(1.140)	(1.546)	11.798	1.546	14.484 (1.546) 11.798

Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

Učinek prehoda na postavke kapitala v skupni višini -369 tisoč evrov se nanaša na:

- učinek oslabitev v višini -2.268 tisoč evrov
- učinek rezervacij v višini 1.546 tisoč evrov
- učinek prevrednotenja kreditov, uvrščenih med »Finančna sredstva obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida« v višini 10 tisoč evrov
- učinek prevrednotenja kapitalskih naložb, uvrščenih med »Finančna sredstva obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida« v višini 343 tisoč evrov.

Tabele prikazuje kapitalsko ustreznost Banke na dan 1. januar 2018, ki izhaja iz sprejetja MSRP9.

EUR 1.000	1. 1. 2018 (MSRP 9)		31. 12. 2017 (MSRP 9)	
	TVEGANJU NEPRILAGOJENA SREDSTVA	TVEGANJU PRILAGOJENA SREDSTVA/ ZAHTEVA	TVEGANJU NEPRILAGOJENA SREDSTVA	TVEGANJU PRILAGOJENA SREDSTVA/ ZAHTEVA
Postavka				
A. TVEGANJU PRILAGOJENA AKTIVA				
A.1 KREDITNO TVEGANJE IN TVEGANJE NASPROTNE STRANKE	3.601.649	1.059.878	3.601.875	1.062.271
1. Standardizirani pristop	1.993.454	598.204	1.993.884	600.476
2. IRB pristop	1.608.194	461.674	1.607.991	461.795
2.1 Osnovni pristop IRB	1.589.866	454.280	1.590.262	455.000
2.1 Napredni pristop IRB	18.328	7.394	17.729	6.795
B. KAPITALSKA ZAHTEVA				
B.1 Kreditno tveganje in tveganje nasprotne stranke		84.790		84.982
B.2 Tržno tveganje		865		865
1. Standardizirani pristop		865		865
B.3 Operativno tveganje		6.185		6.185
2. Napredni pristop		6.185		6.185
Celotna kapitalska zahteva		91.840		92.032
C. TVEGANJU PRILAGOJENA AKTIVA IN KAPITALSKI KOLIČNIKI				
C.1 Tveganju prilagojena aktiva		1.148.005		1.150.398
C.2 Navadni lastniški temeljni kapital/Tveganju prilagojena aktiva (Količnik navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala)		17,16%		17,18%
C.3 Temeljni kapital/Tveganju prilagojena aktiva (Količnik temeljnega kapitala)		17,16%		17,18%
C.4 Kapital/Tveganju prilagojena aktiva (Količnik skupnega kapitala)		17,40%		17,42%

Izkaz finančnega položaja

FINANČNI INSTRUMENTI – RAZVRŠČANJE IN MERJENJE

Kot posledica uveljavitve novega računovodskega standarda MSRP 9 je Skupina prerazvrstila finančna sredstva in obveznosti z dnem 1. januar 2018 v nove predvidene kategorije. V tem smislu je potrebno izpostaviti, da ta razvrstitev temelji na poslovnem modelu in na značilnostih pogodbenih denarnih tokov.

Analiza poslovnega modela je bila opravljena z vzporejanjem poslovnih področij ter z alociranjem določenega poslovnega modela vsakemu področju. Portfelj poslovnih področij je bil tako razdeljen na poslovne modele »portfelj prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov« ali »portfelj prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov in prodaje« glede na namene ohranjanja in pričakovani prihodek finančnega instrumenta. Poslovnim področjem, ki sestavljajo trgovni portfelj, je dodeljen poslovni model »drugo«, zato, da odraža trgovne namene. Za namen razvrščanja finančnih instrumentov v nove kategorije, ki jih predvideva MSRP 9, mora biti analiza poslovnega modela dopolnjena z analizo pogodbenih tokov (SPPI test).

V tem smislu je Skupina razvila procese in sisteme za analizo portfelja dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev in kreditov, tako da se oceni, ali elementi njihovih pogodbenih denarnih tokov omogočajo merjenje po odplačni vrednosti (portfelj prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov) ali po pošteni vrednosti skozi vseobsegajoči donos (portfelj prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov in prodaje).

Analiza se opravlja bodisi za vsako pogodbo posebej ali po skupinah, ki so opredeljene na osnovi značilnosti transakcij, ter ob uporabi posebnega interno razvitega orodja (SPPI orodje), s katerim Banka analizira elemente pogodb v skladu z zahtevami MSRP 9.

Vsa finančna sredstva, s katerimi Skupina razpolaga, so pripoznana ter je njihovo pripoznanje odpravljeno ob upoštevanju datuma plačila. Vsa finančna sredstva se na začetku pripoznajo po pošteni vrednosti in če gre za finančno sredstvo, ki ni podano po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid, so prišteti tudi stroški posla, ki neposredno izhajajo iz nakupa finančnega sredstva.

Banka in Skupina prerazvrstita finančno sredstvo samo, ko spremenita poslovni model za upravljanje finančnih sredstev. Načeloma se poslovni model po prvotnem pripoznanju ne spreminja in se ni spremenil v poročevalskem obdobju. Možnosti prerazvrstitev so opredeljene v internih politikah.

Banka odobrava vse kredite z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov.

Dolžniški vrednostni papirji so lahko uvrščeni v enega od naslednjih poslovnih modelov:

- za posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov;
- za posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov ali prodajo;
- ostalo (trgovanje) – z namenom prejemanja denarnih tokov s prodajo finančnih sredstev.

UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. je uvrstil vsa svoja finančna sredstva v poslovni model za posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov.

SPPI test za kredite izvajajo prodajni oddelki. Banka nudi prebivalstvu standardne kredite. Posledično je bil test opravljen za vse obstoječe vrste pogodb in ga bo opravila v bodoče za nove vrste pogodb. Krediti, odobreni pravnim osebam, niso standardizirani, zato se test opravi za vsako posamezno pogodbo.

Če je rezultat testa negativen, se finančno sredstvo razvrsti v kategorijo finančnih sredstev obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida.

a) Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti

Finančno sredstvo je merjeno po odplačni vrednosti, če sta izpolnjena oba spodaj navedena pogoja:

- sredstvo je uvrščeno v poslovni model, katerega cilj je posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov;
- v skladu s pogodbenimi pogoji finančnega sredstva na določene datume prihaja do denarnih tokov, ki so izključno odplačila glavnice in obresti na neporavnano glavnico.

Vsi krediti so pripoznani po odplačni vrednosti, razen tistih, ki ne prestanejo uspešno SPPI testa.

Prihodki iz obresti od oslabljenih finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti, so pripoznani, če Skupina pričakuje njihovo plačilo ali ko prejeme plačilo.

V poglavju Uporaba ocen in predpostavk je opredeljeno, kako Skupina oslabi finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti.

Naslednje oblike prodaj ne ogrozijo poslovnega modela, katerega cilj je posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov:

- prodaje, ki ne povzročijo računovodske odprave pripoznanja finančnega sredstva, kot so repo posli ali listinjenje; ali
- prodaje, ki so posledica poslabšanja kreditnega tveganja finančnega sredstva; ali
- prodaje, ki niso višje od 5 % knjigovodske vrednosti relevantnega portfelja na koncu preteklega letnega poročevalskega obdobja (ne glede na pogostost prodaj); ali
- prodaje, ki se izvedejo blizu zapadlosti; ali
- prodaje, ki niso pogoste – ta izjema se oceni za vsak primer posebej z vključitvijo matične družbe.

Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti, zajemajo tudi druga finančna sredstva, to so terjatve za provizije, ki ne sodijo v izračunavanje odplačne vrednosti finančnih sredstev, prehodno nezaračunane prihodke za bančne produkte, terjatve za prodana finančna sredstva, terjatve do kupcev in terjatve v obračunu iz poslovnih razmerij.

Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

b) Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

Finančna sredstva se razvrstijo in merijo po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, če sta izpolnjena oba spodaj navedena pogoja:

- sredstvo je uvrščeno v poslovni model, katerega cilj je posedovanje finančnih sredstev z namenom prejemanja pogodbenih denarnih tokov ali prodaja;
- v skladu s pogodbenimi pogoji finančnega sredstva na določene datume prihaja do denarnih tokov, ki so izključno odplačila glavnice in obresti na nepravilno glavnico.

Ta portfelj vključuje lastniške in dolžniške vrednostne papirje.

Banka se je za strateške kapitalske instrumente nepreklicno odločila, da bo poznejše spremembe poštene vrednosti zanje predstavila v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu.

Po prvotnem izkazovanju se finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, izmerijo po njihovih poštenih vrednostih. Tržna vrednost na borzi ne odraža vedno poštene vrednosti dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev. V tem primeru Skupina ugotavlja pošteno vrednost dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev z metodo vrednotenja preko modela, kjer pri določitvi cene upošteva krivuljo obrestne zamenjave in premijo za kreditno tveganje za določen dolžniški vrednostni papir. Premija za kreditno tveganje se določi s pomočjo primerljivih obveznic z enako zapadlostjo. Pošteno vrednost lastniških vrednostnih papirjev, ki ne kotirajo na borzi, pa Skupina ugotavlja z uporabo ustreznih modelov.

Sprememba poštene vrednosti pri finančnem sredstvu, merjenem po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, se pripozna neposredno v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, razen izgub zaradi oslabitve dolžniških instrumentov in deviznih dobičkov in izgub. Ko se za dolžniško finančno sredstvo odpravi pripoznanje, se prej pripoznani nabrani dobiček ali izguba pripozna v poslovnem izidu, medtem ko za kapitalske instrumente ostane pripoznan v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu. Obresti, izračunane po metodi veljavnih obresti, se obračunavajo dnevno in se pripoznajo v poslovnem izidu. Dividende za kapitalski instrument se pripoznajo v poslovnem izidu, ko je uveljavljena pravica Skupine do plačila. V poglavju Uporaba ocen in predpostavk je opredeljeno, kako jih Skupina oslabi.

c) Finančna sredstva po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

Finančna sredstva, ki niso uvrščena v katero izmed zgornjih kategorij, so merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida. Ta kategorija vključuje finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje in tista, ki jih Skupina ob začetnem pripoznanju določi za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida.

Finančno sredstvo je uvrščeno kot v posesti za trgovanje, če je pridobljeno ali prevzeto v glavnem z namenom prodaje ali ponovnega nakupa v kratkem roku ali če je del portfelja prepoznanih finančnih

instrumentov, ki se obravnavajo skupaj in za katere obstajajo dokazi o nedavnem kratkoročnem pobiranju dobičkov. Tudi izvedeni finančni instrumenti so uvrščeni v posesti za trgovanje, razen če so instrumenti za varovanje pred tveganjem.

Po začetnem pripoznanju se ti vrednostni papirji merijo in pripoznajo po pošteni vrednosti, ki je enaka tečaju na organiziranem trgu vrednostnih papirjev ali izračunana z modelom vrednotenja. Model vrednotenja poštene vrednosti upošteva krivuljo obrestne zamenjave in premijo za kreditno tveganje za določen dolžniški vrednostni papir. Premija za kreditno tveganje se določi s pomočjo primerljivih obveznic z enako zapadlostjo.

Skupina vključuje realizirane in nerealizirane dobičke in izgube v postavki izkaza poslovnega izida »Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, namenjenih trgovanju«. Obresti iz vrednostnih papirjev za trgovanje se obračunavajo dnevno in so v izkazu poslovnega izida prikazane kot »Prihodki iz obresti«.

Kreditni in dolžniški vrednostni papirji, ki ne prestanejo SPPI testa, so uvrščeni med »Finančna sredstva obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida«.

Deleži v investicijskih skladih so vedno uvrščeni med »Finančna sredstva obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida«.

Naložbe v nestrategske kapitalske instrumente, za katere se Banka ni nepreklicno odločila, da bo poznejše spremembe poštene vrednosti zanje predstavila v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu so obvezno merjene po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida.

Skupina označi finančna sredstva po začetnem pripoznanju po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid, ker ta oznaka znatno zmanjša nedoslednost merjenja, ki bi sicer izhajala iz merjenja izvedenega finančnega instrumenta kot v posesti za trgovanje ter merjenja osnovnega finančnega sredstva po metodi veljavnih obresti.

Posojila, merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid, so posojila s fiksno obrestno mero, ki so zavarovana pred tveganjem po referenčni obrestni meri posojila z zamenjavo obrestnih mer. Posojila so pripoznana po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid, da bi se s tem izognili napakam pri predstavitvi ekonomske vsebine transakcije. Skupina ugotavlja pošteno vrednost posojila najmanj enkrat mesečno. V letih 2018 in 2017 Skupina ni pripoznala posojil, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid.

d) Izvedeni finančni instrumenti

Pri svojem rednem poslovanju Skupina sklepa posle z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti, ki predstavljajo majhno začetno naložbo v primerjavi z nazivno vrednostjo pogodbe. Uporabljani izvedeni finančni instrumenti vključujejo obrestne, valutne in blagovne terminske pogodbe (forward), zamenjave (swap) in opcije (option). Skupina uporablja te finančne instrumente za varovanje pred obrestnim in valutnim tveganjem, s katerima se srečuje pri svojem poslovanju na finančnih trgih, aktivno odpira svoje pozicije ter jih prodaja strankam.

Izvedeni finančni instrumenti se v izkazu finančnega položaja pripoznajo po pošteni vrednosti. Poštene vrednosti so določene na podlagi objavljenih cen na delujočem trgu, z uporabo modelov diskontiranih denarnih tokov ali uporabo modelov za opcijsko vrednotenje, odvisno od posameznega izvedenega finančnega instrumenta. Poštena vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov vključuje prilagoditve zaradi kreditnega tveganja nasprotne stranke, tveganja financiranja, stroškov zaprtja pozicije in OIS diskontiranja. Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, ki ne predstavljajo instrumentov za varovanje pred tveganjem, se izkazujejo v postavki »Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, namenjenih trgovanju«.

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

Poštena vrednost obrestnih in valutnih izvedenih finančnih instrumentov je njihova tržna cena v sistemu Murex. Murex je IT platforma na ravni matične skupine UniCredit za področje Finančni trgi in zakladništvo.

Varovanje poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem

V skladu z MRS 39 varovanje poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem predstavlja varovanje pred izpostavljenostjo spremembam poštene vrednosti pripoznanega sredstva ali obveznosti ali nepripoznane trdne obveze ali določenega dela takšnega sredstva, obveznosti ali trdne obveze, ki jo je mogoče pripisati posameznemu tveganju in lahko vpliva na poslovni izid.

Skupina varuje posamezna finančna sredstva ali finančne obveznosti ter portfelj finančnih sredstev ali finančnih obveznosti. MRS 39 ne dovoljuje varovanja čiste vrednosti, ki vključuje sredstva in obveznosti.

Skupina uporablja obrestne zamenjave kot instrumente za varovanje. Dobiček ali izguba iz ponovnega merjenja instrumenta za varovanje pred tveganjem po pošteni vrednosti ali valutno sestavino njegove knjigovodske vrednosti se takoj pripozna v poslovnem izidu. Če se varovano postavko sicer meri po nabavni vrednosti, se za dobiček ali izgubo pri varovani postavki, ki ga / jo je mogoče pripisati varovanemu tveganju, prilagodi knjigovodsko vrednost varovane postavke in se dobiček ali izgubo pripozna v poslovnem izidu. Če je pred tveganjem varovana postavka finančno sredstvo, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa, se dobiček ali izguba, pripisljiva varovanemu tveganju, pripozna v poslovnem izidu in ne v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa.

Pri varovanju poštene vrednosti pred tveganjem spremembe izpostavljenosti portfelja finančnih sredstev ali finančnih obveznosti tveganjem zaradi sprememb obrestnih mer, se zahteva v odstavku zgoraj izpolni tako, da se dobiček ali izgubo, ki se lahko pripiše varovani postavki, predstavi v eni sami vrstični postavki v sredstvih oz. obveznostih.

Skupina preneha obračunavati varovanje pred tveganjem, če

- instrument za varovanje pred tveganjem preneha veljati ali se

proda, odpove ali izkoristi,

- varovanje pred tveganjem ne zadošča več sodilom za obračunavanje varovanja pred tveganjem,
- Skupina prekliče označitev.

Varovanje denarnih tokov pred tveganjem

V skladu z MSRP varovanje denarnih tokov služi varovanju pred negotovimi (variabilnimi) denarnimi tokovi v prihodnje. S tem namenom so obrestni denarni tokovi varovanih postavk in povezani izvedeni instrumenti, ki so označeni kot instrumenti varovanja pred tveganjem, projicirani v prihodnost (predvidene transakcije). Varovanje se nanaša na izpostavljenost variabilnosti denarnih tokov, ki so povezani s pripoznanimi sredstvi ali pripoznanimi obveznostmi do virov sredstev ali pa z načrtovano oz. predvideno transakcijo (ali posameznimi deli teh treh), kar bo vplivalo na čisti dobiček. Instrument varovanja je pripoznan po pošteni vrednosti.

Varovane postavke so obrestni denarni tokovi (predvidene transakcije) transakcij, ki so v ozadju. Pri slednjih gre lahko za transakcije s strankami ali z vrednostnimi papirji, na strani sredstev ali obveznosti v izkazu finančnega položaja, pri katerih je obrestna mera občutljiva na tržne spremembe. Instrumenti varovanja so katerikoli izvedeni finančni instrumenti, ki lahko varujejo pred izpostavljenostjo variabilnosti relevantnih denarnih tokov.

Spremembe poštene vrednosti so razdeljene na učinkoviti del, ki ga je mogoče pripisati varovanju, in na neučinkoviti del, ki ga ni mogoče pripisati varovanju. Varovanje šteje kot učinkovito, če so za vsako časovno obdobje neto denarni tokovi, povezani z instrumenti varovanja, v razmiku 80 % do 125 % glede na denarne tokove pred tveganjem varovane postavke (postavk). Učinkoviti deli so pripoznani neposredno v kapitalu (akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, varovanje denarnih tokov). Neučinkoviti del dobička ali izgube na instrumentu varovanja je pripoznan v izkazu poslovnega izida. Da bi se izognili neučinkovitosti, se pripravljajo projekcije, predvsem za limite in morebitne vzroke neučinkovitosti. Oddelek za tržna tveganja konec vsakega meseca izvede preskus učinkovitosti. Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, ki izhajajo iz kreditnega tveganja nasprotne stranke, se pripoznajo v izkazu poslovnega izida, v postavki »Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji«.

Skupina preneha obračunavati varovanje pred tveganjem, kadar odpove instrument za varovanje pred tveganjem. Kumulativni dobiček ali izguba iz instrumenta za varovanje pred tveganjem, ki je pripoznan v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu iz obdobja, ko je bilo varovanje pred tveganjem uspešno, prerazvrsti v poslovni izid v istem obdobju, v katerem napovedani denarni tokovi, varovani pred tveganjem, vplivajo na poslovni izid.

Skupina se poslužuje varovanja denarnih tokov za upravljanje s tveganji obrestnih mer v skladu z MRS 39.83. Izvedeni finančni instrumenti se ne povezujejo s posameznimi transakcijami.

Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

OPREDMETENA OSNOVNA SREDSTVA (NEPREMIČNINE, NAPRAVE IN OPREMA) IN NEOPREDMETENA DOLGOROČNA SREDSTVA

Opredmetena osnovna in neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva se pripoznajo po nabavni vrednosti. Skupina je za merjenje po pripoznanju izbrala model nabavne vrednosti, kar pomeni, da nabavno vrednost zmanjša za amortizacijski popravek vrednosti in nabrano izgubo zaradi oslabitve.

Amortizacija se izračuna z uporabo metode enakomernega časovnega amortiziranja. Zemljišča in sredstva v izgradnji se ne amortizirajo.

Dobe koristnosti sredstev so razkrite v naslednji tabeli:

	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Zgradbe	33 let	33 let
Vlaganja v tuje objekte	10 let	10 let
Računalniška oprema	4 - 6 let	4 - 6 let
Pohištvo, naprave in motorna vozila	4 - 10 let	4 - 10 let
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva - programska oprema	5 - 7 let	7 let

Skupina redno preverja dobo koristnosti sredstev ter po potrebi prilagodi amortizacijsko dobo. Banka se je odločila, da pri programski opremi namesto dobe koristnosti 7 let, ki je veljala za vso programsko opremo, ob začetnem pripoznanju oceni, ali je primernejša doba 7 ali 5 let. Amortizacija za leto 2018 je zaradi te spremembe višja za 113 tisoč evrov.

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.

Skupina preverja vrednost svojih opredmetenih osnovnih in neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev, da bi prepoznala, ali utegnejo biti oslabljena. Če obstajajo znamenja oslabljenosti, Skupina 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, Skupina zmanjša knjigovodsko vrednost na njegovo nadomestljivo vrednost. Takšno zmanjšanje je izguba zaradi oslabitve.

Razveljavitev izgube zaradi oslabitve sredstva se pripozna kot prihodek v izkazu poslovnega izida.

Pripoznanje knjigovodske vrednosti posameznega sredstva se odpravi ob odtujitvi ali če od njegove uporabe ali odtujitve ni več pričakovati prihodnjih gospodarskih koristi. Dobički ali izgube, ki izhajajo iz odprave pripoznanja sredstva, se vključijo v poslovni izid, ko se pripoznanje sredstva odpravi. Dobički ali izgube, ki izhajajo iz odprave pripoznanja posameznega sredstva, se izračunajo na podlagi

razlike med čistim donosom ob odtujitvi, če obstaja, in knjigovodsko vrednostjo sredstva.

NALOŽBENE NEPREMIČNINE

UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. in posledično Skupina ima v lasti nepremičnine z namenom pridobivanja najemnin. Ob začetnem pripoznanju so merjene po nabavni vrednosti in se amortizirajo z istimi stopnjami amortizacije kot opredmetena osnovna sredstva.

NALOŽBE V KAPITAL ODVISNIH, PRIDRUŽENIH IN SKUPAJ OBVLADOVANIH DRUŽB

Naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb, ki niso uvrščene na aktivni trg in katerih poštena vrednost ne more biti zanesljivo izmerjena, so merjene po nabavni vrednosti.

NAJEMI

a) Skupina v vlogi najemodajalca

Skupina 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 obdobjno stopnjo donosnosti čiste najemodajalčeve naložbe v finančni najem.

UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. daje sredstva tudi v poslovni najem, zato je Skupina v vlogi najemodajalca tudi pri poslovnih najemih. Sredstva, ki so predmet poslovnega najema, so v izkazu finančnega položaja prikazana v postavki Naložbene nepremičnine, če so nepremičnine oz. v postavki Opredmetena osnovna sredstva, če so premičnine. Amortizirajo se enakomerno med trajanjem najema. Tudi prihodki od najemnin (razen plačil, prejetih za opravljene storitve, kot sta zavarovanje in vzdrževanje), se pripoznajo enakomerno med trajanjem najema v postavki Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube.

b) Skupina v vlogi najemnika

Skupina ima v poslovnem najemu poslovne prostore. Najemnine se pripoznajo kot strošek po enakomerni časovni metodi v celotni dobi najema.

DRUGA SREDSTVA

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

FINANČNE OBVEZNOSTI PO ODPLAČNI VREDNOSTI

Skupina meri finančne obveznosti po odplačni vrednosti, razen postavk »Finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju« in »Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju – obveznosti«, ki izkazujejo negativno tržno vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov in ju Skupina meri po pošteni vrednosti.

Druge finančne obveznosti sestavljajo obveznosti za provizije, ki ne sodijo v izračunavanje odplačne vrednosti finančnih obveznosti, obveznosti za kupljena finančna sredstva, obveznosti v obračunu

iz poslovnih razmerij, obveznosti do dobaviteljev in druge poslovne obveznosti, ki ustrezajo definiciji finančnega instrumenta. Skupina odpravi pripoznanje finančnih obveznosti, kadar so pogodbene obveznosti izpolnjene, potečejo oziroma so drugače prekinjene.

REZERVACIJE

Rezervacija se pripozna, če ima Skupina zaradi preteklega dogodka sedanjo obvezo, če je verjetno, da bo pri poravnavi obveze potreben odtok dejavnikov, ki omogočajo gospodarske koristi, in če je mogoče zanesljivo oceniti znesek obveze. Rezervacije se oblikujejo za:

- potencialne izgube v zvezi s tveganji, ki izhajajo iz zunajbilančnih postavk;
- jubilejne nagrade, odpravnine in druge obveznosti do zaposlenih;
- potencialne izgube v zvezi s pravnimi spori, v katerih je Skupina udeležena oziroma obstaja nevarnost, da bo udeležena;
- druge dogodke, za katere je zelo verjetno, da bo Skupina utrpela odliv finančnih sredstev.

UGODNOSTI ZAPOSLENIH

Skupina svojim zaposlenim izplačuje jubilejne nagrade in odpravnine ob upokojitvi. Uvedla je tudi program za zadržanje ključnih zaposlenih. Zaposleni so upravičeni do jubilejnih nagrad, če so pri svojem delodajalcu neprekinjeno zaposleni določeno časovno obdobje. Do odpravnin so upravičeni tisti zaposleni, ki se upokojijo in so bili pred tem v Banki oz. v družbi UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. zaposleni določeno minimalno časovno obdobje.

Sedanjo vrednost obvez za izplačilo jubilejnih nagrad in odpravnin je izračunal za to usposobljen aktuar z uporabo metode predvidene pomembnosti enot. Ključne aktuarske predpostavke, uporabljene pri izračunu sedanje vrednosti omenjenih obvez, so naslednje:

- diskontna mera – kot diskontna mera so uporabljeni na dan izkaza finančnega položaja znani tržni donosi obveznic, katerih izdajatelj so družbe iz evro območja; za leto 2018 zanaša 1,9 %; in 1,75 % za leto 2017;
- ocenjeno povečanje prihodnjih plač;
- stopnje smrtnosti – tabela smrtnosti v Sloveniji v letih 2000 – 2002;
- fluktuacija zaposlenih na podlagi zabeleženih podatkov o zaposlenih v prejšnjih letih;
- starost ob upokojitvi: 65 let za moške in 63 let za ženske;
- tekoči podatki o zaposlenih (trajanje zaposlitve, starost, spol, povprečni zaslužki);
- povprečna mesečna plača v Republiki Sloveniji.

Znesek obvez, ki izhajajo iz jubilejnih nagrad in odpravnin zaposlenim, je pripoznan kot sedanja vrednost pričakovanih prihodnjih plačil. Aktuarski dobički in izgube za odpravnine so pripoznani v akumuliranem drugem vseobsegajočem donosu.

Skupina plačuje prispevke za pokojninsko zavarovanje v skladu z zakonodajo. Prispevki predstavljajo stroške v obdobju, na katerega se nanašajo, in so v izkazu poslovnega izida prikazani med stroški dela.

PLAČILO Z DELNICAMI

V skladu z MSRP 2 je matična skupina UniCredit vzpostavila srednje-do dolgoročen program nagrajevanja z delnicami in delniškimi

opcijami UniCredit S.p.A. Program je bil vzpostavljen z namenom spodbujanja pripadnosti in motivacije izbranih managerjev in zaposlenih k doseganju strateških ciljev matične skupine. Plačilne transakcije so poravnane s kapitalom. V skladu z MSRP so članice matične skupine UniCredit, katerih zaposlenim so bile dodeljene delnice, zavezane plačati matični družbi izmerjeno obveznost za razporeditev njihovim zaposlenim.

DELNIŠKI KAPITAL SKUPINE

Delniški kapital je sestavljen iz vpoklicanega osnovnega kapitala, kapitalskih rezerv, akumuliranega drugega vseobsegajočega donosa (pri poslih z vrednostnimi papirji, merjenimi po pošteni 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. Le zadržani dobiček vključno s čistim dobičkom poslovnega leta je izplačljiv.

Prihodki in odhodki

OBRETNI PRIHODKI IN ODHODKI

V izkazu poslovnega izida se obrestni prihodki in odhodki pripoznajo v ustreznem obdobju po metodi veljavnih (efektivnih) obresti. Veljavna obrestna mera je obrestna mera, ki razobresti predvidene bodoče denarne tokove finančnega instrumenta v predvideni dobi njegovega trajanja na čisto knjigovodsko vrednost finančnega sredstva ali finančne obveznosti. Izračun veljavne obrestne mere vključuje vse prejete ali dane provizije med pogodbenima strankama, ki se nanašajo na pogodbo. Obrestni prihodki od nedonosnih terjatev se pripoznajo, ko so plačani.

Obrestni prihodki od Finančnih sredstev po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida so tudi vključeni med obrestnimi prihodki. Ne vključujejo pa transakcijskih stroškov in drugih provizij, saj so ti pripoznani takoj, ko so plačani ali prejeti, in sicer v pravi izmed postavk »Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje«, »Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje« oziroma »Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, določenih za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida«.

PRIHODKI IZ DIVIDEND

Vsi prihodki iz dividend, tako tisti iz finančnih sredstev v posesti za trgovanje, finančnih sredstev merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje ter finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa so pripoznani v postavki »Prihodki iz dividend«.

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.

Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

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.

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, Skupina obračuna pogodbeno sredstvo ali pogodbeno obveznost za del prihodkov, ki so nastali v določenem obdobju ali ki se odložijo do naslednjih obdobj.

Znesek prihodkov, povezanih s provizijami in drugimi prihodki iz poslovanja, se izmeri na podlagi pogodbenih določil. Če je znesek, ki je predviden s pogodbo, v celoti ali delno odvisen od variabilnosti, se prihodki knjižijo v višini najverjetnejšega zneska, ki ga Skupina 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.

OBDAVČENJE

Davki se izračunavajo v skladu s predpisi o davku od dohodkov pravnih oseb. Na splošno obdavčljiv dobiček temelji na dobičku ali izgubi, pripoznani v izkazu poslovnega izida, ki je pripravljen v skladu z MSRP. Prilagojen je v skladu z davčnimi predpisi.

Odhodek za davek (prihodek od davka) obsega odmerjeni odhodek za davek (odmerjeni prihodek od davka) in odloženi odhodek za davek (odloženi prihodek od davka). Za leti 2017 in 2018 je davčna stopnja za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb in za odložene davke 19 %. Odloženi davki so namenjeni pokrivanju začasne razlike, ki nastane med davčno vrednostjo sredstev in obveznosti ter njihovo knjigovodsko vrednostjo v izkazu finančnega položaja.

Odložene obveznosti za davek so zneski davka iz dobička, ki jih bo treba poravnati v prihodnjih obdobjih glede na obdavčljive začasne razlike.

Odložene terjatve za davek so zneski davka iz dobička, ki bodo povrnjeni v prihodnjih obdobjih glede na odbitne začasne razlike, prenos neizrabljenih davčnih izgub v naslednja obdobja in prenos neizrabljenih davčnih dobropisov v naslednja obdobja.

Skupina mora plačevati različne posredne davke iz poslovanja. Ti so vključeni kot sestavina administrativnih stroškov. Davek na finančne storitve znižuje prihodke, na katere se nanaša.

Izkaz denarnih tokov

Pri poročanju o denarnih tokovih so denarna sredstva opredeljena kot denar v 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.

Skupina sestavi izkaz denarnih tokov po posredni metodi. Za prikaz denarnih tokov pri poslovanju Skupina 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 Skupina 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.

Druge informacije

POGOJNE OBVEZNOSTI IN PREVZETE FINANČNE OBVEZNOSTI

Prevzete finančne obveznosti za jamstva (garancije), tako finančna kot storitvena, predstavljajo nepreklicne obveze Banke za plačila, če komitent Banke ne izpolni svojih obveznosti do tretjih oseb. Merjene so v skladu z MRS 37 dokler niso izpolnjeni kriteriji za pripoznanje v Izkazu finančnega položaja.

Listinski akreditivi so nepreklicne pogojne obveznosti Banke, ki na zahtevo stranke (kupca) izvrši ali sprejme plačilo upravičenca (prodajalca), ali plača ali sprejme menice, ki jih je dvignil upravičenec ob predložitvi predpisanih dokumentov, skladno z izpolnjenimi zahtevami izdanega akreditiva. Listinski akreditivi so zavarovani, podobno kot posojila oz. prevzete finančne obveznosti za jamstva, glede na kreditno sposobnost in uspešnost posojilojemalca.

Osnovni namen prevzetih in nepreklicnih obveznosti iz odobrenih posojil je, skladno s sklenjenim dogovorom, zagotovitev sredstev komitentu Banke. Prevzete in nepreklicne obveznosti iz odobrenih posojil sestavljajo nečrpana sredstva iz odobrenih posojil in neporabljeni, odobreni limiti na transakcijskih računih komitentov Banke.

Tveganja, povezana s pogojnimi obveznostmi in prevzetimi finančnimi obvezami, se ocenjujejo podobno kot tveganja pri odobrenih posojilih, pri čemer so upoštevani kreditna sposobnost in uspešnost

posojilojemalca ter vrednosti prejetih zavarovanj in garancij tretjih strank.

POSLOVANJE PO POOBLASTILIH IN POSREDNIŠKO POSLOVANJE

Sredstva, ki jih Banka upravlja kot pooblaščenec, zaupnik ali posrednik, niso sredstva Banke in kot taka 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.

REGULATORNE ZAHTEVE

Za Skupino 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. Prav tako pojasnila o poslovanju po pooblastilu in o posredniškem poslovanju zahteva Banka Slovenije, ne zahtevajo jih MSRP. Na dan 31. december 2018 sta bila Skupina in njeno poslovanje v vseh pomembnih pogledih usklajena z zakonodajnimi zahtevami.

POVEZANE OSEBE

Za namene finančnega razkritja, v skladu z Uredbo Komisije (EU) št. 632/2010 od 19. julija 2010, velja besedilo MRS 24, ki opredeljuje koncept povezanih oseb in identificira odnose med povezano osebo in subjektom, ki pripravlja finančne izkaze. MRS 24 prav tako pojasnjuje, da mora razkritje vsebovati transakcije, v katere so vstopile podrejene družbe pridruženih podjetij in podrejene družbe podjetij s skupnim vlaganjem. V skladu z MRS 24 so povezane osebe Skupine:

- podjetja, ki sodijo v matično skupino UniCredit in podjetja, ki jih matična skupina UniCredit kontrolira, vendar niso vključena v konsolidacijo;
- pridružena podjetja in podjetja s skupnim vlaganjem kot tudi njihove podrejene družbe;
- »ključno poslovodno osebje« Skupine;
- ožji člani družine »ključnega poslovodnega osebja« in podjetja, ki jih kontrolira (ali skupno kontrolira) ključno poslovodno osebje ali njihovi ožji člani družine.

Ključno poslovodno osebje so osebe, ki imajo izvršilno moč in odgovornost za načrtovanje, usmerjanje in nadzor nad dejavnostmi Skupine, neposredno ali posredno. Za upravljanje transakcij s povezanimi osebami se je potrebno obrniti na ureditev, ki jo vzpostavljajo: uredba CONSOB, okrožnica banke Banca d'Italia št. 263/2006 in Zakon o gospodarskih družbah, člen 545. Pri proučevanju vseh možnih oblik povezav med strankami je pozornost namenjena zlasti vsebini povezave in ne le pravni obliki.

NOVI STANDARDI TER OBSOJEČI SPREMENJENI V LETU 2018

V tekočem poročevalskem obdobju veljajo naslednji novi standardi, spremembe obstoječih standardov in nova pojasnila, ki jih je izdal Odbor za mednarodne računovodske standarde (OMRS) ter sprejela EU:

- MSRP 9 'Finančni instrumenti', ki ga je EU sprejela 22. novembra

2016 (velja za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2018 ali pozneje),

- MSRP 15 'Prihodki iz pogodb s kupci' in spremembe MSRP 15 'Datum začetka veljavnosti MSRP 15', ki ga je EU sprejela 22. septembra 2016 (velja za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2018 ali pozneje),
- Spremembe MSRP 2 'Plačilo na podlagi delnic' – Razvrščanje in merjenje plačilnih transakcij na podlagi delnic, ki jih je EU sprejela 26. februarja 2018 (veljajo za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2018 ali pozneje),
- Spremembe MSRP 4 'Zavarovalne pogodbe' – Uporaba MSRP 9 'Finančni instrumenti' skupaj z MSRP 4 'Zavarovalne pogodbe', ki jih je EU sprejela 3. novembra 2017 (veljajo za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2018 ali pozneje, oz. ob prvi uporabi MSRP 9 'Finančni instrumenti'),
- Spremembe MRS 40 'Naložbene nepremičnine' – Prenos naložbenih nepremičnin, ki jih je EU sprejela 14. marca 2018 (veljajo za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2018 ali pozneje),
- Spremembe MSRP 1 in MRS 28 'Izboljšave MSRP (obdobje 2014–2016)', ki izhajajo iz letnega projekta za izboljšanje MSRP (MSRP 1, MSRP 12, MRS 28), predvsem z namenom odpravljanja neskladnosti in razlage besedila, ki jih je EU sprejela 7. februarja 2018 (spremembe MSRP 1 in MRS 28 je treba uporabljati za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2018 ali pozneje),
- OPMSRP 22 'Transakcije in predplačilo nadomestila v tuji valuti', ki jih je EU sprejela 28. marca 2018 (velja za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2018 ali pozneje).

Sprejetje teh novih standardov, sprememb k obstoječim standardom in pojasnil ni privedlo do pomembnih sprememb računovodskih izkazov skupine.

Na datum odobritve teh računovodskih izkazov naslednji standardi, spremembe obstoječega standarda in pojasnilo, ki jih je izdal OMRS in sprejela EU, niso še stopili v veljavo:

- MSRP 16 'Najemi', ki ga je EU sprejela 31. oktobra 2017 (velja za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2019 ali kasneje),
- Spremembe MSRP 9 'Finančni instrumenti' – Elementi predplačila z negativnim nadomestilom, ki jih je EU sprejela 22. marca 2018 (veljajo za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2019 ali pozneje),
- OPMSRP 23 'Negotovost pri obravnavi davka iz dobička', ki jih je EU sprejela 23. oktobra 2018 (velja za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2019 ali pozneje).

Skupina se je odločila, da ne uporabi tega novega standarda, spremembe obstoječega standarda in novega pojasnila pred datumi njihove veljavnosti.

Skupina predvideva, da uvedba teh novih standardov in sprememb obstoječih standardov v obdobju začetne uporabe ne bo imela pomembnega vpliva na njene računovodske izkaze, razen, kar zadeva MSRP 16.

MSRP 16, ki je začel veljati 1. januarja 2019, prinaša spremembe dosedanjih mednarodnih računovodskih načel o najemih, predvsem spremembe MRS 17.

Povzetek računovodskih usmeritev

MSRP 16 uvaja novo definicijo najemov in pri računovodenju najemov na strani najemodajalcev ohranja dosedanje razlikovanje med dvema vrstama najemov (poslovnim in finančnim).

Na strani najemnikov pa novi računovodski standard za vse vrste najemov predpisuje priznavanje sredstva kot pravice do uporabe tega sredstva ter obveznosti za prihodnja plačila, ki jih zahteva najemna pogodba. Ob začetnem pripoznanju se takšna sredstva izmerijo na podlagi denarnih tokov najemne pogodbe. Po začetnem pripoznanju se pravica do uporabe izmeri na podlagi pravil, določenih za sredstva po MRS 16, MRS 38 ali MRS 40, torej z uporabo modela nabavne vrednosti, zmanjšane za akumuliran amortizacijski popravek vrednosti in akumulirano izgubo zaradi oslabitve.

Aktivnosti za razvoj pravil, načel in informacijskih sistemov, ki se bodo uporabljali za pravilno ovrednotenje novih sredstev in obveznosti ter kasnejši izračun s tem povezanih ekonomskih učinkov, so v zaključni fazi.

Skupina se je odločila (tako kot dovoljuje standard), da se določila MSRP 16 ne bodo uporabljala za najem neopredmetenih sredstev, kratkoročnih najemov, krajših od 12 mesecev in za najeme z nizko vrednostjo sredstva, kar standard dovoljuje.

Za izračun obveznosti iz najema in pravice do uporabe, Skupina diskontira prihodnje najemnine z diskontno mero, ki je implicitna v pogodbi. V primeru, da pogodba ne določa obrestne mere, se uporabi predpostavljena obrestna mera za izposojanje. Ta se določi na podlagi stroškov financiranja za obveznosti s podobnim trajanjem in podobnim jamstvom tistih, ki so implicitni v najemni pogodbi.

Prihodnje najemnine, ki se diskontirajo, se določijo na podlagi pogodbenih določil in brez DDV, saj se obveznost plačila tega davka začne na datum, ko najemodajalec izda račun in ne na datum začetka najema.

Pri določanju trajanja najema se upošteva nepreklicno obdobje, ki je določeno v pogodbi, v katerem ima najemnik pravico uporabljati sredstvo, pri čemer se upošteva tudi opcijo podaljšanja, če je najemnik zelo gotov, da bo to opcijo uporabil. Pri pogodbah, ki najemniku omogočajo, da najem avtomatsko podaljša po preteku določenega števila let, se trajanje najema določi ob upoštevanju dejavnikov, kot so dolžina prvega obdobja, obstoj načrtov za odpoved pogodbe o najemu za najeto sredstvo in morebitne druge okoliščine, iz katerih je mogoče ugotoviti precejšnjo gotovost podaljšanja.

Skupina se je odločila, da ne bo preračunala primerjalnih podatkov in da se za namene prvega sprejetja MSRP 16 vrednost pravice do uporabe enači z obveznostmi iz najema.

Negativen učinek na količnik navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala (CET1), ki izhaja iz sprejetja MSRP 16, v smislu uporabe novih pravil z vidika najemnika, se predhodno oceni na 26 bps, brez davčnega učinka za Banko in 27 bps za Skupino.

NOVI STANDARDI IN SPREMEMBE OBSTOJEČIH STANDARDOV, KI JIH JE IZDAL OMRS, VENDAR JIH EU ŠE NI SPREJELA

Trenutno se MSRP, kot jih je sprejela EU, bistveno ne razlikujejo od predpisov, ki jih je sprejel Odbor za mednarodne računovodske standarde (OMRS) z izjemo naslednjih novih standardov in sprememb obstoječih standardov, ki na dan 1.3.2019 (spodaj navedeni datumi začetka veljavnosti veljajo za MSRP, kot jih je izdal OMRS):

- MSRP 14 'Zakonsko predpisani odlog plačila računov' (velja za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2016 ali pozneje) – Evropska komisija je sklenila, da ne bo pričela postopka potrjevanja tega vmesnega standarda ter da bo počakala na izdajo njegove končne verzije,
- MSRP 17 'Zavarovalne pogodbe' (velja za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2021 ali pozneje),
- Spremembe MSRP 3 'Poslovne združitve' – Opredelitev poslovnega subjekta (v veljavi za poslovne združitve, pri katerih je datum prevzema enak datumu začetka prvega letnega poročevalskega obdobja, ki se začne 1. januarja 2020 ali pozneje, in pridobitve sredstev, do katerih pride na začetku tega obdobja ali po njem),
- Spremembe MSRP 10 'Konsolidirani računovodski izkazi' in MRS 28 'Naložbe v pridružena podjetja in skupne podvige' – Prodaja ali prispevanje sredstev med vlagateljem in njegovim pridruženim podjetjem oz. skupnim podvigom, ter nadaljnje spremembe (datum pričetka veljavnosti je odložen za nedoločen čas do zaključka raziskovalnega projekta v zvezi s kapitalsko metodo),
- Spremembe MRS 1 'Predstavljanje računovodskih izkazov' in MRS 8 'Računovodske usmeritve, spremembe računovodskih ocen in napake' – Opredelitev Bistven (velja za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2020 ali pozneje),
- Spremembe MRS 19 'Zasluzki zaposlenih' – Načrtovanje sprememb, omejitev in poravnjav (veljajo za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2019),
- Spremembe MRS 28 'Naložbe v pridružena podjetja in skupne podvige' – Dolgoročni deleži v pridruženih podjetjih in skupnih podvigih (veljajo za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2019 ali pozneje),
- Spremembe različnih standardov 'Izboljšave MSRP (obdobje 2015–2017)', ki izhajajo iz letnega projekta za izboljšanje MSRP (MSRP 3, MSRP 11, MRS 12 in MRS 23), predvsem z namenom odpravljanja neskladnosti in razlage besedila (veljajo za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2019 ali pozneje),
- Spremembe sklicevanj na konceptualni okvir v MSRP (veljajo za letna obdobja, ki se začnejo 1. januarja 2020 ali pozneje).

Skupina predvideva, da uvedba teh novih standardov in sprememb obstoječih standardov v obdobju začetne uporabe ne bo imela pomembnega vpliva na njene računovodske izkaze.

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnila k izkazu finančnega položaja

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

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Denar v blagajni	15.592	10.943	15.592	10.943
Stanja pri centralni banki	166.240	359.410	166.240	359.410
Obvezne rezerve pri centralni banki	166.240	359.410	166.240	359.410
Vpogledne vloge pri bankah	56.597	42.207	56.597	42.207
Oslabitve	(7)	-	(7)	-
Skupaj	238.422	412.560	238.422	412.560

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 (sodelujoče NCB). Za primerno se šteje, da imajo institucije te rezerve le na računih pri sodelujočih NCB.

Obveznosti do bank in centralnih bank v evro območju ter obveznosti do ECB ni potrebno vključevati v sistem izpolnjevanja obveznih rezerv Evrosistema.

Vpogledne vloge pri bankah

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Bruto vrednost	56.597	42.207	56.597	42.207
Oslabitve	(7)	-	(7)	-
Skupaj - Neto vrednost	56.590	42.207	56.590	42.207

Pojasnilo 2: Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			31. 12. 2017		
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj
Kredit	2	-	2	5	-	5
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti namenjeni trgovanju	-	8.618	8.618	-	6.927	6.927
Terminske pogodbe (Forward)	-	110	110	-	929	929
Opcije (Option)	-	68	68	-	70	70
Zamenjave (Swap)	-	8.440	8.440	-	5.928	5.928
Skupaj	2	8.618	8.620	5	6.927	6.932

Vsa finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju, so bila kot taka označena ob začetnem pripoznanju.

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Gibanje dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	-	-
Povečanje	59.463	149.875
Nakup	59.463	149.875
Zmanjšanje	(59.463)	(149.875)
Prodaja/unovčenje	(59.463)	(149.875)
Končno stanje	-	-

Gibanje lastniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	-	-
Povečanje	-	8.970
Nakup	-	8.970
Zmanjšanje	-	(8.970)
Prodaja/unovčenje	-	(8.970)
Končno stanje	-	-

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

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018
	Raven 3
Kreditni podjetjem	2.694
Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente	1.431
Skupaj	4.125

Banka se je ob prehodu na MSRP 9 odločila, da bo eno od naložb v kapitalske instrumente, ki ni strateška naložba, merila po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida. Največja izpostavljenost finančnega sredstva kreditnemu tveganju je 1.431 tisoč evrov. Banka ni sklenila kreditnih izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, ki bi zmanjševali to kreditno izpostavljenost. Skupna sprememba poštene vrednosti, ki jo je mogoče pripisati spremembam kreditnega tveganja, je -17 tisoč evrov, v letu 2018 pa -293 tisoč evrov.

Gibanje kreditov

EUR 1.000	2018
Začetno stanje	2.971
Povečanje	8.325
Nakup	8.053
Pozitivno vrednotenje	272
Zmanjšanje	(8.602)
Prodaja/unovčenje	(8.602)
Končno stanje	2.694

Gibanje naložb v kapitalske instrumente

EUR 1.000	2018
Začetno stanje	1.058
Povečanje	373
Tečajne razlike	69
Pozitivno vrednotenje	304
Končno stanje	1.431

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

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj
Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente	-	22.853	92	22.945
Obveznice, Republika Slovenija	-	327.954	-	327.954
Obveznice, druge države	45.318	-	-	45.318
Obveznice, podjetja	-	12.216	-	12.216
Oslabitev	(13)	(57)	-	(70)
Skupaj	45.305	362.966	92	408.363

Gibanje naložb v kapitalske instrumente

EUR 1.000	2018	
	Skupaj	Raven 3
Začetno stanje	22.978	110
Zmanjšanje	(33)	(18)
Prodaja / unovčenje	(14)	(14)
Negativno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(19)	(4)
Končno stanje	22.945	92

Vsi dobički in izgube za raven 3 se nanašajo na sredstva, ki so v stanju 31. decembra 2018.

Banka se je odločila, da bo po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa merila strateške naložbe v kapitalske instrumente. Banka ocenjuje, da je dejstvo, da so naložbe strateške, zadosten razlog, da se njihova poštena vrednost ne pripozna v poslovnem izidu. Stanje naložb na dan 31. december 2018 sestavljajo naslednje naložbe, navedene so njihove poštene vrednosti (v tisoč EUR):

Sklad za reševanje bank	22.853
Bankart d.o.o.	60
Swift	32

Banka je v letu 2018 prejela bilančni dobiček družbe Bankart d.o.o. v višini 39 tisoč evrov. Naložba v Bankart je še vedno v stanju na dan 31. december 2018. Dividend ni prejela. Zaradi redne prerazporeditve števila delnic SWIFT se je število delnic, ki pripada Banki, zmanjšalo za 5. Njihova vrednost je bila odtujena za 23 tisoč evrov. Pri odtujitvi je bil pripoznan dobiček v višini 9 tisoč evrov.

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Gibanje dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	2018	
	Skupaj	Raven 3
Začetno stanje	373.044	-
Povečanje	140.126	-
Nakup	139.424	-
Pozitivno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	702	-
Zmanjšanje	(127.752)	-
Prodaja / unovčenje	(118.091)	-
Negativno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(9.661)	-
Končno stanje	385.418	-

Oslabitve dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	2018
Začetno stanje	(62)
Oblikovane oslabitve	(26)
Odpravljene oslabitve	18
Končno stanje	(70)

Pojasnilo 5: Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2017			
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Raven 3	Skupaj
Delnice in deleži	-	22.868	1.169	24.037
Obveznice, Republika Slovenija	-	355.228	-	355.228
Obveznice, banke	-	5.548	-	5.548
Obveznice, podjetja	-	12.329	-	12.329
Skupaj	-	395.973	1.169	397.142

Gibanje lastniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	2017	
	Skupaj	Raven 3
Začetno stanje	23.855	958
Povečanje	339	339
Pozitivno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	339	339
Zmanjšanje	(157)	(128)
Prodaja / unovčenje	(19)	(19)
Tečajne razlike	(109)	(109)
Negativno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(29)	-
Končno stanje	24.037	1.169

Vsi dobički in izgube za raven 3 se nanašajo na sredstva, ki so v stanju 31. decembra 2017.

Gibanje dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev

EUR 1.000	2017	
	Skupaj	Raven 3
Začetno stanje	409.069	-
Povečanje	137.080	-
Nakup	129.757	-
Pozitivno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	7.323	-
Zmanjšanje	(173.044)	-
Prodaja / unovčenje	(166.744)	-
Negativno vrednotenje - pripoznano v izkazu drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(6.300)	-
Končno stanje	373.105	-

Pojasnilo 6: Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti

Dolžniški vrednostni papirji

Gibanje

EUR 1.000	Banka	Skupina
	2018	2018
Začetno stanje	7.202	7.202
Povečanje	61	61
Nakup	61	61
Zmanjšanje	(7.263)	(7.263)
Unovčenje	(7.263)	(7.263)
Končno stanje	-	-

Banka je ob prehodu na MSRP 9 uvrstila med finančna sredstva merjena po odplačni vrednosti obveznic, ki je bila preteklo leto pripoznana med finančnimi sredstvi v posesti do zapadlosti. V letu 2018 je ta obveznica zapadla. Pri tem ni bil pripoznan dobiček ali izguba.

Kreditni bankam

EUR 1.000	Banka	Skupina
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2018
Kratkoročni krediti	37.646	37.646
Oslabitev	(9)	(9)
Skupaj	37.637	37.637

Gibanje oslabitev kreditov bankam

EUR 1.000	Banka	Skupina
	2018	2018
Začetno stanje	(2)	(2)
Oblikovane oslabitve	(8)	(8)
Odpravljene oslabitve	1	1
Končno stanje	(9)	(9)

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Kreditni strankam**Banka**

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018		
	Bruto vrednost	Oslabitve	Neto vrednost
Kreditni			
Kratkoročni	182.477	(12.991)	169.486
Podjetja	151.023	(10.858)	140.165
Finančne institucije	1.819	(6)	1.813
Javni sektor	668	-	668
Prebivalstvo	25.841	(1.799)	24.042
Samostojni podjetniki	2.846	(314)	2.532
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	280	(14)	266
Dolgoročni	1.800.477	(45.693)	1.754.784
Podjetja	605.821	(26.438)	579.383
Finančne institucije	181.589	(4.357)	177.232
Javni sektor	239.131	(87)	239.044
Prebivalstvo	758.176	(14.043)	744.133
Samostojni podjetniki	12.381	(591)	11.790
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	3.379	(177)	3.202
Finančni najem			
Dolgoročni	114	(4)	110
Podjetja	88	(3)	85
Samostojni podjetniki	26	(1)	25
Skupaj	1.983.068	(58.688)	1.924.380

Stanje kreditov zaposlenim na dan 31. december 2018 znaša 18.079 tisoč evrov.

Skupina

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018		
	Bruto vrednost	Oslabitve	Neto vrednost
Kredit			
Kratkoročni	182.522	(13.030)	169.492
Podjetja	151.068	(10.897)	140.171
Finančne institucije	1.819	(6)	1.813
Javni sektor	668	-	668
Prebivalstvo	25.841	(1.799)	24.042
Samostojni podjetniki	2.846	(314)	2.532
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	280	(14)	266
Dolgoročni	1.636.386	(45.113)	1.591.273
Podjetja	605.821	(26.438)	579.383
Finančne institucije	17.467	(3.750)	13.717
Javni sektor	239.131	(87)	239.044
Prebivalstvo	758.207	(14.070)	744.137
Samostojni podjetniki	12.381	(591)	11.790
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	3.379	(177)	3.202
Finančni najem			
Kratkoročni	290	(36)	253
Podjetja	290	(36)	253
Dolgoročni	222.763	(16.800)	205.962
Podjetja	180.648	(15.838)	164.810
Javni sektor	979	(0)	979
Prebivalstvo	14.585	(535)	14.050
Samostojni podjetniki	26.551	(426)	26.125
Skupaj	2.041.960	(74.979)	1.966.981

Stanje kreditov zaposlenim na dan 31. december 2018 znaša 18.950 tisoč evrov.

Oslabitve kreditov strankam

EUR 1.000	Banka	Skupina
	2018	2018
Začetno stanje	(65.874)	(83.139)
Oblikovane oslabitve	(16.309)	(18.421)
Negativne tečajne razlike	(225)	(215)
Odpravljene oslabitve	15.435	18.461
Odpravljene oslabitve zaradi odpisa	7.776	7.776
Odpravljene oslabitve - obrestni prihodki	509	559
Končno stanje	(58.688)	(74.979)

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Finančni najem

EUR 1.000	Banka				Skupina			
	31. 12. 2018		31. 12. 2017		31. 12. 2018		31. 12. 2017	
	Bruto naložba v najem	Sedanja vrednost terjatev za najmanjšo vsoto najemnin	Bruto naložba v najem	Sedanja vrednost terjatev za najmanjšo vsoto najemnin	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	45	41	40	36	72.956	68.000	61.950	57.451
v več kot letu dni in ne več kot 5 letih	73	69	92	86	134.607	127.812	117.171	110.492
v več kot 5 letih	-	-	-	-	10.662	10.266	12.864	12.257
Skupaj	118	110	132	122	218.225	206.078	191.985	180.200

	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Nezasluženi finančni prihodek	8	10	12.147	11.785
Oslabitev neizterljivih terjatev za najmanjše najemnine	(4)	(5)	(16.837)	(17.396)

Banka in Skupina nimata nezajamčene preostale vrednosti, pripisane v korist najemodajalca in možnih najemnin, pripoznanih kot prihodki v obdobju.

Pojasnilo o finančnih najemih je za obe leti prikazano v okviru pojasnila Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti, saj uvedba MSRP 9 ni imela vpliva na finančne najeme, razen na oslabilve.

Druga finančna sredstva

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2018
Terjatve za provizije (opravnine)		877		877
Oslabitev provizij (opravnin)		(118)		(118)
Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki za bančne produkte		908		908
Terjatve v obračunu		697		697
Druga finančna sredstva		251		506
Oslabitev drugih finančnih sredstev		(1)		(120)
Skupaj		2.614		2.750

Oslabitev drugih finančnih sredstev vključno s provizijami

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2018	2018	2018
Začetno stanje		(128)		(246)
Oblikovane oslabilve		(60)		(61)
Odpravljene oslabilve		69		69
Končno stanje		(119)		(238)

Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki za bančne produkte

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2018	2018	2018
Začetno stanje		772		772
Povečanje		683		683
Zmanjšanje - zaračunani prihodki		(547)		(547)
Končno stanje		908		908

Pojasnilo 7: Krediti (po MRS 39)

Kreditni bankam

EUR 1.000	Banka	Skupina
	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2017
Kratkoročni krediti	39.710	39.710
Terjatve iz danih jamstev bankam	1.284	1.284
Skupaj	40.994	40.994

Kreditni strankam

Banka

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2017		
	Bruto vrednost	Oslabitve	Neto vrednost
Kreditni			
Kratkoročni	158.464	(16.020)	142.444
Podjetja	127.297	(13.690)	113.607
Finančne institucije	2.468	(36)	2.432
Javni sektor	206	-	206
Prebivalstvo	25.662	(2.090)	23.572
Samostojni podjetniki	2.760	(186)	2.574
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	71	(18)	53
Dolgoročni	1.717.149	(52.178)	1.664.971
Podjetja	565.958	(34.393)	531.565
Finančne institucije	162.445	(3.712)	158.733
Javni sektor	261.158	(97)	261.061
Prebivalstvo	715.577	(13.368)	702.209
Samostojni podjetniki	10.237	(527)	9.710
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	1.774	(81)	1.693
Finančni najem			
Dolgoročni	118	(5)	113
Podjetja	118	(5)	113
Skupaj	1.875.731	(68.203)	1.807.528

Stanje kreditov zaposlenim na dan 31. december 2017 je znašalo 19.370 tisoč evrov.

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Skupina

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2017		
	Bruto vrednost	Oslabitve	Neto vrednost
Kredit			
Kratkoročni	158.408	(16.057)	142.351
Podjetja	127.342	(13.727)	113.615
Finančne institucije	2.367	(36)	2.331
Javni sektor	206	-	206
Prebivalstvo	25.662	(2.090)	23.572
Samostojni podjetniki	2.760	(186)	2.574
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	71	(18)	53
Dolgoročni	1.580.173	(52.206)	1.527.967
Podjetja	565.997	(34.421)	531.576
Finančne institucije	25.430	(3.712)	21.718
Javni sektor	261.158	(97)	261.061
Prebivalstvo	715.577	(13.368)	702.209
Samostojni podjetniki	10.237	(527)	9.710
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	1.774	(81)	1.693
Finančni najem			
Kratkoročni	300	(33)	267
Podjetja	268	(1)	267
Prebivalstvo	32	(32)	-
Dolgoročni	197.266	(17.363)	179.903
Podjetja	160.853	(16.402)	144.451
Javni sektor	1.351	(1)	1.350
Prebivalstvo	12.041	(619)	11.422
Samostojni podjetniki	23.021	(341)	22.680
Skupaj	1.936.147	(85.659)	1.850.488

Stanje kreditov zaposlenim je na dan 31. december 2017 znašalo 20.108 tisoč evrov.

Oslabitev kreditov strankam

EUR 1.000	Banka	Skupina
	2017	2017
Začetno stanje	(106.493)	(119.748)
Oblikovane oslabitve	(39.820)	(47.594)
Negativne tečajne razlike	(1.570)	(1.570)
Oblikovane oslabitve, ki zmanjšujejo čiste obresti	(10.119)	(10.119)
Odpravljene oslabitve	68.526	72.098
Odpravljene oslabitve zaradi odpisa	8.953	8.953
Pozitivne tečajne razlike	2.169	2.169
Odpravljene oslabitve, ki povečujejo čiste obresti	10.151	10.151
Končno stanje	(68.203)	(85.660)

Druga finančna sredstva

EUR 1.000	Banka	Skupina
	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2017
Terjatve za provizije (opravnine)	828	828
Oslabitve provizij (opravnin)	(32)	(32)
Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki za bančne produkte	772	772
Terjatve iz naslova zapadlih izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	41	41
Terjatve v obračunu	2.440	2.440
Druga finančna sredstva	205	4.264
Oslabitve drugih finančnih sredstev	-	(1.326)
Skupaj	4.254	6.987

Oslabitve drugih finančnih sredstev

EUR 1.000	Banka	Skupina
	2017	2017
Začetno stanje	(308)	(1.637)
Oblikovane oslabitve	(136)	(136)
Odpravljene oslabitve	412	415
Končno stanje	(32)	(1.358)

Pojasnilo 8: Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti (po MRS 39)

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2017
Obveznice, Republika Slovenija	7.202
Skupaj	7.202

Gibanje

EUR 1.000	2017
Začetno stanje	7.127
Povečanje	280
Nakup	280
Zmanjšanje	(205)
Unovčenje	(205)
Končno stanje	7.202

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnilo 9: Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju - sredstva

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
	Raven 2	Raven 2
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	-	41
Varovanje poštene vrednosti kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	-	41
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	10.704	11.293
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	9.703	3.553
Varovanje denarnih tokov	1.001	7.740
Skupaj	10.704	11.334

Pojasnilo 10: Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem - terjatve

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Pozitivne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	1.836	605
Negativne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(1.412)	(3.023)
Skupaj	424	(2.418)

Vse spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem - terjatve se nanašajo na varovanje kreditov.

Pojasnilo 11: Naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih družb	1	1	-	-
Skupaj	1	1	-	-

Pojasnilo 12: Opredmetena sredstva

Banka
2018

EUR 1.000	Vlaganja v tuje objekte	Računalniška oprema	Druga oprema	Oprema v pripravi	Skupaj
Nabavna vrednost					
Začetno stanje	10.475	6.764	6.158	6	23.403
Povečanje	164	-	-	539	703
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	-	439	96	(535)	-
Izločitev	(678)	(590)	(627)	-	(1.895)
Končno stanje	9.961	6.613	5.627	10	22.211
Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti					
Začetno stanje	8.807	5.718	5.249	-	19.774
Amortizacija za leto	607	459	309	-	1.375
Izločitev	(626)	(589)	(572)	-	(1.787)
Končno stanje	8.788	5.588	4.986	-	19.362
Čista knjigovodska vrednost					
Začetno stanje	1.668	1.046	909	6	3.629
Končno stanje	1.173	1.025	641	10	2.849

2017

EUR 1.000	Vlaganja v tuje objekte	Računalniška oprema	Druga oprema	Oprema v pripravi	Skupaj
Nabavna vrednost					
Začetno stanje	10.658	6.341	6.245	9	23.253
Povečanje	28	-	-	507	535
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	-	424	86	(510)	-
Izločitev	(211)	(1)	(173)	-	(385)
Končno stanje	10.475	6.764	6.158	6	23.403
Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti					
Začetno stanje	8.256	5.123	5.051	-	18.430
Amortizacija za leto	681	595	335	-	1.611
Izločitev	(130)	-	(137)	-	(267)
Končno stanje	8.807	5.718	5.249	-	19.774
Čista knjigovodska vrednost					
Začetno stanje	2.402	1.218	1.194	9	4.823
Končno stanje	1.668	1.046	909	6	3.629

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Skupina
2018

EUR 1.000	Vlaganja v tuje objekte	Računalniška oprema	Druga oprema	Oprema v pripravi	Oprema, ki je predmet poslovnega najema	Oprema, ki je predmet poslovnega najema, v pripravi	Skupaj
Nabavna vrednost							
Začetno stanje	10.489	6.764	6.158	6	2.606	-	26.023
Povečanje	164	-	-	539	-	2.122	2.825
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	-	439	96	(535)	2.122	(2.122)	-
Izločitev	(678)	(590)	(627)	-	(1.623)	-	(3.518)
Končno stanje	9.975	6.613	5.627	10	3.105	-	25.330
Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti							
Začetno stanje	8.811	5.718	5.250	-	694	-	20.473
Amortizacija za leto	608	459	309	-	552	-	1.928
Izločitev	(626)	(589)	(572)	-	(512)	-	(2.299)
Končno stanje	8.793	5.588	4.987	-	734	-	20.102
Čista knjigovodska vrednost							
Začetno stanje	1.678	1.046	908	6	1.912	-	5.550
Končno stanje	1.182	1.025	640	10	2.371	-	5.228

2017

EUR 1.000	Vlaganja v tuje objekte	Računalniška oprema	Druga oprema	Oprema v pripravi	Oprema, ki je predmet poslovnega najema	Oprema, ki je predmet poslovnega najema, v pripravi	Skupaj
Nabavna vrednost							
Začetno stanje	10.672	6.341	6.245	9	5.172	-	28.439
Povečanje	28	-	-	507	-	1.971	2.506
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	-	424	86	(510)	1.971	(1.971)	-
Izločitev	(211)	(1)	(173)	-	(4.537)	-	(4.922)
Končno stanje	10.489	6.764	6.158	6	2.606	-	26.023
Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti							
Začetno stanje	8.259	5.123	5.052	-	2.821	-	21.255
Amortizacija za leto	682	595	335	-	663	-	2.275
Izločitev	(130)	-	(137)	-	(2.790)	-	(3.057)
Končno stanje	8.811	5.718	5.250	-	694	-	20.473
Čista knjigovodska vrednost							
Začetno stanje	2.413	1.218	1.193	9	2.351	-	7.184
Končno stanje	1.678	1.046	908	6	1.912	-	5.550

Banka in Skupina imata na dan 31. december 2018 pogodbene obveznosti za pridobitev opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev v višini 33 tisoč evrov (na dan 31. december 2017 sta imeli pogodbene obveznosti za pridobitev opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev v višini 111 tisoč evrov). Pri vlaganjih v tuje objekte Skupina nima možnosti prodaje le-teh, prav tako nobenih drugih pogodbenih obveznosti v zvezi z njimi. Skupina ni zastavila svojih opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev.

Skupina nima stroškov izposojanja povezanih z opredmetenimi osnovnimi sredstvi, zato jih tudi ni usredstvila.

Naložbene nepremičnine

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Nabavna vrednost				
Začetno stanje	-	-	1.533	2.797
Izločitev	-	-		(1.264)
Končno stanje	-	-	1.533	1.533
Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti				
Začetno stanje	-	-	114	108
Amortizacija za leto	-	-	46	62
Izločitev	-	-		(56)
Končno stanje	-	-	160	114
Čista knjigovodska vrednost				
Začetno stanje	-	-	1.419	2.689
Končno stanje	-	-	1.373	1.419

Poštena vrednost naložbenih nepremičnin na dan 31. december 2018 znaša 2.690 tisoč evrov (na dan 31. december 2017: 2.320 tisoč evrov) in je zasnovana na vrednotenju neodvisnega ocenjevalca. Prodajljivost naložbenih nepremičnin ni z ničimer omejena.

Družba UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. je v letu 2018 zanje prejela 191 tisoč evrov (v letu 2017: 212 tisoč evrov) najemnin in imela z njimi 14 tisoč evrov stroškov (v letu 2017: 95 tisoč evrov). Stroški se v celoti nanašajo na nepremičnine, ki so ustvarile prihodke od najemnin v tem obdobju.

Gre za nepremičnine, ki so bile odvzete najemojemalcem in bi se z iztrženimi zneski poravnale njihove neporavnane terjatve. UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. nima pogodbenih zavez za nakupovanje, izdelovanje ali razvijanje naložbenih nepremičnin ali pa za popravila, vzdrževanje ali izboljšave.

Pojasnilo 13: Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva

Banka

EUR 1.000	2018			2017		
	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi	Skupaj	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi	Skupaj
Nabavna vrednost						
Začetno stanje	36.816	4.622	41.438	35.424	4.456	39.880
Povečanje	-	2.911	2.911	-	2.590	2.590
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	5.960	(5.960)	-	2.424	(2.424)	-
Izločitev	(3.229)	-	(3.229)	(1.032)	-	(1.032)
Končno stanje	39.547	1.573	41.120	36.816	4.622	41.438
Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti						
Začetno stanje	25.980	-	25.980	23.236	-	23.236
Amortizacija za leto	3.723	-	3.723	3.558	-	3.558
Izločitev	(3.132)	-	(3.132)	(814)	-	(814)
Končno stanje	26.571	-	26.571	25.980	-	25.980
Čista knjigovodska vrednost						
Začetno stanje	10.836	4.622	15.458	12.188	4.456	16.644
Končno stanje	12.976	1.573	14.549	10.836	4.622	15.458

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Skupina

EUR 1.000	2018			2017		
	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi	Skupaj	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v uporabi	Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva v pripravi	Skupaj
Nabavna vrednost						
Začetno stanje	37.277	4.711	41.988	35.861	4.514	40.375
Povečanje		3.019	3.019	5	2.640	2.645
Prenos iz opreme v pripravi	6.145	(6.145)	-	2.443	(2.443)	-
Izločitev	(3.256)	-	(3.256)	(1.032)	-	(1.032)
Končno stanje	40.166	1.585	41.751	37.277	4.711	41.988
Amortizacijski popravek vrednosti						
Začetno stanje	26.233	-	26.233	23.448	-	23.448
Amortizacija za leto	3.795	-	3.795	3.599	-	3.599
Izločitev	(3.147)	-	(3.147)	(814)	-	(814)
Končno stanje	26.881	-	26.881	26.233	-	26.233
Čista knjigovodska vrednost						
Začetno stanje	11.044	4.711	15.755	12.413	4.514	16.927
Končno stanje	13.285	1.585	14.870	11.044	4.711	15.755

Skupina kot neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva pripoznava izključno programsko opremo. Nima znotraj Skupine ustvarjenih neopredmetenih sredstev. Banka ima na dan 31. december 2018 za 1.329 tisoč evrov pogodbenih obveznosti za pridobitev neopredmetenih osnovnih sredstev (na dan 31. december 2017: 654 tisoč evrov), Skupina pa 1.346 tisoč evrov (na dan 31. december 2017: 675 tisoč evrov).

Skupina nima stroškov izposojanja povezanih z neopredmetenimi dolgoročnimi sredstvi, zato jih tudi ni usredstvila.

Pojasnilo 14: Terjatve in obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb

Tekoči davek

EUR 1.000	Banka			Skupina		
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	Učinek v letu 2018	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	Učinek v letu 2018
Terjatve za tekoči davek	3.392	2.483	909	3.933	2.496	1.437
Pobot terjatev za tekoči davek	(1.966)	(2.483)	517	(2.507)	(2.496)	(11)
Stanje terjatev za tekoči davek	1.426	-	1.426	1.426	-	1.426
Obveznosti za tekoči davek	1.966	3.698	(1.732)	2.802	4.103	(1.301)
Pobot obveznosti za tekoči davek	(1.966)	(2.483)	517	(2.507)	(2.496)	(11)
Stanje obveznosti za tekoči davek	-	1.215	(1.215)	295	1.607	(1.312)

Odloženi davek

EUR 1.000	Banka			Skupina		
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	Učinek v letu 2018	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	Učinek v letu 2018
Terjatve pripoznane v izkazu poslovnega izida	1.884	4.193	(2.309)	5.451	7.837	(2.386)
Kreditni bankam in strankam, ki niso banke	-	-	-	3.433	3.514	(81)
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	69	-	69	69	-	69
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	56	(56)	-	56	(56)
Opredmetena in neopredmetena osnovna sredstva, naložbene nepremičnine	49	62	(13)	183	192	(9)
Rezervacije	135	133	2	135	133	2
Izguba	1.631	3.942	(2.311)	1.631	3.942	(2.311)
Terjatve pripoznane v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu	24	3	21	24	3	21
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	24	-	24	24	-	24
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	3	(3)	-	3	(3)
Pobot odloženih terjatev	(1.908)	(4.196)	2.288	(1.908)	(4.196)	2.288
Stanje terjatev za odloženi davek	-	-	-	3.567	3.644	(77)
Obveznosti pripoznane v drugem vseobsegajočem donosu	3.780	6.054	(2.274)	3.780	6.054	(2.274)
Rezervacije	57	55	2	57	55	2
Varovanje denarnih tokov	804	984	(180)	804	984	(180)
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	2.919	-	2.919	2.919	-	2.919
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	5.015	(5.015)	-	5.015	(5.015)
Pobot odloženih obveznosti	(1.908)	(4.196)	2.288	(1.908)	(4.196)	2.288
Stanje obveznosti za odloženi davek	1.872	1.858	14	1.872	1.858	14

Prenesena davčna izguba

EUR '000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	20.749	44.027	20.749	44.027
Zmanjšanje	(12.164)	(23.278)	(12.164)	(23.278)
Končno stanje	8.585	20.749	8.585	20.749

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnilo 15: Druga sredstva

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Predujmi	3	6	2.299	197
Nevračunani stroški in odhodki	264	322	395	448
Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki	1.113	908	1.003	835
Zaloge	-	-	253	598
Druge terjatve	16	18	17	18
Oslabitve drugih sredstev	(8)	-	(9)	-
Skupaj	1.388	1.254	3.958	2.096

Nevračunani stroški in odhodki

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	322	683	448	841
Povečanje	2.126	1.701	2.265	1.818
Zmanjšanje - vračunani stroški in odhodki	(2.184)	(2.062)	(2.318)	(2.211)
Končno stanje	264	322	395	448

Prehodno nezaračunani prihodki

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	908	52	835	52
Povečanje	2.286	998	2.176	925
Zmanjšanje - zaračunani prihodki	(2.081)	(142)	(2.008)	(142)
Končno stanje	1.113	908	1.003	835

Oslabitve drugih sredstev

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	(9)	-	(9)	-
Oblikovane oslabitve	-	-	(1)	-
Odpravljene oslabitve	1	-	1	-
Končno stanje	(8)	-	(9)	-

Pojasnilo 16: Finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			31. 12. 2017		
	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj	Raven 1	Raven 2	Skupaj
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni trgovanju	-	9.214	9.214	-	7.031	7.031
Terminske pogodbe (Forward)	-	460	460	-	131	131
Opcije (Option)	-	67	67	-	68	68
Zamenjave (Swap)	-	8.687	8.687	-	6.832	6.832
Ostale finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju	2	-	2	44	-	44
Skupaj	2	9.214	9.216	44	7.031	7.075

Vse finančne obveznosti namenjene trgovanju so bile kot take označene ob začetnem pripoznanju.

Pojasnilo 17: Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018
	Raven 3
Učinki merjenja nečrpanih kreditov obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	1.282
Skupaj	1.282

Gibanje učinkov merjenja nečrpanih kreditov obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

EUR 1.000	2018
Začetno stanje	1.140
Povečanje - pripoznano v izkazu poslovnega izida	142
Končno stanje	1.282

Postavka predstavlja merjenje nečrpanih kreditov, katerih višina je na dan 31. december 2018 znašala 2.073 tisoč evrov, torej je vse spremembe na postavki mogoče pripisati kreditnemu tveganju.

Pojasnilo 18: Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti

Vloge bank in centralnih bank

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Vloge bank na vpogled	7.092	3.571	7.092	3.571
Kratkoročne vloge bank	9.417	26.004	9.417	26.004
Dolgoročne vloge bank	90.187	115.226	90.187	115.226
Skupaj	106.696	144.801	106.696	144.801

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Vloge strank

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Na vpogled	1.420.284	1.329.479	1.417.613	1.322.724
Podjetja	764.305	701.710	764.305	701.710
Finančne institucije	65.132	107.737	62.461	100.982
Javni sektor	37.403	47.702	37.403	47.702
Prebivalstvo	502.972	424.102	502.972	424.102
Samostojni podjetniki	44.441	43.203	44.441	43.203
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	6.031	5.025	6.031	5.025
Kratkoročne vloge	189.777	297.704	189.777	297.704
Podjetja	109.504	171.393	109.504	171.393
Finančne institucije	19.829	15.848	19.829	15.848
Javni sektor	7.695	51.720	7.695	51.720
Prebivalstvo	49.027	55.678	49.027	55.678
Samostojni podjetniki	1.019	39	1.019	39
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	2.703	3.026	2.703	3.026
Dolgoročne vloge	312.560	330.352	312.560	330.352
Podjetja	116.363	104.050	116.363	104.050
Finančne institucije	-	15.855	-	15.855
Javni sektor	53.015	97.281	53.015	97.281
Prebivalstvo	139.192	109.786	139.192	109.786
Samostojni podjetniki	79	566	79	566
Neprofitni izvajalci storitev gospodinjstvom	3.911	2.814	3.911	2.814
Skupaj	1.922.621	1.957.535	1.919.950	1.950.780

Kreditni bank in centralnih bank

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Dolgoročni krediti centralne banke	241.949	244.000	241.949	244.000
Dolgoročni krediti bank	50.554	12.366	82.504	54.193
Skupaj	292.503	256.366	324.453	298.193

Druge finančne obveznosti

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Sredstva za nakazilo v tujino	4.142	6.061	4.142	6.061
Obveznosti za provizije	32	49	32	49
Obveznosti v obračunu	2.593	6.231	2.593	6.231
Obveznosti do dobaviteljev	687	915	1.536	1.405
Vnaprej vračunani odhodki in stroški	7.314	8.381	7.568	8.692
Prejeti predujmi in varščine	-	-	908	335
Druge poslovne obveznosti	5.315	2.725	5.316	2.723
Skupaj	20.083	24.362	22.095	25.496

Vnaprej vračunani odhodki in stroški

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	8.381	6.300	8.692	6.569
Povečanje	5.732	11.059	6.210	11.243
Zmanjšanje - sprostitev	(482)	-	(482)	-
Zmanjšanje - plačilo	(6.317)	(8.978)	(6.852)	(9.120)
Končno stanje	7.314	8.381	7.568	8.692

Pojasnilo 19: Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju – obveznosti

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
	Raven 2	Raven 2
Instrumenti za varovanje posameznih finančnih postavk	52	-
Varovanje poštene vrednosti kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	52	-
Instrumenti za varovanje skupine finančnih postavk	23.070	19.256
Varovanje poštene vrednosti	4.896	263
Varovanje denarnih tokov	18.174	18.993
Skupaj	23.122	19.256

Pojasnilo 20: Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem - obveznosti

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Pozitivne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	3.983	-
Negativne spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(95)	-
Skupaj	3.888	-

Pojasnilo 21: Rezervacije

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Za pravno nerešene tožbe	8.240	3.103	8.240	3.103
Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	1.938	808	1.957	808
Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	7.739	7.973	7.739	7.973
Druge rezervacije	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600
Skupaj	20.517	14.484	20.536	14.484

Banka je bila po stanju na dan 31. december 2018 kot tožena stranka vključena v 59 sodnih sporov, v katerih tožeče stranke uveljavljajo tožbene zahtevke proti Banki v skupni višini 15,9 milijona evrov (na dan 31. december 2017: 12,1 milijona evrov). Zoper družbo UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. na dan 31. december 2018 ni bil odprt noben sodni spor. V skladu z oceno verjetnosti izida je Skupina oblikovala ustrezne rezervacije za zadevne pravne spore.

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Banka
2018

EUR 1.000	Za pravno nerešene tožbe	Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	Druge rezervacije	Skupaj
Začetno stanje pred prilagoditvijo	3.103	808	7.973	2.600	14.484
Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik	-	-	(2.686)	-	(2.686)
Začetno stanje	3.103	808	5.287	2.600	11.798
Povečanje	5.550	1.186	4.198	-	10.934
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	5.550	1.186	4.198	-	10.934
Zmanjšanje	(413)	(56)	(1.746)	-	(2.215)
Poraba rezervacij	-	(35)	-	-	(35)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v izkazu poslovnega izida	(413)	-	(1.746)	-	(2.159)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v kapitalu	-	(21)	-	-	(21)
Končno stanje	8.240	1.938	7.739	2.600	20.517

2017

EUR 1.000	Za pravno nerešene tožbe	Za jubilejne nagrade in odpravnine	Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	Druge rezervacije	Skupaj
Začetno stanje	1.238	769	5.200	2.600	9.807
Povečanje	2.278	78	6.792	-	9.148
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	2.278	78	6.792	-	9.148
Zmanjšanje	(413)	(39)	(4.019)	-	(4.471)
Poraba rezervacij	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v izkazu poslovnega izida	(413)	-	(4.019)	-	(4.432)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v kapitalu	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
Končno stanje	3.103	808	7.973	2.600	14.484

Skupina
2018

EUR 1.000	Za pravno nerešene tožbe	Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	Druge rezervacije	Skupaj
Začetno stanje pred prilagoditvijo	3.103	808	7.973	2.600	14.484
Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik	-	-	(2.850)	-	(2.850)
Začetno stanje	3.103	808	5.123	2.600	11.634
Povečanje	5.550	1.205	4.198	-	10.953
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	5.550	1.205	4.198	-	10.953
Zmanjšanje	(413)	(56)	(1.582)	-	(2.051)
Poraba rezervacij	-	(35)	-	-	(35)
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	(413)	-	(1.582)	-	(1.995)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v kapitalu	-	(21)	-	-	(21)
Končno stanje	8.240	1.957	7.739	2.600	20.536

2017

EUR 1.000	Za pravno neresene tožbe	Za jubilejne nagrade in odpravnine	Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	Druge rezervacije	Skupaj
Začetno stanje	1.238	769	5.200	2.964	10.171
Povečanje	2.278	78	6.792	-	9.148
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	2.278	78	6.792	-	9.148
Zmanjšanje	(413)	(39)	(4.019)	(364)	(4.835)
Poraba rezervacij	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Pripoznavo v izkazu poslovnega izida	(413)	-	(4.019)	(364)	(4.796)
Sprostitev rezervacij pripoznana v kapitalu	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
Končno stanje	3.103	808	7.973	2.600	14.484

Pojasnilo 22: Druge obveznosti

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Pasivne časovne razmejitev	1.775	1.211	2.469	1.967
Obveznosti za davke in prispevke	469	463	1.037	1.165
Skupaj	2.244	1.674	3.506	3.132

Gibanje odloženih prihodkov

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	1.211	1.183	1.967	1.842
Povečanje	3.887	3.358	4.346	3.820
Zmanjšanje - vračunani prihodki	(3.323)	(3.330)	(3.844)	(3.695)
Končno stanje	1.775	1.211	2.469	1.967

Pojasnilo 23: Osnovni kapital

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Navadne delnice - vpis tuje banke	20.384	20.384	20.384	20.384
Skupaj	20.384	20.384	20.384	20.384

Osnovni kapital Banke na dan 31. december 2018 znaša 20.383.765 evrov in je razdeljen na 4.888.193 navadnih imenskih kosovnih delnic, ki so v celoti vplačane. Vsaka primarna kosovna delnica zagotavlja imetniku pravico do enega glasu pri sprejemanju sklepov na skupščini Banke, pravico do dela dobička (dividende) ter pravico do ustreznega dela preostalega premoženja po likvidaciji ali stečaju Banke.

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnilo 24: Kapitalske rezerve

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Vplačani presežek kapitala	91.736	91.736	91.736	91.736
Kapitalske rezerve, nastale iz splošnega prevrednotevalnega popravka kapitala	16.024	16.024	16.024	16.024
Skupaj	107.760	107.760	107.760	107.760

Pojasnilo 25: Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, varovanje denarnih tokov	3.426	4.196
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	12.351	-
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	21.368
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe	542	523
Skupaj	16.319	26.087

Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, varovanje denarnih tokov

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	4.196	907
Bruto vrednost	5.179	1.119
Odloženi davek	(983)	(212)
Povečanje	(770)	3.289
Bruto vrednost	(951)	4.060
Odloženi davek	181	(771)
Končno stanje	3.426	4.196
Bruto vrednost	4.228	5.179
Odloženi davek	(802)	(983)

Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa

EUR 1.000	2018
Začetno stanje	21.089
Bruto vrednost	26.036
Odloženi davek	(4.947)
Povečanje	554
Bruto vrednost	684
Odloženi davek	(130)
Zmanjšanje	(9.292)
Bruto vrednost	(11.471)
Odloženi davek	2.179
Končno stanje	12.351
Bruto vrednost	15.249
Odloženi davek	(2.898)

Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)

EUR 1.000	2017
Začetno stanje	17.665
Bruto vrednost	21.808
Odloženi davek	(4.143)
Povečanje	6.207
Bruto vrednost	7.663
Odloženi davek	(1.456)
Zmanjšanje	(2.504)
Bruto vrednost	(3.091)
Odloženi davek	587
Končno stanje	21.368
Bruto vrednost	26.380
Odloženi davek	(5.012)

Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos, aktuarski čisti dobički / izgube za pokojninske programe

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	523	506
Bruto vrednost	576	557
Odloženi davek	(53)	(51)
Povečanje	19	17
Bruto vrednost	22	19
Odloženi davek	(3)	(2)
Končno stanje	542	523
Bruto vrednost	598	576
Odloženi davek	(56)	(53)

Pojasnilo 26: Rezerve iz dobička

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Zakonske rezerve	1.307	1.307	1.307	1.307
Druge rezerve iz dobička	83.328	83.328	99.087	101.193
Skupaj	84.635	84.635	100.394	102.500

**Pojasnilo 27: Zadržani dobiček / izguba
(vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta)**

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta	20.614	38.341	23.368	36.235
Zadržani dobiček	2.115	37	2.115	37
Preneseni (zadržani) dobiček zaradi prehoda na nov MSRP	(369)	-	1.197	-
Skupaj	22.360	38.378	26.680	36.272

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Bilančni dobiček Banke

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta	20.614	38.341
Preneseni čisti dobiček	2.108	37
Realizirani dobiček/ (izguba) od odprave pripoznanja naložb v lastniške finančne instrumente	7	-
Učinki sprememb računovodskih politik (uvedba MSRP 9)	(369)	-
Bilančni dobiček	22.360	38.378
Delitev čistega dobička poslovnega leta	(4.106)	(36.270)
Prenos v naslednje leto	18.254	2.108

V letu 2018 je bilo delničarjem izplačanega 36.270 tisoč evrov bilančnega dobička. Uprava je predlagala nadzornemu svetu in skupščini Banke, da se del bilančnega dobička leta 2018 v višini 4.106 tisoč evrov razdeli med delničarje, preostali del bilančnega dobička pa ostane nerazporejen.

Osnovni in popravljene dobiček na delnico

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
(1) Čisti dobiček poslovnega leta	20.614	38.341	23.368	36.235
(2) Število delnic	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193
(3) Tehtano povprečno število delnic v letu	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193	4.888.193
(4) Dobiček na delnico v evrih (1) / (3)	4,22	7,84	4,78	7,41

Osnovni in popravljene dobiček na delnico sta enaka.

Pojasnila k izkazu poslovnega izida

Pojasnilo 28: Prihodki iz obresti

EUR 1.000	Banka			Skupina		
	2018		2017	2018		2017
	Skupaj	Od tega obresti za izpostavljenosti skupine 3	Skupaj	Skupaj	Od tega obresti za izpostavljenosti skupine 3	Skupaj
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev v posesti za trgovanje	2.881	-	3.229	2.881	-	3.229
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	440	440	-	440	440	-
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	6.130	-	-	6.130	-	-
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, razpoložljivih za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	-	6.419	-	-	6.419
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	38.958	2.026	-	43.883	2.435	-
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	78	-	-	78	-	-
Kreditni bankam	63	-	-	63	-	-
Kreditni strankam	38.817	2.026	-	43.742	2.435	-
Obresti iz danih kreditov (po MRS 39)	-	-	41.938	-	-	45.791
Bankam	-	-	76	-	-	76
Strankam	-	-	41.862	-	-	45.715
Oslabljeni krediti	-	-	9.224	-	-	9.224
Neoslabljeni krediti	-	-	32.638	-	-	36.491
Obresti iz finančnih sredstev v posesti do zapadlosti (po MRS 39)	-	-	355	-	-	355
Obresti iz izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, namenjenih varovanju	5.692	-	2.296	5.692	-	2.296
Negativne obresti od obveznosti	2.336	-	1.415	2.336	-	1.415
Skupaj	56.437	2.466	55.652	61.362	2.875	59.505

Pojasnilo 29: Odhodki za obresti

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Obresti za finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju	(2.873)	(3.252)	(2.873)	(3.252)
Obresti iz izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, namenjenih varovanju	(3.967)	(2.662)	(3.967)	(2.662)
Obresti za finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	(3.469)	(5.001)	(3.901)	(5.331)
Bank	(1.616)	(2.578)	(2.047)	(2.855)
Strank	(1.853)	(2.423)	(1.854)	(2.476)
Negativne obresti od terjatev	(935)	(1.444)	(935)	(1.444)
Skupaj	(11.244)	(12.359)	(11.676)	(12.689)

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnilo 30: Prihodki iz dividend

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Dividende iz finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	39	-
Dividende iz finančnih sredstev, razpoložljivih za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	140
Dividende iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	6	
Skupaj	45	140

Pojasnilo 31: Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Opravnine iz poslov z vrednostnimi papirji	6.339	7.100	6.339	7.100
Opravnine iz danih jamstev	2.930	2.916	2.893	2.875
Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - vodenje transakcijskih računov	2.641	2.651	2.641	2.651
Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - izvrševanje plačil	5.562	5.481	5.562	5.481
Opravnine iz opravljanja plačilnih storitev - kartično poslovanje	5.203	5.071	5.189	5.071
Opravnine iz opravljanja drugih plačilnih storitev	2.158	1.973	2.158	1.973
Opravnine iz kreditnih in najemnih poslov	5.224	5.172	5.305	5.221
Opravnine iz investicijskega svetovanja	181	939	181	939
Opravnine iz drugih poslov	694	898	694	898
Skupaj	30.932	32.201	30.962	32.209

Pojasnilo 32: Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Opravnine od opravljenih plačilnih storitev - kartično poslovanje	(3.315)	(2.831)	(3.315)	(2.831)
Opravnine od opravljenih drugih plačilnih storitev	(2.233)	(2.367)	(2.203)	(2.344)
Opravnine od opravljenih posredniških in komisijskih poslov	(1.343)	(1.397)	(1.383)	(1.412)
Opravnine od opravljenih storitev za investicijsko svetovanje	-	(188)	-	(188)
Opravnine od opravljenih drugih storitev	(1.246)	(1.255)	(1.371)	(1.413)
Skupaj	(8.137)	(8.038)	(8.272)	(8.188)

Pojasnilo 33: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Realizirani dobički	5.634	2.603	5.634	2.603
Iz dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	2.472	-	2.472	-
Iz dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, razpoložljivih za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	1.446	-	1.446
Iz lastniških vrednostnih papirjev, razpoložljivih za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	17	-	17
Iz kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	3.143	1.115	3.143	1.115
Iz drugih finančnih sredstev in obveznosti	19	25	19	25
Realizirane izgube	(878)	(2.387)	(878)	(2.387)
Iz dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	(878)	-	(878)	-
Iz dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, razpoložljivih za prodajo (po MRS 39)	-	(124)	-	(124)
Iz kreditov, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	-	(52)	-	(52)
Iz drugih finančnih sredstev in obveznosti	-	(2.211)	-	(2.211)
Skupaj	4.756	216	4.756	216

Pojasnilo 34: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Čisti dobički iz trgovanja z vrednostnimi papirji	(53)	273
Čisti dobički pri nakupu in prodaji tujih valut	2.610	2.096
Čisti dobički / izgube iz izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	1.934	(645)
Skupaj	4.491	1.724

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnilo 35: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev, obvezno merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	2018
Dobički	704
Kreditni	400
Vrednotenje - kreditna komponenta	332
Vrednotenje - nekreditne komponente	60
Provizije - realizirani dobički	8
Naložbe v kapitalske instrumente	304
Izgube	(119)
Kreditni	(119)
Vrednotenje - kreditna komponenta	(52)
Vrednotenje - nekreditne komponente	(67)
Skupaj	585

Pojasnilo 36: Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, določenih za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	2018
Izgube	(142)
Finančne obveznosti	(142)
Skupaj	(142)

Vsi dobički in izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, določenih za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, so nerealizirani. Za vsebinsko pojasnilo glej Pojasnilo 17.

Pojasnilo 37: Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji

Pojasnilo za obe leti se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje skupine finančnih instrumentov pred tveganjem spremembe obrestne mere	(3.293)	2.609
Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje poštene vrednosti instrumentov - mikro	(94)	46
Spremembe poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov za varovanje denarnih tokov skupine finančnih instrumentov - neuspešni del - makro	29	(5.240)
Čisti izid iz varovanih postavk - spremembe poštene vrednosti varovane skupine finančnih instrumentov pred tveganjem spremembe obrestne mere	3.488	(3.125)
Skupaj	130	(5.710)

Pojasnilo 38: Čisti dobički / izgube iz tečajnih razlik

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Dobički iz tečajnih razlik	130.472	132.101	130.490	132.143
Izgube iz tečajnih razlik	(131.864)	(129.737)	(131.887)	(129.791)
Skupaj	(1.392)	2.364	(1.397)	2.352

Pojasnilo 39: Čisti dobički / izgube iz odprave pripoznanja nefinančnih sredstev

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Dobički iz odprave pripoznanja	-	-	65	98
Izgube iz odprave pripoznanja	(159)	(649)	(159)	(649)
Skupaj	(159)	(649)	(94)	(551)

Pojasnilo 40: Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Dobički	1.643	1.417	2.327	2.469
Dobički iz operativnih tveganj	4	6	75	205
Prihodki iz povrnjenih stroškov za delavce napotene v tujino	734	954	776	1.091
Prihodki iz najemov	73	93	549	730
Ostali dobički	832	364	927	443
Izgube	(2.097)	(2.527)	(2.360)	(2.779)
Članarine	(53)	(74)	(53)	(74)
Izgube iz operativnih tveganj	(11)	(61)	(81)	(61)
Sklad za reševanje bank	(1.418)	(1.184)	(1.418)	(1.184)
Odhodki iz najemov	-	-	(126)	(143)
Ostale izgube	(615)	(1.208)	(682)	(1.317)
Skupaj	(454)	(1.110)	(33)	(310)

Pojasnilo 41: Administrativni stroški

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Stroški dela	22.605	23.479	23.462	24.422
Ostali administrativni stroški	13.640	13.387	13.870	13.658
Skupaj	36.245	36.866	37.332	38.080

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Stroški dela

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Bruto plače	15.700	16.615	16.301	17.265
Dajatve za socialno zavarovanje	1.365	1.096	1.409	1.138
Dajatve za pokojninsko zavarovanje	1.384	1.326	1.460	1.398
Druge dajatve, odvisne od bruto plač	602	454	610	463
Nadomestilo za prevoz in za prehrano	1.350	1.325	1.379	1.361
Variabilni del plače	530	1.334	581	1.432
Drugi stroški dela	1.674	1.329	1.722	1.365
Skupaj	22.605	23.479	23.462	24.422

Ostali administrativni stroški

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Stroški najemnin in zakupnin	2.069	2.009	2.005	1.982
Stroški informacijskega sistema	2.854	2.305	2.942	2.376
Stroški poštnine in komunikacije	1.350	1.287	1.434	1.356
Stroški svetovalnih in revizijskih storitev	2.297	2.884	2.331	2.910
Ostale storitve drugih	906	790	964	884
Stroški reklame	1.003	1.132	1.005	1.132
Stroški izobraževanja	97	137	97	137
Stroški materiala	672	655	678	664
Stroški vzdrževanja, upravljanja in varovanja opredmetenih osnovnih sredstev	1.293	1.188	1.296	1.199
Stroški zavarovanja	562	529	571	538
Stroški službenih poti	160	140	170	149
Stroški nadzora	377	331	377	331
Skupaj	13.640	13.387	13.870	13.658

Stroški svetovalnih in revizijskih storitev vključujejo stroške povezane z revidiranjem letnega poročila v višini 62,5 tisoč evrov, stroške drugih nerevizijskih storitev v višini 109 tisoč evrov ter strošek za druge storitve dajanja zagotovil v višini 10 tisoč evrov. Vse storitve je opravila revizijska hiša Deloitte revizija, d.o.o.

Banka ima v najemu večje število poslovnih prostorov. Najemne pogodbe se sklenejo za obdobje do 15 let z možnostjo podaljšanja oziroma predčasne preinitve.

Najmanjša vsota najemnin, ki bi jih Banka morala plačati v največ letu dni, je 1.999 tisoč evrov, v več kot letu dni in ne več kot petih letih 326 tisoč evrov in nič v več kot petih letih (leta 2017: 1.939 tisoč evrov v največ letu dni, v več kot letu dni in ne več kot petih letih 1.440 tisoč evrov in v več kot petih letih 170 tisoč evrov).

Pojasnilo 42: Amortizacija

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Amortizacija opredmetenih sredstev	1.375	1.611	1.974	2.337
Amortizacija vlaganj v tuje objekte	607	681	608	682
Amortizacija računalniške opreme	459	595	459	595
Amortizacija ostale opreme	309	335	861	998
Amortizacija naložbenih nepremičnin	-	-	46	62
Amortizacija neopredmetenih dolgoročnih sredstev	3.723	3.559	3.795	3.600
Skupaj	5.098	5.170	5.769	5.937

Pojasnilo 43: Čisti dobički / izgube ob spremembi pogojev odplačevanja finančnih sredstev

Pojasnilo se nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	2018
Izgube	(67)
Kreditni gospodinjstvom	(67)
Skupaj	(67)

Pojasnilo 44: Rezervacije

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Za pravno nerešene tožbe	5.136	1.865	5.136	1.865
Za obveznosti do zaposlenih	1.185	78	1.204	78
Druge rezervacije	-	-	-	(364)
Za zunajbilančne obveznosti	2.452	2.773	2.616	2.773
Skupaj	8.773	4.716	8.956	4.352

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Pojasnilo 45: Oslabitve

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Oslabitve finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	(6.903)	(37.949)	(7.817)	(33.748)
Povečanje	16.378	39.956	18.490	47.729
Kreditni	16.318	39.820	18.429	47.593
Druga finančna sredstva	60	136	61	136
Zmanjšanje	(23.281)	(77.905)	(26.307)	(81.477)
Kreditni	(23.212)	(77.479)	(26.238)	(81.051)
Druga finančna sredstva	(69)	(426)	(69)	(426)
Odpisi finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti	7.683	8.916	7.672	10.269
Odhodki iz odpisov	7.776	8.931	8.022	10.586
Prihodki iz odpisanih terjatev	(93)	(15)	(350)	(317)
Oslabitve finančnih sredstev, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	8	-	8	-
Povečanje	26	-	26	-
Zmanjšanje	(18)	-	(18)	-
Oslabitve drugih sredstev	(1)	-	-	-
Povečanje	-	-	1	-
Zmanjšanje	(1)	-	(1)	-
Skupaj	787	(29.033)	(137)	(23.479)

Pojasnilo 46: Čisti dobički / izgube iz nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo, in z njimi povezanimi obveznostmi

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Dobički iz nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo	9	9	9	9
Izgube iz nekratkoročnih sredstev v posesti za prodajo	-	(5)	-	(5)
Skupaj	9	4	9	4

Pojasnilo 47: Davek iz dohodka pravnih oseb

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Tekoči davek	1.965	3.643	2.986	3.587
Odloženi davek	2.308	4.732	2.385	3.990
Skupaj	4.273	8.375	5.371	7.577

Znesek davka iz dohodka pravnih oseb v celoti vpliva na dividende delničarjev Banke, ki so predvidene za izplačilo.

EUR 1.000	Banka				Skupina			
	2018		2017		2018		2017	
Dobiček / izguba pred davki		24.887		46.716		28.739		43.812
Teoretični davek (19 %)	19,00 %	4.729	19,00 %	8.876	19,00 %	5.460	19,0 %	8.324
Zmanjšanje davka	(11,85 %)	(2.949)	(11,53 %)	(5.386)	(12,86 %)	(3.697)	(14,00 %)	(6.132)
za zmanjšanje prihodkov	(0,82 %)	(204)	(0,53 %)	(246)	(3,27 %)	(940)	(2,14 %)	(936)
za davčno priznanje odhodkov preteklih let	(0,10 %)	(25)	0,00 %	(1)	(0,09 %)	(27)	(0,11 %)	(49)
za davčne olajšave in pokrivanje izgube preteklih let	(10,93 %)	(2.720)	(11,00 %)	(5.139)	(9,50 %)	(2.730)	(11,75 %)	(5.147)
Povečanje davka	0,59 %	147	0,33 %	152	2,83 %	814	4,22 %	1.851
za nepriznane odhodke	0,59 %	147	0,33 %	152	2,83 %	814	4,22 %	1.851
Odloženi davek	9,27 %	2.308	10,13 %	4.732	8,30 %	2.385	9,10 %	3.990
Vzpostavitev začasnih razlik	(0,14 %)	(36)	(0,08 %)	(39)	(2,43 %)	(697)	(3,47 %)	(1.519)
Odprava začasnih razlik - vračunanje v tekoči davek	9,42 %	2.344	10,21 %	4.771	10,72 %	3.082	12,57 %	5.509
Razlika v davku za pretekla leta	0,00 %	-	(0,12 %)	(56)	0,65 %	188	(1,17 %)	(513)
Ostale prilagoditve	0,15 %	38	0,12 %	57	0,77 %	221	0,13 %	57
Skupaj	17,17 %	4.273	17,93 %	8.375	18,69 %	5.371	17,29 %	7.577

Pojasnila k izkazu denarnih tokov

Pojasnilo 48: Denarni ustrezniki

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Denar v blagajni	15.592	10.943	15.592	10.943
Obvezne rezerve pri centralni banki	166.240	359.410	166.240	359.410
Vpogledne vloge pri bankah	56.597	42.207	56.597	42.207
Kreditni bankam z zapadlostjo do 3 mesece	1	4.203	1	4.203
Skupaj	238.430	416.763	238.430	416.763

Pojasnila k zunajbilančnemu poslovanju v skladu z zahtevami Banke Slovenije

Pojasnilo 49: Zunajbilančno poslovanje

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Garancije	429.317	217.069
Kreditni limiti in kreditne linije	471.307	619.356
Upniki po spot poslih	4.360	20.264
Nazivna vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	2.278.716	1.957.406
Skupaj	3.183.700	2.814.095

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Gibanje garancij

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Začetno stanje	217.069	200.197
Povečanje	276.260	184.513
Nove garancije	273.912	182.218
Tečajne razlike	2.348	2.295
Zmanjšanje	(194.751)	(168.660)
Izplačilo garancij	(1.598)	(207)
Ugasnjene garancije	(190.783)	(165.648)
Tečajne razlike	(2.370)	(2.805)
Končno stanje	298.578	217.069

Izvedeni finančni instrumenti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Terminske pogodbe (Forward in Futures)	33.225	101.978
Obrestne opcije (Option)	24.891	16.126
Obrestne zamenjave (Swap)	1.940.736	1.519.486
Namenjene trgovanju	723.331	643.229
Namenjene varovanju	1.217.405	876.257
Valutne zamenjave (Swap)	278.316	318.966
Namenjene trgovanju	123.812	159.676
Namenjene varovanju	154.504	159.290
Blagovne zamenjave	1.547	850
Skupaj	2.278.716	1.957.406

Pojasnilo, ki se nanaša na negotovost glede gospodarskih koristi, Banka razkriva preko analize kreditnega tveganja nasprotno stranke v poglavju Bančna tveganja. Pri sklepanju večine poslov z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti Banka teži k zapiranju pozicij.

Pojasnilo 50: Poslovanje po pooblastilu

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Denarna sredstva strank za posredovanje s finančnimi instrumenti	10.306	10.166
Terjatve iz poslov gospodarjenja s finančnimi instrumenti	41.212	43.753
Terjatve po skrbniških poslih	9.504.916	9.865.590
Terjatve do KDD za prodane finančne instrumente	-	19
Terjatve do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za prodane finančne instrumente (kupcev)	886	3.455
Terjatve iz poravnalnega poslovanja	-	19
Terjatve iz drugih poslov v tujem imenu in za tuj račun	124.804	147.026
Skupaj sredstva	9.682.124	10.070.028
Obveznosti do strank iz denarnih sredstev in finančnih instrumentov	51.517	53.917
Obveznosti do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za kupljene finančne instrumente (dobaviteljev)	9.505.803	9.869.065
Obveznosti do banke za provizije, stroške ipd.	-	1
Obveznosti iz poravnalnega poslovanja	-	19
Obveznosti iz drugih poslov v tujem imenu in za tuj račun	124.804	147.026
Skupaj obveznosti	9.682.124	10.070.028

Pojasnilo 51: Posredniško poslovanje

Pojasnilo se za obe leti nanaša na Banko in na Skupino

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Terjatve poravnalnega oz. transakcijskih računov za sredstva strank	9.547.014	9.912.817
Iz finančnih instrumentov	9.546.128	9.909.343
Do KDD oz. obračunskega računa banke za prodane finančne instrumente	-	19
Do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za prodane finančne instrumente (kupcev)	886	3.455
Denarna sredstva strank	10.306	10.166
Na poravnalnem računu za sredstva strank	2.007	1.876
Na transakcijskih računih bank	8.299	8.290
Skupaj sredstva	9.557.320	9.922.983
Obveznosti poravnalnega oz. transakcijskih računov za sredstva strank	9.557.320	9.922.983
Do strank iz denarnih sredstev in finančnih instrumentov	51.517	53.917
Do drugih poravnalnih sistemov in institucij za kupljene finančne instrumente (dobaviteljev)	9.505.803	9.869.065
Do banke oz. poravnalnega računa za provizije, stroške, ipd.	-	1
Skupaj obveznosti	9.557.320	9.922.983
Zabilančna evidenca	9.546.128	9.909.343
Finančni instrumenti, ločeno po storitvah	9.546.128	9.909.343
Gospodarjenje s finančnimi instrumenti	41.212	43.753
Skrbniški posli	9.504.916	9.865.590

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Prihodki in odhodki iz opravnin v zvezi z investicijskimi storitvami in posli

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij) v zvezi z investicijskimi in pomožnimi investicijskimi storitvami in posli za stranke	6.520	8.041
Sprejemanje, posredovanje in izvrševanja naročil	43	104
Gospodarjenje s finančnimi sredstvi	345	486
Izvedba prvih ali nadaljnjih prodaj brez obveznosti odkupa	12	498
Skrbnišтво in sorodne storitve	5.938	6.014
Svetovanje podjetjem glede kapitalske sestave, poslovne strategije in sorodnih zadev ter svetovanje in storitve v zvezi z združitvijo in nakupi podjetij	182	939
Odhodki iz opravnin (provizij) v zvezi z investicijskimi in pomožnimi investicijskimi storitvami in posli za stranke	1.432	1.758
Opravnine v zvezi s KDD družbo in njej podobnimi organizacijami	1.432	1.758

Pojasnilo 52: Povezane stranke

Banka je hčerinska banka UniCredit S.p.A. s sedežem v Milanu, ki ima v lasti 100,0 % delnic Banke in je hkrati matična banka Skupine.

V svojem običajnem poslovanju Banka sklepa številne transakcije z drugimi članicami matične skupine UniCredit, kar vključuje dane in prejete kredite ter depozite, nakupe in prodajo tujih valut ter posle z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti.

Obseg poslov s povezanimi strankami ter iz njih izhajajoči prihodki ter odhodki so navedeni v nadaljevanju:

Izkaz finančnega položaja

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Kredit	240.864	211.749	76.956	74.740
Uprava	599	827	636	870
Ključno poslovodno osebje	476	158	654	217
Matična banka	25.784	42.513	25.784	42.513
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	213.999	168.216	49.876	31.105
Ostale povezane osebe	6	35	6	35
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti	11.965	11.743	11.965	11.743
Matična banka	5.105	1.021	5.105	1.021
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	6.860	10.722	6.860	10.722
Druga sredstva	1.113	916	1.003	843
Matična banka	842	713	842	713
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	271	203	161	130
Skupaj sredstva	253.942	224.408	89.924	87.326
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	101.527	116.740	125.566	128.248
Uprava	125	76	169	99
Ključno poslovodno osebje	-	5	74	77
Matična banka	3.104	18	3.104	18
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	98.182	116.340	122.004	109.585
Ostale povezane osebe	116	301	216	18.469
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti	31.179	25.981	31.179	25.981
Matična banka	7.827	1.151	7.827	1.151
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	23.352	24.830	23.352	24.830
Druge obveznosti	2.419	2.320	2.419	2.318
Matična banka	1.359	830	1.359	830
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	1.060	1.490	1.060	1.488
Skupaj obveznosti	135.124	145.041	159.164	156.547

Kredit bankam v matični skupini UniCredit vključujejo vloge na vpogled, vezane vloge in kredite. So nezavarovani in sklenjeni z variabilno ali s fiksno obrestno mero po tržnih pogojih.

Pojasnila k računovodskim izkazom

Izkaz poslovnega izida

1.000 EUR	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Prihodki iz obresti	5.135	1.933	3.947	126
Uprava	11	11	12	12
Ključno poslovodno osebje	2	2	2	2
Matična banka	90	-	90	-
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	5.031	1.919	3.842	111
Ostale povezane osebe	1	1	1	1
Odhodki za obresti	6.324	8.276	6.731	8.545
Matična banka	3.157	983	3.157	983
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	3.167	7.291	3.574	7.560
Ostale povezane osebe	-	2	-	2
Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)	622	1.752	570	1.709
Matična banka	54	650	54	650
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	562	1.102	511	1.059
Ostale povezane osebe	5	-	5	-
Odhodki za opravnine (provizije)	278	493	342	574
Matična banka	52	233	116	312
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	224	260	224	262
Ostale povezane osebe	2	-	2	-
Čisti dobički / izgube iz finančnih sredstev in obveznosti, namenjenih trgovanju	5.577	(6.290)	5.577	(6.290)
Matična banka	(1.577)	(437)	(1.577)	(437)
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	7.154	(5.853)	7.154	(5.853)
Spremembe poštene vrednosti pri obračunavanju varovanj pred tveganji	(3.358)	(2.540)	(3.358)	(2.540)
Matična banka	(401)	830	(401)	830
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	(2.957)	(3.370)	(2.957)	(3.370)
Drugi poslovni dobički	1.380	1.237	736	1.113
Matična banka	918	825	535	962
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	462	412	201	151
Administrativni stroški	4.116	4.119	4.039	4.026
Matična banka	900	313	900	313
Ostale povezane osebe v matični skupini UniCredit	3.215	3.806	3.138	3.713

Izplačila povezanim strankam

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Izplačila upravi	1.466	1.429	1.560	1.527
Plače in drugi osebni prejemki	1.466	1.429	1.560	1.527
Izplačila članom nadzornega sveta	39	44	39	44
Izplačila drugim zaposlenim z individualno pogodbo	2.310	1.664	2.455	1.849
Plače in drugi osebni prejemki	2.310	1.664	2.455	1.849
Skupaj	3.815	3.137	4.054	3.420
Število članov uprave na dan 31.12.	5	5	6	6
Število članov nadzornega sveta na dan 31.12.	5	4	5	4
Število zaposlenih z individualno pogodbo na dan 31.12.	41	20	43	23

V letu 2018 je bilo povprečno 28 zaposlenih z individualno pogodbo.

V letih 2017 in 2018 ni bilo izplačil po programu nagrajevanja z delnicami in delniškimi opcijami.

Člani nadzornega sveta so prejeli 39 tisoč evrov nadomestila.

Transakcije Banke z odvisno družbo UniCredit Leasing d.o.o.

Stanja v izkazu finančnega položaja

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Kreditni	164.123	137.125
Dolgoročne naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	1	1
Druga sredstva	110	73
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.674	6.757

Prihodki oz. odhodki

EUR 1.000	2018	2017
Prihodki iz obresti	1.189	1.808
Prihodki iz opravnin (provizij)	51	41
Drugi čisti poslovni dobički / izgube	383	342
Administrativni stroški	(77)	(42)

Pojasnilo 53: Dogodki po datumu poročanja

Banka in Skupina po datumu poročanja nista zaznali pomembnejših poslovnih dogodkov, ki bi vplivali na računovodske izkaze Banke in Skupine za leto 2018 ali ki bi zahtevali dodatna razkritja v teh računovodskih izkazih.

Izjava upravljalnega organa o ustreznosti ureditev upravljanja tveganj

V skladu z alinejo e) 435. člena uredbe EU št. 575/2013 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta o bonitetnih zahtevah za kreditne institucije in investicijska podjetja (CRR) upravljalni organ – uprava (ki jo sestavljajo: Stefan Vavti, predsednik uprave, Lea Branecka, članica uprave, Damijan Dolinar, član uprave, Alessandro Pontoglio, član uprave in Ivanka Prezhdarova, članica uprave) in nadzorni svet, ki ga zastopa predsednik nadzornega sveta Marco Lotteri, s podpisom te izjave potrjujeta ustreznost ureditve upravljanja tveganj, ki je v organizacijski shemi Banke samostojno področje. Sistem upravljanja tveganj ustreza profilu tveganosti Banke in strategiji Banke ter sposobnosti prevzemanja tveganj.

Ljubljana, 1. marec 2019



Marco Lotteri
Predsednik nadzornega sveta



Stefan Vavti
Predsednik uprave



Lea Branecka
Članica uprave



Damijan Dolinar
Član uprave



Alessandro Pontoglio
Član uprave



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Članica uprave

Bančna tveganja

Celovito upravljanje s tveganji

Skupina UniCredit identificira, meri, spremlja in upravlja s tveganji UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. in odvisne družbe UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. Pri izvajanju te naloge Banka sodeluje z enotami zadolženimi za upravljanje s tveganji na ravni matične skupine UniCredit in v skladu z uveljavljenimi standardi matične skupine. Redno spremljanje izpostavljenosti tveganjem in upravljanje s tveganji poteka v tesnem sodelovanju z matično skupino in z namenom zagotoviti celovito upravljanje s tveganji na ravni matične skupine.

Skupina skladno z načeli matične skupine UniCredit ugotavlja, meri in/ali upravlja z naslednjimi kategorijami tveganj:

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

Skupina upravlja s tveganji na usklajen način po različnih organizacijskih ravneh. Poleg tega je struktura upravljanja s tveganji sestavni del širše prakse upravljanja s tveganji v matični skupini UniCredit. Na ta način podpira enotnost procesov upravljanja in nadzora nad tveganji v celotni matični skupini UniCredit.

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 Basel II Stebra 2.

Osrednje aktivnosti upravljanja s tveganji v Skupini vodi divizija Upravljanje s tveganji. Le-ta je neodvisna od poslovnih enot Skupine 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: kreditni odbor, odbor za upravljanje z bilanco banke in odbor za operativna tveganja.

Kreditni odbor

Kreditni odbor je odločevalsko telo v Banki s pooblastilom uprave Banke za sprejemanje odločitev glede kreditne izpostavljenosti, oblikovanja oziroma sproščanja rezervacij in odpisov v okviru delegiranih pristojnosti. Raven odobritvene pristojnosti je opredeljena glede na znesek (potencialne) izpostavljenosti stranke oziroma skupine strank ter njihove bonitete. Skladno z regulativo in internimi akti Skupine nadzorni svet potrjuje odločitve v primeru velike izpostavljenosti. Na kreditnem odboru so prisotni predstavniki divizije Upravljanje s tveganji in prodajnih divizij ter predsednik uprave Banke. Seje kreditnega odbora potekajo redno vsaj tedensko. Postopki in kriteriji presoje posameznih kreditnih izpostavljenosti so opredeljeni v ustreznih internih smernicah in navodilih. V posebnih primerih se lahko pristojnosti kreditnega odbora delegirajo na nižje odločevalske ravni skladno z dodeljenimi individualnimi pristojnostmi. Odobritveni proces za UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. je vzpostavljen skladno z bančnimi pravili.

Odbor za upravljanje bilance banke (ALCO)

Odbor za upravljanje bilance banke (v nadaljevanju: ALCO) je odbor Skupine, ki se ukvarja z vprašanji celovitega upravljanja s tveganji. ALCO je odgovoren za strukturo bilance Skupine, spremlja izpostavljenost tržnemu, likvidnostnemu in tveganju, ki je povezano z izvedenimi finančnimi instrumenti, spremlja kreditni portfelj, ukvarja pa se tudi z vprašanji upravljanja tveganj, ki zadevajo več divizij in upravljanja poslovanja celotne Skupine. Odbor se ukvarja tudi z upravljanjem kapitala Skupine; ima pregled nad razvojem kapitalske ustreznosti in količniki, nad regulatornim in ekonomskim kapitalom, razporeditvijo kapitala in razpoložljivimi finančnimi viri. ALCO odobrava strategije in politike prevzemanja in upravljanja s tveganji, odobri določitve limitov za vse pomembne vrste tveganj ter postopke obvladovanja tveganj. ALCO odbor se sestaja mesečno.

Odbor za operativna tveganja (OpRISK)

Uprava Banke je odgovorna za odobritev okvira upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem in preverja ustreznost sistema spremljanja in kontrolnega

Bančna tveganja

okolja ter je hkrati redno informirana o spremembah profila tveganja in o izpostavljenosti iz naslova operativnega tveganja, pri čemer so ji (če je to potrebno) v pomoč odbori Banke.

Odbor za operativna tveganja (v nadaljevanju: OpRISK) je pristojen za učinkovit pregled izpostavljenosti operativnemu tveganju. Odbor razpolaga z razumevanjem in znanjem celotnega okvira upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem kot tudi z znanjem o tem, kako izpostavljenost operativnemu tveganju vpliva na poslovanje Skupine. OpRISK je pristojen tudi za preverjanje, ali sta merjenje in sistem nadzora operativnega tveganja močno vpeta v vsakodnevni proces obvladovanja tveganj Skupine. OpRISK obravnava tudi tematike povezane s tveganjem ugleda. Odbor se sestaja najmanj štirikrat na leto.

Upravljanje tveganj

Za spremljanje in upravljanje s tveganji je pristojna divizija Upravljanja s tveganji, ki jo sestavljajo naslednje enote: Presoja in prevzemanje kreditnih tveganj, Posebni primeri, Tržna in operativna tveganja, Portfeljsko upravljanje kreditnih tveganj, Interna validacija in Strateško upravljanje s tveganji, politike in procesi.

Divizija Upravljanje s tveganji je odgovorna za:

- optimiziranje kakovosti sredstev Skupine in minimiziranje stroškov tveganja skladno z opredeljenimi cilji glede prevzetih tveganj in dobičkonosnosti posameznih poslovnih področij;
- zagotavljanje strateškega usmerjanja in opredelitev politik upravljanja s tveganji Skupine;
- krepitev kulture upravljanja s tveganji s pobudami za izobraževanje zaposlenih v sodelovanju z matično skupino UniCredit;
- pomoč pri iskanju načinov za odpravo neravnovesij med sredstvi v sodelovanju z divizijo Finance;
- podpiranje poslovnih funkcij za doseganje njihovih ciljev, vključno s podporo pri razvoju produktov (inovativnost pri kreditnih produktih, konkurenčne poslovne priložnosti);
- podporo predsedniku uprave Banke pri določanju okvira nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj skladno s smernicami matične skupine UniCredit. Vodja divizije Upravljanje s tveganji je odgovoren za skladnost okvira nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj s strateškimi smernicami kot tudi z načrtovanimi cilji in periodično spremljanje okvira nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj.

Sposobnost prevzemanja tveganj (ICAAP/ILAAP) in okvir nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj

Skupina UniCredit ocenjuje kapitalsko ustreznost na podlagi pristopa časovne neomejenosti poslovanja in zagotavlja, da se ohrani ustrezna raven kapitala za nadaljevanje poslovnih dejavnosti, kot je običajno, tudi ob izjemnih stresnih dogodkih, kot so dogodki, ki jih povzročijo gospodarska kriza.

Pristop skupine pri ICAAP je sestavljen iz naslednjih faz:

1. ugotavljanje tveganj in povezovanje;
2. merjenje tveganj in stresno testiranje;
3. določanje nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj in razporeditev kapitala;
4. spremljanje in poročanje.

1. Ugotavljanje tveganj in povezovanje

Prvi korak je ugotavljanje tveganj, ki jim je Skupina izpostavljena ali bi jim lahko bila izpostavljena. Posebna pozornost je namenjena tveganjem, ki niso obravnavana v okviru Stebra 1. Rezultat tega procesa je celovit popis tveganj.

2. Merjenje tveganj in stresno testiranje

Drugi korak je opredelitev metodologij z merjenjem in kvantifikacijo različnih profilov tveganj, ki rezultirajo v izračunu notranjega kapitala Skupine. 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. Skupina tako ocenjuje vpliv negativnih ekonomskih scenarijev na kapitalske količnike (kapitalski stresni testi) in/ali na likvidnostni položaj Skupine (likvidnostno stresno testiranje).

3. Določanje nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj in razporeditev kapitala

Okvir nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj je glavno orodje, ki se uporablja za namen določitve še sprejemljive ravni tveganj, ki jih je Skupina pripravljena sprejeti in je skladen z razvojem poslovanja (v nadaljevanju posebej odstavek o nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj). Kapital Skupine igra ključno vlogo v glavnih procesih korporativnega upravljanja, ki usmerjajo strateške odločitve, saj so ciljni in tolerančni pragi v smislu regulatornega in internega kapitala tudi ključni elementi obsega nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj Skupine.

4. Spremljanje in poročanje

Ocenjevanje kapitalske 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.

Kapitalska ustreznost se ocenjuje ob upoštevanju ravnovesja med prevzetimi tveganji in razpoložljivim kapitalom tako v regulatornem kot tudi v ekonomskem smislu. Z vidika ekonomske perspektive se kapitalska ustreznost ocenjuje s primerjavo zneska razpoložljivih finančnih sredstev, ki so na voljo za absorpcijo izgub in ki ohranjajo solventnost Skupine in z višino kapitala, s katerim Skupina razpolaga pri podpori poslovanju. Katere sestavine vključujejo razpoložljivi finančni viri je odvisno od:

- sposobnosti absorpcije izgub
- stalnosti
- fleksibilnost 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 računovodskimi 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 Skupina 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 Skupine je določen v dialogu z matično skupino UniCredit 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 Skupina razvija z začrtanim profilom tveganosti in načrtovano dobičkonosnostjo, ki jo je sprejela uprava Banke.

Glavni cilji obsega nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj (RAF) so:

- izrecno oceniti tveganja in njihove medsebojne povezave, ki jih je skupina UniCredit pripravljena sprejeti ali pa bi se jim morala izogniti v obdobju enega leta; ciljne vrednosti v RAF morajo biti skladne s cilji, opredeljenimi v strateškem večletnem načrtu;
- opredeliti, katera tveganja je skupina UniCredit pripravljena sprejeti z določitvijo ciljnih (target), sprožilnih (trigger) in limitnih vrednosti v normalni in stresni situaciji;
- zagotoviti vnaprej, da je profil tveganja in donosa skladen z dolgoročno vzdržnostjo in z večletnim strateškim načrtom;
- zagotoviti, da se poslovanje razvija v okviru toleranc tveganja, ki ga določita uprava in nadzorni svet in ki je usklajen z matično skupino UniCredit tudi glede na nacionalne in mednarodne predpise;
- oceniti prihodnje strateške možnosti glede na profil tveganosti;
- odzvati se na stališča zunanjih in notranjih deležnikov o profilu tveganosti, skladno s strateškim pozicioniranjem;
- zagotoviti kvalitativne izjave v zvezi z nemerljivimi tveganji (npr. strateško tveganje, tveganje ugleda) z namenom strateško usmerjati relevantne procese in sistem notranjih kontrol.

Obseg nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj Skupine je opredeljen skladno s poslovnim modelom in usklajen z matično skupino UniCredit. Določitev okvira je del procesa planiranja, z namenom, da se izbere pravi profil tveganosti in dobičkonosnosti.

Politika prejemkov je skladna z okvirom obsega nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj in omogoča učinkovito izvajanje nagrajevanja v obliki opredeljene bonusov in variabilnih plačil.

Izjava o nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj je uradna izjava, v kateri je izraženo stališče o pozicioniranju Banke v smislu strateških ciljev in s tem povezanega profila tveganosti, ki vključuje pričakovanja internih in eksternih deležnikov in vključuje:

- usmeritev Skupine v smislu glavnih aktivnosti;
- opredelitev profila tveganosti skladno s strategijo skupine;
- navedbo strategij za obvladovanje ključnih tveganj v okviru skupine;
- kvalitativne izjave za nemerljiva tveganja (npr. strateško tveganje, tveganje ugleda) z namenom preprečevanja/ zgodnjega posredovanja pri tveganjih, s katerimi se institucija sooča.

Okvir obsega nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj opisuje glavna načela Skupine pri toleranci do tveganj, ki so določena kvalitativno (v obliki izjave) in kvantitativno (v obliki ključnih kazalnikov).

Kvantitativni elementi predstavljajo zbir ključnih kazalnikov, ki zajemajo naslednje dimenzije:

- ključni kazalniki uspešnosti (KPI) prvega stebra: kadar koli zagotoviti izpolnjevanje ključnih kazalnikov uspešnosti, ki jih zahtevajo regulativni organi (npr. razmerje navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala, zmožnost prevzemanja tveganj, razmerje likvidnostnega kritja), vključno s ključnimi kazalniki uspešnosti, ki so bistvenega pomena;
- upravljavski ključni kazalniki uspešnosti: vključiti ključne kazalnike uspešnosti, ki so ključni iz strateškega stališča in stališča nagnjenosti k prevzemanju tveganj; skladno z vitkim upravljanjem holdinga (npr. kreditno tveganje, likvidnostno tveganje in dobičkonosnost);

Bančna tveganja

- ključni kazalniki uspešnosti za specifična tveganja: dopolnjevanje z zgoraj navedenimi kategorijami z namenom zagotoviti upravljanje vseh ključnih tveganj (npr. tržno tveganje, operativno tveganje, obrestno tveganje, bančništvo v senci).

Za vsako od zgornjih dimenzij je določen eden ali več količnikov z namenom na različne načine meriti, kje se Skupina nahaja: 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 predstavlja tisto mejo tveganja, ki jo je Skupina pripravljena sprejeti v normalnih pogojih in skladno z ambicijo Skupine. Gre za orientacijsko vrednost, v katero smer naj gre razvoj poslovanja.
- sprožilna vrednost 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 Skupine tudi v primeru stresne situacije.
- limiti so določene maksimalne sprejemljive ravni tveganja za Skupino.

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 pričakovanj vseh deležnikov kot tudi konkurenčnega položaja institucije. Poleg teh kazalcev ima Skupina določeno še vrsto bolj operativnih limitov in matrik, 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 kapitalska 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 je del procesa načrtovanja in v tem kontekstu skladen z načrti in načrtovanim profilom tveganosti Skupine.

To omogoča redno spremljanje, pravočasno eskalacijo in povezavo z načrtom sanacije. Izpostavljenost tveganjem, obseg prevzetih tveganj in sposobnost prevzemanja različnih tveganj ter različne stresne situacije so preko različnih poročil predstavljeni upravi Banke kot tudi prej omenjenim odborom.

Poleg obsega prevzemanja tveganj uprava in nadzorni svet sprejmeta letno tudi strategijo upravljanja s tveganji, ki še naprej bolj podrobno opredeljuje obseg prevzemanja tveganj.

Izpostavljenost tveganjem, obseg prevzetih tveganj ter sposobnost prevzemanja različnih tveganj in stresnih situacij so predstavljeni upravi banke in omenjenim odborom v obliki različnih poročil.

Skupina nadzira tudi ustrezno notranjo likvidnost prek ustreznih pristopov v okviru drugega stebra: proces ocenjevanja ustreznosti notranje likvidnosti (ILAAP). V okviru ILAAP procesa banka v sodelovanju z matično skupino UniCredit 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 zadostne likvidnosti.

Skupina skladno z metodologijo matične skupine UniCredit 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 – tveganje nastanka izgube zaradi neizpolnitve pogodbeno dogovorjenih obveznosti dolžnika do banke

Skupina 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 Skupine. Aktivnosti so usmerjene v analizo glavnih sestavin kreditnega tveganja in njihovega časovnega razvoja z namenom pravočasnega odkrivanja znakov poslabšanja ter pravočasnega in ustreznega ukrepanja.



Tveganje neplačila: dogodek neplačila nastopi, ko stranka več kot 90 dni zamuja s plačilom katerekoli pomembnejše kreditne obveznosti oziroma je verjetnost plačila nizka skladno z Direktivo CRD IV in Uredbo CRR ter veljavnimi internimi akti Skupine. Posledica teh dogodkov je uvrstitev vseh naložb povezanih s stranko med slabe naložbe.

Deželno tveganje: tveganje izgube, ki jo lahko utрпи Skupina v katerikoli državi, zaradi katerekoli od naslednjih razlogov: poslabšanje ekonomskih razmer, politični ali socialni nemiri, nacionalizacija ali razlastitev premoženja, zavrnitve s strani vlade v primeru zadolženosti, poostrene menjalne kontrole in valutne depreciacije ali devalvacije.

Tveganje poravnave: tveganje, ki lahko nastane pri poravnavi ali obračunavanju posameznih transakcij, v primeru ko ne pride istočasno do izmenjave / poravnave obveznosti v denarju, vrednostnih papirjih in/ali drugih oblikah premoženja.

Tveganje koncentracije: tveganje nastanka izgube v primeru prekomerne izpostavljenosti do posamezne osebe, skupine povezanih oseb in oseb, ki jih povezujejo skupni dejavniki tveganja, kot so isti gospodarski sektor oziroma geografsko območje ali istovrstni posli in podobno.

Tveganje nasprotne stranke: tveganje, da bo nasprotna stranka postala neplačnik pred končno poravnavo denarnih tokov iz tega posla. Nanaša se na izvedene finančne instrumente, posle začasne prodaje oziroma odkupa, posojanja oziroma izposoje vrednostnih papirjev ali blaga, posle kreditiranja za povečanje trgovalnega portfelja in posle z dolgim rokom poravnave skupine povezanih oseb in oseb, ki jih povezujejo skupni dejavniki tveganja.

Glavni cilj upravljanja s kreditnim tveganjem je doseganje oziroma ohranjanje visoke kakovosti in razpršenosti kreditnega portfelja.

Podlaga učinkovitega upravljanja s kreditnim tveganjem je uporaba različnih bonitetnih modelov, ki so vgrajeni v odločitvene procese, povezane s kreditnim tveganjem. Bonitetni modeli so ključni tudi pri določanju kapitalske zahteve glede na višino tveganju prilagojene aktive. Pri upravljanju s kreditnim tveganjem daje Skupina velik poudarek doslednemu poročanju nadzornemu svetu in izvajanju notranjih kontrol. Na podlagi tveganju prilagojenega določanja cen in proaktivnega upravljanja s kreditnim tveganjem Skupina kontinuirano izboljšuje razpršenost svojega portfelja in razmerje med donosom in tveganjem.

Razdelitev odgovornosti med matično skupino UniCredit in Banko glede upravljanja kreditnega tveganja je opredeljena v pravilih matične skupine UniCredit ter zagotavlja skladnost okvirja upravljanja s kreditnim tveganjem Skupine z regulatornimi zahtevami, ki jih je Skupina zavezana spoštovati.

Bančna tveganja

Pravila Skupine za usmerjanje, vodenje in standardizacijo ocenjevanja in upravljanja kreditnega tveganja so opredeljena na ravni Skupine skladno z regulatornimi zahtevami in dobro prakso Skupine. Pravila dopolnjujejo politike, ki se nanašajo na posamezna poslovna področja, segmente, transakcije, itd.

Strategije kreditnega tveganja so učinkovit inštrument za upravljanje s kreditnim tveganjem ter so sestavni del procesov oblikovanja letnega plana in nagnjenosti Skupine k prevzemanju tveganj. Na podlagi makroekonomskih scenarijev, predvidevanj glede posamezne gospodarske panoge in poslovnih strateških pobud, strategije kreditnega tveganja opredeljujejo nabor smernic in operativnih ciljev za poslovanje s posameznim poslovnim segmentom.

Merjenje kreditnih tveganj

Temelj vsakega kreditnega odobritvenega procesa je podrobna obravnava vsake kreditne izpostavljenosti povezane s stranko. Skupina pri procesu odobranja svojih naložb upošteva tako verjetnost dogodka neplačila obveznosti posamezne stranke kot tudi tveganje povezano z različnimi vrstami izpostavljenosti. Pri merjenju kreditnega tveganja Skupina izračunava boniteto na podlagi verjetnosti dogodka neplačila obveznosti posamezne stranke.

Za del kreditnega portfelja pravnih oseb 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 Banka uporablja lokalne modele merjenja kreditnega tveganja. Skupina 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. Skupina uporablja lestvico matične skupine UniCredit z desetimi glavnimi bonitetnimi razredi in z dodatno razdelitvijo v 26 bonitetnih podrazredov v razponu od 1+ do 10, ki so umerjeni upoštevajoč lokalne značilnosti. Zadnja dva glavna razreda predstavljata slabe naložbe.

Tabela prikazuje primerjavo med interno in zunanjo bonitetno oceno

Interna bonitetna skupina*	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
1	AAA / AA+ / AA / AA-	Aaa / Aa1 / Aa2 / Aa3	AAA / AA+ / AA / AA-
2	A+ / A / A-	A1 / A2 / A3	A+ / A / A-
3	BBB+ / BBB	Baa1 / Baa2	BBB+ / BBB
4	BBB- / BB+	Baa3 / Ba1	BBB- / BB+
5	BB	Ba2	BB
6	BB- / B+	Ba3 / B1	BB- / B+
7	B	B2	B
8 (8+, 8)	B- / CCC / CC	B3 / Caa / Ca	B- / CCC / CC
9 (8-, 9)	C	C	C
10	D	C	C

* Za namen primerjave so interne bonitetne skupine grupirane v osem primerljivih skupin, pri čemer pa deveta in deseta skupina predstavljata slabe naložbe in nista prikazani v tabeli.

Tabela prikazuje bruto izpostavljenost bilančnih postavk kreditnemu tveganju

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	238.429	412.560	238.429	412.560
Denar v blagajni	15.592	10.943	15.592	10.943
Stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	222.837	401.617	222.837	401.617
Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju	8.620	6.932	8.620	6.932
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid	4.125	-	4.125	-
Posojila in terjatve	2.694	-	2.694	-
Kapitalski instrumenti	1.431	-	1.431	-
Finančna sredstva merjena po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos	408.433	-	408.433	-
Naložbe v kapitalske inštrumente	22.945	-	22.945	-
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	385.488	-	385.488	-
Finančna sredstva razpoložljiva za prodajo	-	397.142	-	397.142
Naložbe v kapitalske inštrumente	-	24.037	-	24.037
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	373.105	-	373.105
Posojila in terjatve merjeni po odplačni vrednosti	2.023.447	-	2.082.594	-
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	-	-	-	-
Bankam	37.646	-	37.646	-
Strankam	1.983.068	-	2.041.960	-
Druga finančna sredstva	2.733	-	2.988	-
Posojila in terjatve (MRS 39)	-	1.920.979	-	1.984.128
Bankam	-	40.994	-	40.994
Strankam	-	1.875.731	-	1.936.147
Druga finančna sredstva	-	4.254	-	6.987
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti (MRS 39)	-	7.202	-	7.202
zvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	10.704	11.334	10.704	11.334
Druga sredstva	1.396	1.254	3.967	2.096
Skupaj	2.695.154	2.757.403	2.756.872	2.821.394

Opomba: Znesek kreditne izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev.

Bilančni kreditni portfelj Banke se je v primerjavi s preteklim letom zmanjšal za 62,2 milijona evrov oziroma za 2,3 %. Bilančni kreditni portfelj Skupine se je v primerjavi s preteklim letom zmanjšal za 64,5 milijona evrov oziroma za 2,3 %. Skupna bilančna kreditna izpostavljenost je na dan 31. 12. 2018 znašala 2.756,9 milijona evrov.

Izpostavljenost zunajbilančnih postavk kreditnemu tveganju

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Garancije	429.317	217.069	429.317	217.069
Kreditni limiti in kreditne linije	471.307	619.356	471.307	619.356
Upniki po spot poslih	4.360	20.264	4.360	20.264
Nazivna vrednost izvedenih finančnih instrumentov	2.278.716	1.957.406	2.278.716	1.957.406
Skupaj	3.183.700	2.814.095	3.183.700	2.814.095

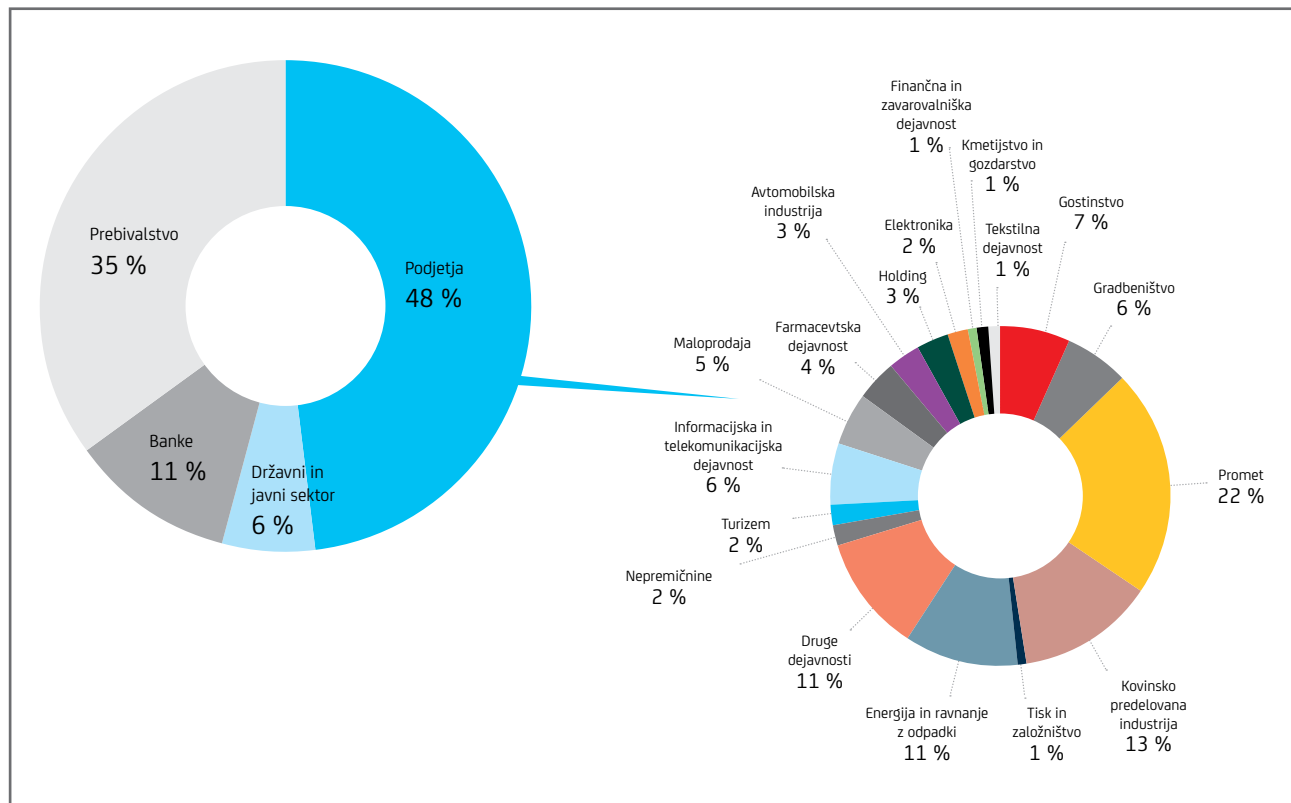
Zunajbilančni kreditni portfelj Banke in Skupine se je v primerjavi s preteklim letom povečal za 48,3 milijona evrov oziroma za 1,7 odstotka. Skupna zunajbilančna kreditna izpostavljenost je na dan 31. 12. 2018 znašala 2.862,4 milijona evrov.

Bančna tveganja

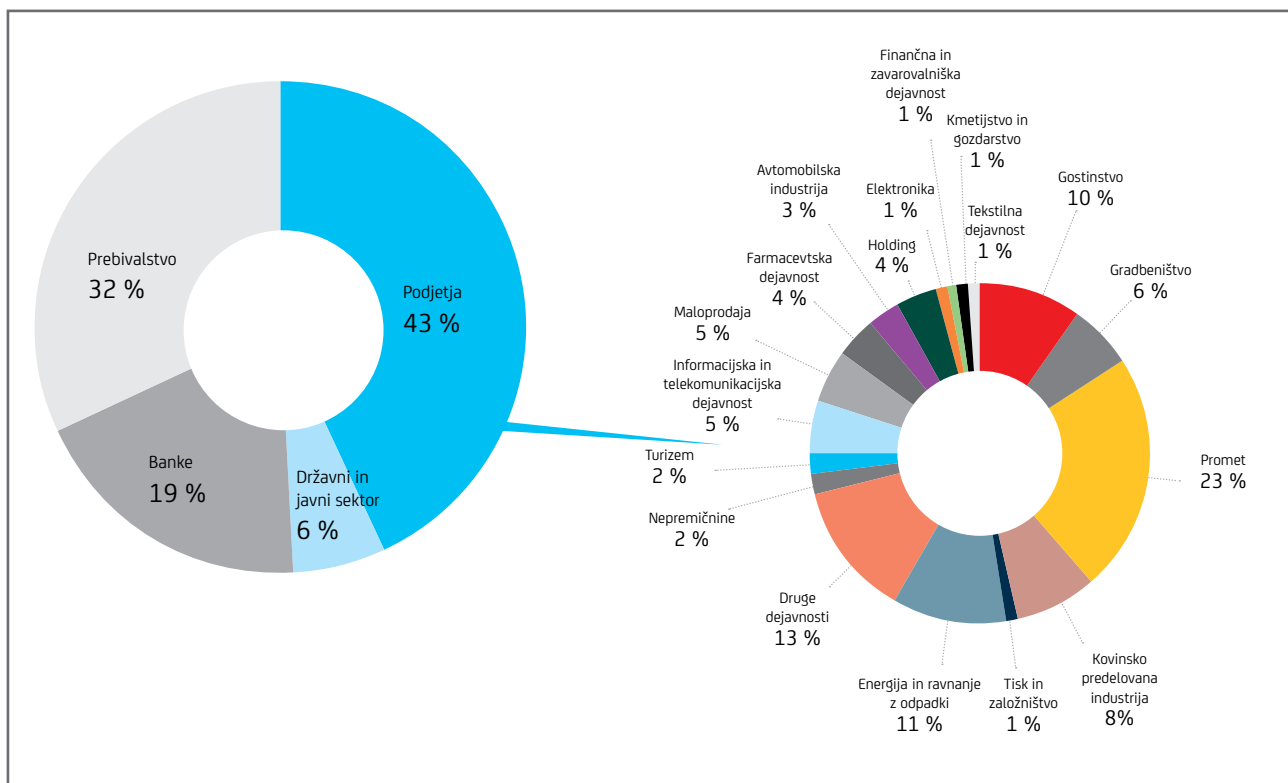
Analiza kreditnega portfelja

Po stanju na dan 31. december 2018 je Skupina beležila zvišanje kreditne izpostavljenosti do nebančnega sektorja, in sicer v višini 108,7 milijona evrov, oziroma 5,6 % v primerjavi s koncem leta 2017. V nebančnem sektorju je prišlo do največje rasti zaradi dodatnega kreditiranja v sektorju strojev in kovin, in sicer za 60,8 milijona evrov oziroma za 75,5 %. Največji upad pa je Skupina zabeležila v sektorju hrane in pijač, ki se je v primerjavi s koncem leta 2017 zmanjšal za 20,0 milijona evrov oziroma za 19,4 %. Na celotnem kreditnem portfelju Skupine, ki vključuje bančne in nebančne terjatve, je Skupina zabeležila zmanjšanje portfelja za 72,9 milijona evrov oziroma za 3,1 % v primerjavi s koncem preteklega leta.

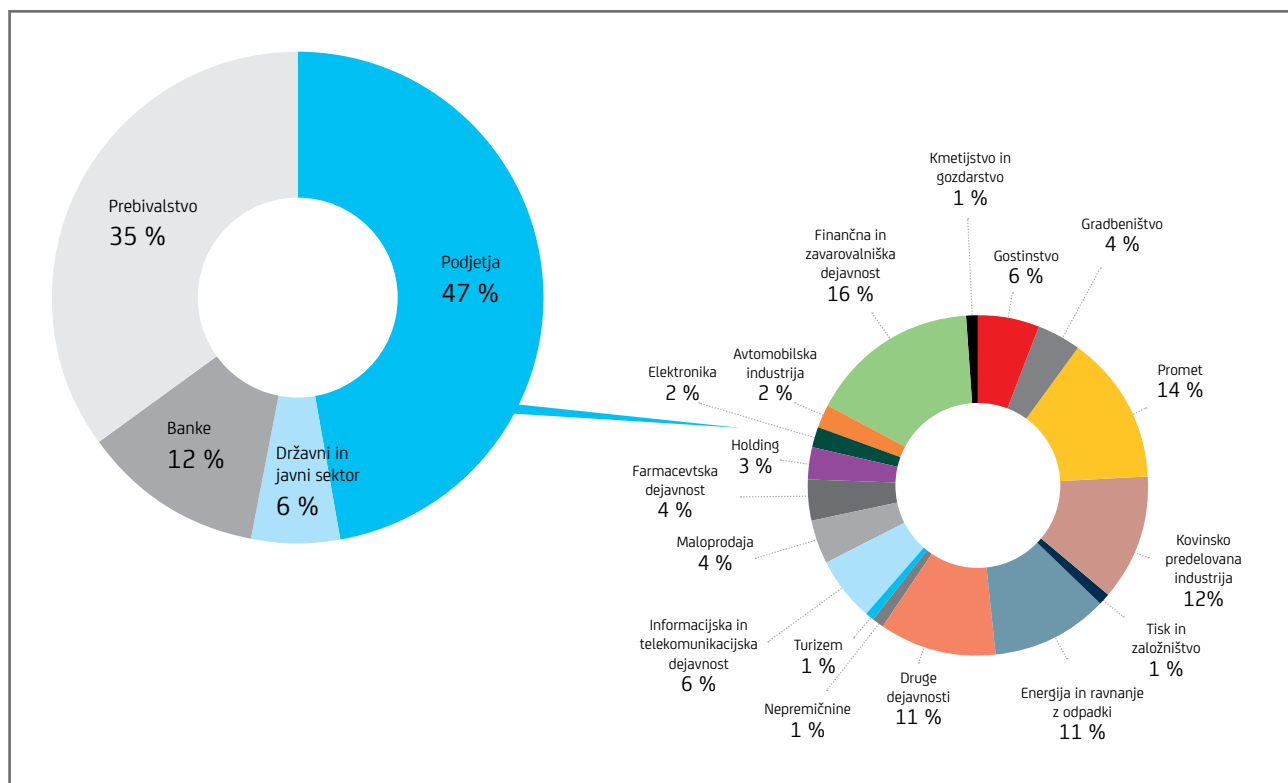
Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Skupine na dan 31. 12. 2018



Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Skupine na dan 31. 12. 2017

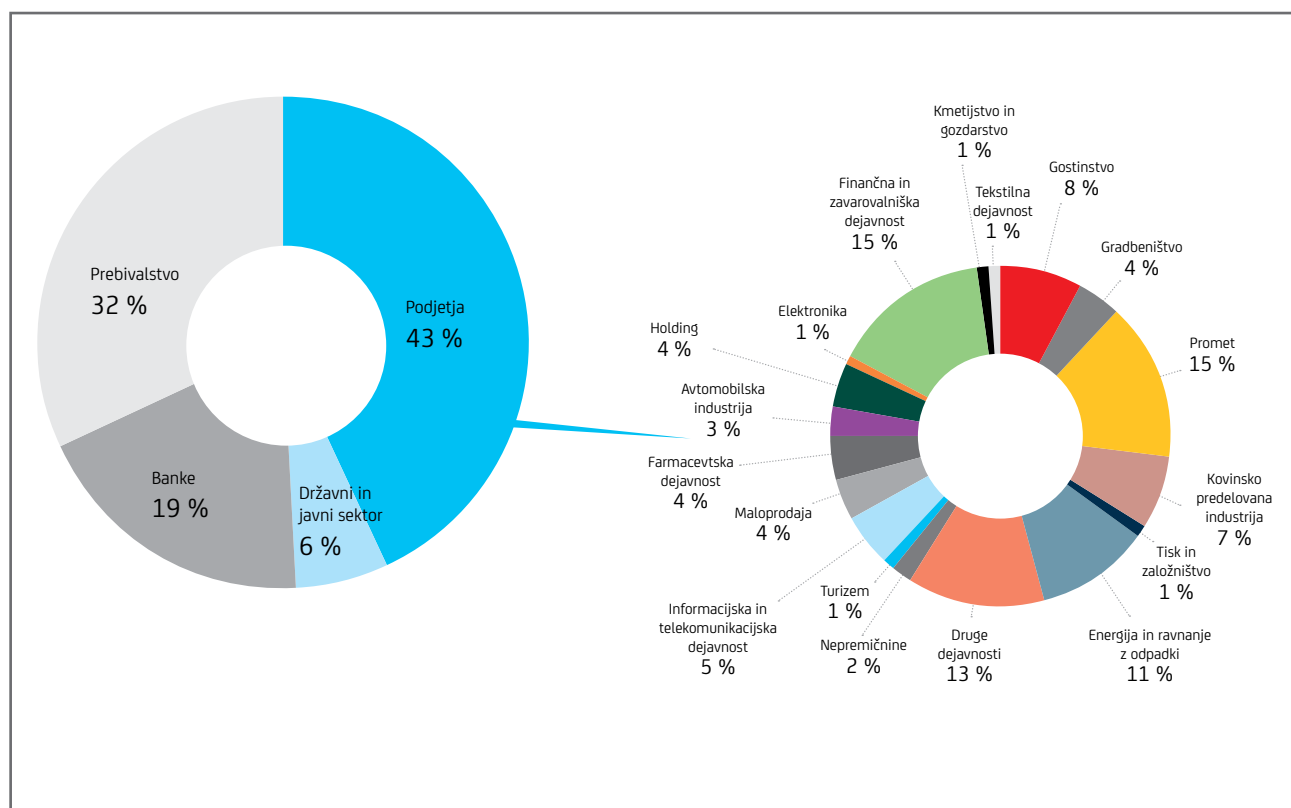


Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke na dan 31. 12. 2018



Bančna tveganja

Segmentna razdelitev kreditnega portfelja Banke na dan 31. 12. 2017



Delitev celotnega kreditnega portfelja Skupine po geografski lokaciji

Izpostavljenost glede na geografsko lokacijo	Izpostavljenost (EUR 1.000)		Rast v %
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	
Slovenija	2.122.774	2.207.637	(4)
Hrvaška	76.916	79.055	(3)
Italija	27.783	44.490	(38)
Avstrija	27.796	5.839	376
Nemčija	21.425	23.162	(7)
Luksemburg	6.305	4.307	46
Srbija	5.572	2.812	98
Madžarska	5.346	4.723	13
Švica	4.440	4.601	(3)
Združene države Amerike	2.443	1.615	51
Nizozemska	1.452	1.810	(20)
Drugo	5.874	6.917	(15)
Skupaj	2.308.125	2.386.969	(3)

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so sledeče 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 in terjatve merjeni po odplačni vrednosti.

Delitev celotnega kreditnega portfelja Banke po geografski lokaciji

	Izpostavljenost (EUR 1.000)		Rast v %
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	
Slovenija	2.063.731	2.143.601	(4)
Hrvaška	76.914	79.007	(3)
Italija	27.783	44.490	(38)
Avstrija	27.758	5.700	387
Nemčija	21.425	23.162	(7)
Luksemburg	6.305	4.307	46
Srbija	5.507	2.812	96
Madžarska	5.346	4.723	13
Švica	4.440	4.601	(3)
Združene države Amerike	2.443	1.615	51
Nizozemska	1.452	1.810	(20)
Drugo	5.874	6.794	(14)
Skupaj	2.248.978	2.322.623	(3)

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so sledeče 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 in terjatve merjeni po odplačni vrednosti.

Navedene pomembnejše spremembe v delitvi kreditnega portfelja po geografski lokaciji, tako na ravni Skupine kot na ravni Banke, so večinoma povezane s poslovnimi odnosi z drugimi finančnimi institucijami, vključno s transakcijami znotraj matične skupine UniCredit.

Tehnike za zmanjševanje kreditnega tveganja

Skupina uporablja različne tehnike za zmanjševanje kreditnega tveganja z namenom zmanjšati potencialne izgube zaradi plačilne nesposobnosti dolžnikov.

Skladno z Direktivo CRD IV in Uredbo CRR, ki v bančno zakonodajo Evropske unije prenašata vsebino načel Basel III, je Banka zavezana k izpolnjevanju zahtev glede tehnik zmanjševanja kreditnega tveganja tako pri svojem poslovanju kot tudi za potrebe izračuna regulatornega kapitala.

Na podlagi splošnih smernic glede tehnik zmanjševanja kreditnega tveganja, ki jih je izdala matična skupina UniCredit, je Skupina 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 z zakonodajo.

Skladno s kreditno politiko je primarni vir poplačila naložb plačilna sposobnost dolžnika, sprejeta zavarovanja pa predstavljajo sekundarni vir poplačila v primeru, da dolžnik preneha z odplačevanjem pogodbenih obveznosti. S tem namenom poleg analize kreditne sposobnosti in plačilne sposobnosti kreditjemalca Skupina izvaja tudi vrednotenje in analizo zavarovanj.

V skladu z zakonodajo je matična skupina UniCredit vzpostavila sistem vrednotenja, spremljanja in poročanja zavarovanj skladno z zakonsko predpisanimi roki in internimi navodili. 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 ter opisih del in nalog zaposlenih. Prav tako so bili vzpostavljeni procesi, ki zagotavljajo pravilen vnos vseh relevantnih informacij glede identifikacije in vrednotenja zavarovanj v sistemih Skupine.

Skupina za zavarovanje naložb pretežno sprejema naslednja zavarovanja:

Stvarna kreditna zavarovanja

- zavarovanje s poslovnimi in stanovanjskimi nepremičninami
- zavarovanje s premičninami
- zavarovanje z denarnimi terjatvami
- zavarovanje s finančnim premoženjem
- zavarovanje z zastavo polic življenjskega zavarovanja

Bančna tveganja

Osebna kreditna zavarovanja

- solidarna poročstva fizičnih in pravnih oseb
- garancije bank
- jamstva države
- garancije zavarovalnic

Skupina daje dodaten poudarek pomenu procesov in kontrol za zagotavljanje pravne gotovosti zavarovanj in preverjanju kreditne sposobnosti izdajatelja pri osebnih kreditnih zavarovanjih.

Skladno z interno politiko o kreditnih zavarovanjih so tudi kreditna zavarovanja del rednega pregleda, ki se izvaja vsaj enkrat letno bodisi na individualni ali na portfeljski osnovi. Takšen pristop omogoča Skupini boljši vpogled v trenutno stanje in dejansko vrednost kreditnega zavarovanja.

Dodeljene ocene v letu 2018 kažejo izboljšanje razmer na trgu v primerjavi z letom 2017. Trend povečevanja izpostavljenosti v prvih razredih se nadaljuje, kjer je opazno povečanje izpostavljenosti in pripadajočih zavarovanj.

Struktura kreditnega portfelja Skupine do strank, ki niso banke, glede na boniteto stranke in pripadajoče zavarovanje vrednoteno po tržni ceni prilagojeno glede na izpostavljenost posameznega kredita

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			1. 1. 2018		
	Izpostavljenost	Oslabitev	Zavarovanje	Izpostavljenost	Oslabitev	Zavarovanje
1	224.827	94	198.109	274.871	92	288.811
2	267.897	97	234.936	222.806	195	173.074
3	340.751	250	377.878	293.164	270	347.643
4	602.402	1.393	776.855	506.716	983	745.091
5	280.563	3.040	266.356	270.428	1.664	257.661
6	141.532	2.483	142.829	145.778	2.271	128.983
7	34.288	964	45.965	42.080	1.345	44.018
8	31.188	1.251	51.909	34.795	1.328	61.843
Slabe naložbe	106.538	65.493	54.195	136.127	74.841	94.207
Neklasificirane stranke	16.753	151	19.961	16.156	295	1.071
Skupaj	2.046.738	75.216	2.168.993	1.942.919	83.283	2.142.402

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so sledeče bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: posojila in terjatve merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid, posojila in terjatve do strank merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena strankam.

Struktura kreditnega portfelja Banke do strank, ki niso banke, glede na boniteto stranke in pripadajoče zavarovanje vrednoteno po tržni ceni prilagojeno glede na izpostavljenost posameznega kredita

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			1. 1. 2018		
	Izpostavljenost	Oslabitev	Zavarovanje	Izpostavljenost	Oslabitev	Zavarovanje
1	224.827	94	198.109	274.871	92	288.811
2	266.746	96	232.812	221.408	193	170.505
3	338.652	233	376.316	292.636	268	347.043
4	539.265	1.136	720.854	452.992	885	697.400
5	373.465	2.734	210.111	348.575	1.957	211.139
6	95.093	1.850	106.253	100.169	1.994	94.771
7	25.593	793	39.955	31.612	1.243	36.049
8	30.608	1.233	51.444	33.666	1.304	61.040
Slabe naložbe	78.736	50.511	35.860	106.577	57.688	70.227
Neklasificirane stranke	14.540	126	18.734	16.068	287	996
Skupaj	1.987.524	58.806	1.990.448	1.878.573	65.912	1.977.981

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so sledeče bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: posojila in terjatve merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi poslovni izid, posojila in terjatve do strank merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena strankam.

Struktura kreditnega portfelja Skupine do bank glede na boniteto stranke in pripadajoče zavarovanje vrednoteno po tržni ceni prilagojeno glede na izpostavljenost posameznega kredita

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			1. 1. 2018		
	Izpostavljenost	Oslabitev	Zavarovanje	Izpostavljenost	Oslabitev	Zavarovanje
1	174.153	-	-	366.236	-	-
2	21.254	2	-	152	-	-
3	58.426	3	-	73.299	4	-
4	5.248	1	-	2.206	1	-
5	106	-	-	161	-	-
6	90	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	43	43	-
Neklasificirane stranke	2.108	10	-	1.952	2	-
Skupaj	261.386	16	-	444.050	50	-

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so sledeče bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen), terjatve do bank merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena bankam.

Struktura kreditnega portfelja Banke do bank glede na boniteto stranke in pripadajoče zavarovanje vrednoteno po tržni ceni prilagojeno glede na izpostavljenost posameznega kredita

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			1. 1. 2018		
	Izpostavljenost	Oslabitev	Zavarovanje	Izpostavljenost	Oslabitev	Zavarovanje
1	174.153	-	-	366.236	-	-
2	21.254	2	-	152	-	-
3	58.492	3	-	73.299	4	-
4	5.248	1	-	2.206	1	-
5	106	-	-	161	-	-
6	90	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	43	43	-
Neklasificirane stranke	2.108	10	-	1.952	2	-
Skupaj	261.452	16	-	444.050	50	-

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Prikazane so sledeče bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen), terjatve do bank merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena bankam.

Bančna tveganja

Zneski zavarovanj Skupine glede na vrste zavarovanj vrednoteno po tržni ceni

EUR 1.000		
Vrste zavarovanj	31. 12. 2018	1. 1. 2018
Znesek zavarovanja z nepremičninami	1.816.465	1.720.852
Znesek zavarovanja s premičninami	103.113	89.448
Znesek zavarovanja z nepreklicnimi jamstvi RS	213.789	256.739
Znesek zavarovanja z bančnimi vlogami	7.412	7.093
Druge vrste zavarovanj	28.214	68.315
Skupaj	2.168.993	2.142.445

Opomba: Tabela ne vključuje osebnih poroštev in poroštev pravnih oseb.

Zneski zavarovanj Banke glede na vrste zavarovanj vrednoteno po tržni ceni

EUR 1.000		
Vrste zavarovanj	31. 12. 2018	1. 1. 2018
Znesek zavarovanja z nepremičninami	1.766.159	1.663.793
Znesek zavarovanja s premičninami	-	-
Znesek zavarovanja z nepreklicnimi jamstvi RS	213.789	256.739
Znesek zavarovanja z bančnimi vlogami	7.412	7.093
Druge vrste zavarovanj	3.088	50.357
Skupaj	1.990.448	1.977.981

Opomba: Tabela ne vključuje osebnih poroštev in poroštev pravnih oseb.

Na gibanje vrednosti zavarovanj v letu 2018 v primerjavi z letom 2017 so vplivali predvsem naslednji dejavniki:

- individualna ocena zavarovanj z nepremičninami skladno z novimi vrednostmi (tržne ali likvidacijske vrednosti);
- poplačilo kreditov, zavarovanih z nepremičninami;
- zniževanje drugih vrst zavarovanj;
- novi posli.

Porazdelitev zavarovanj med finančnimi instrumenti Skupine

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost		Zavarovanje	
	31. 12. 2018		1. 1. 2018	
Stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	222.837	-	401.705	-
Posojila, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	2.691	-	2.974	-
Kreditni bankam po odplačni vrednosti	38.549	-	41.397	-
Kreditni strankam po odplačni vrednosti	2.043.048	2.168.993	1.936.465	2.142.402
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos	385.488	-	373.106	-
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti	-	-	7.202	-
Skupaj	2.693.613	2.168.993	2.762.849	2.142.402

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabitev. Druga finančna sredstva iz izkaza finančnega položaja so ustrezno razvrščena med posojila bankam ali strankam.

Porazdelitev zavarovanj med finančnimi instrumenti Banke

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost		Zavarovanje	
	31. 12. 2018		1. 1. 2018	
Stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	222.837	-	401.705	-
Posojila , merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	2.691	-	2.974	-
Kreditni bankam po odplačni vrednosti	38.615	-	41.397	-
Kreditni strankam po odplačni vrednosti	1.984.834	1.990.448	1.872.119	1.977.981
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos	385.488	-	373.106	-
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti	-	-	7.202	-
Skupaj	2.634.465	1.990.448	2.698.502	1.977.981

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabeitev. Druga finančna sredstva iz izkaza finančnega položaja so ustrezno razvrščena med posojila bankam ali strankam.

Nedonosne izpostavljenosti Skupine do posojil strankam po odplačni vrednosti glede na produkt

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost			Zavarovanje		
	31. 12. 2018			1. 1. 2018		
Potrošniška posojila	9.666	6.657	5.217	10.672	7.568	6.191
Posojila podjetjem	49.400	34.522	13.632	71.642	41.489	46.768
Hipotekarna posojila	12.138	4.667	14.639	12.565	4.397	16.009
Leasing	27.798	14.979	18.335	29.543	17.148	23.981
Drugo	4.848	4.671	2.371	4.324	4.246	1.316
Skupaj	103.850	65.495	54.195	128.746	74.849	94.264

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabeitev. Prikazane so sledeče bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: posojila in terjatve do strank merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena strankam.

Nedonosne izpostavljenosti Skupine do posojil strankam po odplačni vrednosti glede na produkt

EUR 1.000	Izpostavljenost			Zavarovanje		
	31. 12. 2018			1. 1. 2018		
Potrošniška posojila	9.666	6.657	5.217	10.672	7.568	6.191
Posojila podjetjem	49.400	34.522	13.632	71.642	41.489	46.768
Hipotekarna posojila	12.138	4.667	14.639	12.565	4.397	16.009
Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugo	4.844	4.667	2.371	4.317	4.241	1.316
Skupaj	76.048	50.512	35.860	99.196	57.696	70.284

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti in ne vključuje oslabeitev. Prikazane so sledeče bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: posojila in terjatve do strank merjeni po odplačni vrednosti in druga finančna sredstva razvrščena strankam.

Tehnike za zmanjševanje kreditnega tveganja

Procesi upravljanja, merjenja in spremljanja kreditnega tveganja so osnova za izračun oslabeitev 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 oslabeitev 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

Bančna tveganja

Znotraj Skupine 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);
- 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).

V zvezi z dolžniškimi vrednostnimi papirji se je Skupina odločila uporabiti »izjemo z nizkim kreditnim tveganjem« za vrednostne papirje naložbenega razreda, kar je v celoti v skladu z veljavnim računovodskim standardom.

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 utpele znatno poslabšanje kreditnega tveganja od začetnega pripoznanja;
- Skupina 3: vključuje oslabiljene kreditne izpostavljenosti.

Rezultat razvrščanja v skupine je podlaga za izračun oslabilitev. Za izpostavljenosti v skupini 1 je oslabeitev enaka pričakovani izgubi, izračunani skozi časovno obdobje do enega leta. Za izpostavljenosti v skupinah 2 ali 3 je oslabeitev enaka pričakovani izgubi, izračunani skozi časovno obdobje, ki je enako celotni življenjski dobi izpostavljenosti. 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), začeni s kazalniki, ki se uporabljajo za regulatorne in poslovodne namene, da se zagotovi skladnost z računovodskimi predpisi.

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 prilagoditvijo kazalnikov 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.

V zvezi s skupino 3 je treba izpostaviti, da vključuje oslabiljene izpostavljenosti, ki ustrezajo definiciji skupnih nedonosnih izpostavljenosti po ITS EBA (EBA/ITS /2013/03/rev1 24/7/2014), v skladu s pravili Banca d'Italia 272 z dne 30. julija 2008 in njihovimi posodobitvami.

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 dolжник zmožal 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 Skupina uporablja dva pristopa in metodologiji za oblikovanje izgub zaradi oslabilitev – posamični in skupinski.

Oslabitev 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 oslabilitev finančnih sredstev ocenjuje skupinsko na podlagi izračuna pričakovane izgube. Pri ocenjevanju teh denarnih tokov Skupina presoja finančno stanje nasprotna stranke, kot tudi njeno preteklo plačilno (ne)disciplino in način odplačevanja. Mesečna ocena predstavlja osnovo za knjiženje oslabilitev. Postopek je zajet v smernicah in podprt z IT rešitvami.

Skupina pri oblikovanju specifičnih oslabitev z uporabo posamičnega pristopa (na ravni stranke ali posla) upošteva naslednje kriterije:

- Pri ocenjevanju teh denarnih tokov Skupina presoja finančno stanje nasprotnne 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 Skupino;
- Informacije, ki imajo lahko vpliv na izpad prejetih odplačil za Skupino.

Skupina redno spremlja razvoj portfelja in stopnjo pokritosti oslabitev, o čemer redno poroča vodstvu in upravi. Prav tako Skupina izvaja nadzor na ravni stranke za tiste stranke, ki zamujajo s plačili. Skupina 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

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Skupine po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			31. 12. 2017	
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj	Skupaj
1	684.242	42.692	-	726.934	1.003.537
2	296.681	37.789	-	334.470	240.835
3	364.862	46.532	-	411.394	366.463
4	464.478	143.172	-	607.650	508.922
5	210.210	70.457	1	280.669	270.589
6	108.710	32.912	-	141.622	145.778
7	17.099	17.188	-	34.287	42.080
8	1.826	29.361	-	31.188	34.795
Slabe naložbe	-	-	106.540	106.540	136.180
Neklasificirane stranke	14.298	4.561	-	18.860	18.098
Skupna bruto knjigovodska vrednost	2.162.407	424.666	106.541	2.693.613	2.767.277
Popravki vrednosti za izgube	4.674	5.132	65.495	75.302	87.015
Knjigovodska vrednost	2.157.732	419.533	41.046	2.618.311	2.680.262

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti. Prikazane so sledeče bilančne postavke iz izkaza finančnega položaja: stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah (denar in 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.

Bančna tveganja

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			Skupaj	31. 12. 2017
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL		Skupaj
1	684.242	42.692	-	726.934	1.003.537
2	295.541	37.777	-	333.318	239.437
3	362.819	46.541	-	409.360	365.936
4	403.955	140.558	-	544.513	455.197
5	310.083	63.488	1	373.572	348.736
6	68.601	26.582	-	95.183	100.169
7	9.116	16.478	-	25.593	31.612
8	1.826	28.781	-	30.608	33.666
Slabe naložbe	-	-	78.738	78.738	106.630
Neklasificirane stranke	12.110	4.537	-	16.646	18.011
Skupna bruto knjigovodska vrednost	2.148.293	407.433	78.739	2.634.465	2.702.931
Popravki vrednosti za izgube	3.909	4.471	50.512	58.892	68.230
Knjigovodska vrednost	2.144.384	402.962	28.227	2.575.573	2.634.701

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti. Prikazane so sledeče 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.

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 dolžnik že več kot 90 dni zamuja s plačilom, prestrukturiranje, ki povzroči izgubo za posojilodajalca, realizacija izgube posojila ali začetek stečajnega postopka. Te izpostavljenosti Skupina razvrsti in izkazuje kot nedonosne.

Rezervacije za izgube pri posojilih so v Banki pokrile 64,2 % (5,4 odstotne točke več kot konec leta 2017) izkazanih nedonosnih posojil (NPL), ki so razvrščena v zamudo nad 90 dni ali izpolnjujejo katere koli druge kriterije za problematično kreditno izpostavljenost. Po stanju na dan 31. december 2018 se je vrednost nedonosnih posojil zmanjšala za 27,9 milijona evrov oziroma za 26,2 odstotka na vrednost 78,7 milijona evrov. Rezervacije za nedonosna posojila so se zmanjšale za 12,1 milijona evrov ali za 5,4 odstotka na 50,5 milijona evrov. Od vseh nedonosnih posojil 29,8 % predstavljajo rezervacije za izgube na podlagi skupinskih oslabitev.

Rezervacije za izgube pri posojilih so v Skupini pokrile 61,5 % izkazanih nedonosnih posojil (NPL), ki so razvrščena v zamudo nad 90 dni ali izpolnjujejo katere koli druge kriterije za problematično kreditno izpostavljenost. Po stanju na dan 31. december 2018 se je vrednost nedonosnih posojil zmanjšala za 29,6 milijona evrov oziroma za 21,8 odstotka na vrednost 106,5 milijona evrov. Rezervacije za nedonosna posojila so se zmanjšale za 14,7 milijona evrov ali za 2,6 odstotka na 65,5 milijona evrov. Od vseh nedonosnih posojil 25,1 % predstavljajo rezervacije za izgube na podlagi posamičnih oslabitev.

Kakovost portfelja

Razvrstitev terjatev Skupine, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018		1. 1. 2018	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti za izgubo	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti za izgubo
Nezapadle terjatve	2.559.641	8.413	2.513.856	7.879
zapadle do 30 dni	24.059	872	108.348	362
zapadle od 30 do 60 dni	2.942	481	993	85
zapadle od 60 dni do 90 dni	432	41	672	177
Skupaj	2.587.073	9.807	2.623.869	8.504

Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti. Prikazane so sledeče 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.

Razvrstitev terjatev Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018		1. 1. 2018	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti za izgubo	Izpostavljenost	Popravek vrednosti za izgubo
Nezapadle terjatve	2.549.845	8.162	2.492.165	8.011
zapadle do 29 dni	5.330	178	96.182	94
zapadle od 30 do 59 dni	469	34	250	33
zapadle od 60 do 89 dni	83	5	475	148
Skupaj	2.555.727	8.380	2.589.073	8.286

Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti.

Prikazane so sledeče 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.

Finančna sredstva, ki so na datum zapadlosti zapadla v plačilo, niso pa oslABLJENA, za Skupino ne predstavljajo materialne vrednosti.

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 Skupina 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. i.

Izpostavljenost po skupinah slabih terjatev

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	1. 1. 2018	31. 12. 2018	1. 1. 2018
Zapadle terjatve (skupina: Past Due)	2.605	713	3.843	1.462
Dvomljive terjatve (skupina: UTP)	41.463	60.578	61.342	82.360
Slabe terjatve (skupina: BAD)	34.670	45.350	41.355	52.369
Skupaj	78.738	106.642	106.540	136.191

Opomba: Znesek izpostavljenosti v tabeli je izražen v bruto vrednosti. Druga finančna sredstva iz izkaza finančnega položaja so ustrezno razvrščena med posojila bankam ali strankam.

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);

Bančna tveganja

- nominalna plača (mesečna, nominalna v EUR);
- stopnja brezposelnosti (%);
- obrestne mere (10-letne, %);
- indeks cen stanovanj (medletne spremembe v odstotkih) .

Uporabljeni so trije scenariji, ki izražajo reprezentativni vzorec možnih rezultatov (osnovni, negativni in pozitivni scenariji).

Makroekonomski dejavniki izgube v skladu z makroekonomskimi scenariji

EUR 1.000	2019	2020	2021
Realni BDP (medletne spremembe v odstotkih)			
Osnovni scenarij	3,0	2,0	2,3
Negativni scenarij	0,4	(0,4)	1,1
Pozitivni scenarij	3,4	2,4	2,5
Stopnja inflacije (CPI) medletna, ob koncu obdobja			
Osnovni	1,9	1,8	1,8
Negativni scenarij	1,4	0,9	1,4
Pozitivni scenarij	1,6	1,7	1,8
Stopnja inflacije (CPI) medletna, povprečna			
Osnovni scenarij	2,1	1,8	1,8
Negativni scenarij	1,8	1,1	1,1
Pozitivni scenarij	1,9	1,5	1,7
Mesečna plača, nominalna v EUR			
Osnovni scenarij	1.727,1	1.777,2	1.856,5
Negativni scenarij	1.673,7	1.682,0	1.741,7
Pozitivni scenarij	1.837,8	1.905,8	1.984,9
Stopnja brezposelnosti, %			
Osnovni scenarij	5,3	5,1	5,3
Negativni scenarij	6,4	6,9	7,1
Pozitivni scenarij	5,0	4,6	5,1
Dolgoročne obrestne mere 10-letne (%)			
Osnovni scenarij	1,8	2,0	2,2
Negativni scenarij	2,6	2,5	2,4
Pozitivni scenarij	1,5	1,5	1,2
Indeks cen stanovanj, medletne spremembe v %			
Osnovni scenarij	4,0	1,0	0,0
Negativni scenarij	(0,1)	(3,3)	(2,3)
Pozitivni scenarij	5,9	2,8	0,9

Različni scenariji

Uporabljeni so torej trije scenariji, ki izražajo reprezentativni vzorec možnih rezultatov (osnovni, negativni in pozitivni scenariji). Trije ločeni izračuni ECL se izvajajo posamično, v odvisnosti od vsakega scenarija. Ti ECL na ravni scenarija se nato pomnožijo s tehtanimi verjetnostmi scenarija, rezultat česar je scenarijsko tehtan ECL.

Deleži scenarijev so izpeljani na podlagi strokovne presoje in kvantitativne analize. Kvantitativna analiza vključuje dva pristopa: statistično analizo, ki temelji na zgodovinskih vzorcih ekonomskih podatkov (pristop na podlagi Monte Carlo metode) in bolj v prihodnost usmerjeno merilo.

Kreditni kazalniki se običajno umerjajo v časovnem horizontu, ki upošteva celoten gospodarski cikel (skozi cikel; t.i. Through-the-cycle - TTC), zato je potrebna v določenem trenutku - PIT in v prihodnost usmerjena prilagoditev, ki omogoča odsevanje trenutnih razmer in pričakovanj glede prihodnjega razvoja gospodarskega cikla v teh kreditnih kazalnikih.

- (i) Kazalnik verjetnost neplačila (Probability of Default - PD) se umerja z običajno tehniko umerjanja, logistično ali Bayesovo, pri čemer se kot sidrno točko uporabi aritmetično povprečje med zadnjimi stopnjami neplačil, ki so bile ugotovljene v portfelju in stopnje insolventnosti, predvidene s funkcijo stresnega testa;

- (ii) Kazalnik izgube ob neplačilu (Loss Given Default - LGD) je določen v določenem trenutku - PIT prek skalarnega faktorja, ki omogoča, da se upošteva razmerje med povprečnimi poplačili v celotnem obdobju in izterjavami, doseženimi v prejšnjih letih. Vključitev napovedi v kazalniku LGD se izvede s prilagoditvijo letne stopnje izterjav, ki je implicitna v tem kazalniku, da se upoštevajo pričakovanja glede variacij stopenj izterjav, ki so bile pridobljene s funkcijo stresnega testa.

V obdobju poročanja je skupina za stresne teste Skupine ponovno ocenila napovedane vrednosti makroekonomskih informacij po različnih scenarijih. Nove v prihodnost usmerjene informacije (forward-looking information - FLI) so bile ustrezno posodobljene, uporabljene pri izračunu ECL v vseh scenarijih, z namenom, da se opredeli faktor prekrivanja za skupni rezultat kot vpliv na kazalnike tveganja in posledično na povečanje ECL za 15,8% za Skupino 1 in Skupino 2, kot je prikazano v naslednji tabeli:

Vrsta scenarija stresnega testa in spremembe PD, LGD, ECL

Vrsta scenarija	Sprememba PD [%]	Sprememba LGD [%]	Sprememba ECL [%]
Pozitivni scenarij	6,6	3,2	10,9
Osnovni scenarij	7,1	5,0	14,5
Negativni scenarij	10,1	9,9	27,6
Skupaj	7,1	5,0	15,8

Ker je model oslabeitev MSRP 9 usmerjen v prihodnost, mora Banka za izračun ECL upoštevati prihodnje gospodarske scenarije. Vključitev v prihodnost usmerjenih informacij (t.i. forward-looking information - FLI) je bila podaljšana z dveh let na prihodnja tri leta, kar pomeni, da lahko za prepoznavanje popravka vrednosti za izgubo uporabimo več informacij. Poleg tega je bila v obdobju poročanja vrednost FLI ponovno ocenjena kot redna polletna aktivnost, da so bile prepoznane trenutne gospodarske razmere.

Kreditno tveganje, povezano s finančnim instrumentom se je povečalo zaradi spremenjenih globalnih poslovnih in gospodarskih razmer (npr. pričakovana nižja rast BDP v razvitih gospodarstvih, inflacijski pritiski zaradi višjih stroškov dela, deprecijacija deviznih tečajev v državah v gospodarskem razvoju). Te spremembe lahko v kombinaciji s posledicami normalizacije denarne politike (zlasti pričakovane višje stopnje Zveznih skladov FED in odzivov finančnih trgov na zaključek programa odkupovanja sredstev v okviru kvantitativnega sproščanja ECB), trgovinskimi vojnami in Brexitom, zmanjšajo sposobnost posojilojemalca, da izpolni svoje pogodbene obveznosti glede denarnih tokov.

Razkritje popravka vrednosti za izgubo in knjigovodske vrednosti po MSRP 7

Analiza finančnih instrumentov po skupinah

Na osnovi MSRP 7 se spremembe v popravkih vrednosti za izgubo in razlogi zanje razkrivajo po stopnjah na ravni Skupine in Banke z naslednjimi finančnimi instrumenti:

- stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in komercialnih bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen);
- dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti;
- dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po pošteni vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos (tj. dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVTOCI);
- krediti bankam po odplačni vrednosti;
- krediti strankam po odplačni vrednosti.

Spodnje tabele prikazujejo podrobno analizo zgoraj opisanih finančnih instrumentov, z uporabo stopenj. Bruto knjigovodske vrednosti so prikazane v bruto znesku ECL. Primerjalni podatki za 31. december 2017 so pripravljene po MRS 39.

Razen pri posojilih strankam po odplačni vrednosti je analiza po finančnih instrumentih prikazana v istih tabelah, tako konsolidirana (na ravni Skupine) kot za vsako banko posebej (na ravni Banke).

Ker so finančni instrumenti razen posojil in strankam po odplačni vrednosti v lasti Banke, v naslednjih tabelah niso prikazani posebej za Skupino in Banko. Posojila strankam po odplačni vrednosti so prikazana ločeno za Skupino in Banko. Finančna sredstva, ki se kupijo ali izdajo s poslabšano kreditno kakovostjo, niso prisotna niti v portfelju Skupine niti v portfelju Banke, zato so razkritja zanje izpuščena.

Stanje na računih pri centralnih in komercialnih bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen)

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Skupine in Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost stanja na računih pri centralnih in komercialnih bankah v skladu z MRS 39 na dan 31. december 2017 in v skladu z MSRP 9 z dne 1. januar 2018 dalje.

Bančna tveganja

Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Skupine in Banke - stanje na računih pri centralnih in komercialnih bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen)
Podrobna razkritja so izpuščena zaradi nematerialnosti vrednosti.

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupine in Banke - stanje na računih pri centralnih in komercialnih bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen)

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. December 2017	384.211	17.495	-	401.705
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	-	-	-	-
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 1. januar 2018	384.211	17.495	-	401.705
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti				
Prehod na skupino 1	2.191	(2.191)	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	171.882	-	-	171.882
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(378.690)	(6.619)	-	(385.310)
Druge spremembe	31.589	2.970	-	34.559
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2018	211.182	11.655	-	222.837

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupine in Banke po stopnjah in skupinah ocen notranjega kreditnega tveganja - stanje na računih pri centralnih in komercialnih bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen)

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			31. 12. 2017	
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj	Skupaj
1	168.346	5.807	-	174.153	366.228
2	492	5.152	-	5.644	1.232
3	35.876	696	-	36.572	33.145
4	5.248	-	-	5.248	512
5	103	-	-	103	160
6	90	-	-	90	135
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	1.027	-	-	1.027	293
Skupna bruto knjigovodska vrednost	211.182	11.655	-	222.837	401.705
Popravki vrednosti za izgube	6	-	-	6	3
Knjigovodska vrednost	211.176	11.654	-	222.831	401.702

Terjatve Skupine in Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud –stanje na računih pri centralnih in komercialnih bankah (denar v blagajni je izključen)

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018		1. 1. 2018	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube
Nezapadle terjatve	222.837	6	401.705	5
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo do 29 dni	-	-	-	-
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 60 do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
Skupaj	222.837	6	401.705	5

Dolžniški vrednostni papirji po odplačni vrednosti

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Skupine in Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti v skladu z MRS 39 na dan 31. december 2017 in v skladu z MSRP 9 z dne 1. januar 2018 dalje.

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupine in Banke – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po odplačni vrednosti

Podrobna razkritja so izpuščena zaradi nematerialnosti vrednosti.

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupine in Banke – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3	Skupaj
	12-mesečni ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	vseživljenjski ECL	
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. december 2017	7.202	-	-	7.202
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	-	-	-	-
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 1. januar 2018	7.202	-	-	7.202
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	(7.202)	-	-	(7.202)
Druge spremembe	-	-	-	-
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2018	-	-	-	-

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupine in Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018				31. 12. 2017
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj	Skupaj
1	-	-	-	-	7.202
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	-	-	-	-	-
Skupna bruto knjigovodska vrednost	-	-	-	-	7.202
Popravki vrednosti za izgube	-	-	-	-	-
Knjigovodska vrednost	-	-	-	-	7.202

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost izpostavljenosti Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja - dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po odplačni vrednosti

Dne 31. 12. 2017 je bila izpostavljenost 7,2 mio EUR v Skupini 1 in v 1. stopnji notranjega kreditnega tveganja, sicer so podrobna razkritja izpuščena zaradi nematerialnosti vrednosti.

Bančna tveganja

Dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVTOCI

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo in knjigovodsko vrednost dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev Skupine in Banke, merjenih po pošteni vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa FVTOCI, v skladu z MRS 39 na dan 31. december 2017 in v skladu z MSRP 9 z dne 1. januar 2018 dalje.

Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Skupine in Banke - dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVTOCI

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2017	-	-	-	-
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	62	-	-	62
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 1. 1. 2018	62	-	-	62
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo				
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	10	-	-	10
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(17)	-	-	(17)
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	16	-	-	16
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(1)	-	-	(1)
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2018	70	-	-	70

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupine in Banke – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po FVTOCI

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2017	373.106	-	-	373.106
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	-	-	-	-
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 1. 1. 2018	373.106	-	-	373.106
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	72.578	-	-	72.578
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(5.548)	-	-	(5.548)
Druge spremembe	(54.647)	-	-	(54.647)
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2018	385.488	-	-	385.488

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupine in Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po poštenu vrednosti preko drugega vseobsegajočega donosa FVTOCI

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018				31. 12. 2017
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj	Skupaj
1	327.954	-	-	327.954	355.228
2	45.318	-	-	45.318	17.877
3	12.216	-	-	12.216	-
4	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	-
Neklasificirane stranke	-	-	-	-	-
Skupna bruto knjigovodska vrednost	385.488	-	-	385.488	373.106
Popravki vrednosti za izgube	70	-	-	70	-
Knjigovodska vrednost	385.418	-	-	385.418	373.106

Terjatve Skupine in Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – dolžniški vrednostni papirji, merjeni po poštenu vrednosti skozi drugi vseobsegajoči donos FVTOCI

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018		1. 1. 2018	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube
Nezapadle terjatve	385.488	70	373.106	62
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo do 29 dni	-	-	-	-
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 60 do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
Skupaj	385.488	70	373.106	62

Bančna tveganja

Kreditni bankam po odplačni vrednosti

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Skupine in Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost posojil bankam, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti v skladu z MRS 39 na dan 31. december 2017 in v skladu z MSRP 9 z dne 1. januar 2018 dalje.

Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Skupine in Banke – posojila bankam, merjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2017	-	-	-	-
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	2	-	43	45
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 1. 1. 2018	2	-	43	45
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo				
Prehod na skupino 1	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	-	-	-	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	1	-	-	1
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	8	-	-	8
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(1)	-	(43)	(44)
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	-	-	-	-
Devizni in drugi premiki	-	-	-	-
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2018	10	-	-	10

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupin in Banke - posojila bankam, ocenjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2017	41.304	49	43	41.397
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	-	-	-	-
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 1. 1. 2018	41.304	49	43	41.397
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti				
Prehod na skupino 1	47	(47)	-	-
Prehod na skupino 2	(1)	1	(1)	-
Prehod na skupino 3	-	-	-	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	-	-	-
Odpisi	-	-	-	-
Novonastala finančna sredstva	18.259	2	-	18.261
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(23.965)	(2)	(43)	(24.010)
Druge spremembe	2.901	-	-	2.901
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2018	38.545	4	-	38.549

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupine in Banke po ocenah in stopnjah notranjega kreditnega tveganja – posojila bankam, ocenjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			31. 12. 2017	
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj	Skupaj
1	1	-	-	1	7
2	15.611	-	-	15.611	(1.079)
3	21.853	1	-	21.854	40.155
4	-	-	-	-	1.694
5	-	3	-	3	1
6	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-
Slabe naložbe	-	-	-	-	43
Neklasificirane stranke	1.081	-	-	1.081	576
Skupna bruto knjigovodska vrednost	38.545	4	-	38.549	41.397
Popravki vrednosti za izgube	10	-	-	10	-
Knjigovodska vrednost	38.536	4	-	38.540	41.397

Terjatve Skupine in Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – posojila bankam, ocenjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018		1. 1. 2018	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube
Nezapadle terjatve	38.549	10	40.945	2
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo do 29 dni	-	-	408	-
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 30 do 59 dni	-	-	-	-
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 60 do 89 dni	-	-	-	-
Skupaj	38.549	10	41.353	2

Bančna tveganja

Kreditni strankam po odplačni vrednosti

Naslednje tabele analizirajo popravke vrednosti za izgubo Skupine in Banke in knjigovodsko vrednost posojil strankam, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti v skladu z MRS 39 na dan 31. december 2017 in v skladu z MSRP 9 z dne 1. januar 2018 dalje.

Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Skupine – kreditni strankam po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2017	4.243	2.528	75.803	82.574
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	(845)	2.509	(954)	710
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 1. 1. 2018	3.398	5.037	74.849	83.283
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo				
Prehod na skupino 1	418	(288)	(129)	-
Prehod na skupino 2	(233)	666	(433)	-
Prehod na skupino 3	(61)	(326)	387	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	754	991	9.699	11.445
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(2.801)	(1.735)	(5.994)	(10.531)
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	(25)	(40)	(66)
Odpisi	(56)	(9)	(7.924)	(7.989)
Novonastala finančna sredstva	1.810	674	2.936	5.420
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(164)	(1.162)	(8.074)	(9.401)
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	1.524	1.247	16	2.787
Devizni in drugi premiki	1	63	203	267
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2018	4.589	5.132	65.495	75.216

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Skupine – posojila strankam, ocenjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2017	1.354.017	453.725	128.728	1.936.470
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	-	-	-	-
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 1. 1. 2018	1.354.017	453.725	128.728	1.936.470
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti				
Prehod na skupino 1	25.438	(24.764)	(674)	-
Prehod na skupino 2	(43.561)	51.693	(8.132)	-
Prehod na skupino 3	(8.846)	(8.126)	16.971	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	(25)	(40)	(66)
Odpisi	(56)	(9)	(7.924)	(7.989)
Novonastala finančna sredstva	432.737	27.189	3.685	463.611
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(109.873)	(37.292)	(13.803)	(160.967)
Druge spremembe	(122.666)	(49.383)	(14.962)	(187.010)
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2018	1.527.191	413.007	103.850	2.044.048

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah ocen notranjega kreditnega tveganja - posojila strankam, ocenjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			Skupaj	31. 12. 2017
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL		Skupaj
1	187.941	36.886	-	224.827	274.871
2	235.260	32.637	-	267.897	222.806
3	294.917	45.835	-	340.752	293.164
4	459.230	143.172	-	602.402	506.716
5	210.107	70.454	-	280.562	270.428
6	108.620	32.912	-	141.532	145.643
7	17.099	17.188	-	34.287	42.080
8	1.826	29.361	-	31.188	34.795
Slabe naložbe	-	-	103.850	103.850	128.739
Neklasificirane stranke	12.190	4.561	-	16.752	17.229
Skupna bruto knjigovodska vrednost	1.527.191	413.007	103.850	2.044.048	1.936.470
Popravki vrednosti za izgube	4.589	5.132	65.491	75.216	82.470
Knjigovodska vrednost	1.522.602	407.875	38.355	1.968.832	1.853.999

Terjatve Skupine, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – krediti strankam po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018		1. 1. 2018	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube
Nezapadle terjatve	1.921.647	8.327	1.698.100	7.810
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo do 29 dni	24.059	872	107.940	362
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 30 do 59 dni	2.942	481	993	85
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 60 do 89 dni	432	41	672	177
Skupaj	1.940.079	9.721	1.807.705	8.435

Popravki vrednosti za izgubo Banke – krediti strankam po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2017	3.231	2.398	58.160	63.789
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	153	2.435	(465)	2.124
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 1. 1. 2018	3.384	4.833	57.696	65.912
Spremembe popravkov vrednosti za izgubo				
Prehod na skupino 1	278	(212)	(66)	-
Prehod na skupino 2	(148)	556	(408)	-
Prehod na skupino 3	(48)	(245)	292	-
Povečanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	648	847	9.360	10.854
Zmanjšanje zaradi spremembe kreditnega tveganja	(2.152)	(1.565)	(3.667)	(7.383)
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	(25)	(40)	(66)
Odpisi	(54)	(9)	(7.680)	(7.743)
Novonastala finančna sredstva	1.147	303	2.903	4.353
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(165)	(1.162)	(8.074)	(9.401)
Spremembe modelov/kazalnikov tveganja	932	1.087	4	2.023
Devizni in drugi premiki	1	63	193	257
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo na dan 31. 12. 2018	3.823	4.470	50.512	58.806

Bančna tveganja

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost banke – posojila strankam, ocenjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2017	1.329.118	443.826	99.179	1.872.123
Prevrednotenje predhodnega leta	-	-	-	-
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 1. 1. 2018	1.329.118	443.826	99.179	1.872.123
Spremembe bruto knjigovodske vrednosti				
Prehod na skupino 1	21.275	(20.808)	(467)	-
Prehod na skupino 2	(29.244)	37.303	(8.059)	-
Prehod na skupino 3	(6.853)	(6.339)	13.192	-
Spremembe zaradi sprememb, ki niso povzročile odprave pripoznanja	-	(25)	(40)	(66)
Odpisi	(54)	(9)	(7.680)	(7.743)
Novonastala finančna sredstva	348.845	23.311	3.509	375.665
Finančna sredstva z odpravljenim pripoznanjem	(109.981)	(37.292)	(13.803)	(161.076)
Druge spremembe	(40.086)	(44.202)	(9.783)	(94.071)
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost na dan 31. 12. 2018	1.513.021	395.765	76.048	1.984.834

Bruto knjigovodska vrednost Banke po stopnjah in skupinah ocen notranjega kreditnega tveganja – posojila strankam, ocenjena po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018			31. 12. 2017	
	Skupina 1 12-mesečni ECL	Skupina 2 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupina 3 vseživljenjski ECL	Skupaj	Skupaj
1	187.941	36.886	-	224.827	274.871
2	234.121	32.625	-	266.746	221.408
3	292.817	45.835	-	338.652	292.636
4	398.706	140.558	-	539.265	452.992
5	309.980	63.484	-	373.465	348.575
6	68.512	26.582	-	95.093	100.034
7	9.116	16.478	-	25.593	31.612
8	1.826	28.781	-	30.608	33.666
Slabe naložbe	-	-	76.047	76.047	99.189
Neklasificirane stranke	10.001	4.537	-	14.538	17.142
Skupna bruto knjigovodska vrednost	1.513.021	395.765	76.048	1.984.834	1.872.123
Popravki vrednosti za izgube	3.823	4.470	50.512	58.806	63.788
Knjigovodska vrednost	1.509.197	391.294	25.536	1.926.027	1.808.335

Terjatve Banke, ki niso slabe, po zapadlosti glede na dneve zamud – krediti strankam po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000	31. 12. 2018		1. 1. 2018	
	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube	Izpostavljenost	Popravki vrednosti za izgube
Nezapadle terjatve	1.902.905	8.076	1.676.409	7.942
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo do 29 dni	5.330	178	95.773	94
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 30 do 59 dni	469	34	250	33
Zapadle terjatve z zamudo od 60 do 89 dni	83	5	475	148
Skupaj	1.908.787	8.294	1.772.909	8.217

Učinek sprememb pogodbenih denarnih tokov Skupine in Banke na kredite strankam po odplačni vrednosti

EUR 1.000		
Finančna sredstva (s popravkom vrednosti za izgubo na podlagi vseživljenjskega ECL), ki so bila v tem obdobju spremenjena	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost pred spremembo	1,251	-
Popravki vrednosti za izgubo pred spremembo	(98)	-
Čista amortizirana vrednost pred spremembo	1,153	-
Neto dobiček/izguba pri spremembi (+/-)	(66)	-
Neto amortizirana vrednost po spremembi	1,087	-

EUR 1.000		
Finančna sredstva, spremenjena po začetnem pripoznanju v času, ko je bil popravek vrednosti za izgubo baziran na vseživljenjskem ECL	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Bruto knjigovodska vrednost finančnih sredstev, za katere so se popravki vrednosti za izgubo spremenili v obdobju od vseživljenjskega do 12-mesečnega ECL po spremembi	60	-

Kreditno tveganje nasprotne stranke

Kreditno tveganje nasprotne stranke je tveganje, da bo nasprotna stranka pri finančnem instrumentu postala neplačnik pred končno poravnavo denarnih tokov iz tega instrumenta. Nanaša se na izvedene finančne instrumente, posle začasne prodaje oziroma odkupa, posojanja oziroma izposoje vrednostnih papirjev ali blaga, posle kreditiranja za povečanje trgovalnega portfelja in posle z dolgim rokom poravnave.

Za upravljanje s kreditnim tveganjem nasprotne stranke pri izvedenih finančnih instrumentih UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. uporablja interni model, ki je v uporabi v matični skupini UniCredit. Interni model je skladen z zahtevami CRR direktive za merjenje kreditnega tveganja nasprotne stranke, saj omogoča izračun izpostavljenosti do nasprotne stranke v normalnih in stresnih razmerah ter izračun prilagoditve poštene vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov zaradi kreditnega tveganja nasprotne stranke (CVA) in lastnega kreditnega tveganja (DVA). Primernost internega modela se redno preverja s testiranjem natančnosti preteklih modelskih napovedi (backtesting).

Izpostavljenost do posamezne nasprotne stranke ocenjujemo s pomočjo simulacije razvoja vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov sklenjenih s stranko, ki temelji na Monte Carlo metodi. Simulacije so izračunane za vse vrste izvedenih finančnih instrumentov, torej termenske pogodbe, valutne opcije, obrestne zamenjave, strukturirane produkte in blagovne izvedene instrumente. Ocene potencialnih prihodnjih vrednosti izvedenih finančnih instrumentov izračunamo na podlagi scenarijev, zasnovanih na triletni časovni vrsti volatilnosti, korelacijah faktorjev tveganja in bodočih denarnih tokov ob upoštevanju stresnih faktorjev. Prihodnjo vrednost portfelja izvedenih finančnih instrumentov predstavlja 95 percentil ocenjenih potencialnih vrednosti.

Kreditno tveganje nasprotne stranke za Skupino glede na boniteto strank za izvedene finančne instrumente

EUR 1.000	Banka		Skupina	
	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Bonitetni razred				
1	6.634	7.458	6.634	7.458
2	7.466	3.060	7.466	3.060
3	5.019	17.349	5.019	17.349
4	670	1.159	670	1.159
5	824	782	824	782
6	31	731	31	731
7	565	740	565	740
8	232	-	232	-
Slabe naložbe	-	258	-	258
Nerazvrščene stranke	171	-	171	-
Skupaj	21.612	31.536	21.612	31.536

Opomba: Zaradi zaokroževanja se vsote včasih ne ujemajo.

Bančna tveganja

Tržna tveganja

Skupina je pri svojem poslovanju izpostavljena tržnim tveganjem. Gre za tveganje, da poštena vrednost ali prihodnji denarni tokovi finančnega instrumenta nihajo zaradi sprememb tržnih cen.

Tržna tveganja nastanejo v primeru odprtih pozicij iz naslova obrestne izpostavljenosti, iz naslova tujih valut, iz naslova kreditnega razpona, iz naslova blaga in iz naslova lastniških vrednostnih papirjev. Vse navedeno je izpostavljeno splošnim in posebnim tržnim gibanjem ter spremembam zaradi nestanovitnosti tržnih tečajev ali cen, kot so obrestne mere, kreditni razponi, menjalni tečaji, cene blaga in cene lastniških finančnih instrumentov.

Izpostavljenost Skupine tržnim tveganjem

EUR 1.000		
Sredstva	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralni banki	238.422	412.560
Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju	8.620	6.932
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo	408.363	397.142
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	10.704	11.334
Kreditni	1.963.661	1.898.469
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti	-	7.202
Dolgoročne naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	-	-
Skupaj	2.629.770	2.733.639
Obveznosti		
Finančne obveznosti do centralne banke	-	-
Finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju	9.216	7.075
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	23.122	19.256
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.372.587	2.419.270
Rezervacije	20.536	14.484
Skupaj	2.425.461	2.460.085

Izpostavljenost Banke tržnim tveganjem

EUR 1.000		
Sredstva	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralni banki	238.422	412.560
Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju	8.620	6.932
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo	408.363	397.142
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	10.704	11.334
Kreditni	1.964.631	1.852.776
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti	-	7.202
Dolgoročne naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	1	1
Skupaj	2.630.741	2.687.947
Obveznosti		
Finančne obveznosti do centralne banke	-	-
Finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju	9.216	7.075
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	23.122	19.256
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.341.903	2.383.064
Rezervacije	20.517	14.484
Skupaj	2.394.758	2.423.879

Metode obvladovanja tržnih tveganj

Obvladovanje tržnih tveganj vključuje vse dejavnosti, povezane s posli zakladništva in upravljanja strukture bilance Skupine. Pozicije tveganja se ugotavljajo vsaj enkrat dnevno in analizirajo s strani neodvisne enote za obvladovanje tveganj, ki jih primerja tudi z odobrenimi limiti, določenimi s strani ALCO odbora. Skupina uporablja instrumente varovanja denarnih tokov in poštene vrednosti za upravljanje s tveganji obrestnih mer v skladu z MSRP.

Obvladovanje tveganj v Skupini vključuje naslednje aktivnosti: stalno poročanje o poziciji tveganja, postavljanje limitov in nadzor porabe limitov ter dnevno predstavitev rezultatov poslovanja zakladništva.

ALCO odbor vsaj enkrat letno določi limite za tržna tveganja Skupine, Banke in Leasinga v tesnem sodelovanju z ustreznimi enotami UniCredit Spa, Milano. Celoten sklop pravil za poslovanje zakladništva in upravljanje tržnih tveganj je določen v Pravilniku za finančne trge in je razdeljen na tri dele (splošni del, posebni del in del, ki velja za Skupino). Limiti so razvrščeni v dve skupini:

- splošni limiti za tržna tveganja: Ti so namenjeni omejitvi potrebnega notranjega kapitala za pokrivanje tržnih tveganj in za omejitev sprejemljive trgovalne izgube. Limiti so določeni v skladu s planiranim dobičkom in z zmožnostjo sprejemanja tveganj. Med splošne limite za tržna tveganja Skupina uvršča:
- limit največje dovoljene izgube, ki je opredeljen kot 60-dnevni kumulativni seštevek ekonomskega poslovnega izida trgovalne enote;
- meje, ki so definirane za testiranja izjemnih situacij in predstavljajo potencialno izgubo portfelja, so izračunane za posamezni scenarij;
- tvegano vrednost (VaR), ki predstavlja potencialno izgubo premoženja v določenem obdobju, izračunano z določeno stopnjo zaupanja.
- specifični limiti za tržna tveganja: So neodvisni od splošnih limitov, vendar delujejo v povezavi z njimi. Skupina jih uporablja za učinkovitejši nadzor nad posameznimi vrstami tveganj in predstavljajo mero občutljivosti tržne vrednosti finančnega instrumenta zaradi sprememb specifičnih dejavnikov tveganja.

Izpostavljenost tržnim tveganjem lahko spreminjajo le tisti, ki so pooblaščen za prevzemanje in spreminjanje pozicij.

Limite v Skupini spremlja enota za tržna tveganja. Ob vsakokratni prekoračitvi limita se nemudoma sproži proces spremljanja, obveščanja in ukrepanja, na način kot je določeno v pravilniku. V procesu se določijo najprimernejši ukrepi za ponovno vzpostavitev izpostavljenosti v okviru limita. O kršitvah limitov se redno poroča na sejah ALCO odbora.

Skupina uporablja standardizirani pristop za izračun kapitalske zahteve za tržna tveganja. Interno se za merjenje izpostavljenosti tržnim tveganjem uporablja metodologija matične skupine UniCredit, ki temelji na tvegani vrednosti (VaR). VaR predstavlja največjo pričakovano izgubo premoženja v določenem časovnem obdobju, izračunano z določeno stopnjo zaupanja. Za namene internega merjenja izpostavljenosti tržnim tveganjem Skupina uporablja IMOD model, ki so ga razvili v matični skupini UniCredit. Slednja skrbi tako za dnevne izračune tvegane vrednosti kot tudi za redna testiranja modela za nazaj (angl. back testing), redno vključitev novih produktov ter za prilagajanje modela splošnim tržnim razmeram in zakonskim zahtevam (npr. direktiva 2013/36/EU (CRD IV): preseženo tveganje kapitalske zahteve (IRC), celotna mera tveganja (CRM), specifična za portfelj s korelacijo trgovanja (CTP), tvegana vrednost za izjemne situacije (sVaR)).

Model tvegane vrednosti, ki ga Skupina uporablja za interno merjenje izpostavljenosti tržnim tveganjem, temelji na metodi historične simulacije, ki tržno tveganje meri na podlagi preteklih podatkov (500 dni) in je izračunana ob predpostavki enodnevnega obdobja posedovanja z 99-odstotno stopnjo zaupanja. Poleg tvegane vrednosti (VaR) Skupina dnevno spremlja izpostavljenost obrestnim tveganjem po metodologiji obrestnih razmikov in izpostavljenost Skupine spremembam v kreditni premiji (DVP) za izdajatelje dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev, ki jih Skupina poseduje v svojem portfelju. Za obvladovanje tržnih tveganj Skupina uporablja limite, povezane z metodologijo obrestnih razmikov po posameznih valutah in časovnih žepkih (limiti za vsoto bazičnih točk po posameznih valutah in časovnih žepkih ter limiti za vsoto vrednosti absolutnih točk) ter limite za učinke spremembe kreditne premije. Model za obvladovanje ter merjenje izpostavljenosti tržnim tveganjem (IMOD) na osnovi agregiranih podatkov dnevno zagotavlja najpomembnejše parametre tržnih tveganj za poslovanje zakladništva.

Za merjenje in spremljanje tržnih tveganj so v Skupini prav tako pomembni sistem limitov za posamezne pozicije in analiza stresnih scenarijev. Rezultati spremljanja limitov in analiz stresnih scenarijev se redno poročajo ter obravnavajo na sejah ALCO odbora. Stresni scenariji temeljijo na predpostavkah ekstremnih premikov posameznih parametrov tržnih tveganj. Skupina analizira učinke analiz občutljivosti ter stresnih scenarijev na rezultate poslovanja Skupine in neto ekonomsko vrednost Skupine.

Predpostavke analiz občutljivosti in stresnih scenarijev so odvisne od valute in likvidnosti. Rezultati stresnih scenarijev se upoštevajo pri določanju in revidiranju limitov.

Dodatni elementi sistema limitov so limiti največje dovoljene izgube. Limit največje dovoljene izgube je definiran kot 60-dnevni kumulativni seštevek ekonomskega poslovnega izida trgovalne enote. Spremljanje trendov pri dobičkih/izgubah je namenjeno predvsem zgodnjemu odkrivanju morebitnih akumuliranih izgub iz določenih pozicij. Poslovni izid zakladništva se dnevno izračunava, primerja z načrtovanimi poslovnimi rezultati in poroča vodstvu Banke. Poročanje poslovnega izida vključuje sestavine, ki se odražajo v neto prihodkih po MSRP in vrednotenju vseh pozicij po tržni vrednosti, ne glede na njihovo prepoznavanje v finančnih izkazih po MSRP ("celotni prihodki").

Bančna tveganja

Z namenom preverjanja, ali so sklenjeni posli enote zakladništva skladni s trgom, Skupina uporablja sistem MARCONIS, ki so ga razvili v matični skupini UniCredit. Sistem MARCONIS v celoti in sistematično pregleduje tržno usklajenost vsake posamezne transakcije zakladništva. V letu 2017 ni bilo sklenjenih poslov, ki bi bili končno ocenjeni kot neskladni s trgom. V letu 2012 je bil v sistem MARCONIS vključen modul, ki se uporablja za preverjanje transparentnosti cen (določitev minimalnih marž in maksimalnih stroškov varovanja za enoto zakladniških produktov za stranke).

Obrestno tveganje, tveganje iz naslova trgovanja z lastniškimi vrednostnimi papirji, valutno tveganje in tveganje kreditnega razpona

Rezultati internega modela, ki temelji na tvegani vrednosti (VaR) ob predpostavki enodnevnega obdobja posesti in 99-odstotni stopnji zaupanja, so za leto 2018 na nižji ravni v primerjavi z letom poprej. Spodnja tabela prikazuje tako tvegano vrednost (skupni VaR), izračunano z upoštevanjem celotne izpostavljenosti Skupine/Banke, kot tudi posamezne komponente tvegane vrednosti (VaR), ki izhajajo iz izpostavljenosti Skupine/Banke obrestnemu tveganju (IR VaR), kreditnemu tveganju dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev (Spread VaR), valutnemu tveganju (FX VaR) in tveganju lastniških finančnih instrumentov (EQ VaR).

Tvegana vrednost za Skupino v letu 2018 in 2017

EUR 1.000	Tvegana vrednost 2018			Tvegana vrednost 2017		
	Minimum	Maksimum	Povprečje	Minimum	Maksimum	Povprečje
IR VaR	209	1.464	349	130	1.405	338
Spread VaR	733	1.573	938	1.465	3.831	2.303
FX VaR	1	43	4	1	63	7
EQ VaR	-	20	-	-	-	-
Skupni VaR	555	1.671	879	1.585	4.885	2.327

Tvegana vrednost za Banko v letu 2018 in 2017

EUR 1.000	Tvegana vrednost 2018			Tvegana vrednost 2017		
	Minimum	Maksimum	Povprečje	Minimum	Maksimum	Povprečje
IR VaR	196	1.461	344	131	1.408	340
Spread VaR	733	1.573	938	1.465	3.831	2.303
FX VaR	1	43	4	1	66	7
EQ VaR	-	20	-	-	-	-
Skupni VaR	566	1.652	882	1.569	3.860	2.323

Banka za namene internega upravljanja s tržnimi tveganji dodatno spremlja tvegano vrednost, izračunano ločeno za trgovalno in bančno knjigo. V letu 2018 je povprečna tvegana vrednost, izračunana na osnovi pozicij, ki so namenjene trgovanju, znašala 118.000 evrov, povprečna tvegana vrednost, izračunana za pozicije v bančni knjigi, pa 882.000 evrov (879.000 na ravni Skupine).

V okviru upravljanja obrestnega tveganja se Skupina izpostavlja predvsem tveganju v evrih, ameriških dolarjih in švicarskih frankih. Izpostavljenosti v omenjenih valutah so predstavljene v spodnji tabeli in vključujejo tako postavke trgovalne kot tudi bančne knjige. Obrestno tveganje Skupine v ostalih valutah je minimalno.

Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Skupini za eno bazično točko v letu 2018

EUR	31. 12. 2018					Skupaj	Letni max, min, povprečje		
	Do 3 mesece	3 mesece do 1 leta	1 do 3 let	3 do 10 let	Nad 10 let		Letni maksimum	Letni minimum	Absolutno povprečje
CHF	903	(8.402)	(3.945)	(1.657)	1.491	(11.610)	(7.195)	(16.047)	9.768
EUR	(11.184)	(16.712)	(29.756)	(24.091)	(17.552)	(99.295)	91.446	(114.243)	93.735
USD	(6)	75	55	-	-	124	186	(26)	80
Skupaj	(10.330)	(25.050)	(33.647)	(25.748)	(16.062)	(110.837)	83.180	(123.845)	103.458

Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Skupini za eno bazično točko v letu 2017

EUR	31. 12. 2017						Letni max, min, povprečje		
	Valuta	Do 3 mesece	3 mesece do 1 leta	1 do 3 let	3 do 10 let	Nad 10 let	Skupaj	Letni maksimum	Letni minimum
CHF	1.301	(7.812)	(5.799)	(2.536)	(757)	(15.603)	(1.434)	(15.604)	4.674
EUR	(10.808)	(9.187)	(14.040)	(10.980)	(17.720)	(62.735)	89.289	(75.955)	49.921
USD	(60)	73	65	(10)	-	68	172	(163)	47
Skupaj	(9.575)	(16.928)	(19.774)	(13.526)	(18.476)	(78.279)	85.563	(90.875)	45.228

Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Banki za eno bazično točko v letu 2018

EUR	31. 12. 2018						Letni max, min, povprečje		
	Valuta	Do 3 mesece	3 mesece do 1 leta	1 do 3 let	3 do 10 let	Nad 10 let	Skupaj	Letni maksimum	Letni minimum
CHF	903	(8.402)	(3.945)	(1.657)	1.491	(11.610)	(7.195)	(16.047)	9.768
EUR	(9.962)	(15.601)	(28.238)	(23.389)	(17.535)	(94.725)	94.358	(110.374)	91.537
USD	(6)	75	55	-	-	124	186	(26)	80
Skupaj	(9.109)	(23.939)	(32.128)	(25.046)	(16.045)	(106.267)	86.092	(119.975)	101.259

Učinki premika obrestne krivulje v Banki za eno bazično točko v letu 2017

EUR	31. 12. 2017						Letni max, min, povprečje		
	Valuta	Do 3 mesece	3 mesece do 1 leta	1 do 3 let	3 do 10 let	Nad 10 let	Skupaj	Letni maksimum	Letni minimum
CHF	1.301	(7.812)	(5.799)	(2.536)	(757)	(15.603)	(1.450)	(15.604)	4.680
EUR	(11.712)	(9.644)	(11.325)	(9.876)	(17.704)	(60.261)	88.390	(71.695)	50.715
USD	(60)	73	65	(10)	-	68	172	(163)	47
Skupaj	(10.480)	(17.385)	(17.060)	(12.423)	(18.460)	(75.808)	84.660	(86.616)	46.015

Sprememba skupnega učinka premika obrestne krivulje med letoma 2018 in 2017 je posledica vključitve učinka obrestne občutljivosti opcij (obrestno dno oz. floor), ki omejujejo obrestno mero pri posojilih in depozitih s spremenljivo obrestno mero decembra 2017. Obenem je bil v obrestno pozicijo vključen učinek obrestne občutljivosti zaradi tveganja obrestnih osnov (basis risk) pri posojilih in depozitih s spremenljivo obrestno mero.

Razmerje med obrestnim tveganjem v bančni knjigi in kapitalom Banke je vzpostavljeno v okviru Direktive CRD IV in Uredbe CRR in od Banke zahteva primerjavo spremembe v tržni vrednosti bančne knjige kot posledice premika obrestne krivulje za dve odstotni točki s kapitalom Skupine. V primeru, da omenjena sprememba obrestnih mer absorbira več kot 20 odstotkov kapitala Skupine, lahko nadzorna institucija od Banke zahteva sprejem ukrepov za omejitev tveganja.

Rezultati testiranja stresnega scenarija so pokazali, da bi nenaden vzporedni premik obrestnih mer navzgor za 2 odstotni točki ob koncu leta 2018 absorbiral približno 2,1 % kapitala Skupine (2,1 % kapitala Banke), kar je občutno pod mejno vrednostjo 20 odstotkov. Trenutna investicija lastniškega kapitala je pri testiranju upoštevana kot odprta izpostavljenost tveganju.

Skupina izračunava in spremlja poleg v okviru Direktive CRD IV in Uredbe CRR zahtevane mere tudi občutljivost neto obrestnih prihodkov na spremembe v obrestnem tveganju v bančni knjigi.

Po metodologiji matične skupine UniCredit se učinek občutljivosti neto obrestnih prihodkov na šoke v spremembi obrestnih mer meri na obrestne pozicije do enega leta, ki izhajajo iz poslovanja Skupine in strateških investicijskih odločitev Skupine (bančna knjiga). Na dan 31. december 2018 je izračunani učinek obrestnega šoka +100 bazičnih točk znašal 2.042.707 evrov in -1.966.616 evrov v primeru vzporednega premika obrestne krivulje za -100 bazičnih točk.

Poleg zgoraj omenjenih analiz občutljivosti na obrestno tveganje se dodatno izračunava in spremlja učinke občutljivosti ekonomske vrednosti Skupine na različne potencialne šoke v obrestnih merah za celotno obrestno pozicijo Skupine v vseh pomembnejših valutah. Pomembnejši scenariji sprememb obrestnih mer, ki so ocenjevani mesečno, so naslednji:

- vzporedni premik obrestne krivulje +/- 200 in +/-100 bazičnih točk.
- spremembe v naklonu krivulje obrestnih mer so analizirane z različnim premikom na kratkoročnem delu krivulje in nasprotnim premikom na

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dolgoročnem delu krivulje obrestnih mer. Tako se v prvem primeru analizira učinek porasta kratkoročnih obrestnih mer in hkratnega padca dolgoročnih obrestnih mer (primer 1 v spodnji tabeli) ter v drugem primeru učinek padca kratkoročnih obrestnih mer in hkratnega porasta dolgoročnih obrestnih mer (primer 2 v spodnji tabeli).

Ob koncu leta 2018 obrestna občutljivost v EUR ostaja glavni dejavnik tveganja. Rezultati pozitivnih in negativnih vzporednih premikov so predvsem posledica vključitve obrestnega dna v obrestno pozicijo decembra 2017. V primeru negativnega obrestnega šoka se vrednost obrestnega dna poveča, zaradi česar je rezultat za EUR obrestno krivuljo pozitiven. V primeru pozitivnega obrestnega šoka, pa je vpliv obrestnega dna omejen, zaradi česar je rezultat za EUR obrestno krivuljo negativen.

Analiza občutljivosti neto ekonomske vrednosti na obrestno tveganje

Scenarij	Faktor tveganja	Rezultati stresnih scenarijev (EUR) 31. 12. 2018			Rezultati stresnih scenarijev (EUR) 31. 12. 2017		
		EUR	CHF	USD	EUR	CHF	USD
vzporedni premik -200b.t.		32.131.813	5.588.633	(29.110)	36.641.792	(315.139)	(25)
vzporedni premik +200b.t.		(4.860.126)	(1.528.595)	28.460	(2.141.102)	314.192	25
vzporedni premik -100b.t.		12.650.583	1.663.455	(14.472)	12.613.496	(157.450)	(12)
vzporedni premik +100b.t.		(4.093.608)	(902.289)	14.310	(2.373.756)	157.213	12
premik Primer 1		5.120.220	-	-	6.180.652	-	-
premik Primer 2		5.621.506	-	-	6.261.895	-	-

Analiza občutljivosti neto ekonomske vrednosti na obrestno tveganje

Scenarij	Faktor tveganja	Rezultati stresnih scenarijev (EUR) 31. 12. 2018			Rezultati stresnih scenarijev (EUR) 31. 12. 2017		
		EUR	CHF	USD	EUR	CHF	USD
vzporedni premik -200b.t.		30.629.438	5.588.624	(29.110)	34.806.767	(315.139)	(25)
vzporedni premik +200b.t.		(4.023.109)	(1.528.586)	28.460	(1.386.136)	314.192	25
vzporedni premik -100b.t.		12.183.049	1.663.451	(14.472)	12.050.910	(157.450)	(12)
vzporedni premik +100b.t.		(3.666.539)	(902.285)	14.310	(1.977.252)	157.213	12
premik Primer 1		5.187.516	-	-	6.130.636	-	-
premik Primer 2		5.499.807	-	-	6.198.033	-	-

Portfelj dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev Skupine združuje predvsem obveznice prvorazrednih izdajateljev, ki so uvrščene v kategorijo finančnih sredstev, merjenih po poštenu vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa ali kategorijo finančnih sredstev, merjenih po odplačni vrednosti. UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. v svoji bilanci nima portfelja dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev. Na dan 31. december 2018 predstavljajo 84 % portfelja obveznic Banke obveznice, katerih izdajatelj je Republika Slovenija. Skupina redno spremlja položaj na finančnih trgih in ocenjuje kreditno kvaliteto izdajateljev. Poleg portfelja dolžniških vrednostnih papirjev ustvarjajo izpostavljenosti kreditnemu tveganju DVP tudi pozicije, ki izhajajo iz trgovanja s terminkimi pogodbami na DVP. Kot merilo kreditnega tveganja DVP Skupina dnevno izračunava in nadzira velikost spremembe tržne vrednosti svojih portfeljev, ki bi jo povzročila morebitna sprememba kreditnih premij izdajateljev za eno bazično točko.

Učinki spremembe kreditne premije vseh izdajateljev za eno bazično točko v letu 2018

EUR	31. 12. 2018					Letni max, min, povprečje		
	Od 6 mesecev					Skupaj	Letni maksimum	Letni minimum
Zapadlost	Do 6 mesecev	do 2 leti	2 leti do 7 let	nad 7 let				
Skupaj	151	4.855	117.372	51.194	173.571	173.586	235.672	188.231

Učinki spremembe kreditne premije vseh izdajateljev za eno bazično točko v letu 2017

EUR	31. 12. 2017					Letni max, min, povprečje		
	Od 6 mesecev					Skupaj	Letni maksimum	Letni minimum
Zapadlost	Do 6 mesecev	do 2 leti	2 leti do 7 let	nad 7 let				
Skupaj	156	4.539	64.876	145.015	214.587	210.727	269.817	235.322

Skupina je zgoraj predstavljeni pristop, zasnovan na analizi občutljivosti sprememb kreditnih premij, razširila z dodatnim mesečnim testiranjem šoka povečanja kreditne premije na obveznice v portfelju Skupine, katerih izdajatelj je Republika Slovenija.

V primeru uresničitve stresnega testa vzporednega premika krivulje kreditnih premij za +200 bazičnih točk bi ekonomska vrednost Skupine na dan 31. december 2018 rezultirala v izgubi v višini 30,5 milijona evrov, ob upoštevanju sedanje vrednosti pozicije Banke v obveznicah, katerih izdajatelj je Republika Slovenija.

Skupina za namene upravljanja valutnega tveganja poleg tvegane vrednosti (FX VaR) dnevno spremlja in nadzira izpostavljenost Skupine v posameznih tujih valutah, vključno s primerjavo dejanske dnevne izpostavljenosti z določenimi limiti za posamezno valuto. Skupina je imela med letom 2018 materialne pozicije izključno v pomembnejših tujih valutah, kar je predstavljeno v spodnji tabeli.

Odprta devizna pozicija za Skupino v letu 2018 in 2017

Valuta	2018		2017	
	Letni maksimum v kratki poziciji	Letni maksimum v dolgi poziciji	Letni maksimum v kratki poziciji	Letni maksimum v dolgi poziciji
CHF	(2.843)	5.638	(2.149)	666
GBP	(1.581)	118	(551)	304
JPY	(152)	80	(221)	298
USD	(2.158)	1.142	(1.414)	4.184

Odprta devizna pozicija za Banko v letu 2018 in 2017

Valuta	2018		2017	
	Letni maksimum v kratki poziciji	Letni maksimum v dolgi poziciji	Letni maksimum v kratki poziciji	Letni maksimum v dolgi poziciji
CHF	(2.223)	5.638	(1.529)	666
GBP	(1.581)	118	(551)	304
JPY	(152)	80	(221)	298
USD	(2.158)	1.142	(1.414)	4.184

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Bilančne postavke za Skupino v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2018

EUR 1.000 Vsebina	EUR	CHF	USD	Ostale valute	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	204.349	5.218	12.288	16.567	238.422
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	8.142	-	478	-	8.620
Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	2.694	-	1.431	-	4.125
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	408.363	-	-	-	408.363
Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti	1.849.454	156.419	1.492	3	2.007.368
Krediti bankam	21.667	15.970	-	-	37.637
Krediti strankam	1.825.040	140.449	1.492	-	1.966.981
Druga finančna sredstva	2.747	-	-	3	2.750
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	9.703	1.001	-	-	10.704
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	424	-	-	-	424
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	-	-	-	-	-
Opredmetena sredstva	6.601	-	-	-	6.601
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	5.228	-	-	-	5.228
Naložbene nepremičnine	1.373	-	-	-	1.373
Neopredmetena sredstva	14.870	-	-	-	14.870
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	4.993	-	-	-	4.993
Terjatve za davek	1.426	-	-	-	1.426
Odložene terjatve za davek	3.567	-	-	-	3.567
Druga sredstva	3.958	-	-	-	3.958
SKUPAJ SREDSTVA	2.513.551	162.638	15.689	16.570	2.708.448
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	8.737	-	479	-	9.216
Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	1.282	-	-	-	1.282
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.305.713	8.190	42.274	17.017	2.373.194
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	103.845	99	691	2.061	106.696
Vloge strank	1.857.575	7.837	39.648	14.890	1.919.950
Krediti bank in centralnih bank	324.453	-	-	-	324.453
Druge finančne obveznosti	19.840	254	1.935	66	22.095
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	4.948	18.174	-	-	23.122
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	3.888	-	-	-	3.888
Rezervacije	20.174	-	3	359	20.536
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	2.167	-	-	-	2.167
Obveznosti za davek	295	-	-	-	295
Odložene obveznosti za davek	1.872	-	-	-	1.872
Druge obveznosti	3.492	1	3	10	3.506
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI	2.350.401	26.365	42.759	17.386	2.436.911
Osnovni kapital	20.384	-	-	-	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760	-	-	-	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	16.319	-	-	-	16.319
Rezerve iz dobička	100.394	-	-	-	100.394
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	26.680	-	-	-	26.680
SKUPAJ KAPITAL	271.537	-	-	-	271.537
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI IN KAPITAL	2.621.938	26.365	42.759	17.386	2.708.448

Bilancijske postavke za Skupino v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2017

EUR 1.000					
Vsebina	EUR	CHF	USD	Ostale valute	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	378.445	5.641	24.163	4.311	412.560
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	5.787	-	894	251	6.932
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)	396.084	-	1.058	-	397.142
Kreditni (po MRS 39)	1.717.662	174.349	1.948	4.510	1.898.469
Kreditni bankam	19.427	17.058	-	4.509	40.994
Kreditni strankam	1.691.249	157.291	1.948	-	1.850.488
Druga finančna sredstva	6.986	-	-	1	6.987
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti (po MRS 39)	7.202	-	-	-	7.202
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	9.293	2.041	-	-	11.334
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(2.418)	-	-	-	(2.418)
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	-	-	-	-	-
Opredmetena sredstva	6.969	-	-	-	6.969
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	5.550	-	-	-	5.550
Naložbene nepremičnine	1.419	-	-	-	1.419
Neopredmetena sredstva	15.755	-	-	-	15.755
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	3.644	-	-	-	3.644
Terjatve za davek	-	-	-	-	-
Odložene terjatve za davek	3.644	-	-	-	3.644
Druga sredstva	2.081	-	15	-	2.096
SKUPAJ SREDSTVA	2.540.504	182.031	28.078	9.072	2.759.685
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	5.958	1	904	212	7.075
Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po poštenu vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	-	-	-	-	-
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.364.209	8.497	37.032	9.532	2.419.270
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	144.048	69	257	427	144.801
Vloge strank	1.898.853	8.068	35.612	8.247	1.950.780
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank	298.193	-	-	-	298.193
Druge finančne obveznosti	23.115	360	1.163	858	25.496
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	762	18.494	-	-	19.256
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	-	-	-	-	-
Rezervacije	14.468	-	4	12	14.484
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	3.465	-	-	-	3.465
Obveznosti za davek	1.607	-	-	-	1.607
Odložene obveznosti za davek	1.858	-	-	-	1.858
Druge obveznosti	3.126	1	1	4	3.132
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI	2.391.988	26.993	37.941	9.760	2.466.682
Osnovni kapital	20.384	-	-	-	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760	-	-	-	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donosi	26.010	-	77	-	26.087
Rezerve iz dobička	102.500	-	-	-	102.500
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	36.272	-	-	-	36.272
SKUPAJ KAPITAL	292.926	-	77	-	293.003
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI IN KAPITAL	2.684.914	26.993	38.018	9.760	2.759.685

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Bilančne postavke Banke v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2018

EUR 1.000 Vsebina	EUR	CHF	USD	Ostale valute	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	204.349	5.218	12.288	16.567	238.422
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	8.142	-	478	-	8.620
Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	2.694	-	1.431	-	4.125
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	408.363	-	-	-	408.363
Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti	1.806.717	156.419	1.492	3	1.964.631
Kreditni bankam	21.667	15.970	-	-	37.637
Kreditni strankam	1.782.439	140.449	1.492	-	1.924.380
Druga finančna sredstva	2.611	-	-	3	2.614
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	9.703	1.001	-	-	10.704
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	424	-	-	-	424
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	1	-	-	-	1
Opredmetena sredstva	2.849	-	-	-	2.849
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	2.849	-	-	-	2.849
Naložbene nepremičnine	-	-	-	-	-
Neopredmetena sredstva	14.549	-	-	-	14.549
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	1.426	-	-	-	1.426
Terjatve za davek	1.426	-	-	-	1.426
Odložene terjatve za davek	-	-	-	-	-
Druga sredstva	1.388	-	-	-	1.388
SKUPAJ SREDSTVA	2.460.605	162.638	15.689	16.570	2.655.502
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	8.737	-	479	-	9.216
Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	1.282	-	-	-	1.282
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.274.422	8.190	42.274	17.017	2.341.903
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	103.845	99	691	2.061	106.696
Vloge strank	1.860.246	7.837	39.648	14.890	1.922.621
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank	292.503	-	-	-	292.503
Druge finančne obveznosti	17.828	254	1.935	66	20.083
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	4.948	18.174	-	-	23.122
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	3.888	-	-	-	3.888
Rezervacije	20.155	-	3	359	20.517
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	1.872	-	-	-	1.872
Obveznosti za davek	-	-	-	-	-
Odložene obveznosti za davek	1.872	-	-	-	1.872
Druge obveznosti	2.230	1	3	10	2.244
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI	2.317.534	26.365	42.759	17.386	2.404.044
Osnovni kapital	20.384	-	-	-	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760	-	-	-	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	16.319	-	-	-	16.319
Rezerve iz dobička	84.635	-	-	-	84.635
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	22.360	-	-	-	22.360
SKUPAJ KAPITAL	251.458	-	-	-	251.458
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI IN KAPITAL	2.568.992	26.365	42.759	17.386	2.655.502

Bilančne postavke Banke v različnih valutah na dan 31. 12. 2017

EUR 1.000					
Vsebina	EUR	CHF	USD	Ostale valute	Skupaj
Denar v blagajni, stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	378.445	5.641	24.163	4.311	412.560
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	5.787	-	894	251	6.932
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo (po MRS 39)	396.084	-	1.058	-	397.142
Kreditni (po MRS 39)	1.671.969	174.349	1.948	4.510	1.852.776
Kreditni bankam	19.427	17.058	-	4.509	40.994
Kreditni strankam	1.648.289	157.291	1.948	-	1.807.528
Druga finančna sredstva	4.253	-	-	1	4.254
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti (po MRS 39)	7.202	-	-	-	7.202
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	9.293	2.041	-	-	11.334
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(2.418)	-	-	-	(2.418)
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	1	-	-	-	1
Opredmetena sredstva	3.629	-	-	-	3.629
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	3.629	-	-	-	3.629
Naložbene nepremičnine	-	-	-	-	-
Neopredmetena sredstva	15.458	-	-	-	15.458
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	-	-	-	-	-
Terjatve za davek	-	-	-	-	-
Odložene terjatve za davek	-	-	-	-	-
Druga sredstva	1.239	-	15	-	1.254
SKUPAJ SREDSTVA	2.486.689	182.031	28.078	9.072	2.705.870
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	5.958	1	904	212	7.075
Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po poštenu vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	-	-	-	-	-
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.328.003	8.497	37.032	9.532	2.383.064
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	144.048	69	257	427	144.801
Vloge strank	1.905.608	8.068	35.612	8.247	1.957.535
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank	256.366	-	-	-	256.366
Druge finančne obveznosti	21.981	360	1.163	858	24.362
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	762	18.494	-	-	19.256
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	-	-	-	-	-
Rezervacije	14.468	-	4	12	14.484
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	3.073	-	-	-	3.073
Obveznosti za davek	1.215	-	-	-	1.215
Odložene obveznosti za davek	1.858	-	-	-	1.858
Druge obveznosti	1.668	1	1	4	1.674
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI	2.353.932	26.993	37.941	9.760	2.428.626
Osnovni kapital	20.384	-	-	-	20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760	-	-	-	107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donosi	26.010	-	77	-	26.087
Rezerve iz dobička	84.635	-	-	-	84.635
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	38.378	-	-	-	38.378
SKUPAJ KAPITAL	277.167	-	77	-	277.244
SKUPAJ OBVEZNOSTI IN KAPITAL	2.631.099	26.993	38.018	9.760	2.705.870

Bančna tveganja

Izvedeni finančni instrumenti

V skladu z mednarodnimi priporočili Skupina izvedene finančne instrumente razvršča v pogodbe vezane na obrestno mero, pogodbe vezane na devizni tečaj, pogodbe vezane na vrednostne papirje ter kategorijo kreditnih in drugih izvedenih finančnih instrumentov. Podlaga za razvrstitev je osnovni finančni instrument, na katerega se pogodba nanaša. UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. ne sklepa transakcij iz naslova izvedenih finančnih instrumentov.

V vsaki od navedenih kategorij Skupina 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 Skupine še vedno predstavljajo instrumenti, s katerimi se trguje na prostem trgu (OTC).

Skupina je poslovni partner podjetjem, ki sklepajo navadne in strukturirane posle. Banka pozicije nemudoma zapre, da ne bi prekoračila vzpostavljenih limitov.

Skupina 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 zadevne dejavnosti.

Obseg izvedenih finančnih instrumentov na dan 31. 12. 2018

EUR 1.000	Znesek pogodbe		Vrednotenje (pozitivno)		Vrednotenje (negativno)	
	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga
1. IFI vezani na obrestno mero	749.857	1.217.405	7.251	9.703	7.894	4.948
a) Obrestne opcije	24.891	-	68	-	67	-
b) Eno valutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	723.331	1.217.405	7.183	9.703	7.827	4.948
c) Terminalske pogodbe na obrestno mero	-	-	-	-	-	-
č) Standardizirane terminalske pogodbe	1.634	-	-	-	-	-
d) Ostalo	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Transakcije povezane z vrednostnimi papirji	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Opcije vezane na lastniške vrednostne papirje	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. IFI vezani na tujo valuto in zlato	155.403	154.504	1.282	1.001	1.234	18.174
a) Valutne opcije	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Medvalutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	123.812	154.504	1.172	1.001	774	18.174
c) Terminalske posli na tuje valute	31.591	-	110	-	460	-
4. IFI vezani na blago	1.547	-	86	-	86	-
5. Ostali IFI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skupaj	906.807	1.371.909	8.618	10.704	9.214	23.122

Obseg izvedenih finančnih instrumentov na dan 31. 12. 2017

EUR 1.000	Znesek pogodbe		Vrednotenje (pozitivno)		Vrednotenje (negativno)	
	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga	Trgovalna knjiga	Bančna knjiga
1. IFI vezani na obrestno mero	659.355	876.257	5.735	9.293	5.905	762
a) Obrestne opcije	16.126	-	70	-	68	-
b) Eno valutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	643.229	876.257	5.664	9.293	5.837	762
c) Standardizirane termenske pogodbe	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Transakcije povezane z vrednostnimi papirji	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Opcije vezane na lastniške vrednostne papirje	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. IFI vezani na tujo valuto in zlato	261.654	159.290	1.139	2.041	1.073	18.494
a) Valutne opcije	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Medvalutne zamenjave obrestnih mer	159.676	159.290	211	2.041	942	18.494
c) Terminski posli na tuje valute	101.978	-	928	-	131	-
4. IFI vezani na blago	850	-	53	-	53	-
5. Ostali IFI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skupaj	921.859	1.035.547	6.927	11.334	7.031	19.256

Likvidnostno tveganje

Likvidnostno tveganje je tveganje, da Skupina/Banka ni sposobna pravočasno poravnati svojih plačilnih obveznosti, ki nastopijo ob zapadlosti njenih finančnih virov, ali ni zmožna nadomestiti finančnih virov v primeru, da pride do njihovega nenadnega odtoka. Posledica je lahko neizpolnitev obveznosti do strank pri izplačilu depozitov in črpanju odobrenih kreditnih linij.

Likvidnostno tveganje je inherentna sestavina bančnega poslovanja in ga lahko sprožijo dogodki, neposredno povezani z zadevno institucijo, kot so denimo znižanje kreditne bonitete, ali pa dogodki na trgu, ko nastopijo večje sistemske napake ali motnje v delovanju kapitalskih in denarnih trgov.

Skupina 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.

Skupina zmanjšuje likvidnostno tveganje na naslednje načine:

- s podrobnim planiranjem kratkoročne in srednjeročne ter dolgoročne likvidnosti;
- z učinkovito politiko upravljanja z likvidnostjo v zaostrenih likvidnostnih razmerah s poudarkom na uresničljivem ter ustreznem kriznem načrtu;
- z zadostno likvidnostno rezervo za primere nepričakovanih odlivov;
- z rednim izvajanjem ustreznih stresnih scenarijev.

Glavni komponenti upravljanja z likvidnostnim tveganjem v Skupini sta upravljanje s kratkoročno likvidnostjo in upravljanje s strukturno likvidnostjo. Poleg rednih aktivnosti spremljanja in upravljanja pozicij obe vključujeta analizo scenarijev in testiranje izjemnih situacij.

Kratkoročna likvidnost

Pod kratkoročno likvidnostjo Skupina razume upravljanje likvidnosti znotraj delovnega dne in upravljanje z dnevnimi potrebami po refinanciranju Skupine. Prvi pristop je osredotočen na dostop do zadostne likvidnosti tekom dneva za pokrivanje vseh obveznosti do plačilnih in poravnalnih sistemov ter vključuje sprotno spremljanje obsežnejših plačil in velikosti zavarovanja v plačilnih sistemih.

Dnevne potrebe po refinanciranju Skupina 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.

Bančna tveganja

Za namene upravljanja kratkoročnega likvidnostnega tveganja ima Skupina vzpostavljen limitni sistem za zapadlosti do treh mesecev z dnevnim spremljanjem koriščenosti limitov. Limiti omejujejo pretirane volumne odprtih pozicij po posameznih zapadlostih in za posamezne valute z namenom, da se omeji tveganje refinanciranja v primeru nelikvidnega trga določene tuje valute.

Količnik likvidnostnega kritja (LCR) je primarni kazalec za spremljanje ustreznosti portfelja visoko kakovostnih likvidnostnih sredstev Skupine v primeru 30-dnevne likvidnosti krize. LCR je vključen v okvir nagnjenosti k tveganjem (RAF) Skupine kot primarni indikator za kratkoročno likvidnost. Obenem je LCR primarni kazalec likvidnosti Skupine v načrtu za okrevanje in zaprtje (recovery and resolution).

Spremembe LCR se spremljajo tedensko. Mesečna analiza LCR dinamike se mesečno poroča na lokalnem ALCO odboru.

Strukturna likvidnost

Upravljanje s strukturno likvidnostjo dopolnjuje upravljanje s kratkoročno likvidnostjo. Pokriva razširjen časovni horizont, od zapadlosti preko noči do končnih zapadlosti dolgoročnih sredstev in obveznosti Banke, ter obravnava vidike časa do zapadlosti, valutne usklajenosti ter koncentracije. Celotna strukturna likvidnost se analizira v standardnem scenariju likvidnosti ter scenarijih likvidnostne krize na trgu in likvidnostne krize specifične za Banko. Prekomerna strukturna neskladja so preprečena s spremljanjem položaja na ravni posameznih valut, kar hkrati znižuje občutljivost Skupine na položaj trga medvalutnih zamenjav.

Količnik neto stabilnih virov financiranja (NSFR) je primarni kazalec za spremljanje strukture likvidnostne pozicije Skupine. Poleg NSFR količnika, ki ga predpisuje CRR direktiva (regulativa (EU) 575/2013), Skupina spremlja prilagojena količnika NSFR za postavke z zapadlostjo nad 3 in 5 leti. NSFR je primarni kazalec strukturne likvidnosti v okviru nagnjenosti k tveganjem (RAF) Skupine in je vključen kot primarni kazalec likvidnosti Skupine v načrtu za okrevanje in zaprtje (recovery and resolution).

Spremembe NSFR se spremljajo tedensko. Prilagojena količnika NSFR nad 3 in 5 let se spremljata mesečno. Dinamika vseh 3 NSFR količnikov se mesečno poroča na lokalnem ALCO odboru.

Testiranje stresnih scenarijev

Da bi zagotovili kontinuirano poslovanje med obdobji izredno negativnega razvoja dogodkov, Banka izvaja testiranje različnih stresnih scenarijev. Glavni scenarij je opredeljen kot kombinacija negativnega razvoja dogodkov na celotnem bančnem trgu (kriza na trgu) in krize imena, specifične za UniCredit S.p.A. Časovni okvir, opredeljen znotraj kombiniranega scenarija, je en mesec. Rezultat kombiniranega scenarija služi Banki tudi kot pomembna mera v okviru določanja za Banko sprejemljivega obsega prevzemanja tveganj. Stresni scenariji se izvajajo tedensko, rezultati testiranja scenarijev pa se mesečno obravnavajo na sejah ALCO odbora. Z oblikovanjem zadostnega obsega virov financiranja Banka zagotavlja, da njene potencialne kapacitete za refinanciranje presegajo potrebe po likvidnosti v definiranih stresnih scenarijih.

Letni načrt financiranja

Skupina pripravlja letni načrt financiranja enkrat letno na podlagi ocene potreb po financiranju v naslednjem letu. Načrt financiranja vključuje dodatne vire financiranja namenjene podpiranju rasti kreditnega portfelja ter finančne vire namenjene nadomestitvi virov, ki zapadejo v naslednjem letu. Glavni namen načrta financiranja je zagotavljanje ustreznosti diverzificirane strukture financiranja Skupine, in sicer glede na profil zapadlosti in vrsto virov financiranja. Udejanjanje načrta financiranja se spremlja v okviru rednega procesa spremljanja razvoja strukture bilance Skupine.

Politika upravljanja z likvidnostjo v zaostrenih likvidnostnih razmerah

Kljub temu, da je verjetnost nastanka likvidnostne krize tipično nizka, pa zaradi močnega vpliva na poslovanje Skupine zahteva poseben pristop pri upravljanju Skupine. V primeru likvidnostne krize je ključno, da Skupina hitro reagira na novo nastale razmere in na ta način minimizira morebitne negativne krizne učinke. Namen politike upravljanja z likvidnostjo v zaostrenih likvidnostnih razmerah je zagotoviti ustrezen model upravljanja Skupine v takšnih situacijah.

Eden izmed osnovnih elementov te politike je krizni načrt, ki je sestavljen iz nabora možnih ukrepov, ki so Skupini na voljo v primeru nastopa likvidnostne krize. Vsak ukrep tipično vključuje opis instrumenta zagotavljanja likvidnosti z oceno velikosti učinka na likvidnost ter predstavitvijo časovnice učinkovanja.

Ocena likvidnostnega položaja ob koncu leta

Kljub težki situaciji na globalnem in lokalnem trgu je Skupina skozi celotno leto 2018 vzdrževala ustrezen likvidnostni profil. Pomemben vir financiranja ostaja likvidnostni center pri UniCredit Bank Austria AG, Dunaj, kjer se Skupina financira po tržnih pogojih.

Skupina 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 Skupine na dan 31. 12. 2018

EUR 1.000				
Sredstva	Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev
Sredstva institucije poročevalke	337.947	-	2.317.555	-
Vloge na vpogled	-	-	222.830	-
Lastniški instrumenti	-	-	24.376	24.376
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	77.117	77.117	308.301	308.301
Druga sredstva	260.830	-	1.984.878	-

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		241.950	337.947
Ostali viri obremenitve		-	-
Skupaj viri obremenitve		241.950	337.947

Razkritja obremenitev sredstev Skupine na dan 31. 12. 2017

EUR 1.000				
Sredstva	Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev
Sredstva institucije poročevalke	277.501	-	2.482.184	-
Vloge na vpogled	-	-	401.617	-
Lastniški instrumenti	-	-	24.037	24.037
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	68.340	68.340	311.968	311.968
Druga sredstva	209.161	-	1.689.176	-

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		244.000	277.501
Ostali viri obremenitve		-	-
Skupaj viri obremenitve		244.000	277.501

Bančna tveganja

Razkritja obremenitev sredstev Banke na dan 31. 12. 2018

EUR 1.000				
Sredstva	Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev
Sredstva institucije poročevalke	337.947	-	2.317.555	-
Vloge na vpogled	-	-	222.830	-
Lastniški instrumenti	-	-	24.376	24.376
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	77.117	77.117	308.301	308.301
Druga sredstva	260.830	-	1.706.497	-

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		241.950	337.947
Ostali viri obremenitve		-	-
Skupaj viri obremenitve		241.950	337.947

Razkritja obremenitev sredstev Banke na dan 31. 12. 2017

EUR 1.000				
Sredstva	Knjigovodska vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost obremenjenih sredstev	Knjigovodska vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev	Poštena vrednost neobremenjenih sredstev
Sredstva institucije poročevalke	277.501	-	2.428.370	-
Vloge na vpogled	-	-	401.617	-
Lastniški instrumenti	-	-	24.037	24.037
Dolžniški vrednostni papirji	68.340	68.340	311.968	311.968
Druga sredstva	209.161	-	1.643.621	-

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		244.000	277.501
Ostali viri obremenitve		-	-
Skupaj viri obremenitve		244.000	277.501

Bilanca stanja Skupine po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2018

EUR 1.000		Na	Do 1	Od 1 - 3	Od 3 - 12	Od 1 - 5 let	Nad 5 let
Vsebina	Skupaj	vpogled	meseca	mesecev	mesecev		
Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	238.422	238.422					
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	8.620		182	393	1.071	1.267	5.707
Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	4.125				221	2.473	1.431
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	445.105		485	18.286	5.417	186.538	234.379
Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti	2.185.807		109.828	94.131	348.372	932.405	701.071
Kreditni bankam	37.636		37.146	262	228		
Kreditni strankam	2.145.421		69.932	93.869	348.144	932.405	701.071
Druga finančna sredstva	2.750		2.750				
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	10.704			28		4.344	6.332
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	424					72	352
Dolgoročne naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb							
Opredmetena sredstva	6.601					1.373	5.228
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	5.228						5.228
Naložbene nepremičnine	1.373					1.373	
Neopredmetena sredstva	14.870						14.870
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	4.993					1.426	3.567
Terjatve za davek	1.426					1.426	
Odložene terjatve za davek	3.567					3.567	
Druga sredstva	3.956		2.467	1.043	126	290	30
Skupaj sredstva (1)	2.923.627	238.422	112.962	113.881	356.633	1.132.329	969.400
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	9.216		194	371	1.036	1.402	6.213
Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	1.282					1.282	
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.373.498	1.424.705	170.220	38.148	361.900	324.113	54.412
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	106.879	7.092	9.524	164	45.099	45.000	
Vloge strank	1.920.871	1.417.613	144.772	37.983	303.118	16.740	645
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank	323.653			1	7.512	262.373	53.767
Druge finančne obveznosti	22.095		15.924		6.171		
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	23.122			4.433		14.421	4.268
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	3.888		3.606			282	
Rezervacije	20.536	28	378	550	3.306	10.398	5.876
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	2.167				295	1.872	
Obveznosti za davek	295				295		
Odložene obveznosti za davek	1.872					1.872	
Druge obveznosti	3.506		47	494	1.016	906	1.043
Osnovni kapital	20.384						20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760						107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	16.319						16.319
Rezerve iz dobička	100.394						100.394
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	26.680				4.106		22.574
Skupaj obveznosti in kapital (2)	2.708.752	1.424.733	174.445	43.996	371.659	354.676	339.243
Neusklajenost (1)-(2)	214.875	(1.186.311)	(61.483)	69.885	(15.026)	777.653	630.157

Opomba: V tabeli so prikazane nediskontirane postavke izkaza finančnega položaja Banke.

Bančna tveganja

Bilanca stanja Skupine po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2017

EUR 1.000		Na	Do 1	Od 1 - 3	Od 3 - 12	Od 1 - 5 let	Nad 5 let
Vsebina	Skupaj	vpogled	meseca	mesecev	mesecev		
Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	412.510	412.510					
Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju	6.932		650	224	315	1.758	3.985
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo	444.238		480	2.772	10.710	166.105	264.171
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	11.334		-	-	273	4.328	6.733
Kreditni	2.070.199		96.760	92.082	299.191	904.779	677.387
Kreditni bankam	41.076		26.621	14.033	422	-	-
Kreditni strankam	2.022.144		63.161	78.049	298.769	904.778	677.387
Druga finančna sredstva	6.979		6.978			1	
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti	7.263			7.263			
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(2.418)						(2.418)
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	5.550						5.550
Naložbene nepremičnine	1.419					1.419	
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	15.755						15.755
Dolgoročne naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	-						
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	3.644					3.644	
Terjatve za davek	-						
Odložene terjatve za davek	3.644					3.644	
Druga sredstva	2.023		1.897				126
Skupaj sredstva (1)	2.978.449	412.510	99.787	102.341	310.489	1.082.033	971.289
Finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju	7.075		701	210	253	1.974	3.937
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	19.256			4.978		13.815	463
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.422.048	1.326.297	279.706	55.047	291.418	461.465	8.115
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	145.002	3.572	15.160	162	36.108	90.000	
Vloge strank	1.953.329	1.322.725	238.205	52.473	244.384	94.539	1.003
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank	298.223		847	2.412	10.926	276.926	7.112
Druge finančne obveznosti	25.494		25.494				
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem							
Rezervacije	14.484		1.127	187	2.245	5.967	4.958
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	3.465				1.607	1.858	
Obveznosti za davek	1.607				1.607		
Odložene obveznosti za davek	1.858					1.858	
Druge obveznosti	3.132		2.670				462
Osnovni kapital	20.384						20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760						107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	26.087						26.087
Rezerve iz dobička (vključno z zadržanim dobičkom)	102.500						102.500
Zadržani dobiček / izguba (vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta)	36.272				36.235	37	
Skupaj obveznosti in kapital (2)	2.762.463	1.326.297	284.204	60.422	331.758	485.116	274.666
Neusklajenost (1)-(2)	215.986	(913.787)	(184.417)	41.919	(21.269)	596.917	696.623

Opomba: V tabeli so prikazane nediskontirane postavke izkaza finančnega položaja Banke.

Bilanca stanja Banke po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2018

EUR 1.000		Na	Do 1	Od 1 - 3	Od 3 - 12	Od 1 - 5 let	Nad 5 let
Vsebina	Skupaj	vpogled	meseca	mesecev	mesecev		
Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	238.422	238.422					
Finančna sredstva v posesti za trgovanje	8.620		182	393	1.071	1.267	5.707
Finančna sredstva, obvezno merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida, ki niso v posesti za trgovanje	4.125				221	2.473	1.431
Finančna sredstva, merjena po pošteni vrednosti prek drugega vseobsegajočega donosa	445.105		485	18.286	5.417	186.538	234.379
Finančna sredstva, merjena po odplačni vrednosti	2.128.668		98.082	81.172	452.911	805.108	691.395
Kreditni bankam	37.636		37.146	262	228		
Kreditni strankam	2.088.418		58.322	80.910	452.683	805.108	691.395
Druga finančna sredstva	2.614		2.614				
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	10.704			28		4.344	6.332
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	424					72	352
Naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	1						1
Opredmetena sredstva	2.849						2.849
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	2.849						2.849
Naložbene nepremičnine							
Neopredmetena sredstva	14.549						14.549
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	1.426				1.426		
Terjatve za davek	1.426				1.426		
Odložene terjatve za davek							
Druga sredstva	1.388		152	1.043	126	37	30
Skupaj sredstva (1)	2.856.281	238.422	98.901	100.922	461.172	999.839	957.025
Finančne obveznosti v posesti za trgovanje	9.216		194	371	1.036	1.402	6.213
Finančne obveznosti, določene za merjenje po pošteni vrednosti prek poslovnega izida	1.282					1.282	
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.341.227	1.427.376	168.207	38.147	354.876	302.497	50.124
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	106.879	7.092	9.524	164	45.099	45.000	
Vloge strank	1.923.541	1.420.284	144.771	37.983	303.118	16.740	645
Kreditni bank in centralnih bank	290.724				488	240.757	49.479
Druge finančne obveznosti	20.083		13.912		6.171		
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	23.122			4.433		14.421	4.268
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	3.888		3.606			282	
Rezervacije	20.517	28	378	550	3.306	10.379	5.876
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	1.872					1.872	
Obveznosti za davek							
Odložene obveznosti za davek	1.872					1.872	
Druge obveznosti	2.244		46	36	345	774	1.043
Osnovni kapital	20.384						20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760						107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	16.319						16.319
Rezerve iz dobička	84.635						84.635
Zadržani dobiček / izguba vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta	22.360				4.106		18.254
Skupaj obveznosti in kapital (2)	2.654.826	1.427.404	172.431	43.537	363.669	332.909	314.876
Neuskajenost (1)-(2)	201.455	(1.188.982)	(73.530)	57.385	97.503	666.930	642.149

Opomba: V tabeli so prikazane nediskontirane postavke izkaza finančnega položaja Banke.

Bančna tveganja

Bilanca stanja Banke po zapadlosti na dan 31. 12. 2017

EUR 1.000		Na	Do 1	Od 1 - 3	Od 3 - 12	Od 1 - 5 let	Nad 5 let
Vsebina	Skupaj	vpogled	meseca	mesecev	mesecev		
Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralnih bankah in vpogledne vloge pri bankah	412.510	412.510					
Finančna sredstva, namenjena trgovanju	6.932		650	224	315	1.758	3.985
Finančna sredstva, razpoložljiva za prodajo	444.238		480	2.772	10.710	166.105	264.171
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	11.334				273	4.328	6.733
Krediti	2.014.908		96.635	82.527	258.301	915.212	662.233
Krediti bankam	41.076		26.621	14.033	422	-	
Krediti strankam	1.969.578		65.761	68.494	257.879	915.211	662.233
Druga finančna sredstva	4.254		4.253			1	
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti	7.263			7.263			
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem	(2.418)						(2.418)
Opredmetena osnovna sredstva	3.629						3.629
Naložbene nepremičnine	-						
Neopredmetena dolgoročna sredstva	15.458						15.458
Dolgoročne naložbe v kapital odvisnih, pridruženih in skupaj obvladovanih družb	1						1
Terjatve za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb							
Terjatve za davek							
Odložene terjatve za davek							
Druga sredstva	1.254		1.128				126
Skupaj sredstva (1)	2.915.109	412.510	98.893	92.786	269.599	1.087.403	953.918
Finančne obveznosti, namenjene trgovanju	7.075		701	210	253	1.974	3.937
Izvedeni finančni instrumenti, namenjeni varovanju	19.256			4.978		13.815	463
Finančne obveznosti, merjene po odplačni vrednosti	2.384.226	1.333.052	277.727	51.036	286.844	434.406	1.161
Vloge bank in centralnih bank	145.002	3.572	15.160	162	36.108	90.000	
Vloge strank	1.958.483	1.329.480	238.205	50.872	244.384	94.539	1.003
Krediti bank in centralnih bank	256.379			2	6.352	249.867	158
Druge finančne obveznosti	24.362		24.362				
Spremembe poštene vrednosti skupine varovanih postavk pred obrestnim tveganjem							
Rezervacije	14.484		1.127	187	2.245	5.967	4.958
Obveznosti za davek od dohodkov pravnih oseb	3.073				1.215	1.858	
Obveznosti za davek	1.215				1.215		
Odložene obveznosti za davek	1.858					1.858	
Druge obveznosti	1.674		1.212				462
Osnovni kapital	20.384						20.384
Kapitalske rezerve	107.760						107.760
Akumulirani drugi vseobsegajoči donos	26.087						26.087
Rezerve iz dobička	84.635						84.635
Zadržani dobiček / izguba (vključno s čistim dobičkom / izgubo poslovnega leta)	38.378				38.341	37	
Skupaj obveznosti in kapital (2)	2.707.032	1.333.052	280.767	56.411	328.898	458.057	249.847
Neuskajenost (1)-(2)	208.077	(920.542)	(181.874)	36.375	(59.299)	629.346	704.071

Opomba: V tabeli so prikazane nediskontirane postavke izkaza finančnega položaja Banke

Merjenje poštene vrednosti

Spodnja tabela predstavlja merjenje poštene vrednosti (MSRP 13) razkritja knjigovodskih postavk za instrumente, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti v izkazu finančnega položaja.

Merjenje poštene vrednosti (MSRP 13) razkritja knjigovodskih postavk za instrumente, ki niso merjeni po pošteni vrednosti v izkazu finančnega položaja

EUR 1.000		Poštena	Poštena		Poštena	Poštena
Vsebina	Knjigovodska vrednost 2018	vrednost 2018 L2	vrednost 2018 L3	Knjigovodska vrednost 2017	vrednost 2017 L2	vrednost 2017 L3
Sredstva						
Denar v blagajni in stanje na računih pri centralni banki	238.422	-	238.422	412.560	-	412.560
Finančna sredstva v posesti do zapadlosti	-	-	-	7.202	7.069	-
Kreditni bankam	37.637	10.198	27.452	40.994	20.620	20.361
Kreditni strankam, ki niso banke	1.897.723	994.609	931.964	1.676.081	608.145	1.183.750
Skupaj	2.173.782	1.004.807	1.197.838	2.136.837	635.834	1.616.671
Obveznosti						
Finančne obveznosti do centralne banke	-	-	-	-	-	-
Podrejene obveznosti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vloge bank	106.696	-	103.178	144.796	144.221	2.741
Vloge strank, ki niso banke	1.922.621	-	1.859.222	1.957.540	445.522	1.513.333
Lastni deleži	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skupaj	2.029.317	-	1.962.400	2.102.336	589.743	1.516.074

Zgoraj navedeni finančni instrumenti niso vodeni po pošteni vrednosti. Za te instrumente se poštena vrednost izračuna samo za potrebe poročanja in ne vpliva na bilanco stanja ali poslovni izid. Izračun poštene 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.

Poštena vrednost se izračunava na ravni posameznih bilančnih postavk. Ocena polne poštene vrednosti je sestavljena iz ne tvegane komponente in komponente kreditnega tveganja. Ne tvegana 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 ravni poštene vrednosti je odvisna od deleža polne poštene vrednosti, ki se izračuna z uporabo parametrov vrednotenja, ki niso dostopni na trgu. V kolikor je delež polne poštene vrednosti, ki se izračuna z uporabo parametrov vrednotenja, ki niso dostopni na trgu, manjši od 5 % se bilančna postavka uvrsti v 2. raven 2, sicer pa v 3. raven.

* Raven 2 (L2): 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 (L3): 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 volatilitnosti 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.

Bančna tveganja

Operativno tveganje

Okvir operativnega tveganja

Operativno tveganje je opredeljeno kot tveganje zaradi neustreznih ali neuspešnih internih procesov, nepravilnega ravnanja oseb, neustreznih ali neuspešnih notranjih sistemov in zunanjih dogodkov, ki ne izhajajo iz kreditnega, tržnega ali likvidnostnega tveganja. Med operativna tveganja štejemo tudi pravna tveganja in tveganja povezana s skladnostjo poslovanja, izključena pa so strateška tveganja in tveganja ugleda.

Za nadzor in zmanjševanje operativnega tveganja je Banka vzpostavila celovit okvir politik in postopkov za ocenjevanje in upravljanje z operativnim tveganjem in učinkovitim kontrolnim okoljem. Banka se osredotoča na proaktivno odkrivanje in zmanjševanje operativnega tveganja in z njim povezanih dogodkov. Cilj Banke je obdržati izpostavljenost operativnemu tveganju na ustrezno nizki ravni, v luči 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 pri upravljanju z operativnim tveganjem je namenjen zmanjševanju izgub z vpeljavo tradicionalnih pristopov, ki temeljijo na kontroli in vpeljavo dodatnih metod, orodij in pravil, ki so prilagojeni vrsti tveganja, dosledno uporabljeni in izkoriščeni. Najpomembnejše orodje pri omejevanju in zmanjševanju tveganja in dejanskih izgub je širitev kulture zavedanja o operativnem tveganju na vseh ravneh v Banki.

Od julija 2015, ko je prejela soglasje Banke Slovenije oz. »Odločbo o izdaji dovoljenja za pridobitev kvalificirane naložbe v družbi UniCredit Leasing d.o.o.«, je Banka 100-odstotna lastnica podjetja UniCredit Leasing Slovenija d.o.o., kar pomeni, da od avgusta 2015 dalje okvir za poročanje in upravljanje z operativnim tveganjem ter učinkovitim kontrolnim okoljem zajema celotno Skupino.

Upravljalci operativnega tveganja

Celotna organizacija ter razdelitev pristojnosti in odgovornosti na področju upravljanja operativnega tveganja z vidika ocenjevanja/merjenja, spremljanja in obvladovanja operativnega tveganja so v Skupini 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. Uprava Banke in višje vodstvo so prav tako odgovorni za preverjanje, ali sta merjenje in sistem nadzora operativnega tveganja močno integrirana v dnevni proces obvladovanja tveganj Skupine.

Ključni organ v Banki za sprejemanje odločitev, povezanih z operativnim tveganjem, je Odbor za operativno tveganje. Na sestankih odbora za operativno tveganje se podrobno analizirajo nastali škodni dogodki v Skupini, vključno z analizo o možnih izboljšavah procesov/produktov/sistemov znotraj Skupine. Na osnovi poročil o operativnem tveganju člani Odbora za operativno tveganje predlagajo in nadzirajo procedure za kontrolo in spremljanje operativnega tveganja. Uprava Banke je redno obveščena o vseh pomembnih dogodkih operativnega tveganja, pomembnih temah, spremembah ter novostih in o morebitnih kršitvah na področju operativnega tveganja.

V matični skupini UniCredit je ključni organ odbor za operativno tveganje, ki zaseda vsako četrtletje. Odbor ima funkcijo spremljanja in svetovanja na naslednjih področjih: profili in dejavniki tveganja; odobritev in spremembe upravljalvskega in kontrolnega okolja za operativna tveganja, vključno z morebitnimi akcijskimi načrti, procesi in zahtevami za kontrolo kakovosti podatkov in informacijske tehnologije; strategije za izboljšanje učinkovitosti na področju operativnih tveganj. Nadalje odbor obravnava akcijske načrte za implementacijo dodatnih kontrol/ukrepov, vključno z določitvijo odgovornih enot za njihovo izvedbo in spremljanje v zvezi z ugotovitvami letnega ocenjevanja primernosti sistema upravljanja operativnega tveganja na nivoju celotne matične skupine, kot tudi priporočil notranje revizije. Odbor nadzira tudi izvajanje procesa ocenjevanja notranjega kapitala banke (ICAAP).

V matični skupini UniCredit je bila konec oktobra 2016 vpeljana nova organizacijska struktura za področje operativnega tveganja in tveganja ugleda, ki je uvedla neposredno koordinacijo posameznih bank matične skupine v okviru posebne enote v matični skupini UniCredit. Ta enota je odgovorna za določitev postopkov in smernic za ugotavljanje, ocenjevanje in kontrolo na področju operativnega tveganja in tveganja ugleda (vključno z operativnim tveganjem v povezavi s kreditnim in tržnim tveganjem ter tveganjem v povezavi z informacijsko in komunikacijsko tehnologijo banke) ter spremljanje njihovega pravnega izvajanja s strani posameznih bank v matični skupini UniCredit.

Funkcija upravljanja operativnega tveganja v Skupini poteka znotraj samostojne skupine za operativno tveganje, v okviru divizije Upravljanje s tveganji, v tesnem sodelovanju z ostalimi upravitelji operativnega tveganja, ki so imenovani za vsako poslovno divizijo in štabno službo. Skupina za operativno tveganje zagotavlja redno kontrolo nad operativnim tveganjem in je odgovorna za identifikacijo, ocenjevanje, nadzor in zmanjševanje ter kontrolo operativnega tveganja. Vključena je tudi v postopek vpeljave novih produktov. Upravitelji operativnega tveganja so odgovorni za vzpostavitev ustreznih ukrepov za zmanjšanje in preprečevanje operativnega tveganja ter sklenitev morebitnega zavarovanja pred tveganjem. Vsako leto skupina za operativno tveganje organizira tudi celodnevno delavnico za vse upravitelje operativnih tveganj v Skupini z

namenom predstavitve pomembnih aktualnih dogajanj in novosti, s čimer se utrjuje znanje upraviteljev operativnih tveganj in skrbi za krepitev zavedanja o pomenu aktivnega nadzora in upravljanja operativnega tveganja.

Sistem merjenja operativnega tveganja

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

Okvir spremljanja operativnega tveganja predstavlja aplikacija Application for Risk Gauging Online (v nadaljevanju: ARGO). Gre za programsko orodje, ki je bilo razvito v okviru matične skupine UniCredit in je namenjeno spremljanju operativnega tveganja. ARGO združuje posamezne sestavine okvira upravljanja operativnega tveganja v enotno orodje, ki temelji na intranetu. ARGO obsega zajemanje, poročanje in analiziranje podatkov, povezanih z operativnim tveganjem, ki omogočajo identifikacijo tveganj, merjenje, nadzor, poročanje in analizo in na ta način omogočajo učinkovito upravljanje Skupine z operativnim tveganjem.

Mreža neodvisnih funkcij in skupin, ki so vključene v upravljanje in kontrolo tveganj, zagotavlja upravi Banke zadostne informacije za upravljanje z operativnim tveganjem. V letu 2012 je bila ustanovljena posebna 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 Skupini. Vsako četrletje skupina pripravi posebno poročilo s pregledom vseh sprejetih in planiranih ukrepov za zmanjšanje operativnih tveganj na vseh ravneh upravljanja po posameznih poslovnih področjih in redno spremlja izvajanje tovrstnih ukrepov v Skupini.

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 ima Banka vpeljane številne politike in postopke za celovito merjenje, kontrolo in zmanjševanje tveganj. V skladu s celotnim okvirom upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem matične skupine UniCredit, Banka spremlja in ocenjuje vsa tveganja, ki so zajeta v vseh pomembnih produktih, aktivnostih, procesih in sistemih. Ta del predstavlja reden proces spremljanja profilov tveganosti, izpostavljenosti pomembnim tveganjem in vzpostavitev strategij za zmanjšanje tveganj.

V povezavi s strategijo matične skupine UniCredit (Transformacija 2019) in načrtom za zmanjšanje operativnih tveganj je Banka v letu 2018 vzpostavila več kazalnikov tveganj, ki so lahko v pomoč Banki pri vzpostavitvi zanesljivih kontrol procesov in prepoznavanju potencialnih šibkih področij.

Bančna tveganja

Načrt neprekinjenega poslovanja

V letu 2018 je Banka nadaljevala z izvajanjem načrta neprekinjenega poslovanja, skladno z novim načrtom kriznega upravljanja ter politiko matične skupine UniCredit.

Načrt neprekinjenega poslovanja vsebuje nabor dokumentov, ki opredeljujejo organizacijske rešitve za ponovno vzpostavitev operativnih zmogljivosti za vnaprej določeno raven, s ciljem omejevanja ali preprečevanja izgube banke v primeru motenj. Načrt vsebuje tudi načrt testiranja postavljenih rešitev. Slednje se določi na podlagi analiz vpliva poslovnega učinka, kot tudi z ocenjevanjem ranljivosti, zgodovinskih podatkov ter ostalih informacij, ki so na voljo lastniku procesa in upravljalcu neprekinjenega poslovanja in kriznega upravljanja.

Načrt neprekinjenega poslovanja upošteva šest kriznih scenarijev, in sicer:

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

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,
- poglobljenem razumevanju vključenosti/povezanosti različnih tveganj v poslovni proces.

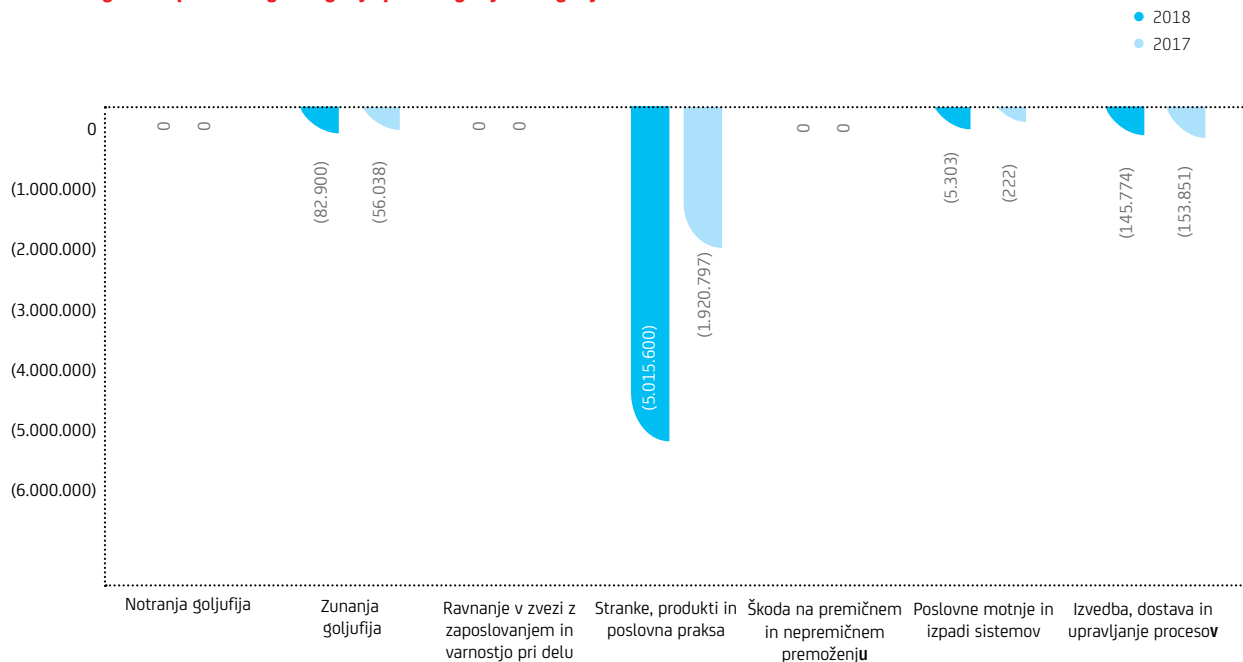
Aktivnosti identifikacije, beleženja, zbiranja, potrjevanja in poročanja škodnih dogodkov so organizirane decentralizirano, na ravni organizacijskih enot v Skupini. Skupina zbira vse izgube in dobičke, ki so povezani z dogodki operativnih tveganj, z zneskom nad 100 evrov in vse potencialne izgube nad 10.000 evrov. Vsak dogodek operativnega tveganja se uvrsti v eno izmed sedmih kategorij tveganja po Basel II standardih (ORX standard):

- notranja goljufija,
- zunanja goljufija,
- ravnanje v zvezi z zaposlovanjem in varnostjo pri delu,
- stranke, produkti in poslovna praksa,
- škoda na premičnem in nepremičnem premoženju,
- poslovne motnje in izpadi sistemov,
- izvedba, dostava in upravljanje procesov.



Izgube operativnih tveganj se redno usklajujejo z računovodskimi izkazi, da bi s tem zagotovili popolnost zbranih izgub iz operativnih tveganj.

Delež neto izgub iz operativnega tveganja po kategorijah tveganja



Skupina se zavzema za uvedbo ukrepov, s katerimi upravlja in zmanjšuje izpostavljenost operativnemu tveganju in preprečuje nastanek podobnih škodnih dogodkov v prihodnosti. Vpeljava ukrepov za zmanjševanje operativnega tveganja se redno nadzira.

Indikatorji tveganja

Indikatorji tveganja so numerične spremenljivke, katerih trend je povezan z izpostavljenostjo procesov operativnemu tveganju. Indikatorji tveganja so merljivi podatki oziroma kazalniki, ki odražajo izpostavljenost operativnemu tveganju: vrednost indikatorja mora biti povezana s spremembo v velikosti tveganja. Redno spremljanje indikatorjev tveganja omogoča pridobitev informacije o povečanju tveganja za nastanek škodnega dogodka tako funkciji upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem kot tudi lastnikom procesov in osebam, ki so neposredno zadolžene za upravljanje s tveganjem na način, da ima lastnik procesa še dovolj časa, da z uvedbo ukrepa prepreči nastanek škodnega dogodka.

Proces izbora indikatorjev vključuje funkcijo upravljanja z operativnim tveganjem in lastnike procesa. Proces temelji na analizi internih podatkov o izgubah, zunanjih dogodkih (iz baze ORX, ki vključuje operativne dogodke celotne svetovne ekonomije), scenarijih ter analizi notranjih kontrol in identifikaciji tveganj v posameznih procesih, ki temeljijo na strokovnjakovih pobudah za procese, mnenju notranje revizije ter spremembah v poslovnemu okolju.

Analiza scenarijev

Namen analize scenarijev je oceniti stopnjo izpostavljenosti Skupine operativnemu tveganju zaradi možnih dogodkov operativnega tveganja, ki se zgodijo z majhno verjetnostjo, vendar takrat lahko povzročijo Skupini visoke izgube. Pri analizi scenarijev analiziramo pretekle dogodke operativnega tveganja, ki so se zgodili znotraj Skupine, v matični skupini UniCredit ter zunanje dogodke iz baze ORX, prekoračitve pri indikatorjih tveganja, predvsem pa se pri definiranju najbolj relevantnih/možnih negativnih scenarijev za Skupino upošteva oceno ključnih zaposlenih, ki imajo največ znanja in izkušenj na svojem področju delovanja ter predloge notranje revizije in vodstva Banke. Rezultati v smislu najslabšega možnega scenarija, kritičnih procesov, predlogov ukrepov za zmanjšanje tveganja ali učinkov na tvegani kapital so posebej opisani v poročilih scenarijev.

Interna ocena

Glavni namen letnega procesa internega ocenjevanja je ocenitev primernosti sistema upravljanja operativnega tveganja kot tudi ocenitev skladnosti s standardi matične skupine UniCredit in z regulatornimi zahtevami za uporabo naprednega pristopa za merjenje kapitalske zahteve za operativno tveganje. Metodologije Skupine za merjenje tveganega kapitala in sistemov za informacijsko tehnologijo so usklajene s standardi matične skupine UniCredit. Cilj letne interne ocene je identifikacija glavnih značilnosti posameznih operativnih tveganj, ki so specifični za naše okolje in ocenjevanje ustreznosti vzpostavljenega kontrolnega okolja. V primeru ugotovljenih pomanjklivosti se izdela akcijski načrt za implementacijo dodatnih kontrol/ukrepov, vključno z določitvijo odgovornih enot za njihovo izvedbo in spremljanje, skladno z načrtanim časovnim okvirjem.

Bančna tveganja

Pravna tveganja in tveganja skladnosti

Banke so visoko regulirane finančne ustanove in s strani pristojnih organov tudi stalno nadzorovane, saj prinašajo in nosijo sistemsko tveganje. Banka je v okviru svojega poslovanja in delovanja izpostavljena pravnemu tveganju in tveganju skladnosti (angl. compliance risk).

Pravno tveganje je tveganje nastanka izgube, zaradi kršenja ali nepravilnega upoštevanja zakonov, podzakonskih aktov, navodil, priporočil, sklenjenih pogodb, dobre bančne prakse ali etičnih norm. Tveganje skladnosti je tveganje finančne izgube, izgube ugleda ali nastopa posameznih regulatornih ukrepov ali sankcij zaradi neskladnosti ravnanja banke z zakoni, drugimi zunanjimi in notranjimi predpisi ter relevantnimi standardi in kodeksi poslovanja.

Naš namen je identificirati, upravljati, nadzirati in zmanjševati pravna tveganja in tveganja skladnosti, ki jim je Banka izpostavljena. Banka si prizadeva aktivno zmanjševati zgoraj navedena tveganja skozi njihovo prepoznavanje, vzpostavitev ustreznih standardov in postopkov za njihovo upravljanje, kot tudi z zagotavljanjem skladnosti preko ukrepov in postopkov aktivnega nadzora.

Politika obvladovanja pravnih tveganj in tveganja skladnosti je vpeljana skozi identifikacijo le-teh in s ponavljajočim rednim ter sistematičnim pregledom področij, kjer so bila ta tveganja ugotovljena. Določene so odgovornosti za razvoj ustreznih postopkov za upravljanje in zmanjševanje tveganj, vzpostavljeni pa so tudi ustrezni postopki za nadzor skladnosti, upoštevajoč zahtevane standarde.

Pravnemu tveganju in tveganju skladnosti se ne moremo v celoti izogniti in ju povsem izničiti ter ju je tudi zelo težko vnaprej napovedati. Poleg pravne službe ima Banka vzpostavljeno funkcijo skladnosti poslovanja, ki poleg izvajanja redne ocene tveganja skladnosti izvaja tudi sistem drugostopenjskih notranjih kontrol, s pomočjo katerih aktivno upravlja s tveganjem skladnosti, pri čemer ima med drugim vpeljan tudi sistem nadzora konfliktov interesov, sistem obveščanja o kršitvah (t.i. whistleblowing), ter protikorupcijske ukrepe.

Tveganja iz naslova deležev in kapitalskih udeležb Skupine

Skupina ni aktivna pri dolgoročnih naložbah v delnice ali poslovne deleže za svoj račun z namenom, da bi realizirala kratkoročno trgovanje ali bistvena dolgoročna povečanja vrednosti. Poslovni deleži, ki jih ima Skupina v drugih družbah, so tesno povezani z njenim poslovanjem (Sklad za reševanje bank, VISA SWIFT, Bankart, itd.).

Tveganja na področju nepremičnin

Skupina ne vlaga namensko v nepremičnine, imamo pa nekaj nepremičnin v lasti iz naslova prekinitve leasing pogodb, vendar to tveganje glede na obseg ocenjujemo kot nematerialno.

Upravljanje s kapitalom

V okviru procesa ocenjevanja ustreznega notranjega kapitala se Skupina osredotoča na ekonomski pogled usklajevanja ekonomskega kapitala (kapitalska zahteva) s sposobnostjo prevzemanja tveganja (lastniški kapital) v skladu z drugim stebrom kapitalskega sporazuma.

Ekonomski kapital se izračuna za preteklo obdobje, in sicer vsake tri mesece, vendar ga spremljamo tudi v okviru letnega procesa načrtovanja. Kapitalska zahteva in razpoložljivi kapital se spreminjata skozi čas, zato Skupina ves čas zagotavlja, da kapitalska zahteva (ki izhaja predvsem iz poslovnih načrtov in napovedi o profilu tveganja v povezavi z makroekonomskimi scenariji) ne preseže razpoložljivega kapitala ter da se razpoložljivi kapital ohrani na določeni ravni, ki omogoča Banki kritje ocenjenih tveganj v vsakem trenutku.

Ekonomski kapital banke odseva specifičen profil tveganja banke na obširen in dosleden način. Z izjemo likvidnostnega tveganja se ekonomski kapital izračuna z uporabo enotne VaR metode za vse vrste tveganj, ki so bile omenjene v poglavju Bančna tveganja. Poseben dejavnik, ki ga je potrebno upoštevati pri potrebnem tveganem kapitalu, je poslovno tveganje, ki odseva vpliv zunanjih dejavnikov kot so obnašanje potrošnika ali konkurenčnih razmer na tržno vrednost poslovnih enot ali podružnic. Nepričakovane izgube za obdobje enega leta so izračunane s stopnjo zaupanja 99,9 %. Celotno odgovornost za prepoznavanje tveganj in ocene stopnje tveganj prevzema ALCO.

Poleg ekonomskega vidika mora Skupina izpolnjevati tudi pravne predpise določene z Uredbo (EU) št. 575/2013 Evropskega Parlamenta in Sveta z dne 26. junija 2013 o bonitetnih zahtevah za kreditne institucije in investicijska podjetja (Uredba CRR) in slovensko zakonodajo.

Regulatorni kapital za kreditno, tržno in operativno tveganje mora ustrezati kapitalski zahtevi. Uprava Banke redno spremlja kapitalsko ustreznost na konsolidirani osnovi, o kateri poroča Banki Slovenije vsake tri mesece. Banka Slovenije zahteva, da vse banke ohranijo stopnjo skupnega regulatornega kapitala (stopnja kapitalske ustreznosti), ki po mednarodnem dogovoru znaša najmanj 8 % tveganjem prilagojenih zneskov.

Naslednji tabeli predstavljata kratek pregled sestave regulatornega kapitala in stopnjo kapitalske ustreznosti ob koncu leta 2018 in leta 2017. Količnik skupnega kapitala Skupine je padel iz 18,20 % ob koncu leta 2017 na 17,36 % ob koncu leta 2018. Količnik temeljnega kapitala Skupine se je zmanjšal iz 17,97 % ob koncu leta 2017 na 17,14 % ob koncu leta 2018. Skupina je skozi celotno opazovano obdobje izpolnjevala predpisane kapitalske zahteve s strani regulatorja in hkrati povečala varnost poslovanja.

Izračun kapitala in kapitalske zahteve Skupine

EUR 1.000		31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
Oznaka	Postavka		
1	KAPITAL	232.154	217.165
1.1	TEMELJNI KAPITAL	229.197	214.396
1.1.1	NAVADNI LASTNIŠKI TEMELJNI KAPITAL	229.197	214.396
1.1.1.1	Kapitalski instrumenti, sprejemljivi kot navaden lastniški temeljni kapital	128.143	128.143
1.1.1.1.1	Vplačani osnovni kapital	20.384	20.384
1.1.1.1.3	Kapitalske rezerve	107.760	107.760
1.1.1.2	Rezerve in zadržani dobiček ali izguba	19.070	17.901
1.1.1.2.1	Zadržani dobiček preteklih let	19.070	17.901
1.1.1.2.2	Priznan dobiček ali izguba	-	-
1.1.1.2.2.1	Dobiček ali izguba, ki pripada nadrejenim lastnikom	23.369	36.235
1.1.1.2.2.2	(-) Del dobičkov med letom ali čistih dobičkov poslovnega leta, ki ni priznan	(23.369)	(36.235)
1.1.1.3	Akumulirani drug vseobsegajoči donos	12.351	21.368
1.1.1.4	Druge rezerve	84.635	84.635
1.1.1.9	Prilagoditve navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala zaradi bonitetnih filtrov	(97)	(100)
1.1.1.9.5	(-) Prilagoditve vrednosti zaradi zahtev po preudarnem vrednotenju	(97)	(100)
1.1.1.11	(-) Druga neopredmetena sredstva	(14.870)	(15.754)
1.1.1.12	(-) Odložene terjatve za davek, ki se nanašajo na prihodnji dobiček in ne izhajajo iz začasnih razlik, zmanjšanih za povezane obveznosti za davek	-	-
1.1.1.13	(-) Primanjkljaj popravkov zaradi kreditnega tveganja glede na pričakovane izgube v okviru pristopa IRB	(14)	(8)
1.1.1.16	(-) Presežek odbitka od postavk dodatnega temeljnega kapitala nad dodatnim temeljnim kapitalom	-	(3.152)
1.1.1.26	Druge prehodne prilagoditve navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala	-	(14.489)
1.1.1.28	Sestavine ali odbitki navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala - drugo	(21)	(4.149)
1.1.2.9	Druge prehodne prilagoditve dodatnega temeljnega kapitala	-	(3.152)
1.1.2.10	Presežek odbitka od postavk dodatnega temeljnega kapitala nad dodatnim temeljnim kapitalom (odbito v navadnem lastniškem temeljnem kapitalu)	-	3.152
1.2	DODATNI KAPITAL	2.957	2.769
1.2.1	Kapitalski instrumenti in podrejeni dolgovi, sprejemljivi kot dodatni kapital	-	-
1.2.1.1	Vplačani kapitalski instrumenti in podrejeni dolgovi	-	-
1.2.1.1*	Pojasnjevalna postavka: Kapitalski instrumenti in podrejeni dolgovi, ki niso sprejemljivi	-	-
1.2.5	Presežek rezervacij nad sprejemljivimi pričakovanimi izgubami v okviru pristopa IRB	2.957	2.771
1.2.10	Druge prehodne prilagoditve dodatnega kapitala	-	(2)
2	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM	1.336.916	1.192.952
2.1	ZNESKI TVEGANJU PRILAGOJENIH IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI ZA KREDITNO TVEGANJE, KREDITNO TVEGANJE NASPROTNE STRANKE IN TVEGANJE ZMANJŠANJA VREDNOSTI TER PROSTE IZROČITVE	1.237.653	1.089.189
2.1.1	Standardizirani pristop (SA)	744.763	627.396

Bančna tveganja

2.1.1.1	Kategorije izpostavljenosti na podlagi standardiziranega pristopa brez pozicij v listinjenju	744.763	627.396
1.1.1.1.01	Izpostavljenosti do enot centralne ravni držav ali centralnih bank	9.580	9.109
2.1.1.1.02	Izpostavljenosti do enot regionalne ali lokalne ravni držav	21.359	24.356
2.1.1.1.03	Izpostavljenosti do subjektov javnega sektorja	36.252	7.827
2.1.1.1.06	Izpostavljenosti do institucij	464	728
2.1.1.1.07	Izpostavljenosti do podjetij	158.188	116.260
2.1.1.1.08	Izpostavljenosti na drobno	314.658	270.957
2.1.1.1.09	Izpostavljenosti, zavarovane s hipotekami na nepremičnine	153.458	159.083
2.1.1.1.10	Neplačane izpostavljenosti	27.798	29.060
2.1.1.1.11	Postavke, povezane z zelo visokim tveganjem	13.139	2.360
2.1.1.1.13	Terjatve do institucij in podjetij s kratkoročno bonitetno oceno	205	293
1.1.1.1.14	Kolektivni naložbeni podjetji (KNP)	3.119	2.858
2.1.1.1.15	Lastniški instrumenti	-	110
2.1.1.1.16	Druge postavke	6.543	4.395
2.1.2	Pristop na podlagi notranjih bonitetnih ocen (IRB)	492.890	461.793
2.1.2.1	Pristopi IRB, kadar se ne uporabljajo lastne ocene LGD ali konverzijski faktorji	480.342	452.154
2.1.2.1.02	Izpostavljenosti do institucij	80.171	62.525
2.1.2.1.03	Izpostavljenosti do podjetij - MSP	161.124	152.310
2.1.2.1.05	Izpostavljenosti do podjetij - Drugo	239.047	237.318
2.1.2.3	Lastniški instrumenti po pristopu IRB	4.491	2.844
2.1.2.4	Druga sredstva iz naslova nekreditnih obveznosti	8.057	6.795
2.2	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM PORAVNAVE/IZROČITVE	-	-
2.3	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM ZA POZICIJSKO IN VALUTNO TVEGANJE TER TVEGANJE SPREMEMBE CEN BLAGA	13.036	10.810
2.3.1	Znesek izpostavljenosti tveganjem za pozicijsko in valutno tveganje ter tveganje spremembe cen blaga, izračunan po standardiziranih pristopih	13.036	10.810
2.3.1.1	Dolžniški instrumenti, s katerimi se trguje na borzi	13.036	10.810
2.4	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM ZA OPERATIVNO TVEGANJE (OpR)	86.227	92.953
2.4.2	OpR standardizirani (STA)/alternativni standardizirani (ASA) pristop	13.312	15.636
2.4.3	OpR napredni pristopi za merjenje (AMA)	72.915	77.317
2.6	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM ZA PRILAGODITEV KREDITNEGA VREDNOTENJA	-	-
2.7	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM V ZVEZI Z VELIKIMI IZPOSTAVLJENOSTMI V TRGOVALNI KNJIGI	-	-
2.8	ZNESKI DRUGIH IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM	-	-
3	Presežek (+)/primanjkljaj (-) skupnega kapitala	125.201	121.729
3a	Količnik skupnega kapitala	17,36 %	18,20 %
3b	Količnik temeljnega kapitala	17,14 %	17,97 %



Stefan Vavti
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Izračun kapitala in kapitalske zahteve Banke

EUR 1.000			
Oznaka	Postavka	31. 12. 2018	31. 12. 2017
1	KAPITAL	215.943	200.391
1.1	TEMELJNI KAPITAL	211.822	197.621
1.1.1	NAVADNI LASTNIŠKI TEMELJNI KAPITAL	211.822	197.621
1.1.1.1	Kapitalski instrumenti, sprejemljivi kot navaden lastniški temeljni kapital	128.143	128.143
1.1.1.1.1	Vplačani kapitalski instrumenti	20.384	20.384
1.1.1.1.3	Vplačani presežek kapitala	107.760	107.760
1.1.1.2	Rezerve in zadržani dobiček ali izguba	1.746	37
1.1.1.2.1	Zadržani dobiček preteklih let	1.746	37
1.1.1.2.2	Priznan dobiček ali izguba	-	-
1.1.1.2.2.1	Dobiček ali izguba, ki pripada nadrejenim lastnikom	20.614	38.341
1.1.1.2.2.2	(-) Del dobičkov med letom ali čistih dobičkov poslovnega leta, ki ni priznan	(20.614)	(38.341)
1.1.1.3	Akumulirani drug vseobsegajoči donos	12.351	21.368
1.1.1.4	Druge rezerve	84.635	84.635
1.1.1.9	Prilagoditve navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala zaradi bonitetnih filtrov	(97)	(100)
1.1.1.9.5	(-) Prilagoditve vrednosti zaradi zahtev po preudarnem vrednotenju	(97)	(100)
1.1.1.11	(-) Druga neopredmetena sredstva	(14.549)	(15.458)
1.1.1.12	(-) Odložene terjatve za davek, ki se nanašajo na prihodnji dobiček in ne izhajajo iz začasnih razlik, zmanjšanih za povezane obveznosti za davek	-	-
1.1.1.13	(-) Primanjkljaj popravkov zaradi kreditnega tveganja glede na pričakovane izgube v okviru pristopa IRB	(14)	(8)
1.1.1.16	(-) Presežek odbitka od postavk dodatnega temeljnega kapitala nad dodatnim temeljnim kapitalom	-	(3.092)
1.1.1.26	Druge prehodne prilagoditve navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala	-	(17.905)
1.1.1.28	Sestavine ali odbitki navadnega lastniškega temeljnega kapitala - drugo	(393)	-
1.1.2.9	Druge prehodne prilagoditve dodatnega temeljnega kapitala	-	(3.092)
1.1.2.10	Presežek odbitka od postavk dodatnega temeljnega kapitala nad dodatnim temeljnim kapitalom (odbito v navadnem lastniškem temeljnim kapitalu)	-	3.092
1.2	DODATNI KAPITAL	4.121	2.770
1.2.1	Kapitalski instrumenti in podrejeni dolgovi, sprejemljivi kot dodatni kapital	-	-
1.2.1.1	Vplačani kapitalski instrumenti in podrejeni dolgovi	-	-
1.2.1.1*	Pojasnjevalna postavka: Kapitalski instrumenti in podrejeni dolgovi, ki niso sprejemljivi	-	-
1.2.5	Presežek rezervacij nad sprejemljivimi pričakovanimi izgubami v okviru pristopa IRB	4.121	2.771
1.2.10	Druge prehodne prilagoditve dodatnega kapitala	-	(1)
2	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM	1.321.170	1.150.398
2.1	ZNESKI TVEGANJU PRILAGOJENIH IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI ZA KREDITNO TVEGANJE, KREDITNO TVEGANJE NASPROTNE STRANKE IN TVEGANJE ZMANJŠANJA VREDNOSTI TER PROSTE IZROČITVE	1.235.219	1.062.271
2.1.1	Standardizirani pristop (SA)	548.463	600.476
2.1.1.1	Kategorije izpostavljenosti na podlagi standardiziranega pristopa brez pozicij v listinjenju	548.463	600.476
1.1.1.1.01	Izpostavljenosti do enot centralne ravni držav ali centralnih bank	-	-
2.1.1.1.02	Izpostavljenosti do enot regionalne ali lokalne ravni držav	21.153	24.073
2.1.1.1.03	Izpostavljenosti do subjektov javnega sektorja	36.252	7.827
2.1.1.1.06	Izpostavljenosti do institucij	464	728
2.1.1.1.07	Izpostavljenosti do podjetij	34.313	154.781
2.1.1.1.08	Izpostavljenosti na drobno	285.548	239.192
2.1.1.1.09	Izpostavljenosti, zavarovane s hipotekami na nepremičnine	146.890	152.146

Bančna tveganja

2.1.1.1.10	Neplačane izpostavljenosti	14.476	16.108
2.1.1.1.11	Postavke, povezane z zelo visokim tveganjem	6.043	2.360
2.1.1.1.13	Terjatve do institucij in podjetij s kratkoročno bonitetno oceno	205	293
1.1.1.1.14	Kolektivni naložbeni podjemi (KNP)	3.119	2.858
2.1.1.1.15	Lastniški instrumenti	-	110
2.1.1.1.16	Druge postavke	-	-
2.1.2	Pristop na podlagi notranjih bonitetnih ocen (IRB)	686.755	461.795
2.1.2.1	Pristopi IRB, kadar se ne uporabljajo lastne ocene LGD ali konverzijski faktorji	674.207	452.156
2.1.2.1.02	Izpostavljenosti do institucij	80.171	62.525
2.1.2.1.03	Izpostavljenosti do podjetij - MSP	161.124	152.310
2.1.2.1.05	Izpostavljenosti do podjetij - Drugo	432.912	237.320
2.1.2.3	Lastniški instrumenti po pristopu IRB	4.491	2.844
2.1.2.4	Druge sredstva iz naslova nekreditnih obveznosti	8.057	6.795
2.2	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM PORAVNAVE/IZROČITVE	-	-
2.3	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM ZA POZICIJSKO IN VALUTNO TVEGANJE TER TVEGANJE SPREMEMBE CEN BLAGA	13.036	10.810
2.3.1	Znesek izpostavljenosti tveganjem za pozicijsko in valutno tveganje ter tveganje spremembe cen blaga, izračunan po standardiziranih pristopih	13.036	10.810
2.3.1.1	Dolžniški instrumenti, s katerimi se trguje na borzi	13.036	10.810
2.4	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM ZA OPERATIVNO TVEGANJE (OpR)	72.915	77.317
2.4.2	OpR standardizirani (STA)/alternativni standardizirani (ASA) pristop	-	-
2.4.3	OpR napredni pristopi za merjenje (AMA)	72.915	77.317
2.6	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM ZA PRILAGODITEV KREDITNEGA VREDNOTENJA	-	-
2.7	ZNESEK SKUPNE IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM V ZVEZI Z VELIKIMI IZPOSTAVLJENOSTMI V TRGOVALNI KNJIGI	-	-
2.8	ZNESKI DRUGIH IZPOSTAVLJENOSTI TVEGANJEM	-	-
3	Presežek (+)/primanjkljaj (-) skupnega kapitala	110.249	108.359
3a	Količnik skupnega kapitala	16,34 %	17,42 %
3b	Količnik temeljnega kapitala	16,03 %	17,18 %



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Ena banka, ena UniCredit.

Naša strategija je jasna in dolgoročna. Matično skupino UniCredit preoblikujemo z namenom, da bi za obsežno bazo naših strank postali banka prihodnosti. Vse delamo z namenom, da UniCredit postane resnična vseevropska zmagovalka.

Financial Indicators

	Bank			Group		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Statement of Financial Position (EUR '000)						
Volume of assets	2,655,502	2,705,870	2,571,213	2,708,448	2,759,685	2,642,950
Deposits at amortized cost, customers	1,922,621	1,957,535	1,754,696	1,919,950	1,950,780	1,753,418
Deposits, legal and other entities	1,231,430	1,367,969	1,173,419	1,228,759	1,361,214	1,172,141
Deposits, private customers	691,191	589,566	581,277	691,191	589,566	581,277
Loans at amortized cost, customers	1,924,380	1,807,528	1,745,593	1,966,981	1,850,488	1,801,272
Loans, legal and other entities	1,156,205	1,081,747	1,023,596	1,184,752	1,113,285	1,070,569
Loans, private customers	768,175	725,781	721,997	782,229	737,203	730,703
Equity	251,458	277,244	245,776	271,537	293,003	263,641
Impairments, other adjustments for credit risk and provisions	72,080	68,235	106,801	88,490	87,018	121,385
Off-balance sheet items	3,183,700	2,814,095	3,954,899	3,183,700	2,814,095	3,954,899
Statement of Income (EUR '000)						
Net interest income	45,193	43,293	41,938	49,686	46,816	45,090
Net non-interest income	30,597	21,142	31,265	30,973	21,886	33,362
Staff costs and other administrative costs	(36,245)	(36,866)	(34,028)	(37,332)	(38,080)	(35,349)
Depreciation	(5,098)	(5,170)	(5,722)	(5,769)	(5,937)	(6,893)
Impairments and provisions	(9,560)	24,317	(17,997)	(8,819)	19,127	(15,362)
Net income before taxes	24,887	46,716	15,456	28,739	43,812	20,848
Corporate income tax	(4,273)	(8,375)	(1,592)	(5,371)	(7,577)	(3,056)
Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (EUR '000)						
Other comprehensive income before tax	(11,713)	8,649	6,703	(11,713)	8,649	6,703
Income tax on other comprehensive income	2,229	(1,642)	(1,603)	2,229	(1,642)	(1,603)
Employees						
Number of employees on 31 December	564	549	545	575	568	561
Shares						
Number of shareholders	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nominal value (EUR)	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17
Book value (EUR)	51.44	56.72	50.28	55.55	59.94	53.93
Number of shares	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193
Equity						
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1)	16.0 %	17.2 %	15.4 %	17.2 %	17.8 %	15.8 %
Tier 1 ratio	16.0 %	17.2 %	15.4 %	17.2 %	17.8 %	15.8 %
Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)	16.3 %	17.4 %	15.6 %	17.4 %	18.0 %	16.1 %
Assets Quality and Commitments						
Non-performing (on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet) exposures / Sorted assets and sorted off-balance sheet positions	2.7 %	3.6 %	5.2 %	3.5 %	4.5 %	6.3 %
Non-performing loans and other financial assets / sorted loans and other financial assets	3.8 %	4.9 %	7.9 %	5.0 %	6.1 %	9.5 %
Impairments, other adjustments for credit risk and provisions / Non-performing exposures	66.8 %	55.4 %	61.4 %	63.8 %	50.1 %	56.9 %
Collateral received / Non-performing exposures	3.0 %	11.8 %	20.5 %	(5.3 %)	(48.1 %)	(77.9 %)
Profitability						
Interest margin	1.7 %	1.7 %	1.6 %	1.9 %	1.8 %	1.7 %
Margin of financial brokerage	2.9 %	2.5 %	2.8 %	3.1 %	2.6 %	2.9 %
Return on assets after taxes	0.8 %	1.5 %	0.5 %	0.9 %	1.4 %	0.7 %
Return on equity before taxes	9.7 %	18.4 %	6.2 %	10.5 %	16.1 %	7.9 %
Return on equity after taxes	8.1 %	15.1 %	5.6 %	8.5 %	13.3 %	6.7 %
Operating costs						
Operating costs / average assets volume	1.6 %	1.6 %	1.5 %	1.6 %	1.7 %	1.6 %
Liquidity						
Liquidity coverage ratio	181.5 %	207.4 %	218.8 %			
Liquidity buffer (EUR '000)	485,074	597,921	563,125			
Net liquidity outflow (EUR '000)	269,175	290,356	270,768			
Public subsidies received (EUR '000)	389	194	175	389	194	175



Chief Executive Officer's Message

“We are focused on sustainable business growth, based on ethics and respect, to ensure UniCredit remains a pan-European winner.”

Jean Pierre Mustier
Chief Executive Officer

Dear Shareholders,

Thank you for your valuable, ongoing support. We have closed a second, successful year of our Transform 2019 strategic plan. UniCredit is a solid bank with strong capital ratios and an unstinting focus on value creation for all of its stakeholders through innovative commercial actions, digital transformation, enhanced risk management, transparent corporate governance and key social impact banking initiatives – based on ethics and respect. For us this means doing the right thing.

As the banking industry continues to evolve, UniCredit will stay focused on "what matters" – the changing needs of our customers – to protect the value of our business and ensure sustainability.

Our strategy is One Bank, One UniCredit: we are and will remain a simple, successful, pan European commercial bank, with a fully plugged in CIB, delivering a unique Western, Central and Eastern European network to our extensive and growing client franchise.

The combined energy, commitment and hard work of all UniCredit team members is what allows us to deliver tangible results. We confirm our Transform 2019 targets: net profit target of 4.7 billion Euro and a RoTE of above 9 per cent, with our Group Core RoTE above 10 per cent.

We will maintain a **strong capital position** by generating solid profits and ensure we have a comfortable MDA buffer. Our CET1 capital ratio is fully loaded and compliant with all regulatory requirements. The UniCredit Group fared well in the EBA stress test results, with one of the highest CET1 ratios compared to Eurozone peers.

In terms of **asset quality**, we have decisively continued to de-risk our balance sheet, completing the final phase of Project FINO. Our disciplined risk management strategy is ensuring improved asset quality as well as high quality origination across the Group. We are fully on track for the accelerated rundown of our Non Core portfolio, brought forward by four years to 2021.

We are leveraging on digitalisation to **transform our operating model**, with an improved cost reduction. We will continue to enhance the customer experience through simpler processes, ensuring greater efficiency and effectiveness.

We continue to **maximise commercial bank value** thanks to a renewed and dynamic focus on our clients, pursuing a multichannel strategy with best-in-class products and services. Our CIB is fully plugged into the Group's strong commercial banking and focused on supporting the real economy.

Finally, I extend a warm welcome to Fabrizio Saccomanni, our new Chairman. Fabrizio's significant experience in international monetary and financial cooperation, particularly in terms of supervisory and regulatory knowhow, brings great value to our Group.

Together we have started to actively prepare for the next strategic cycle. We will focus on the development of our business activities and the continued optimisation of our processes, while providing all colleagues with a best in class work

environment and experience, to continue to attract the right people. This begins with an even more energised leadership team, and a changed leadership structure, that will bring this new strategy to fruition.

We will keep working hard to ensure that UniCredit remains a true pan-European winner.

Sincerely,

Jean Pierre Mustier
Chief Executive Officer
UniCredit S.p.A.





Statement by the Chairman of the Management Board

“For UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., 2018 will be remembered as a successful year in terms of growth and profitability as well as a year marked by our focus on client experience, digitization and customer satisfaction.”

Stefan Vavti

Chairman of the Management Board

Dear ladies and gentlemen,
esteemed business partners,

The year 2018 was characterized by a strong economic activity of the Slovenian economy, which continued growing by 4.3 % year on year, whereby all components of GDP were contributing. We expect this positive macro-economic environment to be a bit weaker during 2019 but still remain above 3 %, mainly driven by internal demand and a smaller contribution by exports as in the past.

Demand for corporate services, in particular loans, continued its growth year on year. The trend has been in place since 2017, when a long period of contraction has ended. The expansion from previous

years continued in the segment of retail banking as well. Demand was supported by continued historically low nominal interest rates and a further improvement of customer sentiment indicators.

For UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. and its subsidiary UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. was successful both in terms of financial performance and business development.

Consolidated profit in 2018 decreased after a record year in 2017 but still reached the second highest value in the last ten years. Profit before tax amounted to 28.7 million euros. The return on equity amounted to 10.5 %. Such an outcome is the

result of our organic business development efforts as well as some material one-off events, such as debt restructurings and refinancing efforts of non-performing exposures in the past.

At the end of 2018, the capital adequacy ratio (CET1) amounted to 17.36 %, despite the payment of dividends to shareholders in the total amount of 36.3 million euros. Our high capital adequacy ratio represents a good basis for further organic growth in 2019 and beyond, and a positive signal to the market and our existing and potential customers.

We continued our prudent approach to cost management, although the Bank selectively invested in partnership cooperation (B2C level). UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. performed particularly well in 2018, achieving an increase in market share and profitability.

Our operations have largely focused on customer business. Despite persistent negative reference interest rates in EUR, we managed to increase our net interest income above the growth rates of the market. Our Bank continues to focus on the digital transformation, which we successfully started years ago. At the same time, we will continue investing and upgrading the quality of our services, which we define as a long-term driver of our customer satisfaction. Client experience and satisfaction of our customers have become part of our DNA. We estimate that this is a key factor of success, which will enable our organic growth going forward.

We continue to strengthen our efforts to provide customers with both, a multi-channel digital and a conventional personal contact approach, as we are aware that the relationship with the customer is still one of the most important differentiating factors, which is regularly being confirmed by surveys of independent research agencies. Our customers appreciate our friendliness, professionalism and living up to promises, which puts us ahead of competition and confirms our efforts in preserving our advantage to the market.

In the past year, we again received numerous awards as part of our parent group UniCredit, we have also been selected as the best sub-custodian bank in

Slovenia for the fifth time in a row, according to the Global Finance magazine.

We are aware of our responsibility towards society and the wider environment in which we operate. In 2018, we continued to provide sponsorships to support selected cultural, business and educational events in order to promote cohesion and a sense of social commitment.

We are supporting primarily underprivileged children and adolescents by making donations and organizing collections for children from disadvantaged backgrounds. For the 13th consecutive year, we supported humanitarian and socially beneficial projects by making a considerable New Year's donation, for which our customers voted online. In addition to the "Botrstvo" project, which operates under the auspices of the Friends of Youth Association of Ljubljana Moste Polje, our New Year's donation was in 2018 also granted to the "Rdeči Noski" (Red Noses) Association and the Hospic Ljubljana Institute. Throughout the years, our employees have consistently shown special sympathies to charity and gave up New Year's gifts to give funds to an underprivileged family under the auspices of the "Botrstvo" project.

However, we would have not achieved such successes without you, our valued customers. We also sincerely thank our esteemed employees and our shareholder for their ongoing trust and contributions.

On behalf of the Management Board,

Stefan Vavti
Chairman of the
Management Board
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.



Ethics and respect: Do the right thing!

UniCredit's Board and Senior Management consider that the way in which results are achieved is as important as the actual results. Therefore, the following Group Principles¹ should guide all employees' decisions and behaviors irrespective of seniority, responsibility and geographical area: **"Ethics and respect: Do the right thing!"**

Group Principles are designed to help all UniCredit employees, to guide their decision-making and their behaviours towards all stakeholders in their day to day activities.

In particular, such Principles require:

- compliance with the highest ethics standards - beyond banking regulation and beyond the law - in relationships with clients, colleagues, environment, shareholders and any other *stakeholders*;
- fostering a respectful, harmonious and productive workplace;

to best protect the Bank, its reputation and to be an employer and a counterparty of choice.

Group Principles underpin a set of core guidelines that further clarify expectations about the way to work as **One Team, One UniCredit** and support employees in the fulfillment of UniCredit *Five Fundamentals*. The spirit of each of these principles is extremely important and it will be the subject of more detailed policies that will be developed or updated in the coming months.

Group principles in day to day activities

- **Ethics as a guiding principle of fairness and respect towards all stakeholders in order to achieve sustainable results.**

UniCredit colleagues, irrespective of seniority, responsibility and geographical area, are expected to do the right thing in their daily activities and to be fair towards all stakeholders to gain and retain their trust.

- **"Ethics and respect" is a guiding principle which applies to all Group policies.**

The "Ethics and respect" principle is based on a long term view of the Group business activities and relationships with stakeholders as well as a comprehensive view of the internal and external working environment. Business policies require care to ensure that responsible sales approach work in harmony with balanced, fair and respectful customer interactions, enabling the achievement of sustainable business success and long-term targets. Targets and other business results are not considered achieved if they are not met in compliance with the Group Principles, related policies and the requirements that flow from them.

- **"Ethics and respect" is a guiding principle for interactions amongst all Group employees.**

UniCredit colleagues are expected to contribute in their daily activities toward creating and maintaining a work environment that is as respectful and harmonious as possible, eliminating intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive behaviors and words. UniCredit must contribute to assuring the respect for the rights, value and dignity of people and the environment. All forms of harassment, bullying and sexual misconduct are unacceptable.

- **“Ethics and respect” is a guiding principle for the promotion of diversity and work life balance which are considered valuable assets.**

UniCredit colleagues are expected to assure a workplace where all kinds of diversity (e.g. age, race, nationality, political opinions, religion, gender, sexual orientation) are not only respected, but also proactively promoted as well as to contribute to an environment in which respect for, and attention to, colleagues’ needs, health, work-life balance and well being are deemed essential to achieving sustainable results.

- **“Ethics and respect” is a guiding principle underpinning the reinforcement of a “Speak-up culture” and anti-retaliation protection.**

UniCredit is firmly committed to promoting an environment in which colleagues and third parties feel comfortable engaging in open and honest communication. UniCredit encourages colleagues and third parties to speak up and raise promptly good-faith concerns without fear of retaliation relating to any situation that may involve unethical or illegal conduct or inappropriate interactions with others.

¹ Which substitute the former group values.

About UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Headquarters:	Šmartinska 140 SI - 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia
Telephone:	+ 386 (0)1 5876 600
Toll-free telephone number:	080 88 00
Fax:	+ 386 (0)1 5876 684
Website:	www.unicreditbank.si
E-mail:	info@unicreditgroup.si
Main activity:	Other monetary intermediation
Activity code:	K/64.190
Established in:	1991
Chairman of the Supervisory Board:	Marco Lotteri
The Bank is legally registered:	with the District Court in Ljubljana under Reg. No.: 1/10521/00
Share capital:	20,383,764.81 EUR
Reg. no.:	5446546000
VAT ID no.:	SI 59622806
Transaction account opened at UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.:	SI56 2900 0190 0030 037
Swift:	BACXSI22

Note:

Within the Annual Report the following terms mean
the Group = UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. as a parent company and UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. as a subsidiary
the parent group UniCredit = international UniCredit

About UniCredit Leasing, leasing, d.o.o.

Headquarters: Šmartinska 140
SI-1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

Telephone: + 386 1 6010 000
Fax: + 386 1 5206 035

Website: www.unicreditleasing.si
E-mail: office@unicreditleasing.si

Main activity: Financial leasing
Activity code: K/64.910
Established in: 2001

Director: Igor Živanović
Legally registered: with the District Court in Ljubljana
under Reg. No. 061/13475200

Share capital: 25,039,658.00 EUR
Reg. no.: 1628852000

VAT ID no: SI23445033
Transaction account opened with
UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.: SI56 2900 0005 5064 332
Swift: BACXSI22

Governing Bodies of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Management Board

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination of term of office
Stefan Vavti	Chairman	17 July 2012	n.a.
Damijan Dolinar	Member	5 July 2011	n.a.
Alessandro Pontoglio	Member	14 March 2017	n.a.
Lea Branecka	Member	5 June 2018	n.a.
Ivanka Prezhdarova	Member	17 August 2018	n.a.
Sergio Marino	Member	17 February 2016	31 October 2018

Supervisory Board

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination of term of office
Marco Lotteri	Chairman	3 May 2017	n.a.
Helmut Franz Haller	Member	4 April 2017	n.a.
Franco Andreetta	Member	9 February 2009	n.a.
Laura Kristina Orlić	Member	4 April 2017	n.a.
Pasquale Giamboi	Member	20 February 2018	n.a.

Audit Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination of term of office
Marco Lotteri	Chairman	18 October 2017	20 February 2018
Pasquale Giamboi	Chairman	21 February 2018	n.a.
Franco Andreetta	Member	3 May 2010	n.a.
Helmut Franz Haller	Member	3 May 2017	n.a.

Risk Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination of term of office
Marco Lotteri	Chairman	28 July 2016	n.a.
Helmut Franz Haller	Member	3 May 2017	n.a.
Pasquale Giamboi	Member	21 February 2018	n.a.

Nomination Committee

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination of term of office
Helmut Franz Haller	Chairman	3 May 2017	n.a.
Marco Lotteri	Member	28 July 2016	n.a.
Laura Kristina Orlić	Member	3 May 2017	n.a.

Remuneration Committee

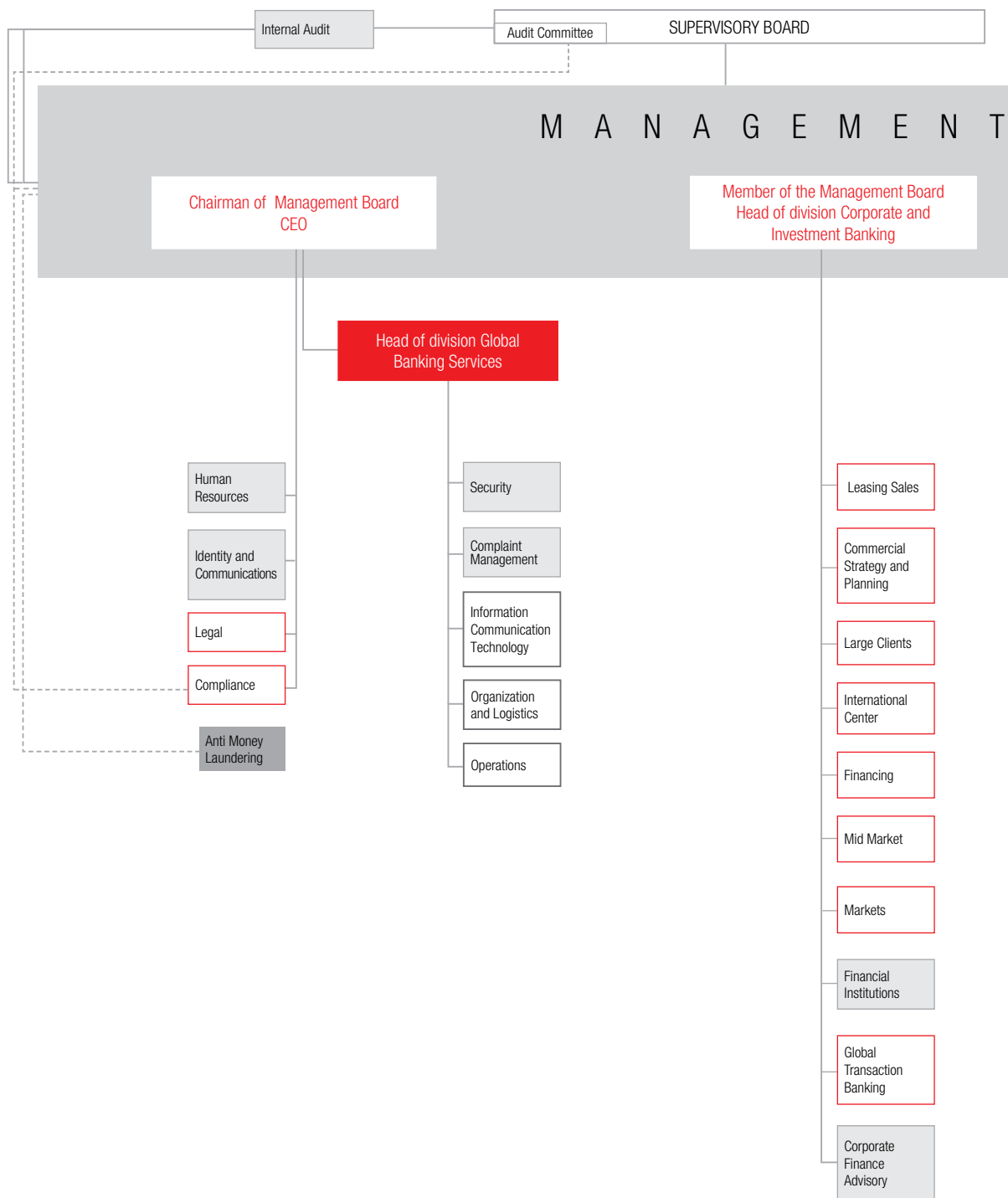
Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination of term of office
Laura Kristina Orlić	Chairman	3 May 2017	n.a.
Marco Lotteri	Member	28 July 2016	n.a.
Franco Andreetta	Member	3 May 2017	n.a.

Governing Bodies of UniCredit Leasing, leasing, d.o.o.

Management

Name	Function	Beginning of term of office	Termination of term of office
Igor Živanović	Director	1 January 2016	n.a.

Organizational Structure of the Bank

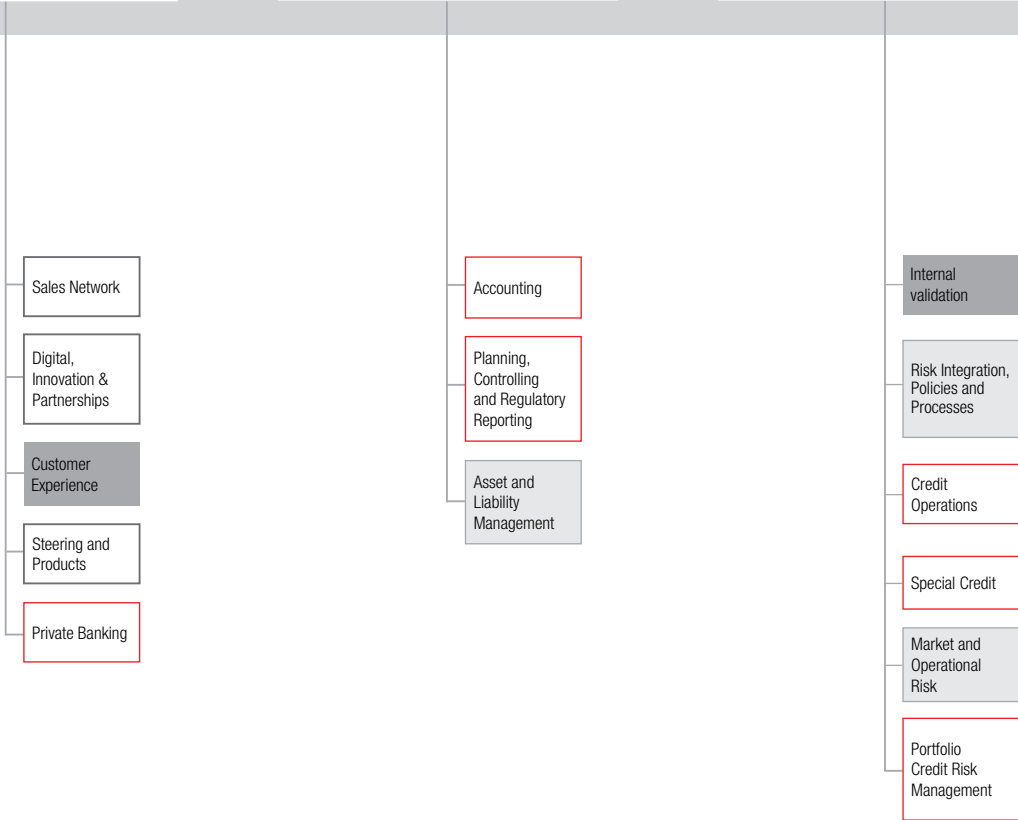


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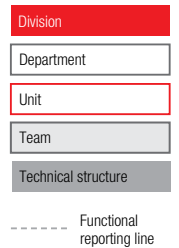
Member of the Management Board
Head of division Retail

Member of the Management Board
Head of division Finance
CFO

Member of the Management Board
Head of division Risk Management



Legend:



Branch Network



Headquarters	Šmartinska 140	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	+386 (0)1 5876 600
Branch Ljubljana BTC	Šmartinska 140	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	+386 (0)1 5876 600
Agency Ljubljana Bežigrad	Dunajska cesta 47	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	+386 (0)1 2528 430
Branch Ljubljana Celovška	Celovška 150	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	+386 (0)1 5000 546
Branch Ljubljana Rudnik	Jurčkova cesta 231	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	+386 (0)1 2836 000
Branch Ljubljana Tržaška	Tržaška 19	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	+386 (0)1 2410 364
Branch Ljubljana Wolfova	Wolfova 1	SI - 1000 Ljubljana	+386 (0)1 5876 472
Branch Celje	Prešernova 8	SI - 3000 Celje	+386 (0)3 4252 479
Branch Kamnik	Ljubljanska cesta 4b	SI - 1241 Kamnik	+386 (0)1 8396 500
Branch Koper	Pristaniška 12	SI - 6000 Koper	+386 (0)5 6101 010
Branch Kranj	Na skali 1	SI - 4000 Kranj	+386 (0)4 2018 180
Branch Krško	Ulica 11. novembra 53	SI - 8273 Leskovec pri Krškem	+386 (0)7 6006 070

Agency Lucija	Obala 112	SI - 6320 Portorož	+386 (0)5 6006 080
Branch Maribor	Ulica škofa Maksimilijana Držečnika 6	SI - 2000 Maribor	+386 (0)2 2285 320
Agency Maribor Magdalena	Žolgarjeva ulica 19	SI - 2000 Maribor	+386 (0)2 6005 650
Branch Murska Sobota	Trg zmage 5	SI - 9000 Murska Sobota	+386 (0)2 5341 440
Branch Nova Gorica	Tolminskih puntarjev 2b	SI - 5000 Nova Gorica	+386 (0)5 3383 140
Branch Novo mesto	Glavni trg 20	SI - 8000 Novo mesto	+386 (0)7 3737 400
Branch Ptuj	Ulica heroja Lacka 1	SI - 2250 Ptuj	+386 (0)2 7980 340
Branch Radovljica	Gorenjska cesta 24	SI - 4240 Radovljica	+386 (0)4 5971 630
Agency Sežana	Partizanska 37a	SI - 6210 Sežana	+386 (0)5 7314 589
Agency Šenčur	Poslovna cona A 2	SI - 4208 Šenčur pri Kranju	+386 (0)4 6002 160
Agency Šentjur	Cesta Leona Dobrotinška 3	SI - 3230 Šentjur pri Celju	+386 (0)3 6005 680
Branch Trbovlje	Ulica 1. junija 2	SI - 1420 Trbovlje	+386 (0)3 5612 565
Branch Velenje	Šaleška 20a	SI - 3320 Velenje	+386 (0)3 8987 300

Events that Marked the Year 2018

JANUARY

Euromoney Conference in Vienna

The parent group UniCredit was one of the main sponsors of the 23rd Euromoney conference, which brings together the financial elite of the CEE region. At the invitation of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., the event was also attended by selected representatives of the business community and the media from Slovenia.

Agile Project Management

The agile work methodology, the main advantage of which are shorter product development times, is revolutionizing the traditional way of conducting business. With our customers in mind, here at UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., we have established a permanent work group to focus on the digitization of services in retail banking.

FEBRUARY

Italian-Slovenian Forum

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. participated in the sixth business meeting, attended by over 120 business people and other representatives of the economy, science, research and development and other fields of cooperation between the two countries each year. The theme of this year's meeting was the impact of science and innovation on economic growth and prosperity.

NeoRealismo: The New Image in Italy 1932-1960

The Bank sponsored a photography exhibition hosted by the National Gallery in Ljubljana. Italian photographers have captured a period, marked by a stark contrast between the immeasurable poverty in the early years after the war and the gradual economic growth of the Italian society.

APRIL

Traditional Financial Breakfast

Notable representatives of successful Slovenian companies discussed ways to support development through balanced economic, social and environmental activities in order to create conditions and opportunities for us and for future generations.

Purchase of receivables

In response to the question of how to meet the need for working capital in today's fast-growing economic environment and despite the practice of long payment periods, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has developed an application for purchase of receivables. Those who took part in the educational event heard first-hand the experiences of our customers who are already using our Purchase of receivables application.

New Premises for Our Ptuj Branch

On its 15th anniversary, our Ptuj branch was moved to its new, well-lit and more spacious business premises located in the centre of Ptuj.

MAY

The Best Securities Services Provider in Slovenia

For the fifth consecutive year, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. was recognized as the best subcustodian in Slovenia by the financial magazine Global Finance. Additionally, the parent group UniCredit has received recognition for its operations in the CEE region for the 10th consecutive year.

JUNE

The End of Our UEFA Champions League Sponsorship

After ten seasons, the parent group UniCredit has ended its sponsorship of the UEFA Champions League, one of the most popular international club-level football competitions.

AUGUST

School Supply Drive for Socially Disadvantaged Children

Before the beginning of the new school year, the employees of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. participated in our traditional school supply drive for children from socially disadvantaged families under the auspices of the Association of Friends of Youth Ljubljana Moste-Polje.

Visit by the La Scala Philharmonic Orchestra from Milan

During the 66th edition of the Ljubljana Festival, Slovenia's capital was visited by the La Scala Philharmonic Orchestra, whose proud sponsor is the parent group UniCredit.

SEPTEMBER

Management Congress

The Bank contributed to the development of the Slovenian management and to competitiveness of our economy through its sponsorship of the Management Congress, which is an event organized by the Managers' Association. The event took place in Portorož and was attended by more than 350 managers who proved that cooperation is the fuel for future success.

Izvozniki.si – a Project Dedicated to the Promotion of Slovenian Exports and Exporters

Export is of utmost importance for Slovenia, which is why, for the 5th year in a row, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has been one of the supporters of the project Izvozniki.si, led by the Finance magazine.

LinkedIn Profile

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. now has a profile on the business-oriented social network LinkedIn, where we will be sharing success stories, launching digital products, networking, publishing financial results and more.

NOVEMBER

UniCredit Bank Financial Days

In autumn we organized traditional educational and networking event – UniCredit Bank Financial Days. The participants to this year's event learned how successful companies are adapting to changes in the market, what kind of changes they are introducing into their own operations, and how successful they are at spreading their transformation culture among their employees.

DECEMBER

Managers' Concert

In 2018, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. once again supported the Managers' Concert, the main donor event for talented musicians, which for 26 years has been attended by the managers of the most important Slovenian companies, politicians and numerous ambassadors. A festive atmosphere was created by the RTV Slovenia Symphony Orchestra under the baton of conductor George Pehlivanian, as well as soloists, trumpeter Leon Pokerznik, violinist Nikola Pajanović and pianists Urban Stanič and Natalia Sokolovskaya.

New Year's Donation

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. ended the year with donations to the Botrstvo program, the Rdeči noski society and to the Hospic Institute Ljubljana, which brightened their holidays and will make it easier for them to do their important work in 2019.

Corporate Governance Statement

For the purpose of achieving a high level of governance transparency and based on the exception under point 2 of paragraph 5, Article 70 of the Companies Act, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. provides, as a part of the Annual report, the following

STATEMENT ON INTERNAL GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

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 taking into account their internal regulations.

In doing so, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. fully respects the acts referred to in the second paragraph of Article 9 of the Banking Act¹. In order to strengthen internal governance arrangements, we particularly take into account 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 Banks² 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 guidelines³.

At the same time, we strive to take into account, to the greatest extent possible, the non-binding recommendations contained in the the Bank of Slovenia's letter (code 38.20-0288/15-TR of 23 October 2015).

Regarding the representation in management and supervisory bodies, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has implemented the Global policy on gender equality of the parent group UniCredit. 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 company in relation to the accounting reporting procedure

Internal controls ensure adequate management of the following: risks, accounting, internal and external financial-accounting reporting as well as legal and faultless operations of the Bank in terms of business ethics. Internal controls are established in processes and organizational units on all organizational levels of the Bank's and Group's operations.

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 evidences 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, an external audit which audits the Bank's annual report verifies the compliance of the system of internal controls and risk management at the Bank with the banking rules.

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 provides also the consent for the organization of the internal control system and for the framework annual program of the Internal Audit work.

¹ The Banking Act, (Official Gazette of the RS No. 25/15, 44/16 – ZRPPB, 77/16 – ZCKR and 41/17;

² 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, (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 73/15, 49/16, 68/17, 33/18 and 81/81);

³ <https://www.bsi.si/en/financial-stability/regulation/seznam-predpisov/ureditev-notranjega-upravljanja>

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 the area of 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 the area of 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 on a daily basis 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 on a daily basis 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 accounting reporting processes are listed in the Saving Law processes, the purpose of which is to ensure the reporting accuracy. The Saving Law processes list the processes, define controls and their frequency for each individual process and define the way of testing controls. The implementation of controls is semi-annual. The evidencing of implementation of controls is required.

The Internal Audit performs audit reviews of the accounting reporting processes based on risk assessment and in line with the audit methodology of the parent group UniCredit.

b) Data from points 3, 4, 6, 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 concluding 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. is the sole shareholder of the Banks and holds 4,888,177 ordinary non-par-value shares with the right to vote or the owner of 100-percent of voting shares.

There are no limitations to voting rights of shareholders. The condition for participation and exercising of voting right is the application 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.

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,

Corporate Governance Statement

- 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 determined by legislation or by the Articles of Association and in cases and when 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), and on the Bank's web page. When convening the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Management Board must publish the agenda. The proposals of decisions are formulated clearly and unambiguously and they enable the shareholders to assess the influence on their rights. Shareholders also have ensured other rights in line with the provisions of ZGD-1 and the Bank's Articles of Association – the right to participation in the Bank's management, in part of profit and in adequate part of remaining assets upon winding up of the Bank.

By signing this statement, we also 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, 1 March 2019



Marco Lotteri
Chairman of the
Supervisory Board



Stefan Vavti
Chairman of the
Management Board



Lea Branecka
Member of the
Management Board



Damijan Dolinar
Member of the
Management Board



Alessandro Pontoglio
Member of the
Management Board



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Member of the
Management Board

Economic Environment in 2018

In 2018, the Slovenian economy continued to experience strong growth although lower than the growth rate experienced in 2017. GDP is estimated to have grown by 4.3 % compared to 4.9 % in 2017. The growth was mainly driven by three factors: strong growth in gross fixed capital formation, relatively solid growth in private consumption, and net exports.

The GDP growth is likely to slow down to 3.0 % in 2019 mainly in relation to an expected slowdown in the global trade growth and in economic growth in the main trading partners which will likely affect Slovenia's exports performance. The private consumption growth is likely to remain more resilient in light of the continued improvement in the labour market, namely higher employment, lower unemployment rate and continued wage growth. The investment growth might slow to a still solid 7.5 % after growing around 10 % in 2018 and it will likely be supported by the increased EU funds absorption and investment in construction. In 2020, the expected slowdown in the main trading partners' growth will likely push GDP growth below potential to around 2 %, mainly due to lower exports and investments, while private consumption will likely remain more resilient.

The fiscal performance continued to improve in 2018, as a result of favourable cyclical situation and a decline in interest expenditure. The fiscal balance is estimated at 0.5 % of GDP after a balanced budget in 2017, while public debt as a percentage of GDP is envisaged to have fallen further to 70.2 % in 2018. Further improvements are likely, with the public debt ratio expected to remain on a downward path. Potential upward pressure on expenditure and lower revenues in relation to the expected slower economic growth represent the main risk to the near-term fiscal outlook.

Inflation decelerated to 1.4 % on annual basis in December 2018, mainly reflecting a lower contribution from fuel prices. The inflation pressure is expected to remain low, with inflation likely to remain below 2 %.

The situation in the banking sector continued to improve in 2018. Pre-tax profit for the banking sector is estimated by the Central bank at 502 million EUR in the first eleven month of 2018, representing an increase of 18 % compared to the previous year. The NPE ratio continued to decline, reaching 4.2 % in November. Although it remains elevated for non-financial corporations (8-9 %). Lending to households remained at around 7 % on annual basis for most of the year, while lending to non-financial corporations was moderated (around 2.5 %-3 % yoy in 2018). The low interest rates environment remains a challenge for banking sector profitability. The year 2018 brought a solid progress in the privatization of major state banks. The state asset manager sold 59.1 % of Nova Ljubljanska Banka, the largest bank in Slovenia. Another 16 % is planned to be sold in 2019, in line with the commitment made to the European Commission.

Highlights

UniCredit is a simple successful pan-European commercial bank, with a fully plugged in CIB, delivering a unique Western, Central and Eastern European network to our extensive client franchise: 26 million clients.

UniCredit offers both local and international expertise providing its clients with unparalleled access to leading banks in its 14 core markets as well as in other 18 countries worldwide.

UniCredit European banking network includes Italy, Germany, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey.

Financial Highlights¹

Operating income

€ 19,723 mln euro

Net profit (loss)

€ 3,892 mln euro

Shareholders' equity

€ 55,841 mln euro

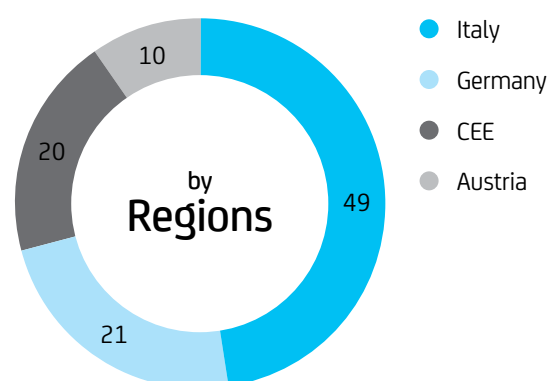
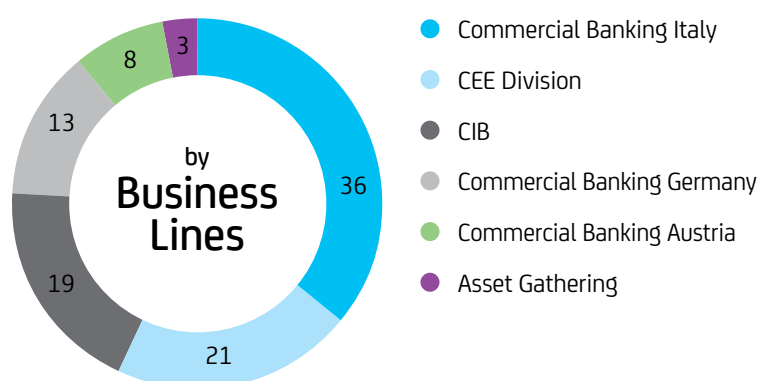
Total assets

€ 831,469 mln euro

Common Equity Tier 1 ratio*

12.07 %

Revenues¹ (%)



1. Data as at December 31, 2018.

* Fully loaded CET1 ratio.

A Pan-European Winner

European banks must continue to focus on their clients, supporting European companies aiming for international growth. Achieving both reach and scale is important, to provide customers with efficient products at the best possible price.

UniCredit is a successful pan-European banking group. We deliver the best products and services to our 26 million clients in 14 core markets, responding to their concrete needs. Our geographically diversified reach provides all our shareholders, clients and colleagues with greater security. And our "One Bank, One UniCredit" strategic approach combines central guidance with local implementation, to keep making our Group a pan-European winner.



Achievements 2018



Top Employers Institute: Top employer Europe 2018

Awarded thanks to local certification achieved in Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Italy and Russia



- The Banker: Bank of the Year in Italy 2018
- The Banker: Bank of the Year in Bosnia 2018



Euromoney: Trade Finance Survey 2019

#1 across 28 categories

Global Best Service Provider for: "All Services", "Advisory", "Financing/payments", "Overall Execution" and "Products"



Digital Partnerships

Key transaction partnerships

- Apple Pay
- Samsung Pay
- Alipay
- Google Pay

Digital innovation for customers

- Alexa in Austria, to bank through Amazon's voice assistant
- U-days in Italy, to promote knowledge of digital payments and payment apps:
Apple Pay, Samsung Pay, Alipay, Google Pay

Business Growth

Our positive overall financial performance proves our good progress in **strengthening the Group through strategic business initiatives and a focus on digitalisation and process simplification, leveraging on best practices across the Group**. This is already driving significant growth. As the banking industry continues to evolve, we will maintain our focus on changing customer needs, ensuring the future sustainability of our business.

In UniCredit, building the bank of tomorrow means:

- Constant focus on customer satisfaction and consistent service quality
- Continued review of processes to improve the customer experience and optimise cost, with a strong focus on risk management
- Further revenues growth

Key Asset Quality Metrics











	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Cost-Income Ratio	56.9 %	54.2 %	52-53 %
Group Gross NPEs Ratio	10.33 %	7.67 %	7.5 %
Revenues	19.9 %	19.7 %	19.8 %

Transform 2019 Milestones

Through Transform 2019 – our strategic plan – we are building the bank of tomorrow.

Our strategy is clear and long-term: we are One Bank, One UniCredit – a simple, successful pan-European commercial bank with a fully plugged in CIB delivering a unique Western, Central and Eastern European network to our extensive client franchise. We are and we will remain a pan-European winner.

2018

- Improve Asset Quality**  **07. 02.**
 -  **PROJECT FINO**
Completion of final phase of Project Fino
- Adopt Lean but Steering Corporate Center**  **13. 04.**
 -  **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**
New Chairman appointed (Fabrizio Saccomanni) based on the Board presenting its own list of candidates
- Transform Operating Model**  **23. 05.**
 -  **GROUP CHIEF TRANSFORMATION OFFICER**
Group Chief Transformation Officer appointed (Finja Carolin Kütz)
- Strengthen and Optimise Capital**  **02. 11.**
 -  **EBA STRESS TEST**
EBA stress test results: third highest CET1 ratio among systemic banks in the Eurozone
- Maximise Commercial Bank Value**  **31. 12.**
 -  **NEW CLIENTS ACQUISITION**
Over **1.9 million** gross new clients acquired

Transform 2019

Financial Results

Financial Results of the Bank Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year 2018

In 2018, the Bank recorded 24.9 million euros of profit before tax. Profit after tax amounted to 20.6 million euros (in 2017: 38.3 million euros), while other comprehensive income reached a loss of 9.5 million euros after tax (in 2017: a profit of 7.0 million euros). In 2018, as compared to 2017, the Bank recorded growth in profits from the derecognition of loans and bonds, hedge accounting and net interest income.

The Bank's net interest income amounted to 45.2 million euros, which represents an increase of 1.9 million euros (or 4.4 %) as compared to the previous year. This time, interest income increased and interest expenses dropped.

In current market conditions, the Bank received 22.8 million euros of net fee and commission income, which represents a drop of 1.4 million euros or 5.7 % compared to the year before. All fee income categories have maintained a stable level, while only the decrease in fee income from transactions with securities by more than 0.8 million euros is noticeable, which represents 11 % on an annual level.

Realized net gains within the item "Realized gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss" amounted to 4.8 million euros (in 2017: 0.2 million euros). The amount is higher than the year before, as the Bank achieved net profits from the sale of securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in the amount of 1.6 million euros, and the sale of loans in the amount of

3.1 million euros, while in the previous year profits were almost eliminated by losses on financial liabilities.

In the year 2018, the Bank realized a gain from trading including foreign exchange differences of 3.1 million euros (in 2017: a gain of 4.1 million euros).

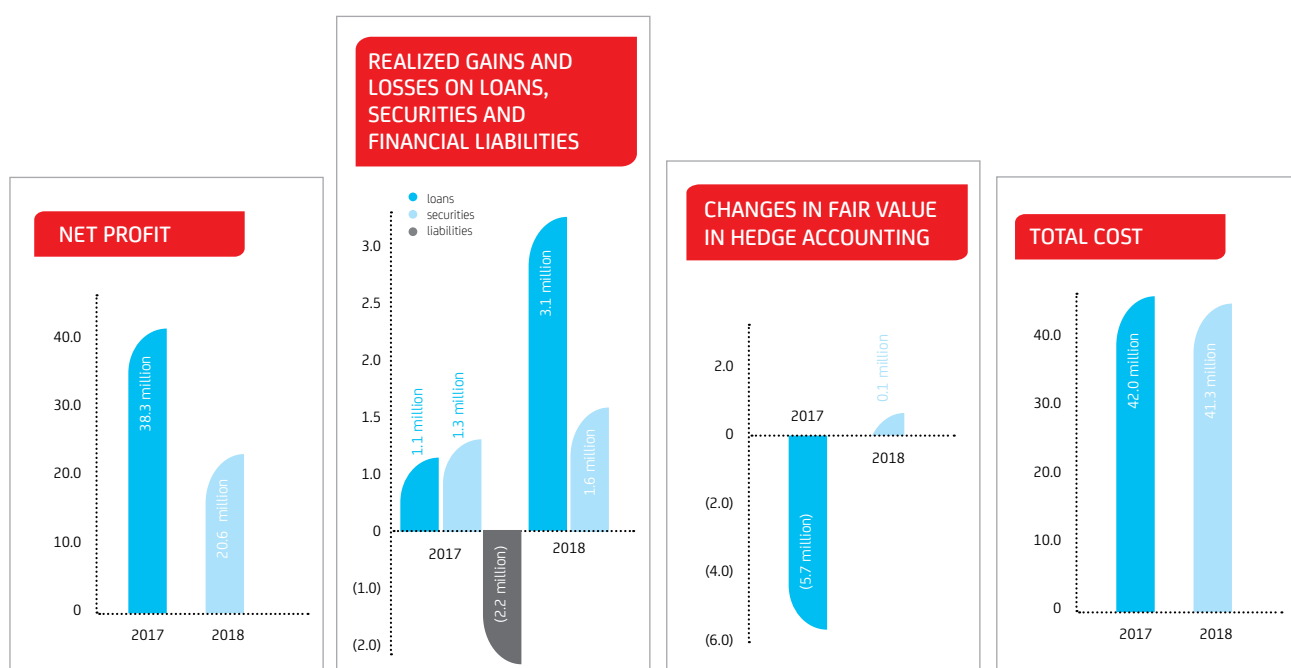
On items "Net gains / losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss" and "Net gains / losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss" which are new after the introduction of IFRS 9, the Bank generated a profit of 0.4 million euros. The majority, 0.3 million euros, originates from investments in equities, which was recognized in the previous year in the item "Available-for-sale financial assets", so changes in its fair value were recorded in other comprehensive income.

In 2018, "Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting" resulted in 0.1 million euros of net profit (in 2017: a loss of 5.7 million euros).

By carefully managing the administrative costs, the Bank reduced them by 0.6 million euros in 2018, totaling 36.2 million euros (in 2017: 36.9 million euros). The highest relative and absolute drop was recorded in the cost of consultancy services, while the highest absolute increase was recorded in the costs of the information system maintenance.

The depreciation costs in 2018 retained an almost unchanged level of 5.1 million euros (in 2017: 5.2 million euros).

Provisions were built in the total amount of 8.8 million euros (in 2017: 4.7 million euros). The Bank built provisions for its off-balance sheet items in the amount of 2.5 million euros (in 2017, it built 2.8 million euros, and



released 2.7 million euros at transition to IFRS 9) and for pending legal cases in the amount of 5.1 million euros (in 2017: 1.9 million euros).

The Bank built impairments for loans in the amount of 0.8 million euros (in 2017, it released 29.0 million euros and built 2.2 million euros with the adoption of IFRS 9). The volume of non-performing loans further declined in 2018, from 106.6 million euros to 81.8 million euros of loans at amortized cost and 5.7 million euros of loans at fair value through profit or loss.

Under the item "Other comprehensive income", the Bank recognized a loss of 9.5 million euros after tax. The reduction in net income in the amount of 1.6 million euros is due to the transfer of realized gains to profit or loss. A drop of around 7 million euros is the result of an increase in credit spreads of the bonds of the Republic of Slovenia.

Statement of Financial Position for the Year 2018

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. maintained a stable level of its balance sheet volume in 2018, which decreased by 50.4 million euros and amounted to 2,655.5 million euros at the year-end.

The volume of financial assets held for trading comprised at the 2018 year-end solely of positive fair value of derivatives. It increased by 1.7 million euros and amounted to 8.6 million euros at the end of the year (at the year-end 2017: 6.9 million euros). The Bank has closed trading positions, which is why the drop is proportional to the decrease in financial liabilities held for trading, which represent the negative fair value of derivatives held for trading. These amounted to 9.2 million euros at the end of 2018 and 7.1 million euros at the end of 2017.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income reached 408.4 million euros at the end of 2018, of which 385.4

million euros were in debt instruments and the remaining 22.9 million euros in equity instruments. The share of bonds of the Republic of Slovenia in debt securities decreased slightly in 2018 due to purchases of foreign government bonds, namely to 85 %. Bond purchases exceeded sales by 21.4 million euros during the year, while fair value changes reduced their value by 9.0 million euros.

In 2018, the Bank started to hedge its liabilities with fair value hedge derivative financial instruments. Fair value changes of the hedged liabilities in portfolio interest rate risk amounted at the 2018 year-end 3.9 million euros of liabilities. It has gradually shifted from the hedging of cash flows to the hedging of fair value, which is also reflected in the structure of their positive and negative fair values.

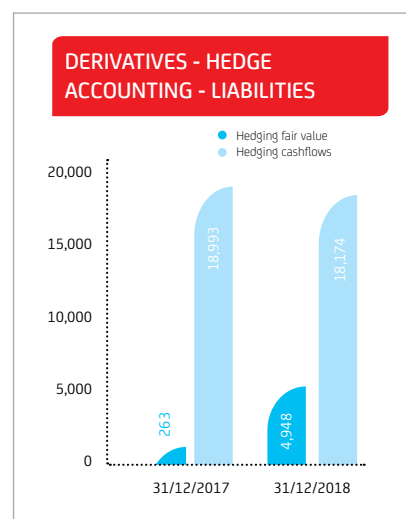
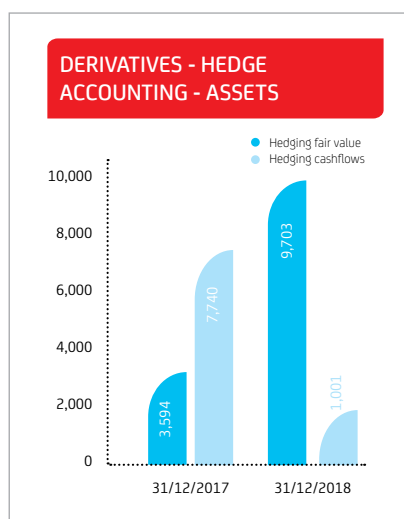
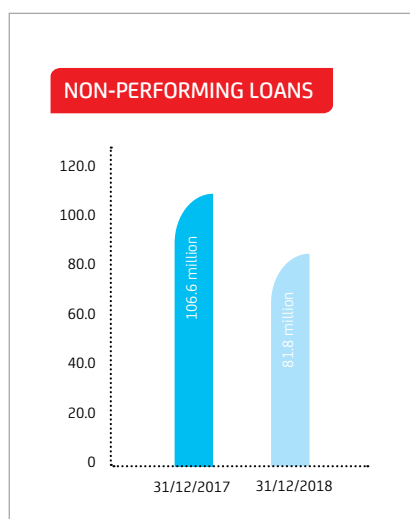
Loans at amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss in total increased by 114.5 million euros compared to the end of 2017. Their total volume is approaching two billion, more precisely, they amount to 1,967.3 million euros.

The Bank shows current tax assets in the amount of 1.4 million euros, as paid advance payments during the year were higher than the amount of tax liabilities for 2018.

Due to compensation of tax loss from previous years in the amount of 12.1 million euros deferred tax assets decreased by 2.3 million euros. As in the previous year, the deferred tax assets at the end of 2018 were lower than deferred tax liabilities. Therefore, the Bank shows in the statement of financial position deferred tax liabilities.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost slightly decreased in 2018 and amounted to 2,341.9 million euros at the end of 2018.

The Bank is soundly capitalized and reports the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) of 16.34 %.



Financial Results

Financial Results of the Group

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year 2018

UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. recorded a profit after tax in the amount of 2.9 million euros in 2018. The Group's net profit for 2018 amounted to 23.4 million euros (36.2 million euros in 2017).

The leasing subsidiary contributed 4.5 million euros of net interest income, which is a million euros more than the year before, and 0.1 million euros of net fee income to the Group profit.

Within the item "Other operating net income" net income deriving from leasing business in the amount of 0.9 million euros was recorded (in 2017, 1.2 million euros). A decline in lease income and an increase in interest income indicate a structural shift from operating to finance leases.

The Group's administrative costs are 1.1 million euros higher and depreciation is 0.7 million euros higher as compared to the administrative costs and depreciation of the Bank.

Impairments for loans (mainly for finance leases) were released in the amount of 0.9 million euros (in 2017: they were built in the amount of 5.6 million euros).

Statement of Financial Position for the Year 2018

In 2018, the balance sheet volume of UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. continued its growth from the previous period and grew by as much as 11 %, amounting to 219.2 million euros at year-end (at 2017 year-end: 197.8 million euros). Excluding the intragroup assets and liabilities, the Group's balance sheet volume is by 52.9 million euros higher than the balance sheet volume of the Bank.

In the consolidated financial statements, loans are by 42.7 million euros higher than in financial statements of the Bank. Property, plant and equipment – almost solely in operating lease in UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. – are higher by 3.8 million euros in the Group's financial statement.

Among the Group's liabilities the main addition to the liabilities of the Bank is the item "Loans from banks" in the amount of 32.0 million euros and equity in the amount of 20.0 million euros.

As of 31 December 2017, the Group reports the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) of 17.36 %.

Events after the Reporting Period

After the end of the reporting period, the Bank and the Group did not detect any major events that would affect their Financial Statements for 2018 or that would require disclosures in these Financial Statements.

Bank Segment's Performance Review


Retail and Small Business Banking

SEGMENTS AND PRODUCTS

Retail Banking

The retail banking and small business segment is an important pillar of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.'s operations. Ensuring the satisfaction and loyalty of our customers is at the centre of our efforts, aimed at finding new and better solutions for them.

In the field of real estate and consumer loans, the Bank reinforced its strong position in the Slovenian market in 2018.

	Customers	74,127
	Loans (mln)	805,599
	Deposits (mln)	752,243

In 2018, the volume of all newly approved real estate loans amounted to 104,218 thousand euros, which is a slight increase, compared to 2017. At the end of 2018, the total volume of real estate loans amounted to 651,035 thousand euros, which is a 5-percent increase, compared to the previous year.

We have recorded a significant growth in consumer loans, namely by 36 %. In 2018, the volume of all newly approved consumer loans thus amounted to 35,745 thousand euros, while the volume of all consumer loans at the end of 2018 amounted to 92,213 thousand euros.

The volume of newly approved overdraft facilities on transaction accounts in 2018 amounted to 12,541 thousand euros.

In the field of newly approved payment and credit cards in 2018, the volume of newly approved cards amounts to 2,594 thousand euros, while at the end of 2018, the volume of all payment and credit cards amounted to 10,260 thousand euros.

In 2018, we introduced a real estate loan with a fixed interest rate and with a repayment period of up to 360 months. With this solution, we want to meet the needs of customers who are solving their housing problem for the first time and who view long-term loans as an added value, when deciding on a loan.

In 2018 we upgraded the existing Mastercard payment card, which now enables payment in up to 24 installments, while so far, the maximum number of installments was 12. This new feature is simple and user-friendly, as it allows the customer to select the desired number of installments, simply by answering a text message on their mobile phone.

In the field of banking insurance, in 2018, we started to market an exclusive non-life insurance offer, in cooperation with Allianz insurance company. This is a valuable addition to our banking offer, as it enables us to provide our customers with a comprehensive financial solution, all in one place.



Exclusive Cooperation with Allianz Insurance

In order to simplify users' access to our products and services, in 2018 we paid more attention to a tailor-made offer of products and to optimization of processes for opening a transaction account, so that the path to opening "online" products is even simpler. A user can thus open a special package "Brezskrbni" online, without even visiting the bank.

In the year 2018, we paid utmost attention to the "Mobile first" initiative, where we constantly upgraded the Mobile bank GO!. In addition to an improved look and optimization of user experience, we developed many new functionalities which enable users' easier banking operations. The possibility of user-bank communication through messages in the Mobile bank GO!, possibility of editing GDPR consents, access to various user's documents, managing credit cards and similar are just some of the functionalities which influenced the growth of the Mobile Bank Go! usage. Compared to 2017, the number of users of the Mobile Bank GO! increased by 24.3 %.

Small Business Banking

Much like in other areas of our operations, here at UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., we strive to provide simple and customer-friendly solutions and process optimization options in the small business banking segment. With this goal in mind, in 2018, we have revamped our credit systems, so that our customers can complete the entire process from receiving an offer to signing a contract in one day. In 2018, we introduced a loan with a fixed interest rate and with a repayment period of up to 84 months.

Within transaction banking, our combined personal-business transaction account package is still available to our customers. This package allows the customers to use two transaction accounts at a single fee. The package is intended primarily for self-employed people who, depending on the scope of their activities, do not require expensive business transaction accounts.

Private Banking

In the Private banking segment, the Bank, in addition to traditional banking services, offers different investment solutions designed for customers to achieve an even more adequate distribution of their assets.

The guiding principle of the Private banking unit when taking care of customers' financial assets is the search for optimal distribution of total assets for each client depending on their needs and expectations. In determining the suitable solutions and appropriate responses to changing conditions in the financial markets, the Bank uses extensive know-how and resources of the parent group UniCredit. The latter provides, in a form of global investment strategy, recommendations for the most appropriate allocation of assets at any given time for each customer profile.

Bank Segment's Performance Review



+ 26-percent growth of customers' financial assets in the year 2018

Portfolio management is the focal service of Private banking, which we have been successfully upgrading also with other investment products and solutions. In doing so, we have enabled the Private banking customers access to structured products of the issuer UniCredit AG from Germany and to mutual funds of world-renowned asset management companies recognized by the parent group UniCredit as the best ones in their respective investment class or investment field. Customers wishing to geographically disperse their assets even further have such an option via Austrian Schoellerbank which has over 180 years of tradition and has been in 100-percent ownership of the parent group UniCredit since 2005.

In the year 2018, we recorded growth in the Private banking segment both in terms of volume of customers' financial assets in our Bank as well as in terms of total number of customers.

Corporate and Investment Banking

Customer experience has more than ever become a focal point of many businesses. In endeavour for long-term partnerships with clients and provision of best in class products and services, at UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., we continued with our efforts for further enhancement of the digital offer, process simplification and unique value added services. Following the feedback received from our customers through the Benchmarking survey, and with clear understanding that everything we do should be done with the Customer First mindset, Corporate and Investment Banking reviewed the ongoing projects, prioritized and increased the focus on the initiatives that improve customer journeys.



CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

In 2018, the Bank continued with innovation and digitalisation. In the area of trade finance, e-supply chain financing, introduced as a digital online solution for fast and secure purchase of receivables, was further enhanced to improve user experience. The platform is recognised by our customers as bringing simplicity and time savings to them and the number of companies using it has been constantly growing. In 2018, we started working on a Group initiative, Working Capital Advisory, which stands for proactive advisory to clients through specific solutions based on knowledge of their business, financials and industry peer analysis.



INNOVATION

UniCredit S.p.A. is a partner of the London Stock Exchange for

the ELITE program. Through informing and integrating clients into structured education, business networking, accessing various information, investors, capital and various forms of financing, companies can scale up, become more competitive and grow internationally.



GLOBAL PRESENCE

Another important area contributing to understanding customers' needs and adjusting to them, is big data. In this respect UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. introduced the Babel tool, which will be in 2019 merged with B.Link, front-end Group application, developed as part of the initiative One Bank, One UniCredit. Focused on delivering value for the customers, in our projects in 2018 we leveraged significantly on the agile approach.



CONSTANT FEEDBACK

At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. we value customers' feedback which gives us the opportunity to further improve clients' benefits. The 2018 Benchmarking survey, carried out by an independent external agency, confirmed that the overall satisfaction of our customers and likeliness to recommend remained high.

At our Bank, we recognize the power of collaboration. This is why we continued organizing different events for customers, presenting them novelties on the market, bringing for discussion up-to-date topics of interest for our customers.



PARTNERSHIPS

As main partner of the Izvozniki.si project, we supported the Slovenian export and import companies for the fifth consecutive year, striving to contribute to the progress of the Slovenian economy.

We were again partner of the Managers' Association of Slovenia, thus promoting professional management and competitiveness of the local economy.



EXPERTISE

In order to understand, meet and anticipate customers' needs timely and efficiently, in Corporate and Investment Banking we have dedicated relationship managers in different segments. The segmentation strategy enables thorough insight and expertise about customers' preferences and their financial activities. In their daily activities, our relationship managers rely on the support of product experts locally and at Group level, in order to provide the right products to the customer.

In the Large Corporates segment, we have been a key player in tailor made solutions and among top providers of structured deals.

The Mid Corporates segment expanded by supporting companies in their investments and working capital needs and by offering a comprehensive range of solutions.

The International Centre kept its leading position among international and multinational companies in the local market, leveraging on UniCredit's global presence and unified multi-country client approach.

The Financial Institutions segment offered reliable services to financial institutions, across bank sector clients and non-bank financial institutions. The Corporate Finance Advisory team provided valuable advice to our corporate customers and potential investors, leveraging UniCredit S.p.A. position as one of the leading M&A advisors in the region.

UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. has grown in all key segments and in all sales channels, as well as increased its market share in terms of new investments. Due to close cooperation with the Bank, synergies and process optimisation were achieved.

Also, in the area of securities services we re-affirmed our capacity to provide valuable, professional support to our clients, which was acknowledged by the Global Finance award for Best Sub-custodian bank in 2018.

All the aforementioned efforts and initiatives helped the Corporate and Investment Banking division strengthen the relationship with the existing customers and on-boarded many new clients.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

In 2018, the Corporate and Investment Banking Division exceeded its ambitions in terms of loan portfolio growth, which translated into increased market share in corporate loans by around 1%. We observed higher customer demand in short-term loans, and we managed to support our customers' needs for working capital financing, while sticking to strong risk discipline at the same time. The long-term loans portfolio remained stable despite loan amortization and the credit portfolio further improved as compared to 2017. The over-liquidity on the market continued to exercise pressure on interest rates, a trend which is expected to extend further to the year 2019.

Average customer deposits remained at the same level as in the previous year, with increased share of sight deposits.



RESULTS

The net interest income kept its predominant share in the revenues structure. However, it decreased as compared to the previous year, which is mostly attributable to the trading profit.

The expansion of customer base went in parallel with the improved co-operation with our existing customers, following a holistic approach, adjusted to the specific needs of each single company.

FORWARD LOOKING

Also in 2019, the Bank will continue to strive for superior customer experience and to devote efforts to exceed customer expectations. Investments in new digital solutions and enhancements of existing platforms have already been planned in order to provide modern, simple and effective way of delivering banking services.



STRATEGY

Multiple end-to-end processes in corporate banking are under review in order to find ways to optimize and automatize them to the highest possible extent. The ultimate goal is to provide our customers with better experience through faster response, leveraging on improved efficiency and decreased operational risk.

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. will continue to support its clients' business ambitions, and further growth of corporate loans will remain a priority, whereas risk-adjusted profitability will be the denominator in order to preserve good quality of the credit portfolio and take the right risks. The market pressure on interest rates is expected to be partially offset by the growing loan volumes.

The projects and initiatives undergoing and those in the pipeline will be both business- and regulatory-driven.

Global Banking Services

Organization and Logistics

In 2018, the Organization department, a part of which is also the Project Office, continued to transform, especially in terms of agile project portfolio management, improvements of Kanban approach and project management, which ensure the Bank's compliance with local and EU regulation and increase the ability to adapt to the complex business environment.

The main direction of the Logistics and procurement organizational unit is effective ensuring of general support processes to all employees of the Bank. We strive for a well-arranged working environment, while at managing assets we act economically.

The activities of the procurement process compliant with the Group's Procurement policy are also within the Unit's competence.

Banking Operations

The Banking Operations department is part of the Global Banking Services division, making sure that the Bank's processes and

Bank Segment's Performance Review

transactions are executed correctly while at the same time meeting clients' needs.

Focus on clients and people development

Having clients continuously in our focus, the Operations experts were involved in cross-divisional teams responsible for developing new products and services. We managed to introduce several improvements enabling faster execution especially in consumer lending workflow, consumer mortgage lending workflow, better and improved cards and payments processes.

We have been strongly focused on our people development in order to provide services that meet clients' expectations and regulatory requirements as well. In order to improve the level of knowledge and required technical skills within the Bank and for sufficient support to leasing business a special group. Support leasing business was established within the back office. To develop skilled staff capable of handling future business trends, we promoted rotations within Operations where knowledge sharing is perceived as great opportunity to increase synergies and exchange best practices among experts. People are regularly informed and, in that way, also included in activities at the Bank's level as well as on the level of Operations with aim to better understand clients' needs and therefore needed support to processes and products.

Execution and discipline

We have been optimizing internal processes to become more streamlined and to achieve greater efficiency and quality. Several manual processes have been digitalized in order to help improve and simplify cash management and WebService support for card's products. For additional improvement and better efficiency supportive leasing processes were included in the development of new workflow for leasing business. Robotization was introduced to Operations as new tool for process optimization and for efficiency improvement. First two robots were developed and few additional entered the development phase. The quality of key internal processes is regularly measured and root causes of rework analysed to help us understand the need for process improvements and potential to reduce cost of poor quality driven by rework.

Risk awareness

Operational risk management and compliance are two important topics that each employee in the Operations department is strongly committed to. With the aim of increasing the awareness of existing and new regulatory requirements regular online trainings are organized. Operational risk managers are monitoring and reporting operational risk events and proposing mitigation actions. The Operations department actively participated in the implementation of measures aimed at keeping the compliance with evolving regulations, such as EMIR, MIFIDII, FATCA, CRS and anti-money-laundering, given the increasingly complex context of financial transactions.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Among key activities of the ICT department in the year 2018 the

following can be highlighted: the progress in the field of strengthening the security of information systems and achievements in ensuring effective and advanced support for our customers.

In 2018, the Bank introduced the RPA (Robotic Process Automatization) technology aimed at speeding up the processing in the field of loan operations.

Also, we upgraded the application Mobile bank GO!, where we now offer our customers – individuals entirely independent management of card products.

We continued with the development of unified platform for branch offices, where we included the entire support for loan operations. We also offered our customers a web platform for inquiries regarding loans.

In the field of personal data protection, within the GDPR regulation, we carried out significant upgrades of systems aimed at ensuring the compliance of operations.

In the security field, we changed the entire SWIFT system, introduced a central solution for upgrade of IT equipment, and implemented a new and state-of-the-art firewall, while we also upgraded electronic channels with the system aimed at preventing misuse. We also established a completely new system for monitoring data quality.

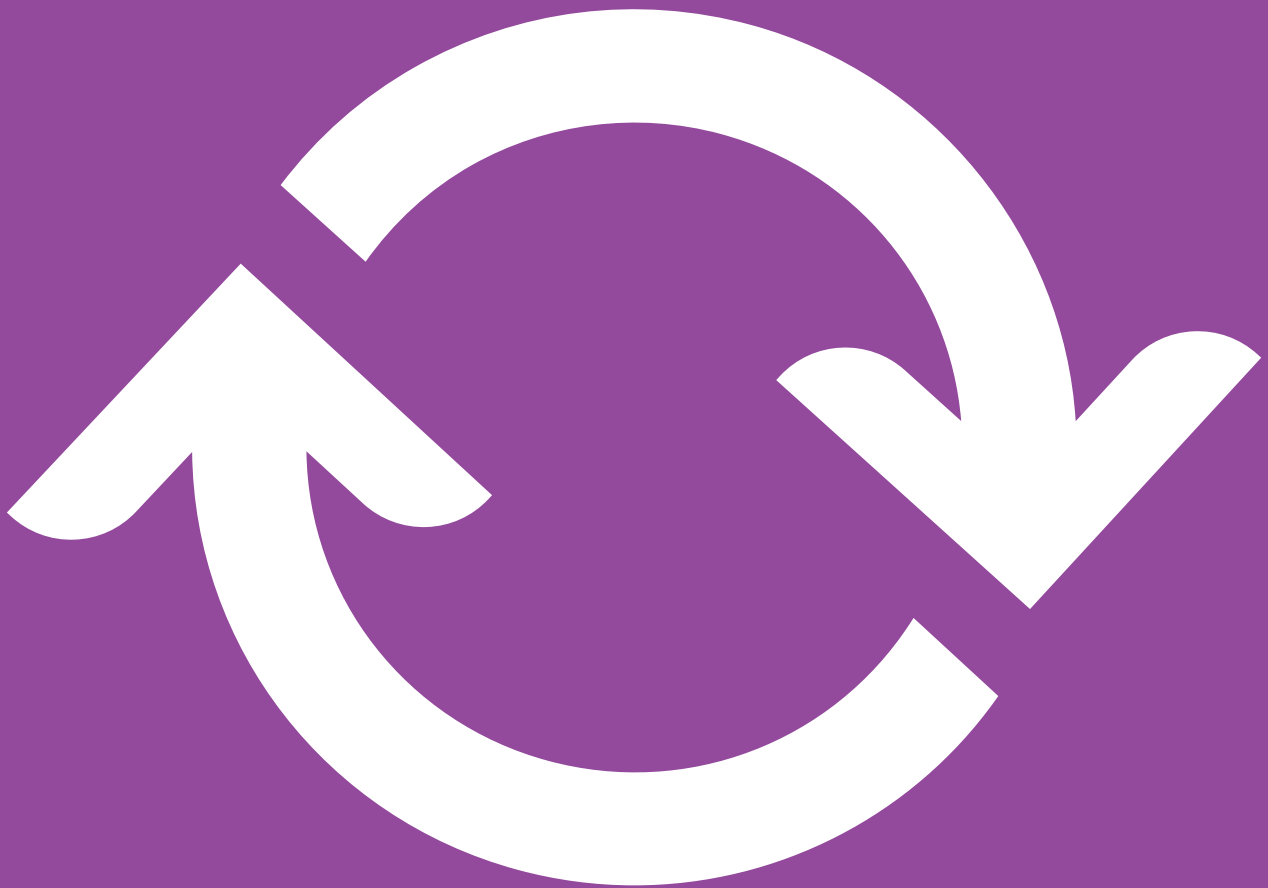
A lot of effort has been directed into the development of employees (mentorships, expert trainings, and conferences) and to organization of operations in order to achieve greater effectiveness at the development of applications and systems. In that field, we also tried to act as agile as possible and to perform all activities through the internal Kanban process.

Security Office

Emphasis on digital business trends and related growing cyber threats in the year 2018 required a focused approach in the fields of ICT and cyber security. Strengthening of internal and external network security was one of the priorities. We enhanced the level of our ICT and cyber security by using new and advanced security equipment. In addition to the above written, the area of Identity and access management was also vigorously addressed in the past year.

Other areas of security were not neglected either. Business continuity, fraud management and physical security were also given a lot of attention thus contributing comprehensively to better overall security of the Bank and to ensuring regular and secure operations for the Bank and our customers.

Transform operating model.



We are leveraging on digitalisation to transform our operating model. We are ahead of schedule, with an improved cost reduction. The optimisation of the cost base will remain important to ensure our Group's efficiency and effectiveness.

Corporate Sustainability

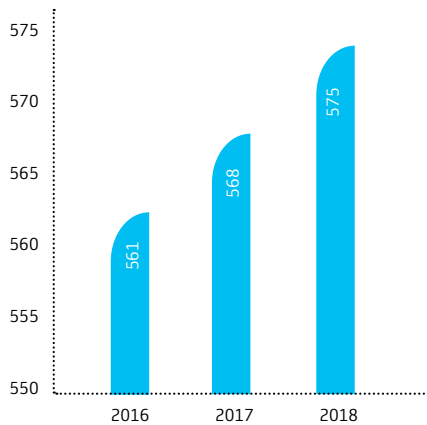
Relations with Employees

EMPLOYEE STRUCTURE IN 2018

In line with the internal policy of parent group UniCredit, we follow the principle of equality in the area of hiring, which is – in addition to transparency – the key principle which provides equal employment opportunities to all applicants for employment, regardless of gender or other personal circumstances.

At the end of 2018, there were 575 employees in the Group, of which 564 were employed in the Bank.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE GROUP (2016 - 2018)



In 2018, in comparison with the previous year, we recorded a 2.7-percent increase in the number of employees in the Bank. In UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. compared to the year before, the number of employees remained at about the same level. From a consolidated perspective, the Group recorded a 1.4-percent increase in the number of employees, which is mainly due to an increase of employment in sales.

We are aware that high-quality onboarding of new employees into work contributes to faster achievement of results and to a better organizational climate. In 2019, together with employees from the Retail Division, we are planning to upgrade the process of onboarding of new employees, through a few days' visit of business units and the contact centre. In this way, we want to increase the cooperation between employees and their commitment as well as to improve the understanding of the needs of clients and, consequently, contribute to their increased satisfaction.

The average age of employees in the Group is currently 41 years. The gender structure of employees consists of 65 % of female and 35 % of male employees. Care for the diversity of employees is reflected, among other, in the mixed structure of employees (of which 8 or 1.4 % are foreigners as a result of managerial programs within the parent group UniCredit) and the structure of managers by gender, since in the governance structure the relationship between men and women is balanced, namely 48 % of men and 52 % of women.

The Group and its employees pay great attention to knowledge and education. More than 69 % of employees have a college or university degree, a master's degree or a Ph.D. degree. The education structure remains at approximately the same level as the previous year.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

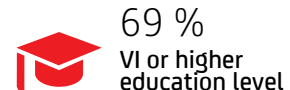
Continuous changes in the market, adaptation of our offer to customers, and the development of applications and products require continuous training of banking professionals. Through education, we want to provide relationship managers with the necessary knowledge and competencies to work effectively with clients. Training covers both product knowledge, knowledge of applications, legislative area, as well as practical knowledge. Educational programs are carried out by internal and external providers, and with them the Bank also wants to increase the motivation and loyalty of employees. Investment in education and human resources development is thus one of the key elements of success.


In addition to participating in the trainings offered by the parent group UniCredit and external education providers, the Bank has significantly stimulated the transfer of knowledge through internal trainings in the recent period, and it increasingly uses a modern and cost-effective form of education – online learning.


The content covered by trainings was primarily of banking professional nature. In the total quota of 12,230 educational hours, educational activities in the field of product and process education represent the largest share, followed by various professional trainings with external providers and participation in business meetings, consultations and conferences, whereby an increasing number of trainings are held with the parent group UniCredit. The share of trainings in business compliance has also been increasing.


The share of internal trainings was as high as 33 %, with the greatest attention being paid to the field of business compliance, product, process and general trainings and management workshops.

Last but not least, a great help in acquiring new skills and knowledge is also the international environment of UniCredit, where the sharing



 12,230
Training hours

 23
Training hours
per employee

 33 %
Internal trainings

of knowledge among the employees is one of the competitive advantages of our Group. Through participation in various workshops and trainings in the parent group UniCredit, employees are successfully acquainted with new approaches, skills and experience and transfer them to the local environment.



In the coming year, we want to make even greater use of the power of online learning and use personal development access to the world's leading online learning platform.

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

For several years now, the Group has been systematically responsible for the development of key personnel by means of two development programs that take place at the level of the parent group and the local Bank: The Executive Development Plan (EDP) is a leadership development program and Talent Management Review (TMR), which takes care of talent development, in which we focus on identifying and developing leadership skills. Through the TMR program, the Bank and the Group, in a deliberate and systematic way, strive to ensure continuity of leadership in key positions and encourage individual progress of employees.

Within the parent group UniCredit, there are many opportunities for additional training and education in international groups and international environment. The new "CEE Rotation Program to mature markets" program is aimed at spreading the mindset of change and innovation in the countries of the CEE region to mature markets such as Italy, Austria and Germany, and at creating stronger links between areas under the auspices of one UniCredit bank. Following a unique selection process, one colleague thus continues her career in Austria. Additionally, employees and managers also benefit from the MarketPlace digital space, which directly links employees who are willing to share their skills and knowledge with those who are looking for specific experience to perform a specific task or project. The essence of all the programs is care for the continuity of the development of employees, their skills and knowledge and care for providing new generations of capable managers and experts, who will ensure long-term stability and growth of operations of the Bank and consequently the whole parent group UniCredit.

We also systematically take care of the development of our employees by using the "Performance Management" system, which has been a long-standing practice in the Bank. The system is supported by a local application and basically consists of two parts – an annual personal (developmental) interview, in which the manager and the employee define the development and career path of the employee once a year,

and an interview on the topic of planning and evaluation of goals, which takes place three times a year. As part of such discussions, both the employee and the manager assess past work and set goals and development for the next period. The application provides for a more efficient implementation, a compilation of all information in one place and greater transparency.



In 2019, we plan to upgrade the "Performance Management" system, where, in addition to achieving the goals, we will also pay attention to the manner of achieving the goal (behavior) and strengthen the connection with "5 fundamentals", which are defined at the level of the parent group UniCredit as a key to the sustainable development of the Bank and personal growth.

In 2018, we created a new Retention program for retaining key employees, with which we want to retain the key knowledge of the employees gained during their employment in the Group.

In order to attract and develop young potential students, we created a unique one-year rotational student program in 2018. After a whole-day selection workshop, the selected students were included in various pre-defined organizational units. Through student work, they became familiar with the tasks and employees, and were involved in real projects in order to get to know the work and operations of the Bank and to upgrade theoretical knowledge in practice. The program encompassed rotation of students after several months of work in an organizational unit, and the best students were given the opportunity to get regular employment.

SURVEY ON EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION

Within the parent group UniCredit, we have been conducting an employee satisfaction survey (People Survey) for several years. The survey is conducted on a regular basis every two years, but in the interim, we measure the "pulse" of employee satisfaction with a shorter version of the survey once a year.



72 % Engagement Index

The fact that we are on the right track is also confirmed by the results of this year's survey on employee satisfaction that took place in early November 2018. Over 65 % of our employees have submitted their opinion. The engagement index at the level of the whole Bank is 72 % this time, and we are particularly proud that employee satisfaction has improved significantly across all divisions.

Corporate Sustainability

"FAMILY FRIENDLY COMPANY" CERTIFICATE

At the Bank, we are proud of the fact that during the certification process we obtained the extension of full "Family-Friendly Company" Certificate. This means that we successfully implemented the planned measures to facilitate the coordination of work and private obligations. Among the more recognizable measures, we should emphasize the children's bonus, which means that all parents of first-class pupils are allowed a free day on the first school day for accompanying children to school; and for parents introducing their child to kindergarten, we provide flexible organization of working hours during the introductory week. After returning from maternity leave, our colleagues are entitled, if they choose to work part-time, to a 55-percent salary payment for a 4-hour work day.

We also provide all employees of the Bank with counseling in the field of interpersonal relations in work and private life. The psychological counseling option or "life coaching" was enabled in order to offer our employees assistance in situations that are not necessarily directly related to the working environment, but they can certainly influence motivation, commitment and interpersonal relationships in the working environment.

Since we are aware of the importance of social responsibility, we offer our employees the option of additional paid day of leave for volunteering in one of the non-profit organizations.

CARE FOR EMPLOYEES

Special care is also given to health and safety at work. In the past year we implemented, in accordance with the legislation, periodical medical examinations, and in November, we traditionally provided the option of being vaccinated against seasonal influenza at the Bank's headquarters. The Bank also provides collective accident insurance for all employees.

We also provide employees with the necessary training in the field of fire protection as well as safe and healthy work, which has been conducted as e-learning for several years, and which enables employees a greater flexibility in the performance of education as well as the knowledge test.

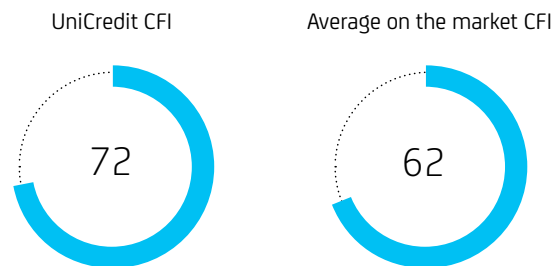
The Bank also provides its employees with active leisure activities. Also, this year, employees joined sports activities and socializing through the sports club Tilda, which organized sporting events, co-financed cultural events and took care of socializing at New Year and on some other occasions.

Client Relations

At UniCredit Bank Slovenia d.d., we put our relationship with clients and their satisfaction first. Excellent user experience of our clients is a key factor distinguishing us from other banks on the Slovenian market.

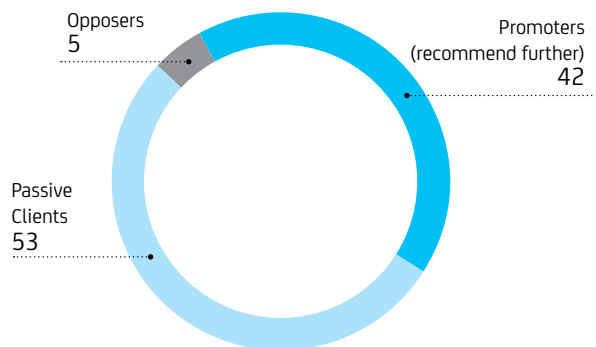
Client feedback is important to us

At the parent group UniCredit, we conduct a survey on the satisfaction of our clients and clients of competing banks twice a year. We are proud that we are the best on the Slovenian market and proud of the fact that our clients are among the most satisfied. The criterion used in the satisfaction survey is based on two main issues; how much the client is satisfied with our Bank and our services overall and how much they give priority to our Bank over the other banks on the market (Customer First Index).



SOURCE: UniCredit Bank Survey; IFF International, Kantar TNS

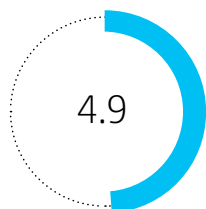
In the same survey, we also determine the degree of loyalty of our clients. To measure client loyalty, we use the so-called NPS index (Net Promoter Score) which tells us how likely it is that the client will recommend us to their friends. Last year, the value of NPS index was 48, which means that we still maintain the indicator's high level.



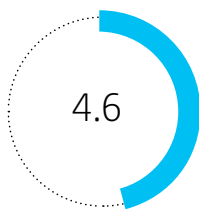
SOURCE: UniCredit Bank Survey; IFF International, Kantar TNS

In order to improve user experience, we regularly monitor customer feedback about the experience with our services through various channels. With Instant Feedback service, we collect reviews of customers who visit any of our business units and have contact with our relationship managers. Feedback helps us understand where we are excellent and shows us our weak points where we have an opportunity to make improvements. In the past year, we also expanded the service to a web site for opening a bank account online. In 2019, we want to extend it to all digital channels.

Average customer rating at business unit visit



Average customer rating for online account opening



A satisfied customer is a loyal customer

We are aware that a satisfied customer is also more loyal and ready to recommend the Bank by "word-of-mouth" model. The satisfaction is influenced by many factors, so we must pay attention to the customer's experience with our products, processes and all entry points. In order to become even better in this area, to understand the customer and their needs comprehensively and to adjust operation of the Bank accordingly, we introduced the Customer Experience department at the end of 2018. The priority of the department is to explore the needs of different customer segments and to tailor accordingly the products, services and processes which run in the background but play an important role in the field of speed / responsiveness and the development of technologies/solutions.

Fast, optimum and primarily digital solutions

Our customers can keep in touch with us anywhere and anytime. Through the online bank they can use banking services in the comfort of their home, and with Mobile Bank GO! the Bank is at their fingertips all the time, even while on the way.

The banking digital world is becoming part of us, and the technology hidden in the background needs to provide a safe, quick and carefree experience. In 2018, we gave priority to the development of those functionalities that enable customers to do business more easily without visiting the Bank (optimization of payment methods, online signing of a deposit agreement, etc.). Within the Mobile Banking GO! application we have enabled debit and credit card management, where the functionality of a temporary credit card blocking is at the forefront. In this way, both Online Bank and Mobile Bank GO! become "Self Care" tools and not just means of paying bills.

Genuine contact with the customer is precious

Despite all the advantages of modern technology, UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. still sincerely supports the mindset that even a perfect digital platform cannot replace genuine human contact. Our business units are the ones that take care of every customer. Well-arranged business units, friendly to visitors and skilled relationship managers with relevant knowledge as well as a high level of human friendliness and warmth are our strength, which we constantly pay special attention to. Despite digital channels and remote business opportunities, customers still come into business units and it is our responsibility to make them feel welcome and heard in our company. Friendly reception, genuine conversation and a suitable and right

solution to satisfy our client's needs or wishes is the foundation on which we build our success.

We are getting ready for the bank of the future

Despite the growing digitalization trends, we believe that digital solutions will not replace personal contact with customers. Digital solutions will make it possible for customers to process their solutions more quickly in order to solve their problems, and user experience with solutions will be improved, resulting in more time for personal approach and consulting. We believe that also in the future, it will be crucial to consider that digitalization supports both customers and employees, but in no way substitutes one or the other.

Media Relations

Good relations with the media are an important element of reputation and visibility of the Bank in the eyes of the public. In our communication with media representatives we strive for professionalism, responsiveness and proactivity in terms of informing the public about issues that might be of interest to them.

In 2018, we received 148 sets of questions from journalists and appeared in 1,087 media reports. Throughout the year, we provided the media with press releases on the events in the Bank, on new products, awards received, charity events and similar.

Journalists were invited to selected events for clients, where we hosted visible representatives of the Bank and the parent group UniCredit analysts. In this way, we gave them access to first-hand information about the current situation in the financial markets.

We remain responsible in our role as educator of the public on financial topics, also by inviting business journalists to the Euromoney conferences, sponsored by the parent group UniCredit, which always organizes a well-attended press event on the occasion and presents the results on the analysis of economic trends.

We often offer extensive information on topics that the journalists are interested in and help them make their contributions more professional. We give them access to experts, the Bank's management board and representatives of the parent group UniCredit. In this way, we create positive connections with this important segment of our society.

Relations with Suppliers

The procurement policy of the parent group UniCredit dictates that relationships with suppliers should be based on transparency, mutual respect and trust, while also taking into consideration other ethical and legislative norms.

Corporate Sustainability

In order to ensure greater transparency and cost effectiveness, at UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. we have introduced a centralized procurement process. According to the nature of request we usually invite for cooperation several suppliers, including companies which employ persons with disabilities, and when selecting the most appropriate one, in addition to the price, we also take into consideration other predefined criteria when necessary.

The outsourcing management function provides additional controls and transparency of operations with suppliers.

In line with the Anti-Corruption Policy of the parent group UniCredit, we perform due diligence of our suppliers. With the goal of protecting confidential data (business secret), the Bank signs a nondisclosure agreement prior to starting business cooperation with a supplier or, in case of processing personal data, also an agreement on the protection of personal data.

When selecting its suppliers, the Bank is unbiased, as this is the only way to make the relationships with suppliers our competitive advantage and a foundation for cooperation.

Sponsorships

The sponsorship of the UEFA Champions League, which took place within the parent group UniCredit for nine years and concluded in June 2018, represented the largest and most eminent sponsorship of the Bank in the past year. Through this sponsorship, the Bank strengthened its reputation and brand awareness, and approached existing and potential customers with football-flavored advertising campaigns and hosting of important clients at football matches.

For the seventh consecutive year, the Bank continued its partnership with the Medical Chamber of Slovenia. It offered physicians – private individuals and doctors who have a private practice attractive offer of selected banking products.

As a partner of the Manager Association for many years, the Bank contributed to the development of the Slovenian management and to the competitiveness of the economy. The Bank contributed to the promotion of exports through the sponsorship of the Slovenian-Italian forum and the Finance magazine's project Izvozniki.si. Especially by supporting the latter, the Bank contributed in terms of content to the establishment of a healthy and open economic environment which promotes successful development of the Slovenian export companies as well as the country and society at large. The izvozniki.si portal is intended for connecting the Slovenian exporters and represents a source of useful information, best practices, case studies and exporters' experience.

In the field of culture, the Bank sponsored two prominent events. As part of the 66th Ljubljana Festival, it supported the Milan Scala Philharmonic Orchestra, which performed under the baton of the

exceptional Christophe Eschenbach. In his solo role, a young but extremely mature and promising virtuoso Jan Lisiecki introduced himself at the piano.

In the period before Christmas, the Bank supported the traditional 26th Managers' Concert – a central cultural, social and donor event of the Slovenian business public, whose mission is to create opportunities for the development of young music talents. A festive atmosphere was conjured by conductor Georg Pehlivanian, RTV Slovenia Symphony Orchestra, as well as soloists: trumpeter Leon Pokrežnik, violinist Nikola Pajanovič and pianists Urban Stanič and Natalia Sokolovskaya.

Donations

The Bank's efforts to support and give back to the environment in which it operates are mainly focused on supporting charitable activities to help underprivileged children and youth, as well as culture and socially beneficial activities.

For the 13th consecutive year, the Bank made a New Year donation to support humanitarian and socially beneficial projects which were voted on by the clients of the Bank, Facebook users and the employees. Most of the votes were given to the "Botrstvo" project, which operates under the auspices of the Friends of Youth Association of Ljubljana Moste Polje, while the Red Noses Association and Hospic Ljubljana Institute ranked second and third respectively. Through the donation, we helped children from socially disadvantaged environments develop their talents, infused hospital daily life with laughter, and helped terminally ill patients and their relatives.

In 2018, we also helped the Muscular Dystrophy Association, which works to pave the way for people with muscular dystrophy to active life.

The employees of UniCredit Bank Slovenia d.d. have also shown a special sense of charity for several years. In the past year they again came together and renounced their New Year's gift-giving for the benefit of a family with two elementary pupils who lived in a dilapidated old house without heating. With a single joint donation, they made it possible for the family to spend the holidays in a warm home.

Before the beginning of the school year, employees have traditionally collected school supplies and thus helped over 100 children from socially disadvantaged environments start a new school year.

Report from the Supervisory Board

General

In 2018, 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 attained and the work of its Management Board, in accordance with its powers, authorizations and duties as set out in the Articles of Association of the Bank 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 particular in the field of digitalization.

In 2018, several changes occurred in the structure of the Bank's Supervisory Board. A new member joined a 4-member Supervisory Board. Namely, on 20 February 2018, at the Bank's Annual Meeting of Shareholders Pasquale Giamboi was appointed as the member of the Supervisory Board. In line with the Bank's Fit & Proper Policy, the assessment procedure regarding suitability and adequacy for the newly appointed member of the Supervisory Board was carried out and sent to the regulatory body. The Supervisory Board of the Bank is thus composed of five members, namely: Marco Lotteri (Chairman), Helmut Franz Haller (Deputy Chairman), Franco Andreetta and Laura Kristina Orlić (former) Bendeković and Pasquale Giamboi. Despite the specific ownership structure, whereby UniCredit S.p.A. is a 100-percent owner of the Bank, in addition to the members of the Supervisory Board employed with the parent group UniCredit, one Supervisory Board member (Franco Andreetta) is an external expert in the area of accounting and financial business who contributed to a high-quality and transparent performance of the Supervisory Board in the year 2018. 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 2018, the Bank's Supervisory Board met and adopted resolutions at four regular meetings. All members of the Supervisory Board were present at all meetings. 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 Supervisory Board correspondence sessions and subsequently 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 with regard to 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 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. During monitoring the Bank's operations, the Supervisory Board obtained and analysed both the materials containing data on the performance of the Bank itself as well as of its affiliated company UNICREDIT LEASING, leasing, d.o.o. The Supervisory Board therefore deems its work in 2018 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 75th regular meeting, on 5 March 2018, the Supervisory Board adopted the Annual Report of the Bank's operations for 2017, proposed to the Bank's General Meeting of Shareholders the nomination of an External Auditor on the basis of the Audit Committee proposal, provided its opinion on the Internal Audit unit's Annual Report on internal audit for 2017, and adopted the Resolution on creation of accumulated profit and the Resolution on the use of the net profit for the fiscal year 2017. It was briefed about the Auditor's report of the Authorized Auditing Company for 2017, to which it had no comments, and approved all other documents, on whereupon the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank made decisions on 12 March 2018. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board appointed Lea Branecka as the member of the Bank's Management Board and confirmed local risk assessment factors (RAF) for the year 2018.

At the 76th regular meeting, which took place on 8 May 2018, the Supervisory Board reappointed Stefan Vavti as the Bank's Chairman of the Management Board, provided its consent to the changes of the Bank's organizational scheme, approved the Governance Rules of the parent group UniCredit, valid also for the Bank, and the Bank's first quarter results.

At the 77th regular meeting, which took place on 26 July 2018, the Supervisory Board approved the Rules on the process for obtaining consents of the Supervisory Board for the conclusion of legal transactions representing the Bank's large exposure to a single individual, the Governance Rules of the parent group UniCredit, valid also for the Bank, the Bank's results for the first half year and provided its consent to the Rules on the incentive system for the year 2018.

On 20 November 2018, at their 78th regular meeting the Supervisory

Report from the Supervisory Board

Board members were briefed about the resignation of the Management Board member Sergio Marino, responsible for the Global Banking Services division, they approved the changes of the Bank's organizational structure, the Governance Rules of the parent group UniCredit, valid also for the Bank, and approved the Bank's third quarter results.

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 2018. It also adopted and controlled the implementation of the general principles of the compensation policy, rendered its approval on ascertainment of organisation of the internal controls system and framework annual program of the Internal Audit department 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 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 and discussed the findings and recommendations by the bodies of the regulatory supervision of the Bank. The Supervisory Board paid particular attention to 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.

Operation of the Supervisory Board Committees

The Audit Committee of the Bank's Supervisory Board had four regular meetings in 2018 (consecutively numbered from 47 to 50). As an advisory body of the Supervisory Board, which consisted of Pasquale Giamboi (Chairman), Franco Andreetta (member) and Helmut Franz Haller¹ (member), 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 five regular meetings in 2018 (consecutively numbered from 1 to 5). As an advisory body of the Supervisory Board, which consists of Marco Lotteri (Chairman) and Helmut Franz Haller and Pasquale Giamboi (members), the Risk Committee particularly provides advise to the Supervisory Board regarding 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 2018. The latter consists of Helmut Franz Haller (Chairman) and Laura Kristina Orlić and Marco Lotteri (members). 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 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 Compensation Committee consists of Laura Kristina Orlić (Chairwoman) and Franco Andreetta and Marco Lotteri (members). It was established in 2015, and in 2018 it had four 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.

¹ Marco Lotteri was the Chairman of the Audit Committee until 20 February 2018.

Use of Net Profit and Accumulated Profit for Fiscal Year 2018

The Bank's Management Board presented for discussion to the Supervisory Board the Resolution on the use of net profit for the year 2018 in the amount of 20,614,312.13 euros and the draft Resolution on the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2018 in the amount of 22,359,930.72 euros. The Bank's Management Board proposed that the Bank's accumulated profit in amount of 4,106,068.68 euros be distributed to the shareholder and the remaining amount of 18,253,862.04 euros shall remain 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 2018, in accordance with their powers.

The Supervisory Board adopted the Resolution on the use of net profit for 2018, approved the Management Board's proposal for the creation of accumulated profit for the year 2018, and recommended to adopt it in the proposed form at the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Annual Report for 2018

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 2018 (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 2018 and an additional Audit report on meeting the criteria for managing credit risks in the Bank from the first paragraph of Article 90 of the Banking Act, both prepared by the certified auditing company DELOITTE REVIZIJA 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 2018, 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 course of the fiscal year. Comparing the Annual Report with the audited financial statements for the fiscal year 2018, the Supervisory Board established that the financial results presented in the Annual Report were consistent with the Audit Report. Based on the Bank's Management Board's reports, the Supervisory Board believes that in 2018 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 2018. 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 2018.

The Audit Report on the review of the financial statements for the fiscal year 2018, 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 2018 and about an additional Audit report on meeting the criteria for risk management for 2018 and has no objections thereto.

Report on Relationships with Related Undertakings for the Year 2018

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 DELOITTE REVIZIJA 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 2018 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 DELOITTE REVIZIJA d.o.o., is adequate.

The Supervisory Board



Marco Lotteri
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Statement of Responsibility

The Management Board is responsible for preparing individual and consolidated 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. and of the Group 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 preparing the financial statements in the Annual Report for the year ended on 31 December 2018, 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 has the responsibility for ensuring that the Bank and the Group keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the Bank's and the Group'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 does not know of any circumstances that could give rise to a major liability thereunder.

On behalf of the Management Board



Stefan Vavti
Chairman of the Management Board



Lea Branecka
Member of the Management Board



Damijan Dolinar
Member of the Management Board



Alessandro Pontoglio
Member of the Management Board



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Member of the Management Board

Ljubljana, 1 March 2019

Report on Relationships with Related Undertakings

In line with Articles 545 and 546 of ZGD-1, on 1 March 2019 the Bank's Management Board prepared the Report on relationships with related undertakings. The Report outlines all legal transactions which the Bank's Management Board concluded with the companies from the UniCredit Group during the course of the financial year ending on 31 December 2018.

In line with paragraph 5 of Article 545 of the Companies Act, the Bank's Management Board explains that at conclusion of legal transactions the UniCredit Group's companies did not use their influence in a way that the Bank would perform a harmful financial transaction for itself or that it would act or suspend to act to its own damage and that the Bank, in the circumstances which were known to them at the moment when legal transactions with related parties were performed, for each legal transaction obtained adequate compensation or it was not disadvantaged.

The Report on relationships with related undertakings was reviewed by the auditing company Deloitte Revizija d.o.o., Dunajska cesta 165, 1000 Ljubljana.

On behalf of the Management Board



Stefan Vavti
Chairman of the Management Board



Lea Branecka
Member of the Management Board



Damijan Dolinar
Member of the Management Board



Alessandro Pontoglio
Member of the Management Board



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Member of the Management Board

Ljubljana, 1 March 2019

Authorisation of the Bank of Slovenia

Types of Services for which UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. Holds Authorisation of the Bank of Slovenia

UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has an authorization to perform banking services pursuant to Article 5 of the Banking Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 25/15, hereinafter: ZBan-2).

Banking services are the acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public and granting credits for its own account.

The Bank also has an authorization to perform mutually recognized and additional financial services.

Pursuant to Article 5 of the ZBan-2, the Bank may perform the following mutually recognized financial services:

- receiving deposits
- granting of loans, including:
 - consumer loans,
 - mortgage loans,
 - purchase of receivables with or without recourse (factoring),
 - financing of commercial transactions, including export financing based on the purchase of non current non-past-due receivables at a discount and without recourse, secured by financial instruments (forfeiting)
- 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. travelers' cheques and banker's drafts) in the part in which this service is not included in service of point 4 of this Article
- issuing of 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 with regard to 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-2:

- brokerage in the sale of insurance policies pursuant to the law governing the insurance industry
- custodian services according to the law governing investment funds and management companies
- brokerage of financial leasing.

Improve asset quality.



We are continuing to improve our asset quality by de-risking our balance sheet, fully on track for the accelerated rundown of our Non Core portfolio by 2021. A disciplined risk management approach guarantees high quality origination across the Group.



Deloitte revizija d.o.o.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the shareholders of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. (hereinafter 'the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the income statement, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2018, and 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 (hereinafter 'IFRS').

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 16 April 2014, on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. Our responsibilities under those rules are further described in *the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and other 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 year ended 31 December 2018. 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.

Impairment of loans to non-bank customers (expected credit losses)

In its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 the Company presented loans to non-bank customers in the amount of EUR 1,983 million and total expected credit loss in the amount of EUR 58,7 million.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Measurement of impairment allowances for expected credit losses on loans to non-bank customers is deemed a key audit matter since high level of significant judgements is applied by Management as well as the use of complex models.	Based on our risk assessment and industry knowledge, we have examined the impairment allowances for expected credit loss for loans to non-bank customers and evaluated the methodology applied as well as the assumptions made according to the description of the key audit matter that allowed us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for our conclusion.
Additionally, from 1 January 2018, the Bank has adopted IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments	

Ime Deloitte se nanaša na Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, pravno osebo, ustanovljeno v skladu z zakonodajo Združenega kraljestva Velike Britanije in Severne Irske (v izvirniku »UK private company limited by guarantee«), in mrežo njenih članic, od katerih je vsaka ločena in samostojna pravna oseba. Podroben opis pravne organiziranosti združenja Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited in njenih družb članic je na voljo na <http://www.deloitte.com/si>.

V Sloveniji storitve zagotavlja Deloitte revizija d.o.o. in Deloitte svetovanje d.o.o. (pod skupnim imenom Deloitte Slovenija), ki sta članici Deloitte Central Europe Holdings Limited. Deloitte Slovenija sodi med vodilne družbe za strokovne storitve v Sloveniji, ki nudi storitve revizije, davčnega, poslovnega, finančnega in pravnega svetovanja ter svetovanja na področju tveganj, ki jih zagotavlja več kot 100 domačih in tujih strokovnjakov.

Deloitte revizija d.o.o. - Družba vpisana pri Okrožnem sodišču v Ljubljani - Matična številka: 1647105 - ID št. za DDV: SI62560085 - Osnovni kapital: 74.214,30 EUR.

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<p>(‘IFRS 9’), resulting in impairment allowances being recognised when losses are expected rather than when they have been incurred, as previously used under IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.</p> <p>Management exercise significant judgements in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of historic data in the process of determining risk parameters • Estimation of the credit risk related to the exposure • Assessment of stage allocation • Assessment on the significance of subsequent changes in credit risk of an exposure for the purposes of identifying whether significant increase in credit risk has occurred, leading to changes in stage allocation and the required measurement of lifetime expected credit losses • Expected future cash flows from operations • Valuation of collateral and assessment of realization period on individually assessed credit-impaired exposures. <p>Management has provided further information about the impairment allowance on loans to non-bank customers in notes ‘Financial instruments – classification and measurement’, 6 – Financial assets measured at amortised costs, 45 – Impairment and ‘Measuring credit risk’ to the financial statements.</p> <p>Information regarding the transitional effect of IFRS 9 are disclosed in note ‘Changes in accounting policies’ including the impact on shareholders’ equity and retained earnings at 1 January 2018.</p>	<p>We performed following audit procedures with respect to area of loans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the Bank’s methodology for recognizing impairment allowances for expected credit losses and comparing the reviewed methodology against the requirements of IFRS 9 • Obtaining understanding of control environment and internal controls implemented by the Management within the process of measuring impairment allowance for expected credit losses • Evaluating design and inspecting implementation of identified internal controls relevant to the process of measuring impairment allowance for expected credit losses • Testing identified relevant controls for operating effectiveness • Disaggregating loans account balance based on stage allocation for the purposes of sample selection • Performing substantive tests over recognition and measurement of impairment allowance for expected credit losses on sample of loans allocated to Stage 1 and Stage 2, focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. models applied in stage allocation ii. assumptions used by the Management in the expected credit loss measurement models iii. criteria used for determination of significant increase in credit risk iv. assumptions applied to calculate lifetime probability of default v. methods applied to calculate loss given default vi. methods applied to incorporate forward-looking information • Performing substantive tests over recognition and measurement of impairment allowance for expected credit losses on sample of individually assessed non-performing loans allocated to Stage 3, which included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessment of borrower’s financial position and performance following latest credit reports and available information ii. Critical assessment of judgements and assumptions applied in the calculation and measurement of expected future cash flows from operations taking into consideration borrower’s financial status and performance
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Report of Auditors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Reviewing and critically assessing estimated value of collateral and estimated realisation period iv. Critical assessment of discount rates used in the estimation of the expected cash flows from operations and/or collateral v. Re-performing calculation of expected credit losses by applying our own independent judgment and assumptions, based on our industry experience, on to calculation and comparing derived result of the impairment losses per certain sampled loans with the ones provided by the Bank.
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Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, included in Annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Other information were obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, except Report from Supervisory Board, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we express no assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, assess whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, legal requirements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on our work performed we conclude that other information include material misstatement we need to report such circumstances.

In relation to this and based on our procedures performed, we report that:

- other information are, in all material respects, consistent with the financial statements;
- other information are prepared in compliance with applicable law or regulation; and
- based on our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the audit, we did not identify any material misstatement of fact related to the other information.

Responsibilities of Management, Supervisory Board and Audit Committee for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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 of the Company, management is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so

Supervisory Board and Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and for approving audited annual report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing rules 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing rules, 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 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 Company's internal controls.
- 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organization 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.

With Supervisory Board and Audit Committee we communicate the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant findings from the audit, including deficiencies in internal control we have identified during our audit.

We also provide Supervisory Board and Audit Committee with the statement of compliance with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and we communicate with them all relationships and other matters for which it may reasonably be thought to bear on independence, and, if appropriate, all the related safeguards.

From the matters communicated Supervisory Board and Audit Committee, 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 auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Appointment of the Auditor and the Period of Engagement

Deloitte revizija d.o.o. was appointed as the statutory auditor of the Company on General Shareholders' Meeting held on 20 April 2016. Our total uninterrupted engagement has lasted 6 years.

Confirmation to the Audit Committee

We confirm that our audit opinion on the financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Company, which we issued on 28 February 2019

Report of Auditors

in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council.

Provision of Non-audit Services

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council were provided. There are no services, in addition to the statutory audit, which we provided to the Company, and which have not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Engagement partner responsible for the audit on behalf of Deloitte revizija d.o.o. is Anja Gorenc, certified auditor.

DELOITTE REVIZIJA d.o.o.

Anja Gorenc
Certified auditor

For signature please refer to the original Slovenian version.

Deloitte.

DELOITTE REVIZIJA D.O.O.
Ljubljana, Slovenija 3

Ljubljana, 28 February 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT to the shareholders of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the company UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter 'the Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (hereinafter 'IFRS').

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 16 April 2014, on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. Our responsibilities under those rules are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and other 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the year ended 31 December 2018. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment of loans to non-bank customers (expected credit losses)

In its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 the Group presented loans to non-bank customers in the amount of EUR 2,042 million and total expected credit loss in the amount of EUR 74,9 million.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Measurement of impairment allowances for expected credit losses on loans to non-bank customers is deemed a key audit matter since high level of significant judgements is applied by Management as well as the use of complex models.	Based on our risk assessment and industry knowledge, we have examined the impairment allowances for expected credit loss for loans and evaluated the methodology applied as well as the assumptions made according to the description of the key audit matter that allowed

Ime Deloitte se nanaša na Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, pravno osebo, ustanovljeno v skladu z zakonodajo Združenega kraljestva Velike Britanije in Severne Irske (v izvorniku »UK private company limited by guarantee«), in mrežo njenih članic, od katerih je vsaka ločena in samostojna pravna oseba. Podroben opis pravne organiziranosti združenja Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited in njenih družb članic je na voljo na <http://www.deloitte.com/si>.

V Sloveniji storitve zagotavlja Deloitte revizija d.o.o. in Deloitte svetovanje d.o.o. (pod skupnim imenom Deloitte Slovenija), ki sta članici Deloitte Central Europe Holdings Limited. Deloitte Slovenija sodi med vodilne družbe za strokovne storitve v Sloveniji, ki nudi storitve revizije, davčnega, poslovnega, finančnega in pravnega svetovanja ter svetovanja na področju tveganj, ki jih zagotavlja več kot 100 domačih in tujih strokovnjakov.

Deloitte revizija d.o.o. - Družba vpisana pri Okrožnem sodišču v Ljubljani - Matična številka: 1647105 - ID št. za DDV: SI62560085 - Osnovni kapital: 74.214,30 EUR.

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Report of Auditors

<p>Additionally, from 1 January 2018, the Group has adopted IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ('IFRS 9'), resulting in impairment allowances being recognised when losses are expected rather than when they have been incurred, as previously used under IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.</p> <p>Management exercise significant judgements in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of historic data in the process of determining risk parameters • Estimation of the credit risk related to the exposure • Assessment of stage allocation • Assessment on the significance of subsequent changes in credit risk of an exposure for the purposes of identifying whether significant increase in credit risk has occurred, leading to changes in stage allocation and the required measurement of lifetime expected credit losses • Expected future cash flows from operations • Valuation of collateral and assessment of realization period on individually assessed credit-impaired exposures. <p>Management has provided further information about the impairment allowance on loans to non-bank customers in notes 'Financial instruments – classification and measurement', 6 – Financial assets measured at amortised costs, 45 – Impairment and 'Measuring credit risk' to the financial statements.</p> <p>Information regarding the transitional effect of IFRS 9 are disclosed in note 'Changes in accounting policies' including the impact on shareholders' equity and retained earnings at 1 January 2018.</p>	<p>us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for our conclusion.</p> <p>We performed following audit procedures with respect to area of loans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the Group's methodology for recognizing impairment allowances for expected credit losses and comparing the reviewed methodology against the requirements of IFRS 9 • Obtaining understanding of control environment and internal controls implemented by the Management within the process of measuring impairment allowance for expected credit losses • Evaluating design and inspecting implementation of identified internal controls relevant to the process of measuring impairment allowance for expected credit losses • Testing identified relevant controls for operating effectiveness • Disaggregating loans account balance based on stage allocation for the purposes of sample selection • Performing substantive tests over recognition and measurement of impairment allowance for expected credit losses on sample of loans allocated to Stage 1 and Stage 2, focusing on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. models applied in stage allocation ii. assumptions used by the Management in the expected credit loss measurement models iii. criteria used for determination of significant increase in credit risk iv. assumptions applied to calculate lifetime probability of default v. methods applied to calculate loss given default vi. methods applied to incorporate forward-looking information • Performing substantive tests over recognition and measurement of impairment allowance for expected credit losses on sample of individually assessed non-performing loans allocated to Stage 3, which included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assessment of borrower's financial position and performance following latest credit reports and available information ii. Critical assessment of judgements and assumptions applied in the calculation and measurement of expected future cash flows from operations taking into consideration borrower's financial status and performance
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Reviewing and critically assessing estimated value of collateral and estimated realisation period iv. Critical assessment of discount rates used in the estimation of the expected cash flows from operations and/or collateral v. Re-performing calculation of expected credit losses by applying our own independent judgment and assumptions, based on our industry experience, on to calculation and comparing derived result of the impairment losses per certain sampled loans with the ones provided by the Group.
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Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, included in Annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Other information were obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, except Report from Supervisory Board, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we express no assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, assess whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, legal requirements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on our work performed we conclude that other information include material misstatement we need to report such circumstances.

In relation to this and based on our procedures performed, we report that:

- other information are, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements;
- other information are prepared in compliance with applicable law or regulation; and
- based on our knowledge and understanding of the Group and its environment obtained in the audit, we did not identify any material misstatement of fact related to the other information.

Responsibilities of Management, Supervisory Board and Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

Supervisory Board and Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process and for approving audited annual report.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Auditors

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing rules 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing rules, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a 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 Group's internal controls.
- 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence concerning the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group in order to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for conducting, overseeing and performing the audit of the Group. We have sole responsibility for the audit opinion expressed.

With Supervisory Board and Audit Committee we communicate the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant findings from the audit, including deficiencies in internal control we have identified during our audit.

We also provide Supervisory Board and Audit Committee with the statement of compliance with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and we communicate with them all relationships and other matters for which it may reasonably be thought to bear on independence, and, if appropriate, all the related safeguards.

From the matters communicated Supervisory Board and Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Appointment of the Auditor and the Period of Engagement

Deloitte revizija d.o.o. was appointed as the statutory auditor of the Company on General Shareholders' Meeting held on 20 April 2016. Our total uninterrupted engagement has lasted 6 years.

Confirmation to the Audit Committee

We confirm that our audit opinion on the financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Company, which we issued on 28 February 2019 in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council.

Provision of Non-audit Services

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council were provided. There are no services, in addition to the statutory audit, which we provided to the Company and its controlled undertakings, and which have not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Engagement partner responsible for the audit on behalf of Deloitte revizija d.o.o. is Anja Gorenc, certified auditor.

DELOITTE REVIZIJA d.o.o.

Anja Gorenc
Certified auditor

*For signature please refer to the original
Slovenian version.*

Deloitte.

DELOITTE REVIZIJA D.O.O.
Ljubljana, Slovenija 3

Ljubljana, 28 February 2019

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Statement of Financial Position

EUR '000	Item	Note	Bank		Group	
			31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
	Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	1	238,422	412,560	238,422	412,560
	Financial assets held for trading	2	8,620	6,932	8,620	6,932
	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	3	4,125	-	4,125	-
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	408,363	-	408,363	-
	Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)	5	-	397,142	-	397,142
	Financial assets at amortised cost	6	1,964,631	-	2,007,368	-
	Loans to banks		37,637	-	37,637	-
	Loans to non-bank customers		1,924,380	-	1,966,981	-
	Advances		2,614	-	2,750	-
	Loans and receivables (according to IAS 39)	7	-	1,852,776	-	1,898,469
	To banks		-	40,994	-	40,994
	To customers		-	1,807,528	-	1,850,488
	Other financial assets		-	4,254	-	6,987
	Held-to-maturity financial assets (according to IAS 39)	8	-	7,202	-	7,202
	Derivatives - hedge accounting	9	10,704	11,334	10,704	11,334
	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	10	424	(2,418)	424	(2,418)
	Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	11	1	1	-	-
	Tangible assets	12	2,849	3,629	6,601	6,969
	Property, plant and equipment		2,849	3,629	5,228	5,550
	Investment property		-	-	1,373	1,419
	Intangible assets	13	14,549	15,458	14,870	15,755
	Tax assets	14	1,426	-	4,993	3,644
	Current tax assets		1,426	-	1,426	-
	Deferred tax assets		-	-	3,567	3,644
	Other assets	15	1,388	1,254	3,958	2,096
	TOTAL ASSETS		2,655,502	2,705,870	2,708,448	2,759,685

Statement of Financial Position

Financial liabilities held for trading	16	9,216	7,075	9,216	7,075
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	17	1,282	-	1,282	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	18	2,341,903	2,383,064	2,373,194	2,419,270
Deposits from banks and central banks		106,696	144,801	106,696	144,801
Deposits from customers		1,922,621	1,957,535	1,919,950	1,950,780
Loans from banks and central banks		292,503	256,366	324,453	298,193
Other financial liabilities		20,083	24,362	22,095	25,496
Derivatives - hedge accounting	19	23,122	19,256	23,122	19,256
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	20	3,888	-	3,888	-
Provisions	21	20,517	14,484	20,536	14,484
Tax liabilities	14	1,872	3,073	2,167	3,465
Current tax liabilities		-	1,215	295	1,607
Deferred tax liabilities		1,872	1,858	1,872	1,858
Other liabilities	22	2,244	1,674	3,506	3,132
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,404,044	2,428,626	2,436,911	2,466,682
Share capital	23	20,384	20,384	20,384	20,384
Share premium	24	107,760	107,760	107,760	107,760
Accumulated other comprehensive income	25	16,319	26,087	16,319	26,087
Reserves from profit	26	84,635	84,635	100,394	102,500
Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	27	22,360	38,378	26,680	36,272
TOTAL EQUITY		251,458	277,244	271,537	293,003
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,655,502	2,705,870	2,708,448	2,759,685

In the Group's Statement, the equity as a whole is the equity of the Bank's shareholders. The notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



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Statement of Income

Statement of Income

EUR '000	Item	Note	Bank		Group	
			2018	2017	2018	2017
	Interest income	28	56,437	55,652	61,362	59,505
	Interest expense	29	(11,244)	(12,359)	(11,676)	(12,689)
	Interest net income		45,193	43,293	49,686	46,816
	Dividend income	30	45	140	45	140
	Fee and commission income	31	30,932	32,201	30,962	32,209
	Fee and commission expenses	32	(8,137)	(8,038)	(8,272)	(8,188)
	Fee and commission net income		22,795	24,163	22,690	24,021
	Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	4,756	216	4,756	216
	Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	34	4,491	1,724	4,491	1,724
	Net gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	35	585	-	585	-
	Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	36	(142)	-	(142)	-
	Net gains or losses from hedge accounting	37	130	(5,710)	130	(5,710)
	Net exchange differences	38	(1,392)	2,364	(1,397)	2,352
	Net gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets	39	(159)	(649)	(94)	(551)
	Other operating net income	40	(454)	(1,110)	(33)	(310)
	Administrative expenses	41	(36,245)	(36,866)	(37,332)	(38,080)
	Depreciation	42	(5,098)	(5,170)	(5,769)	(5,937)
	Net modification gains or losses	43	(67)	-	(67)	-
	Provisions	44	(8,773)	(4,716)	(8,956)	(4,352)
	Impairments	45	(787)	29,033	137	23,479
	Profit or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale, not qualifying as discontinued operations	46	9	4	9	4
	PROFIT / LOSS BEFORE TAX		24,887	46,716	28,739	43,812
	Corporate income tax	47	(4,273)	(8,375)	(5,371)	(7,577)
	PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		20,614	38,341	23,368	36,235
	Basic and diluted earning per share (EUR)	27	4.22	7.84	4.78	7.41

In the Group's Statement, the net profit as a whole is a net profit of the Bank's shareholders.

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

EUR '000 Item	Note	Bank		Group	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Profit or loss for the financial year		20,614	38,341	23,368	36,235
Other comprehensive income	25	(9,484)	7,007	(9,484)	7,007
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		11	17	11	17
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans		21	19	21	19
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(12)	-	(12)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified		2	(2)	2	(2)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(9,495)	6,990	(9,495)	6,990
Cash flow hedges (effective portion)	25	(951)	4,059	(951)	4,059
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity		(608)	(837)	(608)	(837)
Transferred to profit or loss		(343)	4,896	(343)	4,896
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	25	(10,771)	4,571	(10,771)	4,571
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity		(9,145)	4,561	(9,145)	4,561
Transferred to profit or loss		(1,626)	10	(1,626)	10
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	25	2,227	(1,640)	2,227	(1,640)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR AFTER TAX		11,130	45,348	13,884	43,242

In the Group's Statement, the comprehensive income after tax as a whole is a comprehensive income of the Bank's shareholders. The notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



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Statement of Changes in Equity

Bank
2018

Item	Accumulated other comprehensive income							Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	Total equity
	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			
OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD (before restatement)	20,384	107,760	4,195	21,368	524	84,635	38,378	277,244	
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	(277)	-	-	(369)	(646)	
OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD	20,384	107,760	4,195	21,091	524	84,635	38,009	276,598	
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(770)	(8,733)	19	-	20,614	11,130	
Appropriation of (accounting for) dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,270)	(36,270)	
Transfer among equity items *	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	7	-	
CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD	20,384	107,760	3,425	12,351	543	84,635	22,360	251,458	
BALANCE SHEET AVAILABLE PROFIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR							22,360	22,360	

* transfer of realized effect from derecognition of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings

2017

Item	Accumulated other comprehensive income							Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	Total equity
	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			
OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD	20,384	107,760	907	17,665	506	84,635	13,919	245,776	
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	3,288	3,703	18	-	38,341	45,350	
Appropriation of (accounting for) dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,882)	(13,882)	
CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD	20,384	107,760	4,195	21,368	524	84,635	38,378	277,244	
BALANCE SHEET AVAILABLE PROFIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR							38,378	38,378	

Statement of Changes in Equity

Group
2018

Item	Accumulated other comprehensive income							Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	Total equity
	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			
OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD (before restatement)	20,384	107,760	4,195	21,368	524	102,500	36,272	293,003	
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	(277)	-	-	1,197	920	
OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD	20,384	107,760	4,195	21,091	524	102,500	37,469	293,923	
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	(770)	(8,733)	19	-	23,368	13,884	
Appropriation of (accounting for) dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,270)	(36,270)	
Transfer of net profit to reserves from profit	-	-	-	-	-	(2,106)	2,106	-	
Transfer among equity items *	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	7	-	
CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD	20,384	107,760	3,425	12,351	543	100,394	26,680	271,537	
BALANCE SHEET AVAILABLE PROFIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR							26,680	26,680	

* transfer of realized effect from derecognition of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to retained earnings

2017

Item	Accumulated other comprehensive income							Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	Total equity
	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			
OPENING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD	20,384	107,760	907	17,665	506	98,573	17,846	263,641	
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	3,288	3,703	18	-	36,235	43,244	
Appropriation of (accounting for) dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,882)	(13,882)	
Transfer of net loss of UniCredit leasing d.o.o. to reserves from profit	-	-	-	-	-	3,928	(3,928)	-	
Rounding	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	-	
CLOSING BALANCE FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD	20,384	107,760	4,195	21,368	524	102,500	36,272	293,003	
BALANCE SHEET AVAILABLE PROFIT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR							36,272	36,272	

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Statement of Cash Flows

EUR '000	Item	Bank		Group	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
A.	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
a)	Total profit or loss before tax	24,887	46,716	28,903	43,812
	Depreciation	5,098	5,170	5,769	5,937
	Impairments / (reversal of impairments) of investments in debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	-	8	-
	Impairments / (reversal of impairments) of loans and receivables	-	(31,399)	-	(27,198)
	Impairments / (reversal of impairments) of loans and other financial assets measured at amortised cost	778	-	(136)	-
	Impairments of tangible assets (including investment property), intangible fixed assets and other assets	155	638	155	638
	Net (gains) / losses from exchange differences	1,392	(2,364)	1,397	(2,353)
	Net (gains) / losses from held-to-maturity financial assets (according to IAS 39)	-	(355)	-	(355)
	Net modification (gains) / losses	67	-	67	-
	Net (gains) / losses from sale of tangible assets	(10)	(4)	(84)	73
	Other (gains) / losses from investing activities	61	-	73	-
	Other (gains) / losses from financing activities	(1,459)	(9,769)	(1,459)	(9,769)
	Other adjustments to total profit or loss before tax	12,531	(26,857)	12,526	(27,058)
	Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	43,508	(18,224)	47,219	(16,273)
b)	(Increases) / decreases in operating assets (excl. cash and cash equivalents)	(144,684)	(22,102)	(141,135)	(11,708)
	Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets held for trading	(33)	8,230	(33)	8,230
	Net (increase) / decrease in non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(27)	-	(27)	-
	Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(23,139)	-	(23,139)	-
	Net (increase) / decrease in financial assets available for sale (according to IAS 39)	-	40,243	-	40,243
	Net (increase) / decrease in loans and receivables	-	(75,664)	-	(65,743)
	Net (increase) / decrease in loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	(115,535)	-	(110,258)	-
	Net (increase) / decrease in assets-derivatives - hedge accounting	(2,966)	3,129	(2,966)	3,129
	Net (increase) / decrease in other assets	(2,984)	1,960	(4,712)	2,432
c)	(Increases) / decreases in operating liabilities	(40,204)	163,180	(45,296)	147,336
	Net (increase) / decrease in financial liabilities held for trading	1,945	274	1,945	274
	Net (increase) / decrease in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	142	-	142	-
	Net increase / (decrease) in deposits, loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	(43,277)	148,603	(48,192)	132,104
	Net (increase) / decrease in liability-derivatives - hedge accounting	(3,472)	15,582	(3,472)	15,582
	Net increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	4,458	(1,279)	4,281	(624)
d)	Cash flow from operating activities (a+b+c)	(141,380)	122,854	(139,212)	119,354
e)	Income taxes (paid) refunded	(4,605)	(2,481)	(5,723)	(3,825)
f)	Net cash flow from operating activities (d+e)	(145,985)	120,373	(144,935)	115,529

Statement of Cash Flows

B.	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
a)	Receipts from investing activities	7,321	320	8,502	5,183
	Receipts from the sale of tangible assets	58	40	1,156	4,903
	Receipts from the disposal of investments in debt securities measured at amortized cost	6,983	-	6,983	-
	Receipts from non-current assets or related liabilities held for sale	-	-	83	-
	Other receipts from investing activities	280	280	280	280
b)	Cash payments on investing activities	(3,613)	(3,687)	(5,843)	(5,711)
	(Cash payments to acquire tangible assets)	(702)	(534)	(2,824)	(2,505)
	(Cash payments to acquire intangible assets)	(2,911)	(3,153)	(3,019)	(3,206)
c)	Net cash flow from investing activities (a-b)	3,708	(3,367)	2,659	(528)
C.	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
b)	Cash payments on financing activities	(36,270)	(13,882)	(36,270)	(13,882)
	(Dividends paid)	(36,270)	(13,882)	(36,270)	(13,882)
c)	Net cash flow from financing activities (a-b)	(36,270)	(13,882)	(36,270)	(13,882)
C.	Effects of change in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	214	(3,222)	214	(3,222)
D.	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (Af+Bc)	(178,547)	103,124	(178,546)	101,119
E.	Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents (Note 42)	416,763	316,861	416,763	318,866
F.	Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (C+D+E) (Note 42)	238,430	416,763	238,430	416,763

The notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



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Summary of Accounting Policies

General Information

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 Šmartinska 140, Ljubljana, Slovenia. On 31 December 2018, the Bank was operating a total of 24 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 Group. The Bank's Financial Statements are part of consolidated Financial Statements of the parent group UniCredit, which can be seen on <https://www.unicredit.it/>.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as endorsed by the European Commission up to 31 December 2018 (hereinafter referred to as: IFRS).

CONSOLIDATION SCOPE AND METHODS

The Bank is a 100-percent owner of the company UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o.. Therefore, it prepares also consolidated financial statements. They comprise of the financial statements of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. as a parent company and of the financial statements of UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. as a subsidiary. The accounting policies of the subsidiary are uniform with the accounting policies of the Bank. The intragroup assets and liabilities are eliminated in full. The income and expenses of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements.

Subsidiary:

Company name: UNICREDIT LEASING, leasing, d.o.o.

Abbreviated name: UNICREDIT LEASING, d.o.o.

Address: Šmartinska cesta 140, 1000 Ljubljana

Own equity on 31 December 2018: 19,472 thousand euros

Profit and loss for 2018: profit 2,868 thousand euros

Bank's direct share in the subsidiary's equity: 100 %

GENERAL PREPARATION CRITERIA

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS, whereby basis for measurement is historical cost, except for measurement of financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and all derivatives, where basis for measurement is their fair value.

These unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Management Board on 1 March 2019.

a) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency: Items included in the financial statements for both years, 2018 and 2017, are measured in euros, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

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 Statement of Income.

Forward transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated into euro using the forward rate. The spot rates of exchange used in preparation of the Group's balance sheet as of the reporting date were as follows:

Currency	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
CHF	1.1269	1.1702
USD	1.145	1.1993

b) 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.

c) Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. In continuation, the most important accounting estimates are explained, while others are explained among accounting policies.

Measurement of fair values

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 fair value, in line with IFRS 13, the Bank

Summary of Accounting Policies

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 also includes 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. FVA methodology of the Group 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 Group include: Credit/Debit Valuation Adjustment (CVA/DVA), Close-out costs.

CVA/DVA methodology of the Group 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.

Impairments and provisions

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 are tested for impairment as required by IFRS9.

In this regard, these instruments are classified in stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3 according to their absolute or relative credit quality with respect to initial disbursement. Specifically:

- Stage 1: 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: includes credit exposures that, although performing, have seen their credit risk significantly deteriorating since initial recognition;
- Stage 3: includes impaired credit exposures.

For exposures in stage 1, impairment is equal to the expected loss calculated over a time horizon of up to one year.

For exposures in stages 2 or 3, impairment is equal to the expected loss calculated over a time horizon corresponding to the entire life of the exposure.

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 Credit risk – Section Impairment and provisioning policies.

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 Credit risk – Section Impairment and provisioning policies for further information on expected loss calculation methodologies.

With reference to stage 3, it should be noted that it includes impaired exposures corresponding to the aggregate Non-Performing Exposures as ITS EBA (EBA/ITS /2013/03/rev1 7/24/2014), in accordance with Banca d'Italia rules, defined in Circular No.272 of 30 July 2008 and subsequent updates.

In particular EBA has defined as "Non-Performing" 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 values that is unlikely that the debtor would pay in full his 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.

In addition, the abovementioned Circular No.272 establishes that the aggregate of impaired assets is 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.
- Doubtful (Bank of Italy class Unlikely to pay other than Bad (UTP)) – exposure to borrowers experiencing temporary difficulties, which the Group 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. Doubtful loans are valued on a loan-by-loan basis or portfolio basis.

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.

In particular, the amount of the loss on impaired exposures classified as bad loans and unlikely to pay, according to the categories specified above, is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the original interest rate of the financial asset.

For all fixed rate positions, the interest rate thus determined is kept constant in subsequent financial years, while for floating rate positions the interest rate is updated according to contractual terms.

Recovery times are estimated on the basis of business plans or forecasts based on historical recovery experience observed for similar classes of loans, taking into account the customer segment, the type of loan, the type of security and any other factors considered relevant.

Also the impairment on impaired exposures was calculated as required by the new accounting standard to include (i) the adjustments necessary to reach the calculation of a point-in-time and forward-looking loss; and (ii) multiple scenarios applicable to this type of exposure.

Write offs

The Bank and the Group write off financial asset, when they have not any more 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 Group's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Changes in significant accounting policies

Except as described below, the accounting policies applied in these financial statements are the same as those applied in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017. The changes in accounting policies are also expected to be reflected in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ending 31 December 2018.

a. IFRS 9 Transition and summary of impacts

In 2018, the Bank and the Group adopted IFRS 9 Financial instruments. The standard introduced significant changes in the rules

of classifying and measurement of financial instruments compared to IAS 39.

The Bank and the Group defined business model for managing the financial assets and checked the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. When classifying financial assets as of 31 December 2017, the Bank and the Group classified all loans to business model to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; also bond, which was in line with IAS 39 held to maturity, was classified to business model to collect contractual cash flows; all available for sale debt securities were classified to business model held to collect and sell; among available for sale equity instruments they made for all except one an irrevocable election to present their subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Financial assets held for trading remained the same business model.

When testing the assets' contractual cash flow characteristics, there were three contracts identified, where cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, therefore they were classified as financial assets mandatory at fair value. All the rest loans and bond, which was in line with IAS 39 classified as held to maturity, were classified as financial assets at amortized cost. Financial assets once in available for sale portfolio are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income except equity instrument, for which the Bank did not make irrevocable election to present their subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. The latter was classified as financial assets mandatory at fair value.

IFRS 9 introduced a new accounting model for impairments, based on (i) expected losses approach substituting the current approach based on incurred losses, and (ii) the concept of "lifetime" expected losses;

With reference to hedge accounting, the Bank and the Group opted to keep applying the existing hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 for all hedge accounting until the IASB will complete its project on accounting for macro hedging.

Upon entering into force of IFRS 9, a review of the regulatory treatment for the calculation of the capital absorption of expected credit losses (CRD/CRR) is foreseen. In that regard, the EU Regulation No. 2017-2395, issued on 27 December 2017, allows, as an option, financial institutions to adopt a transitional regime where the additional Loan Loss Provisions could be included in CET1 with a "phase-in" mechanism over 5 years starting from 2018. The Bank and the Group follow the decision of UniCredit Group at consolidated level not to adopt this transitional regime.

The Bank and the Group used the transitional relief allowed by the standard and will not publish comparative figures in the 2018 financial reports.

The effects of the transition on items in the Statement of Financial Positions are shown below:

None of the reclassifications is due to change of business model.

Summary of Accounting Policies

EUR '000	Item	Note	Bank Amounts as at 1/1/2018			Group Amounts as at 1/1/2018						
			31/12/2017 IAS 39	Change in measurement	Reclassification of Balance sheet value	Opening balance 1/1/2018 IFRS 9	31/12/2017 IAS 39	Change in measurement	Reclassification of Balance sheet value	Opening balance 1/1/2018 IFRS 9		
	Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	1	412,560	-	-	412,560	-	-	412,560	-	-	412,560
	Financial assets held for trading	2	6,932	-	-	6,932	-	-	6,932	-	-	6,932
	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	3	-	10	4,019	-	10	4,019	-	10	4,019	4,029
	Loans		-	10	2,961	-	10	2,961	-	10	2,961	2,971
	Equity instruments		-	-	1,058	-	-	1,058	-	-	1,058	1,058
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	-	(62)	396,084	-	(62)	396,084	-	(62)	396,084	396,022
	Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)	5	397,142	-	(397,142)	-	-	397,142	-	-	(397,142)	-
	Financial assets at amortised cost	6	-	(2,196)	1,857,017	-	(794)	1,902,710	-	(794)	1,902,710	1,901,916
	Debt securities		-	-	7,202	-	-	7,202	-	-	7,202	7,202
	Loans to banks		-	(7)	40,994	-	(7)	40,994	-	(7)	40,994	40,987
	Loans to non-bank customers		-	(2,093)	1,804,567	-	(691)	1,847,527	-	(691)	1,847,527	1,846,836
	Advances		-	(96)	4,254	-	(96)	4,158	-	(96)	6,987	6,891
	Loans and receivables (according to IAS 39)	7	1,852,776	-	(1,852,776)	-	-	1,898,469	-	-	(1,898,469)	-
	To banks		40,994	-	(40,994)	-	-	40,994	-	-	(40,994)	-
	To customers		1,807,528	-	(1,807,528)	-	-	1,850,488	-	-	(1,850,488)	-
	Other financial assets		4,254	-	(4,254)	-	-	6,987	-	-	(6,987)	-
	Held-to-maturity financial assets (according to IAS 39)	8	7,202	-	(7,202)	-	-	7,202	-	-	(7,202)	-
	Derivatives - hedge accounting	9	11,334	-	-	-	-	11,334	-	-	-	11,334
	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	10	(2,418)	-	-	-	-	(2,418)	-	-	-	(2,418)
	Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	11	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Tangible assets	12	3,629	-	-	-	3,629	6,969	-	-	-	6,969
	Property, plant and equipment		3,629	-	-	-	3,629	5,550	-	-	-	5,550
	Investment property		-	-	-	-	-	1,419	-	-	-	1,419
	Intangible assets	13	15,458	-	-	-	15,458	15,755	-	-	-	15,755
	Tax assets	14	-	-	-	-	-	3,644	-	-	-	3,644
	Current tax assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deferred tax assets		-	-	-	-	-	3,644	-	-	-	3,644

Other assets	15	1,254	(9)	-	1,245	2,096	(9)	-	2,087
TOTAL ASSETS		2,705,870	(2,257)	-	2,703,613	2,759,685	(855)	-	2,758,830
Financial liabilities held for trading	16	7,075	-	-	7,075	7,075	-	-	7,075
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	17	-	-	1,140	1,140	-	-	1,140	1,140
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	18	2,383,064	-	-	2,383,064	2,419,270	-	-	2,419,270
Deposits from banks and central banks		144,801	-	-	144,801	144,801	-	-	144,801
Deposits from customers		1,957,535	-	-	1,957,535	1,950,780	-	-	1,950,780
Loans from banks and central banks		256,366	-	-	256,366	298,193	-	-	298,193
Subordinated liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		24,362	-	-	24,362	25,496	-	-	25,496
Derivatives - hedge accounting	19	19,256	-	-	19,256	19,256	-	-	19,256
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	20	3,888	-	-	3,888	3,888	-	-	3,888
Provisions	21	14,484	(1,546)	(1,140)	11,798	14,484	(1,710)	(1,140)	11,634
Tax liabilities	14	3,073	(65)	-	3,008	3,465	(65)	-	3,400
Current tax liabilities		1,215	-	-	1,215	1,607	-	-	1,607
Deferred tax liabilities		1,858	(65)	-	1,793	1,858	(65)	-	1,793
Other liabilities	22	1,674	-	-	1,674	3,132	-	-	3,132
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,428,626	(1,611)	-	2,427,015	2,466,682	(1,775)	-	2,464,907
Share capital	23	20,384	-	-	20,384	20,384	-	-	20,384
Share premium	24	107,760	-	-	107,760	107,760	-	-	107,760
Fair value reserves	25	26,087	(277)	-	25,810	26,087	(277)	-	25,810
Reserves from profit	26	84,635	-	-	84,635	102,500	-	-	102,500
Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	27	38,378	(369)	-	38,009	36,272	1,197	-	37,469
TOTAL EQUITY		277,244	(646)	-	276,598	293,003	920	-	293,923
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,705,870	(2,257)	-	2,703,613	2,759,685	(855)	-	2,758,830

Summary of Accounting Policies

Item	Bank				Group					
	Carrying amount as at 31/12/2017 (in line with IAS 39)	Reclassification of Balance sheet value	Change in measurement	Carrying amount as at 1/1/2018 (in line with IFRS 9)	Effect on retained earnings as at 1/1/2018	Carrying amount as at 31/12/2017 (in line with IAS 39)	Reclassification of Balance sheet value	Change in measurement	Carrying amount as at 1/1/2018 (in line with IFRS 9)	Effect on retained earnings as at 1/1/2018
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss										
Increases										
from Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39) - equity instruments	-	1,058	-	1,058	343	-	1,058	-	1,058	343
from Loans and receivables (according to IAS 39) - needed reclassification	-	2,961	10	2,971	10	10	2,961	10	2,971	10
Total	-	4,019	10	4,029	353	10	4,019	10	4,029	353
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income										
Increases										
from Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39) - equity instruments	-	22,978	-	22,978	-	-	22,978	-	22,978	-
from Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39) - debt instruments	-	373,106	(62)	373,044	(62)	(62)	373,106	(62)	373,044	(62)
Total	-	396,084	(62)	396,022	(62)	(62)	396,084	(62)	396,022	(62)
Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)										
Decreases										
to Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss - equity instruments	1,058	(1,058)	-	-	-	-	(1,058)	-	-	-
to Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	22,978	(22,978)	-	-	-	-	(22,978)	-	-	-
to Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	373,106	(373,106)	-	-	-	-	(373,106)	-	-	-
Total	397,142	(397,142)	-	-	-	-	(397,142)	-	-	-

Financial assets at amortised cost							
Increases							
from Held-to-maturity financial assets (according to IAS 39)	-	7,202	-	7,202	-	7,202	-
from Loans and receivables (according to IAS 39)	-	1,849,815	(2,196)	1,847,619	(2,196)	1,895,508	(794)
Total	-	1,857,017	(2,196)	1,854,821	(2,196)	1,902,710	(794)
Loans and receivables (according to IAS 39)							
Decreases							
to Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss - needed reclassification	2,961	(2,961)	-	-	-	2,961	(2,961)
to Financial assets at amortised cost	1,849,815	(1,849,815)	-	-	-	1,895,508	(1,895,508)
Total	1,852,776	(1,852,776)	-	-	-	1,898,469	(1,898,469)
Other assets							
Increase - valuation	1,254	-	(9)	1,245	(9)	2,096	(9)
Total	1,254	-	(9)	1,245	(9)	2,096	(9)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss							
Valuation of non-drawn loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,140	-	1,140	-	-	-
Total	-	1,140	-	1,140	-	-	-
Provisions							
Decreases							
to Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,140	(1,140)	-	-	-	1,140	(1,140)
Valuation	13,344	-	(1,546)	11,798	1,546	13,344	(1,546)
Total	14,484	(1,140)	(1,546)	11,798	1,546	14,484	(1,546)
						11,798	1,546
						11,798	1,546

Summary of Accounting Policies

The total impact arising from transition to IFRS 9 in equity amounts to -369 thousand EUR where -2.268 thousand EUR is due to additional impairments, 1.546 thousand EUR is attributable to provisions, 10 thousand EUR relates to revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (loans) and 343 thousand EUR is subject to revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (equity investments).

The chart illustrates the Bank's capital adequacy as at 1 January 2018 arising from the adoption of IFRS 9.

EUR '000 ITEMS/VALUES	1. 1. 2018 (IFRS 9)		31. 12. 2017 (IAS39)	
	UNWEIGHTED ASSETS	WEIGHTED ASSETS/ REQUIREMENTS	UNWEIGHTED ASSETS	WEIGHTED ASSETS/ REQUIREMENTS
A. RISK ASSETS				
A.1 CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISK	3,601,649	1,059,878	3,601,875	1,062,271
1. Standardised approach	1,993,454	598,204	1,993,884	600,476
2. IRB approaches	1,608,194	461,674	1,607,991	461,795
2.1 Foundation	1,589,866	454,280	1,590,262	455,000
2.1 Advanced	18,328	7,394	17,729	6,795
B. CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS				
B.1 Credit and counterparty risk		84,790		84,982
B.2 Market Risk		865		865
1. Standard approach		865		865
B.3 Operational Risk		6,185		6,185
Advanced measurement approach		6,185		6,185
Total capital requirements		91,840		92,032
C. RISK ASSETS AND CAPITAL RATIOS				
C.1 Risk Weighted Assets		1,148,005		1,150,398
C.2 Common Equity Tier 1 Capital/Risk weighted assets (CET1 capital ratio)		17.16%		17.18%
C.3 Tier 1 Capital/Risk weighted assets (Tier 1 capital ratio)		17.16%		17.18%
C.4 Total Own Funds/Risk weighted assets (Total capital ratio)		17.40%		17.42%

Statement of Financial Position

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT

As a result of the entry into force of the new accounting standard IFRS 9, the Group has reclassified financial assets and liabilities as at 1 January 2018 into the new envisaged categories. In this regard, it should be noted that this classification is based on business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

The analysis of business model was conducted by mapping the business areas and by allocating a specific business model to each of them. In this regard, the business areas portfolio have been assigned "held-to-collect" or "held-to-collect and sell" business models according to holding intentions and expected turnover of the

financial instruments. The business areas that make up the trading portfolio have been assigned an "other" business model in order to reflect trading intentions. For the purposes of classifying financial instruments into new categories envisaged by IFRS 9, the business model analysis must be complemented by an analysis of contractual flows ("SPPI Test").

In this regard, the Group has developed systems and processes to analyse the portfolio of debt securities and loans in place and assess whether the characteristics of contractual cash flows allow for measurement at amortised cost ("held-to-collect" portfolio) or at fair value with effect on comprehensive income ("held-to-collect and sell" portfolio). The analysis in question was carried out both by contract and by defining specific clusters based on the characteristics of the transactions and using a specific internally developed tool ("SPPI Tool") to analyse the contract features with respect to IFRS 9 requirements.

All financial assets held by the Group are recognized and derecognized using settlement date accounting. When a financial asset is recognized initially, the Group measures it at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not-at-fair-value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The Bank and the Group reclassify financial assets only when they change business model for managing financial assets. In principle there are no changes of business model after initial recognition and there were none in reporting period. The possibilities of reclassification are explained in internal policies.

The Bank grants all loans with the objective to collect contractual cash flows.

For debt securities one of the following business models can be applied:

- To hold securities in order to collect contractual cash flows
- To hold securities in order to collect contractual cash flows and sell securities
- Other (trading) – in order to realise cash flows through the sale of the assets.

UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. has all its financial assets classified in business model to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

For loans SPPI test is performed in sales departments as follows. The Bank sells to private customers standardized loans. As a result it was performed for all existing products and it has to be performed for each new product in the future. Loans to companies are not standardized, therefore the test is performed for each contract.

If test is negative, such financial asset is categorized within “Financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit and loss”.

a) Financial assets at Amortized Cost

Financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

All loans are recognized at amortized cost, except the ones, which don't pass SPPI test.

Interest income on impaired financial assets at amortized cost is recognized if the Group expects its payment or when it is paid.

In the chapter “Use of estimates and judgments” it is described how the Group impairs assets at amortized cost.

The following kinds of sales however don't jeopardize the business

model Held to Collect:

- sales that do not determine the accounting de recognition of the financial assets, such as in repo contracts or in securitization transactions; or
- sales that occurs as a result of a deterioration in credit standing of the financial assets; or
- sales that are not greater than 5 % of the carrying value of the relevant portfolio at the end of the previous annual reporting period (regardless of the frequency); or
- sales that are made close to the maturity; or
- sales that are infrequent - this exception is assessed case by case with the involvement of the holding company.

Financial assets at amortized cost include also the item “Other financial assets”: these 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) 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:

- the assets are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This portfolio includes both equity and debt securities.

The Bank makes for strategic equity instruments an irrevocable election that it presents subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

Subsequent to their initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-measured at their fair value. Since the market value as quoted on the stock exchange regularly doesn't reflect the fair value of a bond the fair value of the securities is determined with the fair value model which separates the interest rate risk and the credit spread for a particular security. The credit spread gets updated regularly according to the benchmark and frequency agreed for the single name. The Group assesses fair value of non-quoted equity instruments by using appropriate models.

A fair value change on a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized directly in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, except for impairment losses for debt instruments and foreign exchange gains and losses. When debt financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the Statement of Income, whereas remains in Other Comprehensive Income for equity instruments. However, interest calculated are accrued daily using

Summary of Accounting Policies

the effective interest method and are recognized in the Statement of Income. Dividends on equity instrument are recognized in the Statement of Income when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

In the chapter "Use of estimates and judgments" it is defined how the Group impairs them.

c) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Any financial assets that are not held in one of the two business models mentioned above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. This category contains financial assets held for trading and those which are upon initial recognition designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term or if it is a part of 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. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

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. The fair value model separates the interest rate risk and the credit spread for a particular security. The credit spread gets updated regularly according to the benchmark and frequency agreed for the single name.

The Group includes realized and unrealized gains and losses in the Statement of Income, 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 Statement of Income.

Loans and debt securities, that don't pass SPPI test are classified in Financial assets mandatorily at fair value.

Units in investments funds are always classified in Financial assets mandatorily at fair value.

Non-strategic equity instruments, for which the Bank does not make an irrevocable election that it presents subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income are measured mandatorily at fair value.

The Group'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.

Loans measured at fair value through profit or loss are fixed-rate loans which are hedged at the loans' reference rate with interest rate swaps. Loans are designated at their fair value through profit or loss

in order to avoid a mismatch in the presentation of the economic content of a transaction. The Group determines the fair value of loans at least once per month. In 2017 and 2018, the Group did not designate loans measured at fair value through profit or loss.

d) Derivative Financial Instruments

In the normal course of business, the Group 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 Group to hedge interest rate risk and currency exposures associated with its transactions in financial markets, to open its positions actively and to sell those instruments to the customers.

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 OIS 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.

Fair value of interest and currency derivatives is their market price in the front-end system Murex. Murex is the parent group's "Markets and Treasury" IT platform.

Fair Value Hedge

In accordance with IAS 39, the fair value hedge is hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect profit or loss.

The Group hedges a single financial asset or financial liability 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. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value is recognised in profit or loss. If the hedged item is otherwise measured at cost, the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognised in profit or loss. Recognition of the gain or loss attributable to the hedged risk in profit or loss instead in other comprehensive income applies if the hedged item is a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income.

For a fair value hedge of the interest rate exposure of a portion of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities, the requirement in paragraph above may be met by presenting the gain or loss attributable to the hedged item either in a single separate line item within assets or liabilities.

The Group discontinues the hedge accounting if:

- The hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised;
- The hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting;
- The Group revokes the designation.

Cash Flow Hedge

In accordance with IFRS, cash flow hedges serve to hedge uncertain (variable) cash flows in the future. For this purpose, interest cash flows of the hedged items and related derivatives designated as hedging instruments are projected into the future (forecasted transactions). The hedge relates to the exposure to variability in cash flows associated with recognized assets or recognized liabilities or a planned or forecasted transaction (or portions of the three) which will affect reported net income. In the case of cash flow hedge accounting, the hedging instrument is recognized at its fair value.

The hedged items are interest cash flows (forecasted transactions) of underlying transactions. The underlying transactions in a cash flow hedge may be any customer or securities transaction, on the assets side or on the liabilities side of balance sheet, in which the interest rate is sensitive to changes in money market rates. Hedging instruments are any derivatives that can hedge the exposure to variability in the relevant cash flows.

Changes in fair value are separated into an effective portion attributable to the hedge and an ineffective portion not attributable to the hedge. A hedge is considered as effective if, for each time bucket, the netted cash flows associated with the hedging instruments are in range 80 % to 125 % to the cash flows of the hedged item(s). The effective portions are recognized directly in equity (Fair value reserves, Cash flow hedge). The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in the Statement of Income. To avoid ineffectiveness, projections are made, especially for limits and potential causes of ineffectiveness. The Market Risk department runs an efficiency test at the end of each month. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments arising from the counterparty credit risk are recognized in the Statement of Income, in item "Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting".

The Group 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.

Cash flow hedge is used by the Group for managing interest rate risk in accordance with IAS 39.83. The derivatives are not attributed to individual transactions.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment as well as intangible assets are initially recognized at cost. The Group has chosen the measurement after recognition cost model, which means that an asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis. Land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

The useful lives are set out below:

	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Buildings	33 years	33 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years	10 years
Hardware	4 - 6 years	4 - 6 years
Furniture, devices and motor vehicles	4 - 10 years	4 - 10 years
Intangible assets - software	5 - 7 years	7 years

The Group periodically reviews the useful life and amends the period of depreciation if appropriate. The Bank decided for software instead of unified useful life 7 years, at initial recognition assesses whether 7 or 5 years are more suitable. Amortization for 2018 is due to this change higher by 113 thousand euros.

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 Statement of Income when the expenditure is incurred.

The Group assesses whether property, plant and equipment and intangible assets may be impaired. If impairment indicators exist, the Group carries out the impairment test and estimates the recoverable amount (higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use). If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

A reversal of an impairment loss for an asset is recognized as gain in the Statement of Income.

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 Statement of Income 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.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. and consequently the Group own property for the purpose of earning rents. They are at initial recognition

Summary of Accounting Policies

measured at cost and are amortized with the same depreciation rates as Property, plant and equipment.

INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, which are not quoted, and their fair value cannot be reliably measured, are valued at cost.

LEASES

a) The Group as lessor

The Group 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 item Loans and receivables. Finance income reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease.

UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. provides also assets under operating leases. As a consequence, the Group is the lessor also under operating lease. Assets subject to operating leases are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position as Investment property, if they are immovable or as Property, plant and equipment, if they are movables. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Also lease income (excluding receipts for services provided such as insurance and maintenance) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term in item "Other operating net income / (loss)".

b) The Group as lessee

The Group has its premises under an operating lease. Lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

OTHER ASSETS

Other assets consist of inventories, receivables for granted advances and other assets that are not disclosed under any other item.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST

The Group 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 Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

PROVISIONS FOR RISK AND CHARGES

A provision is recognized when the Group 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. Provisions are recognized for the following:

- Potential losses relevant to the risks resulting from off-balance sheet items;
- Jubilee awards, severance payments and other employee benefits;
- Pending or threatened litigation;
- Other events, where the possibility of the outflow of the financial assets is very high.

SHARE BASED PAYMENTS ARRANGEMENTS

In accordance with IFRS 2, the parent group UniCredit 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 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.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Group provides its employees with jubilee awards and severance payments. It established also 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 or by the Leasing until their retirement age and were employed by the Bank or by the Leasing 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 determined by reference to the market yields as of the balance sheet date on corporate bonds for the Euro-zone; it amounts to 1.9 % for 2018 and 1.75 % for 2017;
- Estimated future salary increases;
- Mortality rates – Slovenian mortality table 2000-2002;
- Fluctuation (termination without payment) depending on past experience in 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.

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 in the Fair value reserves.

The Group additionally provides short-term benefits to its employees such as contributions to retirement pension insurance and recognizes the costs of these contributions as incurred

GROUP 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. Only retained earnings including income from current year are payable.

Income and expense

INTEREST INCOME

Interest income and expense are recognized in the Statement of Income using the effective interest rate method. 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. Interest income on non-performing claims is recognized, when paid.

Interest on financial instruments measured as Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss is included within interest income. They don't include transaction costs or other fees, as those are recognized when paid or received in items "Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading", "Net gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss" or "Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss", as appropriate.

DIVIDEND INCOME

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 item "Dividend income".

FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE AND OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Fees and commissions included in calculation of effective interest rate are recognized within interest income and expense (see above). Items "Fee and commission income" and "Fee and commission income 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 Statement of Income 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 Statement of Income when the service is provided;
- If the performance obligation is satisfied over-time, the related revenue is recognized in the Statement of Income 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 Group 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.

The amount of revenues related to the fees and commissions income and other operating income is measured based on contractual provisions. If the amount contractually foreseen is subject, totally or partially, to variability, a revenue is booked as the most probable amount that the Group 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 Statement of Income based on the timing of satisfaction of each obligation.

TAXATION

Taxes are calculated in accordance with the Corporate Income Tax regulations. Generally, the taxable profit is based on the profit or loss recognized in the Statement of Income prepared pursuant to IFRS. It is adjusted for tax purposes as follows from the tax regulations.

Tax expense (tax income) comprises current tax expense (current tax income) and deferred tax expense (deferred tax income). For years 2017 and 2018, the corporate income tax rate for current tax, the same as for deferred tax, is 19 %. Deferred taxes are provided for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the Statement of Financial Position.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward of unused tax losses and the carry-forward of unused tax credits.

The Group 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.

Cash flow statement

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash is defined as cash in hand and current accounts with banks, including the

Summary of Accounting Policies

compulsory minimum reserve with the Bank of Slovenia. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The Group prepares the Statement of Cash Flows using the indirect method. To present cash flows in its operation, the Group complements the total profit or loss before tax with the effect of the following non-cash positions: depreciation, impairment, gains and losses from exchange differences, modification gains and losses, gains and losses from sale of tangible and intangible assets, from financing and investing activities. In accordance with the Decision on books of account and annual reports of banks and savings banks, the Group uses the direct method to present cash flows in investing and cash flows in financing, although it prepares the statement of cash flows using the indirect method.

Other information

CONTINGENCIES

Off-balance sheet commitments from guarantees, both financial and service, represent irrevocable obligations that the Bank will make payments in the event a customer cannot fulfil its obligations vis-à-vis third parties. They are measured in accordance with IAS 37 until criteria for recognition in the Statement of Financial Position is met.

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

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

The risk associated with off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities is assessed similarly as for loans to customers taking into account the financial position and activities of the entity to which the Bank issued the guarantee and taking into account the collateral obtained.

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 Fee from agency services and commission operations in the Bank's Statement of Income.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Group 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 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 IFRS. As of 31 December 2018, the Group and its operations were in compliance with all regulatory requirements.

RELATED PARTIES

For the purposes of financial disclosure, in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EU) No.632/2010 of 19 July 2010, the text of IAS 24 applies, which defines the concept of related party and identifies the relations between that party and the entity producing the financial statements. IAS 24 also explains that the disclosure should include transactions entered into with subsidiaries of associates and subsidiaries of joint ventures. Pursuant to IAS 24, Bank's and Group's related parties include:

- Companies belonging to the parent group UniCredit and companies controlled by the parent group UniCredit but not consolidated;
- Associates and joint ventures, as well as their subsidiaries;
- Bank's and Group's "Key management personnel";
- Close family members of "key management personnel" and companies controlled (or jointly controlled) by key management personnel or their close family members;

Key management personnel are persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling Bank's and Group's activities, directly or indirectly. Also for the management of related-party transactions refer to the discipline established by CONSOB Regulation and by Banca d'Italia Circular No.263/2006 (Title V, Chapter 5) introduced in 2011 as well as the Slovenian Company Act Article 7 and Financial Instrument Market Act.

In considering each possible related-party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely to the legal form.

NEW STANDARDS IN 2018 AND NEW STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

The following amendments to the existing standards and new interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU are effective for the current reporting period:

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and further amendments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- Amendments to IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" - Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" - Applying IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" with IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 or when IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" is applied first time),
- Amendments to IAS 40 "Investment Property" - Transfers of

Investment Property (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),

- Amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 due to "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2014-2016)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 12 and IAS 28) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards has not led to any major changes in the Bank's and the Group's accounting policies except IFRS 9.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following new standards and amendments to standards issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU are not yet effective:

- IFRS 16 "Leases" – adopted by the EU on 31 October 2017 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019),
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – adopted by the EU on 22 March 2018 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019),
- IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" – adopted by the EU on 23 October 2018 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

The Group anticipates that the adoption of these new standards and amendments to the existing standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application, except IFRS 16.

IFRS 16, effective starting from 1 January 2019, modifies the current set of international accounting principles on leases, in particular IAS 17.

IFRS 16 introduces a new definition for leases and confirms the current distinction between two types of leases (operating and finance) with reference to the accounting treatment to be applied by the lessor.

With reference to the accounting treatment to be applied by the lessee, the new accounting standard sets, for all leasing typologies, the recognition as an asset, representing the right of use of the underlying asset and a liability for future payments requested by the lease contract. At initial recognition, such asset is measured based on the lease contract cash flows. After initial recognition the right-of-use will be measured based on the rules set for the assets by IAS 16, IAS 38 or by IAS 40 and therefore applying the cost model, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The activities aimed at the development of rules, principles and IT systems to be used for the proper evaluation of new assets and liabilities and the subsequent calculation of the related economic effects are under finalization.

The Group has decided, as allowed by the standard, not to apply IFRS 16 provisions to leases of intangible assets, short-term leases, lower than 12 months, and low value asset leases.

In order to calculate the lease liability and right-of-use asset, the Group proceeds with discounting the future lease payments at the interest rate implicit in the contract or, if it is not available, at the incremental borrowing rate. The latter is determined based on the cost of funding for liabilities of similar duration and similar security of those implicit in the lease contract.

Future lease payments to discount are determined based on contractual provisions and net of VAT since the obligation to pay such a tax starts when the invoice is issued by the lessor and not at the starting date of the lease contract.

In determining the lease term, it is necessary to consider the non-cancellable period, established in the contract, in which the lessee is entitled to use the underlying asset taking into account also potential renewal options if the lessee is reasonably certain to renew. For contracts that allow the lessee to tacitly renew the lease contract after a first set of years, the lease term is determined taking into account factors such as the length of the first period, the existence of dismissal plans for the asset leased and any other circumstance indicating the reasonable certainty of renewal.

The Group has decided not to restate comparatives and has chosen, for the First Time Adoption purposes, to put the value of right of use equal to the lease liability.

The negative effect on CET1 ratio coming from the adoption of IFRS16, in terms of application of the new rules from the lessee's perspective, can be preliminarily estimated to 26 bps, gross of tax effect for the Bank and 27 bps for the Group.

NEW STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE EXISTING STANDARDS ISSUED BY IASB BUT NOT YET ADOPTED BY THE EU

At present, IFRS as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from regulations adopted by the IASB except for the following new standards, amendments to the existing standards and new interpretation, which were not endorsed for use in EU as of 1 March 2019:

- IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) - the European Commission has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard,
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021),
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" - Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period).
- Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or

Summary of Accounting Policies

Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded),

- Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” and IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” - Definition of Material (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020),
- Amendments to IAS 19 “Employee Benefits” - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019),
- Amendments to IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019),
- Amendments to various standards due to “Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2015 -2017)” resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019),
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).

The Group anticipates that the adoption of these new standards and amendments to the existing standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

Notes on the Financial Statements

Notes on the Financial Statements

Note 1: Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Cash	15,592	10,943	15,592	10,943
Balances with the Central Bank	166,240	359,410	166,240	359,410
Minimum reserve with the Central Bank	166,240	359,410	166,240	359,410
Demand deposits to banks	56,597	42,207	56,597	42,207
Impairment	(7)	-	(7)	-
Total	238,422	412,560	238,422	412,560

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.

Liabilities owed to any other credit institution and participating national central bank and liabilities owed to the ECB shall be excluded from the reserve base.

Demand deposits to banks

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Gross value	56,597	42,207	56,597	42,207
Impairment	(7)	-	(7)	-
Net value - Total	56,590	42,207	56,590	42,207

Note 2: Financial assets held for trading

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018			31/12/2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Loans	2	-	2	5	-	5
Derivatives held for trading	-	8,618	8,618	-	6,927	6,927
Forwards	-	110	110	-	929	929
Options	-	68	68	-	70	70
Swaps	-	8,440	8,440	-	5,928	5,928
Total	2	8,618	8,620	5	6,927	6,932

All financial assets held for trading were designated as such upon initial recognition.

Annual changes, debt instruments

EUR '000	2018	2017
Opening Balance	-	-
Increases	59,463	149,875
Purchase	59,463	149,875
Decreases	(59,463)	(149,875)
Sales / Redemption	(59,463)	(149,875)
Closing Balance	-	-

Notes on the Financial Statements

Annual changes, equity instruments

EUR '000	2018	2017
Opening Balance	-	-
Increases	-	8,970
Purchase	-	8,970
Decreases	-	(8,970)
Sales / Redemption	-	(8,970)
Closing Balance	-	-

Note 3: Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

The Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018
	Level 3
Loans to corporates	2,694
Equity instruments	1,431
Total	4,125

When adopting IFRS 9, one of the Bank's equity investments, which is not a strategic one, was designated at fair value through profit or loss. The maximum exposure to credit risk was 1.431 thousand euros. The Bank did not conclude any related credit derivatives or similar instruments, which would mitigate its exposure to credit risk. The cumulative amount of change in the fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of equity instrument amounted to -17 thousand euros, change in 2018 amounted to -293 thousand euros.

Annual changes, loans

EUR '000	2018
Opening Balance	2,971
Increases	8,325
Purchase	8,053
Positive changes in fair value	272
Decreases	(8,602)
Sales / Redemption	(8,602)
Closing Balance	2,694

Annual changes, equity instruments

EUR '000	2018
Opening Balance	1,058
Increases	373
Gains on foreign exchange differences	69
Positive changes in fair value	304
Closing Balance	1,431

Note 4: Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity instruments	-	22,853	92	22,945
Bonds, Republic of Slovenia	-	327,954	-	327,954
Bonds, other countries	45,318	-	-	45,318
Bonds, corporates	-	12,216	-	12,216
Impairment	(13)	(57)	-	(70)
Total	45,305	362,966	92	408,363

Annual changes, equity instruments

EUR '000	2018	
	Total	Level 3
Opening Balance	22,978	110
Decreases	(33)	(18)
Sales / Redemption	(14)	(14)
Negative changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	(19)	(4)
Closing Balance	22,945	92

The entire amount of income and expense for level 3 refers to assets included in the balance as of 31 December 2018.

The Bank decided to designate strategic equity instruments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Bank assesses that the fact that those equity instruments are strategic, is sufficient reason that changes of their fair value are not recognized in the Statement of Income. Balances of Equity instruments as of 31 December 2018 comprises of the following equity instruments with the following fair values (in thousand euros):

Deposit Guarantee Scheme	22,853
Bankart d.o.o.	60
Swift	32

In 2018, the Bank received Balance sheet profit of the company Bankart d.o.o. in the amount of 39 thousand euros. Bankart equity instrument still comprises balance of equity investments as of 31 December 2018. There were no dividends received in 2018.

Due to reallocation of shares in SWIFT number of shares allocated to the Bank decreased by 5. Their value was alienated for 23 thousand euros. Derecognition profit amounted to 9 thousand euros.

Annual changes, debt instruments

EUR '000	2018	
	Total	Level 3
Opening Balance	373,044	-
Increases	140,126	-
Purchase	139,424	-
Positive changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	702	-
Decreases	(127,752)	-
Sales / Redemption	(118,091)	-
Negative changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	(9,661)	-
Closing Balance	385,418	-

Notes on the Financial Statements

Impairment on debt instruments

EUR '000	2018
Opening Balance	(62)
Increase of impairment	(26)
Decrease of impairment	18
Closing Balance	(70)

Note 5: Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)

The Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity instruments	-	22,868	1,169	24,037
Bonds, Republic of Slovenia	-	355,228	-	355,228
Bonds, banks	-	5,548	-	5,548
Bonds, corporates	-	12,329	-	12,329
Total	-	395,973	1,169	397,142

Annual changes, equity instruments

EUR '000	2017	
	Total	Level 3
Opening Balance	23,855	958
Increases	339	339
Positive changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	339	339
Decreases	(157)	(128)
Sales / Redemption	(19)	(19)
Losses on foreign exchange differences	(109)	(109)
Negative changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	(29)	-
Closing Balance	24,037	1,169

The entire amount of income and expense for level 3 refers to assets, which are included in the balance as of 31 December 2017.

Annual changes, debt instruments

EUR '000	2017	
	Total	Level 3
Opening Balance	409,069	-
Increases	137,080	-
Purchase	129,757	-
Positive changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	7,323	-
Decreases	(173,044)	-
Sales / Redemption	(166,744)	-
Negative changes in fair value - recognized in other comprehensive income	(6,300)	-
Closing Balance	373,105	-

Note 6: Financial assets at amortised cost

Debt securities

Annual changes, debt instruments

EUR '000	Bank	Group
	2018	2018
Opening Balance	7,202	7,202
Increases	61	61
Purchase	61	61
Decreases	(7,263)	(7,263)
Sales / Redemption	(7,263)	(7,263)
Closing Balance	-	-

At transition to IFRS 9, the Bank designated bond, which used to be in held-to-maturity portfolio last year, at amortized cost. This bond matured in 2018. There was no profit or loss recognized at derecognition.

Loans to banks

EUR '000	Bank	Group
	31/12/2018	31/12/2018
Short-term loans	37,646	37,646
Impairment	(9)	(9)
Total	37,637	37,637

Annual changes, Impairment on loans to banks

EUR '000	Bank	Group
	2018	2018
Opening Balance	(2)	(2)
Increase of impairment	(8)	(8)
Decrease of impairment	1	1
Closing Balance	(9)	(9)

Notes on the Financial Statements

Loans to customers

Bank

EUR '000	31/12/2018		
	Gross value	Impairment	Net value
Loans			
Short-term	182,477	(12,991)	169,486
Corporates	151,023	(10,858)	140,165
Financial institutions	1,819	(6)	1,813
Public sector	668	-	668
Private customers	25,841	(1,799)	24,042
Sole traders	2,846	(314)	2,532
Non-profit institutions serving households	280	(14)	266
Long-term	1,800,477	(45,693)	1,754,784
Corporates	605,821	(26,438)	579,383
Financial institutions	181,589	(4,357)	177,232
Public sector	239,131	(87)	239,044
Private customers	758,176	(14,043)	744,133
Sole traders	12,381	(591)	11,790
Non-profit institutions serving households	3,379	(177)	3,202
Finance lease			
Long-term	114	(4)	110
Corporates	88	(3)	85
Sole traders	26	(1)	25
Total	1,983,068	(58,688)	1,924,380

On 31 December 2018, the balance of loans to employees amounted to 18,079 thousand euros.

Group

EUR '000	31/12/2018		
	Gross value	Impairment	Net value
Loans			
Short-term	182,522	(13,030)	169,492
Corporates	151,068	(10,897)	140,171
Financial institutions	1,819	(6)	1,813
Public sector	668	-	668
Private customers	25,841	(1,799)	24,042
Sole traders	2,846	(314)	2,532
Non-profit institutions serving households	280	(14)	266
Long-term	1,636,386	(45,113)	1,591,273
Corporates	605,821	(26,438)	579,383
Financial institutions	17,467	(3,750)	13,717
Public sector	239,131	(87)	239,044
Private customers	758,207	(14,070)	744,137
Sole traders	12,381	(591)	11,790
Non-profit institutions serving households	3,379	(177)	3,202
Finance lease			
Short-term	290	(36)	253
Corporates	290	(36)	253
Long-term	222,763	(16,800)	205,962
Corporates	180,648	(15,838)	164,810
Public sector	979	(0)	979
Private customers	14,585	(535)	14,050
Sole traders	26,551	(426)	26,125
Total	2,041,960	(74,979)	1,966,981

On 31 December 2018, the balance of loans to employees amounted to 18,950 thousand euros.

Annual changes, Impairment on loans to customers

EUR '000	Bank	Group
	2018	2018
Opening Balance	(65,874)	(83,139)
Increase of impairment	(16,309)	(18,421)
Losses on foreign exchange differences	(225)	(215)
Decrease of impairment	15,435	18,461
Gains on foreign exchange differences	7,776	7,776
Decreases - unwinding	509	559
Closing Balance	(58,688)	(74,979)

Notes on the Financial Statements

Finance lease

EUR '000	Bank				Group			
	31/12/2018		31/12/2017		31/12/2018		31/12/2017	
	Gross investment in the lease	Present value of minimum lease payments	Gross investment in the lease	Present value of minimum lease payments	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	45	41	40	36	72,956	68,000	61,950	57,451
Later than one year and not later than five years	73	69	92	86	134,607	127,812	117,171	110,492
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	10,662	10,266	12,864	12,257
Total	118	110	132	122	218,225	206,078	191,985	180,200

	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Unearned finance income	8	10	12,147	11,785
Accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable	(4)	(5)	(16,837)	(17,396)

The Bank and the Group don't have unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor and also not contingent rents recognised as income in the period.

For both years, the note on finance leases is included in the note Financial assets at amortised cost since the implementation of IFRS 9 did not influence finance leases, except impairments.

Advances

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018		31/12/2018	
Claims for fees	877		877	
Impairment on claims for fees	(118)		(118)	
Accrued income	908		908	
Claims arising from the settlement of transactions	697		697	
Other financial assets	251		506	
Impairment on other financial assets	(1)		(120)	
Total	2,614		2,750	

Annual changes, Impairment on other financial assets

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018		2018	
Opening Balance	(128)		(246)	
Increases	(60)		(61)	
Decreases	69		69	
Closing Balance	(119)		(238)	

Annual changes, Accrued income

EUR '000	Bank	Group
	2018	2018
Opening Balance	772	772
Increases	683	683
Decreases	(547)	(547)
Closing Balance	908	908

Note 7: Loans and receivables (according to IAS 39)

Loans and receivables to banks

EUR '000	Bank	Group
	31/12/2017	31/12/2017
Short-term loans	39,710	39,710
Claims arising from pledged collateral	1,284	1,284
Total	40,994	40,994

Loans and receivables to customers

Bank

EUR '000	31/12/2017		
	Gross value	Impairment	Net value
Loans			
Short-term	158,464	(16,020)	142,444
Corporates	127,297	(13,690)	113,607
Financial institutions	2,468	(36)	2,432
Public sector	206	-	206
Private customers	25,662	(2,090)	23,572
Sole traders	2,760	(186)	2,574
Non-profit institutions serving households	71	(18)	53
Long-term	1,717,149	(52,178)	1,664,971
Corporates	565,958	(34,393)	531,565
Financial institutions	162,445	(3,712)	158,733
Public sector	261,158	(97)	261,061
Private customers	715,577	(13,368)	702,209
Sole traders	10,237	(527)	9,710
Non-profit institutions serving households	1,774	(81)	1,693
Finance lease			
Long-term	118	(5)	113
Corporates	118	(5)	113
Total	1,875,731	(68,203)	1,807,528

On 31 December 2017, the balance of loans to employees amounted to 19,370 thousand euros.

Notes on the Financial Statements

Group

EUR '000	31/12/2017		
	Gross value	Impairment	Net value
Loans			
Short-term	158,408	(16,057)	142,351
Corporates	127,342	(13,727)	113,615
Financial institutions	2,367	(36)	2,331
Public sector	206	-	206
Private customers	25,662	(2,090)	23,572
Sole traders	2,760	(186)	2,574
Non-profit institutions serving households	71	(18)	53
Long-term	1,580,173	(52,206)	1,527,967
Corporates	565,997	(34,421)	531,576
Financial institutions	25,430	(3,712)	21,718
Public sector	261,158	(97)	261,061
Private customers	715,577	(13,368)	702,209
Sole traders	10,237	(527)	9,710
Non-profit institutions serving households	1,774	(81)	1,693
Finance lease			
Short-term	300	(33)	267
Corporates	268	(1)	267
Private customers	32	(32)	-
Long-term	197,266	(17,363)	179,903
Corporates	160,853	(16,402)	144,451
Public sector	1,351	(1)	1,350
Private customers	12,041	(619)	11,422
Sole traders	23,021	(341)	22,680
Total	1,936,147	(85,659)	1,850,488

On 31 December 2017, the balance of loans to employees amounted to 20,108 thousand euros.

Annual changes, Impairment on loans and receivables to customers

EUR '000	Bank	Group
	2017	2017
Opening Balance	(106,493)	(119,748)
Increases	(39,820)	(47,594)
Losses on foreign exchange differences	(1,570)	(1,570)
Increases recognized as interest expense	(10,119)	(10,119)
Decreases	68,526	72,098
Decreases due to write-offs	8,953	8,953
Gains on foreign exchange differences	2,169	2,169
Decreases recognized as interest income	10,151	10,151
Closing Balance	(68,203)	(85,660)

Other financial assets

EUR '000	Bank	Group
	31/12/2017	31/12/2017
Claims for fees	828	828
Impairment on claims for fees	(32)	(32)
Accrued income	772	772
Claims arising from past due derivatives	41	41
Claims arising from the settlement of transactions	2,440	2,440
Other financial assets	205	4,264
Impairment on other financial assets	-	(1,326)
Total	4,254	6,987

Annual changes, Impairment on other financial assets

EUR '000	Bank	Group
	2017	2017
Opening Balance	(308)	(1,637)
Increases	(136)	(136)
Decreases	412	415
Closing Balance	(32)	(1,358)

Note 8: Held-to-maturity financial assets (according to IAS 39)

The Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2017
Bonds, Republic of Slovenia	7,202
Total	7,202

Annual changes

EUR '000	2017
Opening Balance	7,127
Increases	280
Purchase	280
Decreases	(205)
Redemption	(205)
Closing Balance	7,202

Notes on the Financial Statements

Note 9: Derivatives - hedge accounting

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
	Level 2	Level 2
Instruments for hedging single financial instrument	-	41
Fair value hedge	-	41
Instruments for hedging portfolio of financial instruments	10,704	11,293
Fair value hedge	9,703	3,553
Cash flow hedge	1,001	7,740
Total	10,704	11,334

Note 10: Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk - assets

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Positive fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	1,836	605
Negative fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(1,412)	(3,023)
Total	424	(2,418)

All fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest risk – assets refer to hedging of loans.

Note 11: Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Investments in subsidiaries	1	1	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-

Note 12: Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment

Bank

2018

EUR '000	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Other equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost					
Opening Balance	10,475	6,764	6,158	6	23,403
Additions	164	-	-	539	703
Transfer from work in progress	-	439	96	(535)	-
Disposals	(678)	(590)	(627)	-	(1,895)
Closing Balance	9,961	6,613	5,627	10	22,211
Depreciation					
Opening Balance	8,807	5,718	5,249	-	19,774
Depreciation for the year	607	459	309	-	1,375
Disposals	(626)	(589)	(572)	-	(1,787)
Closing Balance	8,788	5,588	4,986	-	19,362
Net book value					
Opening Balance	1,668	1,046	909	6	3,629
Closing Balance	1,173	1,025	641	10	2,849

2017

EUR '000	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Other equipment	Work in progress	Total
Cost					
Opening Balance	10,658	6,341	6,245	9	23,253
Additions	28	-	-	507	535
Transfer from work in progress	-	424	86	(510)	-
Disposals	(211)	(1)	(173)	-	(385)
Closing Balance	10,475	6,764	6,158	6	23,403
Depreciation					
Opening Balance	8,256	5,123	5,051	-	18,430
Depreciation for the year	681	595	335	-	1,611
Disposals	(130)	-	(137)	-	(267)
Closing Balance	8,807	5,718	5,249	-	19,774
Net book value					
Opening Balance	2,402	1,218	1,194	9	4,823
Closing Balance	1,668	1,046	909	6	3,629

Notes on the Financial Statements

**Group
2018**

EUR '000	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Other equipment	Work in progress	Equipment, which is subject to operating lease	Equipment, which is subject to operating lease, in progress	Total
Cost							
Opening Balance	10,489	6,764	6,158	6	2,606	-	26,023
Additions	164	-	-	539	-	2,122	2,825
Transfer from work in progress	-	439	96	(535)	2,122	(2,122)	-
Disposals	(678)	(590)	(627)	-	(1,623)	-	(3,518)
Closing Balance	9,975	6,613	5,627	10	3,105	-	25,330
Depreciation							
Opening Balance	8,811	5,718	5,250	-	694	-	20,473
Depreciation for the year	608	459	309	-	552	-	1,928
Disposals	(626)	(589)	(572)	-	(512)	-	(2,299)
Closing Balance	8,793	5,588	4,987	-	734	-	20,102
Net book value							
Opening Balance	1,678	1,046	908	6	1,912	-	5,550
Closing Balance	1,182	1,025	640	10	2,371	-	5,228

2017

EUR '000	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Other equipment	Work in progress	Equipment, which is subject to operating lease	Equipment, which is subject to operating lease, in progress	Total
Cost							
Opening Balance	10,672	6,341	6,245	9	5,172	-	28,439
Additions	28	-	-	507	-	1,971	2,506
Transfer from work in progress	-	424	86	(510)	1,971	(1,971)	-
Disposals	(211)	(1)	(173)	-	(4,537)	-	(4,922)
Closing Balance	10,489	6,764	6,158	6	2,606	-	26,023
Depreciation							
Opening Balance	8,259	5,123	5,052	-	2,821	-	21,255
Depreciation for the year	682	595	335	-	663	-	2,275
Disposals	(130)	-	(137)	-	(2,790)	-	(3,057)
Closing Balance	8,811	5,718	5,250	-	694	-	20,473
Net book value							
Opening Balance	2,413	1,218	1,193	9	2,351	-	7,184
Closing Balance	1,678	1,046	908	6	1,912	-	5,550

The Bank and the Group have contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment in the amount of 33 thousand euros as of 31 December 2018 (as of 31 December 2017: 111 thousand euros of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment). The Group cannot sell the leasehold improvements and has no other contractual commitments related to them. The Group did not pledge its property, plant and equipment.

As the Group does not have any borrowing costs related to property, plant and equipment, it did not capitalize them.

Investment property

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Cost				
Opening Balance	-	-	1,533	2,797
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,264)
Closing Balance	-	-	1,533	1,533
Depreciation				
Opening Balance	-	-	114	108
Depreciation for the year	-	-	46	62
Disposals	-	-	-	(56)
Closing Balance	-	-	160	114
Net book value				
Opening Balance	-	-	1,419	2,689
Closing Balance	-	-	1,373	1,419

On 31 December 2018, fair value of investment property amounted to 2,690 thousand euros (on 31 December 2017: 2,320 thousand euros) and it is based on a valuation by an independent appraiser. There are no restrictions on the realisability of investment property.

In 2018, UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. received rental income in the amount of 191 thousand euros (in 2017: 212 thousand euros) and it had direct operating expenses in the amount of 14 thousand euros (in 2017: 95 thousand euros). The entire amount of direct operating expenses refers to investment property, which generated rental income in this period.

Investment property was dispossessed from lessees and with the amounts obtained the unsettled claims towards them would be covered. UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. doesn't have contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property nor for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

Note 13: Intangible assets

Bank

EUR '000	2018			2017		
	Intangible assets in use	Intangible assets in progress	Total	Intangible assets in use	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Cost						
Opening Balance	36,816	4,622	41,438	35,424	4,456	39,880
Additions	-	2,911	2,911	-	2,590	2,590
Transfer from work in progress	5,960	(5,960)	-	2,424	(2,424)	-
Disposal	(3,229)	-	(3,229)	(1,032)	-	(1,032)
Closing Balance	39,547	1,573	41,120	36,816	4,622	41,438
Amortization						
Opening Balance	25,980	-	25,980	23,236	-	23,236
Amortization	3,723	-	3,723	3,558	-	3,558
Disposal	(3,132)	-	(3,132)	(814)	-	(814)
Closing Balance	26,571	-	26,571	25,980	-	25,980
Net book value						
Opening Balance	10,836	4,622	15,458	12,188	4,456	16,644
Closing Balance	12,976	1,573	14,549	10,836	4,622	15,458

Notes on the Financial Statements

Group

EUR '000	2018			2017		
	Intangible assets in use	Intangible assets in progress	Total	Intangible assets in use	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Cost						
Opening Balance	37,277	4,711	41,988	35,861	4,514	40,375
Additions	-	3,019	3,019	5	2,640	2,645
Transfer from work in progress	6,145	(6,145)	-	2,443	(2,443)	-
Disposal	(3,256)	-	(3,256)	(1,032)	-	(1,032)
Closing Balance	40,166	1,585	41,751	37,277	4,711	41,988
Amortization						
Opening Balance	26,233	-	26,233	23,448	-	23,448
Amortization	3,795	-	3,795	3,599	-	3,599
Disposal	(3,147)	-	(3,147)	(814)	-	(814)
Closing Balance	26,881	-	26,881	26,233	-	26,233
Net book value						
Opening Balance	11,044	4,711	15,755	12,413	4,514	16,927
Closing Balance	13,285	1,585	14,870	11,044	4,711	15,755

The Group recognizes as intangible assets exclusively computer software. The Group has no internally generated intangible assets. As of 31 December 2018, the Bank has the contractual commitments for acquisition of intangible assets in the amount of 1,329 thousand euros (654 thousand euros on 31 December 2017) and the Group in the amount of 1,346 thousand euros (675 thousand euros on 31 December 2017).

Since the Group doesn't have any borrowing costs related to intangible assets, it did not capitalize them.

Note 14: Tax assets and tax liabilities

Current tax

EUR '000	Bank			Group		
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	Effect in 2018	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	Effect in 2018
Claims for current tax	3,392	2,483	909	3,933	2,496	1,437
Offsetting	(1,966)	(2,483)	517	(2,507)	(2,496)	(11)
Balance of claims for current tax	1,426	-	1,426	1,426	-	1,426
Liabilities for current tax	1,966	3,698	(1,732)	2,802	4,103	(1,301)
Offsetting	(1,966)	(2,483)	517	(2,507)	(2,496)	(11)
Balance of liabilities for current tax	-	1,215	(1,215)	295	1,607	(1,312)

Deferred tax

EUR '000	Bank			Group		
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	Effect in 2018	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	Effect in 2018
Claims balance Statement of Income	1,884	4,193	(2,309)	5,451	7,837	(2,386)
Loans to banks and loans to customers	-	-	-	3,433	3,514	(81)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	69	-	69	69	-	69
Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)	-	56	(56)	-	56	(56)
Tangible and Intangible assets	49	62	(13)	183	192	(9)
Provisions	135	133	2	135	133	2
Loss	1,631	3,942	(2,311)	1,631	3,942	(2,311)
Claims balance net equity	24	3	21	24	3	21
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	24	-	24	24	-	24
Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)	-	3	(3)	-	3	(3)
Offsetting	(1,908)	(4,196)	2,288	(1,908)	(4,196)	2,288
Balance of claims for deferred tax	-	-	-	3,567	3,644	(77)
Liabilities balance net equity	3,780	6,054	(2,274)	3,780	6,054	(2,274)
Provisions	57	55	2	57	55	2
Cash flow hedge	804	984	(180)	804	984	(180)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,919	-	2,919	2,919	-	2,919
Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)	-	5,015	(5,015)	-	5,015	(5,015)
Offsetting	(1,908)	(4,196)	2,288	(1,908)	(4,196)	2,288
Balance of liabilities for deferred tax	1,872	1,858	14	1,872	1,858	14

Tax loss carried forward

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Opening Balance	20,749	44,027	20,749	44,027
Decrease	(12,164)	(23,278)	(12,164)	(23,278)
Closing Balance	8,585	20,749	8,585	20,749

Note 15: Other assets

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Claims arising from given prepayments	3	6	2,299	197
Deferred expenses	264	322	395	448
Accrued income	1,113	908	1,003	835
Stock	-	-	253	598
Other assets	16	18	17	18
Impairment on other assets	(8)	-	(9)	-
Total	1,388	1,254	3,958	2,096

Notes on the Financial Statements

Annual changes, Deferred expenses

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Opening Balance	322	683	448	841
Increase	2,126	1,701	2,265	1,818
Decrease - recognition in Statement of Income	(2,184)	(2,062)	(2,318)	(2,211)
Closing Balance	264	322	395	448

Annual changes, Accrued income

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Opening Balance	908	52	835	52
Increase	2,286	998	2,176	925
Decrease - recognition in Statement of Income	(2,081)	(142)	(2,008)	(142)
Closing Balance	1,113	908	1,003	835

Annual changes, Impairment on other assets

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Opening Balance	(9)	-	(9)	-
Increase	-	-	(1)	-
Decrease - recognition in Statement of Income	1	-	1	-
Closing Balance	(8)	-	(9)	-

Note 16: Financial liabilities held for trading

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018			31/12/2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Derivatives held for trading	-	9,214	9,214	-	7,031	7,031
Forwards	-	460	460	-	131	131
Options	-	67	67	-	68	68
Swaps	-	8,687	8,687	-	6,832	6,832
Other financial liabilities held for trading	2	-	2	44	-	44
Total	2	9,214	9,216	44	7,031	7,075

All financial liabilities held for trading were designated as such upon initial recognition.

Note 17: Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

The note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018
	Level 3
Valuation of non-drawn loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	1,282
Total	1,282

Annual changes, Valuation of non-drawn loans mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

EUR '000	2018
Opening Balance	1,140
Increase - recognized in Statement of Income	142
Closing Balance	1,282

The position represents the valuation of non-drawn loans, which amounted to 2,073 thousand euros. As a result, all its changes are assigned to credit risk.

Note 18: Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Deposits from banks and central banks

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
On demand from banks	7,092	3,571	7,092	3,571
Short-term deposits from banks	9,417	26,004	9,417	26,004
Long-term deposits from banks	90,187	115,226	90,187	115,226
Total	106,696	144,801	106,696	144,801

Deposits from customers

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
On demand	1,420,284	1,329,479	1,417,613	1,322,724
Corporates	764,305	701,710	764,305	701,710
Financial institutions	65,132	107,737	62,461	100,982
Public sector	37,403	47,702	37,403	47,702
Private customers	502,972	424,102	502,972	424,102
Sole traders	44,441	43,203	44,441	43,203
Non-profit institutions serving households	6,031	5,025	6,031	5,025
Short-term deposits	189,777	297,704	189,777	297,704
Corporates	109,504	171,393	109,504	171,393
Financial institutions	19,829	15,848	19,829	15,848
Public sector	7,695	51,720	7,695	51,720
Private customers	49,027	55,678	49,027	55,678
Sole traders	1,019	39	1,019	39
Non-profit institutions serving households	2,703	3,026	2,703	3,026
Long-term deposits	312,560	330,352	312,560	330,352
Corporates	116,363	104,050	116,363	104,050
Financial institutions	-	15,855	-	15,855
Public sector	53,015	97,281	53,015	97,281
Private customers	139,192	109,786	139,192	109,786
Sole traders	79	566	79	566
Non-profit institutions serving households	3,911	2,814	3,911	2,814
Total	1,922,621	1,957,535	1,919,950	1,950,780

Notes on the Financial Statements

Loans from banks and central banks

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Long-term loans from central banks	241,949	244,000	241,949	244,000
Long-term loans from banks	50,554	12,366	82,504	54,193
Total	292,503	256,366	324,453	298,193

Other financial liabilities

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Assets for cross-border payment transfers	4,142	6,061	4,142	6,061
Liabilities for fees	32	49	32	49
Liabilities arising from settlement of transactions	2,593	6,231	2,593	6,231
Liabilities to suppliers	687	915	1,536	1,405
Accrued expenses	7,314	8,381	7,568	8,692
Received prepayments and warranties	-	-	908	335
Other financial liabilities	5,315	2,725	5,316	2,723
Total	20,083	24,362	22,095	25,496

Annual changes, Accrued expenses

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Opening Balance	8,381	6,300	8,692	6,569
Increase	5,732	11,059	6,210	11,243
Decrease - release to Statement of Income	(482)	-	(482)	-
Decrease - pay out	(6,317)	(8,978)	(6,852)	(9,120)
Closing Balance	7,314	8,381	7,568	8,692

Note 19: Derivatives - hedge accounting

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
	Level 2	Level 2
Instruments for hedging single financial instrument	52	-
Fair value hedge	52	-
Instruments for hedging portfolio of financial instruments	23,070	19,256
Fair value hedge	4,896	263
Cash flow hedge	18,174	18,993
Total	23,122	19,256

Note 20: Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk - liabilities

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Positive fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	3,983	-
Negative fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(95)	-
Total	3,888	-

Note 21: Provisions

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
For pending legal cases	8,240	3,103	8,240	3,103
For jubilee awards and severance	1,938	808	1,957	808
For off-balance sheet items	7,739	7,973	7,739	7,973
Other provisions	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
Total	20,517	14,484	20,536	14,484

On 31 December 2018, there were 59 pending litigations for the Bank amounting to a total of 15.9 million euros in which the Bank was involved as a defendant (on 31 December 2017: 12.1 million euros). The company UniCredit Leasing, d.o.o. was not involved in any litigation. In line with the assessment of their outcome, the Group formed adequate provisions for litigations.

Bank 2018

EUR '000	For pending legal cases	For jubilee awards and severance	For off-balance sheet items	Other provisions	Total
Opening Balance before restatement	3,103	808	7,973	2,600	14,484
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	(2,686)	-	(2,686)
Opening Balance	3,103	808	5,287	2,600	11,798
Increases	5,550	1,186	4,198	-	10,934
Balance Statement of Income	5,550	1,186	4,198	-	10,934
Decreases	(413)	(56)	(1,746)	-	(2,215)
Use of provisions	-	(35)	-	-	(35)
Decreases balance Statement of Income	(413)	-	(1,746)	-	(2,159)
Decreases balance equity	-	(21)	-	-	(21)
Closing Balance	8,240	1,938	7,739	2,600	20,517

2017

EUR '000	For pending legal cases	For jubilee awards and severance	For off-balance sheet items	Other provisions	Total
Opening Balance	1,238	769	5,200	2,600	9,807
Increases	2,278	78	6,792	-	9,148
Balance Statement of Income	2,278	78	6,792	-	9,148
Decreases	(413)	(39)	(4,019)	-	(4,471)
Use of provisions	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Decreases balance Statement of Income	(413)	-	(4,019)	-	(4,432)
Decreases balance equity	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
Closing Balance	3,103	808	7,973	2,600	14,484

Notes on the Financial Statements

**Group
2018**

EUR '000	For pending legal cases	For jubilee awards and severance	For off-balance sheet items	Other provisions	Total
Opening Balance before restatement	3,103	808	7,973	2,600	14,484
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	(2,850)	-	(2,850)
Opening Balance	3,103	808	5,123	2,600	11,634
Increases	5,550	1,205	4,198	-	10,953
Balance Statement of Income	5,550	1,205	4,198	-	10,953
Decreases	(413)	(56)	(1,582)	-	(2,051)
Use of provisions	-	(35)	-	-	(35)
Balance Statement of Income	(413)	-	(1,582)	-	(1,995)
Decreases balance equity	-	(21)	-	-	(21)
Closing Balance	8,240	1,957	7,739	2,600	20,536

2017

EUR '000	For pending legal cases	For jubilee awards and severance	For off-balance sheet items	Other provisions	Total
Opening Balance	1,238	769	5,200	2,964	10,171
Increases	2,278	78	6,792	-	9,148
Balance Statement of Income	2,278	78	6,792	-	9,148
Decreases	(413)	(39)	(4,019)	(364)	(4,835)
Use of provisions	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
Balance Statement of Income	(413)	-	(4,019)	(364)	(4,796)
Decreases balance equity	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
Closing Balance	3,103	808	7,973	2,600	14,484

Note 22: Other liabilities

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Accrued expenses and deferred income	1,775	1,211	2,469	1,967
Liabilities for taxes and contributions	469	463	1,037	1,165
Total	2,244	1,674	3,506	3,132

Annual changes, Deferred income

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Opening Balance	1,211	1,183	1,967	1,842
Increase	3,887	3,358	4,346	3,820
Decrease - release to Statement of Income	(3,323)	(3,330)	(3,844)	(3,695)
Closing Balance	1,775	1,211	2,469	1,967

Note 23: Share capital

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Ordinary shares - subscribed by foreign banks	20,384	20,384	20,384	20,384
Total	20,384	20,384	20,384	20,384

On 31 December 2018, the Bank's share capital amounted to 20,383,765 euros and was comprised of 4,888,193 pieces of ordinary non-par-value shares, which are fully paid. Each primary non-par-value share entitles its holder to one vote when concluding 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.

Note 24: Share premium

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Payments in excess of nominal amounts of paid-up shares	91,736	91,736	91,736	91,736
Share premium reserve	16,024	16,024	16,024	16,024
Total	107,760	107,760	107,760	107,760

Note 25: Accumulated other comprehensive income

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Accumulated other comprehensive income, Cash flow hedge	3,426	4,196
Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,351	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income, Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)	-	21,368
Accumulated other comprehensive income, Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans	542	523
Total	16,319	26,087

Accumulated other comprehensive income, Cash flow hedge

EUR '000	2018	2017
Opening Balance	4,196	907
Gross value	5,179	1,119
Deferred taxes	(983)	(212)
Increases	(770)	3,289
Gross value	(951)	4,060
Deferred taxes	181	(771)
Closing Balance	3,426	4,196
Gross value	4,228	5,179
Deferred taxes	(802)	(983)

Notes on the Financial Statements

Accumulated other comprehensive income, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

EUR '000	2018
Opening Balance	21,089
Gross value	26,036
Deferred taxes	(4,947)
Increases	554
Gross value	684
Deferred taxes	(130)
Decreases	(9,292)
Gross value	(11,471)
Deferred taxes	2,179
Closing Balance	12,351
Gross value	15,249
Deferred taxes	(2,898)

Accumulated other comprehensive income, Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)

EUR '000	2017
Opening Balance	17,665
Gross value	21,808
Deferred taxes	(4,143)
Increases	6,207
Gross value	7,663
Deferred taxes	(1,456)
Decreases	(2,504)
Gross value	(3,091)
Deferred taxes	587
Closing Balance	21,368
Gross value	26,380
Deferred taxes	(5,012)

Accumulated other comprehensive income, Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension plans

EUR '000	2018	2017
Opening Balance	523	506
Gross value	576	557
Deferred taxes	(53)	(51)
Increases	19	17
Gross value	22	19
Deferred taxes	(3)	(2)
Closing Balance	542	523
Gross value	598	576
Deferred taxes	(56)	(53)

Note 26: Reserves from profit

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Mandatory reserves	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307
Other reserves from profit	83,328	83,328	99,087	101,193
Total	84,635	84,635	100,394	102,500

Note 27: Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Net profit for the year	20,614	38,341	23,368	36,235
Retained earnings	2,115	37	2,115	37
Transfer to / from reserves from profit	(369)	-	1,197	-
Total	22,360	38,378	26,680	36,272

Balance sheet available profit of the Bank

EUR '000	2018	2017
Net profit for the year	20,614	38,341
Retained earnings from previous years	2,108	37
Realized gain / (loss) from derecognition of investments in equity financial instruments	7	-
Effect of change in accounting policies (adoption of IFRS 9)	(369)	-
Balance sheet available profit	22,360	38,378
Distribution of dividends from current year's profit	(4,106)	(36,270)
Transfer to the following year	18,254	2,108

In the year 2018, 36,270 thousand euros of balance sheet available profit was distributed among the shareholders. The Management Board proposed to the Supervisory Board and to the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank that part of the accumulated profit in the amount of 4,106 thousand euros shall be distributed among the shareholders. The rest of the accumulated profit remains undistributed.

Basic and diluted earnings per share

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
(1) Net profit for the year	20,614	38,341	23,368	36,235
(2) Number of shares	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193
(3) Weighted number of shares in the year	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193	4,888,193
(4) Earnings per share in euros (1) / (3)	4.22	7.84	4.78	7.41

Basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

Notes on the Financial Statements

Notes on the Statement of Income

Note 28: Interest income

EUR '000	Bank			Group		
	2018		2017	2018		2017
	Total	of which interest on stage 3 exposures	Total	Total	of which interest on stage 3 exposures	Total
Interest on financial assets held for trading	2,881	-	3,229	2,881	-	3,229
Interest on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	440	440	-	440	440	-
Interest on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,130	-	-	6,130	-	-
Interest on financial assets available for sale (according to IAS 39)	-	-	6,419	-	-	6,419
Interest on financial assets at amortised cost	38,958	2,026	-	43,883	2,435	-
Debt securities	78	-	-	78	-	-
Loans to banks	63	-	-	63	-	-
Loans to non-bank customers	38,817	2,026	-	43,742	2,435	-
Interest on loans and receivables (according to IAS 39)	-	-	41,938	-	-	45,791
To banks	-	-	76	-	-	76
To customers	-	-	41,862	-	-	45,715
Interest from impaired loans	-	-	9,224	-	-	9,224
Interest from non-impaired loans	-	-	32,638	-	-	36,491
Interest on financial assets held to maturity (according to IAS 39)	-	-	355	-	-	355
Interest on derivatives used for hedging	5,692	-	2,296	5,692	-	2,296
Negative interest on liabilities	2,336	-	1,415	2,336	-	1,415
Total	56,437	2,466	55,652	61,362	2,875	59,505

Note 29: Interest expense

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest on financial liabilities held for trading	(2,873)	(3,252)	(2,873)	(3,252)
Interest on derivatives used for hedging	(3,967)	(2,662)	(3,967)	(2,662)
Interest on received deposits and loans measured at amortised cost	(3,469)	(5,001)	(3,901)	(5,331)
Paid to banks	(1,616)	(2,578)	(2,047)	(2,855)
Paid to customers	(1,853)	(2,423)	(1,854)	(2,476)
Negative interest on assets	(935)	(1,444)	(935)	(1,444)
Total	(11,244)	(12,359)	(11,676)	(12,689)

Note 30: Dividend income

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	2018	2017
Dividends from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	39	-
Dividends from financial assets available for sale (according to IAS 39)	-	140
Dividends from non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit of loss	6	-
Total	45	140

Note 31: Fee and commission income

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Fees from transactions with securities	6,339	7,100	6,339	7,100
Fees from guarantees	2,930	2,916	2,893	2,875
Fees from performing payment services – maintenance of transaction accounts	2,641	2,651	2,641	2,651
Fees from performing payment services – payments	5,562	5,481	5,562	5,481
Fees from performing payment services – card operations	5,203	5,071	5,189	5,071
Fees from performing other payment services	2,158	1,973	2,158	1,973
Fees from loan and lease transactions	5,224	5,172	5,305	5,221
Fees from corporate finance advisory	181	939	181	939
Fees from other transactions	694	898	694	898
Total	30,932	32,201	30,962	32,209

Note 32: Fee and commission expenses

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Fees for performed payment services – card operations	(3,315)	(2,831)	(3,315)	(2,831)
Fees for performed other payment services	(2,233)	(2,367)	(2,203)	(2,344)
Fees for performed agency services and commission operations	(1,343)	(1,397)	(1,383)	(1,412)
Fees for performed services for corporate finance advisory	-	(188)	-	(188)
Fees for performed other services	(1,246)	(1,255)	(1,371)	(1,413)
Total	(8,137)	(8,038)	(8,272)	(8,188)

Notes on the Financial Statements

Note 33: Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Realised gains	5,634	2,603	5,634	2,603
On financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt instruments	2,472	-	2,472	-
On available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39), debt instruments	-	1,446	-	1,446
On available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39), equity instruments	-	17	-	17
On loans at amortised cost	3,143	1,115	3,143	1,115
On other financial assets and liabilities	19	25	19	25
Realised losses	(878)	(2,387)	(878)	(2,387)
On financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt instruments	(878)	-	(878)	-
On available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39), debt instruments	-	(124)	-	(124)
On loans at amortised cost	-	(52)	-	(52)
On other financial assets and liabilities	-	(2,211)	-	(2,211)
Total	4,756	216	4,756	216

Note 34: Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	2018	2017
Net gains on securities trading	(53)	273
Net gains on purchase and sale of foreign currencies	2,610	2,096
Net gains / losses on derivatives	1,934	(645)
Total	4,491	1,724

Note 35: Net gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

The Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	2018
Gains	704
Loans	400
Valuation - credit component	332
Valuation - non-credit component	60
Fees	8
Equity instruments	304
Losses	(119)
Loans	(119)
Valuation - credit component	(52)
Valuation - non-credit component	(67)
Total	585

Note 36: Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

The Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	2018
Losses	(142)
Financial liabilities	(142)
Total	(142)

All gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are unrealized. For content clarification see Note 17.

Note 37: Net gains or losses from hedge accounting

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	2018	2017
Changes in fair value of derivatives used for hedging group financial instruments against interest rate risk	(3,293)	2,609
Changes in fair value of derivatives for hedging fair value of instruments - micro	(94)	46
Changes in fair value of derivatives used for hedging cashflows of group financial instruments - ineffective portion - macro	29	(5,240)
Changes in fair value of group financial instruments hedged against interest rate risk	3,488	(3,125)
Total	130	(5,710)

Note 38: Net exchange differences

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gains on foreign exchange differences	130,472	132,101	130,490	132,143
Losses on foreign exchange differences	(131,864)	(129,737)	(131,887)	(129,791)
Total	(1,392)	2,364	(1,397)	2,352

Note 39: Net gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gains on derecognition	-	-	65	98
Losses on derecognition	(159)	(649)	(159)	(649)
Total	(159)	(649)	(94)	(551)

Notes on the Financial Statements

Note 40: Other operating net income

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gains	1,643	1,417	2,327	2,469
Gains on operational risk	4	6	75	205
Refund of expenses for delegates abroad	734	954	776	1,091
Gains on leases	73	93	549	730
Other gains	832	364	927	443
Losses	(2,097)	(2,527)	(2,360)	(2,779)
Memberships	(53)	(74)	(53)	(74)
Losses on operational risk	(11)	(61)	(81)	(61)
Bank Resolution Fund	(1,418)	(1,184)	(1,418)	(1,184)
Losses on leases	-	-	(126)	(143)
Other losses	(615)	(1,208)	(682)	(1,317)
Total	(454)	(1,110)	(33)	(310)

Note 41: Administrative expenses

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Staff costs	22,605	23,479	23,462	24,422
Other administrative costs	13,640	13,387	13,870	13,658
Total	36,245	36,866	37,332	38,080

Staff costs

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gross salaries	15,700	16,615	16,301	17,265
Contributions for social security	1,365	1,096	1,409	1,138
Contributions for pension insurance	1,384	1,326	1,460	1,398
Other contributions levied on gross salaries	602	454	610	463
Allowance for transport to work and for meals	1,350	1,325	1,379	1,361
Variable salaries	530	1,334	581	1,432
Other staff costs	1,674	1,329	1,722	1,365
Total	22,605	23,479	23,462	24,422

Other administrative costs

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Operating leasehold on premises	2,069	2,009	2,005	1,982
IT services	2,854	2,305	2,942	2,376
Post and communication	1,350	1,287	1,434	1,356
Consulting and auditing services	2,297	2,884	2,331	2,910
Other outsourced services	906	790	964	884
Marketing	1,003	1,132	1,005	1,132
Training	97	137	97	137
Material costs	672	655	678	664
Costs of fixed assets maintenance and security	1,293	1,188	1,296	1,199
Insurance	562	529	571	538
Travel costs	160	140	170	149
Supervision costs	377	331	377	331
Total	13,640	13,387	13,870	13,658

Costs of consulting and auditing services include the costs of auditing the Annual report in the amount of 62.5 thousand euros, costs of other non-audit services in the amount of 109 thousand euros and cost of other services related to providing assurances in the amount of 10 thousand euros. All services were provided by the auditing firm Deloitte revizija, d.o.o.

The Bank rents several branches and office premises. Rental contracts usually run for up to 15 years with the option to renew or cancel them.

The future minimum lease payments to be paid not later than in one year amount to 1,999 thousand euros, payments to be paid later than in one year and not later than in five years 326 thousand euros and no payments to be paid later than in five years (in 2017: 1,939 thousand euros not later than in one year, payments to be paid later than in one year and not later than in five years 1,440 thousand euros and payments to be paid later than in five years 170 thousand euros).

Note 42: Depreciation

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,375	1,611	1,974	2,337
Depreciation of leasehold improvements	607	681	608	682
Depreciation of computer hardware	459	595	459	595
Depreciation of other equipment	309	335	861	998
Depreciation of investment property	-	-	46	62
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,723	3,559	3,795	3,600
Total	5,098	5,170	5,769	5,937

Note 43: Net modification gains or losses

The Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	2018
Losses	(67)
Loans to private customers	(67)
Total	(67)

Notes on the Financial Statements

Note 44: Provisions

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
For pending legal cases	5,136	1,865	5,136	1,865
For severance and jubilee salaries	1,185	78	1,204	78
For potential losses	-	-	-	(364)
For off-balance sheet items	2,452	2,773	2,616	2,773
Total	8,773	4,716	8,956	4,352

Note 45: Impairments

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Impairment of financial assets, measured at cost	(6,903)	(37,949)	(7,817)	(33,748)
Increase	16,378	39,956	18,490	47,729
Loans	16,318	39,820	18,429	47,593
Other financial assets	60	136	61	136
Decrease	(23,281)	(77,905)	(26,307)	(81,477)
Loans	(23,212)	(77,479)	(26,238)	(81,051)
Other financial assets	(69)	(426)	(69)	(426)
Write-offs of financial assets, measured at cost	7,683	8,916	7,672	10,269
Write-offs	7,776	8,931	8,022	10,586
Income from written-off claims	(93)	(15)	(350)	(317)
Impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	-	8	-
Increase	26	-	26	-
Decrease	(18)	-	(18)	-
Impairment of other assets	(1)	-	-	-
Increase	-	-	1	-
Decrease	(1)	-	(1)	-
Total	787	(29,033)	(137)	(23,479)

Note 46: Profit or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale, not qualifying as discontinued operations

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Profit from non-current assets held for sale	9	9	9	9
Loss from non-current assets held for sale	-	(5)	-	(5)
Total	9	4	9	4

Note 47: Corporate income tax

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Current tax	1,965	3,643	2,986	3,587
Deferred tax	2,308	4,732	2,385	3,990
Total	4,273	8,375	5,371	7,577

The amount of corporate income tax entirely affects the dividends, which are proposed to be paid to the shareholders of the Bank.

EUR '000	Bank				Group			
	2018		2017		2018		2017	
Profit / loss before taxes	24,887	46,716	28,739	43,812				
Theoretical tax (19 %)	19.00 %	4,729	19.00 %	8,876	19.00 %	5,460	19.00 %	8,324
Tax decrease	(11.85 %)	(2,949)	(11.53 %)	(5,386)	(12.86 %)	(3,697)	(14.00 %)	(6,132)
for deductible income	(0.82 %)	(204)	(0.53 %)	(246)	(3.27 %)	(940)	(2.14 %)	(936)
previous taxes revocation	(0.10 %)	(25)	0.00 %	(1)	(0.09 %)	(27)	(0.11 %)	(49)
tax relief and tax loss consumption	(10.93 %)	(2,720)	(11.00 %)	(5,139)	(9.50 %)	(2,730)	(11.75 %)	(5,147)
Tax increase	0.59 %	147	0.33 %	152	2.83 %	814	4.22 %	1,851
for non-deductible expenses	0.59 %	147	0.33 %	152	2.83 %	814	4.22 %	1,851
Deferred taxes	9.27 %	2,308	10.13 %	4,732	8.30 %	2,385	9.11 %	3,990
Increase of temporary differences	(0.14 %)	(36)	(0.08 %)	(39)	(2.43 %)	(697)	(3.47 %)	(1,519)
Decrease of temporary differences - transfer to current tax	9.42 %	2,344	10.21 %	4,771	10.72 %	3,082	12.57 %	5,509
Adjustments relating to previous years	0.00 %	-	(0.12 %)	(56)	0.65 %	188	(1.17 %)	(513)
Other adjustments	0.15 %	38	0.12 %	57	0.77 %	221	0.13 %	57
Total	17.17 %	4,273	17.93 %	8,375	18.69 %	5,371	17.29 %	7,577

Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

Note 48: Cash and Cash equivalents

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Cash	15,592	10,943	15,592	10,943
Minimum reserve with the Central Bank	166,240	359,410	166,240	359,410
Demand deposits to banks	56,597	42,207	56,597	42,207
Loans to banks with maturity up to 3 months	1	4,203	1	4,203
Total	238,430	416,763	238,430	416,763

Notes on the Financial Statements

Notes to the Commitments and other Off-balance sheet Items
in line with the Bank of Slovenia requirements

Note 49: Commitments and other Off-balance sheet Items

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Guarantees	429,317	217,069
Committed credit and overdraft lines	471,307	619,356
Creditors on spot business	4,360	20,264
Notional amount of derivatives	2,278,716	1,957,406
Total	3,183,700	2,814,095

Annual changes, guarantees

EUR '000	2018	2017
Opening Balance	217,069	200,197
Increases	276,260	184,513
Issued guarantees	273,912	182,218
Exchange rate differences	2,348	2,295
Decreases	(194,751)	(168,660)
Redemption	(1,598)	(207)
Expired guarantees	(190,783)	(165,648)
Exchange rate differences	(2,370)	(2,805)
Closing Balance	298,578	217,069

Derivatives

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Forwards and futures	33,225	101,978
Interest options	24,891	16,126
Interest swaps	1,940,736	1,519,486
Held for trading	723,331	643,229
Held for hedging	1,217,405	876,257
Currency swaps	278,316	318,966
Held for trading	123,812	159,676
Held for hedging	154,504	159,290
Commodity swaps	1,547	850
Total	2,278,716	1,957,406

The Bank discloses the explanation regarding the uncertainty relating to the financial derivatives through the analysis of the counterparty risk, in the chapter Risk report. The Bank's intention is also to close most of the positions out of derivative business.

Note 50: Fiduciary activities

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Cash from clients for brokerage with financial instruments	10,306	10,166
Receivables from managing financial instruments	41,212	43,753
Receivables from custody business	9,504,916	9,865,590
Receivables from the Central Securities Clearing Corporation for sold financial instruments	-	19
Receivables from settlement systems and institutions for sold financial instruments (buyers)	886	3,455
Receivables from settlement business	-	19
Receivables from other businesses on behalf and for account of third parties	124,804	147,026
Assets total	9,682,124	10,070,028
Liabilities to customers from money and financial instruments	51,517	53,917
Liabilities to other settlement systems and institutions for purchased financial instruments (suppliers)	9,505,803	9,869,065
Liabilities to bank for commissions, expenses, etc.	-	1
Liabilities from settlement business	-	19
Liabilities from other businesses on behalf and for account of third parties	124,804	147,026
Liabilities total	9,682,124	10,070,028

Note 51: Agency services

For both years, the Note refers to the Bank and to the Group.

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Claims of settlement and transaction accounts for client assets	9,547,014	9,912,817
From financial instruments	9,546,128	9,909,343
To the Central Securities Clearing Corporation or to bank's clearing account for sold financial instruments	-	19
To the settlement systems and institutions for sold financial instruments (buyers)	886	3,455
Clients' cash	10,306	10,166
On settlement account for clients' funds	2,007	1,876
On banks' transaction accounts	8,299	8,290
Assets total	9,557,320	9,922,983
Liabilities of settlement account or transaction accounts for clients' funds	9,557,320	9,922,983
To clients from cash and financial instruments	51,517	53,917
To other settlement systems and institutions for purchased financial instruments (suppliers)	9,505,803	9,869,065
To the bank or the bank's settlement account for commissions, expenses, etc.	-	1
Liabilities total	9,557,320	9,922,983
Off-balance sheet items	9,546,128	9,909,343
Clients' financial instruments, itemised by services	9,546,128	9,909,343
Managing financial instruments	41,212	43,753
Custodian services	9,504,916	9,865,590

Notes on the Financial Statements

Income and expenses from fees related to investment services and businesses

EUR '000	2018	2017
Income from fees and commission related to investment and subsidiary investment services and businesses for clients	6,520	8,041
Reception, intermediary, and execution of orders	43	104
Management of financial instruments	345	486
Initial public offering and subsequent sales without obligation to buy	12	498
Custodian and related services	5,938	6,014
Consultancy to undertakings on capital structure, industrial strategy and related matters, and advice and services relating to mergers and acquisitions of undertakings	182	939
Expenses from fees and commission related to investment and auxiliary investments services and businesses for clients	1,432	1,758
Fees related to the Central Securities Clearing Corporation and to similar organizations	1,432	1,758

Note 52: Related parties

The Bank is a subsidiary of UniCredit S.p.A., incorporated in Milan, which owns 100.0 % of the Bank's shares and is ultimate parent of the Group.

The Bank enters into several banking transactions with other members of the parent group UniCredit, which includes granted and received loans and deposits, buying and selling foreign currency as well as derivatives.

The volumes of related-party transactions and related income and expenses are stated as follows:

Statement of Financial Position

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Loans	240,864	211,749	76,956	74,740
Management Board	599	827	636	870
Key management personnel	476	158	654	217
Parent company	25,784	42,513	25,784	42,513
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	213,999	168,216	49,876	31,105
Other related parties	6	35	6	35
Derivatives	11,965	11,743	11,965	11,743
Parent company	5,105	1,021	5,105	1,021
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	6,860	10,722	6,860	10,722
Other assets	1,113	916	1,003	843
Parent company	842	713	842	713
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	271	203	161	130
Total assets	253,942	224,408	89,924	87,326
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	101,527	116,740	125,566	128,248
Management Board	125	76	169	99
Key management personnel	-	5	74	77
Parent company	3,104	18	3,104	18
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	98,182	116,340	122,004	109,585
Other related parties	116	301	216	18,469
Derivatives	31,179	25,981	31,179	25,981
Parent company	7,827	1,151	7,827	1,151
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	23,352	24,830	23,352	24,830
Other liabilities	2,419	2,320	2,419	2,318
Parent company	1,359	830	1,359	830
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	1,060	1,490	1,060	1,488
Total liabilities	135,124	145,041	159,164	156,547

Loans to banks within the parent group UniCredit include demand deposits, time deposits and loans to banks. They are unsecured and carry partially variable and partially fixed interest rates at market price.

Notes on the Financial Statements

Statement of Income

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest income	5,135	1,933	3,947	126
Management Board	11	11	12	12
Key management personnel	2	2	2	2
Parent company	90	-	90	-
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	5,031	1,919	3,842	111
Other related parties	1	1	1	1
Interest expense	6,324	8,276	6,731	8,545
Parent company	3,157	983	3,157	983
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	3,167	7,291	3,574	7,560
Other related parties	-	2	-	2
Fee and commission income	622	1,752	570	1,709
Parent company	54	650	54	650
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	562	1,102	511	1,059
Other related parties	5	-	5	-
Fee and commission expenses	278	493	342	574
Parent company	52	233	116	312
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	224	260	224	262
Other related parties	2	-	2	-
Gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	5,577	(6,290)	5,577	(6,290)
Parent company	(1,577)	(437)	(1,577)	(437)
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	7,154	(5,853)	7,154	(5,853)
Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting	(3,358)	(2,540)	(3,358)	(2,540)
Parent company	(401)	830	(401)	830
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	(2,957)	(3,370)	(2,957)	(3,370)
Other operating income	1,380	1,237	736	1,113
Parent company	918	825	535	962
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	462	412	201	151
Administrative costs	4,116	4,119	4,039	4,026
Parent company	900	313	900	313
Other companies within parent group UniCredit	3,215	3,806	3,138	3,713

Remuneration paid

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Remuneration paid to the Management Board	1,466	1,429	1,560	1,527
Salaries and other short-term benefits	1,466	1,429	1,560	1,527
Remuneration paid to the Supervisory Board members	39	44	39	44
Remuneration paid to other employees with an individual contract	2,310	1,664	2,455	1,849
Salaries and other short-term benefits	2,310	1,664	2,455	1,849
Total	3,815	3,137	4,054	3,420
Number of the Management Board members as of 31 December	5	5	6	6
Number of the Supervisory Board members as of 31 December	5	4	5	4
Number of other employees with an individual contract as of 31 December	41	20	43	23

In 2018, there were on average 28 employees with an individual contract.

In the years 2017 and 2018, there were no payments received in line with share options and performance shares program.

The Supervisory Board members received 39 thousand euros of compensation.

Transactions of the Bank with its subsidiary UniCredit Leasing d.o.o.

Balances in Statement of Financial Position

EUR '000	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Loans and receivables	164,123	137,125
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1	1
Other assets	110	73
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,674	6,757

Income / expense

EUR '000	2018	2017
Interest income	1,189	1,808
Fee and commission income	51	41
Other operating net income / (loss)	383	342
Administrative costs	(77)	(42)

Note 53: Events after the reporting period

After the end of the reporting period, the Bank and the Group did not detect any major events that would affect their Financial Statements for 2018 or that would require disclosures in these Financial Statements.

Declaration on the Adequacy of Risk Management Arrangements

In accordance with Article 435(e) of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR), the governance bodies of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d – the Management Board (comprised of: Chairman of the Management Board Stefan Vavti, Member of the Management Board Lea Branecka, Member of the Management Board Damijan Dolinar, Member of the Management Board Alessandro Pontoglio, Member of the Management Board Ivanka Prezhdarova) and the Supervisory Board, represented by the Chairman Marco Lotteri confirm, by signing this Declaration, that UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. has established and maintained adequate system of internal controls and risk management which is in line with the risk profile, volume of assumed risks and strategy.

Ljubljana, 1 March 2019



Marco Lotteri
Chairman of the
Supervisory Board



Stefan Vavti
Chairman of the
Management Board



Lea Branecka
Member of the
Management Board



Damijan Dolinar
Member of the
Management Board



Alessandro Pontoglio
Member of the
Management Board



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Member of the
Management Board

Risk Report

Overall Risk Management

The parent group identifies, measures, monitors and manages the risks of UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. and of the subsidiary UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. In performing this task, the Bank works closely with Risk Control and Risk Management units of the parent group UniCredit in line with the existing parent group standards. Regular risk monitoring and risk management are also performed in close cooperation with the parent group and with the intention of ensuring comprehensive risk management across the parent group.

In line with the principles of the parent group UniCredit, the Group identifies, measures, monitors, and/or manages the following categories of risk:

- Credit risk (default and migration risk),
- Liquidity risk and funding risk,
- Market risk (interest rate risk, credit spread risk, currency risk and equity risk),
- Structural FX risk,
- Derivatives-linked risk (counterparty risk, CVA risk),
- Operational risk,
- Reputational risk,
- Business risk,
- Strategic risk,
- Financial investment risk, and
- Real estate risk.

The Group manages risks in a coordinated manner at different organizational levels. Furthermore, the risk management structure is part of wider risk management practice of the parent group UniCredit. In this way, it supports the uniformity of risk management and control procedures across the entire parent group.

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 Basel 2 Pillar II.

Central risk management activities of the Group are steered by the Risk Management division, which is independent from the Group'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 which are central to the risk function: the Credit Committee, the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and the Operational Risk Committee.

Credit committee

The Credit Committee is the Bank's credit approval body, authorized by the Management Board to make credit decisions, provisioning (creation and release) and write downs (direct write-offs and booking of provisions) in the framework of delegated competence.

The approval authority is defined by the (potential) exposure amount of the client or group of clients and their rating. In line with the legislation and internal acts of the parent group UniCredit, the Supervisory Board confirms the decisions when large exposures occur. In credit committees, representatives of the Risk Management and Sales divisions are present as well as the CEO. The Credit Committee's regular sessions are held at least weekly. Procedures and assessment criteria for individual credit exposures are determined in appropriate internal guidelines and instructions. Under certain conditions, the responsibilities of the Credit Committee can be delegated to a lower decision-making level with assigned individual competencies. The approval process is also set-up for the UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. in line with the Bank's rules.

Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)

The Asset and liability committee (hereinafter referred to as: ALCO) is the Group's committee dealing with questions of comprehensive risk management. ALCO deals with the approval and reviewing of strategies and policies of assuming and managing risks, it regularly verifies the Bank's exposure to different types of risks and approves the establishment of limits for all relevant risks and the risk control procedures. ALCO is responsible for the management of the Group's balance-sheet structure, it monitors the exposure to market and liquidity risk and derivative-linked risks, it monitors the loan portfolio and deals with cross-divisional risk management issues and the overall Group management. The ALCO also deals with the management of the Group's capital; it has an overview of the development of capital adequacy and ratios, of regulatory and economic capital, capital allocation and available financial resources.

Risk Report

Operational Risk Committee (OpRisk Committee)

The Management Board is responsible for approving all aspects related to the Operational risk framework and verifying the adequacy of the measurement and control system and is regularly updated on changes to the risk profile and operational risk exposure, with support from the appropriate risk committees, if required.

The OpRisk Committee is responsible for effective oversight of operational risk exposure. The Committee maintains an overall understanding and know-how of the operational risk control framework and of how the exposure to operational risk affects the company. The OpRisk Committee is also responsible for verifying that the operational risk measurement and control system is closely integrated in the day-to-day risk management process of the Group. Beside operational risk topics, also the reputational risk related topics are discussed within the OpRisk Committee. The OpRisk Committee meets at least four times per year.

Risk Management

The control and steering of the Group's risks is performed by the Risk Management function, consisting of the following units: Credit Operations, Special Credit, Market and Operational risk unit, Portfolio Credit Risk Management, Internal Validation and Risk Integration, policies and processes.

The Risk Management function is responsible for the following tasks:

- Optimising the quality of the Group's assets and minimising the cost of risk in accordance with the risk/profitability goals set for business areas;
- Ensuring strategic steering and the definition of the Group's risk management policies;
- Strengthening a risk culture across the Group by risk training initiatives and developing highly qualified staff, in cooperation with the competent functions of the parent group UniCredit;
- Helping to find ways to rectify asset imbalances, where needed in cooperation with the Finance division;
- Supporting the business functions to achieve their goals, including by assisting in the development of products and business initiatives (e.g. innovation of credit products, competitive business opportunities);
- Supporting the CEO in defining the Group Risk Appetite proposal in alignment with our parent group.

Furthermore, the Group's CRO is responsible for ensuring the CEO the coherence of the Group Risk Appetite with the Group strategic guidelines, as well as the coherence of the budget goals with the Group Risk Appetite setting and the periodical monitoring of the RAF.

Risk-taking capacity (ICAAP/ ILAAP) and Risk appetite

The Group 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 Group's 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.

1. Risk identification and mapping

The first step is the identification and mapping of all risks embedded in the Group and relevant legal entities, with particular focus on the risks not explicitly covered by the Pillar 1 framework. The output of this activity is the Group Risk Map which includes all the risk types quantifiable by the internal capital.

2. 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 Group 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 Group.

3. Risk appetite setting and capital allocation

Risk appetite is a key managerial tool used with the purpose of setting the adequate levels of risk the Bank is willing to have and consistently steering its business evolution (see the RAF section below for details). The Group's capital plays a crucial role in the main corporate governance processes that drive strategic decisions, as target and risk tolerance thresholds, in terms of regulatory and internal capital, are key elements of the Risk Appetite Framework of the Group.

4. 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. With respect to economic perspective, capital adequacy is assessed by comparing the amount of financial resources available to absorb losses and keep the Group solvent, the so-called Available Financial Resources (AFR), with the amount of capital the Group needs to support its business activities, i.e. Internal Capital (IC). 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. Under the going concern approach, the AFR are computed under the assumption that the Bank remains compliant with all the accounting and regulatory standards. The ratio between AFR and IC is the "Risk Taking Capacity" (RTC). RTC is one of the key indicators included in the Group 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 Group 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 Group's assumed risks is defined in the dialogue, with the parent group UniCredit and is approved by the Supervisory Board. The Group'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 Group develops within the desired risk return profile set by the Management Board.

The main goals of the Group's risk appetite are:

- To assess explicitly the risks and their interconnections the Group is willing to accept or should avoid in one year horizon; risk appetite targets should be consistent with the ones defined in the strategic multi-year plan;
- To specify the types of risk the Group intends to assume by setting the targets, triggers and limits, under both normal and stressed operating conditions;
- To ensure an "ex ante" risk-return profile consistent with long term sustainability, in coherence with multi-year strategic plan/ budget;
- To ensure that the business develops within the risk tolerance set by the Management Board, Supervisory board and aligned with the parent group, also in respect of national and international regulations;
- To support the evaluation of future strategic options with reference to risk profile;
- To address internal and external stakeholders' view on risk profile coherent with strategic positioning;
- To provide qualitative statements concerning not quantifiable risks (e.g. strategic, reputational risks) in order to strategically guide the relevant processes and internal control system.

The Group's risk appetite is defined in line with the Group's business model and it is aligned with the parent group UniCredit. For this purpose, the Group's risk appetite is integrated in the budget process, in order 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 Group's 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 and includes:

- Guidance on the overall key boundaries for the Group in terms of focus of activity;
- Definition of the desired risk-return profile, in coherence with the Group's overall strategy;
- Indication on strategies to manage key risks within the perimeter of the Group;
- Qualitative statements for not quantifiable risks (e.g. strategic, reputational risk) in order to ensure prevention/early intervention on emerging risks.

The structure of the risk appetite in UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d. includes the Group's risk appetite statement and the Group's risk appetite KPIs dashboard.

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 Group's internal and external stakeholders, which addresses the following dimensions, including material risks to which the Group is exposed:

- Pillar 1 KPIs: to guarantee at any time the fulfilment of the KPIs requested by regulators (e.g.. Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio, Risk Taking Capacity, Liquidity Coverage Ratio), including KPIs which are of primary importance;
- Managerial KPIs: to include KPIs which are key from the strategic and risk appetite standpoint; consistently with the lean Parent Company steering (e.g. credit risk, liquidity risk and profitability);
- Specific risk KPIs: complementary with the above categories, to ensure steering of all key risks (e.g. market risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, shadow banking).

For each of the above dimensions, one or more KPIs are identified in order to quantitatively measure the position of the Group 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. In the event that 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 Group is willing to take on in normal conditions in coherence with the Group'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 Group can operate, even under stress conditions;
- Limits are hard points that represent, from a statutory standpoint, the maximum acceptable level of risk for the Group.

Thresholds setting is evaluated by the relevant competent functions, also through managerial decision by the Management Board, respecting regulatory and supervisory requirements and also taking into account 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 comprise Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 indicators, and recovery plan indicators. The risk appetite is integrated in 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.

In addition to the risk appetite, the Management Board and Supervisory Board adopt a resolution, once a year, defining the UniCredit Group's risk strategy which further operationalizes the risk appetite and complements it with additional limits and targets.

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.

The Group 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, the Bank 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 sufficient liquidity.

In line with the methodology of the parent group UniCredit, the Group calculates internal capital (also referred to as "economic capital") for individual risk categories.

Both ICAAP and ILAAP of the Group are subject to annual review by the Internal Audit.

CREDIT RISK – the risk of incurring losses as a result of the borrower’s non-fulfillment of terms and conditions as agreed under the loan agreement

The Group 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 principles and best practice. The activities are aimed at analysing the main components of credit risk and their temporal evolution, in order to be able to detect promptly any symptoms of deterioration and, therefore, take appropriate corrective actions.



Default risk: the risk that after 90 days the counterparty fails to meet contractual payment obligations to the Group or only small possibility of payment exists in accordance with the European Union Directive CRD IV and European Union Regulation CRR and valid internal rulebooks of the Group. The outcome is the classification of all the claims with particular client as defaulted.

Country risk: the risk that the Bank may suffer a loss in any given country, due to any of the following reasons: deterioration of economic conditions, political and social upheaval, nationalization and expropriation of assets, government repudiation of indebtedness, exchange controls and disruptive currency depreciation or devaluation.

Settlement risk: the risk that the settlement or clearance of transactions will fail. It arises whenever the exchange of cash, securities and/or other assets is not simultaneous.

Concentration risk: the risk that arises from the overexposure toward single client, single industry or single geographic area.

Counterparty risk: the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. The scope of application are derivative instruments, repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and margin lending transactions.

The main objective of managing credit risk is to reach and obtain high quality and dispersion of credit portfolio.

Various implemented rating models provide 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.

Specific credit governance rules define the allocation of responsibilities and mechanisms of interaction between the parent company and the Group with respect to credit risk management topics and ensure compliance of the overall Group credit risk management framework with the regulatory framework to which the parent company is subject to.

The parent group UniCredit-wide rules and principles for guiding, governing and standardizing the credit risk assessment and management are defined at the Group level, in line with the regulatory requirements and the Group's best practice. The general rules are supplemented by policies governing defined subjects (business areas, segment activities, type of counterpart / transaction, etc.).

Risk Report

The Group's credit risk strategies are an effective instrument for governing credit risk, contributing to the setting of the Group's ambitions within the budget process in coherence with the Group Risk Appetite, of which they are an integral part. Starting from the macroeconomic scenario, the outlook at industry level and the business strategy initiatives, Credit Risk Strategies define a set of guidelines and operative targets for the business segments.

Measuring credit risk

The foundation of credit approval process is a detailed risk assessment of every credit exposure associated with the counterparty. The Group'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 Group calculates probability of default which also forms basis for the calculation of credit rating of a specific counterparty.

For the corporate 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, the Bank uses local models for measuring credit risk. With the goal of effective and statistically supported credit risk measurement, the Group 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. The Group uses the scale provided by the parent group UniCredit with ten major credit rating classes and with an additional division to 26 sub-classes with assigned probabilities of default. The parent group's scale accordingly includes 26 credit rating sub-classes in a range from 1+ to 10, which are calibrated according to local specifics. The last two main classes represent non-performing assets (defaulted clients).

The table shows the comparison between internal and external ratings

Internal rating*	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
1	AAA / AA+ / AA / AA-	Aaa / Aa1 / Aa2 / Aa3	AAA / AA+ / AA / AA-
2	A+ / A / A-	A1 / A2 / A3	A+ / A / A-
3	BBB+ / BBB	Baa1 / Baa2	BBB+ / BBB
4	BBB- / BB+	Baa3 / Ba1	BBB- / BB+
5	BB	Ba2	BB
6	BB- / B+	Ba3 / B1	BB- / B+
7	B	B2	B
8 (8+, 8)	B- / CCC / CC	B3 / Caa / Ca	B- / CCC / CC
9 (8-, 9)	C	C	C
10	D	C	D

* For this comparison, the internal ratings were grouped into eight comparable groups; the ninth and tenth group represent defaulted clients and are not included in the table.

The table shows gross exposure of on-balance sheet items to credit risk

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Cash, checking accounts at central and commercial banks	238,429	412,560	238,429	412,560
Cash	15,592	10,943	15,592	10,943
Checking accounts at central and commercial banks	222,837	401,617	222,837	401,617
Financial assets held for trading	8,620	6,932	8,620	6,932
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	4,125	-	4,125	-
Loans and receivables	2,694	-	2,694	-
Capital instruments	1,431	-	1,431	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	408,433	-	408,433	-
Equity investments	22,945	-	22,945	-
Debt securities	385,488	-	385,488	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	397,142	-	397,142
Equity investments	-	24,037	-	24,037
Debt securities	-	373,105	-	373,105
Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	2,023,447	-	2,082,594	-
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
To banks	37,646	-	37,646	-
To customers	1,983,068	-	2,041,960	-
Other financial assets	2,733	-	2,988	-
Loans and receivables (IAS 39)	-	1,920,979	-	1,984,128
To banks	-	40,994	-	40,994
To customers	-	1,875,731	-	1,936,147
Other financial assets	-	4,254	-	6,987
Held-to-maturity financial assets (IAS 39)	-	7,202	-	7,202
Derivatives - hedge accounting	10,704	11,334	10,704	11,334
Other assets	1,396	1,254	3,967	2,096
Total	2,695,154	2,757,403	2,756,872	2,821,394

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values not including impaired amounts.

The Bank's on-balance sheet credit portfolio decreased by 62.2 million euros or by 2.3 % as compared to the previous year. The Group's on-balance sheet credit portfolio decreased by 64.5 million euros or by 2.3 % as compared to the previous year. As of 31 December 2018, the total on-balance sheet credit exposure amounted to 2,756.9 million euros.

Exposure of off-balance sheet items to credit risk

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Guarantees	429,317	217,069	429,317	217,069
Committed credit and overdraft lines	471,307	619,356	471,307	619,356
Creditors on spot business	4,360	20,264	4,360	20,264
Notional amount of derivatives	2,278,716	1,957,406	2,278,716	1,957,406
Total	3,183,700	2,814,095	3,183,700	2,814,095

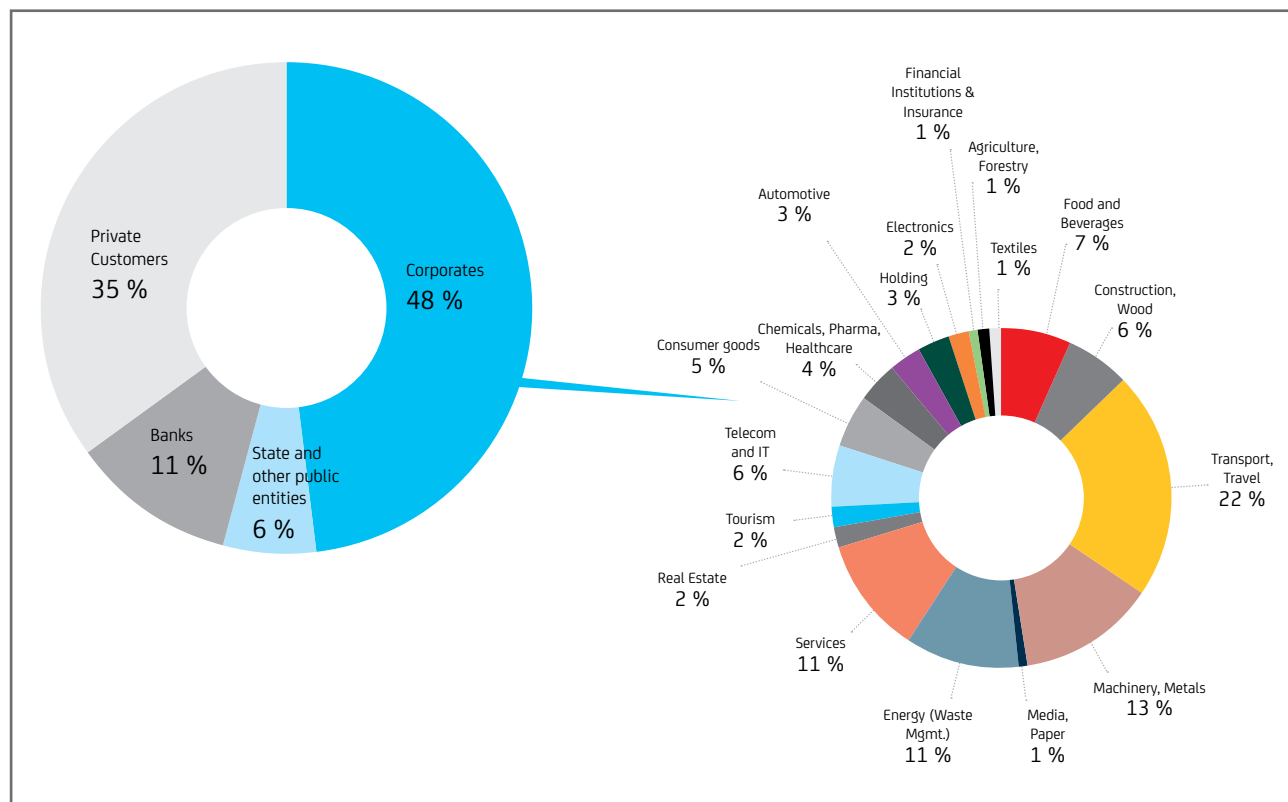
The Bank's and Group's off-balance sheet credit portfolio increased by 48.3 million euros or by 1.7 % as compared to the previous year. As of 31 December 2018, the total off-balance sheet credit exposure amounted to 2,862.4 million euros .

Risk Report

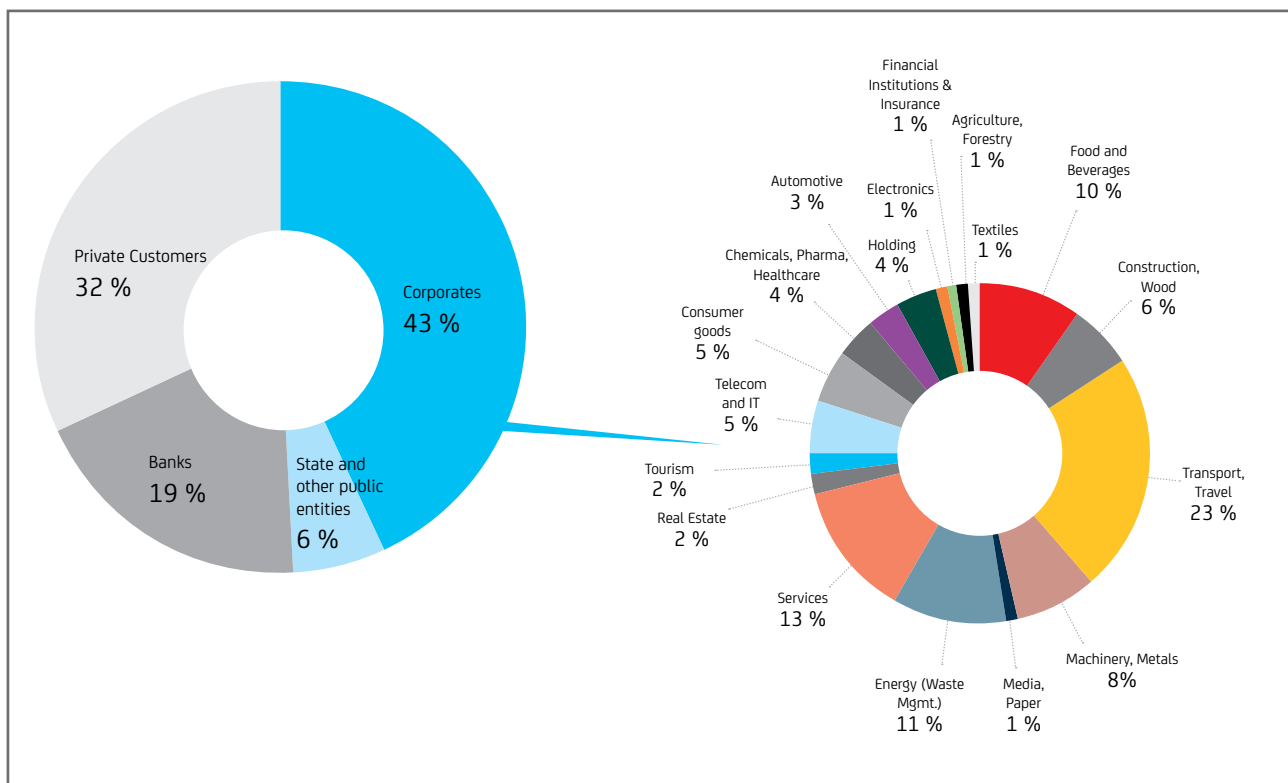
Portfolio analysis

As of the end of December 2018, the Group's on-balance sheet outstanding portfolio of non-banking sector claims increased by 108.7 million euros or by 5.6 % as compared to the end of year 2017. In the non-banking sector, major growth of volumes occurred due to additional crediting in the machinery and metals sector, which grew by 60.8 million euros or by 75.5 %. The Group faced the largest drop in the food and beverages sector, which decreased by 20.0 million euros or by 19.4 % as compared to the end of year 2017. The total Group's on-balance sheet outstanding credit portfolio including banking and non-banking claims decreased by 72.9 million euros or by 3.1 % as compared to the end of the previous year.

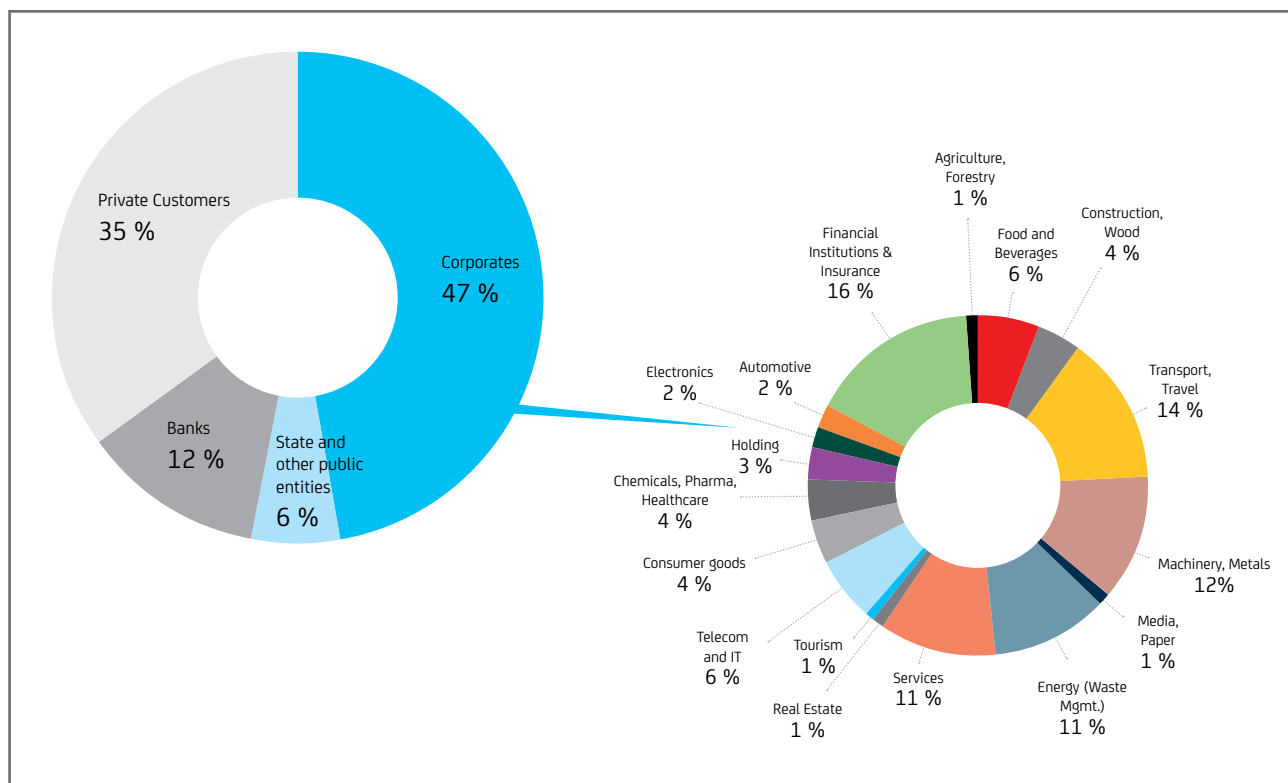
Group's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2018



Group's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2017

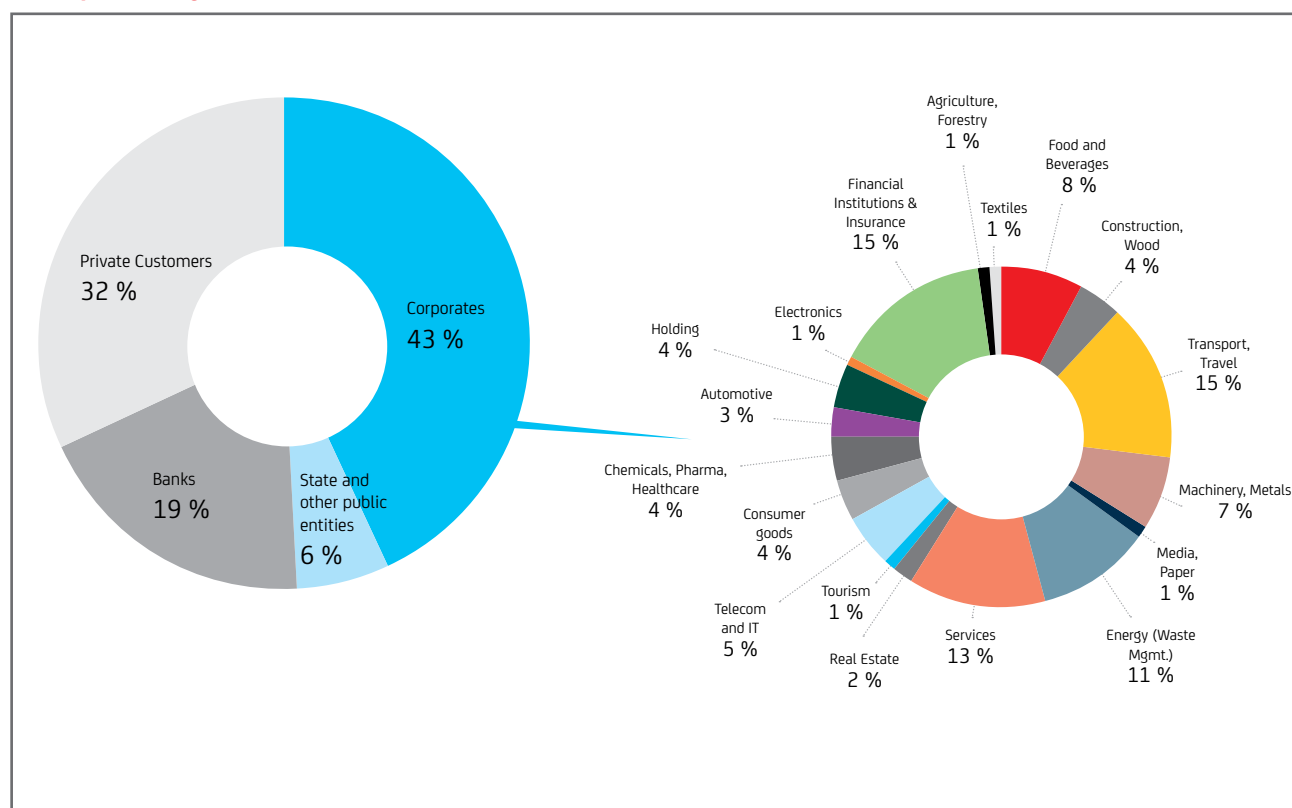


Bank's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2018



Risk Report

Bank's portfolio segmentation as of 31 December 2017



Geographical split of the Group's portfolio

Credit risk profile by region	Exposure (EUR '000)		Growth in %
	31/12/ 2018	31/12/ 2017	
Slovenia	2,122,774	2,207,637	(4)
Croatia	76,916	79,055	(3)
Italy	27,783	44,490	(38)
Austria	27,796	5,839	376
Germany	21,425	23,162	(7)
Luxemburg	6,305	4,307	46
Serbia	5,572	2,812	98
Hungary	5,346	4,723	13
Switzerland	4,440	4,601	(3)
United States of America	2,443	1,615	51
The Netherlands	1,452	1,810	(20)
Other	5,874	6,917	(15)
Total	2,308,125	2,386,969	(3)

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: Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash), Loans and receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss and Loans and advances measured at amortised cost.

Geographical split of the Bank's portfolio

Credit risk profile by region	Exposure (EUR '000)		Growth in %
	31/12/ 2018	31/12/ 2017	
Slovenia	2,063,731	2,143,601	(4)
Croatia	76,914	79,007	(3)
Italy	27,783	44,490	(38)
Austria	27,758	5,700	387
Germany	21,425	23,162	(7)
Luxemburg	6,305	4,307	46
Serbia	5,507	2,812	96
Hungary	5,346	4,723	13
Switzerland	4,440	4,601	(3)
United States of America	2,443	1,615	51
The Netherlands	1,452	1,810	(20)
Other	5,874	6,794	(14)
Total	2,248,978	2,322,623	(3)

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: Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash), Loans and receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss and Loans and advances measured at amortised cost.

The above reported more significant changes in the geographical split of the portfolio, both at the Group and the Bank level, are mostly linked to business relationships with other financial institutions including intra-group transactions within the parent group UniCredit.

Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

The Group uses various credit risk mitigation techniques to reduce potential credit losses in case of the obligor's default.

In line with the European Union Directive CRD IV and the European Union Regulation CRR which enact Basel III as part of the EU banking legislation, the Bank is firmly committed to meeting the requirements for the recognition of Credit Risk Mitigation techniques for regulatory capital purposes, both for internal use in operations and for the purposes of calculating the credit risk capital requirement.

With specific reference to Credit Risk Mitigation, general guidelines are in force, issued at the parent group level by UniCredit S.p.A., to lay down the Group-wide rules and principles that guide, govern and standardize the credit risk mitigation management.

Following the Credit Risk Mitigation Guidelines of the parent group UniCredit, the Group 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 worthiness 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.

In line with the legislation, the Group implemented valuation, monitoring and reporting of the collateral in line with regulatory time frame and internal guidelines. The management system of credit risk mitigation techniques is embedded in the credit approval process and in the credit risk monitoring process. In case of collaterals, the process of valuation is based on precautionary principles, with reference to the use of "fair market values" and to the application of adequate haircuts to ensure that, in case of liquidation, there are no unexpected losses.

Controls and related responsibilities are duly formalized and documented in internal rules and job descriptions. Furthermore, processes are implemented to control that all relevant information regarding the identification and evaluation of the credit protection are correctly registered in the system.

Risk Report

Collaterals accepted in support of credit lines granted by the Group primarily include:

Funded protection

- Pledge of real estate (residential and commercial)
- Pledge of movables
- Financial collateral
- Financial asset pledged as collateral
- Pledge of life insurance

Unfunded protection

- Personal warranty, surety
- Bank guarantee
- State warranty
- Insurance

When accepting credit risk mitigation technique, the Group 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 Group a better view of the current status and actual value of collateral.

Assigned ratings in 2018 show improvements in the market situation compared to 2017. The trend of increasing exposure in the first buckets has been continuing, where we can observe an increase of exposure as well as assigned collateral.

The Groups' exposure towards non-banks according to credit rating and allocated market value collateral

EUR '000	31/12/2018			1/1/2018		
	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral
1	224,827	94	198,109	274,871	92	288,811
2	267,897	97	234,936	222,806	195	173,074
3	340,751	250	377,878	293,164	270	347,643
4	602,402	1,393	776,855	506,716	983	745,091
5	280,563	3,040	266,356	270,428	1,664	257,661
6	141,532	2,483	142,829	145,778	2,271	128,983
7	34,288	964	45,965	42,080	1,345	44,018
8	31,188	1,251	51,909	34,795	1,328	61,843
Doubtful and default	106,538	65,493	54,195	136,127	74,841	94,207
Not rated	16,753	151	19,961	16,156	295	1,071
Total	2,046,739	75,216	2,168,993	1,942,919	83,283	2,142,402

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 receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss, Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost and Other financial assets assigned to customers.

The Banks's exposure towards non-banks according to credit rating and allocated market value collateral

EUR '000	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral
	31/12/2018			1/1/2018		
1	224,827	94	198,109	274,871	92	288,811
2	266,746	96	232,812	221,408	193	170,505
3	338,652	233	376,316	292,636	268	347,043
4	539,265	1,136	720,854	452,992	885	697,400
5	373,465	2,734	210,111	348,575	1,957	211,139
6	95,093	1,850	106,253	100,169	1,994	94,771
7	25,593	793	39,955	31,612	1,243	36,049
8	30,608	1,233	51,444	33,666	1,304	61,040
Doubtful and default	78,736	50,511	35,860	106,577	57,688	70,227
Not rated	14,540	126	18,734	16,068	287	996
Total	1,987,524	58,806	1,990,448	1,878,573	65,912	1,977,981

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 receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss, Loans and advances to Customers measured at amortised cost and Other financial assets assigned to Customers.

The Group's exposure towards banks according to credit rating and allocated market value collateral

EUR '000	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral
	31/12/2018			1/1/2018		
1	174,153	-	-	366,236	-	-
2	21,254	2	-	152	-	-
3	58,426	3	-	73,299	4	-
4	5,248	1	-	2,206	1	-
5	106	-	-	161	-	-
6	90	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	43	43	-
Not rated	2,108	10	-	1,952	2	-
Total	261,386	16	-	444,050	50	-

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: Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash), Loans and advances to Banks measured at amortised cost and Other financial assets assigned to Banks.

Risk Report

The Bank's exposure towards banks clients according to credit rating and allocated market value collateral

EUR '000	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral
	31/12/2018			1/1/2018		
1	174,153	-	-	366,236	-	-
2	21,254	2	-	152	-	-
3	58,492	3	-	73,299	4	-
4	5,248	1	-	2,206	1	-
5	106	-	-	161	-	-
6	90	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	43	43	-
Not rated	2,108	10	-	1,952	2	-
Total	261,452	16	-	444,050	50	-

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: Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash), Loans and advances to Banks measured at amortised cost and Other financial assets assigned to Banks.

Market value of the Group's collateral by type of collateral

EUR '000	31/12/2018	1/1/2018
Collateral Types		
Mortgage	1,816,465	1,720,852
Movable property	103,113	89,448
Irrevocable commitments of RS	213,789	256,739
Bank deposits	7,412	7,093
Other collateral	28,214	68,315
Total	2,168,993	2,142,445

Please note that the above collateral does not include guarantees of private individuals and legal entities.

Market value of the Bank's collateral by type of collateral

EUR '000	31/12/2018	1/1/2018
Collateral Types		
Mortgage	1,766,159	1,663,793
Movable property	-	-
Irrevocable commitments of RS	213,789	256,739
Bank deposits	7,412	7,093
Other collateral	3,088	50,357
Total	1,990,448	1,977,981

Please note that the above collateral does not include guarantees of private individuals and legal entities.

Compared to the year 2017, the value of collateral changed during 2018 due to the following reasons:

- Individual evaluation of real estate collateral to new values (market or liquidation values);
- Repayment of loans collateralized by real estate;
- Reduction of other collaterals;
- New business.

The Group's collateral distribution among financial instruments

EUR '000	Exposure		Collateral	
	31/12/2018		1/1/2018	
Checking accounts at central and commercial banks	222,837	-	401,705	-
Loans and advances FVTPL	2,691	-	2,974	-
Loans and advances to banks at amortised cost	38,549	-	41,397	-
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	2,043,048	2,168,993	1,936,465	2,142,402
Debt securities FVTOCI	385,488	-	373,106	-
Debt securities at amortised cost	-	-	7,202	-
Total	2,693,613	2,168,993	2,762,849	2,142,402

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values not including impaired amounts. Other financial assets within the Statement of Financial Position are classified as Loans and Advances to Banks or Customers.

The Bank's collateral distribution among financial instruments

EUR '000	Exposure		Collateral	
	31/12/2018		1/1/2018	
Checking accounts at central and commercial banks	222,837	-	401,705	-
Loans and advances FVTPL	2,691	-	2,974	-
Loans and advances to banks at amortised cost	38,615	-	41,397	-
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,984,834	1,990,448	1,872,119	1,977,981
Debt securities FVTOCI	385,488	-	373,106	-
Debt securities at amortised cost	-	-	7,202	-
Total	2,634,465	1,990,448	2,698,502	1,977,981

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values not including impaired amounts. Other financial assets within the Statement of Financial Position are classified as Loans and Advances to Banks or Customers.

The Group's non-performing exposure toward loans and advances to customers at amortised cost according to product

EUR '000	Exposure			Collateral		
	31/12/2018			1/1/2018		
Consumer lending	9,666	6,657	5,217	10,672	7,568	6,191
Corporate lending	49,400	34,522	13,632	71,642	41,489	46,768
Mortgage lending	12,138	4,667	14,639	12,565	4,397	16,009
Leasing	27,798	14,979	18,335	29,543	17,148	23,981
Other	4,848	4,671	2,371	4,324	4,246	1,316
Total	103,850	65,495	54,195	128,746	74,849	94,264

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.

Risk Report

The Bank's non-performing exposure toward loans and advances to customers at amortised cost according to product

EUR '000 Product	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral	Exposure	Impairments	Collateral
	31/12/2018			1/1/2018		
Consumer lending	9,666	6,657	5,217	10,672	7,568	6,191
Corporate lending	49,400	34,522	13,632	71,642	41,489	46,768
Mortgage lending	12,138	4,667	14,639	12,565	4,397	16,009
Leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4,844	4,667	2,371	4,317	4,241	1,316
Total	76,048	50,512	35,860	99,196	57,696	70,284

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.

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 IFRS9.

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

Within the Group, 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 at 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);
- 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).

With regard to debt securities, the Group is opting for application of the low credit risk exemption on investment grade securities, in full compliance with the accounting standard.

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 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 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 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 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.

With reference to Stage 3, it should be noted that it includes impaired exposures corresponding to the aggregate Non-Performing Exposures as ITS EBA (EBA/ITS /2013/03/rev1 24/7/2014), in accordance with Banca d'Italia rules, defined in the Circular No 272 of 30 July 2008 and subsequent updates.

In particular, 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 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group assesses specific impairments using individual approach (on a client or transaction level) by taking into consideration the following:

- When estimating these cash flows, the Group 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 Group;
- Information that might have an impact on received repayments to the Group.

The Group regularly monitors the portfolio development and the impairments coverage ratio, which is regularly reported to the senior management and to the Management Board. The Group 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 Group 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.

Risk Report

The Group's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages

EUR '000	31/12/2018			Total	31/12/2017
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL		Total
1	684,242	42,692	-	726,934	1,003,537
2	296,681	37,789	-	334,470	240,835
3	364,862	46,532	-	411,394	366,463
4	464,478	143,172	-	607,650	508,922
5	210,210	70,457	1	280,669	270,589
6	108,710	32,912	-	141,622	145,778
7	17,099	17,188	-	34,287	42,080
8	1,826	29,361	-	31,188	34,795
Doubtful and default	-	-	106,540	106,540	136,180
Not rated	14,298	4,561	-	18,860	18,098
Total gross carrying	2,162,407	424,666	106,541	2,693,613	2,767,277
Loss allowance	4,674	5,132	65,495	75,302	87,015
Carrying amount	2,157,732	419,533	41,046	2,618,311	2,680,262

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: Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash), Loans and receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss, Loans and advances measured at amortised cost and Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages

EUR '000	31/12/2018			Total	31/12/2017
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL		Total
1	684,242	42,692	-	726,934	1,003,537
2	295,541	37,777	-	333,318	239,437
3	362,819	46,541	-	409,360	365,936
4	403,955	140,558	-	544,513	455,197
5	310,083	63,488	1	373,572	348,736
6	68,601	26,582	-	95,183	100,169
7	9,116	16,478	-	25,593	31,612
8	1,826	28,781	-	30,608	33,666
Doubtful and default	-	-	78,738	78,738	106,630
Not rated	12,110	4,537	-	16,646	18,011
Total gross carrying	2,148,293	407,433	78,739	2,634,465	2,702,931
Loss allowance	3,909	4,471	50,512	58,892	68,230
Carrying amount	2,144,384	402,962	28,227	2,575,573	2,634,701

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: Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash), Loans and receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss, Loans and advances measured at amortised cost and Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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.

Loan loss provisions in the Bank covered 64.2 % (5.4 percentage points more than at the end of 2017) of reported non-performing (NPL)

assets, which is classified as 90 days past due or fulfil any other criteria for defaulted credit exposure. As of 31 December 2018, the value of NPLs decreased by 27.9 million euros or by 26.2 % to 78.7 million euros. Loan loss provisions for non-performing loans have decreased by 12.1 million euros or by 5.4 % to 50.5 million euros. Out of all non-performing loans 29.8 % are assessed as portfolio-based loan loss provisions.

Loan loss provisions in the Group covered 61.5 % of reported non-performing (NPL) assets, which is classified as 90 days past due or fulfil any other criteria for defaulted credit exposure. As of 31 December 2018, NPLs decreased by 29.6 million euros or by 21.8 % to 106.5 million euros. Loan loss provisions for non-performing loans have decreased by 14.7 million euros or by 2.6 % to 65.5 million euros. Out of all non-performing loans 25.1 % are assessed as portfolio-based loan loss provisions.

Portfolio quality

The Group's performing exposure based on days past due classification

EUR '000	31/12/2018		1/1/2018	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	2,559,641	8,413	2,513,856	7,879
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	24,059	872	108,348	362
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	2,942	481	993	85
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	432	41	672	177
Total	2,587,073	9,807	2,623,869	8,504

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: Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash), Loans and receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss, Loans and advances measured at amortised cost and Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Bank's performing exposure based on days past due classification

EUR '000	31/12/2018		1/1/2018	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	2,549,845	8,162	2,492,165	8,011
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	5,330	178	96,182	94
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	469	34	250	33
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	83	5	475	148
Total	2,555,727	8,380	2,589,073	8,286

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: Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash), Loans and receivables measured at fair value through profit and loss, Loans and advances measured at amortised cost and Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets which were due for payment on the maturity date but were not impaired, do not represent a material value for the Group.

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.
- Doubtful (Bank of Italy class Unlikely to pay other than Bad (UTP)) – exposure to borrowers experiencing temporary difficulties, which the Group 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.

Risk Report

Impaired loans based on the Bank of Italy classification

EUR '000 Bank of Italy Class	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	1/1/2018	31/12/2018	1/1/2018
Past-due	2,605	713	3,843	1,462
Unlikely to pay	41,463	60,578	61,342	82,360
Bad	34,670	45,350	41,355	52,369
Total	78,738	106,642	106,540	136,191

Please note that the above credit exposure is expressed in terms of gross values. Other financial assets within the Statement of Financial Position are classified as Loans and Advances to Banks or Customers.

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 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 used to reflect a representative sample of possible outcomes (i.e baseline, downside and upside scenarios).

Macroeconomic drivers of loss according to macroeconomic scenarios

	2019	2020	2021
Real GDP, yoy % change			
Baseline	3.0	2.0	2.3
Negative scenario	0.4	(0.4)	1.1
Positive scenario	3.4	2.4	2.5
Inflation (CPI) yoy, eop			
Baseline	1.9	1.8	1.8
Negative scenario	1.4	0.9	1.4
Positive scenario	1.6	1.7	1.8
Inflation (CPI) yoy, average			
Baseline	2.1	1.8	1.8
Negative scenario	1.8	1.1	1.1
Positive scenario	1.9	1.5	1.7
Monthly wage, nominal EUR			
Baseline	1,727.1	1,777.2	1,856.5
Negative scenario	1,673.7	1,682.0	1,741.7
Positive scenario	1,837.8	1,905.8	1,984.9
Unemployment rate, %			
Baseline	5.3	5.1	5.3
Negative scenario	6.4	6.9	7.1
Positive scenario	5.0	4.6	5.1
Long-term interest rates 10y (%)			
Baseline	1.8	2.0	2.2
Negative scenario	2.6	2.5	2.4
Positive scenario	1.5	1.5	1.2
House price index, yoy % change			
Baseline	4.0	1.0	0.0
Negative scenario	(0.1)	(3.3)	(2.3)
Positive scenario	5.9	2.8	0.9

Multiple scenarios

As already explained, three scenarios are used to reflect a representative sample of possible outcomes (i.e. baseline, downside and upside scenarios). Three separate ECL calculations are run individually, conditional on each scenario. These scenario-level ECLs are then multiplied by the scenario probability weights to produce a scenario-weighted ECL.

The weights for scenarios are derived based on the expert judgement informed by a quantitative analysis. The quantitative analysis incorporates two approaches: a statistical analysis informed by historic patterns in the economic data (Monte Carlo approach) and a more forward-looking measure.

Credit parameters are normally calibrated over a horizon that considers the entire economic cycle (Through-the-cycle-TTC), it is thus necessary a "Point-in-time-PIT" and forward looking one that allows to reflect in those credit parameters the current situation and the expectations about future evolution of the economic cycle. In this regard,

- (i) PD parameter is calculated through normal calibration technique, logistic or Bayesian, using as anchorage point an arithmetic average among the latest default rates observed on the portfolio and the insolvency rates foreseen by the stress test function;
- (ii) The LGD is made Point-in-time-PIT through a scalar factor that allows to take into account the ratio between average recoveries throughout the period and recoveries achieved in previous years. The inclusion of forecast within the LGD parameter is performed by adjusting the yearly recovery rate implicit in this parameter to take into account the expectations of variations of recovery rates provided by the Stress Test function.

Risk Report

During the reporting period, the Group Stress Test Team has reassessed predicted values of macroeconomic information under different scenarios. The new FLI has been accordingly updated, used in calculation of the ECL on all scenarios to define the overlay factor for the combined result as having impacts on the risk parameters and consequently on ECL in increase by 15.8 % for Stage 1 and 2 as displayed in the following Table:

Type of stress-test scenario and PD, LGD, ECL changes

Type of Scenario	PD change [%]	LGD change [%]	ECL change [%]
Positive scenario	6.6	3.2	10.9
Baseline	7.1	5.0	14.5
Negative scenario	10.1	9.9	27.6
Total	7.1	5.0	15.8

Since the IFRS 9 impairment model is forward-looking, the Bank is required to consider future economic scenarios to calculate ECL. The inclusion of forward-looking information (FLI) has been prolonged from two to next three years, so we can use more information to recognise loss allowances. Additionally, in the reporting period, FLI has been reassessed as a regular half-year activity, in order to recognise current economic conditions.

The credit risk on a financial instrument increased as a consequence of changes in global economic and business conditions (e.g. expected lower GDP growth in advanced economies, inflationary pressures due to higher labour costs, depreciation of exchange rates in emerging economies). Those changes may, together with the consequences of normalisation of monetary policy (especially expectations of higher FED's Federal Funds Rate and reactions of financial markets to the end of Asset Purchasing Programme within ECB's Quantitative Easing), trade wars and Brexit, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil their contractual cash flow obligations.

Loss allowance and carrying amount disclosure under IFRS 7

Analysis of financial instruments by staging

Based on IFRS 7, the changes in the loss allowances and the reasons for them are disclosed by stages at the Group and Bank level by the following financial instruments:

- Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash);
- 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 and
- Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost.

The tables below provide detailed analysis of financial instruments described above by staging. Gross carrying amounts are shown gross of ECL. Comparative data for 31 December 2017 has been prepared under IAS 39.

Except for loans and advances to customers at amortised cost, the analysis by financial instruments is presented in the same tables, both consolidated (at the Group level) and for the Bank individually (at the Bank level).

Since financial instruments other than loans and advances to customers at amortized cost are only held by the Bank, they are not presented separately for the Group and the Bank in the following tables. Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost are presented separately for the Group and the Bank. Additionally Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired assets (POCI) are not present nor in the Group nor in the Bank, therefore disclosure of POCI is omitted in the following tables.

Checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding Cash)

The following tables analyse the Group's and the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of cash, checking accounts at central and commercial banks in accordance with IAS 39 as of 31 December 2017 and in accordance with IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 onward.

The Group's and the Bank's loss allowance – checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding cash)

Detailed disclosure is omitted due to low materiality.

The Group's and the Bank's gross carrying amount – checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding cash)

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2017	384,211	17,495	-	401,705
Restatement of the prior year	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 1/1/2018	384,211	17,495	-	401,705
Changes in the gross carrying amount				
Transfer to stage 1	2,191	-2,191	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	171,882	-	-	171,882
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(378,690)	(6,619)	-	(385,310)
Other changes	31,589	2,970	-	34,559
Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2018	211,182	11,655	-	222,837

The Group's and the Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding cash)

EUR '000	31/12/2018				31/12/2017
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Total
1	168,346	5,807	-	174,153	366,228
2	492	5,152	-	5,644	1,232
3	35,876	696	-	36,572	33,145
4	5,248	-	-	5,248	512
5	103	-	-	103	160
6	90	-	-	90	135
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	1,027	-	-	1,027	293
Total gross carrying	211,182	11,655	-	222,837	401,705
Loss allowance	6	-	-	6	3
Carrying amount	211,176	11,654	-	222,831	401,702

The Group's and the Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification - checking accounts at central and commercial banks (excluding cash)

EUR '000	31/12/2018		1/1/2018	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	222,837	6	401,705	5
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
Total	222,837	6	401,705	5

Debt securities at amortised cost

The following tables analyse the Group's and the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of debt securities measured at amortised cost in accordance with IAS 39 as of 31 December 2017 and in accordance with IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 onward.

Risk Report

The Group's and the Bank's loss allowance – debt securities measured at amortised cost

Disclosure is omitted due to low materiality.

The Group's and the Bank's gross carrying amount – debt securities measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2017	7,202	-	-	7,202
Restatement of the prior year	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 1/1/2018	7,202	-	-	7,202
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	(7,202)	-	-	(7,202)
Other changes	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2018	-	-	-	-

The Group's and the Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – debt securities measured at amortised cost

On 31/12/2017 exposure of 7.2 mio EUR was in rating grade 1 and stage 1 otherwise disclosure is omitted due to low materiality.

Debt securities measured at FVTOCI

The following tables analyse the Group's and the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of debt securities measured at FVTOCI in accordance with IAS 39 as of 31 December 2017 and in accordance with IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 onward.

The Group's and the Bank's loss allowance – debt securities measured at FVTOCI

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Loss allowance as of 31/12/2017	-	-	-	-
Restatement of the prior year	62	-	-	62
Loss allowance as of 1/1/2018	62	-	-	62
Changes in the loss allowance				
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	10	-	-	10
Decrease due to change in credit risk	(17)	-	-	(17)
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	16	-	-	16
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(1)	-	-	(1)
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
Loss allowances as of 31/12/2018	70	-	-	70

The Group's and the Bank's gross carrying amount – debt securities measured at FVTOCI

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2017	373,106	-	-	373,106
Restatement of the prior year	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as of 1/1/2018	373,106	-	-	373,106
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	72,578	-	-	72,578
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(5,548)	-	-	(5,548)
Other changes	(54,647)	-	-	(54,647)
Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2018	385,488	-	-	385,488

The Group's and the Bank's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – debt securities measured at FVTOCI

EUR '000	31/12/2018				31/12/2017
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Total
1	327,954	-	-	327,954	355,228
2	45,318	-	-	45,318	17,877
3	12,216	-	-	12,216	-
4	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	-
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross carrying	385,488	-	-	385,488	373,106
Loss allowance	70	-	-	70	-
Carrying amount	385,418	-	-	385,418	373,106

The Group's and the Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – debt securities measured at FVTOCI

EUR '000	31/12/2018		1/1/2018	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	385,488	70	373,106	62
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
Total	385,488	70	373,106	62

Risk Report

Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

The following tables analyse the Group's and the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost in accordance with IAS 39 as of 31 December 2017 and in accordance with IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 onward.

The Group's and the Bank's loss allowance – loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Loss allowance as of 31/12/2017	-	-	-	-
Restatement of the prior year	2	-	43	45
Loss allowance as of 1/1/2018	2	-	43	45
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	-	-	1
Decrease due to change in credit risk	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	8	-	-	8
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(1)	-	(43)	(44)
Changes in models/risk parameters	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	-	-
Loss allowances as of 31/12/2018	10	-	-	10

The Group's and the Bank's gross carrying amount – loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2017	41,304	49	43	41,397
Restatement of the prior year	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as of 1/1/2018	41,304	49	43	41,397
Changes in the gross carrying amount				
Transfer to stage 1	47	(47)	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(1)	1	(1)	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated	18,259	2	-	18,261
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(23,965)	(2)	(43)	(24,010)
Other changes	2,901	-	-	2,901
Gross carrying amount as at 31/12/2018	38,545	4	-	38,549

The Group's and 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	31/12/2018			Total	31/12/2017
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL		Total
1	1	-	-	1	7
2	15,611	-	-	15,611	(1,079)
3	21,853	1	-	21,854	40,155
4	-	-	-	-	1,694
5	-	3	-	3	1
6	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful and default	-	-	-	-	43
Not rated	1,081	-	-	1,081	576
Total gross carrying	38,545	4	-	38,549	41,397
Loss allowance	10	-	-	10	-
Carrying amount	38,536	4	-	38,540	41,397

The Group's and the Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	31/12/2018		1/1/2018	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	38,549	10	40,945	2
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	-	-	408	-
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	-	-	-	-
Total	38,549	10	41,353	2

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Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

The following tables analyse the Group's and the Bank's loss allowance and carrying amount of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost in accordance with IAS 39 as of 31 December 2017 and in accordance with IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 onward.

The Group'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
Loss allowance as of 31/12/2017	4,243	2,528	75,803	82,574
Restatement of the prior year	(845)	2,509	(954)	710
Loss allowance as of 1/1/2018	3,398	5,037	74,849	83,283
Changes in the loss allowance				
Transfer to stage 1	418	(288)	(129)	0
Transfer to stage 2	(233)	666	(433)	0
Transfer to stage 3	(61)	(326)	387	0
Increase due to change in credit risk	754	991	9,699	11,445
Decrease due to change in credit risk	(2,801)	(1,735)	(5,994)	(10,531)
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	(25)	(40)	(66)
Write-offs	(56)	(9)	(7,924)	(7,989)
New financial assets originated	1,810	674	2,936	5,420
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(164)	(1,162)	(8,074)	(9,401)
Changes in models/risk parameters	1,524	1,247	16	2,787
Foreign exchange and other movements	1	63	203	267
Loss allowances as of 31/12/2018	4,589	5,132	65,495	75,216

The Group'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
Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2017	1,354,017	453,725	128,728	1,936,470
Restatement of the prior year	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as of 1/1/2018	1,354,017	453,725	128,728	1,936,470
Changes in the gross carrying amount				
Transfer to stage 1	25,438	(24,764)	(674)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(43,561)	51,693	(8,132)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(8,846)	(8,126)	16,971	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	(25)	(40)	(66)
Write-offs	(56)	(9)	(7,924)	(7,989)
New financial assets originated	432,737	27,189	3,685	463,611
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(109,873)	(37,292)	(13,803)	(160,967)
Other changes	(122,666)	(49,383)	(14,962)	(187,010)
Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2018	1,527,191	413,007	103,850	2,044,048

The Group's gross carrying amount by internal credit risk rating grades and stages – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	31/12/2018			Total	31/12/2017
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL		Total
1	187,941	36,886	-	224,827	274,871
2	235,260	32,637	-	267,897	222,806
3	294,917	45,835	-	340,752	293,164
4	459,230	143,172	-	602,402	506,716
5	210,107	70,454	-	280,562	270,428
6	108,620	32,912	-	141,532	145,643
7	17,099	17,188	-	34,287	42,080
8	1,826	29,361	-	31,188	34,795
Doubtful and default	-	-	103,850	103,850	128,739
Not rated	12,190	4,561	-	16,752	17,229
Total gross carrying	1,527,191	413,007	103,850	2,044,048	1,936,470
Loss allowance	4,589	5,132	65,495	75,216	82,470
Carrying amount	1,522,602	407,875	38,355	1,968,832	1,853,999

The Group's performing loans based on days past due classification – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	31/12/2018		1/1/2018	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	1,912,767	8,327	1,698,100	7,810
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	24,059	872	107,940	362
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	2,942	481	993	85
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	432	41	672	177
Total	1,940,199	9,721	1,807,705	8,435

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
Loss allowance as of 31/12/2017	3,231	2,398	58,160	63,789
Restatement of the prior year	153	2,435	(465)	2,124
Loss allowance as of 1/1/2018	3,384	4,833	57,696	65,912
Changes in the loss allowance				
Transfer to stage 1	278	(212)	(66)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(148)	556	(408)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(48)	(245)	292	-
Increase due to change in credit risk	648	847	9,360	10,854
Decrease due to change in credit risk	(2,152)	(1,565)	(3,667)	(7,383)
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	(25)	(40)	(66)
Write-offs	(54)	(9)	(7,680)	(7,743)
New financial assets originated	1,147	303	2,903	4,353
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(165)	(1,162)	(8,074)	(9,401)
Changes in models/risk parameters	932	1,087	4	2,023
Foreign exchange and other movements	1	63	193	257
Loss allowances as of 31/12/2018	3,823	4,470	50,512	58,806

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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
Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2017	1,329,118	443,826	99,179	1,872,123
Restatement of the prior year	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as of 1/1/2018	1,329,118	443,826	99,179	1,872,123
Changes in the gross carrying amount				
Transfer to stage 1	21,275	(20,808)	(467)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(29,244)	37,303	(8,059)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(6,853)	(6,339)	13,192	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	(25)	(40)	(66)
Write-offs	(54)	(9)	(7,680)	(7,743)
New financial assets originated	348,845	23,311	3,509	375,665
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(109,981)	(37,292)	(13,803)	(161,076)
Other changes	(40,086)	(44,202)	(9,783)	(94,071)
Gross carrying amount as of 31/12/2018	1,513,021	395,765	76,048	1,984,834

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	31/12/2018				31/12/2017
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total	Total
1	187,941	36,886	-	224,827	274,871
2	234,121	32,625	-	266,746	221,408
3	292,817	45,835	-	338,652	292,636
4	398,706	140,558	-	539,265	452,992
5	309,980	63,484	-	373,465	348,575
6	68,512	26,582	-	95,093	100,034
7	9,116	16,478	-	25,593	31,612
8	1,826	28,781	-	30,608	33,666
Doubtful and default	-	-	76,047	76,047	99,189
Not rated	10,001	4,537	-	14,538	17,142
Total gross carrying	1,513,021	395,765	76,048	1,984,834	1,872,123
Loss allowance	3,823	4,470	50,512	58,806	63,788
Carrying amount	1,509,197	391,294	25,536	1,926,027	1,808,335

The Bank's performing loans based on days past due classification – loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

EUR '000	31/12/2018		1/1/2018	
	Exposure	Loss allowance	Exposure	Loss allowance
Performing loans	1,902,905	8,076	1,676,409	7,942
Overdue receivables up to 29 days	5,330	178	95,773	94
Overdue receivables from 30 to 59 days	469	34	250	33
Overdue receivables from 60 to 89 days	83	5	475	148
Total	1,908,787	8,294	1,772,909	8,217

The Group's and the Bank's effect of modifications of contractual cashflows for loans and advances for customers at amortised cost

EUR '000			
Financial assets (with loss allowance based on lifetime ECL) modified during the period	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	
Gross carrying amount before modification	1,251	-	
Loss allowances before modification	(98)	-	
Net amortized cost before modification	1,153	-	
Net modification gain/loss (+/-)	(66)	-	
Net amortised cost after modification	1,087	-	

EUR '000			
Financial assets modified since initial recognition at a time when loss allowance was based on lifetime ECL	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	
Gross carrying amount of finance assets for which loss allowances has changed in the period from lifetime to 12-month ECL after modification	60	-	

Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of transaction cash flows. The scope of its application are derivative instruments, repurchase transactions, securities or commodities, lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions, and margin lending transactions.

For the purposes of credit risk management, the Group uses an internal counterparty credit risk model that is applied throughout the parent group UniCredit. The internal model is compliant with the CRR directive requirements for measuring counterparty credit risk. The model enables the Bank to calculate counterparty credit risk exposures in normal and stressed conditions as well as credit valuation adjustments (CVA) and debit valuation adjustments (DVA). The adequacy of the internal model is regularly reviewed by performing back-testing.

The exposure of any individual counterparty is evaluated by running a path simulation of its portfolio of financial derivatives using the Monte Carlo method. Simulation calculations are performed for all major types of transactions, e. g. forward foreign exchange transactions, currency options, interest rate instruments, equity / bond-related instruments, credit derivatives and commodity derivatives. Estimates of potential future exposures are calculated based on market volatility, correlations between specific risk factors, future cash flows and stress considerations. The future exposure of financial derivatives is defined as the 95 percentile of estimated potential future exposures.

Counterparty risk exposures for financial derivatives of the Group by rating class

EUR '000	Bank		Group	
	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Rating class				
1	6,634	7,458	6,634	7,458
2	7,466	3,060	7,466	3,060
3	5,019	17,349	5,019	17,349
4	670	1,159	670	1,159
5	824	782	824	782
6	31	731	31	731
7	565	740	565	740
8	232	-	232	-
Non-performing	-	258	-	258
Not rated	171	-	171	-
Total	21,612	31,536	21,612	31,536

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Market Risk

The Group assumes exposures to market risk, which is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices.

Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency, credit spread, commodity and equity products. All of these are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, commodity and equity prices.

Exposure to market risks at the Group level

EUR '000		
Content	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Cash and cash balances with central banks	238,422	412,560
Financial assets held for trading	8,620	6,932
Available-for-sale financial assets	408,363	397,142
Derivatives - hedge accounting	10,704	11,334
Loans and receivables	1,963,661	1,898,469
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	7,202
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-
Total	2,629,770	2,733,639
Liabilities		
Deposits from central banks	-	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	9,216	7,075
Derivatives - hedge accounting	23,122	19,256
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,372,587	2,419,270
Provisions	20,536	14,484
Total	2,425,461	2,460,085

Exposure to market risks at the Bank's level

EUR '000		
Content	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Assets		
Cash and cash balances with central banks	238,422	412,560
Financial assets held for trading	8,620	6,932
Available-for-sale financial assets	408,363	397,142
Derivatives - hedge accounting	10,704	11,334
Loans and receivables	1,964,631	1,852,776
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	7,202
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1	1
Total	2,630,741	2,687,947
Liabilities		
Deposits from central banks	-	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	9,216	7,075
Derivatives - hedge accounting	23,122	19,256
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,341,903	2,383,064
Provisions	20,517	14,484
Total	2,394,758	2,423,879

Market Risk Management Techniques

Market risk management includes all activities related to the Group's treasury operations and management of the balance sheet structure. Risk positions are aggregated at least daily and analysed by the independent market risk management unit and compared with risk limits set by the ALCO committee. Cash flow hedge and fair value hedge accounting is used by the Bank for managing interest rate risk in accordance with 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 treasury operations.

The ALCO sets the risk limits for the Group, Bank and Leasing 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 Markets Rulebook and is divided into three parts (General Part, Specific Part and Unit Parts). To sum up, two sets of limits are defined:

- Global market risk limits: these are intended to establish a boundary to the economic capital absorption and to the economic loss accepted for activities under trading activities regime. These limits have to be consistent with the assigned budget of revenues and the defined risk taking capacity. Global Market Risk limits are the following:
- Loss Warning Level, which is defined as the 60 days rolling period accumulated economic Profit & Loss of a risk taker;
- Stress Test Warning Level, which represents a potential loss in value of a portfolio calculated on the basis of a distressed scenario;
- Value at Risk (VaR), which represents the potential loss of a portfolio over a defined period for a given confidence interval;
- Granular market risk limits: those exist independently of, but act together with the Global market risk limits; in order to control more effectively and more specifically different risk types, these limits are generally granular sensitivity or stress-related limits. Sensitivities represent the change in the market value of a financial instrument due to moves of the relevant market risk factors.

Only authorized risk-takers are permitted to assume risk positions.

Limits and warning levels are monitored by the local market risk function. The escalation process is activated in line with the procedures set in the Policy, to establish the most appropriate course of action to restore exposures within the approved limits. Limit breaches are reported to the local ALCO.

The Group 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. VaR represents the estimated loss that will arise on a specific portfolio over a specified period of time (holding period) due to an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level). More precisely, for its internal market risk management the Group uses the IMOD risk model, which was developed by the parent group UniCredit. Ongoing work on the model consists of regular back testing procedures, integration of new products, model adjustments to general market development, implementation of regulatory requirements (like the one from the Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD IV): an incremental risk capital charge (IRC), a comprehensive risk measure (CRM) specific to the correlation trading portfolio (CTP), a stressed value-at-risk (sVaR).

The model used for the internal management of market risk is based on historical simulation with a 500-day market data time window for scenario generation. VaR is based on a one-day holding period and a confidence interval of 99 %. Besides VaR, present value of the basis point (pvbp) and credit spread basis point are calculated. Basis point limits per currency and maturity band, basis point sums per currency and/or per maturity segment (total of absolute basis point values) and credit spread basis point limit are used for risk management. Based on aggregated data, the IMOD risk management system provides major risk parameters for treasury operations once a day.

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 ALCO. Such stress scenarios are based on assumptions of extreme movements in individual market risk parameters. Group analyses the effect of these fluctuations in specific products and risk factors on the Group's results and net asset position.

Assumptions of extreme movements are set by the Bank. 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. Loss warning level is defined as the 60-day accumulated economic Profit & Loss and provides an early indication of any accumulation of position losses. The Market Risk unit 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 parent group UniCredit. The MARCONIS system reviews completely and systematically the market conformity of each treasury transaction. In 2018 there were no deals

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concluded which were finally classified as not market conform. In 2012, the MARCONIS system was extended to include another module, and the tool is also 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 (one day holding period, 99 % confidence level) for 2018 are at lower levels as compared to the previous year's results. Lower average VaR levels in 2018 are mostly the result of lower Spread VaR. VaR figures of the Group/Bank in the table below include interest (IR), spread (Spread), foreign exchange (FX) and equity (EQ) VaR components.

VaR of the Group in 2018 and 2017

EUR '000	Value at Risk 2018			Value at Risk 2017		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average
IR VaR	209	1,464	349	130	1,405	338
Spread VaR	733	1,573	938	1,465	3,831	2,303
FX VaR	1	43	4	1	63	7
EQ VaR	-	20	-	-	-	-
Total VaR	555	1,671	879	1,585	4,885	2,327

VaR of the Bank in 2018 and 2017

EUR '000	Value at Risk 2018			Value at Risk 2017		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average
IR VaR	196	1,461	344	131	1,408	340
Spread VaR	733	1,573	938	1,465	3,831	2,303
FX VaR	1	43	4	1	66	7
EQ VaR	-	20	-	-	-	-
Total VaR	566	1,652	882	1,569	3,860	2,323

For internal monitoring, the Bank additionally splits VaR into Trading Book VaR and Banking Book VaR. In 2018, the average Trading book VaR stood at 118,000 euros and the average Banking book VaR amounted to 882,000 euros (879,000 euros at the Group level).

In the management of interest rate risk, the Group positions itself mainly in EUR, CHF and USD. Exposures in these currencies during 2018 and 2017 are presented below and include trading book as well as all banking book items. Positions in currencies other than those represented below were not significant.

Interest rate basis point shift within the Group in 2018

EUR	31/12/2018						Annual max, min, average		
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	Annual maximum	Annual minimum	Absolute average
CHF	903	(8,402)	(3,945)	(1,657)	1,491	(11,610)	(7,195)	(16,047)	9,768
EUR	(11,184)	(16,712)	(29,756)	(24,091)	(17,552)	(99,295)	91,446	(114,243)	93,735
USD	(6)	75	55	-	-	124	186	(26)	80
Total	(10,330)	(25,050)	(33,647)	(25,748)	(16,062)	(110,837)	83,180	(123,845)	103,458

Interest rate basis point shift within the Group in 2017

EUR	31/12/2017						Annual max, min, average		
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	Annual maximum	Annual minimum	Absolute average
CHF	1,301	(7,812)	(5,799)	(2,536)	(757)	(15,603)	(1,434)	(15,604)	4,674
EUR	(10,808)	(9,187)	(14,040)	(10,980)	(17,720)	(62,735)	89,289	(75,955)	49,921
USD	(60)	73	65	(10)	-	68	172	(163)	47
Total	(9,575)	(16,928)	(19,774)	(13,526)	(18,476)	(78,279)	85,563	(90,875)	45,228

Interest rate basis point shift within the Bank in 2018

EUR Currency	31/12/2018						Annual max, min, average		
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	Annual maximum	Annual minimum	Absolute average
CHF	903	(8,402)	(3,945)	(1,657)	1,491	(11,610)	(7,195)	(16,047)	9,768
EUR	(9,962)	(15,601)	(28,238)	(23,389)	(17,535)	(94,725)	94,358	(110,374)	91,537
USD	(6)	75	55	-	-	124	186	(26)	80
Total	(9,109)	(23,939)	(32,128)	(25,046)	(16,045)	(106,267)	86,092	(119,975)	101,259

Interest rate basis point shift within the Bank in 2017

EUR Currency	31/12/2017						Annual max, min, average		
	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 year to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	Annual maximum	Annual minimum	Absolute average
CHF	1,301	(7,812)	(5,799)	(2,536)	(757)	(15,603)	(1,450)	(15,604)	4,680
EUR	(11,712)	(9,644)	(11,325)	(9,876)	(17,704)	(60,261)	88,390	(71,695)	50,715
USD	(60)	73	65	(10)	-	68	172	(163)	47
Total	(10,480)	(17,385)	(17,060)	(12,423)	(18,460)	(75,808)	84,660	(86,616)	46,015

The overall interest rate basis point shift exposure in 2018 compared to 2017 was higher on average due to the addition of interest rate sensitivity of imbedded options (floors) that limit the interest rate of variable rate loans and deposits in December of 2017. In addition, interest rate sensitivity due to basis risk inherent in variable rate loans and deposits was also included in the interest rate basis point shift exposure in 2017.

The relation between 'interest rate risk in the banking book' and the Bank's capital is established by the European Union Directive CRD IV 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 with the Bank's net capital resources. In case such an interest rate shock absorbs more than 20 % of the Group's net capital resources, the Bank's supervisory authority may require the Bank to take measures in order to reduce risk.

Stress testing results show that a 2-percent interest rate shock (parallel increase of interest rates) at year end 2018 would absorb about 2,1 % of the Group's net capital resources (2,1 % of Bank capital) which is far below the threshold level of 20 %. The current investment of equity capital is taken into account as an open risk position.

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 sensitivity is measured on all owned positions from business and strategic investment decisions (banking book only) with a 1 year estimation horizon. On 31 December 2018, the sensitivity of interest income to an immediate and parallel shift of +100 bps was 2.042.707 euros and -1.966.616 euros for a shift of -100 bps.

Additionally, the Group measures the impact on Net Economic Value of various potential interest rate shocks for the total Group/Bank exposures. The main scenarios which are assessed on monthly basis represent:

- Parallel shift of interest rate curves of +/-200 bps and +/-100 bps;
- Changes in the steepness of the rate curve is analysed by clockwise turning (increase in short-term rates and a simultaneous fall in long-term rates) and by counter-clockwise turning (short-term rates fall and long-term rates rise).

At the end of 2018, interest rate sensitivity in EUR remains the main risk factor. The outcome of positive and negative parallel scenarios is mostly driven by the inclusion of imbedded option effect into the interest rate position of the Group/Bank in 2017. In the negative interest rate scenario, the value of imbedded options increases, contributing to the positive overall result for EUR. In the positive interest rate scenario the impact of imbedded options is limited, resulting in a negative overall result for EUR.

Risk Report

Sensitivity of Net Economic Value within the Group

Scenario	Risk factor	Stress result (EUR) 31/12/2018			Stress result (EUR) 31/12/2017		
		EUR	CHF	USD	EUR	CHF	USD
parallel -200 bp		32,131,813	5,588,633	(29,110)	36,641,792	(315,139)	(25)
parallel +200 bp		(4,860,126)	(1,528,595)	28,460	(2,141,102)	314,192	25
parallel -100 bp		12,650,583	1,663,455	(14,472)	12,613,496	(157,450)	(12)
parallel +100 bp		(4,093,608)	(902,289)	14,310	(2,373,756)	157,213	12
turn clockwise		5,120,220	-	-	6,180,652	-	-
turn counter clockwise		5,621,506	-	-	6,261,895	-	-

Sensitivity of Net Economic Value within the Bank

Scenario	Risk factor	Stress result (EUR) 31/12/2018			Stress result (EUR) 31/12/2017		
		EUR	CHF	USD	EUR	CHF	USD
parallel -200 bp		30,629,438	5,588,624	(29,110)	34,806,767	(315,139)	(25)
parallel +200 bp		(4,023,109)	(1,528,586)	28,460	(1,386,136)	314,192	25
parallel -100 bp		12,183,049	1,663,451	(14,472)	12,050,910	(157,450)	(12)
parallel +100 bp		(3,666,539)	(902,285)	14,310	(1,977,252)	157,213	12
turn clockwise		5,187,516	-	-	6,130,636	-	-
turn counter clockwise		5,499,807	-	-	6,198,033	-	-

The Bank's debt security portfolio mainly comprises of bonds from first-class issuers classified as held to collect and sell or held to collect. UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. does not own any debt securities. As of 31 December 2018, 84 % of the Bank's bond portfolio is comprised of the Republic of Slovenia government bonds. The Bank regularly monitors the situation on the financial markets and estimates credit ratings of the issuers. The Bank calculates and monitors the spread basis point value of its portfolios on a daily basis.

Spread basis point value in 2018

EUR	31/12/2018					Annual max, min, average		
	Up to 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2 years to 7 years	Over 7 years	Total	Annual maximum	Annual minimum	Absolute average
Total	151	4,855	117,372	51,194	173,571	173,586	235,672	188,231

Spread basis point value in 2017

EUR	31/12/2017					Annual max, min, average		
	Up to 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2 years to 7 years	Over 7 years	Total	Annual maximum	Annual minimum	Absolute average
Total	156	4,539	64,876	145,015	214,587	210,727	269,817	235,322

In addition to the sensitivity approach presented above, the Bank measures the impact of credit spread shock on net economic value of the Bank for the total Bank exposures in the Slovenian government bonds.

On 31 December 2018, the scenario of parallel increase of +200 bps of credit spreads on the Slovenian government bonds the Bank held would result in a Net Economic Value loss of 30.5 million euros.

Besides VaR, Foreign Exchange positioning is also monitored by each currency on aggregated position level. During 2018, the Group held larger positions only in major currencies.

The Group's open FX position in major currencies in 2018 and 2017

EUR '000	2018		2017	
	Annual maximum in short position	Annual maximum in long position	Annual maximum in short position	Annual maximum in long position
CHF	(2,843)	5,638	(2,149)	666
GBP	(1,581)	118	(551)	304
JPY	(152)	80	(221)	298
USD	(2,158)	1,142	(1,414)	4,184

Bank's open FX position in major currencies in 2018 and 2017

EUR '000	2018		2017	
	Annual maximum in short position	Annual maximum in long position	Annual maximum in short position	Annual maximum in long position
CHF	(2,223)	5,638	(1,529)	666
GBP	(1,581)	118	(551)	304
JPY	(152)	80	(221)	298
USD	(2,158)	1,142	(1,414)	4,184

Risk Report

The Group' Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2018

EUR '000 Item	EUR	CHF	USD	Other	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	204,349	5,218	12,288	16,567	238,422
Financial assets held for trading	8,142	-	478	-	8,620
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	2,694	-	1,431	-	4,125
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	408,363	-	-	-	408,363
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,849,454	156,419	1,492	3	2,007,368
Loans to banks	21,667	15,970	-	-	37,637
Loans to non-bank customers	1,825,040	140,449	1,492	-	1,966,981
Advances	2,747	-	-	3	2,750
Derivatives - hedge accounting	9,703	1,001	-	-	10,704
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	424	-	-	-	424
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	6,601	-	-	-	6,601
Property, plant and equipment	5,228	-	-	-	5,228
Investment property	1,373	-	-	-	1,373
Intangible assets	14,870	-	-	-	14,870
Tax assets	4,993	-	-	-	4,993
Current tax assets	1,426	-	-	-	1,426
Deferred tax assets	3,567	-	-	-	3,567
Other assets	3,958	-	-	-	3,958
TOTAL ASSETS	2,513,551	162,638	15,689	16,570	2,708,448
Financial liabilities held for trading	8,737	-	479	-	9,216
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,282	-	-	-	1,282
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,305,713	8,190	42,274	17,017	2,373,194
Deposits from banks and central banks	103,845	99	691	2,061	106,696
Deposits from customers	1,857,575	7,837	39,648	14,890	1,919,950
Loans from banks and central banks	324,453	-	-	-	324,453
Other financial liabilities	19,840	254	1,935	66	22,095
Derivatives - hedge accounting	4,948	18,174	-	-	23,122
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	3,888	-	-	-	3,888
Provisions	20,174	-	3	359	20,536
Tax liabilities	2,167	-	-	-	2,167
Current tax liabilities	295	-	-	-	295
Deferred tax liabilities	1,872	-	-	-	1,872
Other liabilities	3,492	1	3	10	3,506
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,350,401	26,365	42,759	17,386	2,436,911
Share capital	20,384	-	-	-	20,384
Share premium	107,760	-	-	-	107,760
Fair value reserves	16,319	-	-	-	16,319
Reserves from profit	100,394	-	-	-	100,394
Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	26,680	-	-	-	26,680
TOTAL EQUITY	271,537	-	-	-	271,537
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	2,621,938	26,365	42,759	17,386	2,708,448

The Group's Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2017

EUR '000					
Item	EUR	CHF	USD	Other	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	378,445	5,641	24,163	4,311	412,560
Financial assets held for trading	5,787	-	894	251	6,932
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)	396,084	-	1,058	-	397,142
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to banks	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to non-bank customers	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables (according to IAS 39)	1,717,662	174,349	1,948	4,510	1,898,469
To banks	19,427	17,058	-	4,509	40,994
To customers	1,691,249	157,291	1,948	-	1,850,488
Other financial assets	6,986	-	-	1	6,987
Held-to-maturity financial assets (according to IAS 39)	7,202	-	-	-	7,202
Derivatives - hedge accounting	9,293	2,041	-	-	11,334
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(2,418)	-	-	-	(2,418)
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets	6,969	-	-	-	6,969
Property, plant and equipment	5,550	-	-	-	5,550
Investment property	1,419	-	-	-	1,419
Intangible assets	15,755	-	-	-	15,755
Tax assets	3,644	-	-	-	3,644
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	3,644	-	-	-	3,644
Other assets	2,081	-	15	-	2,096
TOTAL ASSETS	2,540,504	182,031	28,078	9,072	2,759,685
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,958	1	904	212	7,075
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,364,209	8,497	37,032	9,532	2,419,270
Deposits from banks and central banks	144,048	69	257	427	144,801
Deposits from customers	1,898,853	8,068	35,612	8,247	1,950,780
Loans from banks and central banks	298,193	-	-	-	298,193
Other financial liabilities	23,115	360	1,163	858	25,496
Derivatives - hedge accounting	762	18,494	-	-	19,256
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	14,468	-	4	12	14,484
Tax liabilities	3,465	-	-	-	3,465
Current tax liabilities	1,607	-	-	-	1,607
Deferred tax liabilities	1,858	-	-	-	1,858
Other liabilities	3,126	1	1	4	3,132
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,391,988	26,993	37,941	9,760	2,466,682
Share capital	20,384	-	-	-	20,384
Share premium	107,760	-	-	-	107,760
Fair value reserves	26,010	-	77	-	26,087
Reserves from profit	102,500	-	-	-	102,500
Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	36,272	-	-	-	36,272
TOTAL EQUITY	292,926	-	77	-	293,003
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	2,684,914	26,993	38,018	9,760	2,759,685

Risk Report

The Bank's Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2018

EUR '000 Content	EUR	CHF	USD	Other	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	204,349	5,218	12,288	16,567	238,422
Financial assets held for trading	8,142	-	478	-	8,620
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	2,694	-	1,431	-	4,125
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	408,363	-	-	-	408,363
Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,806,717	156,419	1,492	3	1,964,631
Loans to banks	21,667	15,970	-	-	37,637
Loans to non-bank customers	1,782,439	140,449	1,492	-	1,924,380
Advances	2,611	-	-	3	2,614
Loans and receivables (according to IAS 39)	-	-	-	-	-
To banks	-	-	-	-	-
To customers	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets (according to IAS 39)	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives - hedge accounting	9,703	1,001	-	-	10,704
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	424	-	-	-	424
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1	-	-	-	1
Tangible assets	2,849	-	-	-	2,849
Property, plant and equipment	2,849	-	-	-	2,849
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	14,549	-	-	-	14,549
Tax assets	1,426	-	-	-	1,426
Current tax assets	1,426	-	-	-	1,426
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1,388	-	-	-	1,388
TOTAL ASSETS	2,460,605	162,638	15,689	16,570	2,655,502
Financial liabilities held for trading	8,737	-	479	-	9,216
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,282	-	-	-	1,282
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,274,422	8,190	42,274	17,017	2,341,903
Deposits from banks and central banks	103,845	99	691	2,061	106,696
Deposits from customers	1,860,246	7,837	39,648	14,890	1,922,621
Loans from banks and central banks	292,503	-	-	-	292,503
Other financial liabilities	17,828	254	1,935	66	20,083
Derivatives - hedge accounting	4,948	18,174	-	-	23,122
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	3,888	-	-	-	3,888
Provisions	20,155	-	3	359	20,517
Tax liabilities	1,872	-	-	-	1,872
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	1,872	-	-	-	1,872
Other liabilities	2,230	1	3	10	2,244
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,317,534	26,365	42,759	17,386	2,404,044
Share capital	20,384	-	-	-	20,384
Share premium	107,760	-	-	-	107,760
Fair value reserves	16,319	-	-	-	16,319
Reserves from profit	84,635	-	-	-	84,635
Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	22,360	-	-	-	22,360
TOTAL EQUITY	251,458	-	-	-	251,458
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	2,568,992	26,365	42,759	17,386	2,655,502

The Bank's Balance sheet positions in different currencies as of 31 December 2017

EUR '000 Content	EUR	CHF	USD	Other	Total
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits at banks	378,445	5,641	24,163	4,311	412,560
Financial assets held for trading	5,787	-	894	251	6,932
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets (according to IAS 39)	396,084	-	1,058	-	397,142
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to banks	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to non-bank customers	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables (according to IAS 39)	1,671,969	174,349	1,948	4,510	1,852,776
To banks	19,427	17,058	-	4,509	40,994
To customers	1,648,289	157,291	1,948	-	1,807,528
Other financial assets	4,253	-	-	1	4,254
Held-to-maturity financial assets (according to IAS 39)	7,202	-	-	-	7,202
Derivatives - hedge accounting	9,293	2,041	-	-	11,334
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(2,418)	-	-	-	(2,418)
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1	-	-	-	1
Tangible assets	3,629	-	-	-	3,629
Property, plant and equipment	3,629	-	-	-	3,629
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	15,458	-	-	-	15,458
Tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1,239	-	15	-	1,254
TOTAL ASSETS	2,486,689	182,031	28,078	9,072	2,705,870
Financial liabilities held for trading	5,958	1	904	212	7,075
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,328,003	8,497	37,032	9,532	2,383,064
Deposits from banks and central banks	144,048	69	257	427	144,801
Deposits from customers	1,905,608	8,068	35,612	8,247	1,957,535
Loans from banks and central banks	256,366	-	-	-	256,366
Other financial liabilities	21,981	360	1,163	858	24,362
Derivatives - hedge accounting	762	18,494	-	-	19,256
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	14,468	-	4	12	14,484
Tax liabilities	3,073	-	-	-	3,073
Current tax liabilities	1,215	-	-	-	1,215
Deferred tax liabilities	1,858	-	-	-	1,858
Other liabilities	1,668	1	1	4	1,674
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,353,932	26,993	37,941	9,760	2,428,626
Share capital	20,384	-	-	-	20,384
Share premium	107,760	-	-	-	107,760
Fair value reserves	26,010	-	77	-	26,087
Reserves from profit	84,635	-	-	-	84,635
Retained earnings including profit / loss from current year	38,378	-	-	-	38,378
TOTAL EQUITY	277,167	-	77	-	277,244
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	2,631,099	26,993	38,018	9,760	2,705,870

Risk Report

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. UniCredit Leasing d.o.o. does not conclude any financial derivatives transaction.

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 activity.

Notional volume of derivative transactions as of 31 December 2018

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
1. Debt securities and interest rate indexes	749,857	1,217,405	7,251	9,703	7,894	4,948
a) Options	24,891	-	68	-	67	-
b) Swaps	723,331	1,217,405	7,183	9,703	7,827	4,948
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	1,634	-	-	-	-	-
e) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity instruments and stock indexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gold and currencies	155,403	154,504	1,282	1,001	1,234	18,174
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	123,812	154,504	1,172	1,001	774	18,174
c) Forwards	31,591	-	110	-	460	-
4. Commodities	1,547	-	86	-	86	-
5. Other underlyings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	906,807	1,371,909	8,618	10,704	9,214	23,122

Notional volume of derivative transactions as of 31 December 2017

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
1. Debt securities and interest rate indexes	659,355	876,257	5,735	9,293	5,905	762
a) Options	16,126	-	70	-	68	-
b) Swaps	643,229	876,257	5,664	9,293	5,837	762
c) Forwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Equity instruments and stock indexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gold and currencies	261,654	159,290	1,139	2,041	1,073	18,494
a) Options	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Swaps	159,676	159,290	211	2,041	942	18,494
c) Forwards	101,978	-	928	-	131	-
4. Commodities	850	-	53	-	53	-
5. Other underlyings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	921,859	1,035,547	6,927	11,334	7,031	19,256

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group/Bank is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due or to replace funds when they are withdrawn. 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 Group 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 Group mitigates liquidity risks through:

- Accurate short-term and medium- to long-term liquidity planning, complemented by regular and robust up to date liquidity stress testing;
- Effective Contingency Liquidity Policy with feasible and up-to-date Contingency Action Plan to be executed in case of market crisis;
- Substantial liquidity buffer to face unexpected outflows;

The two main components of the Group's liquidity risk management are short-term liquidity and structural liquidity management. Both include scenario analysis and stress testing aspects in addition to regular position monitoring and management activities.

Short-term liquidity

Under the short-term component of liquidity risk management, the Group considers aspects of intraday liquidity and day-to-day funding needs of the Group. The first focuses on ensuring access to sufficient intraday liquidity to meet any obligations the Group may have to clearing and settlement systems and includes monitoring of major currency payment flows and payment system collateral in real time.

Day-to-day funding is managed by active participation in the interbank market in line with arising funding needs and developments identified in the monthly 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, volume limits for maturities of up to three months are in place and monitored on a daily basis. 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.

Risk Report

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) is the main metric for assessing and monitoring the adequacy of the Group's stock of high quality liquid assets (HQLA) under stress for a short-term horizon of up to 30 days. LCR is included in the Group's risk appetite framework (RAF) as a Pillar 1 key performance indicator for short-term liquidity. LCR is also a primary liquidity recovery indicator in the Group's recovery and resolution plan. Development of LCR is monitored weekly. Monthly analysis of LCR dynamics is reported to local ALCO.

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 covers an extended time horizon starting with items maturing in 1 year up to the final maturities of the Group's long-term assets and liabilities and takes account of maturity, currency and concentration. Structural mismatches are minimized by actively managing structural currency exposures, which limits the Group's sensitivity to swap market disruptions.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is the main metric for monitoring structural liquidity of the Group. In addition to the NSFR ratio prescribed by the CRR Directive (Regulation (EU) 575/2013), the Group also monitors the adjusted NSFR for balance sheet items maturing above 3 years and adjusted NSFR for balance sheet items maturing above 5 years. NSFR is classified as a Pillar 1 key performance indicator for structural liquidity in the Group's RAF and is included as a primary recovery indicator in the Group's recovery and resolution plan.

NSFR is monitored weekly. Adjusted NSFR ratios for maturities above 3 years and 5 years are monitored monthly. Evolution of the Group's structural liquidity position as well as all 3 NSFR metrics are reported to local ALCO.

Stress Testing

To ensure business continuity during periods of adverse developments, the Bank runs liquidity stress tests under several different scenarios. The main scenario is defined as a combination of a general negative development in the market environment (market crisis) and a name-driven crisis specific for UniCredit Bank (name--crisis scenario). The time frame for the stress test is 1 year. Stress test results are monitored weekly and regularly presented and discussed on ALCO. 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 is prepared on a yearly basis in order to establish the extent of the Group's funding needs in the upcoming year. 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. The ultimate aim of the Funding plan is to ensure that the funding structure of the Group 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 Policy

Liquidity crisis is a high impact, low probability event. If the liquidity crisis was to occur, it is essential for the Group to act on time to minimize potentially disruptive consequences of the crisis. Contingency liquidity policy 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 Group whenever they may arise.

A fundamental part of the Contingency Liquidity Policy 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.

Year-end Assessment of Liquidity

The Bank has maintained a strong liquidity profile throughout 2018.

The Group manages maturity mismatches by maintaining an adequate liquidity reserve in the form of ECB eligible loans and securities.

The Group's disclosure on asset encumbrance as of 31 December 2018

EUR '000				
Assets	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
Assets of the reporting institution	337,947		2,369,892	
Loans on demand	-		222,830	
Equity instruments	-	-	24,376	24,376
Debt securities	77,117	77,117	308,301	308,301
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	260,830		1,748,578	
Other assets	-		65,808	

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	241,950	337,947
Other sources of encumbrance	-	-
Total sources of encumbrance	241,950	337,947

The Group's disclosure on asset encumbrance as of 31 December 2017

EUR '000				
Assets	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
Assets of the reporting institution	277.501		2.482.184	
Loans on demand	-		401.617	
Equity instruments	-	-	24.037	24.037
Debt securities	68.340	68.340	311.968	311.968
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	209.161		1.689.176	
Other assets	-		55.387	

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	244,000	277,501
Other sources of encumbrance	-	-
Total sources of encumbrance	244,000	277,501

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The Bank's disclosure on asset encumbrance as of 31 December 2018

EUR '000				
Assets	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
Assets of the reporting institution	337,947		2,317,555	
Loans on demand	-		222,830	
Equity instruments	-	-	24,376	24,376
Debt securities	77,117	77,117	308,301	308,301
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	260,830		1,706,497	
Other assets	-		55,551	

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	241,950	337,947
Other sources of encumbrance	-	-
Total sources of encumbrance	241,950	337,947

The Bank's disclosure on asset encumbrance as of 31 December 2017

EUR '000				
Assets	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
Assets of the reporting institution	277,501		2,428,370	
Loans on demand	-		401,617	
Equity instruments	-	-	24,037	24,037
Debt securities	68,340	68,340	311,968	311,968
Loans and advances other than loans on demand	209,161		1,643,621	
Other assets	-		47,128	

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	244,000	277,501
Other sources of encumbrance	-	-
Total sources of encumbrance	244,000	277,501

The Group's Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2018

EUR '000 Content	Total	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits to banks	238,422	238,422					
Financial assets held for trading	8,620		182	393	1,071	1,267	5,707
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	4,125				221	2,473	1,431
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	445,105		485	18,286	5,417	186,538	234,379
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,185,807		109,828	94,131	348,372	932,405	701,071
Loans to banks	37,636		37,146	262	228		
Loans to non-bank customers	2,145,421		69,932	93,869	348,144	932,405	701,071
Advances	2,750		2,750				
Derivatives - hedge accounting	10,704			28		4,344	6,332
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	424					72	352
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures							
Tangible assets	6,601					1,373	5,228
Property, plant and equipment	5,228						5,228
Investment property	1,373					1,373	
Intangible assets	14,870						14,870
Tax assets	4,993				1,426	3,567	
Current tax assets	1,426				1,426		
Deferred tax assets	3,567					3,567	
Other assets	3,956		2,467	1,043	126	290	30
Total assets (1)	2,923,627	238,422	112,962	113,881	356,633	1,132,329	969,400
Financial liabilities held for trading	9,216		194	371	1,036	1,402	6,213
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,282					1,282	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,373,498	1,424,705	170,220	38,148	361,900	324,113	54,412
Deposits from banks and central banks	106,879	7,092	9,524	164	45,099	45,000	
Deposits from customers	1,920,871	1,417,613	144,772	37,983	303,118	16,740	645
Loans from banks and central banks	323,653			1	7,512	262,373	53,767
Other financial liabilities	22,095		15,924		6,171		
Derivatives - hedge accounting	23,122			4,433		14,421	4,268
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	3,888		3,606			282	
Provisions	20,536	28	378	550	3,306	10,398	5,876
Tax liabilities	2,167				295	1,872	
Current tax liabilities	295				295		
Deferred tax liabilities	1,872					1,872	
Other liabilities	3,506		47	494	1,016	906	1,043
Share capital	20,384						20,384
Share premium	107,760						107,760
Fair value reserves	16,319						16,319
Reserves from profit	100,394						100,394
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	26,680				4,106		22,574
Total liabilities and equity (2)	2,708,752	1,424,733	174,445	43,996	371,659	354,676	339,243
Inconsistency (1)-(2)	214,875	(1,186,311)	(61,483)	69,885	(15,026)	777,653	630,157

Note: Non-discounted items of the Bank's Statement of financial position are displayed in the table

Risk Report

The Group's Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2017

EUR '000 Content	Total	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits to banks	412,510	412,510					
Financial assets held for trading	6,932		650	224	315	1,758	3,985
Available-for-sale financial assets	444,238		480	2,772	10,710	166,105	264,171
Derivatives - hedge accounting	11,334		-	-	273	4,328	6,733
Loans and receivables	2,070,199		96,760	92,082	299,191	904,779	677,387
To banks	41,076		26,621	14,033	422	-	-
To customers	2,022,144		63,161	78,049	298,769	904,778	677,387
Other financial assets	6,979		6,978			1	
Held-to-maturity financial assets	7,263			7,263			
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(2,418)						(2,418)
Property, plant and equipment	5,550						5,550
Investment property	1,419					1,419	
Intangible assets	15,755						15,755
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-						
Tax assets	3,644					3,644	
Current tax assets	-						
Deferred tax assets	3,644					3,644	
Other assets	2,023		1,897				126
Total assets (1)	2,978,449	412,510	99,787	102,341	310,489	1,082,033	971,289
Financial liabilities held for trading	7,075		701	210	253	1,974	3,937
Derivatives - hedge accounting	19,256			4,978		13,815	463
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,422,048	1,326,297	279,706	55,047	291,418	461,465	8,115
Deposits from banks and central banks	145,002	3,572	15,160	162	36,108	90,000	
Deposits from customers	1,953,329	1,322,725	238,205	52,473	244,384	94,539	1,003
Loans from banks and central banks	298,223		847	2,412	10,926	276,926	7,112
Other financial liabilities	25,494		25,494				
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk							
Provisions	14,484		1,127	187	2,245	5,967	4,958
Tax liabilities	3,465				1,607	1,858	
Current tax liabilities	1,607				1,607		
Deferred tax liabilities	1,858					1,858	
Other liabilities	3,132		2,670				462
Share capital	20,384						20,384
Share premium	107,760						107,760
Fair value reserves	26,087						26,087
Reserves from profit	102,500						102,500
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	36,272				36,235	37	
Total liabilities and equity (2)	2,762,463	1,326,297	284,204	60,422	331,758	485,116	274,666
Inconsistency (1)-(2)	215,986	(913,787)	(184,417)	41,919	(21,269)	596,917	696,623

Note: Non-discounted items of the Bank's Statement of financial position are displayed in the table.

The Bank's Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2018

EUR '000 Content	Total	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits to banks	238,422	238,422					
Financial assets held for trading	8,620		182	393	1,071	1,267	5,707
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	4,125				221	2,473	1,431
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	445,105		485	18,286	5,417	186,538	234,379
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,128,668		98,082	81,172	452,911	805,108	691,395
Loans to banks	37,636		37,146	262	228		
Loans to non-bank customers	2,088,418		58,322	80,910	452,683	805,108	691,395
Advances	2,614		2,614				
Derivatives - hedge accounting	10,704			28		4,344	6,332
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	424					72	352
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1						1
Tangible assets	2,849						2,849
Property, plant and equipment	2,849						2,849
Investment property							
Intangible assets	14,549						14,549
Tax assets	1,426				1,426		
Current tax assets	1,426				1,426		
Deferred tax assets							
Other assets	1,388		152	1,043	126	37	30
Total assets (1)	2,856,281	238,422	98,901	100,922	461,172	999,839	957,025
Financial liabilities held for trading	9,216		194	371	1,036	1,402	6,213
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,282					1,282	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,341,227	1,427,376	168,207	38,147	354,876	302,497	50,124
Deposits from banks and central banks	106,879	7,092	9,524	164	45,099	45,000	
Deposits from customers	1,923,541	1,420,284	144,771	37,983	303,118	16,740	645
Loans from banks and central banks	290,724				488	240,757	49,479
Other financial liabilities	20,083		13,912		6,171		
Derivatives - hedge accounting	23,122			4,433		14,421	4,268
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	3,888		3,606			282	
Provisions	20,517	28	378	550	3,306	10,379	5,876
Tax liabilities	1,872					1,872	
Current tax liabilities							
Deferred tax liabilities	1,872					1,872	
Other liabilities	2,244		46	36	345	774	1,043
Share capital	20,384						20,384
Share premium	107,760						107,760
Fair value reserves	16,319						16,319
Reserves from profit	84,635						84,635
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	22,360				4,106		18,254
Total liabilities and equity (2)	2,654,826	1,427,404	172,431	43,537	363,669	332,909	314,876
Inconsistency (1)-(2)	201,455	(1,188,982)	(73,530)	57,385	97,503	666,930	642,149

Note: Non-discounted items of the Bank's Statement of financial position are displayed in the table.

Risk Report

The Bank's Balance sheet, due to maturity on 31 December 2017

EUR '000 Content	Total	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
Cash, cash balances with the Central Bank and demand deposits to banks	412,510	412,510					
Financial assets held for trading	6,932		650	224	315	1,758	3,985
Available-for-sale financial assets	444,238		480	2,772	10,710	166,105	264,171
Derivatives - hedge accounting	11,334				273	4,328	6,733
Loans and receivables	2,014,908		96,635	82,527	258,301	915,212	662,233
To banks	41,076		26,621	14,033	422		
To customers	1,969,578		65,761	68,494	257,879	915,211	662,233
Other financial assets	4,254		4,253			1	
Held-to-maturity financial assets	7,263			7,263			
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk	(2,418)						(2,418)
Property, plant and equipment	3,629						3,629
Investment property	-						
Intangible assets	15,458						15,458
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1						1
Tax assets							
Current tax assets							
Deferred tax assets							
Other assets	1,254		1,128				126
Total assets (1)	2,915,109	412,510	98,893	92,786	269,599	1,087,403	953,918
Financial liabilities held for trading	7,075		701	210	253	1,974	3,937
Derivatives - hedge accounting	19,256			4,978		13,815	463
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,384,226	1,333,052	277,727	51,036	286,844	434,406	1,161
Deposits from banks and central banks	145,002	3,572	15,160	162	36,108	90,000	
Deposits from customers	1,958,483	1,329,480	238,205	50,872	244,384	94,539	1,003
Loans from banks and central banks	256,379			2	6,352	249,867	158
Other financial liabilities	24,362		24,362				
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio interest rate risk							
Provisions	14,484		1,127	187	2,245	5,967	4,958
Tax liabilities	3,073				1,215	1,858	
Current tax liabilities	1,215				1,215		
Deferred tax liabilities	1,858					1,858	
Other liabilities	1,674		1,212				462
Share capital	20,384						20,384
Share premium	107,760						107,760
Fair value reserves	26,087						26,087
Reserves from profit	84,635						84,635
Retained earnings including profit/loss from current year	38,378				38,341	37	
Total liabilities and equity (2)	2,707,032	1,333,052	280,767	56,411	328,898	458,057	249,847
Inconsistency (1)-(2)	208,077	(920,542)	(181,874)	36,375	(59,299)	629,346	704,071

Note: Non-discounted items of the Bank's Statement of financial position are displayed in the table.

IFRS 13 disclosure

In continuation, we provide the fair value (IFRS 13) disclosure requirements regarding accounting financial instruments portfolios not measured at fair value.

Fair value (IFRS 13) disclosure requirements regarding the accounting of financial instruments portfolios not measured at fair value

EUR '000						
Content	Book value 2018	Fair value (Level 2) 2018	Fair value (Level 3) 2018	Book value 2017	Fair value (Level 2) 2017	Fair value (Level 3) 2017
Assets						
Cash and cash balances	238,422	-	238,422	412,560	-	412,560
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-	-	7,202	7,069	-
Loans and receivables with banks	37,637	10,198	27,452	40,994	20,620	20,361
Loans and receivables with customers	1,897,723	994,609	931,964	1,676,081	608,145	1,183,750
Total	2,173,782	1,004,807	1,197,838	2,136,837	635,834	1,616,671
Liabilities						
Deposits from central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	106,696	-	103,178	144,796	144,221	2,741
Deposits from customers	1,922,621	-	1,859,222	1,957,540	445,522	1,513,333
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,029,317	-	1,962,400	2,102,336	589,743	1,516,074

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 an individual 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 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.

Operational Risk

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

Risk Report

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. 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. Spread of culture that is aware of operational risk is an essential tool to mitigate the risk and reduce actual losses.

Since July 2015, when the Bank received the "Decision on authorization for the qualified investments in the company UniCredit Leasing d.o.o." from the Bank of Slovenia, the Bank has been a 100-percent owner of the company UniCredit Leasing Slovenija d.o.o. This resulted in set up of joint framework for assessing and managing operational risk and the overall effectiveness of internal control environment for the Group.

Operational risk governance system

The entire organization and distribution of competencies and responsibilities in the area of operational risk management from the point of view of assessment/measurement, monitoring and controlling of operational risk in the Group is defined in the way that 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. The Bank's Management Board and senior management are also responsible for verifying that the operational risk measurement and control system is closely integrated in the day-to-day risk management process of the Group.

At UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d., the entity responsible for taking decisions on operational risk topics is the Operational Risk Committee (OpRisk Committee). Within the Committee, the following topics are reported and discussed: risk exposure, mitigation actions, measuring and control methodologies and all analyses done on operational risk. The Committee is responsible for ensuring consistency in operational risk policies, proposing interventions according to risks/scenarios reported results, recommending insurance policies where applicable. Based on operational risk reporting, the operational risk control procedures are proposed and monitored by the members of the OpRisk Committee.

At the level of the parent group UniCredit, the Operational & Reputational Risk Committee is held on a quarterly basis. The parent group's Operational & Reputational Risks Committee meets with consulting and suggestion functions for the following topics: parent group risk appetite including capitalization targets and capital allocation criteria; initial approval and fundamental modifications of risk control and measurement systems for operational risk, including possible action plans, processes, IT and data quality requirements; overall strategies for operational risk optimization; action plans to address possible critical findings related to risk control and measurement systems resulting from the parent group Internal Validation and Internal Audit activities, with regard to the internal control system and risk measurement; ICAAP topics on operational risks. The parent group's Operational & Reputational Risks Committee meets with approval function for the following topics: special operational and reputational risk policies; corrective actions for balancing the parent group's operational risk positions; the parent group insurance strategies; approval and following fundamental modifications of the methodologies for the measurement and control of operational risk.

The new organizational structure of the Group Operational and Reputational Department has become effective as of the end of October 2016. The new organization follows the inclusion of Italian perimeter and the direct coordination of the CEE Legal entities in the Department. The coordination of all Legal entities, including CEE banks, from methodological point of view is covered by parent group Operational & Reputational Risk Oversight unit. The unit is responsible for defining the principles and rules for identification, assessment and control of operational risk and reputational risk (including operational risk bordering on credit risk and market risk and ICT risks), and monitoring their correct application by the CEE Legal entities.

The Operational Risk unit is independently organized and incorporated within the Risk Management division, working in close cooperation with the operational risk managers from business divisions and staff functions. The Operational Risk team ensures regular control of operational risk and is responsible for the identification, assessment, monitoring and mitigation/control of operational risk. The Team is also involved in the new product implementation process. Operational risk managers are responsible for taking measures to reduce, prevent, or consider insurance against risks. The regular Manager's Day workshop is organized by the Operational Risk unit to discuss important topics with the operational risk managers and maintain the level of knowledge and awareness related to the management of operational risk.

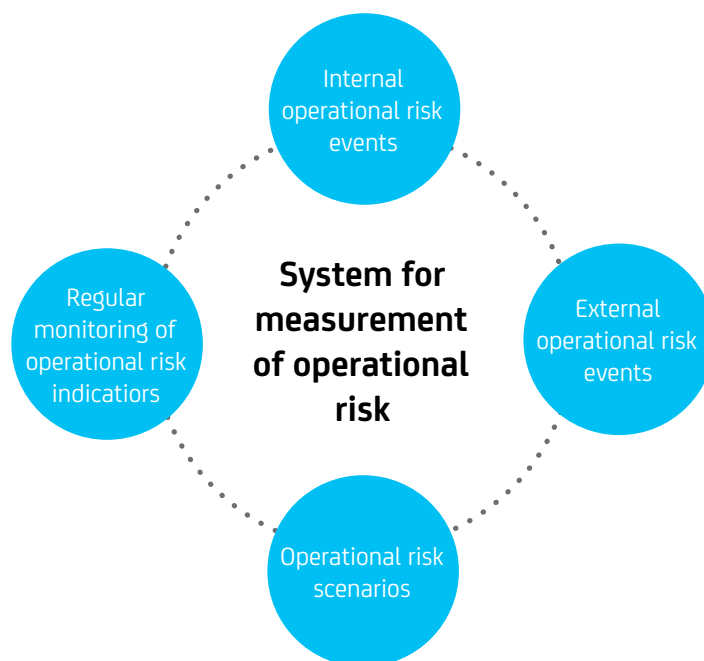
Operational risk measurement system

The Bank has been using the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for measuring and calculating capital requirement for operational risk since September 2009. An enhanced 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 Group'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 capture, 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 Group'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 sufficient information on the risk situation and enabling the Management Board to manage risk. As a new body in 2012, the Permanent Workgroup concept (PWG) was set up 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 monitor regularly 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 factors/indicators.



To manage operational risk, our Bank maintains a series of policies and procedures for its measurement, control and mitigation. In accordance with the Group operational risk framework, we identify and assess 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 of our Transform 2019 plan to reduce operational risk, in 2018 we established several risk indicators which can help our Bank to develop stronger control processes and identify potential areas of weakness.

Business Continuity Plan

In 2018, the Bank continued with the business continuity plan, in line with the new Emergency and Crisis Management Plan and the parent group 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 BC&CM manager.

Risk Report

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.

Internal Loss Data Collection

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.

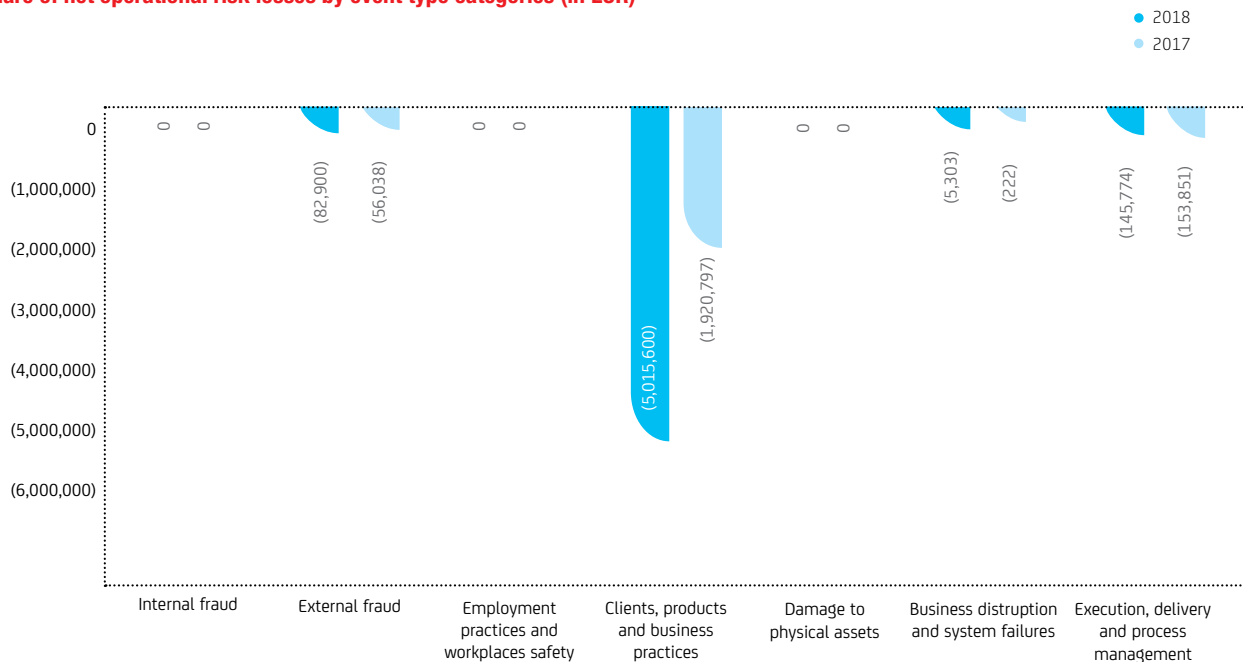
Internal Loss Data are collected and processed in close coordination and cooperation with other departments and units. The minimum threshold at which an event is recorded is 100 euros of actual loss or 10,000 euros of potential loss. Any losses below these thresholds are not collected. The operational 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;
- Damage to physical assets;
- Business disruption and system failures;
- Execution, delivery and process management.



Operational risk losses are regularly reconciled with the Group's Profit and Loss Statement to ensure completeness of the collected operational risk losses.

Share of net operational risk losses by event type categories (in EUR)



The Group 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.

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 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 Group'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 Group 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.

Risk Report

Legal and Compliance Risks

Banks are highly regulated financial institutions and constantly supervised by competent authorities as they cause as well as bear systemic risk. The Bank, in its course of business, is exposed to the legal risk and compliance risk.

The legal risk encompasses risks of loss of earnings arising from violations or non-compliance with laws, by-laws, rules, regulations, agreements, prescribed practices, or ethical standards. On the other hand, the compliance risk is the risk of financial loss, risk of loss of reputation or the occurrence of certain regulatory measures or sanctions caused by the bank's actions that are non-compliant with legislation, other external or internal by-laws and relevant business standards and good-practices.

Our objective is to identify, manage, monitor and mitigate legal and compliance risks the Bank is exposed to. We seek to actively mitigate these risks by identifying them, setting adequate standards and procedures for their management as well as ensuring compliance through proactive monitoring.

The legal and compliance risk management policy is implemented through the identification and ongoing review of areas where the legal risk is identified. Responsibility for the development of procedures for management and mitigation of these risks are clearly defined and adequate monitoring procedures are in place, taking into account the required standards.

Legal and compliance risks cannot be entirely eliminated or avoided, and they are hardly predictable. In addition to the Legal Office, the Bank has fully established the Compliance function which, in addition to the regular assessment of compliance risk, manages also the system of second level management controls, by which the Bank actively manages the compliance risk. Moreover, the Bank has also implemented the system of conflict of interests control, whistleblowing and anti-corruption measures.

Business Risk

Business risk is defined as adverse, unexpected change in scope of business and/or margins that cannot be attributed to other risk types, resulting in fluctuations of revenues and costs, not considering extraordinary items. The changes in business volume result from unexpected development of market trend, unexpected customer behaviour, new market participants/products or legal framework.

The calculation of business risk is based on an earnings-at-risk model using historical time series of revenues and costs.

Business risk measurement thus measures the influence of external factors on decline in profits and effect on market value.

As part of the general income and cost management, the operational management of business risk is the responsibility of individual business units.

Risks Arising from the Group's Shareholdings and Equity Interests

The Group is not actively making long-term investments in shares or equity participations on its own account for realizing short-term trading or long-term substantial value increases. The shareholdings of the Group are closely related to its business (Bank resolution fund, Visa, SWIFT, Bankart, etc.).

Real Estate Risk

Real estate risk is defined as the potential loss resulting from market value fluctuations of the Group's real estate portfolio. It does not take into consideration properties held as collateral which are evaluated inside credit risk.

The Group does not intentionally invest in real estate itself. The Group has some real estate in possession out of leasing contracts but based on the low volume, we estimate that this risk is not material for the Group.

Capital Management

Within the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the Group focuses on the economic view of matching the economic capital (capital demand) with the risk-taking capacity (shareholder's equity) in line with the Pillar II of the Basel accord.

The economic capital is calculated retrospectively on a quarterly basis, but it is also monitored within the yearly planning process. As both

capital requirement and available capital evolve over time, the Group ensures at any time that on the one side capital requirement – mainly driven by business plans and by risk-profile forecasts in combination with macro-economic scenarios – does not exceed available capital and on the other side the available capital is kept at a level to cover the calculated risks at all times.

The Bank's economic capital reflects the Bank's specific risk profile in a comprehensive and consistent way. Except for liquidity risk, economic capital is calculated using uniform value-at-risk methods across all types of risk which were mentioned in this risk report. A specific factor considered in the required risk capital is business risk, which reflects the influence of external factors such as consumer behaviour or competitive situation on the market value of business divisions or subsidiaries. Unexpected losses over a period of one year are calculated with a confidence level of 99.9 %. The overall responsibility for identification of risks and assessment of risk level is with the ALCO.

Besides the economic view, the Group must comply with the Regulation No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR directive) and with the Slovenian legislation.

The regulatory capital for credit risk, market risk and operational risk accounts for the capital demand. Consolidated capital adequacy is monitored continuously by the Bank's Management and filed with the Bank of Slovenia on a quarterly basis. The Bank of Slovenia requires each bank to maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk weighted asset (the capital adequacy ratio) at or above the internationally agreed minimum of 8 %.

The structure of the regulatory capital, capital requirements and capital adequacy ratio for 2018 and 2017 is presented in the tables in continuation. The total Group capital ratio decreased from 18.20 % at the end of 2017 to 17.36 % at the end of 2018. The Tier 1 ratio decreased from 17.97 % at the end of 2017 to 17.14 % at the end of 2018. During the observed period, the Group was constantly in line with the regulatory capital requirements and at the same time even increased the security of its business.

The Group's own funds and capital requirements

EUR '000 ID	Label	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
1	OWN FUNDS	232,154	217,165
1.1	TIER 1 CAPITAL	229,197	214,396
1.1.1	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	229,197	214,396
1.1.1.1	Capital instruments eligible as CET1 Capital	128,143	128,143
1.1.1.1.1	Paid up capital instruments	20,384	20,384
1.1.1.1.3	Share premium	107,760	107,760
1.1.1.2	Retained earnings	19,070	17,901
1.1.1.2.1	Previous years retained earnings	19,070	17,901
1.1.1.2.2	Profit or loss eligible	-	-
1.1.1.2.2.1	Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent	23,369	36,235
1.1.1.2.2.2	(-) Part of interim or year-end profit not eligible	(23,369)	(36,235)
1.1.1.3	Accumulated other comprehensive income	12,351	21,368
1.1.1.4	Other reserves	84,635	84,635
1.1.1.9	Adjustments to CET1 due to prudential filters	(97)	(100)
1.1.1.9.5	(-) Value adjustments due to the requirements for prudent valuation	(97)	(100)
1.1.1.11	(-) Other intangible assets	(14,870)	(15,754)
1.1.1.12	(-) Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences net of associated tax liabilities	-	-
1.1.1.13	(-) IRB shortfall of credit risk adjustments to expected losses	(14)	(8)
1.1.1.16	(-) Excess of deduction from AT1 items over AT1 Capital	-	(3,152)
1.1.1.26	Other transitional adjustments to CET1 Capital	-	(14,489)
1.1.1.28	CET1 capital elements or deductions - other	(21)	(4,149)
1.1.2.9	Other transitional adjustments to AT1 Capital	-	(3,152)
1.1.2.10	Excess of deduction from AT1 items over AT1 Capital (deducted in CET1)	-	3,152
1.2	TIER 2 CAPITAL	2,957	2,769
1.2.1	Capital instruments and subordinated loans eligible as T2 Capital	-	-

Risk Report

1.2.1.1	Paid up capital instruments and subordinated loans	-	-
1.2.1.1*	Memorandum item: Capital instruments and subordinated loans not eligible	-	-
1.2.5	IRB Excess of provisions over expected losses eligible	2,957	2,771
1.2.10	Other transitional adjustments to T2 Capital	-	(2)
2	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT	1,336,916	1,192,952
2.1	RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNTS FOR CREDIT, COUNTERPARTY CREDIT AND DILUTION RISKS AND FREE DELIVERIES	1,237,653	1,089,189
2.1.1	Standardised approach (SA)	744,763	627,396
2.1.1.1	SA exposure classes excluding securitisation positions	744,763	627,396
1.1.1.1.01	Central governments or central banks	9,580	9,109
2.1.1.1.02	Regional governments or local authorities	21,359	24,356
2.1.1.1.03	Public sector entities	36,252	7,827
2.1.1.1.06	Institutions	464	728
2.1.1.1.07	Corporates	158,188	116,260
2.1.1.1.08	Retail	314,658	270,957
2.1.1.1.09	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	153,458	159,083
2.1.1.1.10	Exposures in default	27,798	29,060
1.1.1.1.11	Items associated with particular high risk	13,139	2,360
1.1.1.1.13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	205	293
1.1.1.1.14	Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	3,119	2,858
2.1.1.1.15	Equity	-	110
2.1.1.1.16	Other items	6,543	4,395
2.1.2	Internal Ratings-based Approach (IRB)	492,890	461,793
2.1.2.1	IRB approaches when neither own estimates of LGD nor Conversion Factors are used	480,342	452,154
2.1.2.1.02	Institutions	80,171	62,525
2.1.2.1.03	Corporates - SME	161,124	152,310
2.1.2.1.05	Corporates - Other	239,047	237,318
2.1.2.3	Equity IRB	4,491	2,844
2.1.2.4	Other non credit-obligation assets	8,057	6,795
2.2	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT FOR SETTLEMENT/DELIVERY	-	-
2.3	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT FOR POSITION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND COMMODITIES RISKS	13,036	10,810
2.3.1	Risk exposure amount for position, foreign exchange and commodities risks under standardised approaches (SA)	13,036	10,810
2.3.1.1	Traded debt instruments	13,036	10,810
2.4	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT FOR OPERATIONAL RISK (OpR)	86,227	92,953
2.4.2	OpR Standardised (STA) / Alternative Standardised (ASA) approaches	13,312	15,636
2.4.3	OpR Advanced measurement approaches (AMA)	72,915	77,317
2.6	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT FOR CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT	-	-
2.7	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT RELATED TO LARGE EXPOSURES IN THE TRADING BOOK	-	-
2.8	OTHER RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNTS	-	-
3	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) of total capital	125,201	121,729
3a	Total capital ratio	17.36 %	18.20 %
3b	T1 Capital ratio	17.14 %	17.97 %



Stefan Vavti
Chairman of the
Management Board



Lea Branecka
Member of the
Management Board



Damijan Dolinar
Member of the
Management Board



Alessandro Pontoglio
Member of the
Management Board



Ivanka Prezhdarova
Member of the
Management Board

The Bank's own funds and capital requirements

EUR '000		31/12/2018	31/12/2017
ID	Label		
1	OWN FUNDS	215,943	200,391
1.1	TIER 1 CAPITAL	211,822	197,621
1.1.1	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	211,822	197,621
1.1.1.1	Capital instruments eligible as CET1 Capital	128,143	128,143
1.1.1.1.1	Paid up capital instruments	20,384	20,384
1.1.1.1.3	Share premium	107,760	107,760
1.1.1.2	Retained earnings	1,746	37
1.1.1.2.1	Previous years retained earnings	1,746	37
1.1.1.2.2	Profit or loss eligible	-	-
1.1.1.2.2.1	Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent	20,614	38,341
1.1.1.2.2.2	(-) Part of interim or year-end profit not eligible	(20,614)	(38,341)
1.1.1.3	Accumulated other comprehensive income	12,351	21,368
1.1.1.4	Other reserves	84,635	84,635
1.1.1.9	Adjustments to CET1 due to prudential filters	(97)	(100)
1.1.1.9.5	(-) Value adjustments due to the requirements for prudent valuation	(97)	(100)
1.1.1.11	(-) Other intangible assets	(14,549)	(15,458)
1.1.1.12	(-) Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences net of associated tax liabilities	-	-
1.1.1.13	(-) IRB shortfall of credit risk adjustments to expected losses	(14)	(8)
1.1.1.16	(-) Excess of deduction from AT1 items over AT1 Capital	-	(3,092)
1.1.1.26	Other transitional adjustments to CET1 Capital	-	(17,905)
1.1.1.28	CET1 capital elements or deductions - other	(393)	-
1.1.2.9	Other transitional adjustments to AT1 Capital	-	(3,092)
1.1.2.10	Excess of deduction from AT1 items over AT1 Capital (deducted in CET1)	-	3,092
1.2	TIER 2 CAPITAL	4,121	2,770
1.2.1	Capital instruments and subordinated loans eligible as T2 Capital	-	-
1.2.1.1	Paid up capital instruments and subordinated loans	-	-
1.2.1.1*	Memorandum item: Capital instruments and subordinated loans not eligible	-	-
1.2.5	IRB Excess of provisions over expected losses eligible	4,121	2,771
1.2.10	Other transitional adjustments to T2 Capital	-	(1)
2	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT	1,321,170	1,150,398
2.1	RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNTS FOR CREDIT, COUNTERPARTY CREDIT AND DILUTION RISKS AND FREE DELIVERIES	1,235,219	1,062,271
2.1.1	Standardised approach (SA)	548,463	600,476
2.1.1.1	SA exposure classes excluding securitisation positions	548,463	600,476
1.1.1.1.01	Central governments or central banks	-	-
2.1.1.1.02	Regional governments or local authorities	21,153	24,073
2.1.1.1.03	Public sector entities	36,252	7,827
2.1.1.1.06	Institutions	464	728
2.1.1.1.07	Corporates	34,313	154,781
2.1.1.1.08	Retail	285,548	239,192
2.1.1.1.09	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	146,890	152,146
2.1.1.1.10	Exposures in default	14,476	16,108
1.1.1.1.11	Items associated with particular high risk	6,043	2,360
1.1.1.1.13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	205	293

Risk Report

1.1.1.1.14	Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	3,119	2,858
2.1.1.1.15	Equity	-	110
2.1.1.1.16	Other items	-	-
2.1.2	Internal Ratings-based Approach (IRB)	686,755	461,795
2.1.2.1	IRB approaches when neither own estimates of LGD nor Conversion Factors are used	674,207	452,156
2.1.2.1.02	Institutions	80,171	62,525
2.1.2.1.03	Corporates - SME	161,124	152,310
2.1.2.1.05	Corporates - Other	432,912	237,320
2.1.2.3	Equity IRB	4,491	2,844
2.1.2.4	Other non credit-obligation assets	8,057	6,795
2.2	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT FOR SETTLEMENT/DELIVERY	-	-
2.3	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT FOR POSITION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND COMMODITIES RISKS	13,036	10,810
2.3.1	Risk exposure amount for position, foreign exchange and commodities risks under standardised approaches (SA)	13,036	10,810
2.3.1.1	Traded debt instruments	13,036	10,810
2.4	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT FOR OPERATIONAL RISK (OpR)	72,915	77,317
2.4.2	OpR Standardised (STA) / Alternative Standardised (ASA) approaches	-	-
2.4.3	OpR Advanced measurement approaches (AMA)	72,915	77,317
2.6	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT FOR CREDIT VALUATION ADJUSTMENT	-	-
2.7	TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT RELATED TO LARGE EXPOSURES IN THE TRADING BOOK	-	-
2.8	OTHER RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNTS	-	-
3	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) of total capital	110,249	108,359
3a	Total capital ratio	16.34 %	17.42 %
3b	T1 Capital ratio	16.03 %	17.18 %



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Chairman of the
Management Board



Lea Branecka
Member of the
Management Board



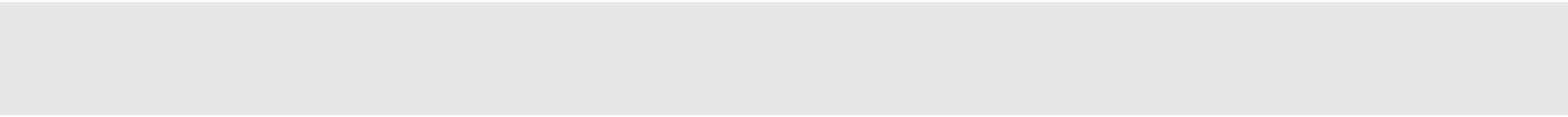
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