Half-year financial report 2026

There is no moving forward without looking back.

Addiko Bank

HIGHLIGHTS

1 Key financial data

EARNINGS	
NET RESULT	€-23.0m
OPERATING RESULT	€37.9m
EPS	€-1.19
NIM	3.7%
ASSET QUALITY	
COST OF RISK ON NET LOANS	-0.3%
NPE RATIO ON BALANCE	2.6%
NPE VOLUME	€131.7m
CAPITAL	
CET1 RATIO	21.3%

2 Business development

NET RESULT in first 6 months at €-23.0m

NET BANKING INCOME stable at €155.5m

PROVISIONS FOR CHF-RELATED LEGAL CASES of €41.0m were booked following adverse Supreme Court decisions in Croatia and Slovenia

ADDITIONAL ADVISORY COSTS of €8.4m for activities related to the takeover offers impacting result

CONSUMER lending with strong growth while SME business remains highly competitive

OUTLOOK 2026: operationally on track; negatively impacted by CHF-related provisions as well as effects from takeover

3 Outlook for the full year 2026: suspended

Addiko has suspended its financial guidance and will not resume to disclose financial guidance until further notice, due to material uncertainties related to the ongoing takeover process by Raiffeisen Bank International AG and the planned separation of the Addiko Group.

Uncertainties relate in particular to the amount and timing of losses arising from the already agreed disposal of the Non-EU subsidiaries within the buyer group.

Key data

			EUR m
Selected items of the profit or loss statement	**1H26**	**1H25**	**(%)**
Net banking income	155.5	155.0	0.3%
Net interest income	117.2	117.8	-0.5%
Net fee and commission income	38.3	37.3	2.8%
Net result on financial instruments	-0.3	0.8	>100%
Other operating result	-5.9	-6.8	-13.9%
Operating income	**149.4**	**149.0**	**0.2%**
General administrative expenses	**-111.5**	**-97.4**	**14.5%**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**37.9**	**51.6**	**-26.7%**
Other result	-48.9	-4.9	>100%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-11.6	-14.4	-19.3%
Taxes on income	-0.4	-8.4	-95.5%
Result after tax	**-23.0**	**24.0**	**n.m.**
Performance ratios	**1H26**	**1H25**	**(pts)**
Net interest income/total average assets	3.7%	3.7%	0.0
Return on average tangible equity	-5.4%	5.8%	-11.2
Cost/income ratio	71.7%	62.8%	8.9
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.1
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.1
Selected items of the statement of financial position	**30.06.2026**	**31.12.2025**	**(%)**
Loans and advances to customers	3,763.9	3,676.6	2.4%
Deposits and borrowings from customers	5,336.3	5,252.8	1.6%
Equity	877.1	898.5	-2.4%
Total assets	6,494.8	6,419.5	1.2%
Balance sheet ratios	**30.06.2026**	**31.12.2025**	**(pts)**
Loan to deposit ratio	70.5%	70.0%	0.5
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	2.6%	2.5%	0.1
NPE coverage ratio	80.2%	81.7%	-1.5
Liquidity coverage ratio	279.9%	304.4%	-24.5
Common equity tier 1 ratio / Total capital ratio	21.3%	22.4%	-1.1

Letter from the CEO

The first half of 2026 was one of the most challenging periods in Addiko's recent history. The period was marked by significant legal developments relating to legacy Swiss Franc (CHF) loans, continued regulatory and governmental interventions across several of our core markets, and an ongoing takeover process. While these events had a substantial impact on our reported financial result, they did not alter the fundamental strength of our business.

Addiko Group reported a net loss of EUR 23.0 million for the first half of 2026. This result was primarily driven by two exceptional items that were unrelated to the performance of our day-to-day business. First, we recognised additional legal provisions relating to legacy CHF litigation in Croatia and Slovenia. Recent Supreme Court decisions in cases relating to other market participants have created significant legal uncertainty and may influence the future judicial treatment of CHF-related claims across the respective markets. While we continue to have serious concerns regarding certain legal and procedural aspects underlying these developments and intend to pursue all available legal remedies to protect the Group's interests, we have adopted a prudent approach in assessing potential exposures and provisioning. Importantly, these legal developments relate to legacy CHF loan portfolios that have not been originated by the Group for more than fifteen years. Second, we incurred one-off costs directly related to the ongoing takeover process. Together, these two distinct and non-recurring items had a significant impact on the reported result. Excluding them, the underlying performance of our business remained solid, resulting in an adjusted profit after tax of EUR 19.1 million in the first half of 2026.

Despite absorbing both extraordinary impacts within a single reporting period, Addiko remained strongly capitalised. Our CET1 ratio stood at 21.3% at the end of June 2026, comfortably above regulatory requirements and guidance, including all applicable capital buffers. This demonstrates the solidity of our balance sheet and our ability to navigate periods of uncertainty. The strength of our capital position is underpinned by the quality of our underlying business. During the first half of 2026, we continued to operate in an environment shaped by regulatory and governmental interventions introduced across several of our markets. These measures restricted pricing flexibility, certain business activities and, in some cases, new business generation, with an estimated annualised revenue impact of more than EUR 10 million. At the same time, unusually intense competition for deposits in Serbia continued to drive elevated funding costs across the sector.

Against this challenging backdrop, we maintained net banking income at EUR 155.5 million, highlighting the strength of our franchise, the benefits of our focused business model and the dedication of our teams across the Group. Continued cost discipline and stable operating performance further supported our results.

Equally importantly, asset quality remained strong. Our cost of risk improved to 31 basis points, supported by lower credit risk charges in the SME portfolio, while the NPE ratio remained low at 2.6%, and NPE coverage continued at a robust 80.2%. These results reflect our disciplined underwriting standards and prudent risk management across the Group.

We also continued to make progress in executing our Consumer and SME specialist strategy. The focus portfolio increased to 92.1% of gross performing loans, compared with 91.7% at year-end 2025, while focus portfolio volumes grew by approximately 6% year-on-year. These developments reflect the continued transformation of our balance sheet towards specialist banking activities and demonstrate our ability to grow while maintaining a disciplined approach.

That discipline remains a defining characteristic of Addiko. We continue to pursue profitable and sustainable growth rather than growth for its own sake. We remain selective in where we deploy capital and liquidity, focusing on business that strengthens the quality and long-term profitability of our franchise. This approach supported continued growth across our focus portfolio, including strong lending growth in Serbia, despite challenging market conditions and continued margin pressure arising from intense competition for deposits. While we do not consider these market conditions sustainable over the longer term, we remain focused on balancing growth with profitability. Our objective is not to maximise volumes at any cost, but to create sustainable value through disciplined execution and prudent business decisions. Our approach to risk remains unchanged, and we continue to apply prudent underwriting standards across all markets and customer segments.

The takeover process remained an important external factor during the reporting period and continues to be so today. Throughout this time, our strategic and operational priorities have remained unchanged. We continue to focus on serving our customers, supporting our employees, maintaining strong risk and compliance standards, and ensuring business continuity across all markets.

The prolonged nature of the process has understandably created uncertainty for many of our employees and has required significant management attention across the Group. Throughout this period, we have placed particular emphasis on transparent communication and employee engagement through regular town halls, management roadshows and direct dialogue across our markets. Our objective has been to keep our employees informed, involved and focused on what they can influence. The dedication demonstrated by our teams during this period has been instrumental in maintaining business momentum and delivering a resilient operating performance.

Following the end of the reporting period, the competing takeover process reached an important milestone. Raiffeisen Bank International AG's (RBI) offer achieved the required acceptance threshold and was successful, while the competing offer by Nova Ljubljanska Banka d.d. (NLB) did not meet the respective minimum acceptance condition. The transaction now enters the regulatory approval phase, which must be completed before any change of control can occur. Until that process has been concluded, Addiko will continue to operate independently and maintain its existing strategic and operational focus.

In light of the ongoing regulatory review process and the remaining uncertainty regarding future ownership developments, the previously suspended guidance remains suspended until greater clarity emerges regarding the next steps of the transaction. As long as the process remains subject to the required approvals and procedures, we continue to maintain a neutral position regarding future ownership structures and potential outcomes.

I would like to sincerely thank our employees for their professionalism, commitment and adaptability during an exceptionally demanding period. Their efforts have been central to maintaining the high level of service our customers expect from Addiko. I also thank our customers for their continued trust and our shareholders for their understanding and patience throughout a period of significant change.

While 2026 has presented exceptional challenges, it has also highlighted the strength of Addiko's business model, the solidity of our balance sheet, the quality of our loan portfolio and the discipline of our operating approach. We remain focused on our customers, committed to prudent risk management and confident in the long-term value of the franchise we have built. As we navigate the current period of transition, our priorities remain clear: preserving our strong capital position, delivering sustainable performance and enhancing the long-term value of Addiko.

Herbert Juranek
Chairman of the Management Board

Half-Year Financial Report 2026

The tables in this report may contain rounding differences. Any data is presented on the Addiko Group level (referred to as Addiko Bank or the Group throughout the document) unless stated otherwise.

The English version of the report is a translation. Only the German is the authentic language version.

Condensed Group Management Report

Addiko Group is a specialist banking group focusing on providing banking products and services to Consumer and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) in Central and South-Eastern Europe (CSEE). The Group consists of the stock-market listed parent company Addiko Bank AG, headquartered in Vienna, Austria, and six subsidiary banks operating in Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina (through two banks), Serbia and Montenegro.

Through its subsidiary banks, Addiko Group services approximately 0.9 million customers in CSEE via a well-dispersed network of branches and modern digital banking channels.

Based on its strategy, Addiko Group is focused on Consumer and SME lending as well as payment services, positioning itself as a specialist bank with a strong emphasis on simplicity, efficiency and digitalisation.

Addiko Bank AG is rated by Fitch Ratings. The long-term issuer default rating (IDR) is “BB”, the viability rating (VR) “bb”, with a stable outlook. The rating was last affirmed on 5 May 2026. In anticipation of the expected completion of Raiffeisen Bank International AG’s (RBI) acquisition of a majority stake in Addiko Bank AG through its takeover offer, Fitch Ratings placed Addiko’s ratings on Rating Watch Positive on 31 July 2026.

1. 1H26 at a Glance

During 1H26, the Group operated in an exceptionally dynamic environment, marked by continued regulatory interventions in several core markets, legal developments following recent Supreme Court rulings concerning legacy CHF-denominated loans, the last of which was disbursed in 2008, and the competing voluntary public takeover offers for Addiko Bank AG. Against this backdrop, the Group delivered **resilient underlying performance**, supported by stable core revenues (net banking income up 0.3% YoY), underlying cost discipline and sound asset quality.

Addiko Group reported a **result after tax of EUR -23.0 million** (1H25: EUR 24.0 million). The reported result was materially affected by exceptional items, in particular EUR 41.0 million of additional legal provisions recognised in relation to recent Supreme Court rulings concerning CHF-denominated loan litigation in Croatia and Slovenia, as well as EUR 8.4 million of one-off advisory costs related to the ongoing takeover process. Adjusted for these items on an after-tax basis, the result after tax amounted to **EUR 19.1 million**, reflecting solid underlying operating performance despite the negative impact of previously disclosed regulatory measures affecting pricing, interest income and fee income in several markets.

Despite these impacts, the Group maintained a **strong capital and liquidity position**, with regulatory capital ratios remaining well above applicable requirements and guidance.

The Group further **advanced its strategic focus on Consumer and SME lending**, with focus segments accounting for 92.1% of the loan book. Growth continued to be driven primarily by the Consumer segment, supported by digital lending, point-of-sale partnerships and continued customer demand, despite regulatory constraints affecting new lending volumes and pricing in selected markets. The SME segment operated in a highly competitive environment, with targeted turnaround measures initiated in selected markets, including broader secured lending, investment loans, multipurpose credit frames, factoring and further digitalisation of origination processes.

Asset quality remained in line with the Group’s prudent risk profile, with stable non-performing exposure levels and solid coverage. Risk costs remained below expectations.

The reporting period was specifically characterised by the **competing voluntary public takeover offers by Raiffeisen Bank International AG (RBI) and Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d. (NLB)**, representing a significant strategic event for the Group. Following the end of the acceptance period on 29 July 2026, RBI announced on 3 August 2026 that it had secured 10,831,435 Addiko shares, representing 55.55% of all issued shares and 56.16% of the outstanding shares, through its takeover offer. Pursuant to the terms of the offer, a three-month additional acceptance period (sell-out period) has commenced, during which RBI may further increase its shareholding in Addiko Bank AG. Completion of the transaction remains subject to the fulfilment of the remaining offer conditions, in particular regulatory and antitrust approvals, by the long stop date of 14 May 2027. While the takeover process resulted in additional advisory costs and required significant management attention, the Group’s operating activities continued without material disruption in 1H26.

2. Business development

2.1. Overview of financial performance

The Group delivered **resilient underlying performance** in 1H26, characterised by stable revenues, continued cost discipline and sound asset quality. Reported results were, however, materially impacted by exceptional items, primarily additional provisions for CHF-related legal claims following recent Supreme Court rulings in Croatia and Slovenia, and one-off advisory costs related to the takeover process. Additionally, regulatory measures in selected markets, introduced in the second half of 2025 and at the beginning of 2026, continued to affect pricing, interest income and fee income. Furthermore, the Serbian market has been experiencing elevated deposit pricing since the end of 2025, which has not returned to normalised levels. Excluding the exceptional CHF-related provisions, and takeover-related advisory costs, the Group's adjusted result after tax reflected solid underlying operating performance.

- **Result after tax** amounted to EUR -23.0 million (1H25: EUR 24.0 million). Excluding exceptional CHF-related legal provisions and takeover-related advisory costs of EUR 42.1 million on an after-tax basis, the adjusted result after tax amounted to EUR 19.1 million, reflecting the Group's resilient underlying operating performance despite regulatory restrictions impacting revenue generation in several markets.
- **Net banking income** amounted to EUR 155.5 million (+0.3% YoY), remaining broadly stable. Lower net interest income in a normalising rate environment was offset by resilient fee and commission income.
- **General administrative expenses** increased to EUR 111.5 million (1H25: EUR 97.4 million; +14.5% YoY), primarily driven by takeover-related advisory costs. Excluding these effects, the underlying cost base remained well controlled, despite elevated cost pressure and government-driven increases in legal minimum-wages across several markets.
- **Operating result before impairments and provisions** totalled EUR 37.9 million (1H25: EUR 51.6 million; -26.7% YoY), reflecting the impact of one-off advisory costs, while underlying operating performance remained robust.
- **Other result** amounted to EUR -48.9 million (1H25: EUR -4.9 million) and was materially impacted by additional provisions for CHF-related legal claims. Of these, EUR 41.0 million resulted from the reassessment of provisions following recent Supreme Court rulings in Croatia and Slovenia.
- **Expected credit loss expenses** amounted to EUR -11.6 million (1H25: EUR -14.4 million), reflecting a lower net charge compared with the prior-year period and corresponding to a cost of risk (on net loans) of 31 bps (1H25: 40 bps). Asset quality remained stable, with NPE ratio at 2.6% (YE25: 2.5%) and the coverage ratio of 80.2% (YE25: 81.7%).
- The **focus portfolio** continued to expand, with Consumer and SME accounting for 92.1% of gross performing loans (YE25: 91.7%). Growth was primarily driven by Consumer lending, while SME development remained more moderate in a competitive market environment in several markets.
- **Capital and liquidity** remained strong. The Total Capital Ratio stood at 21.3% (YE25: 22.4%), comfortably above regulatory requirements despite exceptional negative impacts during 2Q26 and continued to support business growth.

2.1.1. Analysis of the reported result

The Group reported a result after tax of EUR -23.0 million for 1H26 (1H25: EUR 24.0 million). The year-on-year decline was primarily driven by additional provisions for CHF-related legal claims following recent Supreme Court rulings in Croatia and Slovenia. The result further reflected broadly stable net banking income, higher administrative expenses driven by takeover-related advisory costs, and lower expected credit loss expenses compared to the prior-year period.

Excluding exceptional CHF-related legal provisions and takeover-related advisory costs, the adjusted result after tax amounted to EUR 19.1 million, reflecting resilient underlying operating performance despite regulatory measures affecting pricing, interest income and fee income in selected markets. A reconciliation from reported to adjusted result is presented in section 2.1.2.

EUR m

	1H26	1H25	(abs)	(%)
Net banking income	155.5	155.0	0.5	0.3%
Net interest income	117.2	117.8	-0.5	-0.5%
Net fee and commission income	38.3	37.3	1.1	2.8%
Net result on financial instruments	-0.3	0.8	-1.1	>100%
Other operating result	-5.9	-6.8	0.9	-13.9%
Operating income	**149.4**	**149.0**	**0.4**	**0.2%**
General administrative expenses	**-111.5**	**-97.4**	**-14.1**	**14.5%**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**37.9**	**51.6**	**-13.8**	**-26.7%**
Other result	-48.9	-4.9	-44.0	>100%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-11.6	-14.4	2.8	-19.3%
Result before tax	**-22.6**	**32.4**	**-55.0**	**n.m.**
Taxes on income	-0.4	-8.4	8.0	-95.5%
Result after tax	**-23.0**	**24.0**	**-47.0**	**n.m.**

Net banking income amounted to EUR 155.5 million (1H25: EUR 155.0 million; +0.3% YoY), remaining broadly stable compared with the prior-year period. Lower net interest income in a normalising interest-rate environment was offset by resilient net fee and commission income. The development reflects the Group's diversified revenue base and continued focus on Consumer and SME banking.

Net interest income amounted to EUR 117.2 million (1H25: EUR 117.8 million; -0.5% YoY). Lower market rates reduced yields on central bank placements and customer loans, while Consumer volume growth partly compensated the yield pressure. On the liability side, lower deposit costs and a higher share of a-vista deposits supported net interest income. The net interest margin stood at 3.66% (1H25: 3.71%).

- **Interest income** decreased by EUR 6.1 million (-4.1%) to EUR 144.2 million (1H25: EUR 150.3 million), mainly due to changes in the interest rate environment following ECB rate cuts implemented during the first half of 2025, lower yields on central bank deposits (-36 bps), and declining loan book yields across all segments. In the Consumer business, loan yields decreased by around 46 bps; however, this impact was more than offset by strong volume growth, with end-of-period volumes increasing by around EUR 173 million. The SME business also experienced yield compression of approximately -38 bps, which was only partially compensated by higher volumes (+EUR 44 million). The non-focus portfolios contributed negatively as a result of both declining yields (-153 bps) and lower volumes, in line with the run-down strategy. These effects were partly mitigated by slightly higher income from the HTC bond portfolio.
- The decline in interest income was largely offset by a reduction in **interest expenses** of EUR 5.6 million (-17.1%) from EUR 32.5 million to EUR 26.9 million, mainly driven by repricing and structural improvements in customer deposits, including lower rates on term deposits and a higher share of a-vista deposits (62% in 1H26 vs. 60% in 1H25). In addition, interest expenses on interbank and treasury funding de-

creased slightly. This positive effect was partly constrained by elevated deposit pricing in the Serbian market due to the changed competitive and regulatory environment, observable since the last quarter of 2025 and not yet normalised by the reporting date.

Net fee and commission income amounted to EUR 38.3 million (1H25: EUR 37.3 million; +2.8% YoY). The increase was supported by Mastercard Click to Pay implementation incentives recognised in Serbia and Croatia in the total amount of EUR 1.4 million. Excluding these project-related incentives, net fee and commission income would have decreased year-on-year, mainly due to lower transaction-related and card fees and legal restrictions on charging certain fees in Croatia since the beginning of 2026, partly offset by higher bancassurance income. Recurring fee streams continued to support overall revenue stability.

The **net result on financial instruments** deteriorated by EUR 1.1 million, turning negative in 1H26 to EUR -0.3 million compared to a positive result of EUR 0.8 million in 1H25. The development was mainly driven by foreign exchange revaluation effects on balance sheet positions, reflecting higher USD and CHF exchange-rate volatility. In addition, the result was affected by losses from the targeted sale of FVOCI bonds recognised in 1Q26, which were partially compensated in 2Q26 by dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI and trading income.

Other operating result amounted to EUR –5.9 million (1H25: EUR –6.8 million; -13.9% YoY). The improvement was mainly driven by lower regulatory charges, including deposit guarantee contributions, banking levies and other taxes, as well as the recognition of previously unrecognised card-related mark-up fee income in Bosnia & Herzegovina and income from unclaimed deposits following the expiry of the applicable legal terms. This was partly offset by higher other expenses and lower gains from the sale of non-financial assets.

As a result, **operating income** slightly increased by EUR 0.4 million (0.2%) to EUR 149.4 million.

General administrative expenses increased to EUR 111.5 million (1H25: EUR 97.4 million; 14.5% YoY), mainly reflecting EUR 8.4 million of one-off advisory costs related to the takeover process. Excluding these costs, the increase was driven by wage and general indexation, government-driven increases in legal minimum-wages, inflation-related adjustments to the cost base and costs associated with the Group’s expansion in Romania of EUR 1.0 million, including EUR 0.8 million of additional marketing expenses for campaigns carried out earlier in the year. Administrative expenses also included a valuation-driven impact of EUR 2.0 million from the remeasurement of share-based compensation obligations under the phantom shares programme, reflecting the increase in Addiko’s share price as well as takeover-related assumptions. This impact results from the contractual design of the programme, as previously disclosed, and is not related to the underlying operating performance.

Operating result before impairments and provisions decreased significantly to EUR 37.9 million (1H25: EUR 51.6 million; –26.7% YoY). The development mainly reflects the impact of takeover-related advisory costs, while underlying operating performance remained resilient on the back of stable revenues and continued cost discipline.

The **Cost/income ratio (CIR)** increased to 71.7% (1H25: 62.8%). Excluding the one-off advisory costs connected with the takeover offers, the Cost/income ratio would have been 66.3%. The increase was further affected by EUR 2.0 million from the remeasurement of share-based compensation obligations under the phantom shares programme and by marketing campaigns carried out earlier in the year for the expansion in Romania, while net banking income remained broadly stable.

The Group continued to advance its efficiency agenda under the Specialization Program launched in the first quarter of 2026, focusing on Business Expansion, Engine & Platform (AI) as well as Competencies & People, with the aim of supporting growth, streamlining activities and enhancing operational efficiency and capabilities.

Other result amounted to EUR –48.9 million (1H25: EUR -4.9 million) and was materially impacted by additional legal provisions recognised in relation to CHF-related litigation in Croatia and Slovenia. Of the total increase in legal provisions recognised during the period, EUR 46.4 million related to CHF litigation, including EUR 41.0 million resulting from the reassessment of provisions following recent court rulings in Croatia and Slovenia.

In Croatia, the Supreme Court adopted a calculation methodology for statutory default interest in converted CHF loan cases that differs from the methodology previously applied for provisioning purposes. Although the judgment was rendered against another Croatian bank and is formally not binding on Addiko, it is expected to influence the broader Croatian banking sector and required a reassessment of the Group’s provisioning assumptions. In Slovenia, a recent judgment concerning banks’ entitlement to compensation where CHF-denominated loan agreements have been declared null and void also resulted in a reassessment of provisions.

The Group continues to assess available legal remedies and other appropriate measures to protect its position. The provisions recognised reflect management's best estimate based on currently available information and remain subject to uncertainty due to the continuing development of case law and the final outcome of individual proceedings.

Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets (ECL) amounted to EUR 11.6 million (1H25: EUR 14.4 million), corresponding to a cost-of-risk of 31 bps on net loans (1H25: 40 bps). The year-on-year improvement was primarily driven by lower provisions in the SME portfolio, which decreased to EUR 7.2 million (1H25: EUR 10.1 million), while credit risk charges in the Consumer portfolio remained broadly stable at EUR 7.4 million (1H25: EUR 7.5 million). This positive development was partly offset by lower releases from the steadily reducing Large Corporate & Public Finance non-focus portfolio of EUR 0.9 million (1H25: EUR 1.5 million). Asset quality remained stable, with the **NPE ratio (on-balance loans)** at 2.6% (YE25: 2.5%) and **NPE coverage** at 80.2% (YE25: 81.7%).

Taxes on income amounted to EUR -0.4 million (1H25: EUR -8.4 million), and the effective tax rate changed to -1.7% (1H25: 25.8%); however, the ratio is of limited explanatory value due to the negative result before tax in the reporting period. The low tax expense was mainly driven by the negative result before tax, partly offset by limitations in the recognition of tax benefits on takeover-related advisory costs incurred at the level of the Group's parent company and by effects from deferred taxes.

Quarter-on-quarter development

EUR m

	2Q26 (QTD)	1Q26 (QTD)	(abs)	(%)
Net banking income	78.5	77.0	1.6	2.0%
Net interest income	58.3	59.0	-0.7	-1.2%
Net fee and commission income	20.3	18.0	2.2	12.4%
Net result on financial instruments	0.4	-0.7	1.0	>100%
Other operating result	-1.0	-4.9	3.9	-79.3%
Operating income	**77.9**	**71.5**	**6.5**	**9.0%**
General administrative expenses	**-60.1**	**-51.4**	**-8.7**	**17.0%**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**17.8**	**20.1**	**-2.3**	**-11.4%**
Other result	-47.6	-1.3	-46.3	>100%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-5.4	-6.2	0.7	-11.8%
Result before tax	**-35.3**	**12.6**	**-47.9**	**n.m.**
Taxes on income	2.1	-2.5	4.6	n.m.
Result after tax	**-33.1**	**10.1**	**-43.2**	**n.m.**

Compared with 1Q26, **net banking income** increased by EUR 1.6 million to EUR 78.5 million in 2Q26 (1Q26: EUR 77.0 million; +2.0% QoQ). This was mainly driven by higher net fee and commission income, which increased to EUR 20.3 million in 2Q26 (1Q26: EUR 18.0 million; +12.4% QoQ), partly supported by Mastercard Click to Pay implementation incentives recognised in 2Q26, while net interest income remained broadly stable at EUR 58.3 million.

Net result on financial instruments improved by EUR 1.0 million to EUR 0.4 million in 2Q26 (1Q26: EUR -0.7 million). The improvement mainly reflected dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI and trading income recognised in 2Q26, partially offsetting losses from the targeted sale of FVOCI bonds recognised in 1Q26 and foreign exchange revaluation effects.

Other operating result improved by EUR 3.9 million to EUR -1.0 million in 2Q26 (1Q26: EUR -4.9 million). The improvement mainly reflected the frontloading of regulatory charges, including deposit guarantee charges in Slovenia, which were fully recognised in 1Q26.

Operating income increased by EUR 6.5 million to EUR 77.9 million in 2Q26 (1Q26: EUR 71.5 million; +9.0% QoQ).

The improvement was supported by higher net banking income and an improved other operating result.

General administrative expenses increased to EUR 60.1 million in 2Q26, compared with EUR 51.4 million in 1Q26. The quarter-on-quarter increase was primarily driven by the timing and recognition of advisory costs related to the takeover process, as well as by personnel and administrative cost developments.

Operating result before impairments and provisions decreased to EUR 17.8 million in 2Q26, compared with EUR 20.1 million in 1Q26. The decrease was mainly attributable to the higher administrative expenses in 2Q26, which were materially impacted by one-off advisory expenses related to the takeover process.

Other result deteriorated significantly quarter-on-quarter, amounting to EUR -47.6 million in 2Q26, compared with EUR -1.3 million in 1Q26. This significant change was almost entirely related to the recognition of additional CHF-related legal provisions in Croatia and Slovenia. This effect was the main driver of the negative quarterly result in 2Q26.

Expected credit loss expenses amounted to EUR -5.4 million in 2Q26, compared with EUR -6.2 million in 1Q26. The quarter-on-quarter improvement was mainly driven by higher releases in the Large Corporate & Public Finance portfolio and the Corporate Center, which were partly offset by moderately higher provisions in the SME portfolio.

As a result, the **result after tax** amounted to EUR -33.1 million in 2Q26, compared with EUR 10.1 million in 1Q26.

2.1.2. Reconciliation reported to adjusted result

Adjusted performance is presented to provide additional insight into the Group's underlying operating development by excluding significant items that affect period-on-period comparability. In 1H26, the adjusted result excludes the impact of additional CHF-related legal provisions recognised following recent Supreme Court rulings in Croatia and Slovenia, as well as one-off advisory costs related to the takeover process.

The adjusted result is not a substitute for the IFRS reported result but provides additional information on the operating performance of the Group's current business model, excluding exceptional items.

EUR m

	1H26 adjusted	1H25 reported/adjusted	(abs)	(%)
Net banking income	155.5	155.0	0.5	0.3%
Net interest income	117.2	117.8	-0.5	-0.5%
Net fee and commission income	38.3	37.3	1.1	2.8%
Net result on financial instruments	-0.3	0.8	-1.1	>100%
Other operating result	-6.5	-6.8	0.3	-4.7%
Operating income	**148.8**	**149.0**	**-0.3**	**-0.2%**
General administrative expenses	**-103.1**	**-97.4**	**-5.7**	**5.9%**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**45.6**	**51.6**	**-6.0**	**-11.6%**
Other result	-7.9	-4.9	-3.0	62.4%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-11.6	-14.4	2.8	-19.3%
Result before tax	**26.1**	**32.4**	**-6.3**	**-19.3%**
Taxes on income	-7.1	-8.4	1.3	-15.6%
Result after tax	**19.1**	**24.0**	**-5.0**	**-20.6%**

In 1H26, reported result after tax amounted to EUR -23.0 million. Adjustments comprised CHF-related legal provisions of EUR 33.7 million net of tax and takeover-related advisory costs of EUR 8.4 million net of tax, resulting in total adjustments of EUR 42.1 million after tax. The CHF-related adjustment also includes the reversal of the associated EUR 0.6 million reduction in banking levy expense in Slovenia. The additional provisions reduced the profit-based levy amount, as the levy is capped at the lower of an asset-based and a profit-based amount. Based on these adjustments, adjusted result after tax amounted to EUR 19.1 million, compared with EUR 24.0 million in 1H25.

The year-on-year decrease in adjusted result after tax mainly reflects higher underlying administrative expenses and a lower operating result before impairments and provisions, partly offset by lower expected credit loss expenses and lower tax expenses.

EUR m

Reconciliation of reported to adjusted result after tax	1H26	1H25	(abs)	(%)
Reported result after tax	**-23.0**	**24.0**	**-47.0**	**>100%**
Add back: CHF-related legal provisions, net of tax	33.7	0.0	33.7	>100%
Add back: takeover-related advisory costs, net of tax	8.4	0.0	8.4	>100%
Adjusted result after tax	**19.1**	**24.0**	**-5.0**	**-20.6%**

The Cost/income ratio is calculated as general administrative expenses divided by net banking income. For the purpose of this ratio, general administrative expenses are used in absolute terms. In 1H26, the reported Cost/income ratio amounted to 71.7%, based on reported general administrative expenses of EUR 111.5 million and net banking income of EUR 155.5 million.

General administrative expenses were materially affected by one-off advisory costs of EUR 8.4 million related to the takeover process. Excluding these one-off advisory costs, adjusted general administrative expenses amounted to EUR 103.1 million, resulting in an adjusted Cost/income ratio of 66.3%.

EUR m

Reconciliation of reported to adjusted CIR	1H26 reported	Adjustment	1H26 adjusted
Net banking income	155.5	0.0	155.5
General administrative expenses	-111.5	8.4	-103.1
Cost/income ratio	**71.7%**	**-5.4 pts**	**66.3%**

2.1.3. Analysis of the statement of financial position

At 30 June 2026, total assets amounted to EUR 6,494.8 million, compared with EUR 6,419.5 million at year-end 2025. The Group's balance sheet structure remained robust and broadly unchanged, reflecting a loan-centric asset mix, a stable deposit-funded profile and the continued deployment of excess liquidity into higher-yielding assets. Customer loans remained the dominant asset class, representing around 58% of total assets at 30 June 2026, complemented by a substantial portfolio of high-quality debt securities and liquidity reserves.

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025	(abs)	(%)
Cash and cash equivalents	1,014.4	1,057.2	-42.7	-4.0%
Financial assets held for trading	15.3	9.8	5.5	55.9%
Loans and advances to credit institutions	65.3	75.1	-9.8	-13.1%
Loans and advances to customers	3,763.9	3,676.6	87.3	2.4%
Investment securities	1,493.4	1,475.6	17.8	1.2%
Tangible assets	68.9	59.9	9.0	15.1%
Intangible assets	28.2	28.9	-0.6	-2.1%
Tax assets	25.7	22.0	3.7	16.7%
Current tax assets	0.7	1.6	-0.9	-54.9%
Deferred tax assets	25.0	20.4	4.6	22.5%
Other assets	19.1	14.0	5.2	37.0%
Non-current assets held for sale	0.4	0.5	0.0	-7.3%
Total assets	**6,494.8**	**6,419.5**	**75.3**	**1.2%**

Loans and advances to customers increased to EUR 3,763.9 million (YE25: EUR 3,676.6 million; +2.4%) reflecting continued growth of the focus segments. Consumer lending remained the main growth driver, while SME loan growth was more moderate due to competitive pricing and refinancing activity. The development is consistent with the Group's strategic focus on Consumer and SME banking.

Investment securities increased to EUR 1,493.4 million (YE25: EUR 1,475.6 million; +1.2%), remaining predominantly investment-grade sovereign exposure from the CE-SEE region in line with the Group's conservative investment strategy.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased to EUR 1,014.4 million (YE25: EUR 1,057.2 million; -4.0%) as liquidity was deployed to support asset growth and optimise returns.

Loans and advances to credit institutions decreased by EUR 9.8 million to EUR 65.3 million (YE25: EUR 75.1 million).

Tangible assets increased to EUR 68.9 million (YE25: EUR 59.9 million) mainly due to the acquisition of the new headquarters in one of the subsidiaries. **Intangible assets** decreased slightly **to** EUR 28.2 million (YE25: EUR 28.9 million).

Tax assets increased to EUR 25.7 million (YE25: EUR 22.0 million). The increase was mainly driven by higher deferred tax assets, which amounted to EUR 25.0 million at 30 June 2026 compared with EUR 20.4 million at year-end 2025.

Other assets increased to EUR 19.1 million (YE25: EUR 14.0 million) and **non-current assets held for sale** remained broadly stable at EUR 0.4 million (YE25: EUR 0.5 million).

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025	(abs)	(%)
Financial liabilities held for trading	7.0	2.1	4.9	>100%
Deposits and borrowings from credit institutions	40.4	74.2	-33.8	-45.6%
Deposits and borrowings from customers	5,336.3	5,252.8	83.5	1.6%
Other financial liabilities	62.9	63.9	-1.0	-1.6%
Provisions	124.8	81.6	43.3	53.1%
Tax liabilities	2.3	3.6	-1.3	-35.4%
Current tax liabilities	0.8	1.4	-0.6	-44.3%
Other liabilities	43.9	42.8	1.1	2.6%
Equity	877.1	898.5	-21.4	-2.4%
Total equity and liabilities	**6,494.8**	**6,419.5**	**75.3**	**1.2%**

On the liability side, **deposits and borrowings from customers** amounted to EUR 5,336.3 million (YE25: EUR 5,252.8 million; +1.6%). Customer deposits remained the Group's primary funding source, with the deposit mix continuing to shift towards demand deposits. This supported funding cost management and underlined the stability of the Group's deposit-funded balance sheet.

Deposits and borrowings from credit institutions decreased to EUR 40.4 million (YE25: EUR 74.2 million; -45.6%) and **other financial liabilities** decreased slightly to EUR 62.9 million (YE25: EUR 63.9 million; -1.6%).

Financial liabilities held for trading increased to EUR 7.0 million at 30 June 2026, compared with EUR 2.1 million at year-end 2025.

Provisions amounted to EUR 124.8 million at 30 June 2026 (YE25: EUR 81.6 million), mainly reflecting legal provisions related to legacy CHF-linked loan litigation. The development was driven by the reassessment of provisions following recent Supreme Court rulings in Croatia and Slovenia, partly offset by utilisation and releases in the ordinary course of ongoing legal proceedings.

The recognised provisions include management's best estimate of expected outflows in relation to CHF-related claims based on current information, external legal assessments and observed case-law developments. The ultimate outcome remains subject to legal uncertainty and may differ from the amounts currently recognised.

Other liabilities increased to EUR 43.9 million (YE25: EUR 42.8 million; +2.6%), mainly reflecting accruals for services received but not yet invoiced as well as liabilities for salaries and accrued compensation, including obligations for variable performance-based payments.

Equity decreased by EUR 21.4 million to EUR 877.1 million (YE25: EUR 898.5 million), driven by negative result after tax for the period, partly offset by the development of other comprehensive income. Addiko expects that the current remaining negative fair value reserves of EUR -14.6 million (YE25: EUR -16.3 million) from debt instruments will gradually decrease until the maturity of the instruments, given the high credit quality of the portfolio and the expectation that the issuers, predominantly CESEE governments, will repay those bonds at maturity.

2.1.4. Capital and liquidity

The Group maintained a strong capital and liquidity profile in 1H26, supported by a CET1 capital base and regulatory ratios well above applicable requirements.

Consolidated own funds

The Group's regulatory capital base continued to consist entirely of Common Equity Tier 1 capital. On 30 June 2026, the CET1 ratio and Total Capital ratio stood at 21.3%, compared with 22.4% at YE25.

Risk-weighted assets increased to EUR 4,006.1 million, compared with EUR 3,891.7 million at YE25, mainly driven by higher credit risk RWAs. The increase reflected new lending in the focus segments Consumer and SME, increased exposures in the Corporate Center/Financial Institutions segment and higher risk weights for certain sovereign exposures. Market risk RWAs decreased, mainly due to lower open foreign exchange positions, while operational risk RWAs remained broadly stable.

The Overall Capital Requirement (OCR) for Addiko Group amounted to 15.26% at 30 June 2026, compared with 15.01% at YE25. It comprised an 11.50% Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR), including an 8.00% Pillar 1 requirement and a 3.50% Pillar 2 requirement, as well as a 3.76% Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR).

Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) remained unchanged at 3.00%, resulting in an expected Total Capital ratio of 18.26% at Group level, including OCR and P2G.

Compared with YE25, the increase in OCR mainly reflected the higher Pillar 2 Requirement applicable from 1 January 2026, which increased from 3.25% to 3.50% following the 2025 SREP decision. The CBR remained broadly stable at 3.76%.

Despite the impact of CHF-related legal provisions and takeover-related advisory expenses, the CET1 ratio and Total Capital ratio remained strong at 21.3%, exceeding OCR plus Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) by approximately 3.0 percentage points.

In July 2026, Addiko Bank AG received the preliminary outcome of the 2026 SREP from the European Central Bank. Based on the preliminary assessment, no changes are expected to the current Pillar 2 Requirement of 3.50% or Pillar 2 Guidance of 3.00%. The final SREP decision is expected in the fourth quarter of 2026.

EUR m

	Jun26	Dec25	Change YTD	Surplus Jun26[1]
Total Capital	852.3	870.9	-18.6	120.7
Total risk weighted assets	4,006.1	3,891.7	114.4	
Total Capital Ratio	**21.3%**	**22.4%**	**-1.1%**	**3.0%**

[1] Surplus reference: applicable OCR + P2G requirements

Liquidity position

Liquidity remained a core strength throughout 1H26 and continued to exceed regulatory requirements by a wide margin.

Unencumbered liquidity reserves amounted to EUR 1,898.2 million (equivalent to 29.2% of total assets; YE25: EUR 1,969.9 million or 30.7%). Banking Book securities represented 64.0% of liquidity reserves (YE25: 62.8%).

The **Liquidity Coverage Ratio** (LCR) was 279.9% at 30 June 2026 (regulatory minimum: 100%), with a range over the preceding 12 months from 279.9% to 405.8% and a period average of 329.5% (2025 range over the preceding 12 months: 304.4% to 433.3%; YE25: 304.4%).

Structural funding also remained very strong, with the **Net Stable Funding Ratio** (NSFR) at 176.6% at 30 June 2026, with a range over the preceding 12 months of 165.7% to 182.3% during the period (2025 range with a range over the preceding 12 months: 165.7% to 179.0%; YE25: 179.0%).

The funding profile continues to be anchored by granular retail deposits; the Group loan-to-deposit ratio (LTD) remained very comfortable at 70.5% (YE25: 70.0%), which leaves ample capacity to support prudent loan growth within risk appetite and regulatory limits.

2.2. Segment performance

Addiko Group's business segments reflect its strategy to specialise in Consumer and SME banking, emphasising growth in these two "focus segments".

EUR m

1H26	Focus segments		Non-focus segments		Corporate Center	Total
	Consumer	SME Business	Mortgage	Large Corporate & Public Finance		
Net banking income	90.1	39.8	0.8	4.5	20.4	155.5
Net interest income	65.4	27.0	0.8	3.2	20.9	117.2
o/w regular interest income	71.6	32.4	4.9	1.1	29.2	139.1
Net fee and commission income	24.7	12.8	0.0	1.3	-0.5	38.3
Net result from financial instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
Other operating result	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.9	-5.9
Operating income	**90.1**	**39.8**	**0.8**	**4.5**	**14.2**	**149.4**
General administrative expenses	**-49.6**	**-19.5**	**-0.5**	**-2.1**	**-39.8**	**-111.5**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**40.5**	**20.3**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**-25.5**	**37.9**
Other result	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-48.9	-48.9
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-7.4	-7.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	-11.6
Result before tax	**33.1**	**13.1**	**1.8**	**3.3**	**-73.9**	**-22.6**
Business volume						
Net loans and receivables	2,122.8	1,324.3	236.0	59.2	86.9	3,829.2
o/w gross performing loans customers	2,134.9	1,330.3	236.5	59.0	0.0	3,760.8
Gross disbursements	539.9	386.8	0.0	23.7	0.0	950.4
Financial liabilities at AC [1]	3,052.1	1,146.1	0.0	378.3	863.1	5,439.6
RWA [2]	1,630.0	940.0	138.5	85.8	605.8	3,400.2
Key ratios						
NIM [3]	5.1%	4.0%	-0.3%	2.8%		3.7%
Cost/income ratio [4]	55.1%	49.0%	64.5%	46.6%		71.7%
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.5%		-0.2%
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	-0.3%	-0.5%	0.6%	1.5%		-0.3%
Loan to deposit ratio	69.6%	115.6%	n.m.	15.7%		70.5%
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	12.6%		2.6%
NPE coverage ratio	82.1%	74.0%	81.2%	99.6%		80.2%
Yield GPL (simple average)	6.9%	4.9%	4.0%	4.3%		6.0%

[1] Financial liabilities at AC include in the Corporate Center segment the Direct deposits (Austria/Germany) amounting to EUR 451 million, EUR 40 million Deposits from credit institutions and EUR 372 million other liabilities including treasury deposits. [2] Includes only credit risk. [3] Net interest margin at segment level is the sum of interest income (without interest income on NPE) and expenses, including funds transfer pricing but without asset contribution, divided by the respective average business volume using daily balances. [4] Cost/income ratio (CIR) is calculated as the sum of general administrative expenses divided by operating income including asset contribution on segment level.

EUR m

1H25	Focus segments: Consumer	Focus segments: SME Business	Non-focus segments: Mortgage	Non-focus segments: Large Corporate & Public Finance	Corporate Center	Total
Net banking income	90.0	42.5	1.2	5.7	15.6	155.0
Net interest income	67.5	29.3	1.2	4.1	15.7	117.8
o/w regular interest income	69.9	33.7	6.0	1.6	32.8	144.0
Net fee and commission income	22.5	13.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	37.3
Net result from financial instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Other operating result	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.8	-6.8
Operating income	**90.0**	**42.5**	**1.2**	**5.7**	**9.6**	**149.0**
General administrative expenses	**-47.3**	**-18.3**	**-0.6**	**-2.2**	**-29.0**	**-97.4**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**42.7**	**24.1**	**0.6**	**3.5**	**-19.3**	**51.6**
Other result	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-4.9**	**-4.9**
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-7.5	-10.1	1.7	1.5	-0.1	-14.4
Result before tax	**35.2**	**14.0**	**2.4**	**5.0**	**-24.3**	**32.4**
Business volume						
Net loans and receivables	1,948.4	1,281.6	281.3	49.3	138.5	3,699.0
o/w gross performing loans customers	1,962.3	1,286.0	281.7	48.7		3,578.6
Gross disbursements	491.2	388.9	-	6.6		886.6
Financial liabilities at AC [1]	3,027.4	1,106.4	-	350.1	904.3	5,388.3
RWA [2]	1,483.6	915.8	144.3	95.4	617.0	3,256.1
Key ratios						
NIM [3]	5.7%	4.5%	-0.5%	2.9%		3.7%
Cost/income ratio [4]	52.6%	43.2%	47.0%	38.7%		62.8%
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	-0.3%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.8%		-0.3%
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	-0.4%	-0.8%	0.6%	3.1%		-0.4%
Loan to deposit ratio	64.4%	115.8%	-	14.1%		68.3%
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3.3%	3.8%	3.5%	16.5%		2.9%
NPE coverage ratio	81.5%	79.6%	80.4%	82.9%		80.8%
Yield GPL (simple average)	7.3%	5.3%	4.1%	5.8%		6.3%

[1] Financial liabilities at AC include in the Corporate Center segment the Direct deposits (Austria/Germany) amounting to EUR 534 million, EUR 72 million Deposits from credit institutions and EUR 298 million other liabilities including treasury deposits. [2] Includes only credit risk. [3] Net interest margin at segment level is the sum of interest income (without interest income on NPE) and expenses, including funds transfer pricing but without asset contribution, divided by the respective average business volume using daily balances. [4] Cost/income ratio (CIR) is calculated as the sum of general administrative expenses divided by operating income including asset contribution on segment level.

2.2.1. Consumer

EUR m

Consumer Business						
Statement of profit or loss	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net interest income	65.4	67.5	-3.0%	32.9	32.6	0.8%
o/w regular interest income	71.6	69.9	2.4%	36.0	35.6	1.0%
Net fee and commission income	24.7	22.5	9.5%	13.5	11.2	20.8%
Operating income	**90.1**	**90.0**	**0.1%**	**46.3**	**43.8**	**5.9%**
General administrative expenses	**-49.6**	**-47.3**	**4.9%**	**-24.4**	**-25.2**	**-3.2%**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**40.5**	**42.7**	**-5.2%**	**21.9**	**18.5**	**18.3%**
Other result	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-7.4	-7.5	-0.8%	-3.7	-3.7	-0.3%
Result before tax	**33.1**	**35.2**	**-6.2%**	**18.2**	**14.8**	**22.9%**
Business volume	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net loans and receivables	2,122.8	1,948.4	9.0%	2,122.8	2,085.2	1.8%
o/w gross performing loans customers	2,134.9	1,962.3	8.8%	2,134.9	2,096.6	1.8%
Gross disbursements	539.9	491.2	9.9%	275.2	264.6	4.0%
Financial liabilities at AC	3,052.1	3,027.4	0.8%	3,052.1	2,999.8	1.7%
Key ratios	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(bps)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(bps)**
NIM	5.1%	5.7%	-57	5.0%	5.3%	-27
Cost/income ratio	55.1%	52.6%	253	52.7%	57.6%	-495
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	-0.3%	-0.3%	3	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	-0.3%	-0.4%	3	-0.2%	-0.2%	2
Loan to deposit ratio	69.6%	64.4%	519	69.6%	69.5%	4
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3.0%	3.3%	-29	3.0%	3.1%	-8
NPE coverage ratio	82.1%	81.5%	56	82.1%	81.3%	75
Yield GPL (simple average)	6.9%	7.3%	-46	6.8%	7.0%	-13

Strategy

Addiko's Consumer strategy focuses on providing modern, simple and efficient banking solutions addressing customers' essential financial needs, including unsecured lending, accounts, payments, cards and bancassurance. The offering is delivered through a hybrid distribution model, combining physical branches with increasingly advanced digital and partnership channels.

The Group differentiates itself through speed, simplicity and convenience, with a strong emphasis on digital end-to-end customer journeys, fast loan approval processes and point-of-sale financing solutions. Strategic priorities include targeted customer acquisition in digitally active customer segments, expansion of partnership-based distribution and the further development of low-ticket lending products.

At the same time, Addiko aims to deepen primary customer relationships through current account onboarding, including Bank@Work channels, and structured cross-selling into higher-value products. This supports customer engagement, increases customer lifetime value and strengthens the recurring revenue base.

Ongoing investment in digital capabilities remains a key pillar of the strategy. Addiko continues to position itself as a digital challenger in consumer finance, offering solutions such as fully digital lending, increasingly automated customer processes and mobile banking as the primary engagement layer. The Group's Consumer strategy is therefore centred on scalable growth, digital execution and disciplined risk management.

Business review

In the first half of 2026, the Consumer segment continued to build on the strong momentum achieved in 2025, supported by the continued execution of the Group's focused strategy, further digitalisation of customer journeys and the expansion of partnership-based distribution.

Business momentum was supported by Addiko's differentiated positioning and its resilient pricing relative to incumbent banks. Key contributors included further digitalisation of end-to-end lending, enhanced speed and convenience across customer journeys, continued expansion of point-of-sale and partnership-based acquisition channels, and targeted customer engagement through Bank@Work and CRM activities.

The operating environment remained challenging, reflecting the normalising interest-rate environment, continued competitive pricing pressure and selected market-specific regulatory restrictions on the banking sector. Regulatory restrictions continued to impact performance, including the 40% debt-to-income cap introduced in Croatia in July 2025 and the 50% debt-to-income cap implemented in Montenegro in late 2025, both constraining unsecured lending growth in 1H26. In Serbia, regulatory interest rate caps introduced in September 2025 continued to limit pricing flexibility and put pressure on margins. In addition, the introduction of free basic accounts in Croatia affected fee income generation.

In response, the Group continued to implement targeted mitigation and growth measures. In Croatia, these included enhancements to loan products, the launch of higher-ticket loans and the introduction of cash loans with a co-debtor, aimed at increasing customer eligibility within the new regulatory framework while maintaining prudent risk standards. The Group also continued to expand its partnership ecosystem, including onboarding a new major partner in Serbia and further developing partnership-based business in Croatia.

Further initiatives focused on optimising digital lending funnels in key markets to improve conversion rates, speed and customer experience, including the rollout of mLoan for all customers and the introduction of digital travel insurance in Slovenia. In addition, Addiko continued to assess and develop new revenue pools, including home equity loans, digital insurance, digital investments and stronger customer engagement initiatives. Selective lending price adjustments and dynamic pricing tools are being used where feasible to support profitability, while deposit cost optimisation remains an important measure to protect the net interest margin.

Gross disbursements amounted to EUR 539.9 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 491.2 million; +9.9% YoY). The development was mainly driven by continued demand for unsecured consumer loans, further digital execution and the sustained contribution of the POS channel. This reflects the Group's strategic focus on fast, simple and digitally enabled consumer finance.

Gross performing loans increased to EUR 2,134.9 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 1,962.3 million; +8.8% YoY). Growth was supported by new business generation and continued customer demand across core markets, partly offset by regulatory and pricing constraints in selected markets. The development confirms the Consumer segment's role as the key contributor to loan book growth within the Group's focus areas.

Net interest income amounted to EUR 65.4 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 67.5 million; -3.0% YoY). The decrease occurred despite an increase in regular interest income to EUR 71.6 million from EUR 69.9 million, supported by strong volume growth in the Consumer portfolio. This positive development was more than offset by higher FTP charges as a consequence of deposit pricing market dynamics (specifically in Serbia), while lower yields resulting from the normalising interest-rate environment and regulatory pricing restrictions in selected markets also weighed on net interest income. The yield on gross performing loans stood at 6.9% in 1H26, compared with 7.3% in 1H25.

Net fee and commission income amounted to EUR 24.7 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 22.5 million; +9.5% YoY). The increase was supported by Mastercard Click to Pay implementation incentives recognised in Serbia and Croatia in the total amount of EUR 1.4 million and higher net fee and commission income from bancassurance. Despite regulatory restrictions in Croatia, the Group was able to maintain stable account and package fee income on the back of implemented mitigation measures.

Operating income amounted to EUR 90.1 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 90.0 million; +0.1% YoY), remaining broadly stable year-on-year. The development reflected strong Consumer volume growth and higher net fee and commission income, supported by Mastercard Click to Pay implementation incentives and higher bancassurance income. These positive effects offset the decline in net interest income, which was impacted by higher FTP charges, lower yields in the normalising interest-rate environment and regulatory pricing measures in selected markets.

General administrative expenses amounted to EUR 49.6 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 47.3 million; +4.9%), mainly driven by higher marketing costs related to the expansion in Romania and inflationary pressure, while overall cost discipline remained in place.

As a result, the **operating result before impairments and provisions** amounted to EUR 40.5 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 42.7 million; –5.2%). The decline was mainly attributable to higher general administrative expenses, driven by marketing campaigns carried out earlier in the year for the expansion in Romania and inflationary pressure, while operating income remained broadly stable year-on-year.

Expected credit loss expenses amounted to EUR -7.4 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR -7.5 million; -0.8% YoY). Asset quality remained resilient, with the NPE ratio at 3.0% in

1H26 (1H25: 3.3%), supported by disciplined underwriting, active portfolio monitoring and the Group's prudent risk approach.

Result before tax amounted to EUR 33.1 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 35.2 million; -6.2%). Overall, the Consumer segment remained the Group's key growth engine in the first half of 2026, supported by continued loan demand, digital execution, POS and partnership expansion, and targeted mitigation measures in response to regulatory constraints and margin pressure.

2.2.2. SME Business

EUR m

SME Business						
Statement of profit or loss	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net interest income	27.0	29.3	-8.0%	13.4	13.6	-1.0%
o/w regular interest income	32.4	33.7	-3.9%	16.3	16.1	1.2%
Net fee and commission income	12.8	13.2	-2.8%	6.5	6.3	3.9%
Operating income	**39.8**	**42.5**	**-6.4%**	**19.9**	**19.8**	**0.5%**
General administrative expenses	**-19.5**	**-18.3**	**6.3%**	**-9.8**	**-9.7**	**0.9%**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**20.3**	**24.1**	**-16.1%**	**10.1**	**10.1**	**0.2%**
Other result	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-7.2	-10.1	-28.9%	-3.8	-3.4	13.4%
Result before tax	**13.1**	**14.0**	**-6.7%**	**6.3**	**6.8**	**-6.8%**
Business volume	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net loans and receivables	1,324.3	1,281.6	3.3%	1,324.3	1,308.7	1.2%
o/w gross performing loans customers	1,330.3	1,286.0	3.4%	1,330.3	1,311.1	1.5%
Gross disbursements	386.8	388.9	-0.5%	214.0	172.7	23.9%
Financial liabilities at AC	1,146.1	1,106.4	3.6%	1,146.1	1,148.3	-0.2%
Key ratios	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(bps)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(bps)**
NIM	4.0%	4.5%	-46	3.8%	4.1%	-29
Cost/income ratio	49.0%	43.2%	587	49.1%	49.0%	19
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	-0.4%	-0.5%	17	-0.2%	-0.2%	-2
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	-0.5%	-0.8%	25	-0.3%	-0.3%	-3
Loan to deposit ratio	115.6%	115.8%	-27	115.6%	114.0%	159
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3.1%	3.8%	-64	3.1%	3.2%	-5
NPE coverage ratio	74.0%	79.6%	-560	74.0%	80.8%	-685
Yield GPL (simple average)	4.9%	5.3%	-38	4.9%	5.0%	-4

Strategy

Addiko's SME strategy focuses on providing modern, simple and efficient banking services addressing the essential needs of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The offering is centred on short- to mid-term financing, payment solutions, account packages, transaction banking and trade finance products, complemented by deposit offerings.

The Group's strategic approach focuses on serving underserved micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The offering is tailored to the needs of these customer groups and supports their financing and transaction banking requirements.

Within the product landscape, the focus remains on unsecured and partially secured lending, complemented by selected secured investment loans and moderately higher-ticket financing solutions for both existing and new customers. Multi-Purpose Frames and Factoring products further complement the offering. The product portfolio is aligned with Addiko's core values of speed, simplicity and service quality.

Addiko continues to enhance its hybrid distribution model, combining physical branches with digital channels. Ongoing process improvements and digital tools support efficient loan origination, reduce turnaround times and contribute to maintaining a competitive and scalable business model.

Business review

In the first half of 2026, the SME segment continued to operate in a highly competitive market environment, characterised by strong pricing pressure, active refinancing activity and selective customer demand. The development differed by country. In Croatia, the introduction of mandatory electronic invoicing at the beginning of the year 2026 temporarily created operational strain for entrepreneurs and reduced lending demand, particularly in the micro and small enterprise segment. In Slovenia, macroeconomic volatility and investment uncertainty led many entrepreneurs to preserve liquidity and postpone investment decisions. At the same time, competition remained intense, particularly in standard working capital and unsecured lending.

In response, the Group initiated a targeted SME growth and turnaround agenda, particularly in Croatia and Slovenia. The objective is to evolve the SME business from a predominantly fast unsecured lending model towards a broader and deeper banking relationship with SME clients. This includes a stronger focus on limited-ticket investment loans, secured lending and multipurpose credit frames, while maintaining disciplined risk-adjusted pricing.

The shift is already visible in the portfolio mix, with the medium SME segment showing stronger growth, while micro and small SME activity remained under pressure. In parallel, the Group is working to strengthen brand awareness and consideration for Addiko as an SME banking partner not only for fast working capital financing, but also for broader financial relationships with entrepreneurs.

The Group also continued to broaden the SME product proposition. In Slovenia, a new factoring product is being launched in partnership with a leading digital factoring provider, initially through a controlled pilot before potential further scaling. The initiative is intended to support SME supply-chain financing while maintaining exposure to more established clients. In addition, Addiko is improving operational efficiency through automation of credit decision processes, digitalisation of origination for broader SME products and expansion of self-service capabilities in digital channels, including loan initiation through mobile applications.

Gross disbursements amounted to EUR 386.8 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 388.9 million; -0.5% YoY), remaining broadly stable year-on-year. The development was supported by improved new business origination, targeted customer acquisition and retention measures, as well as selected product initiatives. This reflects the Group's efforts to strengthen SME business generation despite continued competitive pressure.

Gross performing loans stood at EUR 1,330.3 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 1,286.0 million; +3.4% YoY). The increase was achieved despite refinancing activities, prevalent competitive pricing pressure and more selective customer demand in certain markets.

Net interest income amounted to EUR 27.0 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 29.3 million; -8.0% YoY). The decrease was mainly driven by ongoing pricing pressure, repricing effects and early repayments, partly mitigated by new business generation and selected product initiatives. While lower deposit costs had a positive effect, this was partly constrained by elevated deposit pricing in the Serbian market due to the changed competitive and regulatory environment, observable since the last quarter of 2025 and not yet normalised by the reporting date. The yield on gross performing loans stood at 4.9% in 1H26, compared with 5.3% in 1H25.

Net fee and commission income amounted to EUR 12.8 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 13.2 million; -2.8% YoY). The decrease was mainly driven by lower income from transaction-related services and foreign exchange activities, partly offset by the continued contribution from account packages.

Operating income amounted to EUR 39.8 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 42.5 million; -6.4% YoY). The decrease reflected the impact of competitive pricing pressure, repricing dynamics and lower net fee and commission income.

General administrative expenses amounted to EUR 19.5 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 18.3 million; +6.3% YoY). The increase reflected inflationary pressure and initiatives to strengthen SME origination and customer service, while cost discipline remained in place.

As a result, the **operating result before impairments and provisions** amounted to EUR 20.3 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 24.1 million; -16.1% YoY). The decrease was mainly driven by lower operating income and higher general administrative expenses, partly mitigated by ongoing initiatives to improve efficiency and competitiveness in the SME segment.

Expected credit loss expenses amounted to EUR -7.2 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR -10.1 million; -28.9% YoY), decreasing year-on-year. Asset quality remained closely monitored, with the NPE ratio improving to 3.1% in 1H26 compared with 3.8% in 1H25. The development reflects disciplined underwriting, active portfolio management and a prudent risk approach in a competitive market environment.

Result before tax amounted to EUR 13.1 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 14.0 million; -6.7% YoY). Overall, the SME segment remained an important pillar of Addiko's focused business model. While profitability and loan book development continued to be influenced by prevalent competitive pricing pressure, refinancing activity and softer demand in selected markets, the Group has initiated targeted measures to support a healthy growth trajectory, including broader secured lending, moderately higher-ticket SME products, factoring, digital origination and a more scalable sales operating model.

2.2.3. Mortgage

EUR m

Mortgages						
Statement of profit or loss	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net interest income	0.8	1.2	-34.6%	0.4	0.4	10.3%
o/w regular interest income	4.9	6.0	-18.5%	2.4	2.5	-3.6%
Net fee and commission income	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Operating income	**0.8**	**1.2**	**-34.6%**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**10.3%**
General administrative expenses	**-0.5**	**-0.6**	**-10.3%**	**-0.2**	**-0.3**	**-15.5%**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**0.3**	**0.6**	**-56.2%**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**81.6%**
Other result	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	1.5	1.7	-13.4%	0.8	0.7	18.7%
Result before tax	**1.8**	**2.4**	**-25.1%**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**26.8%**
Business volume	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net loans and receivables	236.0	281.3	-16.1%	236.0	246.2	-4.1%
o/w gross performing loans customers	236.5	281.7	-16.0%	236.5	246.8	-4.2%
Gross disbursements	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Financial liabilities at AC	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Key ratios	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(bps)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(bps)**
NIM	-0.3%	-0.5%	18	-0.3%	-0.3%	-6
Cost/income ratio	64.5%	47.0%	1,752	56.3%	73.5%	-1,715
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	0.6%	0.6%	2	0.3%	0.3%	6
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	0.6%	0.6%	2	0.3%	0.3%	7
Loan to deposit ratio	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.	n.m.
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3.0%	3.5%	-44	3.0%	3.1%	-9
NPE coverage ratio	81.2%	80.4%	77	81.2%	82.8%	-160
Yield GPL (simple average)	4.0%	4.1%	-13	4.0%	4.0%	-2

Strategy and business review

Mortgage lending remains a **non-focus business area** for the Group. Addiko continues to manage the portfolio in an orderly and value-preserving run-down, while allocating new business origination and capital primarily to the Consumer and SME focus segments.

The mortgage portfolio continued to decline in line with the Group's strategy, mainly reflecting scheduled repayments and the absence of material new origination. **Gross performing loans** stood at EUR 236.5 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 281.7 million; -16.0% YoY), confirming the continued reduction of the non-focus portfolio.

Net interest income amounted to EUR 0.8 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 1.2 million; -34.6% YoY). The decrease was mainly driven by the declining portfolio volume and the interest-rate profile of the remaining book. Regular interest income decreased to EUR 4.9 million in 1H26 from EUR 6.0 million in 1H25. The yield on gross performing loans stood at 4.0% in 1H26, compared with 4.1% in 1H25.

Operating income amounted to EUR 0.8 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 1.2 million; -34.6% YoY), reflecting the development of net interest income.

General administrative expenses amounted to EUR 0.5 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 0.6 million; -10.3% YoY), mainly reflecting the cost allocation to the remaining portfolio.

As a result, the **operating result before impairments and provisions** amounted to EUR 0.3 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 0.6 million; -56.2% YoY). The decrease was mainly driven by lower operating income from the declining mortgage portfolio, partly offset by lower allocated administrative expenses.

Expected credit loss expenses contributed positively with EUR 1.5 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 1.7 million; -13.4% YoY), reflecting the secured nature of the portfolio and continued active monitoring.

Result before tax amounted to EUR 1.8 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 2.4 million; -25.1% YoY). Overall, the Mortgage segment developed in line with the Group's non-focus strategy, with continued portfolio run-down and stable asset quality.

2.2.4. Large Corporate & Public Finance

EUR m

Large Corporate & Public Finance						
Statement of profit or loss	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net interest income	3.2	4.1	-22.0%	1.7	1.4	22.9%
o/w regular interest income	1.1	1.6	-29.8%	0.6	0.5	14.5%
Net fee and commission income	1.3	1.6	-17.4%	0.6	0.7	-11.8%
Operating income	**4.5**	**5.7**	**-20.7%**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**11.4%**
General administrative expenses	**-2.1**	**-2.2**	**-4.6%**	**-1.1**	**-1.0**	**1.8%**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**2.4**	**3.5**	**-30.9%**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**20.5%**
Other result	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	0.9	1.5	-40.5%	0.8	0.1	>100%
Result before tax	**3.3**	**5.0**	**-33.9%**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**68.6%**
Business volume	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net loans and receivables	59.2	49.3	20.2%	59.2	54.0	9.8%
o/w gross performing loans customers	59.0	48.7	21.4%	59.0	52.6	12.3%
Gross disbursements	23.7	6.6	>100%	17.3	6.4	>100%
Financial liabilities at AC	378.3	350.1	8.1%	378.3	420.0	-9.9%
Key ratios	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(bps)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(bps)**
NIM	2.8%	2.9%	-11	2.6%	2.7%	-10
Cost/income ratio	46.6%	38.7%	789	44.6%	48.8%	-420
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	0.5%	0.8%	-28	0.5%	0.1%	37
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	1.5%	3.1%	-157	1.3%	0.3%	103
Loan to deposit ratio	15.7%	14.1%	158	15.7%	12.8%	281
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	12.6%	16.5%	-384	12.6%	15.4%	-281
NPE coverage ratio	99.6%	82.9%	1,670	99.6%	90.6%	906
Yield GPL (simple average)	4.3%	5.8%	-147	4.3%	4.3%	-5

Strategy and business review

Large Corporate & Public Finance remains a **non-focus business area** for the Group. Addiko continues to manage the portfolio selectively, with a focus on risk-adjusted returns, orderly reduction of non-focus exposures and efficient capital allocation towards the Consumer and SME focus segments. Addiko will continue to serve selected Large Corporate customers with a favourable yet balanced view on value generation, while limiting overall single-name exposures.

The portfolio developed in line with the Group's selective non-focus strategy. **Gross disbursements** amounted to EUR 23.7 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 6.6 million), increasing from a low prior-year base. New business activity remained selective and focused on transactions meeting the Group's risk-return criteria, reflecting Addiko's balanced approach to balance sheet management, value generation and exposure management in this segment.

Gross performing loans stood at EUR 59.0 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 48.7 million; +21.4% YoY), reflecting higher gross disbursements.

Net interest income amounted to EUR 3.2 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 4.1 million; -22.0% YoY). The decrease was mainly driven by the lower yield profile of the remaining exposures, despite the increase in gross performing loans. The yield on gross performing loans stood at 4.3% in 1H26, compared with 5.8% in 1H25.

Net fee and commission income amounted to EUR 1.3 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 1.6 million; -17.4% YoY), reflecting lower fee contribution in a segment with limited strategic relevance and selective new business activity.

Operating income amounted to EUR 4.5 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 5.7 million; -20.7% YoY), mainly reflecting the decrease in net interest income and lower net fee and commission income.

General administrative expenses amounted to EUR 2.1 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 2.2 million; -4.6% YoY), reflecting slightly lower cost allocation to the remaining portfolio.

As a result, the **operating result before impairments and provisions** amounted to EUR 2.4 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 3.5 million; -30.9% YoY). The decrease was mainly driven by lower operating income, partly offset by slightly lower administrative expenses.

The **expected credit loss result** contributed EUR 0.9 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 1.5 million), remaining positive but below the prior-year level. Asset quality remained closely monitored, with the NPE ratio improving to 12.6% in 1H26 compared with 16.5% in 1H25.

Result before tax amounted to EUR 3.3 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 5.0 million; -33.9% YoY). Overall, the Large Corporate & Public Finance segment developed in line with the Group's non-focus strategy, with selective portfolio management, risk-return focused transaction activity and reduced relevance for future growth.

2.2.5. Corporate Center

EUR m

Corporate Center						
Statement of profit or loss	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net interest income	20.9	15.7	33.0%	9.8	11.0	-10.6%
o/w regular interest income	29.2	32.8	-11.1%	14.4	14.8	-2.3%
Net fee and commission income	-0.5	0.0	>100%	-0.4	-0.1	>100%
Net result from financial instruments	-0.3	0.8	>100%	0.4	-0.7	>100%
Other operating result	-5.9	-6.8	-13.9%	-1.0	-4.9	-79.3%
Operating income	**14.2**	**9.6**	**47.5%**	**8.9**	**5.4**	**65.2%**
General administrative expenses	**-39.8**	**-29.0**	**37.3%**	**-24.6**	**-15.1**	**62.7%**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**-25.5**	**-19.3**	**32.2%**	**-15.8**	**-9.8**	**61.3%**
Other result	-48.9	-4.9	>100%	-47.6	-1.3	>100%
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	0.6	-0.1	>100%	0.5	0.1	>100%
Result before tax	**-73.9**	**-24.3**	**>100%**	**-62.9**	**-11.0**	**>100%**
Business volume	**1H26**	**1H25**	**+/- PY(%)**	**2Q26 (QTD)**	**1Q26 (QTD)**	**+/- PQ(%)**
Net loans and receivables	86.9	138.5	-37%	86.9	95.5	-9.0%
Financial liabilities at AC	863.1	904.3	-5%	863.1	845.2	2.1%

Strategy

The Corporate Center is primarily an internal segment that encompasses the results of Addiko's liquidity and capital management activities. It reflects the Group's treasury operations as well as other central functions, including related overhead, contributions to the Single Resolution Fund, bank levies, one-off items and Addiko Group's reconciliation to IFRS (i.e. consolidation effects).

Additionally, this segment includes the direct deposit activities of Addiko Bank AG for customers in Austria and Germany, which are managed by Group Treasury and serve liquidity management purposes.

The Corporate Center's core responsibilities include:

- Group-wide asset and liability management (ALM),
- Oversight of liquidity portfolios to meet regulatory requirements,

- Optimisation of the funding mix across Addiko's banking subsidiaries.

Business review

The Corporate Center's net interest income is derived from customer margin assets and liabilities within the Treasury segment, the interest and liquidity gap contribution (IGC), net of its redistribution to market segments (see section "Asset Contribution" below), as well as consolidation effects.

Net interest income amounted to EUR 20.9 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 15.7 million; +33.0% YoY). The increase was mainly driven by treasury and liquidity management activities, including the contribution from the investment securities portfolio, balances with central banks and credit institutions, as well as the allocation of interest contributions to market segments. Regular interest income decreased to EUR 29.2 million in 1H26 from EUR 32.8 million in 1H25, reflecting the impact of the normalising interest-rate environment.

Net result on financial instruments declined to EUR -0.3 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 0.8 million), mainly driven by FX revaluation effects amid higher USD and CHF volatility, as well as losses from targeted FVOCI bond sales, partly offset by FVOCI dividend income and trading income.

Other operating result improved to EUR -5.9 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR -6.8 million; -13.9% YoY), mainly due to lower regulatory charges and income from previously unrecognised card-related mark-up fees and unclaimed deposits, partly offset by lower gains from the sale of non-financial assets.

As a result, **operating income** amounted to EUR 14.2 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 9.6 million; +47.5% YoY).

General administrative expenses amounted to EUR 39.8 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 29.0 million; +37.3% YoY). The increase mainly reflected EUR 8.4 million of one-off advisory costs related to the takeover process and a valuation driven impact of EUR 2.0 million from the remeasurement of share-based compensation obligations under the phantom shares programme. Excluding these one-off effects, the Corporate Center cost base was driven by central overhead, regulatory and governance requirements, and ongoing strategic and operational initiatives.

The **operating result before impairments and provisions** amounted to EUR -25.5 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR -19.3 million; -32.2% YoY). The deterioration was driven by higher general administrative expenses, which more than offset the increase in operating income. The result remained structurally negative, reflecting the Corporate Center's role as a central support and cost allocation segment rather than a business origination segment.

Other result amounted to EUR -48.9 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR -4.9 million), mainly reflecting additional legal provisions related to CHF litigation in Croatia and Slovenia. The increase followed recent Supreme Court rulings requiring a reassessment of provisioning assumptions for CHF-denominated loan claims. The provisions represent management's best estimate based on currently available information, while the final outcome remains subject to legal uncertainty and the further development of case law.

Result before tax amounted to EUR -73.9 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR -24.3 million). Overall, the Corporate Center result reflected the positive contribution from treasury and liquidity management, which was more than offset by higher central costs, one-off advisory costs related to the takeover process and additional legal provisions related to CHF litigation in Croatia and Slovenia.

Asset Contribution

Net interest income in the Corporate Center includes a portion of the positive impact from the interest and liquidity gap contribution (IGC) in the amount of EUR 24.0 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 27.0 million).

A share of the IGC, totalling EUR 11.0 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR 13.0 million), is redistributed to the market segments based on the structural benefits they provide on the asset and liability side.

The IGC results from partially funding longer-term assets with stable but shorter-term liabilities. The extent of this maturity transformation is strictly managed in accordance with regulatory and internal limits. Addiko's Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) methodology assigns internal funding costs to assets and internal funding benefits to liabilities on a matched maturity basis. As a result, if the maturities of loans and deposits within a given segment were aligned, the IGC would be zero.

Since a portion of longer-term assets is funded by shorter-term liabilities, market segments are charged more for their assets than they are compensated for their liabilities under the FTP methodology. By compensating those market segments delivering longer-term assets funded by shorter-term liabilities, the respective portion of IGC is redistributed from the Corporate Center to the originating market segment.

2.3. Key events

2.3.1. Specialization Program

The Specialization Programme was announced together with the publication of the Group's 2025 annual results and formally launched in the first quarter of 2026. It is designed as a multi-year initiative until 2028 and focuses on scalable, structural measures to enhance revenue generation, productivity and efficiency, while maintaining a sound risk profile.

The programme was structured around three core pillars: Business Expansion, Engine & Platform (AI), and Capabilities & People. These pillars covered selected revenue initiatives, digital and AI-supported process improvements, automation, productivity measures and skills development.

During the first half of 2026, the Group successfully completed several key initiatives under the programme, particularly in areas supporting business development, digitalisation and operational efficiency. Following the success of Raiffeisen Bank International AG's (RBI) takeover offer and the resulting strategic uncertainty regarding the timing and structure of potential disposals of individual subsidiaries or their possible reallocation within the RBI Group, the launch of further planned initiatives of the programme is being reassessed. As a result, initiatives not yet started are being revisited or reprioritised, with specific focus placed on measures that support business continuity, operational resilience and near-term performance.

2.3.2. Market expansion Romania

In 2025, the Group entered the Romanian market via passporting through its Slovenian banking entity, marking a further step in its digital expansion strategy. The launch of the consumer-lending business was supported by marketing activities and generated initial market response. Business development remains gradual, reflecting the Group's prudent approach to market entry and risk management.

In addition to the B2C model, the Group started cooperation with a credit broker partner as an additional sales channel. While awareness and brand recognition targets have been met, conversion rates remain below the originally planned levels.

Against the background of the ongoing takeover process and the related strategic uncertainty, the Group decided to moderate further investments in the Romanian market. Business development will therefore continue on a selective basis, with further initiatives subject to reassessment in light of the future ownership structure and strategic framework.

2.3.3. Regulatory market interventions

In several core markets, regulatory measures introduced in 2025 remain in force and continue to affect pricing and, consequently, the interest and fee income of the Group's subsidiary banks. These measures are reflected in the Group's financial performance and continue to influence medium-term planning assumptions.

In Croatia, macroprudential measures introduced by the central bank in 2025, including a 40% debt-to-income limit for non-housing loans, have reduced the addressable market for consumer lending. In addition, legislation requiring banks, as of January 2026, to offer certain basic banking services free of charge is now effective and is impacting fee income.

In Serbia, interest rate caps and fee restrictions introduced in 2025 continue to affect segments of the consumer lending portfolio, particularly customers with income levels below the national average.

In Republika Srpska, restrictions on the collection of certain standard banking fees implemented in mid-2025 remain in place, while in Montenegro both a debt cap and an interest rate cap continue to apply.

2.3.4. Recent Supreme Court rulings on CHF-related legal claims

In June 2026, new Supreme Court rulings in Croatia and Slovenia resulted in a reassessment of the Group's exposure to legal claims relating to Swiss Franc (CHF).

In Croatia, the Extended Panel of the Croatian Supreme Court, consisting of 13 judges, rendered a judgment in proceedings involving another Croatian bank concerning converted CHF loans. The judgment indicates that borrowers who accepted the statutory 2015 conversion are generally not entitled to additional reimbursement of principal overpayments, but may be entitled to statutory default interest calculated using a methodology different from the one previously reflected in Addiko's provisioning approach. The Supreme Court's Extended Panel thereby adopted an approach that differs from the Supreme Court's 2022 non-binding legal opinion, which had formed part of the legal framework considered in the previous provisioning methodology. Accordingly, the reassessment in Croatia primarily related to converted CHF loan cases and the expected treatment of interest-related claims following the June 2026 Supreme Court decision. Although the judgment is formally not binding on Addiko, it was issued by the Supreme Court's Extended Panel and is expected to influence lower court practice and the Croatian banking sector more broadly.

In Slovenia, a recent Supreme Court judgment rendered against another Slovenian bank concerns banks' entitlement to compensation where CHF-denominated loan agreements have been declared null and void. This development also required a reassessment of litigation-related provisions.

The Group recognised additional provisions in its 1H26 financial statements based on the current assessment of the potential financial effects. Addiko will continue to explore available legal remedies and other appropriate measures to protect its position. Due to the continuing evolution of case law and uncertainties regarding the final application of the relevant methodologies, the ultimate financial impact may differ from the amount currently recognised.

2.3.5. Takeover process and implications

In April 2026, Raiffeisen Bank International AG ("RBI") and Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d. ("NLB") announced their intention to launch voluntary public takeover offers for Addiko Bank AG. This resulted in a competitive process for control of the Company.

Following these announcements, both bidders published formal offer documents in May 2026. The offers were structured as voluntary public takeover offers aimed at acquiring control pursuant to the Austrian Takeover Act.

Overview of takeover offers

NLB published its takeover offer on 13 May 2026 at a cash consideration of EUR 29.00 per share cum dividend. The offer price was subsequently increased, with the final amended offer amounting to EUR 37.00 per share cum dividend. NLB also reduced the minimum acceptance threshold to 50% plus one share.

RBI published a competing offer on 14 May 2026, offering EUR 26.50 per share cum dividend plus a potential additional payment linked to the disposal of certain subsidiaries. In July 2026, RBI amended its offer, with the offer price of EUR 26.50 per share remaining unchanged while the minimum acceptance threshold was reduced to more than 55% of all Addiko shares subject to the offer.

The acceptance period for both offers was extended to 29 July 2026 by the Austrian Takeover Commission. Following the expiry of the statutory withdrawal period, RBI announced that it had received acceptances exceeding the minimum acceptance threshold. Accordingly, RBI's takeover offer for Addiko Bank AG was successful, subject to the fulfilment of the remaining offer conditions, including regulatory and antitrust approvals. A statutory additional acceptance period runs until 3 November 2026, allowing shareholders who have not yet accepted the RBI offer, or tendered their shares into the NLB offer, to tender their shares into the RBI offer.

The Management Board and Supervisory Board of Addiko Bank AG issued their statutory statements on both offers pursuant to Section 14 of the Austrian Takeover Act on 27 May 2026. The amended offers were subsequently addressed in their supplementary statements dated 26 June 2026.

Following the successful RBI offer, the further process is focused on fulfilment of the applicable offer conditions, in particular regulatory and antitrust approvals. The additional acceptance period allows shareholders who have not yet accepted the RBI offer to tender their shares. Depending on the level of additional acceptances during the additional acceptance period, the free float of Addiko Bank AG shares may decrease further. This could reduce trading liquidity and increase share price volatility, particularly until the final shareholding structure and the next steps following completion of the RBI offer are known. Depending on the timing of the regulatory and antitrust approvals, completion of the transaction may extend into 2027.

Financial and regulatory impacts

The takeover process resulted in additional costs primarily relating to advisory, legal and expert services.

In the half-year financial statements 2026, takeover-related advisory costs of EUR 8.4 million were recognised in general administrative expenses. Additional costs may arise depending on the further course of the transaction, including timing, completion and fulfilment of the relevant offer conditions.

As the RBI offer was successful, the Group will need to further assess whether the relevant IFRS 5 criteria are met in relation to the intended disposal of the non-EU subsidiaries described in the RBI offer document. If the IFRS 5 criteria are met, the respective non-EU subsidiaries would have to be classified as held for sale.

Based on the pricing mechanism set out in RBI's offer document for the planned disposal of these entities and current IFRS equity attributable to the relevant entities, an indicative simulation suggests that the transaction could result in a negative effect on profit or loss in the range of approximately EUR 180 million to EUR 190 million, with a corresponding reduction in regulatory capital. The actual effect may differ depending in particular on the relevant carve-out CET1 at signing or closing, the enterprise value determined by the independent valuer, the final transaction perimeter and receipt of the required approvals.

If the relevant IFRS 5 criteria are met, the expected loss on disposal would have to be recognised immediately in profit or loss and - from a regulatory perspective – deducted from CET1. By contrast, the corresponding reduction in risk-weighted assets (RWA) would only materialise upon the actual closing of the sale transaction. As a result of this timing mismatch, capital ratios could temporarily decline below the level of capital expected by the supervisory authorities, including Pillar 2 Guidance, while remaining above the applicable binding regulatory capital requirements. This effect results from the structure and timing of the sale transaction as currently contemplated and is, at this stage, not within the control of Addiko Bank AG.

In addition, RBI's stated intention to integrate Addiko's EU subsidiaries into the RBI Group may also require further assessment of potential accounting and capital effects at the level of Addiko Group. Depending on the legal and transaction structure ultimately implemented, such integration could involve a transfer of the relevant EU subsidiaries from Addiko Group to RBI Group. If such transfer were to take place at market values rather than at current IFRS carrying amounts, this could result in an additional negative impact on Addiko Group's profit or loss and regulatory capital. The amount and timing of any such impact remain uncertain and will depend on the final transaction structure, valuation basis, regulatory approvals and implementation steps.

Operational impact

The takeover process required significant management and governance resources, including:

- Preparation of statutory statements by the Management Board and Supervisory Board,
- Engagement with independent experts in accordance with takeover regulations,
- Enhanced internal coordination and external communication, and
- Assessment of potential accounting, capital, operational and strategic implications.

These activities increased the operational workload and required significant management attention during the reporting period. The process did not materially affect the Group's day-to-day operating activities in 1H26, while indirect impacts on customer behaviour and demand for banking products and services can neither be ruled out nor reliably measured.

Strategic implications

The successful RBI offer represents a significant strategic event for the Group. If the transaction is completed, RBI intends to integrate Addiko's EU subsidiaries into the RBI Group and to pursue a carve-out of the non-EU subsidiaries to Alta Group, subject to the terms and conditions described in the RBI offer.

Accordingly, completion of the takeover process and subsequent steps are expected to result in significant changes to the Group's future ownership structure, business model, geographic footprint and operating model. The final impact remains subject to the completion of the transaction, including the fulfilment of the applicable offer conditions, regulatory and antitrust approvals, and the detailed assessment of accounting, capital and operational implications.

According to the RBI offer document, RBI does not currently pursue the objective of terminating the trading of Addiko Bank AG's shares on the stock exchange and the RBI offer does not constitute a delisting offer. However, depending on the final shareholding structure following completion of the offer and the additional acceptance period, future capital market measures, including a potential squeeze-out or changes to the listing status, cannot be excluded. RBI has stated that it has not yet decided whether to initiate a squeeze-out should the applicable legal thresholds be met in the future. Any such measures could further affect the liquidity and tradability of Addiko shares as well as the Group's future capital market profile.

Further information

Further details on the takeover offers, including the offer documents and subsequent disclosures, are available on the Company's website (https://www.addiko.com/takeover-offer/) and through the Austrian Takeover Commission (https://www.takeover.at).

2.3.6. Corporate governance

Annual General Meeting (AGM 2026)

On 20 April 2026, Addiko Bank AG held its ordinary Annual General Meeting as a physical meeting. Shareholders representing approximately 69% of the share capital registered to attend, of which around 51% actually participated. All agenda items were approved, including the extension of mandates of Supervisory Board members.

As no net profit was reported in the 2025 local financial statements of Addiko Bank AG, no dividend proposal was required and no dividend resolution was adopted.

Supervisory Board

After the reporting date, Addiko Group announced organisational updates regarding its Supervisory Board structure. Mr. Sava Ivanov Dalbokov submitted his resignation from his mandate as a member of the Supervisory Board of Addiko Bank AG, effective 31 July 2026. The vacant Supervisory Board position will not be filled for the time being, with future appointment decisions to be addressed at a General Meeting of shareholders.

As of 1 August 2026, Mr. Dalbokov transitioned to an executive role within the Group at Addiko Bank a.d. Beograd. Subject to regulatory approval by the National Bank of Serbia and completion of corporate procedures, he is planned to be appointed as Chief Operating Officer and member of the Executive Board of Addiko Bank a.d. Beograd. The Group and its local entities continue to maintain full management continuity across business operations.

2.3.7. Sustainability and ESG developments

During the reporting period, the Group further advanced its sustainability reporting and ESG framework, focusing on the implementation of updated regulatory requirements. In January 2026, the Group implemented its sustainability transition plan and established the relevant KPIs to support its execution and monitoring. The subsequent transposition of the Austrian Sustainability Reporting Act (NaBeG) in February 2026 was reflected in the refinement of governance structures and the alignment of internal processes and reporting practices.

Further enhancements were made to ESG risk identification and assessment processes, including the continued development of methodologies and disclosures in the context of Pillar 3 reporting. The Group also strengthened its stakeholder engagement activities, further integrating feedback from key internal stakeholders into its ESG strategy, target setting and reporting. Ongoing efforts to enhance ESG data management and reporting capabilities continued, with further details to be included in the annual sustainability reporting.

3. Risks and uncertainties for the remaining 6 months

The Group is exposed to various risks and uncertainties, including macroeconomic developments, regulatory changes, legal risks arising from court rulings favourable to customers and market conditions in its core markets in Central and South-Eastern Europe.

During the first six months of 2026, these risks have already influenced the Group's operating environment, in particular through continued regulatory interventions, macroeconomic pressures and developments related to the ongoing takeover process.

In addition, the ongoing takeover process gives rise to specific takeover-related risks and uncertainties. These include, among others, risks relating to the legality and procedural compliance of the takeover process, potential tax implications and closing risk, including the risk that required approvals may not be obtained or that the transaction may not be completed as expected. The related uncertainties may also affect relationships with customers and business partners and, particularly in the event of unplanned departures of key people, could adversely affect the Group's ability to maintain its business operations without disruption.

3.1. Macroeconomic and market risks

Given the Group's focus on the Consumer and SME segments, its business performance is closely linked to economic developments in its core countries Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. Adverse macroeconomic developments, including inflationary pressures, changes in energy prices or supply disruptions, as well as broader geopolitical developments, may negatively impact customer behaviour, credit quality and overall business volumes. In addition, certain markets in which the Group operates continue to exhibit elements of political instability, which may lead to increased uncertainty and volatility in the operating environment.

From a credit risk perspective, portfolio development remained resilient during the reporting period, with stable asset quality and balanced NPE development. At the same time, the Group remains cautious given the elevated level of external uncertainty, including geopolitical developments and potential knock-on effects on customer affordability, sector performance and credit quality.

3.2. Consumer protection-related regulatory risks

The Group is subject to a wide range of regulatory and consumer protection measures at both EU and local levels. In particular, regulatory interventions in core markets, including interest rate caps, fee restrictions and limitations on lending activities, continue to affect pricing, product design and profitability.

Further changes in the legal and regulatory framework, including potential additional consumer protection measures or sector-specific taxation, may have a material impact on the Group's business model and financial performance.

3.3. Legal and tax risks

The Group is exposed to legal and tax risks. The Group is involved in a number of legal proceedings, in particular in relation to historical FX loans, interest rate clauses and margin adjustments at subsidiary level.

Legal uncertainties remain particularly relevant in relation to historical CHF loan litigation in Croatia and Slovenia.

In **Croatia**, a recent Supreme Court judgment concerning converted CHF loan cases introduced a calculation methodology for statutory default interest that differs from the methodology previously applied for provisioning purposes. Although the judgment was rendered against another Croatian bank and is formally not binding on Addiko, it is expected to influence the Croatian banking sector more broadly and resulted in a reassessment of the Group's provisioning assumptions. Further uncertainty remains regarding the practical application of this judgment by lower courts, including the treatment of residual claim components, interest-related claims, litigation costs and the outcome of potential further legal remedies, including constitutional- or EU-law related challenges. The final financial impact may therefore depend on how the judgment is interpreted and applied in pending and future proceedings.

In **Slovenia**, a recent Supreme Court judgment concerning the treatment of claims where CHF-denominated loan agreements have been declared null and void also resulted in a reassessment of provisions. The final financial impact remains subject to uncertainty, including the interpretation and application of the judgments by lower courts, the outcome of pending and future proceedings, and the availability and success of legal remedies.

Given the continuing evolution of case law and the legal environment in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates, further changes in assumptions, estimates and provision levels cannot be excluded. Additional claims, judicial decisions, legislative initiatives or changes in legal interpretation may result in further legal uncertainties and adverse financial effects.

Furthermore, tax regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates are subject to frequent changes and interpretation risks, which may result in additional tax liabilities following audits.

3.4. Shareholder structure risks and supervisory risks

Uncertainties regarding the **shareholder structure** of Addiko Bank AG have represented a significant source of regulatory, operational and strategic risk in previous reporting periods. In this context, the **recovery planning** remains an area of supervisory focus. As reported, competent supervisory authorities have raised concerns about uncertainties regarding the shareholder structure and their impact on the recoverability of the Addiko Group in a crisis scenario.

In 2026, the ECB issued a decision concerning the Group's recovery plan, identifying material deficiencies in relation to recovery options and overall recovery capacity. Following Addiko Bank AG's administrative review request, the Administrative Board of Review (ABoR) found that Addiko's claim regarding the infringement of the obligation to be heard was founded. The ECB subsequently notified Addiko of its intention to adopt an amended decision. The draft amended decision maintains the finding of material deficiencies in relation to recovery options and overall recovery capacity and requires Addiko to submit, by 31 December 2026, a plan identifying measures to address the findings, which, from Addiko's perspective, does not provide additional substantiation. Addiko considers that the reasoning provided by the ECB remains vague and insufficiently specific. Addiko Bank AG has also challenged the recovery plan decision before the General Court of the European Union; the proceedings are pending. At the same time, Addiko continues to assess the appropriateness of maintaining the legal challenge in light of ongoing developments and may reconsider its position as circumstances evolve.

The successful RBI offer may significantly reduce these uncertainties upon completion of the transaction, subject to the fulfilment of the applicable offer conditions, including regulatory and antitrust approvals. Based on the Group's understanding, completion of the RBI transaction may also be viewed by supervisory authorities as an important step towards addressing their shareholder-related concerns. Until completion and the related supervisory assessments, however, this risk remains relevant.

The Group continues to maintain a transparent and constructive dialogue with the relevant supervisory authorities and remains focused on addressing supervisory feedback. Notwithstanding the above, the Group remains compliant with its regulatory obligations and maintains a strong capital and liquidity position.

3.5. Takeover-related risks

Following the publication of the results of the voluntary public takeover offers, Raiffeisen Bank International AG ("RBI") announced that its takeover offer for Addiko Bank AG was successful. Completion of the transaction remains subject to the fulfilment of the applicable offer conditions, including regulatory and antitrust approvals.

Until completion, the transaction continues to represent a significant source of uncertainty for the Group. Potential risks and implications include:

- **Completion and approval risk**: Completion of the transaction (closing) remains subject to regulatory and antitrust approvals and other applicable offer conditions, which must be fulfilled by the long stop date of 14 May 2027. Delays, additional requirements or non-fulfilment of conditions could affect the timing and execution of the transaction.
- **Additional costs**: Further legal, advisory, expert and transaction-related expenses may be incurred depending on the timing, execution and completion of the transaction.
- **Accounting and capital implications**: The successful RBI offer may require further assessment of potential accounting consequences, including the potential application of IFRS 5 in relation to the intended disposal of non-EU subsidiaries under the RBI offer. Any resulting measurement effects could negatively affect profit or loss and regulatory capital and may temporarily reduce capital ratios below the capital level expected by supervisory authorities, including Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G), while remaining above applicable binding regulatory capital requirements. In addition, RBI's stated intention to integrate Addiko's EU subsidiaries into the RBI Group may, depending on the final legal and transaction structure, involve a transfer of these entities from Addiko Group to RBI Group. If such transfer were to take place at market values rather than at current IFRS carrying amounts, this could result in an additional negative impact on Group profit or loss and regulatory capital.
- **Tax risks**: A change in ownership or related restructuring steps could affect the availability and usability of tax loss carry-forwards and may trigger additional

tax effects at the level of Addiko Bank AG or its subsidiaries.

- **Operational focus**: The transaction process may continue to require significant management and governance attention, including coordination with regulators, advisors, auditors and other stakeholders.
- **Human resources risks**: Uncertainty regarding the future strategic direction, potential organisational changes and future staffing needs may lead to increased employee uncertainty or turnover, with a potential loss of critical know-how and resulting operational disruptions.
- **Strategic and structural risks**: Based on the intentions set out in the RBI offer document, the successful completion of the transaction is expected to lead to significant changes to the Group's business model, structure, geographic footprint and operating model, including the intended treatment of non-EU subsidiaries under the RBI offer.
- **Carve-out and separation risks**: The intended treatment of the non-EU subsidiaries under the RBI offer may require significant separation, implementation and transitional service arrangements. These may include operational, IT, data, governance, regulatory and personnel-related dependencies. Delays, additional requirements or complexities in implementing such arrangements could adversely affect execution, costs, business continuity and the timing of the intended disposal.
- **Governance and integration risks**: Following completion of the transaction, Addiko may become subject to changes in governance structures, decision-making processes and group-wide coordination requirements. The future integration into the RBI Group may also give rise to additional related-party, transfer pricing, governance and operational alignment considerations, which will need to be managed in accordance with applicable legal, regulatory and corporate governance requirements.
- **Stakeholder and funding perception**: The transaction and the related uncertainties may influence the perception of customers, depositors, business partners, rating agencies and funding counterparties. While the Group maintained a strong liquidity position during the reporting period, changes in stakeholder behaviour or external assessments could affect funding conditions, deposit stability or business volumes.
- **External reporting and disclosure requirements**: Depending on the final ownership structure, listing status and integration into the RBI Group, Addiko's future external reporting framework may change. Existing capital market, regulatory and statutory reporting obligations remain applicable as long as the relevant requirements continue to apply, while future changes to the listing or group structure could affect the scope, frequency and format of external disclosures.

The Group continues to monitor these risks closely and maintains appropriate governance arrangements to manage the transaction process while ensuring continuity of day-to-day operations.

4. Related party transactions

The Group enters into transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business. These transactions are conducted on arm's length terms. Further details are presented in note (40) Related party disclosures to the condensed interim financial statements.

5. Outlook

The Outlook for the Group remains influenced by macroeconomic conditions and developments in its core markets in Central and South-Eastern Europe, which continue to show resilience despite increased uncertainty. Key uncertainties affecting the outlook are further described in section “Risks and uncertainties for the remaining 6 months”.

Heightened geopolitical tensions, in particular in the Middle East, have contributed to uncertainty in global energy and commodity markets and may keep inflationary pressures and energy prices elevated. While growth in Addiko’s core markets is expected to remain positive, these developments may negatively affect economic sentiment, customer behaviour and external demand across the region.

According to the summer 2026 forecast of the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw), the economies in Addiko’s core markets are expected to continue expanding, albeit at a more moderate pace in some markets and amid heightened external risks and uncertainty, particularly related to energy prices, inflationary pressures and geopolitical developments.

Compared with the spring 2026 forecast, wiiw revised Slovenia’s GDP growth projection for 2026 in their summer 2026 forecast upwards to 1.9% from 1.7%. For the other core markets, wiiw left its 2026 GDP growth forecasts unchanged, with Croatia expected to grow by 2.6%, Bosnia & Herzegovina by 2.3%, Serbia by 2.0% and Montenegro by 2.8%.

Overall, growth rates in Addiko’s core markets are therefore expected to be in a range of 1.9% to 2.8%, remaining above the 0.7% growth rate projected for the euro area.

Monetary policy conditions also remain uncertain. In June 2026, the European Central Bank increased its key interest rates by 25 basis points, with effect from 17 June 2026. As at 30 June 2026, the deposit facility rate stood at 2.25%, the main refinancing operations rate at 2.40% and the marginal lending facility rate at 2.65%. The ECB highlighted increased uncertainty and risks to both inflation and growth, particularly driven by energy prices. Future developments will depend on how these external factors evolve.

The ECB’s baseline projections incorporate higher energy and food price assumptions and higher average inflation in 2026 compared to previous projections, while alternative scenarios indicate that a more persistent energy price shock could result in higher inflation and weaker growth than under the baseline.

Business outlook and targets

Considering the financial performance in the first half of 2026 and the updated macroeconomic outlook, the Group continues to monitor developments closely, in particular in the SME segment, as well as customer affordability, credit risk, funding costs and market liquidity. While Consumer demand remained resilient, the operating environment continues to be affected by regulatory constraints, pricing pressure and the changing interest rate environment. The Group remains confident in its ability to continue disciplined growth in the Consumer business, supported by digital execution, partnership-based acquisition and targeted mitigation measures in regulated markets.

The SME environment is expected to remain highly competitive. The segment continues to operate in an environment characterised by pricing pressure and refinancing activity. The success of the turnaround initiatives described in this report, including broader secured lending, investment loans, multipurpose credit frames, factoring, digital origination and a more scalable sales model, remains an important factor for future profitability. The Group will continue to prioritise prudent risk management and risk-adjusted profitability over pure volume growth.

Following the publication of the results of the voluntary public takeover offers, Raiffeisen Bank International AG (“RBI”) announced that its takeover offer for Addiko Bank AG was successful. Completion of the transaction remains subject to the fulfilment of the applicable offer conditions, including regulatory and antitrust approvals.

Following the previously announced suspension of Addiko’s quantitative financial guidance on 1 July 2026 in light of exceptional CHF-related legal impacts, the Group continues to provide qualitative information on expected developments, key risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of 2026. Quantitative financial guidance remains suspended due to significant uncertainty related to the RBI takeover process and its expected transaction-related implications. These include the potential future perimeter and operating basis of the Group, RBI’s intention to integrate Addiko’s EU subsidiaries into the RBI Group and to pursue a carve-out of the Non-EU subsidiaries to Alta Group d.o.o., potential IFRS 5 implications, possible immediate negative effects on Group profit or loss and regulatory capital, further advisory, transaction-related and other one-off costs, as well as a material change in the Group’s future operating earnings profile. Addiko will reassess the publication of quantitative financial guidance once these transaction-related implications can be assessed with sufficient certainty, including the expected timing of closing, the regulatory approval process, the treatment of the Non-EU subsidiaries and the resulting accounting, capital and strategic effects.

Until then, Addiko will continue to focus on disciplined execution of its Consumer and SME strategy, prudent risk management, cost discipline, capital preservation and maintaining a strong liquidity position.

Sustainability (ESG)

The Group will continue to enhance its ESG framework, with a particular focus on the ongoing improvement and refinement of ESG risk assessment processes, including their alignment with and disclosure under Pillar 3 requirements. At the same time, the Group will continue to monitor and progress the targets defined in its ESG strategy, ensuring consistent tracking and achievement of its strategic objectives. The sustainability reporting landscape has changed significantly following the entry into force of the Austrian Sustainability Reporting Act (NaBeG) in February 2026. Based on the amended legal framework, Addiko Group and its subsidiaries remain outside the scope of mandatory CSRD reporting for the 2026 reporting period and are therefore not required to obtain statutory limited assurance. The consolidated sustainability statement will consequently be published as a separate report. Addiko Group will voluntarily prepare its sustainability reporting for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 in line with the latest ESRS requirements, making use of the available disclosure reliefs. Accordingly, no limited assurance review by the group auditor will be performed for the 2026 reporting period.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

I. Consolidated income statement

EUR m

	Note	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		144.0	149.7
Other interest income		0.2	0.5
Interest expenses		-26.9	-32.5
Net interest income	**(5)**	**117.2**	**117.8**
Fee and commission income		51.5	49.4
Fee and commission expenses		-13.2	-12.2
Net fee and commission income	**(6)**	**38.3**	**37.3**
Net result on financial instruments	(7)	-0.3	0.8
Other operating income	(8)	2.6	2.2
Other operating expenses	(8)	-8.4	-9.0
Personnel expenses	(9)	-58.1	-54.3
Other administrative expenses	(10)	-44.1	-34.1
Depreciation and amortisation	(11)	-9.3	-9.0
Operating result before impairments and provisions		**37.9**	**51.6**
Other result	(12)	-48.9	-4.9
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	(13)	-11.6	-14.4
Result before tax		**-22.6**	**32.4**
Taxes on income	(14)	-0.4	-8.4
Result after tax		**-23.0**	**24.0**
thereof attributable to equity holders of parent		-23.0	24.0

	Note	30.06.2026	30.06.2025
Result after tax attributable to equity holders of parent (in EUR m)	(15)	-23.0	24.0
Weighted-average number of outstanding ordinary shares (in units of shares)	(15)	19,287,142	19,287,142
Earnings per share (in EUR) - undiluted/diluted	(15)	-1.19	1.25

The following notes (1) - (42) are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

II. Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Result after tax	**-23.0**	**24.0**
Other comprehensive income	**1.6**	**9.4**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**0.1**	**0.3**
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit plans	0.0	0.0
Fair value reserve - equity instruments	0.1	0.3
Gross change in fair value	0.2	0.4
Taxes on income	0.0	-0.1
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	**1.5**	**9.1**
Foreign currency translation	-0.2	-0.3
Gains/losses of the current period	-0.2	-0.3
Fair value reserve - debt instruments	1.7	9.3
Gross change in fair value	1.7	10.9
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	0.3	0.0
Taxes on income	-0.3	-1.6
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-21.4**	**33.4**
thereof attributable to equity holders of parent	-21.4	33.4

The following notes (1) - (42) are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

III. Consolidated statement of financial position

EUR m

	Note	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(16)	1,014.4	1,057.2
Financial assets held for trading	(17)	15.3	9.8
Loans and advances to credit institutions	(18)	65.3	75.1
Loans and advances to customers	(18)	3,763.9	3,676.6
Investment securities	(19)	1,493.4	1,475.6
Tangible assets	(20)	68.9	59.9
Property, plant and equipment		68.1	59.0
Investment properties		0.8	0.8
Intangible assets		28.2	28.9
Tax assets		25.7	22.0
Current tax assets		0.7	1.6
Deferred tax assets		25.0	20.4
Other assets	(22)	19.1	14.0
Non-current assets held for sale		0.4	0.5
Total assets		**6,494.8**	**6,419.5**
Equity and liabilities			
Financial liabilities held for trading	(23)	7.0	2.1
Deposits and borrowings from credit institutions	(24)	40.4	74.2
Deposits and borrowings from customers	(24)	5,336.3	5,252.8
Other financial liabilities	(24)	62.9	63.9
Provisions	(25)	124.8	81.6
Tax liabilities		2.3	3.6
Current tax liabilities		0.8	1.4
Deferred tax liabilities		1.6	2.2
Other liabilities	(26)	43.9	42.8
Equity		877.1	898.5
thereof attributable to equity holders of parent		877.1	898.5
Total equity and liabilities		**6,494.8**	**6,419.5**

The following notes (1) - (42) are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

IV. Consolidated statement of changes in equity

EUR m

2026	Subscribed capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserves	Fair value reserve debt instruments	Fair value reserve equity instruments	Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	Foreign currency reserve	Cumulated result and other reserves	Equity holders of parent	Non-controlling interest	Total
Equity as at 01.01.	**195.0**	**-2.9**	**237.9**	**-16.3**	**5.3**	**0.7**	**-11.4**	**490.1**	**898.5**	**0.0**	**898.5**
Result after tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-23.0	-23.0	0.0	-23.0
Other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6
Total comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-23.0	-21.4	0.0	-21.4
Transactions with equity holders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity at 30.06.	**195.0**	**-2.9**	**237.9**	**-14.6**	**5.4**	**0.7**	**-11.6**	**467.1**	**877.1**	**0.0**	**877.1**

EUR m

2025	Subscribed capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserves	Fair value reserve debt instruments	Fair value reserve equity instruments	Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	Foreign currency reserve	Cumulated result and other reserves	Equity holders of parent	Non-controlling interest	Total
Equity as at 01.01.	**195.0**	**-2.9**	**237.9**	**-30.8**	**4.8**	**0.3**	**-10.9**	**446.1**	**839.5**	**0.0**	**839.5**
Result after tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0
Other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	9.4	0.0	9.4
Total comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3	24.0	33.4	0.0	33.4
Transactions with equity holders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity as at 30.06.	**195.0**	**-2.9**	**237.9**	**-21.4**	**5.1**	**0.3**	**-11.2**	**470.1**	**872.9**	**0.0**	**872.9**

The following notes (1) - (42) are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

V. Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Result after tax	**-23.0**	**24.0**
adjustments for		
Non-cash items included in profit and reconciliation to cash flows from operating activities	**-63.9**	**-61.2**
Changes in assets and liabilities arising from operating activities after corrections for non-cash positions	45.0	-197.9
Payments for taxes on income	-5.0	-7.1
Interests received	146.5	153.4
Interests paid	-23.3	-35.1
Dividends received	0.2	0.0
Cash flows from operating activities	**76.4**	**-123.8**
Proceeds from sales or collection of principal and interest:	34.7	76.6
Financial investments at amortised cost	33.7	74.6
Tangible assets, investment properties, lease assets and intangible assets	1.0	2.0
Payments for purchases of:	-150.2	-143.0
Financial investments at amortised cost	-133.6	-137.8
Tangible assets, investment properties, lease assets and intangible assets	-16.6	-5.2
Cash flows from investing activities	**-115.5**	**-66.3**
Lease payments	-3.5	-2.1
Cash flows from financing activities	**-3.5**	**-2.1**
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**-42.6**	**-192.2**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of previous period (01.01.)	**1,057.2**	**1,251.4**
Effect of exchange rate changes	-0.2	-0.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (30.06.)	**1,014.4**	**1,058.9**

The following notes (1) - (42) are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

VI. Condensed notes

General information

Addiko Group is a specialist banking group focused on providing banking products and services to Consumer and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) customers in Central and South-Eastern Europe (CSEE).

The Group comprises Addiko Bank AG, the fully licensed Austrian parent bank registered in Vienna, Austria, and six licensed subsidiary banks operating in five CSEE markets: Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. In Bosnia & Herzegovina, Addiko Group operates through two subsidiary banks. Addiko Bank AG is listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange and is subject to supervision by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) and the European Central Bank (ECB).

As of 30 June 2026, Addiko Group served approximately 0.9 million customers in CSEE (YE25: 0.9 million) through a branch network of 154 branches (YE25: 154 branches) and modern digital banking channels.

Addiko Bank AG is rated by Fitch Ratings. The long-term issuer default rating (IDR) was assessed at “BB” and the viability rating (VR) at “bb”, with a stable outlook for the long-term IDR. In anticipation of the expected completion of Raiffeisen Bank International AG’s (RBI) acquisition of a majority stake in Addiko Bank AG through its takeover offer, Fitch Ratings placed Addiko’s ratings on Rating Watch Positive on 31 July 2026.

Addiko Bank AG is registered in the commercial register of the Commercial Court of Vienna under company registration number FN 350921k and has its registered office at Canettistraße 5/12, 1100 Vienna, Austria.

As a credit institution, Addiko Bank AG fulfils the disclosure obligations under Part 8 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 (CRR) on the basis of the consolidated financial position of Addiko Group. The disclosures are made available on the Group’s website at www.addiko.com under Investor Relations / Financial Reports.

Material accounting and measurement policies

(1) Accounting principles

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and should be read in conjunction with Addiko Group’s consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all information and disclosures required for a complete set of annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union. Selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Group’s financial position and performance since the last annual financial statements.

The accounting policies and methods of computation applied in the preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in Addiko Group’s consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2025, unless stated otherwise.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in euro, which is Addiko Group’s presentation currency and the functional currency of Addiko Bank AG. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are presented in millions of euros (EUR m). The tables shown may contain rounding differences.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The ongoing takeover process has no implications for this assessment.

On 11 August 2026, the Management Board of Addiko Bank AG approved the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of 30 June 2026 for publication.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have neither been audited nor reviewed by an external auditor.

(2) Use of estimates and assumptions/material uncertainties in relation to estimates

The preparation of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other relevant factors, including planning assumptions and forecasts of future events that are considered reasonable from the current perspective.

Due to the inherent uncertainty associated with these estimates and assumptions, actual results may differ from the amounts recognised. Such differences may result in adjustments to the carrying amounts of the respective assets and liabilities in future reporting periods. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and any revisions are recognised prospectively.

Apart from updates to macroeconomic assumptions and scenario weightings used in the calculation of **expected credit losses (ECL)**, as well as the reassessment of assumptions related to **legal provisions**, there were no material changes in the application of judgements, estimates and assumptions compared with those applied in Addiko Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. The principal sources of estimation uncertainty therefore remained unchanged from those described in the most recent consolidated financial statements.

The reassessment of assumptions related to legal provisions mainly relates to CHF-denominated loan litigation in Croatia and Slovenia. Following recent Supreme Court rulings in these jurisdictions, the Group reassessed the expected outcome and measurement of CHF-related legal claims and recognised additional provisions in the first half of 2026. The measurement is based on management's current best estimate, including external legal assessments, available case-law developments and assumptions regarding the expected number of claims, success rates, estimated loss per case and timing of expected cash outflows.

Further details on the key assumptions and estimation uncertainties relating to expected credit losses are disclosed in notes (29) Credit risk and (30) Risk provisions. Further details on the key assumptions and sensitivities relating to CHF-related legal provisions are disclosed in note (36) Legal risks, provisions and contingent liabilities.

In the context of the takeover process and the competing offers for Addiko Bank AG, including the offer submitted by Raiffeisen Bank International AG (RBI), the Group has also assessed potential accounting implications related to the intended disposal of certain subsidiaries.

In particular, the Group has assessed the requirements of IFRS 5 (Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations) and concluded that, as of the reporting date, the criteria for classification as held for sale are not met.

(3) Application of new standards and amendments

3.1. New currently effective requirements

The following new amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards are mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

Standard	Name	Description	Impact on Addiko
IFRS 9 / IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	Clarifications on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including certain financial assets with contingent features, derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems, and related disclosures.	No material impact
Annual Improvements	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	Narrow-scope amendments to several IFRS Accounting Standards to clarify wording, remove inconsistencies and improve application guidance.	No material impact
IFRS 9 / IFRS 7	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	Amendments addressing the accounting for contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity, including own-use requirements, hedge accounting and related disclosures.	No material impact

The amendments were assessed by Addiko Group and did not have a material impact on the Group's condensed interim consolidated financial statements. The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments did not result in changes to the Group's existing classification and measurement approach. The Group also assessed the clarifications regarding the timing of derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems and concluded that they do not have a material impact on the Group's accounting policies or financial statements. The Annual Improvements are clarifying in nature and did not affect the Group's accounting policies, measurement methods or presentation of material transactions. The amendments relating to contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity do not affect Addiko Group, as the Group has not entered into material contracts within the scope of these amendments.

3.2. Forthcoming requirements

New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB but not yet effective have not been early adopted by Addiko Group. A detailed overview of forthcoming requirements is included in Addiko Group's consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025. Based on the current assessment, the application of these standards, interpretations and amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements, except for IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements".

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements", issued by the IASB on 9 April 2024, replaces IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 18 carries forward many requirements from IAS 1, but introduces new requirements regarding the structure of the statement of profit or loss, including defined categories and required subtotals, disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs), and enhanced principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information.

Addiko Group has substantially progressed its IFRS 18 implementation project. The Group has analysed the expected impact on the structure of its financial statements, including the classification of income and expenses into the operating, investing and financing categories, the required subtotals in the consolidated income statement, the identification of management-defined performance measures, and the principles for aggregation and disaggregation. The expected changes relate to presentation and disclosure only and are not expected to affect the Group's result after tax or equity.

During the remainder of 2026, the Group will continue to finalise and validate the new presentation structure, related disclosures and reporting templates. In addition, the Group is developing and formalising the underlying accounting policies and methodology, including classification principles, aggregation and disaggregation guidelines, and governance over management-defined performance measures, to ensure consistent application of IFRS 18 from 1 January 2027.

(4) Scope of consolidation

There were no changes to the scope of consolidation during the reporting period.

Notes to the consolidated income statement

(5) Net interest income

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	**144.0**	**149.7**
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	7.2	10.3
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost	116.1	119.1
Securities measured at amortised cost	17.1	15.5
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.6	4.8
Other interest income	**0.2**	**0.5**
Derivatives	0.1	0.4
Securities held for trading	0.1	0.1
Total interest income	**144.2**	**150.3**
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	**-26.3**	**-31.6**
Deposits	-25.9	-31.3
Lease liabilities	-0.4	-0.3
Other interest and similar expense	**-0.6**	**-0.9**
Derivatives	-0.1	-0.2
Provisions	-0.5	-0.7
Total interest expense	**-26.9**	**-32.5**
Net interest income	**117.2**	**117.8**

Net interest income decreased slightly by EUR 0.5 million to EUR 117.2 million. Lower yields on cash balances at central banks and loans and advances were largely offset by lower deposit costs, customer loan volume growth and higher income from investment securities.

(6) Net fee and commission income

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Transactions	9.2	9.9
Accounts and Packages	16.1	15.8
Cards	11.6	9.7
Foreign exchange & Dynamic currency conversion	3.2	3.4
Bancassurance	5.1	4.3
Loans	3.2	3.2
Trade finance	2.5	2.6
Other	0.7	0.5
Fee and commission income	**51.5**	**49.4**
Transactions	-2.2	-2.1
Accounts and Packages	-0.8	-0.8
Cards	-7.4	-6.7
Foreign exchange & Dynamic currency conversion	-0.1	0.0
Securities	-0.2	-0.1
Bancassurance	-0.3	-0.2
Loans	-0.6	-0.6
Client and sales incentives	-1.2	-1.3
Other	-0.4	-0.3
Fee and commission expenses	**-13.2**	**-12.2**
Net fee and commission income	**38.3**	**37.3**

Net fee and commission income increased by EUR 1.0 million to EUR 38.3 million (1H25: EUR 37.3 million). The increase was supported by non-recurring Mastercard Click to Pay implementation incentives recognised in Serbia and Croatia in the amount of EUR 1.4 million, which positively affected the position Client and sales incentives. The amount was recognised based on the completion of the relevant implementation activities and the expected entitlement under the contractual arrangement. Excluding these non-recurring project-related incentives, net fee and commission income would have decreased year-on-year, mainly due to lower transaction-related and card fees, partly offset by higher bancassurance income. Recurring fee streams continued to support the overall result.

Fee and commission income includes EUR 49.0 million (1H25: EUR 46.7 million) from contracts with customers within the scope of IFRS 15, primarily related to payment services, account maintenance and card fees. In addition, EUR 2.5 million (1H25: EUR 2.7 million) relates to financial instruments, including fees from financial guarantees and loan commitments.

Fee and commission income and expenses presented in this note include income of EUR 30.8 million (1H25: EUR 28.7 million) and expenses of EUR –8.8 million (1H25: EUR –8.1 million) relating to financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The position “Client and sales incentives” includes EUR 1.1 million (1H25: EUR 1.2 million) of incentives paid to Addiko employees based on predefined sales targets.

(7) Net result on financial instruments

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Held for trading financial instruments	0.3	0.4
Foreign exchange	-0.5	0.1
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-0.1	0.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	0.1	0.2
Total	**-0.3**	**0.8**

Net result on financial instruments decreased by EUR 1.1 million to EUR -0.3 million (1H25: EUR 0.8 million). The decrease was mainly driven by negative foreign exchange revaluation effects on balance sheet positions, reflecting higher USD and CHF exchange-rate volatility. The result was also affected by losses from the targeted sale of FVOCI bonds recognised in 1Q26, which were partially compensated in 2Q26 by dividend income from financial assets at FVOCI and trading income.

(8) Other operating income and other operating expenses

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Other operating income	**2.6**	**2.2**
Gain from sale of non financial assets	0.8	1.3
Income from operating lease assets	0.1	0.2
Other income	1.6	0.7
Other operating expenses	**-8.4**	**-9.0**
Expense incurred in earning the operating lease assets income	-0.1	-0.2
Deposit guarantee	-3.9	-4.2
Banking levies and other taxes (including recovery and resolution fund)	-3.0	-3.6
Other expenses	-1.4	-1.0
Total	**-5.9**	**-6.8**

Other operating income and other operating expenses resulted in a net expense of EUR -5.9 million (1H25: EUR -6.8 million). Other operating income increased to EUR 2.6 million (1H25: EUR 2.2 million), mainly due to the recognition of previously unrecognised card-related mark-up fee income and income from unclaimed deposits following the expiry of the applicable legal terms. This was partly offset by lower gains from the sale of non-financial assets.

Other operating expenses decreased to EUR -8.4 million (1H25: EUR -9.0 million), mainly due to lower deposit guarantee contributions, which decreased to EUR -3.9 million (1H25: EUR -4.2 million), and lower banking levies and other taxes, which decreased to EUR -3.0 million (1H25: EUR -3.6 million). This was partly offset by an increase in other expenses to EUR -1.4 million (1H25: EUR -1.0 million).

(9) Personnel expenses

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Wages and salaries	-41.6	-39.1
Social security contribution	-3.9	-3.7
Variable remuneration (excluding sales incentives)	-7.0	-6.0
Bonuses	-3.7	-4.0
Long term incentive plan	-1.3	0.0
Cash-settled share-based payments	-2.0	-2.0
Voluntary social expenses	-2.5	-2.5
Expenses for retirement and severance payments	-1.9	-2.1
Income from release of employee provisions and accruals	1.2	1.4
Other personnel expenses	-2.4	-2.2
Total	**-58.1**	**-54.3**

Variable remuneration includes expenses related to the LTIP 2026–2028, which was rolled out during 2026 and replaced the previous long-term variable remuneration framework. The LTIP is accounted for as another long-term employee benefit under IAS 19, as the arrangement is not linked to Addiko's share price or share value. The amount recognised in 1H26 of EUR 1.3 million reflects Management's best estimate of the expected future payment obligation, including takeover-related scenario assumptions.

Cash-settled share-based payments amounted to EUR -2.0 million (1H25: EUR -2.0 million). In 1H26, the amount mainly reflects the remeasurement of share-based compensation obligations under the phantom shares programme, including the increase in Addiko's share price as well as takeover-related assumptions. This impact results from the contractual design of the programme and is not related to the underlying operating performance. The comparative amount in 1H25 related mainly to the previous PAIF programme, which was accounted for as a cash-settled share-based payment arrangement under IFRS 2 due to its share-price linked market condition.

Income from release of employee provisions mainly relates to bonus provisions allocated in the previous period, which were adjusted based on differences between actual target achievements versus estimates.

For presentation purposes, certain **incentives** are paid to Addiko sales employees based on the achievement of predefined targets and are reported under Fees and commission expenses (1H26: EUR -1.1 million; 1H25: EUR -1.2 million). In a presentation by nature, the total personnel expenses in the first six months of 2026 would amount to EUR -59.2 million (1H25: EUR -55.5 million).

Comparative figures have been reclassified following a review to ensure greater consistency in the presentation of social security contributions and expenses for retirement and severance payments across the Group's reporting entities. A reconciliation between previous and current presentation of personnel expenses is shown in the table below:

EUR m

01.01. - 30.06.2025	Old presentation	Change	New presentation
Wages and salaries	-34.0	-5.1	-39.1
Social security contribution	-5.8	2.1	-3.7
Variable remuneration (excluding sales incentives)	-6.0		-6.0
Bonuses	-4.0		-4.0
Cash-settled share-based payments	-2.0		-2.0
Voluntary social expenses	-2.6	0.1	-2.5
Expenses for retirement and severance payments	-5.1	3.0	-2.1
Income from release of employee provisions and accruals	1.4		1.4
Other personnel expenses	-2.2		-2.2
Total	**-54.3**		**-54.3**

(10) Other administrative expenses

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
IT expenses	-16.9	-17.2
Premises expenses (rent and other building expenses)	-6.6	-6.3
Legal and advisory costs	-10.6	-2.2
Advertising costs	-5.2	-4.2
Remaining other administrative expenses	-4.9	-4.2
Total	**-44.1**	**-34.1**

Other administrative expenses include IT-related costs as well as advertising costs, reflecting continued investments in digitalisation and business development. The increase in legal and advisory costs is attributable, above all, to takeover-related advisory costs in the amount of EUR 8.4 million.

(11) Depreciation and amortisation

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Property, plant and equipment	-5.3	-5.2
o/w right of use assets	-3.3	-3.1
Intangible assets	-4.0	-3.8
Total	**-9.3**	**-9.0**

(12) Other result

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Net result from legal cases	**-48.6**	**-4.4**
Release of provisions for legal cases and income from legal cases	0.8	0.9
Allocation of provisions for passive legal cases and legal costs	-49.4	-5.3
Net result from operational risks	**-0.1**	**-0.5**
Release of provisions from operational risk and income from operational risk cases	0.1	0.2
Allocation of provisions from operational risk and operational risk expenses	-0.2	-0.6
Modification gains or losses	**-0.1**	**0.0**
Total	**-48.9**	**-4.9**

The **net result from legal cases** in 1H26 amounted to EUR -48.6 million (1H25: EUR -4.4 million) and was materially impacted by additional provisions recognised in relation to CHF-related litigation in Croatia and Slovenia.

The increase in provisions follows recent Supreme Court rulings concerning CHF-denominated loan claims. In Croatia, the Supreme Court adopted a calculation methodology for statutory default interest in converted CHF loan cases that differs from the methodology previously applied for provisioning purposes. Although the judgment was rendered against another Croatian bank and is formally not binding on Addiko, it is expected to influence the broader Croatian banking sector and required a reassessment of the Group's provisioning assumptions.

In Slovenia, a recent Supreme Court judgment concerning banks' entitlement to compensation where CHF-denominated loan agreements have been declared null and void also resulted in a reassessment of provisions.

The recognised provisions reflect management's current best estimate based on available information at the reporting date. Further details regarding provisions for legal cases are included in note (36) Legal risks, provisions and contingent liabilities.

The **net result from operational risk** amounted to EUR -0.1 million in 1H26 (1H25: EUR -0.5 million). The 1H26 result reflected allocations for operational risk and related operational risk expenses of EUR -0.2 million, partly offset by releases and income from operational risk cases of EUR 0.1 million. The 1H25 comparative period was mainly impacted by EUR 0.3 million related to an external fraud case in Bosnia & Herzegovina and EUR 0.2 million of costs following an Austrian wage tax review.

(13) Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Change in CL on financial instruments at FVTOCI	**0.1**	**0.0**
Change in CL on financial instruments at amortised cost	**-13.6**	**-13.9**
Net allocation to risk provision	-18.8	-19.9
Proceeds from loans and receivables previously impaired	5.9	6.6
Directly recognised impairment losses and other credit risk expenses	-0.7	-0.7
Net allocation of provisions for commitments and guarantees given	**1.9**	**-0.4**
Total	**-11.6**	**-14.4**

Expected credit loss expenses decreased by EUR 2.8 million year-over-year to EUR -11.6 million in the first half of 2026, compared to EUR -14.4 million in 1H25. The improvement was primarily driven by lower provisions in the SME portfolio, which decreased to EUR 7.2 million (1H25: EUR 10.1 million), and was supported by a more favourable development of provisions for commitments and guarantees. Credit risk charges in the Consumer portfolio remained broadly stable at EUR 7.4 million (1H25: EUR 7.5 million), while releases from the Large Corporate & Public Finance portfolio were lower than in the prior year, amounting to EUR 0.9 million compared with EUR 1.5 million in 1H25. Further details regarding expected credit loss expenses on financial assets are included in note (30) Risk provisions.

(14) Taxes on income

EUR m

	01.01. - 30.06.2026	01.01. - 30.06.2025
Current tax	-6.0	-5.3
Deferred tax	5.6	-3.1
thereof: temporary differences	6.8	-1.8
thereof: tax losses carried forward	-1.1	-1.3
Total	**-0.4**	**-8.4**

Taxes on income amounted to EUR -0.4 million in the reporting period, compared with EUR -8.4 million in the first half of 2025. The effective tax rate changed to -1.7% in 1H26, compared with 25.8% in 1H25; however, comparability is limited due to the negative result before tax in the reporting period. The tax line was negatively impacted by the non-recognition of tax benefits in connection with takeover-related advisory costs incurred at the level of the Group’s parent company. As already disclosed at year-end 2025, no deferred tax asset is recognised on tax losses carried forward by the parent company due to uncertainty regarding the availability of sufficient future taxable profits in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, no tax benefit was recognised for these additional expenses in 1H26.

In addition, 1H26 includes a front-loaded deferred tax expense of EUR 1.0 million from the recalculation of deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward, taking into account the expected result of Addiko Bank Slovenia for 2026.

Deferred taxes include expenses of EUR 0.7 million (1H25: EUR 1.1 million) for future withholding taxes on planned intra-group dividends. Such taxes apply only to subsidiaries in non-EU countries and are based on the expected dividend payout ratio for the current financial year, applied in relation to the half-year result.

(15) Earnings per share

	30.06.2026	30.06.2025
Shares outstanding as of 1 January	**19,287,142**	**19,287,142**
Purchase of treasury shares	0	0
Disposal of treasury shares	0	0
Shares outstanding as of 30 June	**19,287,142**	**19,287,142**
Treasury Shares	-212,858	-212,858
Number of shares issued at the reporting date	19,500,000	19,500,000
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	19,287,142	19,287,142

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net result by the weighted average number of ordinary shares. As there are no stock options issued by Addiko Bank AG, the basic (undiluted) earnings per share equal the diluted earnings per share.

	30.06.2026	30.06.2025
Result after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders (in EUR m)	-23.0	24.0
Weighted-average number of outstanding ordinary shares (in units of shares)	19,287,142	19,287,142
Earnings per share (in EUR)	-1.19	1.25

Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position

(16) Cash and cash equivalents

EUR m

30.06.2026	Gross Carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
Cash on hand	144.1	0.0	144.1
Cash balances at central banks	806.6	-0.1	806.6
Other demand deposits	63.8	0.0	63.8
Total	**1,014.5**	**-0.1**	**1,014.4**

EUR m

31.12.2025	Gross Carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
Cash on hand	151.2	0.0	151.2
Cash balances at central banks	859.5	-0.2	859.3
Other demand deposits	46.6	0.0	46.6
Total	**1,057.3**	**-0.2**	**1,057.2**

The total amount of cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits is considered as low risk business and is classified within stage 1 (12-month ECL).

The cash balances at central banks include EUR 259.3 million (YE25: EUR 212.4 million) minimum reserves which subsidiaries were holding at the reporting date in their current accounts at their national central banks in order to meet on average during the maintenance period the prescribed requirements.

(17) Financial assets held for trading

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Derivatives	**7.4**	**2.3**
Debt securities	**7.9**	**7.5**
Governments	7.9	7.5
Total	**15.3**	**9.8**

(18) Loans and advances

The Addiko Group measures all loans and advances at amortised cost.

18.1. Loans and advances to credit institutions

EUR m

Loans and advances to credit institutions	Gross carrying amount	ECL allowance	Carrying amount (net)
30.06.2026	**65.3**	**0.0**	**65.3**
31.12.2025	**75.1**	**0.0**	**75.1**

As the ECL allowance amounts to less than EUR 0.1 million, no breakdown into stages and no development of the gross carrying amount is provided.

18.2. Loans and advances to customers

EUR m

30.06.2026	Gross carrying amount	ECL Stage 1	ECL Stage 2	ECL Stage 3	ECL POCI	Carrying amount (net)
Households	2,595.1	-15.7	-18.3	-63.5	-0.2	2,497.4
Non-financial corporations	1,278.1	-9.7	-7.7	-40.0	0.0	1,220.8
Governments	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9
Other financial corporations	32.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8
Total	**3,919.2**	**-25.6**	**-26.0**	**-103.5**	**-0.2**	**3,763.9**

EUR m

31.12.2025	Gross carrying amount	ECL Stage 1	ECL Stage 2	ECL Stage 3	ECL POCI	Carrying amount (net)
Households	2,534.6	-15.4	-19.1	-62.3	-0.2	2,437.5
Non-financial corporations	1,243.8	-9.7	-7.8	-36.9	0.0	1,189.3
Governments	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
Other financial corporations	39.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	39.5
Total	**3,828.5**	**-25.3**	**-27.0**	**-99.2**	**-0.2**	**3,676.6**

EUR m

30.06.2026	GCA S1	ECL S1	GCA S2	ECL S2	GCA S3	ECL S3	GCA POCI	ECL POCI	GCA	ECL
Opening balance	**3,420.1**	**-25.3**	**283.3**	**-27.0**	**119.5**	**-99.2**	**5.6**	**-0.2**	**3,828.5**	**-151.8**
Transfer	-95.5	-4.1	61.1	4.8	34.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	82.0	-9.2	-78.6	6.6	-3.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-163.0	3.1	165.3	-4.9	-2.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-14.5	1.9	-25.5	3.1	40.0	-5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	187.3	3.8	-65.2	-3.8	-17.2	-15.3	0.2	0.0	105.1	-15.3
Increase	1,152.4	-15.0	11.2	-13.6	4.4	-29.5	0.5	-0.1	1,168.5	-58.2
Decrease	-965.0	18.9	-76.4	9.8	-21.6	14.2	-0.3	0.1	-1,063.4	43.0
Write-off	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	-11.5	11.2
Other adjustments	-1.2	0.1	-1.0	0.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.0	-2.8	0.6
Closing balance	**3,510.7**	**-25.6**	**278.3**	**-26.0**	**124.7**	**-103.5**	**5.6**	**-0.2**	**3,919.2**	**-155.3**

The ECL stock for loans and advances to customers slightly increased compared with the previous reporting period, mainly driven by higher Stage 3 ECL, partly offset by a decrease in Stage 2 ECL. Total ECL coverage remained broadly stable, as the increase in ECL was accompanied by a corresponding increase in gross carrying amount. Coverage for Stage 2 and Stage 3 combined slightly increased compared with the previous reporting date.

EUR m

31.12.2025	GCA S1	ECL S1	GCA S2	ECL S2	GCA S3	ECL S3	GCA POCI	ECL POCI	GCA	ECL
Opening balance	**3,216.5**	**-25.4**	**311.2**	**-26.6**	**136.7**	**-112.0**	**6.2**	**-0.2**	**3,670.6**	**-164.2**
Transfer	-131.3	1.9	66.4	4.9	64.9	-6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	153.4	-9.9	-146.1	7.4	-7.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-249.8	4.7	254.8	-7.2	-4.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-34.9	7.1	-42.2	4.7	77.1	-11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	339.4	-1.9	-90.7	-5.4	-25.4	-39.1	-0.5	-0.1	222.8	-46.4
Increase	2,120.9	-42.8	57.4	-26.8	15.5	-71.5	0.5	-0.3	2,194.4	-141.4
Decrease	-1,781.5	40.9	-148.1	21.5	-40.9	32.4	-1.0	0.2	-1,971.6	95.0
Write-off	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-56.9	56.2	-0.1	0.1	-57.2	56.4
Other adjustments	-4.4	0.0	-3.6	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	-7.8	2.4
Closing balance	**3,420.1**	**-25.3**	**283.3**	**-27.0**	**119.5**	**-99.2**	**5.6**	**-0.2**	**3,828.5**	**-151.8**

18.2.1. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO HOUSEHOLDS

EUR m

30.06.2026	GCA S1	ECL S1	GCA S2	ECL S2	GCA S3	ECL S3	GCA POCI	ECL POCI	GCA	ECL
Opening balance	**2,286.2**	**-15.4**	**167.9**	**-19.1**	**76.4**	**-62.3**	**4.1**	**-0.2**	**2,534.6**	**-97.0**
Transfer	-37.9	-4.6	18.2	4.1	19.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	58.3	-7.8	-55.0	5.4	-3.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-88.3	2.0	90.5	-3.7	-2.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-8.0	1.2	-17.3	2.4	25.2	-3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	105.4	4.2	-24.1	-3.3	-12.6	-8.0	-0.1	0.0	68.6	-7.1
Increase	648.2	-9.5	8.1	-9.4	1.7	-17.6	0.2	-0.1	658.2	-36.5
Decrease	-542.7	13.7	-32.2	6.1	-14.3	9.6	-0.3	0.1	-589.6	29.4
Write-off	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	-6.1	5.9
Other adjustments	-1.1	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.0	-1.9	0.5
Closing balance	**2,352.5**	**-15.7**	**161.7**	**-18.3**	**77.0**	**-63.5**	**3.8**	**-0.2**	**2,595.1**	**-97.7**

The ECL stock for loans and advances to households slightly increased compared with the previous reporting period, mainly driven by higher Stage 3 exposures and higher ECL in Stage 1.

EUR m

31.12.2025	GCA S1	ECL S1	GCA S2	ECL S2	GCA S3	ECL S3	GCA POCI	ECL POCI	GCA	ECL
Opening balance	**2,117.5**	**-17.2**	**179.1**	**-17.6**	**79.8**	**-65.3**	**4.2**	**-0.2**	**2,380.6**	**-100.4**
Transfer	-66.1	-0.8	28.6	2.8	37.5	-2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	103.4	-7.7	-96.3	5.2	-7.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-149.4	3.7	154.1	-6.1	-4.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-20.0	3.3	-29.2	3.7	49.2	-7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	240.2	2.6	-40.0	-4.4	-18.4	-18.8	-0.1	0.0	181.7	-20.6
Increase	1,218.7	-24.3	20.9	-18.8	5.3	-36.8	0.4	-0.2	1,245.2	-80.2
Decrease	-978.5	26.9	-60.9	14.4	-23.6	18.1	-0.4	0.2	-1,063.5	59.6
Write-off	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-22.8	22.4	-0.1	0.1	-23.0	22.6
Other adjustments	-5.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	-4.7	1.4
Closing balance	**2,286.2**	**-15.4**	**167.9**	**-19.1**	**76.4**	**-62.3**	**4.1**	**-0.2**	**2,534.6**	**-97.0**

18.2.2. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

EUR m

30.06.2026	GCA S1	ECL S1	GCA S2	ECL S2	GCA S3	ECL S3	GCA POCI	ECL POCI	GCA	ECL
Opening balance	**1,084.9**	**-9.7**	**114.3**	**-7.8**	**43.1**	**-36.9**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**1,243.8**	**-54.5**
Transfer	-57.6	0.5	43.0	0.7	14.6	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	23.5	-1.3	-23.4	1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-74.6	1.1	74.7	-1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-6.5	0.7	-8.3	0.6	14.8	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	85.3	-0.5	-40.3	-0.5	-4.6	-7.3	0.3	0.0	40.6	-8.3
Increase	454.7	-5.3	2.9	-4.2	2.7	-11.9	0.3	0.0	460.7	-21.4
Decrease	-369.4	4.9	-43.3	3.6	-7.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	-420.1	13.2
Write-off	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	-5.4	5.3
Other adjustments	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.1
Closing balance	**1,112.5**	**-9.7**	**116.2**	**-7.7**	**47.6**	**-40.0**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**1,278.1**	**-57.4**

The ECL stock for loans and advances to non-financial corporations slightly increased compared with the previous reporting period, while ECL coverage remained broadly stable and slightly increased in Stage 3.

EUR m

31.12.2025	GCA S1	ECL S1	GCA S2	ECL S2	GCA S3	ECL S3	GCA POCI	ECL POCI	GCA	ECL
Opening balance	**1,061.6**	**-8.0**	**131.4**	**-9.0**	**56.9**	**-46.6**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**1,251.9**	**-63.6**
Transfer	-65.4	2.6	38.0	2.0	27.4	-4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	49.4	-2.2	-49.1	2.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-99.9	1.0	100.1	-1.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-14.8	3.8	-13.1	1.0	27.9	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	87.4	-4.4	-51.2	-0.9	-7.1	-20.3	-0.5	-0.1	28.7	-25.7
Increase	841.2	-18.0	35.2	-7.9	10.2	-34.6	0.1	-0.1	886.7	-60.7
Decrease	-753.8	13.7	-86.3	7.0	-17.3	14.3	-0.5	0.0	-857.9	35.0
Write-off	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-34.1	33.8	0.0	0.0	-34.1	33.8
Other adjustments	1.3	0.0	-3.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-2.7	1.1
Closing balance	**1,084.9**	**-9.7**	**114.3**	**-7.8**	**43.1**	**-36.9**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**1,243.8**	**-54.5**

(19) Investment securities

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	527.2	612.1
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	1.3	1.3
At amortised cost	964.9	862.2
Total	**1,493.4**	**1,475.6**

19.1. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Debt securities	**503.7**	**588.7**
Governments	445.2	516.0
Credit institutions	53.2	67.5
Other financial corporations	5.3	5.3
Equity instruments	**23.6**	**23.4**
Governments (Slovenian Bank Resolution Fund)	14.1	13.9
Other financial corporations	9.1	9.1
Non-financial corporations	0.4	0.4
Total	**527.2**	**612.1**

19.2. Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Debt securities	**0.4**	**0.4**
Other financial corporations	0.4	0.4
Equity instruments	**0.8**	**0.8**
Non-financial corporations	0.8	0.8
Total	**1.3**	**1.3**

19.3. At amortised cost

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Debt securities	**964.9**	**862.2**
Governments	957.8	838.8
Credit institutions	3.8	20.0
Non-financial corporations	3.3	3.3
Total	**964.9**	**862.2**

(20) Tangible assets

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Owned property, plant and equipment	**47.2**	**36.0**
Land and buildings	26.2	26.8
Plant and equipment	7.7	7.6
Plant and equipment - under construction	13.2	1.6
Owned investment properties	**0.8**	**0.8**
Right of use assets	**21.0**	**23.1**
Land and buildings	17.9	19.3
Plant and equipment	3.1	3.7
Investment properties	0.0	0.0
Total	**68.9**	**59.9**

(21) Intangible assets

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Purchased software	22.3	21.5
Internally generated software	2.6	2.2
Intangible assets under development	3.3	5.2
Total	**28.2**	**28.9**

(22) Other assets

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Prepayments and accrued income	13.3	9.7
Inventories (repossessed assets, etc.)	0.2	0.3
Incentives from business partners	2.0	0.8
Other remaining assets	3.6	3.1
Total	**19.1**	**14.0**

Other assets increased compared to year-end, mainly as a result of higher vendor-related accruals recognised at the reporting date.

(23) Financial liabilities held for trading

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Derivatives	7.0	2.1
Total	**7.0**	**2.1**

(24) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Deposits and borrowings from credit institutions	40.4	74.2
Deposits and borrowings from customers	5,336.3	5,252.8
Lease liabilities	19.5	21.7
Other financial liabilities	43.4	42.2
Total	**5,439.6**	**5,391.0**

24.1. Deposits and borrowings of credit institutions

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Current accounts / overnight deposits	6.2	27.4
Deposits with agreed terms	34.2	46.8
Total	**40.4**	**74.2**

24.2. Deposits and borrowings of customers

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Current accounts / overnight deposits	**3,347.8**	**3,373.8**
Governments	143.3	124.8
Other financial corporations	35.1	25.2
Non-financial corporations	867.0	908.0
Households	2,302.5	2,315.8
Deposits with agreed terms	**1,987.2**	**1,878.0**
Governments	64.5	66.3
Other financial corporations	227.8	203.7
Non-financial corporations	308.5	268.6
Households	1,386.5	1,339.3
Deposits redeemable at notice	**1.3**	**1.1**
Governments	0.5	0.5
Non-financial corporations	0.7	0.5
Total	**5,336.3**	**5,252.8**

24.3. Other financial liabilities

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Lease liabilities	19.5	21.7
Other financial liabilities	43.4	42.2
Total	**62.9**	**63.9**

(25) Provisions

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Commitments and guarantees granted	7.0	8.9
Pending legal disputes	104.4	67.2
Other provisions	13.4	5.5
Pensions and other post employment defined benefit obligations	2.4	2.3
Other long term employee benefits	0.6	0.5
Restructuring measures	0.2	0.3
Provisions for operational risk	0.2	0.2
Remaining other provisions	10.2	2.1
Total	**124.8**	**81.6**

25.1. Provisions for commitments and guarantees granted

EUR m

30.06.2026	Nominal value S1	ECL S1	Nominal value S2	ECL S2	Nominal value S3	ECL S3	Nominal value	ECL
Opening balance	**781.4**	**-3.6**	**35.6**	**-2.2**	**4.3**	**-3.1**	**821.3**	**-8.9**
Transfer	-16.7	-0.3	16.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	9.1	-0.5	-9.0	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-25.4	0.3	25.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	29.1	0.3	-12.5	0.5	1.4	1.1	18.0	1.9
Increase	327.5	-2.3	6.4	-0.9	3.9	-1.2	337.8	-4.4
Decrease	-298.4	2.6	-18.9	1.4	-2.5	2.2	-319.8	6.3
Other adjustments	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Closing balance	**793.7**	**-3.5**	**39.5**	**-1.6**	**6.0**	**-1.9**	**839.2**	**-7.0**

The ECL stock for commitments and guarantees granted slightly decreased compared with the previous reporting period, mainly driven by lower ECL coverage in Stage 2 and Stage 3.

EUR m

31.12.2025	Nominal value S1	ECL S1	Nominal value S2	ECL S2	Nominal value S3	ECL S3	Nominal value	ECL
Opening balance	**789.8**	**-3.2**	**38.3**	**-1.4**	**5.0**	**-3.0**	**833.1**	**-7.6**
Transfer	-18.7	0.8	13.9	-0.6	4.8	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	20.4	0.2	-20.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 2	-34.7	0.5	34.8	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 3	-4.4	0.1	-0.7	0.0	5.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Changes GCA and ECL	7.7	-1.1	-10.7	-0.2	-5.1	0.0	-8.1	-1.3
Increase	609.1	-5.1	21.4	-1.8	1.0	-3.1	631.5	-10.0
Decrease	-601.4	4.0	-32.1	1.6	-6.1	3.0	-639.6	8.7
Other adjustments	2.6	0.0	-5.8	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-3.7	0.0
Closing balance	**781.4**	**-3.6**	**35.6**	**-2.2**	**4.3**	**-3.1**	**821.3**	**-8.9**

25.2. Pending legal disputes

EUR m

Pending legal disputes	Carrying amount 01.01.	Allocations	Utilisation	Releases	Effect of discounting	Carrying amount at end of period
01.01.-30.06.2026	67.2	48.9	-11.4	-0.7	0.5	104.4
01.01.-31.12.2025	80.1	14.3	-27.8	-0.9	1.4	67.2

The increase in provisions for pending legal disputes mainly relates to additional provisions recognised for CHF-related legal claims in Croatia and Slovenia following recent Supreme Court rulings.

The provisions reflect management's current best estimate of expected outflows based on the reassessment of legal risks as of 30 June 2026. Further details on recognised provisions for pending legal disputes, contingent liabilities from legal cases and active legal proceedings are disclosed in note (36) Legal risks, provisions and contingent liabilities.

25.3. Other provisions

The following tables set out the other provisions:

EUR m

30.06.2026	Carrying amount 01.01.	Allocations	Use	Releases	Other changes	Carrying amount 30.06.
Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Other long term employee benefits	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Restructuring measures	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Provisions for operational risk	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Remaining other provisions	2.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2
Total	**5.5**	**8.2**	**-0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**13.4**

EUR m

31.12.2025	Carrying amount 01.01.	Allocations	Use	Releases	Other changes	Carrying amount 31.12.
Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	2.3
Other long term employee benefits	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Restructuring measures	1.4	0.2	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Provisions for operational risk	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Remaining other provisions	1.9	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Total	**6.4**	**1.2**	**-1.7**	**0.0**	**-0.4**	**5.4**

Actuarial gains and losses are presented in the column Other changes.

(26) Other liabilities

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Deferred income	1.8	1.7
Accruals	15.4	12.0
Other liabilities	26.7	29.2
Liabilities for variable payments	9.4	16.7
Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments	8.1	2.8
Liabilities for other taxes	2.2	3.5
Liabilities for other taxes on salaries	1.0	0.9
Liabilities for contributions on salaries	1.6	1.5
Liabilities for net salaries	2.6	2.9
Remaining other liabilities	1.9	0.8
Total	**43.9**	**42.8**

Deferred income as at 30 June 2026 contains contract liabilities in accordance with IFRS 15 in the amount of EUR 1.8 million (YE25: EUR 1.7 million). Contract liabilities arose from earned but not accrued yet fees in scope of IFRS 15, for services provided over the reporting period. The amount of EUR 1.0 million included in contract liabilities as at 31 December 2025 was recognised as revenue during the first six months of 2026 (1H25: EUR 1.0 million).

Segment Reporting

The Addiko Group segment reporting is based on IFRS 8 Operating Segments, which follows the management approach. Accordingly, segment data is prepared based on internal management reporting regularly reviewed by the leadership team acting as the chief operating decision makers (CODM) to assess segment performance and make decisions regarding resource allocation.

For management reporting purposes, Addiko Group distinguishes between its **focus segments**, Consumer and SME, and its **non-focus segments**, comprising Mortgage and Large Corporate & Public Finance. The Corporate Center includes Treasury activities, central functions and other items not directly allocated to the operating business segments.

The Addiko Group does not have revenues from transactions with any single external customer amounting to 10% or more of the Group's total revenues.

Business Segmentation

Segment reporting comprises the following business segments:

- **Consumer**: serves approximately 0.8 million customers, including private individuals, excluding mortgage and housing loans, through a hybrid distribution model consisting of branches and digital channels.
- **SME**: serves around 40 thousand SME clients, including companies and private entrepreneurs with annual turnover between EUR 0 million and EUR 50 million in the CSEE region.
- **Mortgage**: includes retail customers with loans related to real estate purchases, including housing loans not backed by collateral, or loans secured by private real estate.
- **Large Corporate & Public Finance**: covers legal entities with annual gross revenues exceeding EUR 50 million, as well as business related to financing needs of key public institutions in CSEE countries, including ministries of finance, state enterprises and local governments.
- **Corporate Center**: comprises Treasury activities and central functions, including overhead, project-related operating expenses, contributions to resolution funds, bank levies and intercompany reconciliation. It also includes direct deposit activities with customers in Austria and Germany.

(27) Segments overview

The following tables present the Group's business segmentation based on internal management reporting.

EUR m

30.06.2026	Focus segments		Non-focus segments			
	Consumer	SME Business	Mortgage	Large Corporate & Public Finance	Corporate Center	Total
Net banking income	90.1	39.8	0.8	4.5	20.4	155.5
Net interest income	65.4	27.0	0.8	3.2	20.9	117.2
o/w regular interest income	71.6	32.4	4.9	1.1	29.2	139.1
Net fee and commission income	24.7	12.8	0.0	1.3	-0.5	38.3
Net result from financial instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
Other operating result	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.9	-5.9
Operating income	**90.1**	**39.8**	**0.8**	**4.5**	**14.2**	**149.4**
General administrative expenses	**-49.6**	**-19.5**	**-0.5**	**-2.1**	**-39.8**	**-111.5**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**40.5**	**20.3**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**-25.5**	**37.9**
Other result	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-48.9	-48.9
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-7.4	-7.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	-11.6
Result before tax	**33.1**	**13.1**	**1.8**	**3.3**	**-73.9**	**-22.6**
Business volume						
Net loans and receivables	2,122.8	1,324.3	236.0	59.2	86.9	3,829.2
o/w gross performing loans customers	2,134.9	1,330.3	236.5	59.0	0.0	3,760.8
Gross disbursements	539.9	386.8	0.0	23.7	0.0	950.4
Financial liabilities at AC [1]	3,052.1	1,146.1	0.0	378.3	863.1	5,439.6
RWA [2]	1,630.0	940.0	138.5	85.8	605.8	3,400.2
Key ratios						
NIM [3]	5.1%	4.0%	-0.3%	2.8%		3.7%
Cost/income ratio [4]	55.1%	49.0%	64.5%	46.6%		71.7%
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.6%	0.5%		-0.2%
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	-0.3%	-0.5%	0.6%	1.5%		-0.3%
Loan to deposit ratio	69.6%	115.6%	n.m.	15.7%		70.5%
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	12.6%		2.6%
NPE coverage ratio	82.1%	74.0%	81.2%	99.6%		80.2%
Yield GPL (simple average)	6.9%	4.9%	4.0%	4.3%		6.0%

[1] Financial liabilities at AC include in the Corporate Center segment the Direct deposits (Austria/Germany) amounting to EUR 451 million, EUR 40 million Deposits from credit institutions and EUR 372 million other liabilities including treasury deposits. [2] Includes only credit risk. [3] Net interest margin at segment level is the sum of interest income (without interest income on NPE) and expenses, including funds transfer pricing but without asset contribution, divided by the respective average business volume using daily balances. [4] Cost/income ratio (CIR) is calculated as the sum of general administrative expenses divided by operating income including asset contribution on segment level.

EUR m

30.06.2025	Focus segments		Non-focus segments		Corporate Center	Total
	Consumer	SME Business	Mortgage	Large Corporate & Public Finance		
Net banking income	90.0	42.5	1.2	5.7	15.6	155.0
Net interest income	67.5	29.3	1.2	4.1	15.7	117.8
o/w regular interest income	69.9	33.7	6.0	1.6	32.8	144.0
Net fee and commission income	22.5	13.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	37.3
Net result from financial instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Other operating result	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.8	-6.8
Operating income	**90.0**	**42.5**	**1.2**	**5.7**	**9.6**	**149.0**
General administrative expenses	**-47.3**	**-18.3**	**-0.6**	**-2.2**	**-29.0**	**-97.4**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**42.7**	**24.1**	**0.6**	**3.5**	**-19.3**	**51.6**
Other result	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.9	-4.9
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-7.5	-10.1	1.7	1.5	-0.1	-14.4
Result before tax	**35.2**	**14.0**	**2.4**	**5.0**	**-24.3**	**32.4**
Business volume						
Net loans and receivables	1,948.4	1,281.6	281.3	49.3	138.5	3,699.0
o/w gross performing loans customers	1,962.3	1,286.0	281.7	48.7		3,578.6
Gross disbursements	491.2	388.9	-	6.6		886.6
Financial liabilities at AC [1]	3,027.4	1,106.4	-	350.1	904.3	5,388.3
RWA [2]	1,483.6	915.8	144.3	95.4	617.0	3,256.1
Key ratios						
NIM [3]	5.7%	4.5%	-0.5%	2.9%		3.7%
Cost/income ratio [4]	52.6%	43.2%	47.0%	38.7%		62.8%
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	-0.3%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.8%		-0.3%
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	-0.4%	-0.8%	0.6%	3.1%		-0.4%
Loan to deposit ratio	64.4%	115.8%	-	14.1%		68.3%
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3.3%	3.8%	3.5%	16.5%		2.9%
NPE coverage ratio	81.5%	79.6%	80.4%	82.9%		80.8%
Yield GPL (simple average)	7.3%	5.3%	4.1%	5.8%		6.3%

[1] Financial liabilities at AC include in the Corporate Center segment the Direct deposits (Austria/Germany) amounting to EUR 534 million, EUR 72 million Deposits from credit institutions and EUR 298 million other liabilities including treasury deposits. [2] Includes only credit risk. [3] Net interest margin at segment level is the sum of interest income (without interest income on NPE) and expenses, including funds transfer pricing but without asset contribution, divided by the respective average business volume using daily balances. [4] Cost/income ratio (CIR) is calculated as the sum of general administrated expenses divided by operating income including asset contribution on segment level.

27.1. Corporate Center and consolidation items

To provide transparency on the composition of the Corporate Center, the table below reconciles the unconsolidated Corporate Center to the consolidated Corporate Center position. Consolidation items mainly comprise intragroup eliminations, including dividend income from consolidated subsidiaries.

EUR m

Consolidation items reflected in Corporate Center	30.06.2026 Corporate Center (uncons.)	30.06.2026 Consolidation Items	30.06.2026 Corporate Center (cons.)	30.06.2025 Corporate Center (uncons.)	30.06.2025 Consolidation Items	30.06.2025 Corporate Center (cons.)
Net interest income	21.4	-0.5	20.9	16.5	-0.8	15.7
o/w regular interest income	32.9	-3.7	29.2	37.0	-4.2	32.8
Net fee and commission income	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Net result from financial instruments	51.5	-51.7	-0.3	84.5	-83.7	0.8
Other operating result	-5.2	-0.7	-5.9	-5.4	-1.4	-6.8
Operating income	**67.4**	**-53.1**	**14.2**	**95.5**	**-85.8**	**9.6**
General administrative expenses	**-36.7**	**-3.0**	**-39.8**	**-24.9**	**-4.0**	**-29.0**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**30.6**	**-56.2**	**-25.5**	**70.5**	**-89.9**	**-19.3**
Other result	-43.3	-5.6	-48.9	-6.7	1.9	-4.9
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	-0.5	-0.1
Result before tax	**-12.4**	**-61.5**	**-73.9**	**64.2**	**-88.5**	**-24.3**
Business volume						
Net loans and receivables	172.9	-86.1	86.9	242.3	-103.9	138.5
Financial liabilities at AC	1,030.3	-167.1	863.1	1,038.2	-133.8	904.3

The Consolidation Items includes dividend income from consolidated subsidiaries of EUR 75.5 million (1H25: EUR 83.6 million), which is eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

27.2. Net interest income breakdown and reportable segment

Net interest income by segment reflects customer margins, funding costs and internal funds transfer pricing. Addiko's funds transfer pricing methodology assigns internal funding costs to assets and internal funding benefits to liabilities on a matched maturity basis. The resulting interest gap contribution is reported in the Corporate Center and partly reallocated to the market segments through the asset contribution mechanism, reflecting the structural contribution of the segments to the Group's maturity transformation.

EUR m

30.06.2026	Focus segments		Non-focus segments			
	Consumer	SME Business	Mortgage	Large Corporate & Public Finance	Corporate Center	Total
Net interest income	**65.4**	**27.0**	**0.8**	**3.2**	**20.9**	**117.2**
o/w Interest income	**73.9**	**34.8**	**5.1**	**1.2**	**29.2**	**144.2**
o/w Regular interest income	71.6	32.4	4.9	1.1	29.2	139.1
o/w Interest income on NPE	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
o/w Interest like income	1.7	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.2
o/w Interest expenses	**-11.3**	**-3.4**	**0.0**	**-2.5**	**-9.7**	**-26.9**
o/w FTP (assets & liabilities)	**-3.7**	**-6.7**	**-5.4**	**3.3**	**-11.5**	**-24.0**
o/w Interest gap contribution	**6.6**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**13.0**	**24.0**
o/w Asset contribution	6.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	-11.0	0.0
o/w Interest gap contribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	24.0

EUR m

30.06.2025	Focus segments		Non-focus segments			
	Consumer	SME Business	Mortgage	Large Corporate & Public Finance	Corporate Center	Total
Net interest income	**67.5**	**29.3**	**1.2**	**4.1**	**15.7**	**117.8**
o/w Interest income	**73.2**	**36.0**	**6.6**	**1.7**	**32.8**	**150.3**
o/w Regular interest income	69.9	33.7	6.0	1.6	32.8	144.0
o/w Interest income on NPE	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
o/w Interest like income	2.7	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	5.4
o/w Interest expenses	**-14.4**	**-2.8**	**0.0**	**-2.0**	**-13.3**	**-32.5**
o/w FTP (assets & liabilities)	**1.8**	**-6.5**	**-7.2**	**2.8**	**-17.9**	**-27.0**
o/w Interest gap contribution	**7.0**	**2.6**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**14.1**	**27.0**
o/w Asset contribution	7.0	2.6	1.8	1.5	-13.0	0.0
o/w Interest gap contribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	27.0

27.3. Net commission income and reportable segment

The relation between net commission income and reportable segments is presented in the tables below:

EUR m

30.06.2026	Focus segments		Non-focus segments[1]		
	Consumer	SME Business	Large Corporate & Public Finance	Corporate Center	Total
Accounts and Packages	12.3	3.6	0.1	0.0	16.1
Transactions	10.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	11.6
Cards	2.7	5.5	0.7	0.3	9.2
Bancassurance	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1
Foreign exchange & Dynamic currency	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	3.2
Loans	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
Trade finance	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Securities	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Other	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Fee and commission income	**34.8**	**14.7**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**51.5**
Cards	-6.7	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-7.4
Transactions	-1.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-2.2
Client and sales incentives	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Accounts and Packages	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Loans	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Bancassurance	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Foreign exchange & Dynamic currency	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trade finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.4
Fee and commission expenses	**-10.1**	**-1.9**	**-0.2**	**-0.9**	**-13.2**
Net fee and commission income	**24.7**	**12.8**	**1.3**	**-0.5**	**38.3**

[1] Segment Mortgage not presented in this table as the segment does not generate net commission income.

EUR m

30.06.2025	Focus segments		Non-focus segments[1)]		
	Consumer	SME Business	Large Corporate & Public Finance	Corporate Center	Total
Accounts and Packages	12.2	3.4	0.1	0.0	15.8
Transactions	2.8	5.8	0.8	0.4	9.9
Cards	8.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	9.7
Bancassurance	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.3
Foreign exchange & Dynamic currency	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.4
Loans	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	3.2
Trade finance	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	2.6
Securities	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Other	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Fee and commission income	**31.9**	**15.1**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**49.4**
Cards	-6.3	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-6.7
Transactions	-0.8	-1.0	-0.2	-0.1	-2.1
Client and sales incentives	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Accounts and Packages	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.8
Loans	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Bancassurance	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Foreign exchange & Dynamic currency	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade finance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
Fee and commission expenses	**-9.4**	**-1.9**	**-0.3**	**-0.5**	**-12.2**
Net fee and commission income	**22.5**	**13.2**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**37.3**

[1)] Segment Mortgage not presented in this table as the segment does not generate net commission income.

(28) Geographical Segmentation

Addiko Group is an international banking group headquartered in Vienna, Austria, operating through six banks in Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. Revenues are primarily generated in the CSEE region. In Austria, the Group offers online deposit services to customers in Austria and Germany.

The geographical segmentation of income from external customers is presented in accordance with IFRS requirements. However, it does not reflect the Group's internal management structure, which is based on business segments. Management believes that the business segmentation provides a more informative representation of the Group's activities. The "Reco" column primarily includes intercompany reconciliation items.

EUR m

30.06.2026	ABS	ABC	ABSE	ABSA	ABBL	ABM	ABH[4]	Reco	Addiko Group
Net banking income	37.5	51.6	24.6	15.8	17.3	6.8	2.6	-0.7	155.5
Net interest income	28.2	39.3	18.2	11.2	12.2	5.9	2.8	-0.5	117.2
o/w regular interest income [1]	34.0	42.2	25.7	12.3	14.3	6.7	7.7	-3.7	139.1
Net fee and commission income	9.4	12.3	6.4	4.6	5.1	0.9	-0.2	-0.2	38.3
Net result from financial instruments	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	51.7	-51.7	-0.3
Other operating result	-2.3	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-5.9
Operating income	**35.4**	**50.6**	**24.0**	**15.9**	**16.5**	**6.0**	**54.2**	**-53.1**	**149.4**
General administrative expenses	**-18.1**	**-23.0**	**-16.4**	**-8.9**	**-8.8**	**-5.1**	**-28.1**	**-3.0**	**-111.5**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**17.3**	**27.6**	**7.6**	**7.0**	**7.7**	**0.9**	**26.0**	**-56.2**	**37.9**
Other result	-8.8	-33.4	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-5.6	-48.9
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-6.7	-1.7	-1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-0.8	-0.3	0.3	-11.6
Result before tax	**1.8**	**-7.5**	**5.5**	**6.1**	**7.2**	**0.0**	**25.7**	**-61.5**	**-22.6**
Total assets	**1,419.7**	**2,275.1**	**1,034.8**	**665.6**	**594.9**	**249.7**	**1,107.8**	**-852.8**	**6,494.8**
Business volume									
Net loans and receivables	990.7	1,196.5	664.5	400.1	407.4	178.6	77.5	-86.1	3,829.2
o/w gross performing loans customers	998.3	1,177.2	662.6	340.9	405.5	176.4	0.0		3,760.8
Gross disbursements	198.4	222.0	292.8	102.9	90.0	44.2	0.0		950.4
Financial liabilities at AC [2]	1,200.6	1,799.7	822.6	557.8	487.9	204.6	533.4	-167.1	5,439.6
RWA [3]	768.4	1,038.3	616.4	384.4	355.3	175.1	60.2	2.2	3,400.2
Key ratios									
NIM	4.0%	3.4%	3.8%	3.4%	4.2%	4.8%	n.m.		3.7%
Cost/income ratio	48.1%	44.5%	66.8%	56.4%	51.1%	75.7%	n.m.		71.7%
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%		-0.2%
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.4%	n.m.		-0.3%
Loan to deposit ratio	88.1%	67.5%	84.9%	62.1%	85.3%	90.3%	0.0%		70.5%
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3.0%	2.2%	2.8%	2.3%	3.0%	3.3%			2.6%
NPE coverage ratio	80.4%	86.7%	68.6%	80.2%	85.2%	83.6%			80.2%
Yield GPL (simple average)	5.9%	5.2%	6.9%	5.8%	6.4%	7.5%			6.0%

[1] Regular interest income is related to booked interests excluding interest like income, interest income on NPE and funds transfer pricing. [2] Direct deposits (Austria/Germany) amounting to EUR 451 million presented in ABH. [3] Includes only credit risk. [4] In ABH intragroup exposures are included.

EUR m

30.06.2025	ABS	ABC	ABSE	ABSA	ABBL	ABM	ABH[4]	Reco	Addiko Group
Net banking income	37.3	50.4	27.9	16.2	16.6	7.4	0.0	-0.8	155.0
Net interest income	28.8	38.4	21.7	11.6	11.5	6.3	0.1	-0.8	117.8
o/w regular interest income [1]	36.3	44.6	26.1	12.6	13.3	6.7	8.8	-4.2	144.0
Net fee and commission income	8.5	11.9	6.1	4.6	5.1	1.1	-0.1	0.0	37.3
Net result from financial instruments	0.4	1.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.5	-83.7	0.8
Other operating result	-3.1	0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-6.8
Operating income	**34.6**	**52.0**	**26.8**	**15.5**	**15.8**	**6.7**	**83.4**	**-85.8**	**149.0**
General administrative expenses	**-16.3**	**-22.2**	**-15.9**	**-8.5**	**-8.6**	**-4.9**	**-17.0**	**-4.0**	**-97.4**
Operating result before impairments and provisions	**18.3**	**29.8**	**10.9**	**7.0**	**7.3**	**1.9**	**66.4**	**-89.9**	**51.6**
Other result	**-2.4**	**-2.9**	**-0.8**	**-0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.3**	**1.9**	**-4.9**
Expected credit loss expenses on financial assets	-12.1	-1.9	-1.1	-1.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	-0.5	-14.4
Result before tax	**3.8**	**25.0**	**9.0**	**5.7**	**8.0**	**2.8**	**66.6**	**-88.5**	**32.4**
Total assets	**1,424.9**	**2,336.6**	**890.7**	**655.4**	**562.6**	**236.9**	**1,142.2**	**-857.0**	**6,392.3**
Business volume									
Net loans and receivables	984.8	1,251.1	555.0	367.7	385.7	163.6	94.9	-103.9	3,699.0
o/w gross performing loans customers	997.2	1,227.7	521.3	307.0	364.0	161.5	0.0		3,578.6
Gross disbursements	197.8	276.4	186.0	99.4	82.4	44.6	0.0		886.6
Financial liabilities at AC [2]	1,216.4	1,864.8	673.6	549.0	454.4	192.1	571.8	-133.8	5,388.3
RWA [3]	769.6	1,030.2	515.3	378.3	347.3	166.6	48.3	0.5	3,256.1
Key ratios									
NIM	4.1%	3.3%	4.8%	3.5%	4.1%	5.3%	0.0%		3.7%
Cost/income ratio	43.7%	44.1%	56.9%	52.8%	51.6%	65.7%	n.m.		62.8%
Cost of risk ratio (CRB)	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%		-0.3%
Cost of risk ratio (on net loans)	-1.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.6%			-0.4%
Loan to deposit ratio	86.7%	69.9%	81.2%	57.2%	83.4%	88.9%			68.3%
NPE ratio (on balance loans)	3.0%	2.2%	4.2%	2.7%	3.9%	3.4%			2.9%
NPE coverage ratio	84.0%	85.8%	71.2%	80.5%	81.3%	77.3%			80.8%
Yield GPL (simple average)	6.3%	5.4%	8.0%	6.2%	6.5%	8.0%			6.3%

[1] Regular interest income is related to booked interests excluding interest like income, interest income on NPE and funds transfer pricing. [2] Direct deposits (Austria/Germany) amounting to EUR 534 million presented in ABH. [3] Includes only credit risk. [4] In ABH intragroup exposures are included.

Risk Report

A summary of Addiko's risk policies, covering risk management, internal organisation, risk strategy, and the risk appetite framework, is provided in the note of the same name in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

In the first half of 2026, Addiko Group participated in the ECB's thematic reverse stress test on geopolitical risks. The aggregated results published on 31 July 2026 will be considered in the supervisory dialogue and the qualitative SREP assessment, but do not directly result in adjustments to the Pillar 2 Guidance.

(29) Credit risk

29.1. Reconciliation between Financial instruments classes and Credit risk exposure

EUR m

30.06.2026	Performing			Non Performing			Total	
Financial instruments	Exposure	ECL	Net	Exposure	ECL	Net	Exposure	Net
Cash reserves [1]	870.4	-0.1	870.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	870.4	870.3
Financial assets held for trading	15.3		15.3	0.0		0.0	15.3	15.3
Loans and receivables	3,858.8	-51.6	3,807.2	125.8	-103.7	22.1	3,984.5	3,829.2
of which credit institutions	65.3	0.0	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.3	65.3
of which customer loans	3,793.5	-51.6	3,741.9	125.8	-103.7	22.1	3,919.2	3,763.9
Investment Securities [2)3]	1,500.9	-0.3	1,483.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,500.9	1,483.1
Other Assets - IFRS 5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
On balance total	**6,245.4**	**-52.0**	**6,175.9**	**125.8**	**-103.7**	**22.1**	**6,371.1**	**6,197.9**
Off Balance	833.2	-5.1	828.1	6.0	-1.9	4.1	839.2	832.2
ECL on FVTOCI debt securities [3]	-17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-17.5	0.0
Total	**7,061.1**	**-57.1**	**7,004.0**	**131.7**	**-105.6**	**26.1**	**7,192.8**	**7,030.1**
Adjustment [4]	-1.1		-1.1			0.0	-1.1	-1.1
Total credit risk exposure	**7,060.0**	**-57.1**	**7,003.0**	**131.7**	**-105.6**	**26.1**	**7,191.8**	**7,029.1**

[1] The position does not include cash on hand in amount of EUR 144.1 million. [2] Investment securities, without equity instruments, including participation in the bank resolution fund in Slovenia. [3] For debt securities at FVTOCI, the exposure is calculated at amortised cost before loss allowance, excluding fair value changes. For credit risk purposes, the fair value is used, and the related ECL is not included, as this is already reflected in the instrument's fair value. [4] Adjustment includes reconciliation differences between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the credit risk exposure components.

EUR m

31.12.2025	Performing			Non Performing			Total	
Financial instruments	Exposure	ECL	Net	Exposure	ECL	Net	Exposure	Net
Cash and cash equivalents [1]	906.1	-0.2	905.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	906.1	905.9
Financial assets held for trading	9.8		9.8	0.0		0.0	9.8	9.8
Loans and receivables	3,782.3	-52.4	3,729.9	121.3	-99.5	21.8	3,903.6	3,751.8
of which credit institutions	75.1	0.0	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	75.1
of which customer loans	3,707.2	-52.4	3,654.8	121.3	-99.5	21.8	3,828.5	3,676.6
Investment Securities [2)3)]	1,485.5	-0.8	1,465.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,485.5	1,465.2
Other Assets - IFRS 5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
On balance total	**6,183.8**	**-53.3**	**6,110.9**	**121.3**	**-99.5**	**21.8**	**6,305.0**	**6,132.7**
Off Balance	817.0	-5.8	811.2	4.3	-3.1	1.1	821.3	812.4
ECL and FV on FVTOCI debt securities [3]	-19.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-19.7	0.0
Total	**6,981.1**	**-58.9**	**6,922.2**	**125.5**	**-102.6**	**22.9**	**7,106.6**	**6,945.1**
Adjustment [4]	-0.9		-0.9			0.0	-0.9	-0.9
Total credit risk exposure	**6,980.2**	**-58.9**	**6,921.2**	**125.5**	**-102.6**	**22.9**	**7,105.7**	**6,944.2**

[1] The position does not include cash on hand in amount of EUR 151.2 million. [2] Investment securities, without equity instruments, including participation in the bank resolution fund in Slovenia. [3] For debt securities at FVTOCI, the exposure is calculated at amortised cost before loss allowance, excluding fair value changes. For credit risk purposes, the fair value is used, and the related ECL is not included, as this is already reflected in the instrument's fair value. [4] Adjustment includes reconciliation differences between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the credit risk exposure components.

Credit risk exposure comprises the gross carrying amount (or nominal value in the case of off-balance-sheet exposures) without considering expected credit losses (including those related to guarantees), collateral held, netting effects, other credit enhancements, or credit risk mitigation measures. For securities classified in the Hold-to-Collect&Sale business model, market values are used to calculate the relevant exposure, whereas amortised cost is applied for loans and securities classified under the Hold-to-Collect business model. Unless explicitly stated otherwise, all values in the risk report include the portfolio classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5.

29.2. Allocation of credit risk exposure within the Group

As of 30 June 2026, the Group's overall gross exposure increased by EUR 86.1 million (or 1.2%) to EUR 7,191.8 million (YE25: EUR 7,105.7 million). In line with the business strategy, the increase was driven by the focus portfolio, while the non-focus portfolio further decreased as planned.

Exposure levels increased across all group entities, apart from Addiko Bank Croatia and Addiko Bank Slovenia.

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Addiko Croatia	2,381.3	2,523.7
Addiko Slovenia	1,719.1	1,722.4
Addiko Serbia	1,169.8	1,007.3
Addiko in Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,355.3	1,330.2
Addiko Montenegro	258.4	255.5
Addiko Holding	307.9	266.6
Total	**7,191.8**	**7,105.7**

29.3. Credit risk exposure by rating class

As of 30 June 2026, approximately 37.0% of the exposure falls into rating classes 1A to 1E (YE25: 37.7%). This portion is largely associated with receivables from financial institutions and private individuals, with a smaller share related to corporate and sovereign exposures.

During the first half of 2026, the NPE Stock increased by EUR 6.2 million to EUR 131.7 million (YE25: EUR 125.5 million). Increases in the Focus portfolio (in almost all group entities except Addiko Bank Croatia and Addiko Bank Banja Luka) have been partially offset by reductions within the non-Focus segments, because of write offs and portfolio sales as well as due to collection effects.

The following tables shows the exposure by rating classes and market segment:

EUR m

30.06.2026	1A-1E	2A-2E	3A-3E	4A-4E	NPE	No rating	Total
Consumer	293.6	1,517.9	361.7	146.2	67.2	3.9	2,390.5
SME	325.7	1,263.8	184.9	97.1	48.7	2.3	1,922.4
Non Focus	133.0	206.5	43.3	14.5	15.8	0.3	413.5
o/w Large Corporate	5.2	105.5	26.2	6.9	8.3	0.0	152.1
o/w Mortgage	124.5	89.5	15.0	7.5	7.4	0.3	244.2
o/w Public Finance	3.3	11.5	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	17.2
Corporate Center [1)]	1,910.2	385.8	166.0	0.1	0.0	3.2	2,465.3
Total	**2,662.4**	**3,374.0**	**755.9**	**258.0**	**131.7**	**9.7**	**7,191.8**

[1)] Corporate Center includes financial institutions considering national bank exposure, on demand deposits as well as securities.

EUR m

31.12.2025	1A-1E	2A-2E	3A-3E	4A-4E	NPE	No rating	Total
Consumer	275.3	1,455.2	356.4	147.9	65.5	5.0	2,305.2
SME	301.7	1,195.3	218.8	112.4	41.5	3.9	1,873.5
Non-Focus	148.0	219.8	40.1	15.6	18.5	0.5	442.5
o/w Large Corporate	11.6	108.4	21.4	6.2	10.0	0.4	157.9
o/w Mortgage	133.3	100.4	15.2	9.3	8.2	0.1	266.5
o/w Public Finance	3.2	11.1	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	18.1
Corporate Center [1]	1,954.8	332.4	192.8	1.0	0.0	3.4	2,484.4
Total	**2,679.8**	**3,202.8**	**808.0**	**276.8**	**125.5**	**12.8**	**7,105.7**

[1] Corporate Center includes financial institutions considering national bank exposure, on demand deposits as well as securities.

The Addiko Group applies the customer view to all customer segments, including retail clients. If an obligor defaults on one deal, then all the customer's performing transactions are classified as non-performing as well.

The classifications per rating class and ECL stage are presented in the tables below.

Loans and advances to **customers** at amortised cost:

EUR m

30.06.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	578.9	14.7	0.1	0.7	594.4
2A-2E	2,303.0	53.0	3.0	1.5	2,360.5
3A-3E	492.7	38.1	1.5	0.9	533.3
4A-4E	63.6	169.9	3.5	1.3	238.3
NPE	0.5	1.0	116.6	1.1	119.3
No rating	71.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	73.5
Total gross carrying amount	**3,510.7**	**278.3**	**124.7**	**5.6**	**3,919.2**
Loss allowance	-25.6	-26.0	-103.5	-0.2	-155.3
Carrying amount	**3,485.1**	**252.3**	**21.2**	**5.4**	**3,763.9**

EUR m

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	579.5	9.8	0.0	0.8	590.1
2A-2E	2,273.3	29.2	0.0	1.1	2,303.6
3A-3E	516.7	32.9	0.0	0.2	549.7
4A-4E	46.1	211.3	0.0	0.1	257.5
NPE	0.0	0.0	119.5	3.4	122.9
No rating	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.6
Total gross carrying amount	**3,420.1**	**283.3**	**119.5**	**5.6**	**3,828.5**
Loss allowance	-25.3	-27.0	-99.2	-0.2	-151.8
Carrying amount	**3,394.7**	**256.3**	**20.3**	**5.4**	**3,676.6**

Loans and advances to **credit institutions** at amortised cost, **cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits:**

EUR m

30.06.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	635.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	635.5
2A-2E	177.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.8
3A-3E	122.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.4
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total gross carrying amount	**935.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**935.7**
Loss allowance	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Carrying amount	**935.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**935.6**

EUR m

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	734.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	734.5
2A-2E	114.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	114.9
3A-3E	131.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.9
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total gross carrying amount	**981.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**981.3**
Loss allowance	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Carrying amount	**981.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**981.1**

Debt instruments measured at **FVTOCI:**

EUR m

30.06.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	378.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	378.8
2A-2E	139.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	139.4
3A-3E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Total gross carrying amount	**521.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**521.2**
Loss allowance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FV [1]	-17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-17.4
Carrying amount	**503.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**503.7**

[1] For debt securities at FVTOCI, the exposure is calculated at amortised cost before loss allowance, excluding fair value changes. For credit risk purposes, the fair value is used, and the related ECL is not included, as this is already reflected in the instrument's fair value.

EUR m

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	445.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	445.5
2A-2E	136.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	136.6
3A-3E	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total gross carrying amount	**608.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**608.4**
Loss allowance	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
FV [1]	-19.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-19.5
Carrying amount	**589.0**	**-0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**588.8**

[1] For debt securities at FVTOCI, the exposure is calculated at amortised cost before loss allowance, excluding fair value changes. For credit risk purposes, the fair value is used, and the related ECL is not included, as this is already reflected in the instrument's fair value.

Debt instruments measured at **amortised cost:**

EUR m

30.06.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	810.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	810.7
2A-2E	103.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.1
3A-3E	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4
Total gross carrying amount	**965.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**965.2**
Loss allowance	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Carrying amount	964.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	964.9

EUR m

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	739.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	739.6
2A-2E	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.4
3A-3E	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7
4A-4E	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total gross carrying amount	**862.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**862.7**
Loss allowance	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Carrying amount	**862.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**862.2**

Commitments and financial guarantees given:

EUR m

30.06.2026	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	157.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	167.7
2A-2E	567.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	582.8
3A-3E	57.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	62.8
4A-4E	10.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	16.8
NPE	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9
No rating	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.1
Total gross carrying amount	**793.7**	**39.5**	**6.0**	**0.0**	**839.2**
Loss allowance	-3.5	-1.6	-1.9	0.0	-7.0
Carrying amount	**790.2**	**37.9**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**832.2**

EUR m

31.12.2025	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Rating class					
1A-1E	159.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	162.7
2A-2E	550.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	560.9
3A-3E	67.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	71.5
4A-4E	4.3	17.6	0.0	0.0	21.9
NPE	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3
No rating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total gross carrying amount	**781.4**	**35.6**	**4.3**	**0.0**	**821.3**
Loss allowance	-3.6	-2.2	-3.1	0.0	-8.9
Carrying amount	**777.8**	**33.4**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**812.4**

29.4. Credit risk exposure by region

The Addiko Group's country portfolio focuses on Central and South-Eastern Europe. The following table shows the breakdown of exposure by region within the Group (at customer level):

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
SEE	6,134.7	6,152.1
Europe (excl. CEE/SEE)	517.1	434.8
CEE	496.0	442.6
Other	44.0	76.2
Total	**7,191.8**	**7,105.7**

29.5. Exposure by business sector and region

The following tables present the exposure by industry based on the classification code "NACE Code 2.0". This code is mapped into ten business sectors for reporting purposes.

The lower-risk business sector groups – financial institutions and the public sector – account for a share of 34.7% at 1H26 (YE25: 35.5%). The well-diversified private customers sector accounts for a share of 31.1% (YE25: 31.0%).

EUR m

Business sector	SEE	Europe (excl. CEE/SEE)	CEE	Other	Total
Private	2,220.7	1.3	10.5	0.8	2,233.3
Financial services	787.4	257.4	0.9	21.5	1,067.2
Public sector	673.8	252.1	484.6	19.3	1,429.8
Industry	808.6	2.9	0.0	2.4	813.8
Trade and commerce	433.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	433.3
Services	706.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	710.1
Real estate business	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6
Tourism	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4
Agriculture	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3
Other	410.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	410.9
Total	**6,134.7**	**517.1**	**496.0**	**44.0**	**7,191.8**

EUR m

31.12.2025 Business sector	SEE	Europe (excl. CEE/SEE)	CEE	Other	Total
Private	2,190.8	1.4	11.3	0.7	2,204.3
Financial services	885.5	212.6	1.4	38.7	1,138.3
Public sector	703.4	214.4	429.8	33.7	1,381.3
Industry	788.7	2.4	0.0	2.8	793.9
Trade and commerce	409.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	410.1
Services	703.0	3.3	0.0	0.2	706.5
Real estate business	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2
Tourism	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0
Agriculture	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6
Other	378.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	378.5
Total	**6,152.1**	**434.8**	**442.6**	**76.2**	**7,105.7**

The figures are broken down according to the country of the customer's registered office. Corporate and Consumer business is mainly focused on the Addiko Group's core countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe. The business strategy envisages a further increase in this portion, particularly in the Consumer business.

29.6. Presentation of exposure by overdue days

EUR m

30.06.2026	No Overdue	- overdue to 30 days	- overdue 31 to 60 days	- overdue 61 to 90 days	- overdue more than 90 days	Total
Consumer	2,242.9	83.4	9.2	4.7	50.3	2,390.5
SME	1,833.0	40.9	7.2	4.1	37.3	1,922.4
Non Focus	400.6	7.9	0.4	0.7	4.0	413.5
o/w Large Corporate	149.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	152.1
o/w Mortgage	233.8	6.0	0.3	0.7	3.4	244.2
o/w Public Finance	17.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
Corporate Center	2,464.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2,465.3
Total	**6,941.3**	**132.3**	**17.2**	**9.4**	**91.5**	**7,191.8**

The volatile macroeconomic environment accompanied by inflationary pressures did not result in a material increase of days past due on the portfolio.

EUR m

31.12.2025	No Overdue	- overdue to 30 days	- overdue 31 to 60 days	- overdue 61 to 90 days	- overdue more than 90 days	Total
Consumer	2,173.7	68.8	9.8	5.6	47.3	2,305.2
SME	1,797.9	32.1	5.0	2.1	36.4	1,873.5
Non-Focus	427.4	8.9	1.0	0.4	5.0	442.5
o/w Large Corporate	152.6	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	157.9
o/w Mortgage	257.1	4.1	1.0	0.3	4.1	266.5
o/w Public Finance	17.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1
Corporate Center	2,483.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2,484.4
Total	**6,882.5**	**109.8**	**15.8**	**8.0**	**89.5**	**7,105.7**

29.7. Presentation of exposure by size classes

As of 30 June 2026, around 54.6% (YE25: 54.5%) of the exposure is found in the size range < EUR 1 million. The bank pursues a strict strategy of managing concentration risk in the corporate banking area.

The amount of EUR 1,677.1 million (YE25: EUR 1,691.3 million) of exposure in the range > EUR 100 million is entirely attributable to national banks or the public sector. These transactions are necessary for securing liquidity, minimum deposit levels and long-term investments as well as for hedge transactions. The presentation is based on the group of borrowers (GoBs).

	30.06.2026		31.12.2025	
Size classes	Exposure EUR m	GoBs	Exposure EUR m	GoBs
< 10,000	721.5	414,120	725.8	419,535
10,000-50,000	1,883.2	89,640	1,809.0	87,217
50,000-100,000	247.3	3,597	250.1	3,607
100,000-250,000	410.2	2,624	407.0	2,604
250,000-500,000	360.2	1,036	392.9	1,117
500,000-1,000,000	307.8	446	285.8	416
1,000,000-10,000,000	940.4	415	838.3	396
10,000,000-50,000,000	337.7	14	430.8	15
50,000,000-100,000,000	306.4	4	274.7	4
> 100,000,000	1,677.1	9	1,691.3	8
Total	**7,191.8**	**511,905**	**7,105.7**	**514,919**

29.8. Breakdown of financial assets by degree of impairment

Overdue but not impaired financial assets:

EUR m

	30.06.2026		31.12.2025	
	Exposure	Collateral	Exposure	Collateral
Loans and advances to customers (on- and off-balance)				
- overdue to 30 days	127.2	10.7	104.5	8.4
- overdue 31 to 60 days	14.8	2.7	13.9	2.9
- overdue 61 to 90 days	5.6	1.0	4.2	0.1
- overdue 91 to 180 days	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- overdue 181 to 365 days	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
- overdue over 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**147.7**	**14.4**	**123.5**	**11.5**

Impaired financial instruments:

EUR m

Loans and advances to customers (on- and off-balance)	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Exposure	131.7	125.5
Provisions	105.6	102.6
Collateral	32.5	26.5

All financial assets that meet the stage 3 classification criteria, as described in section (12.4.2) of the 2025 Group Financial Statements, are considered impaired and provisioned accordingly. As a result, an impairment calculation is performed in line with note (30.1) Method of calculating provisions of the same report. Receivables classified in rating category 4A or worse are regularly assessed for potential impairment triggers as part of the monitoring and pre-workout process.

29.8.1. FORBEARANCE

Forbearance measures are defined as concessions grated to borrowers facing, or likely to face, financial difficulties in meeting their obligations. These measures and associated risks are monitored by the operative risk units responsible for Corporate and Retail risk management. Additionally, forbearance is considered an indicator that financial assets may be credit impaired.

The following charts provides an overview of the forbearance status across Addiko Group.

EUR m

	01.01.2026	Classified as forborne during the year	Transferred to non-forborne during the year	Repayments and other changes	30.06.2026
Non-financial corporations	30.7	7.4	-0.9	-4.4	32.7
Households	23.5	5.9	-4.0	0.1	25.5
Loans and advances	**54.1**	**13.3**	**-4.9**	**-4.3**	**58.2**

EUR m

	01.01.2025	Classified as forborne during the year	Transferred to non-forborne during the year	Repayments and other changes	31.12.2025
Non-financial corporations	43.0	9.1	-5.9	-15.6	30.7
Households	25.5	7.7	-6.8	-3.0	23.5
Loans and advances	**68.5**	**16.8**	**-12.7**	**-18.5**	**54.1**

The forbearance exposure can be broken down as follows:

EUR m

	30.06.2026	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired
Non-financial corporations	32.7	10.4	2.3	19.9
Households	25.5	15.5	2.6	7.5
Loans and advances	**58.2**	**25.9**	**4.9**	**27.4**

EUR m

	31.12.2025	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	Impaired
Non-financial corporations	30.7	7.9	3.3	19.5
Households	23.5	13.3	2.4	7.7
Loans and advances	**54.1**	**21.3**	**5.7**	**27.2**

The following tables show the collateral allocation for the forbearance exposure:

EUR m

Internal Collateral Value (ICV) in respect of forborne assets - 30.06.2026	ICV	thereof CRE	thereof RRE	thereof financial collateral	thereof guarantees	thereof other
Large Corporate	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medium and Small Corporate	9.5	7.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.1
Retail	7.1	1.5	4.9	0.0	0.6	0.0
Total	**24.3**	**16.3**	**5.8**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**

EUR m

Internal Collateral Value (ICV) in respect of forborne assets - 31.12.2025	ICV	thereof CRE	thereof RRE	thereof financial collateral	thereof guarantees	thereof other
Large Corporate	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medium and Small Corporate	8.8	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
Retail	7.4	1.5	5.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
Total	**23.9**	**16.9**	**5.4**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.9**

29.9. Development of the CHF exposures

The following table shows the development of the CHF exposures within the Addiko Group:

EUR m

	30.06.2026		31.12.2025	
	Exposure	thereof CHF	Exposure	thereof CHF
Addiko Bank Croatia	2,381.3	13.9	2,523.7	15.7
Addiko Bank Slovenia	1,719.1	20.7	1,722.4	21.7
Addiko Bank Serbia	1,169.8	4.0	1,007.3	0.9
Addiko Bank Sarajevo	702.4	2.6	691.8	2.2
Addiko Bank Banja Luka	652.8	7.3	638.4	4.3
Addiko Bank Montenegro	258.4	1.5	255.5	1.5
Addiko Holding	307.9	0.0	266.6	0.0
Total	**7,191.8**	**50.1**	**7,105.7**	**46.5**

The CHF portfolio increased from EUR 46.5 million at the end of 2025 to EUR 50.1 million at 1H26. The increase is driven by CHF a-vista deposits which Addiko received from clients and placed as banking deposits at financial institutions, therefore increasing exposure in CHF.

(30) Risk provisions

30.1. Method of calculating risk provisions

Risk provisions were modelled on a transactional level and reflect the most recent macroeconomic forecasts provided by the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw). The scenarios are centred on the ongoing military conflict involving the US, Israel, Iran and countries of the Persian Gulf, including tensions around the Strait of Hormuz, a critical route for global energy trade. Continued disruptions to oil and gas markets increase risks to inflation, growth and financial stability, particularly in energy-importing economies, and may complicate central bank decisions and add pressure on fiscal positions. The duration of the conflict remains a key determinant of the magnitude and persistence of these effects. Compared to the Autumn forecast, the probability of the optimistic scenario was increased to 10%, as the scenario was recalibrated to reflect more realistic upside assumptions and no longer requires a rapid and comprehensive resolution of major geopolitical conflicts. The probability of the pessimistic scenario remains unchanged, as the baseline already incorporates part of the Iran-related geopolitical and energy-market shock, while the negative scenario is reserved for a further deterioration beyond the baseline.

Scenario probabilities	Baseline	Optimistic	Pessimistic
1H26	55%	10%	35%
YE25	60%	5%	35%

The following table provides quantitative aspects of the baseline case, upside (optimistic) case and downside (pessimistic) case scenarios for selected forward-looking information/variables used to estimate the ECL for 30 June 2026.

Scenario	Historical	Baseline case			Alternative scenario			
		Estimate	Forecast		Optimistic case		Pessimistic case	
Sample period	2025	2026e	2027	*2028-29*[1]	2026	*2027-29*[1]	2026	*2027-29*[1]
Real GDP (constant prices YoY, %)								
Croatia	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	4.0	4.5	0.7	0.4
Slovenia	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	4.2	0.0	0.2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	4.7	4.7	-2.0	-1.8
Serbia	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.3	4.4	4.9	-3.2	-2.9
Montenegro	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	5.2	4.7	-2.7	-3.5
Euroarea	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.7	-0.3	-0.1
Unemployment Rate (ILO, average %)								
Croatia	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.0	2.6	5.6	7.2
Slovenia	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.1	4.7	5.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	12.2	12.6	12.5	11.6	10.7	9.5	14.5	14.3
Serbia	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.9	6.6	5.6	10.5	10.5
Montenegro	10.7	9.5	9.4	9.3	7.6	6.9	11.5	11.8
Euroarea	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	5.6	4.4	6.8	8.1
Real-Estate (% of change)								
Croatia	14.1	9.0	6.5	4.5	12.5	10.6	5.3	-0.6
Slovenia	4.3	5.0	5.5	5.8	7.4	9.7	2.4	1.2
Serbia	5.7	6.0	5.0	4.5	10.4	8.3	-0.2	-1.6
Euroarea	5.3	2.6	2.4	4.7	4.7	7.2	0.4	0.6
CPI Inflation (average % YoY)								
Croatia	4.4	4.5	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.4	4.5	3.9
Slovenia	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4.0	5.1	3.7	2.1	3.8	2.7	5.1	7.6
Serbia	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.5	7.1
Montenegro	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.2	4.0	6.1
Euroarea	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.6	2.9

[1] The numbers represent average values for the quoted periods.
Source: WIIW (June 2026): Macro and financial scenario analysis for Addiko countries of operation

The following table provides quantitative aspects of the baseline case, upside (optimistic) case and downside (pessimistic) case scenarios for selected forward-looking information/variables used to estimate the ECL for 31 December 2025.

Scenario	Historical	Baseline case			Alternative scenario			
		Estimate	Forecast		Optimistic case		Pessimistic case	
Sample period	2024	2025e	2026	*2027-28[1]*	2025	*2026-28[1]*	2025	*2026-28[1]*
Real GDP (constant prices YoY, %)								
Croatia	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.5	4.7	2.2	0.0
Slovenia	1.7	0.5	2.2	2.4	1.0	4.2	-0.1	-0.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.2	0.7	-2.2
Serbia	3.9	2.0	3.5	3.8	2.9	5.9	0.0	-2.9
Montenegro	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	4.3	5.5	1.3	-3.7
Euroarea	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.0	0.5	-0.2
Unemployment Rate (ILO, average %)								
Croatia	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	2.5	5.2	7.4
Slovenia	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	1.7	4.0	6.1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	12.6	13.1	12.7	12.1	12.4	9.5	13.8	15.2
Serbia	8.6	8.5	8.3	7.9	7.8	5.2	9.2	10.9
Montenegro	11.5	9.5	9.0	9.3	8.8	6.4	10.2	12.1
Euroarea	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	4.4	6.5	8.3
Real-Estate (% of change)								
Croatia	10.4	9.0	6.5	4.5	10.3	11.3	7.6	-1.4
Slovenia	7.5	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	10.2	4.0	0.8
Serbia	5.2	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.6	9.2	1.7	-2.5
Euroarea	2.0	2.3	2.2	4.5	3.1	7.4	1.5	0.0
CPI Inflation (average % YoY)								
Croatia	4.0	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.4	4.3	4.3
Slovenia	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	3.4	3.0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1.7	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.8	1.8	5.1	7.3
Serbia	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.3	5.9	7.4
Montenegro	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0	5.3	6.4
Euroarea	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.5	2.9

[1] The numbers represent average values for the quoted periods.
Source: WIIW (June 2025): Macro and financial scenario analysis for Addiko countries of operation

The 30 June 2026 financial statements include also a post model adjustment (PMA) of EUR 0.9 million, which is a decrease from EUR 1.2 million compared to PMA booked at end of 2025.

The PMA at end of 1H26 is booked due to compensate for limitations in elements of risk identification and assessment for specific portfolios, concretely:

- in Addiko Bank Slovenia PMA is booked for the sub-portfolios of retail clients where no sufficient data history exists for precise PD modelling (PMA amount at 1H26: EUR 0.7 million; YE25: EUR 0.7 million);
- in Addiko Bank Serbia PMA is booked due to uncertainties related to U.S. sanctions for oil industry company where Addiko has exposures to employees of stated company which might suffer credit risk worsening (PMA amount at 1H26: EUR 0.4 million; YE25: EUR 0.3 million);
- in Addiko Bank Montenegro, the PMA reflects management's assessment of limitations in the current PD model and macroeconomic scenario calibration. Based on currently available information, the modelled ECL output was considered to overstate expected credit losses for the affected portfolio. The PMA is expected to be reassessed upon implementation of updated macroeconomic scenarios by end of 2026 (PMA amount at 1H26: EUR -0.2 million; YE25: EUR 0.2 million).

The following table illustrates the weighted impairment allowance as well as the results of the sensitivity analysis where stage 1 and stage 2 ECLs are measured under each scenario with 100% weight. The sensitivity analysis is based on the baseline ECL excluding the applied management adjustment, which is included in the total ECL stock after probability weighting the ECL of each scenario. The assumed distribution of scenario probabilities (baseline 55%, optimistic 10% and pessimistic 35% for 30.06.2026 and baseline 60%, optimistic 5% and pessimistic 35% for 31.12.2025) allows the Group to cover the broad range of future expectations.

EUR m

30.06.2026	ECL incl. post model adjustment	ECL excl. post model adjustment	Optimistic scenario	Baseline scenario	Pessimistic scenario
Retail	32.0	31.0	28.9	30.3	32.6
Non-Retail	24.9	25.0	20.2	23.5	28.7
Corporate Center	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	**57.1**	**56.2**	**49.4**	**54.0**	**61.6**

EUR m

31.12.2025	ECL incl. post model adjustment	ECL excl. post model adjustment	Optimistic scenario	Baseline scenario	Pessimistic scenario
Retail	32.8	31.7	29.3	30.8	33.5
Non-Retail	23.3	23.2	17.9	21.4	27.0
Corporate Center	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
Total	**58.9**	**57.7**	**49.9**	**55.0**	**63.4**

30.2. Development of risk provisions

The development of risk provisions during first half of 2026 is mainly influenced by provision requirements in the consumer portfolio (EUR 7.4 million ECL expenses; 2025: EUR 16.1 million) as well as by provisions for big tickets within the SME segment (EUR 7.2 million ECL expenses; 2025: EUR 24.7 million) - mainly in Addiko Bank Slovenia, Addiko Bank Croatia, Addiko Bank Serbia and Addiko Bank Sarajevo - strongly driven by allocation in the NPE portfolio.

The NPE amount was increased during first half of 2026, impacted by new defaults of certain big tickets within the SME portfolio within ABSE and ABS bringing the total amount of NPE up to EUR 131.7 million (2025: EUR 125.5 million), while the provision allocation ensured that coverage of NPE (stage 3) by provisions at 1H26 is on a same level than at YE25.

Tables showing the development of risk provisions are included in note (18.2) Loans and advances to customers. The overall ECL coverage for performing loans (stage 1 and 2) with 1.2% is slightly reduced compared to YE25 (1.3%).

30.3. Changes in the calculation of portfolio risk provisions

During the first half of 2026, no major modifications were made to the models for estimating risk provision. The framework and models remained generally consistent with those applied at end of 2025.

30.4. Development of the coverage ratio

The Coverage Ratio 1 (80.2%) slightly decreased compared to the YE25 (81.7%). Decreases are recognised in Addiko Bank Serbia and Addiko Bank Slovenia – and are mainly driven by the SME portfolio.

Coverage Ratio 3, which in addition to Coverage Ratio 1 also reflects the undiscounted collateral values allocated to non-performing exposures (NPEs), amounted to 104.9% at 1H26 (YE25: 102.9%). The slight movement year-on-year mainly reflects developments in the SME and Non-Focus portfolios, where higher levels of collateralisation have a more pronounced impact on the ratio.

The following tables show the NPE and coverage ratios at 1H26 and YE25:

EUR m

30.06.2026	Exposure	NPE	Provisions	Collateral (NPE)	NPE Ratio	NPE Ratio (On-balance loans)	Coverage Ratio 1	Coverage Ratio 3
Consumer	2,390.5	67.2	55.2	0.1	2.8%	3.0%	82.1%	82.3%
SME	1,922.4	48.7	36.0	18.2	2.5%	3.1%	74.0%	111.3%
Non Focus	413.5	15.8	14.4	14.3	3.8%	5.1%	91.0%	181.1%
o/w Large Corporate	152.1	8.3	8.3	7.7	5.5%	14.8%	99.8%	192.3%
o/w Mortgage	244.2	7.4	6.0	6.5	3.0%	3.0%	81.2%	168.4%
o/w Public Finance	17.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6%	1.0%	88.9%	187.1%
Corporate Center	2,465.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	68.4%	68.4%
Total	**7,191.8**	**131.7**	**105.6**	**32.6**	**1.8%**	**2.6%**	**80.2%**	**104.9%**
o/w Credit Risk Bearing	**4,880.9**	**131.7**	**105.6**	**32.6**	**2.7%**	**3.1%**	**80.2%**	**104.9%**

EUR m

31.12.2025	Exposure	NPE	Provisions	Collateral (NPE)	NPE Ratio	NPE Ratio (On-balance loans)	Coverage Ratio 1	Coverage Ratio 3
Consumer	2,305.2	65.5	53.1	0.1	2.8%	3.1%	81.0%	81.2%
SME	1,873.5	41.5	33.7	11.4	2.2%	2.8%	81.3%	108.8%
Non Focus	442.5	18.5	15.8	15.0	4.2%	5.4%	85.3%	166.7%
o/w Large Corporate	157.9	10.0	8.9	7.8	6.3%	17.5%	89.3%	167.0%
o/w Mortgage	266.5	8.2	6.7	7.0	3.1%	3.1%	81.8%	166.9%
o/w Public Finance	18.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.6%	2.7%	50.2%	149.1%
Corporate Center	2,484.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	68.4%	68.4%
Total	**7,105.7**	**125.5**	**102.6**	**26.6**	**1.8%**	**2.5%**	**81.7%**	**102.9%**
o/w Credit Risk Bearing	**4,767.8**	**125.5**	**102.6**	**26.6**	**2.6%**	**3.1%**	**81.7%**	**102.9%**

(31) Measurement of real estate collateral and other collateral

The following table shows the development of the internal collateral values (ICV):

EUR m

		30.06.2026		31.12.2025
Collateral Distribution	Performing	Non-Performing	Performing	Non-Performing
Exposure	7,060.0	131.7	6,980.2	125.5
Internal Collateral Value (ICV)	511.4	32.6	528.3	26.6
thereof CRE	158.4	23.4	170.2	17.7
thereof RRE	234.4	6.4	245.5	6.7
thereof financial collateral	9.3	0.2	9.4	0.0
thereof guarantees	90.0	1.4	81.3	1.5
thereof other	19.3	1.2	21.9	0.6
ICV coverage rate	**7.2%**	**24.7%**	**7.6%**	**21.2%**

The predominant share of collaterals is provided for loans and advances, with negligible collaterals held for other exposure types. The decline in gross exposure has led to a corresponding reduction in internal collateral values. Specifically, the value of residential real estate used as collateral for mortgage loans has decreased, reflecting the reduction in the mortgage loan portfolio within the non-focus segment.

(32) Market risk

A summary of Addiko's policies related to market risk is set in note (64) of the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

The following table presents the estimated market risks values, at 99.9% confidence interval and 250 days holding period, which Addiko uses for internal risk management purposes:

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Interest Rate Risk (Banking and Trading Book)	24.7	11.8
Credit Spread Risk	13.3	3.9
Foreign Exchange Risk	3.0	3.0
Equity Risk	5.9	5.4

In the first half of 2026, market risk metrics increased compared to year-end 2025 levels. This development was primarily driven by heightened volatility of exogenous risk factors. In particular, geopolitical tensions intensified during the first half of 2026 compared to earlier periods and fueled pro-inflationary expectations. As a result, market risk measures, estimated via Value-at-Risk (VaR) methods, increased compared to year-end 2025.

The rise in Credit Spread Risk was partly driven by change in the methodology, where the volatility of implied issuers' margins clustered via comparable issuer characteristics was introduced as a risk factor element in the Monte Carlo simulation.

Addiko Bank's conservative business and investment strategy continues to follow a "hold-to-collect" approach for most of the positions exposed to market development influences.

(33) Liquidity risk

A summary of Addiko's policies related to liquidity risk is provided in the note (65) of the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

Addiko Group uses the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) as one of key risk indicators to estimate liquidity risk exposure. The LCR is by the regulator defined as the ratio of a credit institution's liquidity buffer to its net liquidity outflows over a 30-calendar day stress period. During the first half of 2026, the LCR moved in a range from a low of 279.9% at end of June to a peak of 320.8% in February. Drop in LCR from year-end 2025 was driven by an increase of loan stock, which surpassed the rise in the total stock of customer deposits. Throughout this period, Addiko Group maintained a liquidity surplus, making any secured borrowing activities unnecessary. Total deposits rose to slightly below EUR 5.4 billion, and based on projected inflows and outflows, a stable liquidity position is expected for the remainder of 2026.

The following table represents levels of liquidity coverage ratio reached by the Group in half year 2026 and year end 2025 - calculated out of month-end values:

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
End of period	279.9%	304.4%
Average for the period*	293.5%	385.0%
Maximum for the period	320.8%	433.3%
Minimum for the period	279.9%	304.4%

*for timestamp of 30.06.2026 this refers to average of first six months of 2026, while for timestamp of 31.12.2025 this refers to average of full 2025

In addition to the LCR ratio, the Group manages its long-term liquidity through the regulatory Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). The NSFR ratio is a liquidity standard requiring banks to hold sufficient stable funding to cover the duration of their long-term assets.

During the first half of 2026, the NSFR moved in a range from a low 176.0% at end of April to a peak of 182.3% in February. Drop in NSFR from year-end 2025 was driven by a combination of bigger loan book and reduction in capital, offsetting the effects of more deposits.

The following table represents levels of NSFR ratio obtained by the Bank in half year 2026 and year end 2025 and calculated out of monthly values:

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
End of period	176.6%	179.0%
Average for the period*	178.4%	173.8%
Maximum for the period	182.3%	179.0%
Minimum for the period	176.0%	165.7%

*for timestamp of 30.06.2026 this refers to average of first six months of 2026, while for timestamp of 31.12.2025 this refers to average of full 2025

Aside from the above displayed regulatory ratios, for purposes of liquidity management Addiko uses also additional techniques such as long-term cash flow overviews with the liquidity run-off profile approach, counterbalancing capacity management, internal stress test scenario analyses in the form of T2W, funding concentration ratios and funding spread risk. As with the explanations on the regulatory defined indicators, also the internal liquidity metrices have displayed low liquidity risk exposure and sizeable room over the internally defined thresholds.

(34) Operational risk

There were no significant changes to the definitions or methods used for measuring operational risk compared to the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025. The process for identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring and reporting operational risk have been maintained in line with established standards to appropriately oversight the Group's operational risk exposure.

In the first half of 2026, monitoring of operational risk losses showed impacts for legal matters concerning Swiss franc denominated loans in Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia.

(35) ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Risks

ESG risks comprise potential adverse impacts on the environment, society and corporate governance that may directly or indirectly affect the bank's profitability, credit quality, reputation, or legal position. Addiko does not treat ESG risks as a separate risk category but integrates them as risk drivers within the existing risk management framework – particularly with regard to credit and operational risks. A particular focus is placed on climate- and environment-related risks, which may be of both physical and transitional nature. In previous years, climate-related impacts on the risk profile of the credit portfolio have already been assessed and integrated into the risk management framework.

In line with new regulatory requirements, this assessment is currently being further enhanced. The ongoing work includes the systematic integration of indirect climate risks, as well as the expansion of the analysis to cover biodiversity-related risks, considering both direct and indirect impacts resulting from biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystem services. These risks may materialise through sectoral concentrations, regional dependencies, or long-term structural changes in industries dependent on natural ecosystems. This broader analytical scope aims to proactively identify vulnerable sectors, manage and limit exposures appropriately and integrate relevant insights into credit decision-making, risk limits and reputational risk frameworks. It therefore supports a more comprehensive and forward-looking understanding of environmental risk drivers within Addiko's overall risk management framework.

Supplementary information required by IFRS

(36) Legal risks, provisions and contingent liabilities

36.1. Overview of legal matters

Addiko Group is involved in various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of its banking activities. These matters mainly relate to historical foreign-currency lending, contractual clauses used in consumer and corporate lending, loan-processing and early-repayment fees, corporate damage claims, selected operational-risk-related matters and active proceedings initiated by members of the Addiko Group.

The recognition and measurement of provisions for pending legal disputes require significant judgement, in particular with regard to whether a present obligation exists, whether an outflow of resources is probable and whether the amount and timing of expected cash flows can be estimated reliably. Management, supported by internal and external legal assessments, reassesses legal matters on an ongoing basis as proceedings develop and new information becomes available.

EUR m

Legal risk overview	30.06.2026		31.12.2025	
	Amount in dispute / disclosed exposures	Recognised provisions	Amount in dispute / disclosed exposures	Recognised provisions
Recognised provisions for pending disputes				
o/w Retail - contractual clauses used in Swiss franc-denominated loans	n.a.	88.3	n.a.	50.8
o/w Consumer fee claims	6.3	5.4	5.8	5.1
o/w Corporate damage claims	58.6	6.4	34.0	6.8
o/w Other	8.7	4.3	9.3	4.6
Total pending legal disputes	**73.6**	**104.4**	**49.1**	**67.2**
Contingent liabilities from legal cases	**47.2**	**-**	**45.8**	**-**
Remote damages claim voluntarily disclosed	20.7	-	56.4	-
Active legal proceedings / contingent assets				
o/w ICSID arbitration claim	**153.0**	**-**	**153.0**	**-**

Amounts in dispute / disclosed exposures do not necessarily represent expected cash outflows. In certain matters, particularly portfolio-based cases involving large numbers of customers, the aggregate amounts claimed may not be a meaningful indicator of the Group's potential exposure due to legal, factual and case-specific considerations. Recognised provisions reflect management’s best estimate of expected cash outflows in accordance with IAS 37. Where the amount in dispute is not meaningful or not available for portfolio-based matters, the table shows “n.a.”.

The Group assesses legal matters in accordance with IAS 37. Provisions are recognised where the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, an outflow of resources is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. Matters for which an outflow is possible but not probable are disclosed as contingent liabilities, unless the possibility of an outflow is remote.

The outcome of legal proceedings is inherently uncertain and may depend on future court decisions, changes in court practice, legislation, settlement discussions or other developments outside the Group’s control.

36.2. Recognised provisions for pending legal disputes

The following table sets out the development of provisions for pending legal disputes:

EUR m

Pending legal disputes	Carrying amount 01.01.	Allocations	Utilisation	Releases	Effect of discounting	Carrying amount at end of period
01.01.-30.06.2026	67.2	48.9	-11.4	-0.7	0.5	104.4
01.01.-31.12.2025	80.1	14.3	-27.8	-0.9	1.4	67.2

Retail - contractual clauses used in Swiss franc-denominated loans

The Group is involved in a number of legal proceedings relating to contractual clauses used in legacy Swiss franc-denominated (CHF) retail loans, primarily in Slovenia and Croatia. These proceedings mainly concern historical foreign currency and interest rate clauses, the legal consequences of loan conversions or nullity of loan agreements, and related claims for compensation, restitution, statutory default interest or other interest-related amounts.

During the reporting period, the Group recognised additional provisions of EUR 46.4 million (2025: EUR 9.8 million) for pending legal disputes arising from contractual terms used in legacy Swiss franc-linked retail loans. These additions mainly reflected developments in Slovenia and Croatia, where the residual CHF-related legal risk remains most relevant for the Group.

In **Slovenia**, provisioning levels continue to reflect newly received claims and the reassessment of expected loss rates following developments in Supreme Court case-law. Recent jurisprudence has reinforced the importance of banks' pre-contractual information duties, with non-compliance potentially leading to findings of nullity of affected CHF consumer loan agreements. In addition, the latest Supreme Court ruling (II Ips 58/2025) introduced additional considerations regarding limitation periods for restitution claims, indicating that the commencement of the limitation period may depend on when the consumer became, or could reasonably have become, aware of the alleged unfairness of contractual terms. In judgment II Ips 14/2025, the Supreme Court held that, upon the nullity of a CHF consumer loan agreement, the bank is not entitled to claim compensation for the use of the loan principal by the consumer beyond the restitution of the amounts disbursed. This affects the assessment of the economic consequences of nullity and contributes to the legal uncertainty surrounding restitution principles and related claims.

For Slovenia, the provision measurement is based on a portfolio-based assessment of claims received up to the reporting date, together with management's estimate of additional claims expected to be received until the end of 2026. The methodology takes into account claimant success rates, estimated losses per contract, limitation considerations and internal and external legal assessments. Given the significant uncertainty regarding future claimant behaviour and on-going developments in case-law, particularly in relation to limitation periods, management concluded that a sufficiently reliable estimate of claim inflows beyond this period cannot currently be made. Accordingly, the provision does not include potential future claims expected after the end of 2026. The methodology reflects management's assessment of recent Supreme Court judgments while recognising that certain legal and evidentiary questions remain subject to further judicial interpretation.

In **Croatia**, the provision development reflected additional received claims, including fee claims, as well as continuing case-law activity in relation to CHF currency clauses and unilateral interest-rate terms. Croatian courts have long considered certain CHF currency clauses and unilateral interest-rate change terms to be unfair or null, with contracts generally remaining valid but recalculated to remove the effects of such terms.

For Croatian unconverted CHF consumer cases, the provisioning methodology continued to be based on a portfolio-based decision-tree approach, reflecting the status of proceedings, expected claimant success rates, estimated loss per case, expected future claim development, expected settlement behaviour and timing of cash outflows. Observed settlement behaviour continues to be considered in the assessment of expected cash outflows and utilisation of provisions.

For Croatian converted CHF consumer cases, the Croatian Supreme Court issued decision Rev-457/2025-21 in June 2026. Based on the Group's current assessment, this decision is relevant for the measurement of Croatian CHF-related legal risk, as it indicates that borrowers who accepted the statutory conversion of CHF loans into EUR loans may generally not be entitled to full restitution of alleged overpayments arising before conversion, but may be entitled to certain interest-related claims. The decision affects the measurement of expected outflows for converted CHF loan cases and required a reassessment of the provisioning methodology. The Group's previous methodology reflected the legal framework available at the time, including the Croatian Supreme Court's 2022 non-binding legal opinion. Following the June 2026 decision of the Supreme Court's Extended Panel, consisting of 13 judges, the Group updated its methodology and reassessed the expected outflows relating primarily to interest-related claims. The resulting estimate reflects management's updated best estimate under IAS 37. The revised methodology takes into account available court decisions, expected claimant outcomes, interest-related claims, litigation costs and the expected timing of cash outflows. Due to the limited number of comparable final court decisions and the evolving court practice, the measurement remains subject to significant judgement.

Further developments in court practice, including potential constitutional- or EU-law related challenges and interpretations, may continue to influence the outcome of pending and future claims.

During the reporting period, provisions amounting to EUR 9.3 million (2025: EUR 23.2 million) were utilised for settlements and paid judgments, and an unwinding/discounting effect of EUR 0.5 million (2025: EUR 1.4 million) was recorded. As a result, the closing provision for CHF-related claims amounted to EUR 88.3 million as of 30 June 2026 (YE25: EUR 50.8 million).

Other jurisdictions in which the Group has historically been exposed to CHF-related claims, including Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Montenegro, did not materially contribute to the recognised CHF-related provision development during the reporting period. The Group continues to monitor legal and regulatory developments in all relevant jurisdictions.

The provisions represent the Group's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle these obligations at the reporting date, in accordance with IAS 37. The estimate is based on information available up to the date of approval of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, internal and external legal assessments, observed case-law developments, historical settlement and judgment experience, and management's judgement regarding the expected outcome of pending and future claims.

The estimation of legal risk costs for Swiss franc-linked loans is inherently complex and requires significant judgement. The most significant assumptions and sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

- **Information duties and good faith**: The provision measurement depends on the Group's ability to demonstrate that it fulfilled its information obligations at loan origination and acted in good faith. The assessment is case-specific and depends on the contractual documentation, customer communication, available evidence and the interpretation applied by the courts.
- **Estimated loss per contract**: Expected refunds or compensation amounts are based on clustering of similar cases and average expected loss per group. The estimate considers the type of loan, contractual features, repayment history, litigation status and expected court approach. Uncertainties relate in particular to the potential inclusion of penalty interest, statutory default interest or other interest components, which may depend on courts' assessment of the Bank's conduct and the applicable calculation methodology.
- **Compensation for the use of funds**: Following Slovenian Supreme Court judgment II Ips 14/2025, the Group revised its provisioning assumption for compensation for the use of funds. In cases where a CHF loan agreement is declared null and void in its entirety, the current provisioning methodology assumes that borrowers are required to return only the principal amount received, translated into EUR at the disbursement date, and that the Group is not entitled to compensation for the use of funds. This replaces the previous methodology, which assumed a probability-weighted recovery of such compensation. The assumption reflects management's current assessment of the expected judicial approach, while acknowledging that case-law may continue to develop.
- **Effect of statutory conversion in Croatia:** The measurement reflects management's assessment of the June 2026 Croatian Supreme Court decision concerning converted CHF loans. The decision is relevant for the measurement of Croatian CHF-related legal risk, as it may affect the expected outcome of claims from borrowers who accepted the statutory conversion of CHF loans into EUR loans. Judgement remains required regarding the application of the decision to individual proceedings, remaining claim components and possible further legal remedies or constitutional-law challenges.
- **Statute of limitation**: The provision measurement reflects management's assessment of limitation periods in the relevant jurisdictions. In Slovenia, following Supreme Court judgment II Ips 58/2025, the Group reassessed the probability of success of the statute of limitation defence for claims filed after the end of 2020. The assessment remains case-specific and depends on when the consumer became, or could reasonably have become, aware of

the alleged unfairness of contractual terms. The methodology remains subject to further refinement as case-law develops and additional evidence is assessed.

- **Expected number of claims and claim inflow**: For portfolios where future claim development is incorporated into the provisioning methodology, the provision measurement reflects assumptions regarding the expected number of existing and future claims, including the expected development of case inflow in the relevant jurisdictions where claims are not yet time-barred. These assumptions are based on historical claim patterns, observed customer behaviour, court practice, limitation considerations and external legal assessments. Actual claim inflow may differ from current assumptions.
- **Success rates and litigation outcome probabilities**: The models apply probability-weighted assumptions regarding expected success rates of claimants and expected outcomes of pending and future proceedings. These assumptions are based on available case-law, observed outcomes in comparable cases, the status of proceedings and jurisdiction-specific legal assessments. Further changes in court practice could result in a change in the expected success rates.
- **Timing of expected cash outflows**: The provision measurement includes assumptions regarding the expected timing of settlements, paid judgments and other cash outflows. Payments are expected over the next two to six years; however, the timing may vary significantly depending on the progress and outcome of ongoing proceedings, appeals, potential constitutional or EU-law related challenges and the capacity and practice of local courts.
- **Litigation costs and final judgments**: The provisioning methodology also reflects updated assumptions regarding expected litigation costs per case, taking into account recent case-law developments and the Group's intended litigation strategy. For cases where a final court judgment has been received, payment is made in accordance with the final judgment, and provisions for principal and interest are updated based on the judgment and related payment status. Provisions for litigation costs may be maintained where exceptional legal remedies remain possible.

The sensitivity of the provision measurement differs by portfolio and jurisdiction, reflecting the different legal fact patterns, case-law developments and key measurement assumptions.

For **Croatian unconverted** CHF loan cases, the provision measurement is particularly sensitive to assumptions regarding the estimated loss per contract, settlement behaviour, litigation costs and the timing of expected cash outflows. These assumptions are interdependent and are therefore assessed primarily through portfolio-based scenarios rather than through isolated changes in individual parameters.

Management considered a range of reasonably possible alternative scenarios reflecting different assumptions regarding future claim development, claimant outcomes and settlement behaviour. Based on the scenarios considered, the estimated provision could differ by approximately EUR 1.4 million to EUR 6.7 million from the amount recognised at the reporting date. The scenarios do not represent all possible outcomes, and future developments in court practice, claimant behaviour or settlement patterns could result in outcomes outside the range considered.

For **Croatian converted** CHF loan cases, the provision measurement is particularly sensitive to the interpretation and practical application of the June 2026 Croatian Supreme Court decision on converted CHF loans. The most significant uncertainties relate to the extent to which borrowers who accepted the statutory conversion may still be entitled to interest-related or other residual claims, the treatment of litigation costs and the timing of expected cash outflows.

Management considered a range of alternative scenarios reflecting different assumptions regarding expected claimant outcomes, interest-related claim components, litigation costs and the expected timing of payments. Based on the scenarios considered, reasonably possible alternative assumptions could result in a material change in the provision measurement. Compared with the amount recognised at the reporting date, the upper end of the modelled scenarios would result in an additional provision requirement of approximately EUR 11.7 million. The scenarios are not intended to represent all possible outcomes, and future developments in court practice, including further legal remedies, constitutional-law challenges or EU-law related interpretations, could result in outcomes outside the range considered.

For **Slovenia**, the provision measurement is particularly sensitive to legal developments relating to the nullity of CHF loan agreements, the treatment of compensation for the use of funds and the application of limitation periods. The provision is based on management's assessment of the relevant legal framework, recent court decisions and external legal advice available at the reporting date.

The application of limitation periods represents a particularly significant judgement. The provision measurement reflects management's current assessment of recent developments in Slovenian Supreme Court case-law, including the view that the commencement of the limitation period requires an assessment of the specific circumstances of each individual case. If limitation periods were assumed not to apply, the provision recognised at the reporting date would increase by approximately EUR 23.0 million.

The provision measurement includes claims received up to the reporting date as well as an estimate of additional claims expected to be received until the end of 2026. The estimate reflects management's current expectations regarding near-term claim inflows. However, the provision does not include an estimate of potential claims that may be filed beyond the end of 2026, as management concluded that a sufficiently reliable estimate of longer-term future claim inflows cannot currently be made given the significant uncertainty regarding future claimant behaviour and ongoing developments in case-law, particularly in relation to limitation periods. Accordingly, actual future claim volumes and related provision requirements may differ materially from the amount currently recognised.

A simultaneous adverse development in several assumptions, or an adverse development affecting more than one portfolio, could result in a higher overall impact than the individual sensitivities disclosed above.

Consumer fee claims (loan processing and early repayment fees)

During the reporting period, additional provisions for pending legal disputes relating to loan processing fees, early repayment fees and similar consumer fee claims were recognised in the amount of EUR 1.6 million (2025: EUR 2.5 million). The additions mainly resulted from the reassessment of existing and newly received court cases, taking into account current court practice, expected claim developments and updated legal assessments.

Taking into account utilisations of EUR 1.0 million (2025: EUR 0.8 million) and releases of EUR 0.2 million (2025: EUR 0.1 million), the overall stock of provisions for this category of claims amounted to EUR 5.4 million as of 30 June 2026 (YE25: EUR 5.1 million).

The related provisions reflect management's current best estimate of expected outflows based on available case law, claim patterns and legal assessments.

Corporate damage claims

Addiko Group is involved in a number of legal claims in which corporate customers are seeking compensation for alleged losses. These claims include, among others, matters relating to variable interest margin arrangements, alleged improper conduct in connection with receivables or collateral, and other alleged damage events.

During the reporting period, additional provisions of EUR 0.3 million (2025: EUR 0.6 million) were recognised across several Group entities. Releases amounted to EUR 0.4 million (2025: EUR 0.5 million), while provisions of EUR 0.2 million (2025: EUR 0.9 million) were utilised. As a result, the total stock of provisions for this category of claims amounted to EUR 6.4 million as of 30 June 2026 (YE25: EUR 6.8 million).

The following paragraphs summarise the most relevant corporate damage claims underlying the provision assessment:

- One of the main cases concerns a damages claim related to the reduction of the financial support and blockage of the claimant's bank accounts. The claimant alleges that these actions lacked legal basis and caused the loss of its business. The proceedings have been ongoing before the first-instance court since 2014 and now in the final stage (waiting for the verdict). The core question in dispute is whether the loan reduction was carried out based on validly signed contractual annexes and did the bank had legal grounds for the blockage of the claimant's accounts after they stopped with the loan repayment. Following disbursement of the reduced loan amount, the claimant ceased making interest payments and has not repaid any amounts to date.
- Another legal claim was filed against one of the Group's banking subsidiaries alleging improper conduct in connection with the assignment of a receivable and subsequent enforcement actions. The claimant argues that the receivable assigned did not exist and that these circumstances resulted in financial harm. The Group entity rejects the allegations and has submitted a response disputing both the factual basis and the legal grounds of the claim. The subsidiary contests the claimant's entitlement to damages and argues that essential legal prerequisites, such as wrongdoing, causation and demonstrable loss, are not met. The subsidiary won the case in 2nd instance twice and the Supreme Court allowed the plaintiff to file a revision against the decision in favour of the subsidiary twice

for procedural reasons (inadequate reasoning provided in the appellate judgments). Proceedings remain ongoing before the court of first instance.

- A further case concerns alleged irregularities in the processing of collateral instruments and the handling of term-deposit accounts related to a corporate customer. The claimant asserts that these actions caused financial loss to a third party and is seeking monetary compensation. The subsidiary disputes the allegations in their entirety, maintaining that all processes were performed in line with applicable procedures and that neither entitlement to compensation nor a causal link between the alleged conduct and the claimed damage has been demonstrated. The Group entity won the case in 2nd instance. The proceeding remains ongoing before the Supreme court.

For corporate damage claims, the amount in dispute is disclosed where relevant, while provisions are recognised only to the extent that an outflow is assessed as probable and can be reliably estimated.

Other

Other provisions mainly relate to individually assessed legal and operational-risk-related matters that are not individually material.

36.3. Contingent liabilities from legal cases

Contingent liabilities are disclosed for legal cases where an outflow of resources is possible but not considered probable, or where the amount cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. No provision is recognised for these matters.

As of 30 June 2026, passive legal disputes for which no provision was recognised amounted to EUR 47.2 million, including accrued interest (YE25: EUR 45.8 million, including accrued interest).

The outcome of such proceedings is inherently uncertain and may depend on future court decisions, changes in court practice, legislative developments or other case-specific developments. Proceedings are often complex, lengthy and difficult to predict or quantify. The Group remains confident in its legal positions and will pursue available legal remedies where appropriate, including in cases where lower-instance courts adopt divergent interpretations or rule unfavourably.

Of the total amount of EUR 47.2 million at 30 June 2026, 28.2% (EUR 13.3 million) related to claims for FX clauses in Swiss franc-denominated loans (YE25: 27.0%, EUR 12.4 million); 16.3% (EUR 7.7 million) to contractual or non-contractual damages (YE25:16.1%, EUR 7.4 million) and 10.5% (EUR 5.0 million) to consumer fee claims (YE25: 9.9%, EUR 4.5 million). The remaining disputes primarily relate to collective consumer protection claims, relating to alleged overpayments resulting from the application of zero-floor clauses in variable-rate loan agreements, as well as various other litigation matters and legal proceedings (45.1%, EUR 21.2 million; YE25: 47.0%, EUR 21.5 million).

The most significant cases, each with an amount in dispute above EUR 1 million, are summarised below.

- **Consumer protection claim** (EUR 11.7 million; YE25: EUR 11.7 million): In 2022, an institute purporting to act on behalf of consumers initiated a claim against the Slovenian subsidiary, seeking reimbursement of EUR 11.7 million for alleged overpayments related to “zero-floor” clauses. In 2024, the court of first instance issued a decision holding that the proposed collective action does not meet the statutory conditions for approval. Based on legal assessments and management’s current evaluation of the case, an outflow of resources is not considered probable, and therefore no provision has been recognised in accordance with IAS 37.
- **Refinancing-related claim** (EUR 2.6 million; YE25: EUR 2.6 million): The Group is involved in a legal proceeding initiated by an individual claimant who is contesting the validity of a historical refinancing arrangement between two third parties. The claimant is also challenging both the loan agreement with the Group - specifically whether repayment occurred - and a related refinancing agreement with another bank. The proceeding is currently in the first instance, and no judgment has been issued. Based on legal advice, management considers that the claim does not have substantive merit and an outflow of resources is not considered probable. As the matter remains pending and the outcome cannot be determined with certainty, the claim is disclosed as a contingent liability in accordance with IAS 37.
- **Joint-and-several compensation claim** (EUR 1.1 million plus interest; YE25: EUR 1.1 million): The Group is involved in a legal proceeding in which a claimant is seeking compensation totalling EUR 1.1 million, plus default interest from July 2023. The claim alleges damages arising from allegedly unlawful handling of funds. Based on legal advice, management considers that the Group acted in full compliance with applicable laws and that the

claim does not have substantive merit. A first-instance judgment has been rendered in favour of the Bank. The plaintiff has filed an appeal, under which the decision is still pending.

In addition to the matters described above, since 2024 the Group has been involved in a EUR 35.3 million damages claim related to an alleged unjustified withdrawal from debt-restructuring negotiations. Due to its significance, this claim was separately disclosed in prior reporting periods. The claimant had already defaulted on loan obligations and misused funds in 2023, with criminal charges filed against its controlling shareholder. External legal experts assess the claim as baseless, and the likelihood of an outflow of economic benefits is considered remote under IAS 37.

Accordingly, no provision has been recognised and no contingent liability disclosure is required under IAS 37. However, the Group has voluntarily disclosed remote damages claims for transparency purposes. The EUR 35.3 million claim formed part of the comparative amount of EUR 56.4 million disclosed as at 31 December 2025 but is no longer included in the amount disclosed as at 30 June 2026 following favourable developments in the proceedings during the reporting period.

The hearing was concluded before 30 June 2026 and, subsequent to the reporting date, the Group received a favourable first-instance judgment dismissing the claim.

36.4. Active legal proceedings and contingent assets

In September 2017, members of the Group filed a request for arbitration with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) against the Republic of Croatia in relation to the conversion laws, claiming EUR 153 million. If the action is unsuccessful, court fees and legal costs could amount to approximately EUR 11 million.

The tribunal was constituted in 2018. On 12 June 2020, the tribunal issued a decision rejecting Croatia's jurisdictional objection relating to the compatibility of the BIT with EU law, allowing the case to proceed. The main hearing on jurisdiction and merits took place in March and April 2021, during which the parties presented their arguments.

Following subsequent procedural developments, including a disqualification proposal in 2025 and the reconstitution of the tribunal, the proceedings resumed in January 2026. A hearing on final submissions was held in London from 8 July 2026 to 10 July 2026. As of the reporting date, the arbitration remains pending.

Based on the current status of the proceedings, management considers a positive outcome to be possible. However, no asset has been recognised in accordance with IAS 37, as the realisation of an economic inflow is not virtually certain.

The matter continues to be subject to significant legal and procedural uncertainty due to its complexity, the duration of the proceedings and recent procedural developments and the additional uncertainty surrounding the practical enforceability of any eventual outcome.

36.5. Management assessment

Based on information available at the reporting date, management considers the recognised provisions for legal matters to represent the Group’s best estimate of expected cash outflows.

The Group continues to monitor significant proceedings, court practice and legislative developments and reassesses provisions and contingent liabilities at least at each reporting date. Due to the inherent uncertainty of legal proceedings, actual outcomes may differ from the amounts recognised or disclosed.

(37) Commitments

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Loan commitments	441.5	426.9
Financial guarantees	44.4	45.6
Other commitments	353.4	348.8
Total	**839.2**	**821.3**

The position other commitments includes mainly non-financial guarantees, such as performance guarantees or warranty guarantees and guarantee frames.

(38) Fair value disclosures

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Where available, fair values are determined on the basis of quoted prices in active markets. If quoted market prices are not available, valuation techniques are applied which maximise the use of observable market inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair value measurements are allocated to the following levels of the fair value hierarchy, depending on the observability of the inputs used:

- **Level I** – quoted prices in active markets: Financial instruments are classified as Level I if their fair value is determined on the basis of unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category mainly includes listed equity instruments and liquid debt securities.
- **Level II** – valuation based on observable market inputs: Financial instruments are classified as Level II if their fair value is determined using valuation techniques based on inputs observable in the market, either directly or indirectly. Observable inputs include, in particular, yield curves, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, interest rates and implied volatilities. This category mainly includes OTC derivatives and debt instruments for which no quoted price in an active market is available.
- **Level III** – valuation based on significant unobservable inputs: Financial instruments are classified as Level III if their fair value is determined using valuation techniques for which at least one significant input is not observable in the market. Such measurements require management judgement and estimation.

The classification within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Transfers between levels are recognised at the end of the reporting period in which the relevant change in input observability or market activity occurs.

Valuation models and input parameters are reviewed regularly. Valuations are performed independently from the trading units.

Valuation techniques

The valuation techniques applied depend on the type of financial instrument and the availability of observable market data.

For **equity instruments** traded in active markets, fair value is determined using quoted market prices. For unlisted equity instruments or instruments for which quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques, such as adjusted net asset value methods, income-based approaches, dividend discount models or market multiples.

For **debt instruments**, fair value is determined using quoted prices where available. If quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is determined by discounting expected future cash flows using market-based yield curves and risk-adjusted spreads. Instruments are classified as Level II where the significant valuation inputs are observable and as Level III where significant unobservable inputs are used.

For **derivatives**, fair value is determined using discounted cash flow models or option pricing models, depending on the contractual features of the instrument. The models use observable market parameters where available, including interest rate curves, foreign exchange rates, volatilities and credit spreads.

For financial instruments with short-term maturities, the carrying amount is considered to be an appropriate approximation of fair value where the effect of discounting is not material.

Derivative valuation adjustments

For OTC derivatives, credit valuation adjustments and debit valuation adjustments are considered where material. These adjustments reflect counterparty credit risk and Addiko Group's own non-performance risk and take into account collateral agreements and netting arrangements where applicable.

Derivatives are valued using a multi-curve framework. For collateralised derivatives, discounting is based on the applicable overnight indexed swap curve, including €STR where relevant, in line with market practice.

38.1. Fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value

EUR m

30.06.2026	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non market assumptions	Total
Financial assets held for trading	0.0	15.3	0.0	15.3
Derivatives	0.0	7.4	0.0	7.4
Debt securities	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.9
Investment securities mandatorily at FVTPL	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.3
Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Debt securities	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Investment securities at FVTOCI	290.6	221.8	14.8	527.2
Equity instruments	8.4	0.4	14.8	23.6
Debt securities	282.3	221.4	0.0	503.7
Total assets	**290.6**	**237.6**	**15.6**	**543.8**
Financial liabilities held for trading	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
Derivatives	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
Total liabilities	**0.0**	**7.0**	**0.0**	**7.0**

EUR m

31.12.2025	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non-market assumptions	Total
Financial assets held for trading	7.5	2.3	0.0	9.8
Derivatives	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3
Debt securities	7.5	0.0	0.0	7.5
Investment securities mandatorily at FVTPL	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.3
Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Debt securities	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Investment securities at FVTOCI	428.9	168.6	14.6	612.1
Equity instruments	8.8	0.0	14.6	23.4
Debt securities	420.1	168.6	0.0	588.7
Total assets	**436.5**	**171.3**	**15.5**	**623.2**
Financial liabilities held for trading	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1
Derivatives	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1
Total liabilities	**0.0**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**2.1**

38.1.1. TRANSFERS BETWEEN LEVEL I AND LEVEL II

Addiko Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period in which the change in the observability of inputs or market activity occurs.

During the reporting period, transfers from Level I to Level II occurred for financial assets held for trading amounting to EUR 7.9 million and for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounting to EUR 120.5 million. No transfers from Level II to Level I occurred for these categories.

These transfers reflected changes in the availability and observability of market inputs used in determining fair value.

38.1.2. LEVEL III MEASUREMENTS

The Group's most significant Level III position relates to the participation in the Slovenian Bank Liquidation Fund, which is irrevocably designated at FVOCI and had a carrying amount of EUR 14.0 million as at 30 June 2026 (YE25: EUR 13.6 million).

The fund is managed by Banka Slovenije and supports the orderly winding-up of banks, including asset transfers, business sales and liquidity support during involuntary liquidation proceedings. It is financed by contributions from Slovenian banks and is expected to cease operations on 31 December 2030.

As Addiko Group does not have look-through information on the fund's underlying investments and valuation inputs, a meaningful quantitative sensitivity analysis cannot be prepared. Management considers the carrying amount to represent the best estimate of fair value based on the information available at the reporting date.

The development of Level III financial instruments is presented below.

EUR m

2026	01.01.	Valuation gains/losses - profit or loss	Valuation gains/losses - OCI	Additions (+)	Disposals (-)	Settlement (-)	Transfer into/out of other Levels	30.06.
Equity instruments mandatorily at FVTPL	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Equity instrument at FVTOCI	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7
Total assets	**15.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**15.6**

EUR m

2025	01.01.	Valuation gains/losses - profit or loss	Valuation gains/losses - OCI	Additions (+)	Disposals (-)	Settlement (-)	Transfer into/out of other Levels	31.12.
Equity instruments mandatorily at FVTPL	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Equity instrument at FVTOCI	14.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6
Total assets	**14.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**15.5**

In the current and previous reporting period, no transfers into or out of Level III took place.

38.2. Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position:

EUR m

30.06.2026	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Difference	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non market assumptions
Cash and cash equivalents [1]	1,014.4	1,014.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,794.1	4,884.9	90.7	860.6	119.2	3,905.0
Debt securities	964.9	979.9	15.0	860.6	119.2	0.0
Loans and advances	3,829.2	3,905.0	75.8	0.0	0.0	3,905.0
Total assets	**5,808.6**	**5,899.3**	**90.7**	**860.6**	**119.2**	**3,905.0**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	5,439.6	5,437.8	1.9	0.0	5,374.8	62.9
Deposits	5,376.7	5,374.8	1.9	0.0	5,374.8	0.0
Other financial liabilities	62.9	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9
Total liabilities	**5,439.6**	**5,437.8**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**5,374.8**	**62.9**

[1] Cash and cash equivalents have not been assigned to a level as the carrying amount always approximates their fair value due to their short-term nature.

EUR m

31.12.2025	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Difference	Level I - from active market	Level II - based on market assumptions	Level III - based on non market assumptions
Cash and cash equivalents [1]	1,057.2	1,057.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,613.9	4,727.6	113.6	785.7	97.5	3,844.3
Debt securities	862.2	883.2	21.0	785.7	97.5	0.0
Loans and advances	3,751.8	3,844.3	92.6	0.0	0.0	3,844.3
Total assets	**5,671.1**	**5,784.7**	**113.6**	**785.7**	**97.5**	**3,844.3**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	5,391.0	5,381.0	9.9	0.0	5,317.1	63.9
Deposits	5,327.1	5,317.1	9.9	0.0	5,317.1	0.0
Other financial liabilities	63.9	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.9
Total liabilities	**5,391.0**	**5,381.0**	**9.9**	**0.0**	**5,317.1**	**63.9**

[1] Cash and cash equivalents have not been assigned to a level as the carrying amount always approximates their fair value due to their short-term nature.

Measurement of fair values for instruments not carried at fair value

Financial instruments not carried at fair value are not managed on a fair value basis. The fair values disclosed in this note are calculated only for disclosure purposes and do not affect the carrying amounts recognised in the statement of financial position or the result reported in the income statement.

The fair value of **loans and advances** and **financial liabilities** measured at amortised cost is determined by discounting expected future cash flows. Discount rates reflect market interest rates and relevant risk premiums. For loans and advances, risk premiums are based on internal or external ratings of borrowers and include country risk where applicable.

The fair value of **debt securities** measured at amortised cost is determined using quoted market prices where available or, where quoted prices are not available, other observable market inputs.

For financial liabilities, Addiko Group's own credit spread is reflected in the discount rate. As Addiko Group does not have actively traded own debt instruments, credit spread curves for senior unsecured liabilities are derived from quoted credit default swap curves or credit spreads of senior unsecured bonds issued by a weighted peer group of banking groups operating in CSEE with comparable markets and estimated credit standing. For covered liabilities, a weighted credit spread curve based on available benchmark covered bonds.

38.3. Fair value of Investment properties

The fair value of investment properties is determined using market-based estimates, generally prepared by external or internal valuation experts. Where market-based estimates are not available, fair value is determined using discounted cash flow techniques.

Investment properties are classified as Level III within the fair value hierarchy, as their valuation involves significant unobservable inputs.

As at 30 June 2026, the carrying amount of investment properties amounted to EUR 0.8 million (YE25: EUR 0.8 million), while their fair value amounted to EUR 1.0 million (YE25: EUR 1.0 million). The carrying amount of right-of-use assets classified as investment properties amounted to EUR 0.0 million (YE25: EUR 0.0 million), while their fair value amounted to EUR 0.0 million (YE25: EUR 0.0 million).

(39) Derivative financial instruments

39.1. Derivatives held for trading

The following derivatives existed at the reporting date:

EUR m

	30.06.2026			31.12.2025		
		Fair values			Fair values	
	Nominal amounts	Positive	Negative	Nominal amounts	Positive	Negative
a) Interest rate						
OTC-products	**25.9**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**32.9**	**0.5**	**0.5**
OTC options	9.3	0.2	0.2	10.4	0.2	0.2
OTC other	16.6	0.3	0.3	22.5	0.3	0.3
b) Foreign exchange and gold						
OTC-products	**377.3**	**6.9**	**6.6**	**373.1**	**1.7**	**1.6**
OTC other	377.2	6.9	6.6	373.1	1.7	1.6

(40) Related party disclosures

According to IAS 24, a related party is a person or entity that has control or joint control, exerts significant influence, or is a key management personnel of the company.

Based on the major holdings notifications received by Addiko Bank AG pursuant to the Austrian Stock Exchange Act, as of 30 June 2026 no single investor holds a direct shareholding of more than 9.99% in Addiko Bank AG. According to its own notification, Alta Group d.o.o. holds a shareholding of 9.63% and has entered into four share purchase agreements to acquire a further total of 19.96% of the shares in Addiko Bank AG. According to the major holdings notification published on 26 June 2026, the expiration dates of these financial and other instruments were extended from 30 June 2026 to 30 June 2027. Unless Addiko receives new corresponding notifications that would lead to a different assessment, it is assumed that this shareholder does not meet the criteria of a related party. The shareholder structure notified to the Bank does not yet reflect the potential effects of the voluntary public takeover offer by Raiffeisen Bank International AG (RBI). The acceptance period for the RBI offer ran until 29 July 2026; following publication of the offer result on 3 August 2026, a three-month additional acceptance period runs until 3 November 2026. Completion of the offer remains subject to the fulfilment of the applicable offer conditions, in particular regulatory and antitrust approvals. After closing, the disclosure requirement under IAS 24 will be reassessed with regard to the shares acquired by RBI.

Transactions between Addiko Bank AG and its fully consolidated entities are not disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, as they are eliminated in the course of consolidation. No group company holds participations greater than 20%.

Key management personnel of the company are the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of Addiko Bank AG. The definition of key management personnel also includes close family members, such as a person's spouse or domestic partner, as well as of their children.

Transactions with related parties are conducted at arm's length.

Relations with related parties arising out of the banking activities are as follows at the respective reporting date:

TEUR

Key management personnel	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Financial assets (loans and advances)	0.0	0.0
Financial liabilities (deposits)	353.1	723.3

(41) Own funds and capital requirements

41.1. Capital requirements

The ECB is the competent authority responsible for direct supervision of Addiko Group, including the parent entity and the subsidiaries operating in Slovenia and Croatia. In other countries, the individual banking operations are overseen by their respective local regulators.

The following table presents the Addiko Group's regulatory minimum capital ratios, which include Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 requirements as determined through the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), together with the applicable capital buffers:

	30.06.2026			31.12.2025		
	CET1	T1	TCR	CET1	T1	TCR
Pillar 1 requirement	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
Pillar 2 requirement	1.97%	2.63%	3.50%	1.83%	2.44%	3.25%
Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR)	**6.47%**	**8.63%**	**11.50%**	**6.33%**	**8.44%**	**11.25%**
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%
Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB)	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Combined Buffer Requirements (CBR)	**3.76%**	**3.76%**	**3.76%**	**3.76%**	**3.76%**	**3.76%**
Overall Capital Requirement (OCR)	**10.23%**	**12.39%**	**15.26%**	**10.09%**	**12.20%**	**15.01%**
Pillar 2 guidance (P2G)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
OCR + P2G	**13.23%**	**15.39%**	**18.26%**	**13.09%**	**15.20%**	**18.01%**

According to the 2025 SREP decision, a **Pillar 2 Requirement** (P2R) of 3.50% is applicable from 1 January to 31 December 2026, increasing from 3.25% in the previous SREP cycle.

As of 30 June 2026, the **combined buffer requirement** (CBR) includes a **countercyclical capital buffer** (CCyB) of 0.76%, almost unchanged from previous year. In addition, Addiko is subject to a **systemic risk buffer** (SyRB) of 0.50%, unchanged compared to the previous year.

The 2025 SREP decision issued in October 2025 also set the **Pillar 2 guidance** (P2G) at 3.00% for the period from 1 January until 31 December 2026, unchanged from 2025. The preliminary outcome of the ECB's 2026 SREP, received in July 2026, indicates no changes to the current P2R (3.50%) and P2G (3.00%). The final decision is expected in the fourth quarter of 2026.

As of 30 June 2026, capital ratios remained well above regulatory requirements with capital headroom of 6.0 percentage points at total capital level and 11.0 percentage points at CET1 level above the Overall Capital Requirement (OCR), excluding Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G).

41.2. Consolidated own funds

Addiko Bank AG, as the EU parent financial holding company, is responsible for regulatory reporting on a consolidated basis for the Group of credit institutions.

The Group's regulatory capital consists entirely of Common equity tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, retained earnings, capital reserves, other reserves and accumulated other comprehensive income. These are adjusted for dividends proposed after the end of the reporting period, where applicable, as well as deductions for intangible assets and other regulatory items that are included in equity but are treated differently under capital adequacy rules.

The following table shows the breakdown of the Group's own funds pursuant to CRR using IFRS figures:

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital: Instruments and reserves		
Capital instruments	195.0	195.0
Retained earnings	390.6	347.3
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	317.4	315.1
Independently reviewed (interim) and eligible profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	0.0	44.0
o/w Interim eligible profit of the current year	0.0	44.0
o/w Foreseeable charge or dividend	0.0	0.0
CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments	**903.0**	**901.4**
CET1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
Additional value adjustments	-0.6	-0.6
Intangible assets (net of related tax liability)	-15.8	-17.0
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	-7.8	-8.9
Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	-2.1	-2.1
Losses of the current financial year (negative amount)	-23.0	0.0
Other regulatory adjustments	-1.5	-1.8
Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity tier 1 (CET1)	**-50.7**	**-30.5**
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital	**852.3**	**870.9**
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions		
Tier 2 capital (T2)	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	**852.3**	**870.9**
Total risk exposure amount	4,006.1	3,891.7
Capital ratios and buffers %		
CET1 ratio	21.3%	22.4%
Total capital ratio	**21.3%**	**22.4%**

The capital requirements in force during the reporting period, including a sufficient buffer, were met at all times both on a consolidated basis as well as in its individually regulated operations.

Total capital decreased by EUR 18.6 million during the reporting period, reflecting the following components:

- A positive development of the **accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI)** of EUR 1.6 million resulted mainly from the following items: EUR 1.7 million from debt instruments measured at FVTOCI and EUR 0.1 million from equity instruments. This was slightly offset by a EUR 0.2 million change in foreign currency reserves.
- The EUR 2.8 million decrease in **regulatory adjustments to CET1** includes the following items: reduction in the amount of intangible assets to be deducted from capital (total capital increase by EUR 1.3 million), decrease in

deferred tax assets on existing taxable losses (total capital increased by EUR 1.1 million), the deduction item for non-performing exposures (total capital increased by EUR 0.3 million) and the prudential valuation adjustments related to assets/liabilities measured at fair value (total capital increased by EUR 0.1 million).

- In accordance with Article 26 CRR, the **interim loss for the reporting period** in the amount of EUR 23.0 million has been included in the calculation of the regulatory capital for 1H26. This result was primarily attributable to additional provisions for CHF-related legal claims following recent Supreme Court rulings in Croatia and Slovenia and increased administrative expenses arising from takeover-related advisory costs.

The CET1 includes the **audited result after tax** from the previous years (2024: EUR 45.4 million; 2025: EUR 44.0 million). As already communicated, Addiko Bank AG did not distribute a dividend for either financial year.

41.3. Risk structure

Addiko Group applies the Standardised Approach for credit risk, the new Standardised Approach for operational risk and the reduced basic approach for credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk, all based on Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 (CRR3). For the calculation of the market risk, the Group continues to apply the standardised approach based on (EU) 575/2013 amended by (EU) 2019/876 (CRR2), as the European Commission has postponed the implementation of the Basel III Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) standards (Regulation (EU) 2025/1496. The approaches result in a relatively high-risk density (RWA-to-assets ratio) of 61.7% (YE25: 60.6%), mainly reflecting the Group's focus on unsecured consumer lending and SME business.

During the reporting period, the risk-weighted assets (RWA) increased by EUR 114.4 million, driven by the following components:

- The **RWA for credit risk** increased by EUR 127.9 million, primarily due to new lending in the focus segments Consumer and SME, where RWAs increased by EUR 84.7 million. In the non-focus segments, Mortgages reported a RWA decrease of EUR 10.7 million, while Large Corporate & Public Finance reported a slight RWA increase of EUR 0.3 million, reflecting the ongoing reduction in exposures. The Corporate Center/Financial Institutions segment contributed a net increase of EUR 53.6 million to RWAs. The main drivers were higher risk weights introduced under Article 500a CRR for sovereign exposures denominated and funded in the domestic currency of another Member State (EUR 39.1 million), reflecting the step-up in the phase-in of these transitional provisions in 2026, higher volumes resulting from minimum reserves at central banks (EUR 17.8 million), derivative business (EUR 7.5 million), interbank exposures (EUR 1.4 million) and higher risk weights on equities (EUR 2.3 million). These effects were partly offset by a reduced volume of sovereign bonds in Bosnian subsidiaries (EUR 15.3 million), matured subordinated debt exposures (EUR 12.0 million) and the application of the 0% risk weight to Bulgarian sovereign exposures following the introduction of the euro (EUR 11.0 million). In addition, RWA from other assets increased by EUR 23.8 million, more than half of which was attributable to advance payments for tangible assets in connection with the purchase of the new headquarters in Croatia.
- The **RWA for counterparty credit risk (CVA)** decreased slightly by EUR 0.1 million.
- The **RWA for market risk** decreased by EUR 13.4 million, mainly driven by lower open positions in BAM (EUR 27.7 million). This was partially compensated by higher open positions in RSD (EUR 13.9 million), USD (EUR 0.3 million) and CHF (EUR 0.1 million). In light of a new interpretation of an EBA guideline (published EBA Q&A), Addiko intends to apply to the ECB for a BAM waiver, which is expected to reduce RWAs by approximately EUR 61.9 million.
- The **RWA for operational risk** remained stable during the reporting period. Under CRR3, operational risk RWAs are calculated using the new Standardised Approach and the mapping set out in Consultation Paper EBA/CP/2025/05, as amended by the Final Report on the draft RTS specifying the Business Indicator mandates (EBA/RTS/2025/02) and the Final Report on the draft ITS on supervisory reporting for operational risk (EBA/ITS/2025/06). The Business Indicator Component (BIC) is calculated based on a three-year average.

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Credit risk pursuant to Standardised Approach	3,400.2	3,272.3
Counterparty credit risk	3.1	3.1
Market risk	194.0	207.4
Operational risk	408.8	408.8
Total risk exposure amount	**4,006.1**	**3,891.7**

Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio of the Addiko Group, calculated in accordance with Article 429 CRR, amounted to 12.6% as of 30 June 2026 (YE25: 13.0%) and decreased mainly due to the development of the Tier 1 capital for the reasons mentioned above.

EUR m

	30.06.2026	31.12.2025
Tier 1 capital	852.3	870.9
Total leverage ratio exposure	6,783.0	6,700.1
Leverage ratio %	**12.6%**	**13.0%**

41.4. MREL requirements

In line with the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), institutions are required to maintain sufficient own funds and eligible liabilities to support an effective and credible application of the bail-in tool. For Addiko Group, the competent resolution authority is the Single Resolution Board (SRB). Based on the SRB's resolution plan, Addiko Group follows a multiple point of entry (MPE) resolution strategy with two resolution entities — Addiko Bank d.d., Croatia and Addiko Bank d.d., Slovenia — while Addiko Bank AG is designated as the liquidation entity and is therefore not subject to a minimum MREL requirement on an individual basis.

On 18 May 2026, the resolution entities received the SRB's decision, which took effect immediately, setting MREL requirements at individual level as follows:

Entity	Role	MREL requirement (% TREA)	MREL requirement (% LRE)	Status throughout period
Addiko Bank d.d., Croatia	Resolution entity	21.3 (slightly down from 21.4, valid from 31 March 2025 until 17 May 2026)	5.2	Above requirement
Addiko Bank d.d., Slovenia	Resolution entity	20.8 (slightly down from 20.9, valid from 30 June 2025 until 17 May 2026)	5.2	Above requirement
Addiko Bank AG	Liquidation entity	n/a	n/a	Not subject to a minimum MREL

During the reporting period, the MREL ratio of all entities was at all times above the respective requirements.

(42) Events after the reporting date

Following the end of the acceptance period on 29 July 2026 of the voluntary public takeover offers for Addiko Bank AG, RBI announced on 3 August 2026 that it had secured a 55.55% stake in Addiko Bank AG through its takeover offer. Completion of the transaction (closing) remains subject to the fulfilment of the applicable offer conditions, including regulatory and antitrust approvals.

The successful RBI offer may have significant implications for the Group's future ownership structure, strategic direction, operating model and financial profile. In particular, further assessment will be required regarding potential accounting and capital implications, including the potential application of IFRS 5 in relation to the intended disposal of non-EU subsidiaries under the RBI offer. A further assessment may also be required in connection with RBI's stated intention to integrate Addiko's EU subsidiaries into the RBI Group, depending on the ultimately implemented legal and transaction structure, including a potential transfer of these subsidiaries at market values rather than at their current IFRS carrying amounts. The actual financial impact will depend, among other factors, on the timing and completion of the transaction, the fulfilment of the relevant offer conditions, the final transaction perimeter, the treatment of the non-EU subsidiaries and the receipt of the required approvals.

As of 30 June 2026, the IFRS 5 criteria for classification of the relevant subsidiaries as held for sale were not met. Accordingly, no reclassification as held for sale was recognised in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of 30 June 2026. The Group will reassess the accounting implications in subsequent reporting periods based on the further development of the transaction and the information available at the respective reporting dates.

In light of the successful RBI offer and the resulting uncertainty regarding the timing, completion and implications of the transaction, Addiko suspended its previously disclosed financial guidance for 2026 and 2027.

Statement of all Legal Representatives

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group as required by the applicable accounting standards and that the group management report gives a true and fair view of important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year and of the major related party transactions to be disclosed.

Vienna, 11 August 2026
Addiko Bank AG

MANAGEMENT BOARD

Herbert Juranek m.p.
Chairman of the Management Board

Edgar Flaggl m.p.
Member of the Management Board

Tadej Krašovec m.p.
Member of the Management Board

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