



Inspiration for Success

NLB Group Interim Report January – March 2026

NLB

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OVERVIEW

Inspired by Our Home Region

SLOVENIA

NLB, Ljubljana
NLB Skladi, Ljubljana
NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana

CROATIA

Mobil Leasing, Zagreb

REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

NLB Banka, Banja Luka

SERBIA

NLB Komercijalna Banka, Beograd
NLB Fondovi, Beograd
NLB Lease&Go Leasing Beograd

FEDERATION OF BiH

NLB Banka, Sarajevo

NORTH MACEDONIA

NLB Banka, Skopje
NLB Fondovi, Skopje
NLB Lease&Go Skopje

MONTENEGRO

NLB Banka, Podgorica

KOSOVO

NLB Banka, Prishtina



NLB Group Key Members Overview

NLB Group and banks

	Slovenia	Serbia	N. Macedonia	BiH		Kosovo	Montenegro	
NLB Group	NLB, Ljubljana	NLB Komercijalna Banka, Beograd	NLB Banka, Skopje	NLB Banka, Banja Luka	NLB Banka, Sarajevo	NLB Banka, Prishtina	NLB Banka, Podgorica	
Consolidated data	Data on a stand-alone basis							
Result after tax (in EUR millions)	119.3	57.0	33.0	10.6	7.3	4.4	9.1	5.5
Total assets (in EUR millions)	32,270.8	19,575.5	6,468.6	2,507.8	1,369.2	1,150.2	1,634.1	1,124.6
RoE a.t.	12.4%	7.5%	14.8%	11.5%	17.1%	13.3%	18.1%	15.6%
Net interest margin	3.19%	2.57%	3.70%	3.29%	3.22%	2.77%	3.56%	4.16%
CIR (cost/income ratio) ⁽ⁱ⁾	47.4%	47.6%	42.8%	43.3%	42.6%	54.2%	31.9%	50.4%
LTD	77.8%	73.3%	76.8%	90.2%	72.6%	80.3%	89.4%	93.5%
NPL ratio	2.0%	2.3%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%
Branches (#)	380	68	139	46	38	33	35	21
Active clients (#)	2,912,787	737,081	1,003,854	472,341	218,133	136,524	245,656	99,198
Market share by total assets ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	-	33.0%	10.6%	16.8%	21.9%	6.3%	17.0%	14.3%

(i) Tax on the balance sheet is excluded from the calculation in the NLB Group and NLB. In the NLB Group, operating lease income is presented on a net basis: non-interest income and related costs are netted for the amount of amortisation. CIR is adjusted in accordance with the new methodology.

(ii) Data refer to the latest available date.

Leasing companies

	Slovenia	Croatia	Serbia	N. Macedonia	PRO FORMA ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Leasing Group
	NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana	Mobil Leasing, Zagreb	NLB Lease&Go Leasing Beograd	NLB Lease&Go Skopje	
Data on a stand-alone basis					
Result after tax (in EUR millions)	3.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	8.2
Total assets (in EUR millions)	1,401.3 ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	189.5	190.7	47.1	1,671.2
Market share by total assets ⁽ⁱ⁾	37.0%	4.0%	9.4%	n.a.	-

(i) Market share of the leasing portfolio. Data refer to the latest available date.

(ii) Including intra-group exposure of EUR 157.3 million to Mobil Leasing, Zagreb.

(iii) Pro forma consolidation reflects the aggregated performance of leasing entities within the NLB Group, adjusted for intra-group exposures and funding synergies.

Asset Management companies

	Slovenia	Serbia	N. Macedonia	PRO FORMA ⁽ⁱ⁾ Asset Management companies
	NLB Skladi, Ljubljana	NLB Fondovi, Beograd	NLB Fondovi, Skopje	
Data on a stand-alone basis				
Result after tax (million EUR)	4.3	-0.1	0.1	4.3
Assets under management (in EUR millions)	3,630.2	59.1	114.3	3,803.6
Market share of assets under management in mutual funds	42.5%	2.6%	22.0%	-

(i) Pro forma reflects the aggregated performance of asset management companies within the NLB Group.

NLB Group at a Glance

Key Highlights

Strategic Positioning

A leading player in SEE, driving sustainable, customer-centric growth through diversification, digital innovation and a strengthened regional presence.

- The NLB Group operates a diversified universal business model across **Retail, Corporate & Investment Banking, and Payments**, anchored in **sustainability and long-term value creation**.
- **Leasing and asset management** are increasingly important strategic pillars, supporting revenue diversification.
- Ongoing enhancements to the **operating platform** and the adoption of advanced technologies are accelerating the Group's transition toward a **fully digital business model**.
- Enhancing **customer experience** remains a priority, with a comprehensive range of secure, user-centric digital services available 24/7.
- The Group strives to strengthen its position as a **regional champion**, fostering growth and financial stability across its markets of operation.

Financial Performance

Solid core performance despite margin pressure.

- The Group delivered solid loan growth across geographies and segments, supported by continued client activity and stable financing conditions. **Gross loans to customers** increased by EUR 624.1 million or 3% in Q1, and by EUR 2,421.7 million or 14% YoY.
- The **deposit** base increased by EUR 325.5 million or 1% in Q1, albeit at a slower pace than loan growth. On a YoY basis, deposit growth amounted to EUR 2,756.5 million or 12%, exceeding the loan growth.
- **Net interest income** was supported by continued loan volume growth, despite ongoing margin pressure, and grew by 3% YoY. **Net interest margin** declined by 27 bps YoY, with signs of stabilisation in recent quarters, particularly in NLB, while SEE remained under pressure.
- **Net fee and commission income** increased by 8% YoY, supported by higher income from investment funds, bancassurance, and account-related services, particularly in the SEE markets.
- **Other net non-interest income** declined YoY, mainly due to lower non-recurring items and valuation effects, particularly from foreign exchange differences.
- **Total costs** increased moderately by 3.5% YoY on a like-for-like basis and remained under control. **CIR** stood at 47.4%.
- As a result, **profitability** was lower YoY, primarily reflecting the impact of non-recurring and market-related effects, while underlying business performance remained solid.

Asset Quality

Good asset quality trends with a well-diversified portfolio, prudent credit standards and a decisive workout approach.

- A well-diversified, stable, and robust **credit portfolio quality** with a substantial retail segment share and no large concentration in any specific industry or client segment. Increased lending activity also contributed to the growth in the loan portfolio in Q1 2026.
- Low **NPEs** (the EBA def.) of 1.4% with a comfortable NPL coverage ratio of 50.4%. The Group carefully monitors potentially vulnerable segments to identify any significant increase in credit risk at a very early stage.
- In Q1 2026, **net impairments and provisions** for credit risk were established in the amount of EUR 12.8 million, primarily driven by lending growth and credit migration, mainly in the retail sector, partially offset by EUR 3.7 million in recoveries from written-off receivables, largely concentrated in Serbia and Slovenia.
- In Q1 2026, the **cost of risk** stood at 26 bps.

Capital, Liquidity & Funding**Capital and liquidity position ensuring capital return and continued growth opportunities.**

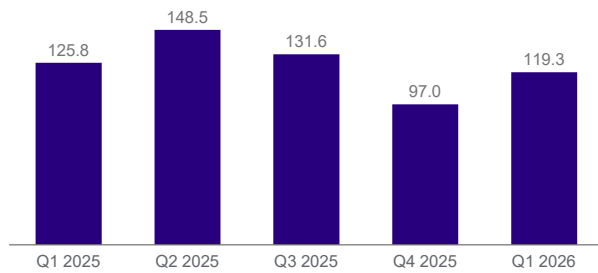
- **The capital position** remained solid and comfortably exceeded all regulatory requirements: CET1 stood at 14.8% (3.7 pp above the OCR+P2G threshold), Tier 1 at 16.7% (3.7 pp surplus), and the Total Capital Ratio (TCR) at 19.4% (3.8 pp surplus).
- **The liquidity position** of the Group remained very strong, with a high level of unencumbered liquid assets in total assets (33.0%), mainly consisting of placements with the ECB and prime debt securities.
- The Group's **deposits from individuals** represent the major and most stable funding source. Deposit guarantee schemes insure 79% of retail and 64% of total deposits. Deposits from individuals grew by 1% YtD and 9% YoY, demonstrating strong client confidence in the Group.
- A robust **LTD** ratio at 77.8% provides the Group with considerable growth potential.

Outlook**Reaffirmed outlook and guidance.**

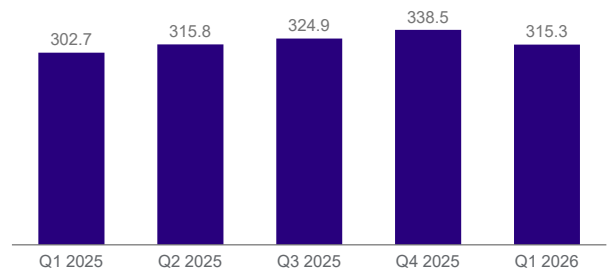
- The Group reaffirms its full-year outlook and guidance for 2026 and 2027 as previously communicated in the NLB Group Annual Report 2025.
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Key Figures

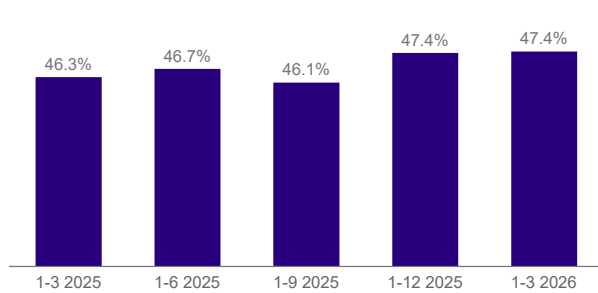
Profit a.t. (in EUR millions)



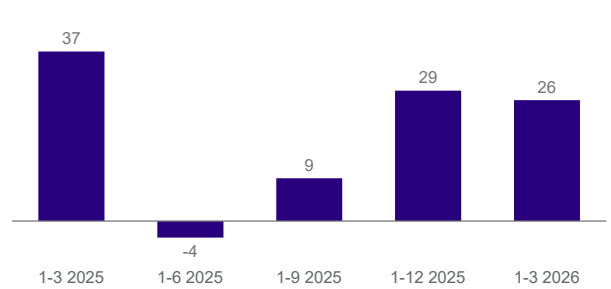
Regular income (in EUR millions)



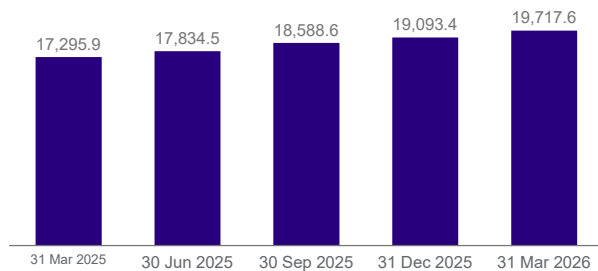
Cost to income ratio – CIR



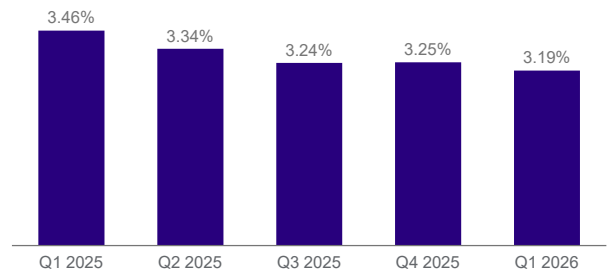
Cost of risk net (in bps)



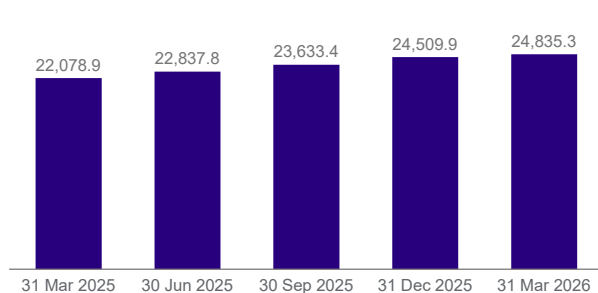
Gross loans to customers (in EUR million)



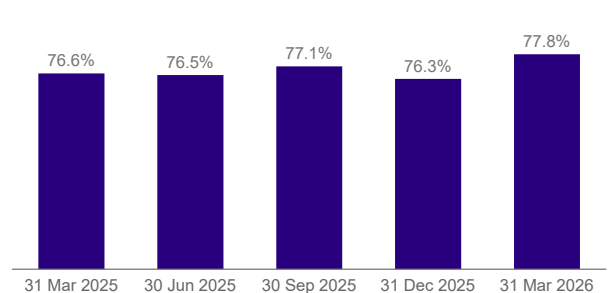
Net interest margin - quarterly



Deposits from customers (in EUR millions)



LTD



Key Financial Indicators

Table 1: Key Financial Indicators of the NLB Group^{1,2}

	in EUR millions / % / bps						
	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2025	Change QoQ
Key Income Statement Data							
Net operating income	311.8	310.4	0%	311.8	339.3	310.4	-8%
Net interest income	240.6	233.9	3%	240.6	243.8	233.9	-1%
Net non-interest income	71.2	76.5	-7%	71.2	95.5	76.5	-25%
Total costs	-147.9	-143.9	-3%	-147.9	-173.2	-143.9	15%
Tax on balance sheet	-9.0	-8.1	-12%	-9.0	-8.8	-8.1	-3%
Result before impairments and provisions	154.9	158.5	-2%	154.9	157.4	158.5	-2%
Impairments and provisions	-13.6	-12.2	-12%	-13.6	-46.7	-12.2	71%
Impairments and provisions for credit risk	-12.8	-14.5	12%	-12.8	-36.4	-14.5	65%
Other impairments and provisions	-0.8	2.3	-	-0.8	-10.4	2.3	92%
Result after tax	119.3	125.8	-5%	119.3	97.0	125.8	23%
Key Financial Indicators							
Net revenue (BoS definition)	444.0	428.0	4%				
Return on equity after tax (ROE a.t.)	12.4%	15.3%	-2.9 pp				
Return on tangible equity after tax (ROTE a.t.)	14.7%	17.1%	-2.4 pp				
Return on assets after tax (ROA a.t.)	1.5%	1.8%	-0.3 pp				
Net interest margin (on interest bearing assets)	3.19%	3.46%	-0.27 pp				
Net interest margin (on total assets - BoS ratio)	3.07%	3.33%	-0.26 pp				
Operational business margin	4.41%	4.72%	-0.31 pp				
Cost to income ratio (CIR)	47.4%	46.3%	1.1 pp				
Cost of risk net (bps)	26	37	-11				
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2025	Change Ytd	Change YoY		
Key Financial Position Statement Data							
Total assets	32,270.8	31,474.8	28,678.5	3%	13%		
Gross loans to customers	19,717.6	19,093.4	17,295.9	3%	14%		
Net loans to customers	19,317.0	18,705.5	16,923.3	3%	14%		
Deposits from customers	24,835.3	24,509.9	22,078.9	1%	12%		
Equity (w without non-controlling interests)	3,883.7	3,781.6	3,356.2	3%	16%		
Other Key Financial Indicators							
LTD	77.8%	76.3%	76.6%	1.5 pp	1.1 pp		
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	14.8%	15.5%	15.4%	-0.6 pp	-0.6 pp		
Tier 1 Ratio	16.7%	17.4%	15.9%	-0.7 pp	0.9 pp		
Total capital ratio	19.4%	20.1%	18.8%	-0.8 pp	0.6 pp		
Total risk exposure amount (RWA)	20,163.9	19,509.8	18,099.7	3%	11%		
NPL volume	476.2	469.5	333.4	1 %	43 %		
NPL coverage ratio 1	84.2%	82.7%	112.1%	1.5 pp	-28.0 pp		
NPL coverage ratio 2	50.4%	49.4%	64.9%	1.0 pp	-14.5 pp		
NPL ratio (internal def.)	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	0.0 pp	0.4 pp		
Net NPL ratio (internal def.)	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0 pp	0.4 pp		
NPL ratio (EBA def.)	2.4%	2.4%	1.9%	-0.1 pp	0.5 pp		
NPE ratio (EBA def.)	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	0.0 pp	0.3 pp		
Employees							
Number of employees	8,064	8,107	8,292	-43	-228		
International credit ratings NLB							
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Outlook				
Standard & Poor's	BBB+	BBB+	Stable				
Moody's	A2	A3	Stable				

1 For the definitions of the ratios, please refer to the chapter [Alternative Performance Indicators](#).

2 Operating lease is presented on a net basis: non-interest income and related costs are netted by the amount of amortisation (EUR 2.0 million in 1-3 2026 and EUR 1.8 million in 1-3 2025).

Macroeconomic Environment

The US–Iran conflict has so far acted mainly as a global energy and inflation shock. Heightened military risk around the Strait of Hormuz has repeatedly lifted oil prices by embedding a geopolitical risk premium, raising fuel, transport, and production costs worldwide. This has reignited inflationary pressures, constrained central banks' ability to ease monetary policy, and slightly weighed on global growth by weakening real incomes and increasing uncertainty. Financial markets have priced in volatility rather than panic as energy assets and safe havens have benefited during escalations, while equities have remained broadly resilient. The asymmetric impact is most severe for Iran itself, where sanctions, infrastructure damage, and trade isolation have deepened inflation, suppressed output, and intensified fiscal stress. Overall, the macroeconomic damage is contained for now but highly state-dependent, with significant downside risk if energy disruptions become prolonged or broader regional escalation occurs.

In 2026, the US economy is slowing but remains expansionary, with growth increasingly dependent on productivity and labour-market resilience rather than confidence or housing activity. Consumer confidence has deteriorated sharply. The Michigan consumer sentiment index fell to a historic low of 47.6, marking one of the weakest YoY readings outside recession periods. This decline reflects elevated inflation expectations, energy prices, and geopolitical uncertainty rather than a collapse in employment or incomes. Closely related, earnings growth expectations have softened, as households become less confident that wage gains will outpace price increases. Despite weak sentiment, consumer demand has not collapsed. Retail sales grew by 3.2% YoY in January and by 3.7% in February, while consumer and personal spending are expanding by roughly 2.5–3.0% YoY. However, much of this growth is nominal. With headline inflation up to 3.3% in March, real consumption growth is minimal or even contracting. The personal savings rate fell to 4.0% in February, from about 5.5% in April 2025, indicating households are sustaining spending by drawing down buffers rather than rising real income. Inflation dynamics remain the central macro tension. After easing in 2025, headline CPI has re-accelerated from 2.4% YoY in January and February 2026 to 3.3% YoY in March, driven by higher energy costs (+12.5%), mostly gasoline (+18.9%) and fuel oil (+44.2%), due to the war with Iran. In contrast, producer prices are rising more gradually from 3.1% YoY in January to 4.0% in March, suggesting firms are absorbing part of the cost shock through margins rather than fully passing it on. This margin pressure helps explain softer earnings expectations and more cautious investment behaviour. On the activity side, the composite PMI lingered around 50.3 in March, down from 52.5 in January 2026, consistent with stagnating but not contracting private-sector output. This softening is evident in GDP growth, which grew just 0.5% YoY in Q4 2025, revised down from 1.4% YoY. A key stabiliser is labour productivity (+2.5% YoY in Q4 2025), as productivity gains allow firms to sustain output and profitability with slower employment growth, delaying a sharper labour-market downturn.

Across the January and March 2026 meetings, the Fed held the federal funds target range at 3.50–3.75%, signalling patience amid elevated uncertainty. In January, policymakers viewed growth as solid and inflation as gradually easing, with markets still expecting 1–2 rate cuts in 2026. By March, the tone had turned more cautious, as energy prices surged due to the Middle East conflict, near-term inflation expectations rose, and markets pushed expected rate cuts toward year-end. Core inflation remained above target, partly due to tariffs, while labour markets showed low job growth. The FOMC emphasised rising two-sided risks, including persistent inflation versus a fragile labour market. AI-related disruptions, high asset valuations, and private-credit vulnerabilities featured more prominently in March. Despite debate, the Fed stressed data dependence and flexibility, with a small minority of members favouring immediate easing.

Euro Area

Economic activity in the euro area remains weak but stabilising. Annual GDP growth slowed down to 1.2% YoY in Q4 2025, reflecting subdued domestic demand and only a modest contribution from net exports. Growth slowed down further to 0.8% YoY in Q1 2026 (according to a preliminary estimate). Industrial production remains soft, staying at -0.6% YoY in January and February 2026, while construction output is also contracting slightly at -1.9% YoY, consistent with still-restrictive financing conditions. In January 2026, a EUR 1.9 billion deficit in trade in goods was registered, a marked shift from the EUR 11.2 billion surplus in December 2025. However, this deterioration did not stem from surging imports or energy stress, but rather from a sharp contraction in exports. Extra euro area exports fell by 7.6% YoY, while imports declined almost in parallel by 7.3%, indicating weak global demand rather than renewed domestic overconsumption. This pattern signals that external weakness is currently demand-driven and cyclical, rather than driven by a loss of price

competitiveness or rising import dependence. In February 2026, the trade balance reached a surplus of EUR 11.5 billion, this improvement was primarily driven by the machinery and vehicles sector, where the surplus rose from EUR 1.5 billion in January 2026 to EUR 10.2 billion in February. The exports contracted by 6.7% YoY and imports contracted by 2.2% YoY. Household demand remains constrained, as retail sales grew by 2.1% YoY in January and by 1.7% YoY in February, while consumer confidence has deteriorated notably in March, dropping to the lowest level since October 2023. The gross household saving rate remains elevated at above 14%, indicating continued precautionary behaviour despite easing inflation. The House Price Index continued to grow by 5.2% YoY in Q4 2025, gradually slowing from Q1 2026, reflecting higher mortgage costs and tighter credit standards. Wage dynamics remain a key inflation risk. Wage growth was 3.0% YoY with labour costs rising 3.3% YoY in Q4 2025, showing similar momentum. The ECB wage tracker continues to signal strong forward-looking wage increases, particularly in services. This consistency indicates that wage pressures are broad-based and institutionalised, rather than driven by temporary bonuses or one-off sectoral effects.

Inflation decelerated from the end of 2025 into 2026, grew YoY by 1.7% in January and 2.6% in March 2026 as the effects of the Iran war started seeping through the economy, while unprocessed foods and services remained elevated, while energy jumped to 5.1% YoY in March, breaking a deflationary trend. In April, prices rose by 3.0% YoY, with energy prices accelerating to 10.9% YoY, showing the effects of the conflict, while services decelerated to 3.0% YoY. Producer prices haven't yet shown the effects of the war, falling by 3.0% YoY in February 2026. However, wage growth and service inflation imply a slow and uneven disinflation path, justifying a cautious ECB stance. Labour markets remain remarkably resilient. The unemployment rate was low at 6.2% in February 2026, while the employment rate was still high, albeit marginally down at 70.9% in Q4 2025, and employment was still rising by about 0.7% YoY in Q4 2025. However, the job vacancy rate edged marginally up to 2.2% in Q4 2025, indicating a slight easing of labour market tightness. Forward-looking indicators point to fragile improvement rather than a strong recovery. The Composite PMI fell to 50.7 points in March, down from 51.9 in February, indicating borderline stagnation. It fell further to 48.6 in March under the contraction marking. Similarly, the Business Climate Indicator remained negative, though it improved gradually, while industrial sentiment remained below its long-term average. The ZEW Economic Sentiment Index has rebounded into positive territory, signalling improving expectations despite weak current conditions. Sector-level confidence indicators showed services stabilising faster than industry. In March, it fell sharply by 47.9 points MoM to -8.5, as the escalating conflict in the Middle East weighed heavily on sentiment. Credit dynamics remained in the lower end of single digits. Household credit growth and loans to NFCs are growing at around 3% YoY in 2026 for now. This reflects still-tight financing conditions weighing on investment and interest-sensitive sectors.

In sum, the euro area finds itself in a delicate equilibrium. The economy is stable but fragile, inflation is not neutralised, and labour markets remain strong but slowly loosening. Persistent wage-driven inflation calls for a cautious monetary policy stance, as the data point to a prolonged period of low growth and gradual normalisation. For policymakers, this means balancing downside risks to growth against the risk of declaring victory on inflation too early. For the economy, it implies patience, as the recovery seems slow, uneven, and policy-dependent.

The ECB has left rates unchanged so far in 2026. In March, however, it revised down its GDP growth. The ECB now expects euro area GDP to grow by 0.9% in 2026, a downgrade of 0.3 pp from December. Growth for 2027 was cut slightly to 1.3% (-0.1 pp), while the 2028 projection was left unchanged at 1.4%, reflecting expectations that the shock will be temporary and that domestic demand will recover over the medium term. By contrast, inflation projections were revised upward, especially for 2026. Headline HICP inflation is now projected at 2.6% in 2026, up by 0.7 pp, driven primarily by a surge in energy prices. Inflation is then expected to fall back to 2.0% in 2027 and tick up slightly to 2.1% in 2028, helped by declining energy prices and base effects. However, climate-related measures (ETS2) are expected to lift inflation again later on the horizon. They also slightly revised up core inflation, now seen at 2.3% in 2026, reflecting indirect and second-round effects from higher energy costs, before gradually easing toward 2.1% by 2028.

Slovenia and Markets in the NLB Region

In **Slovenia**, annual economic growth accelerated in Q4 2025. The pickup was supported by stronger absorption of EU cohesion funds, a delayed boost from earlier ECB rate cuts, and gradually improving domestic demand dynamics. Construction activity and services were the main growth engines, while industry remained a drag. Looking ahead to Q1 2026, GDP growth is expected to gain further traction. European fund disbursements remain elevated, and the almost 16% minimum wage increase implemented in January 2026 should lift disposable income and consumption, at least temporarily. However, incoming high-frequency indicators also point to rising imbalances, particularly in the external sector,

and to a two-speed economy in which domestically oriented activities outperform the tradable goods sector. Slovenia's external position weakened markedly at the start of 2026. In February, goods exports collapsed by 38.9% YoY, with exports to non-EU markets plunging by 56.7% YoY. While base effects linked to last year's unusually strong processing trade explain part of the fall, the magnitude of the decline also signals structural fragility in extra-EU demand, especially for intermediate and energy-intensive goods. The sharp export contraction raises concerns that net trade will subtract from growth in the coming quarters, particularly amid a strong euro. Imports declined by a more moderate 9.7% YoY, reflecting resilient domestic absorption, and this asymmetry pushed the monthly trade balance into a EUR 0.6 billion deficit. Over January–February, exports were down 32.8% YoY, confirming that the weakness is not transitory. Industrial production declined by 2.5% YoY in February 2026, despite manufacturing output remaining slightly positive (+1.9% YoY). The main drag came from energy-related activities, where output plunged by 31.9% YoY. Rising inventories also suggest softening demand and cautious order expectations. Construction costs surged in Q4 2025, rising by 14.7% QoQ and 8.9% YoY, overwhelmingly driven by labour costs (+30.7% QoQ). Material prices remained relatively stable. While public-sector projects are sustaining activity for now, forward-looking indicators are worrying, as building permits fell by 18% MoM in February, with planned dwellings down by 32%, pointing to a sharp slowdown in residential construction later in 2026. Commercial real estate prices rose by 8.5% YoY in 2025, but office prices nearly stagnated (+1.2%), and transaction volumes remained historically low, indicating liquidity constraints and cautious investor sentiment. Despite wage growth, consumption indicators remained subdued. Retail turnover fell by 3.5% YoY in February, marking a second consecutive decline. Food retail contracted by 4.6% YoY, suggesting households remained cautious, facing high housing and service costs. Fuel sales fell by 6.4% YoY, reflecting weaker mobility-related consumption and efficiency gains. In March, it grew by 4.6% YoY (the most in automotive fuel by 18.5% YoY). Headline inflation eased to 2.5% YoY in March, down from 2.9% in February and 2.4% in January. Service inflation was still elevated at 3.7% YoY, housing-related costs rose by 5.8% YoY, food prices increased by 2.6% YoY, and energy prices rose by 5.8% YoY. At the producer level, prices rose by 1.5% YoY, driven by mining- and petroleum-related products, signalling emerging upstream cost pressures that could re-feed into services inflation later in 2026. In April, inflation rose by 3.4% YoY as energy prices rose by 10.9% YoY, transport by 5.4% YoY, while services rose by 3.8% YoY. The economic sentiment deteriorated each month from 102.0 in January 2026 to 94.8 in April 2026, driven by consumer and industrial confidence, while retail confidence dropped notably in April. The labour market remained tight by historical standards. Employment fell by 0.5% MoM in January, driven by retirements in older cohorts and job losses in manufacturing. On a YoY basis, total employment was broadly stable, masking growing sectoral divergences (healthcare employment rose by 3.8% YoY while manufacturing employment fell by 1.6% YoY). The ILO unemployment rate held at 3.8% in February, slightly below last year's level, confirming persistent labour market tightness. In March, it rose slightly to 3.9%. However, hiring momentum is slowing, and rising labour costs – now accelerating sharply (gross wage rose by 7.2% YoY nominally in February 2026 after growing by 6.7% in January) – are increasingly squeezing firm-level profitability. Fiscal dynamics weakened markedly. The general government balance shifted from a small surplus in Q4 2024 to a EUR 699 million deficit (3.8% of GDP) in Q4 2025, as expenditure growth outpaced revenue growth. Public debt edged down slightly to 65.7% of GDP, but the fiscal impulse is now clearly expansionary. Slovenia still recorded an external surplus of 2.5% of GDP, though this narrowed significantly due to the deteriorating goods balance. Retail and NFC loan growth gained pace in February 2026, growing by 8.0% YoY and 7.4% YoY, respectively, while deposit growth slowed down marginally from December 2025. On the political front, the ruling centre-left Freedom Movement secured a narrow victory in the parliamentary elections on 22 March 2026. While this outcome supports broad policy continuity, coalition formation is required.

In **Serbia**, economic growth firmed in late 2025, with GDP expanding by 2.2% YoY in Q4, driven primarily by stronger domestic demand. Household and government consumption accelerated, while fixed investment rebounded on a quarter-on-quarter basis. Growth momentum is expected to improve further (+3.0% YoY according to a flash estimate), supported by the January 2026 reopening of Serbia's sole oil refinery and a renewed US sanctions waiver for NIS, the Russian-owned company supplying around 80% of domestic fuel demand. The most recent waiver was prolonged by 60 days on 17 April. The sanctions exemption provides short-term energy security, but it entails a certain risk, as failure to extend it could result in an energy shock to the Serbian economy, as well as upward pressure on inflation and economic growth. The government has also extended the ban on crude oil and petroleum products export until 2 May in order to stabilise domestic supply. Consistent with this outlook, economic sentiment averaged higher in January–February than in Q4. Incoming data points to a mixed but gradually stabilising macroeconomic backdrop. The labour market softened slightly in 2025, with employment down by 1.0% YoY and unemployment edging up by 0.1 pp to 8.7%, partly reflecting a 5.8% YoY decline in informal employment. Inflation remained contained, as the CPI inflation rose to 2.5% YoY in February 2026, driven by higher food, health, housing and energy prices, while clothing prices fell by 0.8% MoM. In March, it grew by 2.8% YoY, with energy (in YoY comparison) and transport (in MoM comparison) growing the most. Producer prices increased by 1.9% YoY in March, largely due to energy-related costs. Real activity is uneven. Industrial production

declined by 0.3% YoY in February, as sharp mining contractions outweighed modest manufacturing gains. In contrast, retail trade grew by 4.6% YoY, signalling resilient consumption, supported by 10.1% YoY nominal wage growth in January. Forward-looking indicators improved, with building permits up by 5.1% YoY and industrial turnover rising by 3.2% YoY, suggesting a gradual, demand-led recovery, while supply-side constraints – especially in mining – remain a drag. Retail loans maintained a strong rate of growth in January 2026 (+19.9% YoY), as NFC loans growth also accelerated (to 11.6% YoY).

In **North Macedonia**, the economy maintained solid momentum at the end of 2025, with GDP growth holding steady at 3.8% YoY in Q4 2025, unchanged from Q3. Growth composition improved, as private and government consumption accelerated and net exports contributed positively, with export growth strengthening while import growth moderated. Offsetting these gains, total investment contracted in Q4 for the first time in six quarters, signalling emerging caution among firms. Looking ahead to Q1 2026, growth is expected to ease mildly, as both industrial output and merchandise exports contracted in January after solid average growth in Q4. Policy measures offered some support in mid-March, the government cut VAT on petrol from 18% to 10% to mitigate energy price pressures linked to the US–Iran war, while parliament approved another pension increase effective 1 March. Together with earlier adjustments, average monthly pensions have risen by around EUR 115 per capita over the past two years, supporting household consumption. Early-2026 indicators show a mixed but resilient picture. External trade in January–February 2026 recorded a modest recovery, with exports and imports up by 2.6%, driven by catalysts and wiring sets on the export side and higher imports of platinum-group metals and petroleum products. In contrast, industrial production fell by 4.2% YoY in February, reflecting a sharp 17.2% decline in energy supply and weakness in textiles, metals, pharmaceuticals and machinery. This was mirrored by a 9.4% YoY drop in industrial turnover in January, concentrated in intermediate goods and metal manufacturing. Price pressures remain elevated. CPI inflation rose by 4.9% YoY in March, led by transport and excise-related components, while producer prices increased by 4.2% YoY in February, driven by mining and energy. At the same time, import prices of petroleum products fell by 16.1% YoY, partly easing cost pressures. Domestic demand remained firm. Retail turnover grew by 4.4% YoY in February, supported by an 8.3% YoY growth in average gross wages. Construction activity weakened, with building permits down by 10.3% YoY, although the expected value of projects jumped due to a one-off 132-MW wind park investment, underscoring uneven but ongoing investment dynamics. Retail and NFC loans grew by 11.2% YoY and 16.2% YoY, respectively, in January 2026, both speeding up from December 2025.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the economy showed moderate momentum at the end of 2025, although the full-year outcome remained weak by historical standards. GDP growth reached 2.1% YoY in Q4 2025, bringing the average growth for 2025 to 2.1%, the slowest pace in five years due to soft activity earlier in the year. Growth in Q4 was supported by domestic demand, as household consumption rose by 2.3% YoY, government consumption by 2.7%, and gross capital formation surged by 8.5%. External demand was less supportive, as exports of goods and services grew by 1.8%, while imports increased by 5.6%, weighing on net trade. Moving into Q1 2026, GDP growth eased slightly from Q4 but remained above the 2025 average. Incoming data are mixed. Industrial production contracted by 4.5% YoY in February 2026, marking the sharpest decline in nearly two years, driven by a 23.8% YoY drop in consumer durables and a 9.2% fall in energy production. In contrast, industrial turnover rose by 7.8% YoY in February, the strongest in capital goods, pointing to improving order dynamics despite weak output. Domestic demand strengthened noticeably. Retail trade grew by 11.8% YoY in February, the fastest pace since Q2 2024, supported by easing inflation and rising real incomes. Gross wages increased by 9.4% YoY nominally and 5.6% YoY in real terms in January. Inflation eased from 3.6% YoY in January 2026 to 3.3% YoY in February, while producer prices rose by 2.2% YoY, indicating moderate upstream pressures. The external sector showed volatility, as exports rose by 20.5% YoY in February 2026, but imports increased by 23.3%, leaving export coverage at 57.7%. Construction indicators were mixed: building permits were down by 7.3% relative to the 2025 average, but planned dwellings were up by 21.0%, signalling future activity. The labour market remained broadly stable in Q4 2025, with unemployment at 11.1%, while a newly approved EUR 56 million wind-farm loan supports medium-term energy diversification. Retail loans rose by 12.4% YoY in February, while NFC loans growth stopped at just under 9.0% YoY.

In **Kosovo**, the economy strengthened markedly at the end of 2025, with GDP growth accelerating to 3.9% YoY in Q4. The improvement was largely driven by stronger private consumption, supported by robust remittance inflows, which amounted to about 17% of GDP and were nearly double in Q4. External developments were mixed, as goods exports growth reached a one-year high, while the tourism sector lost momentum as tourist arrivals slowed. Looking ahead to Q1 2026, domestic momentum is expected to moderate. Remittance inflows declined at the fastest pace in over a year in January, and inflation rose above Q4 levels, weighing on real purchasing power. On the external side, goods exports continued to gain pace in January–February, partly offsetting weaker domestic drivers. Price pressures intensified at the start of 2026. Inflation rose from 5.8% YoY in January to 6.7% in March. The increase was led by transport prices, which jumped by

10.5% YoY in March, and by housing, water, electricity and gas costs, which rose by 15.2% YoY. These dynamics point to persistent cost-of-living pressures despite solid growth. The residential property price index rose by 5.5% YoY in Q4, reflecting strong housing demand. At the same time, the construction cost index increased by 3.5% YoY in Q4, with the largest increases recorded in energy costs (+9.8%) and wages (+8.1%), underscoring rising input pressures in the building sector. Retail loan growth lost some steam but remained at 18.7% YoY in January and 18.2% YoY in February, while NFC loans decelerated from 11.5% YoY in January to 10.9% in February. The political backdrop has turned more uncertain, however, as the parliament was dissolved on 6 March, pushing the country toward its third snap election in just over a year. This situation risks delaying reforms and constraining access to external financing.

In **Montenegro**, the economy slowed sharply at the end of 2025. GDP growth fell to 1.5% YoY in Q4, down from 3.1% in Q3. The slowdown was driven by a loss of momentum in private consumption, as wage growth dropped to a four-year low, and by a significant drag from net exports, with exports contracting by around 14% YoY. These effects outweighed positive contributions from investment, as fixed capital formation grew at its fastest pace since Q2 2018, and from government consumption, which still contracted but at a slower pace than in Q3. For 2025, GDP growth eased to 2.7%, down from 3.2% in 2024, marking a post-pandemic low. Labour market conditions weakened notably in Q4 2025, as employment fell by 3.9% QoQ to 53.8%, unemployment rose by 5.0% QoQ to 10.9%, and inactivity increased by 5.1% QoQ. Entering Q1 2026, growth is expected to recover modestly from the weak Q4 reading, supported in part by policy measures aimed at cushioning energy costs. The government announced excise duty cuts of 50% on diesel and 25% on gasoline to limit fuel price increases linked to the US–Iran war, and authorities stated that fuel reserves could cover around two months of demand in the event of supply disruptions. External trade remained under pressure in January–February 2026, with total trade down by 7.5% YoY, exports plunging by 20.9%, and import coverage falling to 14.1%. Tourism provided partial support, with 41,317 arrivals and 85,102 overnight stays in February, 71.7% of which were generated by foreign visitors, mainly in coastal regions. Inflation picked up at the start of 2026. CPI rose by 2.6% YoY in February and accelerated to 3.1% YoY in March, with prices increasing by 0.8% MoM. The rise was driven mainly by transport prices (+4.5% MoM), clothing, food, and fuel, while prices for restaurants and accommodation fell earlier due to weak seasonal demand. Over January–March 2026, inflation averaged 2.9% YoY. Rising prices eroded incomes, with real net wages falling by 0.3% MoM in February, although they remained 2.3% higher YoY. Retail loans growth slowed down marginally from the 2025 year-end but still grew by a notable 20.7% in January and 20.3% YoY in February, while NFC loans similarly slowed down a bit in the same comparison but grew by 20.4% YoY in January 2026 and by 19.5% YoY in February.

Table 2: Key macroeconomic indicators in the euro area and the NLB Group region

	GDP (growth rate in %)						Average inflation (in %, aop)						Unemployment rate (in %, aop)		
	YoY			QoQ			YoY			MoM			Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025
	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Mar 2026	Feb 2026	Jan 2026	Mar 2026	Feb 2026	Jan 2026			
Euro area	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.6	-0.6	6.3	6.4	6.4
Slovenia	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	2.5	2.9	2.6	0.2	0.6	-0.5	4.1	4.2	3.2
BiH	2.1	2.3	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	-	3.6	3.3	-	0.5	0.9	11.1	11.2	1.3
Montenegro	1.5	3.1	3.5	-	-	-	3.1	2.6	2.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	10.9	10.1	10.5
N. Macedonia	3.8	3.8	3.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	4.9	2.9	3.2	0.7	0.2	-0.7	11.4	11.5	11.5
Serbia	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	8.9	8.2	8.5
Kosovo	3.9	3.1	4.5	-	-	-	6.7	6.0	5.8	1.5	0.6	1.2	-	-	-

Source: Statistical offices, NLB ALM.

Note: Real GDP growth rates are seasonally adjusted; HICP inflation is for the euro area and Slovenia.

BUSINESS REPORT

Sustainability

Sustainability is embedded in the NLB Group's business strategy, New Horizons, with sustainability and ESG considerations systematically integrated into the business model, key processes, and governance. The Group focuses on managing impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) through its strategy, risk management framework, and internal governance, structured around **three pillars: sustainable finance, sustainable operations, and contribution to society**³. The approach is aligned with regulatory requirements, guidelines and leading practices from several bodies, including the ECB, EBA, ESMA, UNEP FI, and EBRD.

Sustainable Finance

The Group's main focus in Q1 2026 was on implementing the NLB Group Climate (Net-Zero) Strategy and further reducing financed emissions, as well as supporting client transition with green finance growth, targeting EUR 1.9 billion by 2030. The Group also continued to embed ESG risks into its risk management framework and decision-making processes, implementing the EBA ESG risk guidelines, including adopting the Transition Plan and operationalising the second round of Net Zero targets. Regular sales activities continued in support of the financial health target, aiming to increase the share of young and working-age clients in NLB holding long-term savings or investment products by 15% by 2030.

Sustainable Operations

Main activities in Q1 2026 focused on steering sustainability governance across all three lines of control, strengthening sustainability competencies and enhancing sustainability culture across the Group. A quarterly Sustainability Committee meeting was held. Experts and governance bodies participated in several sustainability-related training sessions, conferences, and events. The Group also took measures to reduce operational emissions by, where possible, adhering to a zero-carbon electricity supply, aiming to reach 75% by 2030, optimising energy and resource consumption, and transitioning its car fleet.

Contribution to Society

In line with the Group's strategic CSR, sponsorship, and donations policy, and the commitment to support the UN Sustainable Development Goals, several contributions were made in Q1 2026 to local communities, sports, culture, and education. The key highlight was the charitable donation to the Gynaecology and Paediatric Clinic in Ljubljana. Thus, the Group addressed the issue of low birth rates in Slovenia and contributed to mitigating demographic challenges that put pressure on the pension and health insurance funds, as well as on the labour market.

³ More detailed information on the NLB Group's sustainability performance for 2025 is presented in the NLB Group Annual Report 2025 in the chapter [Sustainability Statement](#).

Financial Performance and Position

Income Statement Review⁴

Table 3: Income statement of the NLB Group

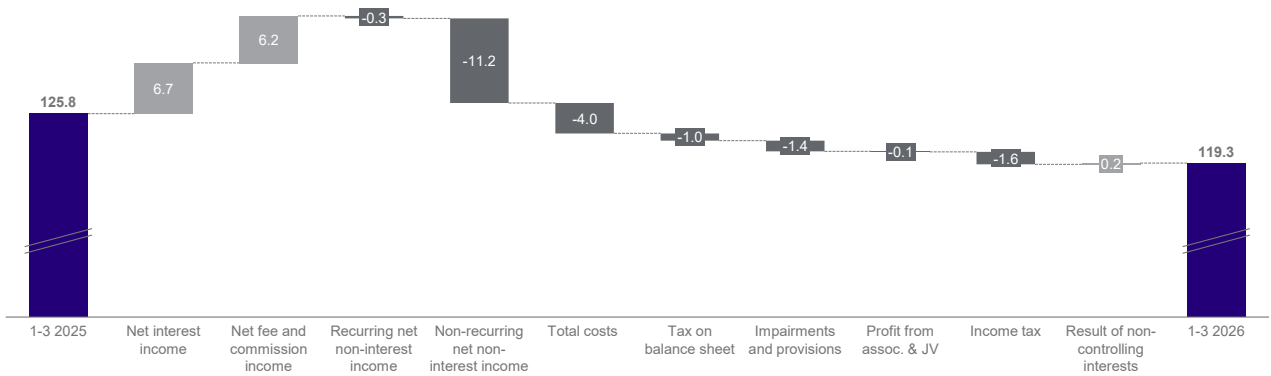
	in EUR millions								
	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY		Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2025	Change QoQ	
Net interest income	240.6	233.9	6.7	3%	240.6	243.8	233.9	-3.2	-1%
Net fee and commission income	86.6	80.4	6.2	8%	86.6	92.5	80.4	-5.8	-6%
Dividend income	0.0	0.0	0.0	24%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19%
Net income from financial transactions	2.6	7.5	-4.9	65%	2.6	5.2	7.5	-2.6	50%
Net other income	-18.0	-11.4	-6.6	58%	-18.0	-2.2	-11.4	-15.9	-
Net non-interest income	71.2	76.5	-5.3	-7%	71.2	95.5	76.5	-24.3	25%
Total net operating income	311.8	310.4	1.4	0%	311.8	339.3	310.4	-27.5	-8%
Employee costs	-87.5	-82.6	-5.0	-6%	-87.5	-95.5	-82.6	7.9	8%
Other general and administrative expenses	-45.6	-46.2	0.6	1%	-45.6	-62.1	-46.2	16.5	27%
Depreciation and amortisation	-14.7	-15.1	0.4	2%	-14.7	-15.6	-15.1	0.9	6%
Total costs	-147.9	-143.9	-4.0	-3%	-147.9	-173.2	-143.9	25.3	15%
Tax on balance sheet	-9.0	-8.1	-1.0	12%	-9.0	-8.8	-8.1	-0.3	-3%
Result before impairments and provisions	154.9	158.5	-3.6	-2%	154.9	157.4	158.5	-2.5	-2%
Impairments and provisions for credit risk	-12.8	-14.5	1.7	12%	-12.8	-36.4	-14.5	23.6	65%
Other impairments and provisions	-0.8	2.3	-3.1	-	-0.8	-10.4	2.3	9.6	92%
Impairments and provisions	-13.6	-12.2	-1.4	12%	-13.6	-46.7	-12.2	33.1	71%
Share of profit from investments in associates and joint ventures	0.5	0.6	-0.1	14%	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	11%
Result before tax	141.8	146.8	-5.1	-3%	141.8	110.9	146.8	30.9	28%
Income tax	-19.3	-17.7	-1.6	-9%	-19.3	-10.3	-17.7	-9.0	87%
Result of non-controlling interests	3.1	3.3	-0.2	-5%	3.1	3.5	3.3	-0.4	11%
Result after tax	119.3	125.8	-6.5	-5%	119.3	97.0	125.8	22.3	23%

In Q1 2026, the NLB Group achieved a profit after tax of EUR 119.3 million, down 5% YoY due to a higher burden of non-recurring items. Underlying performance remained strong, with recurring profit before impairments and provisions increasing by 5% YoY, supported by growth in both net interest income and fee income, as higher business volumes more than offset the impact of declining interest rates.

The YoY decline in reported profit was mainly driven by lower non-recurring items and valuation effects. The prior year benefited from several positive one-off gains that did not recur in the current period, while results this year were further impacted by negative valuation effects, primarily related to foreign exchange movements.

⁴ From June 2025 onwards and for the previous periods, the income statement is presented according to the new methodology. Operating lease is presented on a net basis: non-interest income and related costs are netted by the amount of amortisation (EUR 2.0 million in 1-3 2026 and EUR 1.8 million in 1-3 2025).

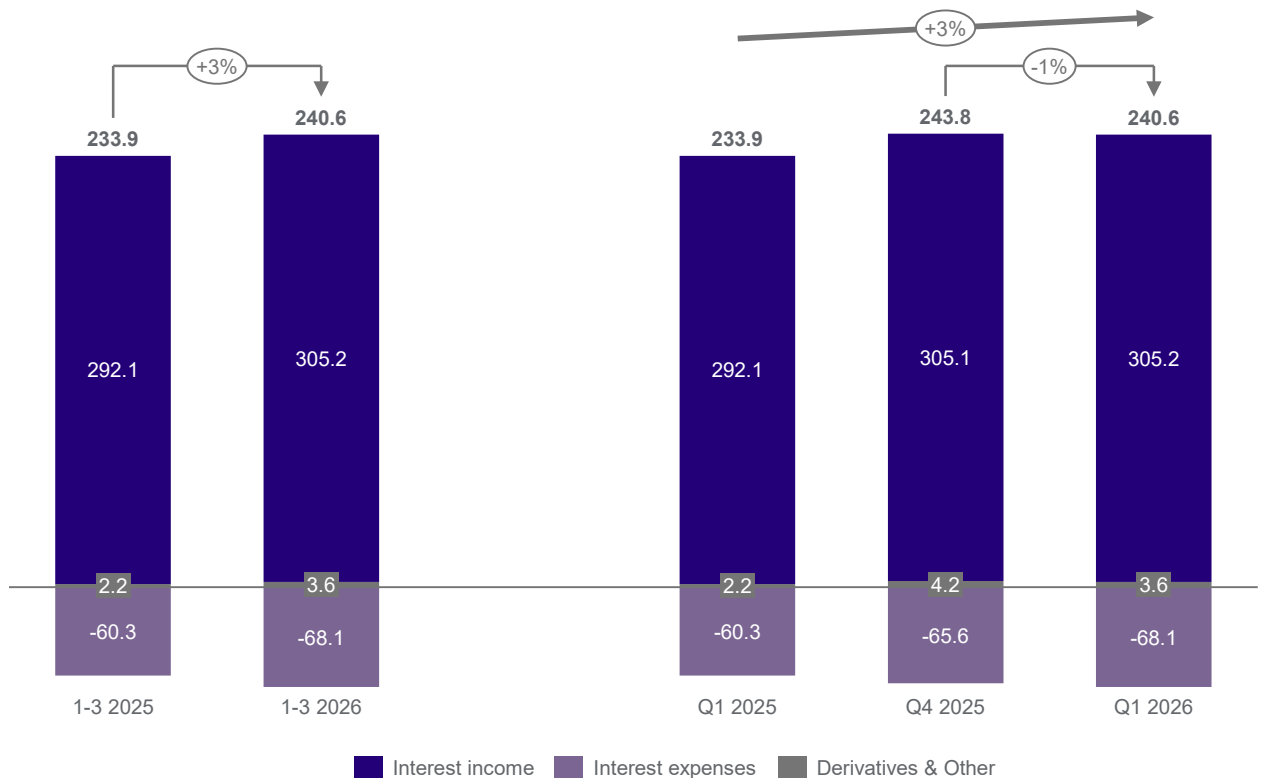
Figure 1: Profit after tax of the NLB Group – evolution YoY (in EUR millions)



All member banks delivered profits in Q1 2026, contributing positively to the Group's overall result. NLB's profit contribution remained strong at 44%, while the SEE banks collectively contributed 51% to the Group's profit, underscoring the strength of the Group's diversified business model.

Net Interest Income

Figure 2: Net interest income of the NLB Group (in EUR millions)



Net interest income grew by 3% YoY, primarily due to robust loan volume growth, and accounted for 78% of total net operating income. The growth was more pronounced in Slovenia, while in SEE markets it was partly offset by higher funding costs, particularly in Serbia, reflecting increased expenses for customer deposits amid stronger deposit pricing in selected markets.

Compared to the same period last year, growth in interest income was primarily driven by higher loan volumes (EUR 11.3 million), particularly to individuals, as well as by securities (EUR 7.4 million, with approximately 60% attributable to increased volumes and the remainder to higher yields). Interest income from balances with banks and

central banks declined by EUR 4.6 million, reflecting lower interest rates. At the same time, interest expenses increased, mainly due to a higher cost of customer deposits (EUR 6.8 million).

On a QoQ basis, net interest income decreased by EUR 3.2 million, primarily due to fewer days in the period (EUR 5.1 million). Excluding this effect, net interest income increased by EUR 1.9 million, with higher income from loans more than offsetting the increase in customer deposit expenses.

Sustainable profit growth is one of the NLB Group's priorities. To protect future interest income, the Group continues to actively manage its NII sensitivity and is utilising market opportunities to secure stable interest income for the medium term. The net interest income sensitivity, simulated by a 100-bps immediate parallel downward shift in interest rates, stood in March 2026 at EUR -43.5 million or -1.29% of the T1 capital, driven mainly by floating rate loan positions (EUR 139 million) and entering into new interest rate hedges (EUR 130 million on assets and EUR 350 million on liabilities). Additionally, the NII result was also affected by enhancements to measurement in line with the new EBA Guidelines in Q1 2026.

During Q1 2026, the Group continued to manage its IRRBB position in a prudent and flexible manner, preserving the capacity to execute material IRRBB management actions in the event of a stronger view on market interest rate dynamics.

Figure 3: NII sensitivity to various rate shocks of the NLB Group (in EUR millions)

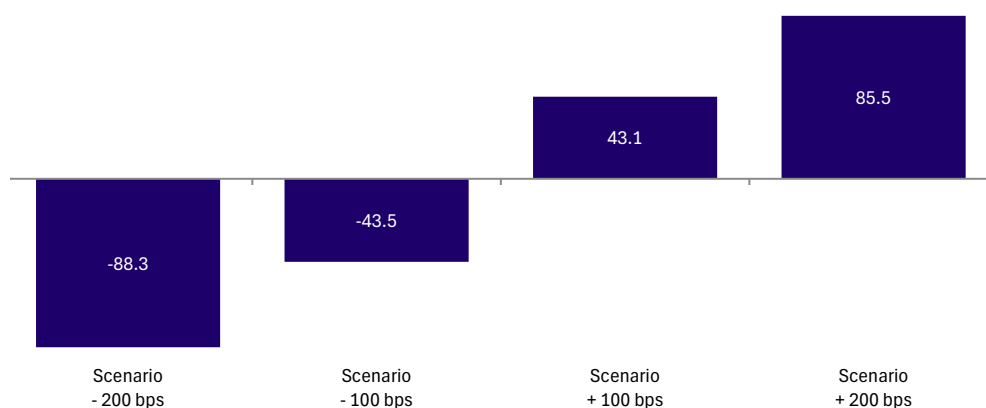
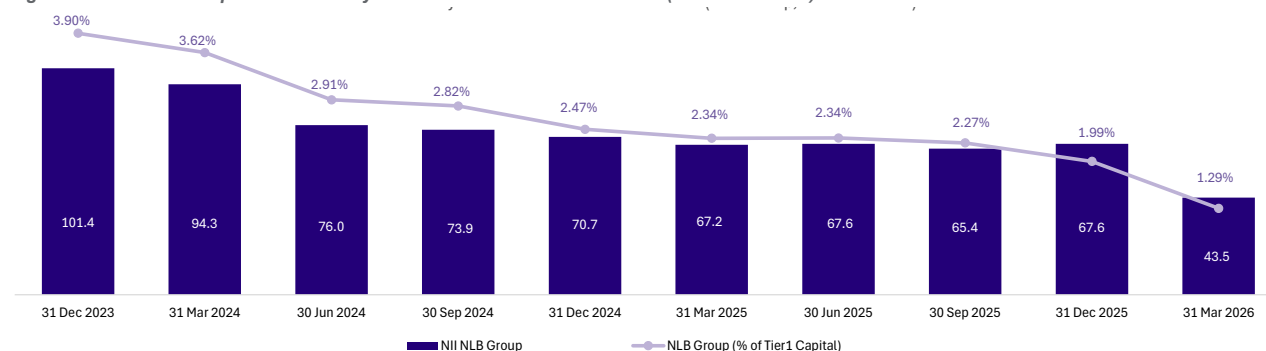


Figure 4: The NLB Group's NII sensitivity under a standard internal shock (in EUR millions)



On a YoY basis, the net interest margin declined by 0.27 pp to 3.19%, with a more pronounced decline in the SEE banks than in NLB, reflecting stronger pressure from deposit repricing in these markets. Similarly, the operational business margin decreased by 0.31 pp to 4.41%.

On a QoQ basis, the Group's net interest margin decreased slightly. In NLB, the margin increased marginally, whereas a more pronounced decline was recorded in the SEE banks. The compression in SEE was primarily driven by continued pressure to raise more expensive term deposits to fund the strong loan growth. In contrast, in NLB, both loan and deposit yields decreased, resulting in a broadly stable margin.

Figure 5: Net interest margin (quarterly data, in %)

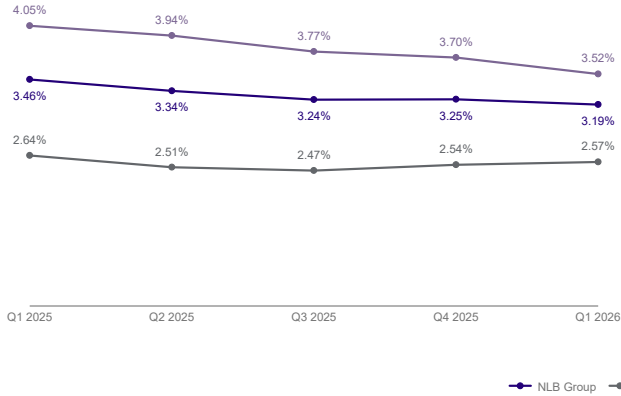
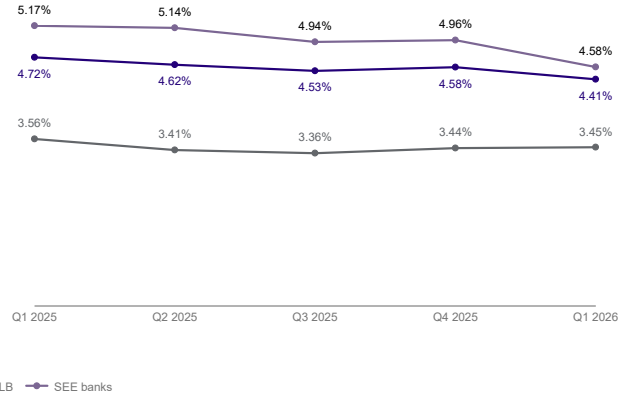
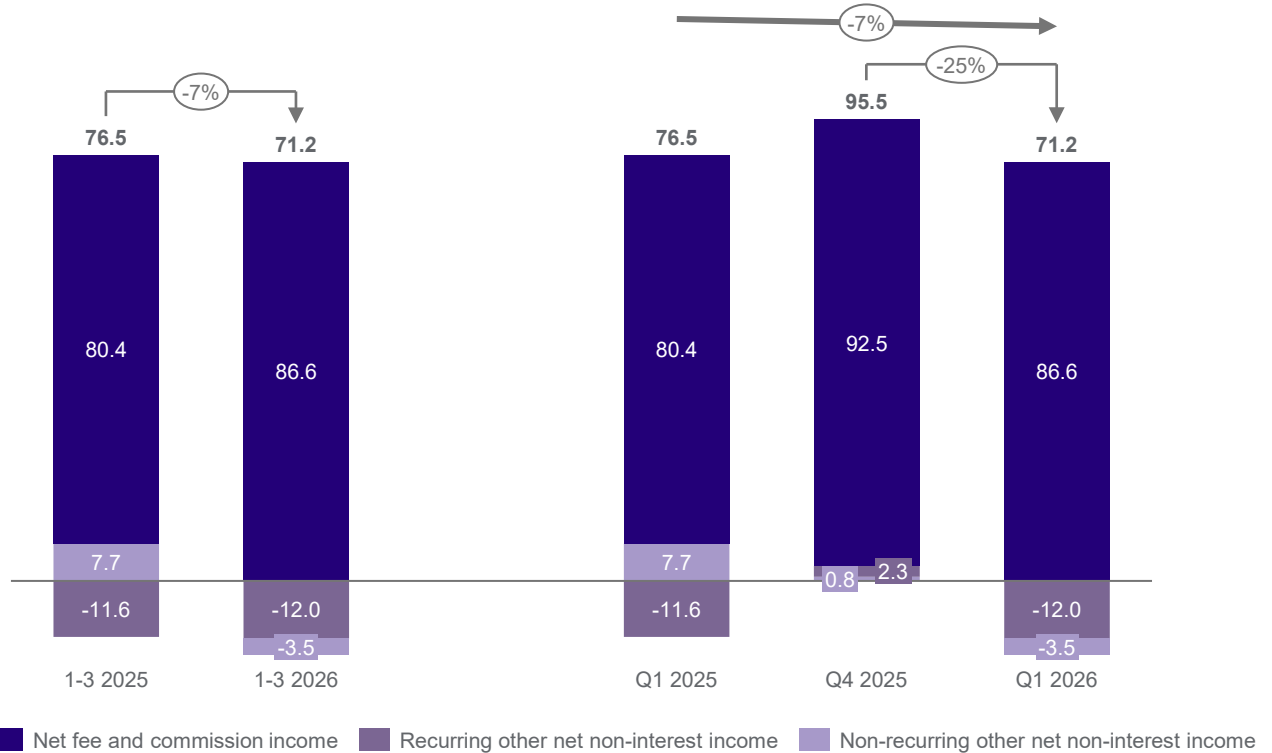


Figure 6: Operational business margin (quarterly data, in %)



Net Non-Interest Income

Figure 7: Net non-interest income of the NLB Group (in EUR millions)



The Group's core recurring business continues to demonstrate solid growth, with net fee and commission income increasing by 8% YoY and remaining the largest and most stable component of net non-interest income.

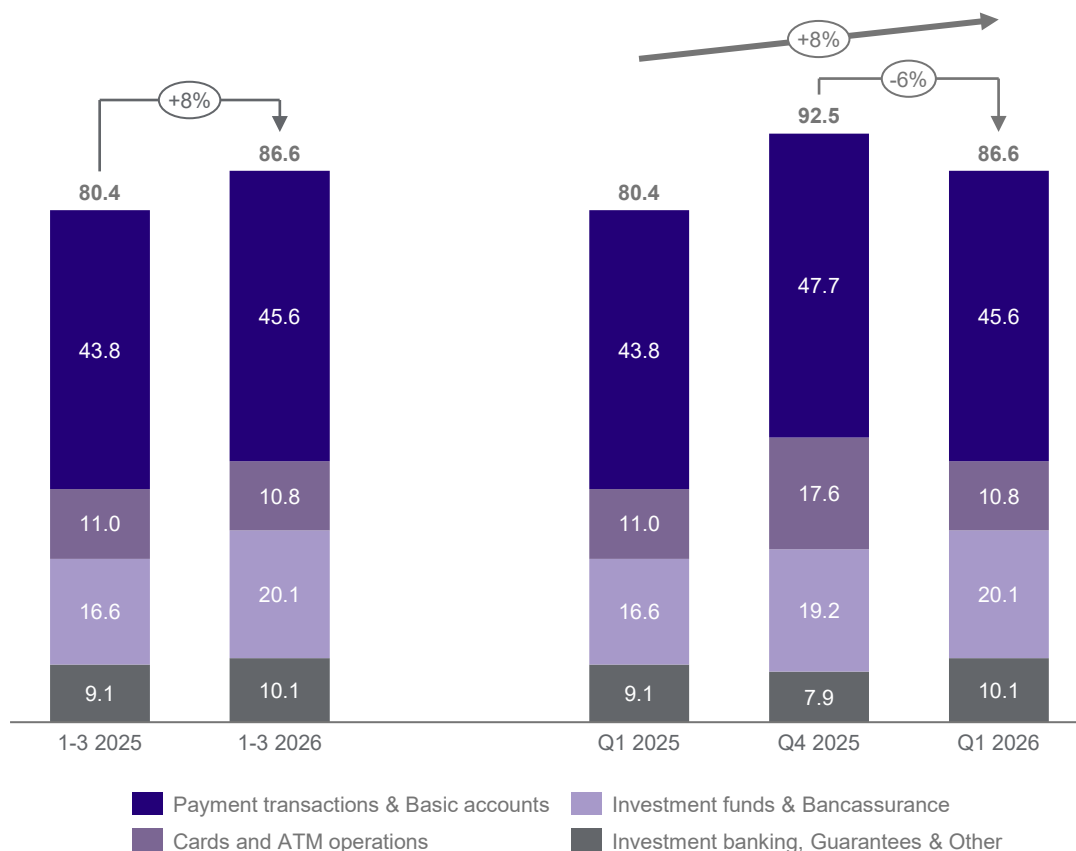
Overall net non-interest income declined by 7% YoY, primarily due to non-recurring items. Non-recurring net non-interest income decreased by EUR 11.2 million YoY, mainly reflecting lower non-recurring items and negative valuation effects, rather than a deterioration in underlying core business performance.

In the first three months of 2025, the result was supported by EUR 4.7 million in positive non-recurring items, mainly from gains from resolved legal dispute and real estate sales. In 2026, only EUR 1.5 million of such gains were recorded. In addition, the current period reflects higher donations (EUR 0.5 million YoY), increased operational risk costs (EUR 0.5 million), and other, less significant movements, which together contributed to a negative impact of EUR 4.9 million.

The YoY movement was further affected by the valuation effects, primarily driven by foreign exchange differences, which turned negative in the current period. Additional impacts relate to equity instruments (including shares and instruments linked to remuneration) and the valuation of open interest rate positions, influenced by market movements.

In the QoQ comparison, performance softened against a seasonally stronger Q4, with the Q1 result additionally impacted by the accrual of regulatory costs at NLB of EUR 13.2 million.

Figure 8: Net fee and commission income of the NLB Group (in EUR millions)

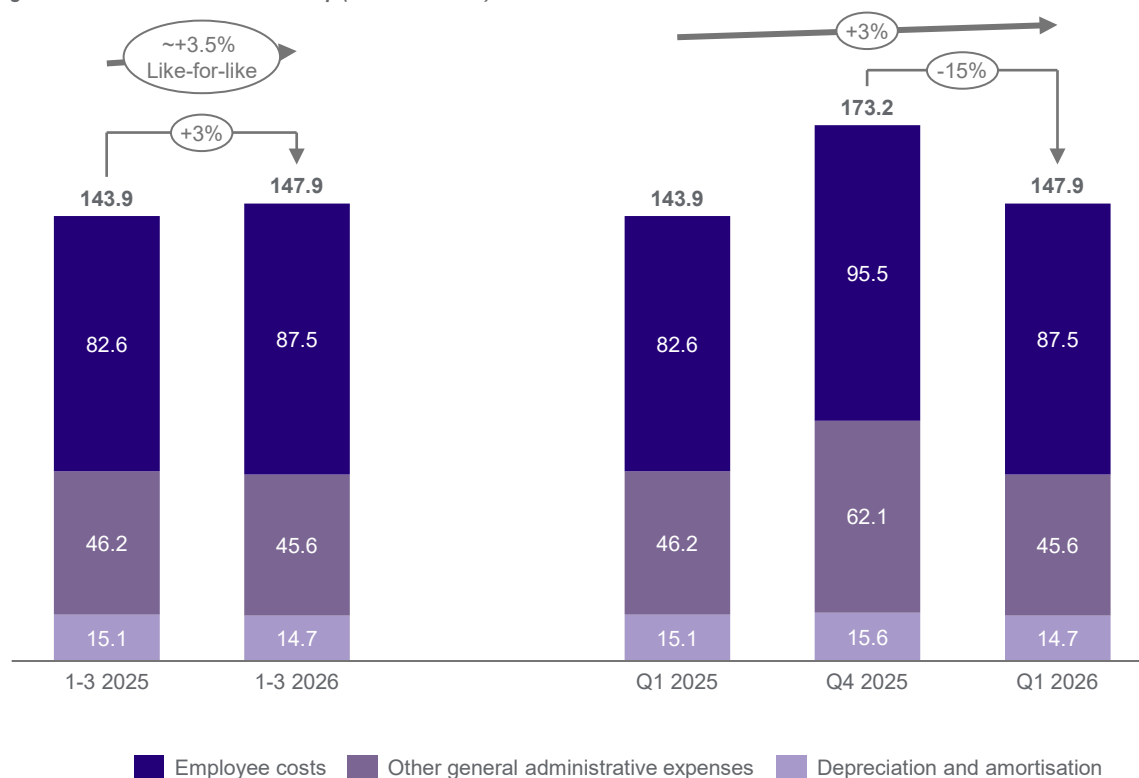


Net fee and commission income recorded strong YoY growth, primarily driven by higher income from investment funds, bancassurance, and account-related services, particularly in the SEE markets. The bancassurance business recorded notable growth not only in Slovenia but also across the SEE markets, contributing significantly to fee income. In Q1 2026, net inflows in NLB Skladi, Ljubljana amounted to EUR 77.8 million, compared to EUR 88.8 million in Q1 2025. Lower net inflows derived from higher outflows in the current period, while gross inflows were still increasing.

The QoQ decline primarily reflects a strong performance in the previous quarter, particularly in card services, which benefited from seasonal spending patterns and improved commercial terms with providers. In Q1, customer activity normalised to lower levels, resulting in lower net income from card transactions and payment services.

Total Costs

Figure 9: Total costs of the NLB Group (in EUR millions)



Total costs increased by 3.5% YoY on a like-for-like basis, excluding EUR 3.0 million of non-recurring G&A costs in the previous year and the EUR 2.1 million effect from variable compensation in the current year. The growth was driven in large part by salary adjustments across the Group and increased IT costs.

Employee costs like-for-like rose by EUR 2.9 million YoY, primarily due to the Group-wide salary adjustments to market levels in the still high wage inflation environment. Additionally, variable compensation adjustments linked to the share price of EUR 2.1 million were booked in Q1 2026. As the recognition of these adjustments commenced in Q2 2025, this amount is excluded from the YoY comparison on a like-for-like basis.

The EUR 2.4 million like-for-like increase in other general and administrative expenses was attributed to NLB, mostly due to higher IT and legal costs.

On a QoQ basis, costs were 15% lower, reflecting the seasonal pattern of higher costs in the last quarter of the year.

Figure 10: Number of employees

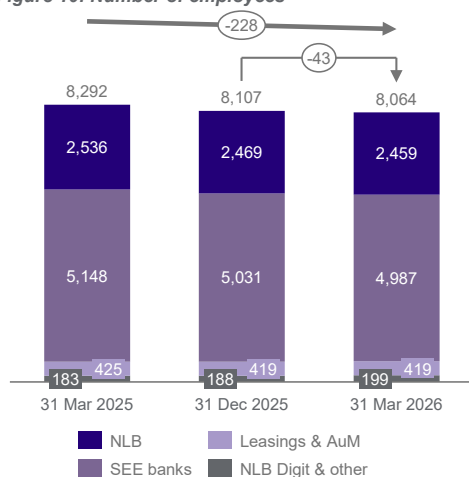
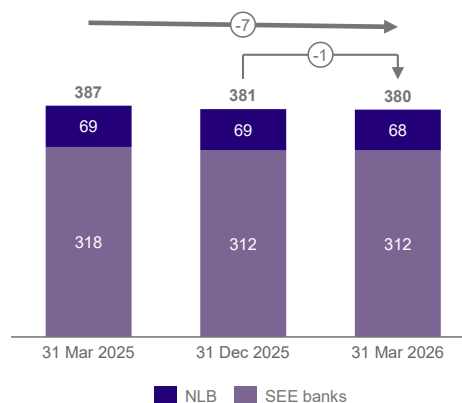


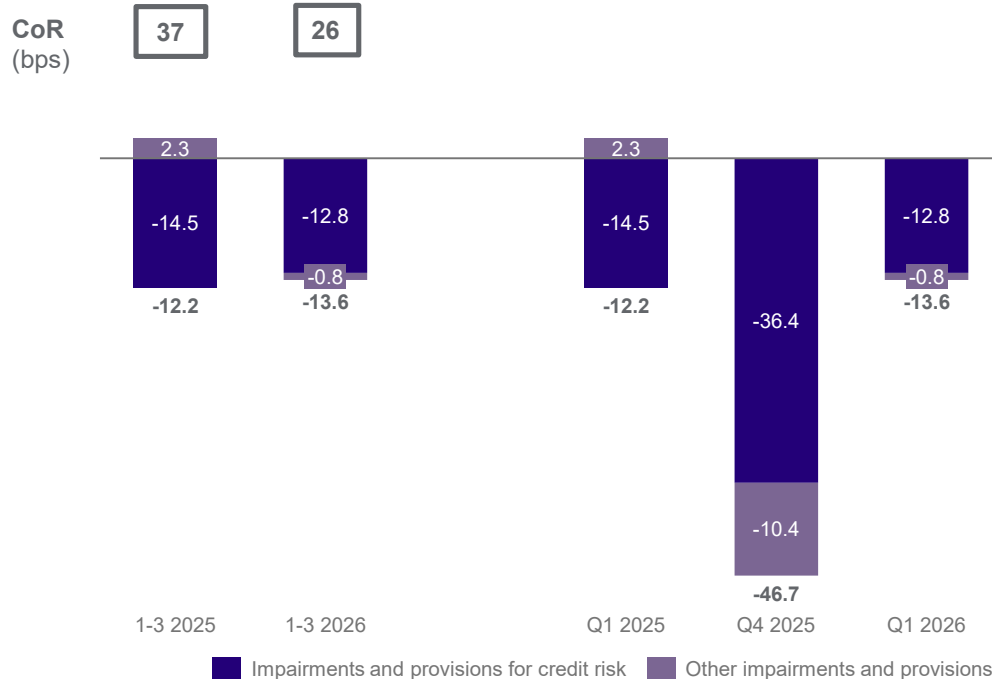
Figure 11: Number of branches



The Cost-to-Income Ratio (CIR)⁵ was 47.4%, representing a 1.1 pp increase YoY. This was driven by lower growth in net operating income, which was influenced by non-recurring net non-interest income, and higher total costs.

Impairments and Provisions

Figure 12: The NLB Group impairments and provisions (in EUR millions)



In Q1 2026, the Group established net impairments and provisions for credit risk of EUR 12.8 million, primarily driven by lending growth and credit migration, mainly in the retail sector. This was partially offset by EUR 3.7 million in recoveries from written-off receivables, largely concentrated in Serbia and Slovenia.

During the first three months of 2026, other impairments and provisions were net established in the amount of EUR 0.8 million, mainly to cover legal provisions at NLB.

⁵ Tax on the balance sheet is excluded from the calculation. From June 2025 onwards and for the previous periods, CIR is adjusted to the new methodology. Operating lease is presented on a net basis: non-interest income and related costs are netted by the amount of amortisation.

Income Tax

The effective tax rate (calculated as income tax divided by profit before tax) for the first three months of 2026 for the NLB Group was 13.64%, and for NLB, 10.06%. A global minimum tax for multinationals is included in the income tax. The contribution rate, which includes the tax on the balance sheet for the first three months of 2026, was 20.02% for the NLB Group and 24.34% for NLB. For further information, please refer to [Note 4.14](#) in the financial part of the report.

Statement of Financial Position

Table 4: Statement of financial position of the NLB Group

	in EUR millions						
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2025	Change YtD		Change YoY	
ASSETS							
Cash, cash balances at central banks, and other demand deposits at banks	4,287.3	4,371.8	3,838.1	-84.5	-2%	449.3	12%
Loans to banks	591.9	404.5	504.8	187.4	45%	87.1	17%
Net loans to customers	19,317.0	18,705.5	16,923.3	611.5	3%	2,393.7	14%
Gross loans to customers	19,717.6	19,093.4	17,295.9	624.1	3%	2,421.7	14%
- Corporate	8,641.1	8,318.3	7,719.5	322.8	4%	921.6	12%
- Individuals	10,288.1	9,992.4	9,023.4	295.7	3%	1,264.7	14%
- State	788.4	782.7	553.0	5.7	1%	235.4	43%
Impairments and valuation of loans to customers	-400.6	-388.0	-372.6	-12.6	-3%	-28.0	-8%
Financial assets	7,061.3	7,087.8	6,568.9	-26.5	0%	492.4	7%
- Trading book	13.0	6.5	8.3	6.5	100%	4.7	56%
- Non-trading book	7,048.3	7,081.3	6,560.6	-33.0	0%	487.7	7%
Investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures	14.6	14.1	15.2	0.5	3%	-0.6	-4%
Property and equipment	328.6	331.3	312.8	-2.7	-1%	15.7	5%
Investment property	24.3	24.4	22.3	-0.1	0%	1.9	9%
Intangible assets	116.2	115.9	101.3	0.4	0%	14.9	15%
Other assets	529.6	419.6	391.8	110.0	26%	137.8	35%
TOTAL ASSETS	32,270.8	31,474.8	28,678.5	796.0	3%	3,592.3	13%
LIABILITIES							
Deposits from customers	24,835.3	24,509.9	22,078.9	325.5	1%	2,756.5	12%
- Corporate	7,159.7	7,107.3	6,043.1	52.4	1%	1,116.6	18%
- Individuals	17,061.7	16,951.2	15,623.8	110.5	1%	1,437.9	9%
- State	613.9	451.4	412.0	162.5	36%	201.9	49%
Deposits from banks and central banks	82.8	98.8	172.1	-15.9	-16%	-89.3	-52%
Borrowings	496.8	280.0	278.5	216.8	77%	218.3	78%
Subordinated debt securities	529.7	545.6	538.3	-15.9	-3%	-8.7	-2%
Other debt securities in issue	1,542.4	1,553.6	1,563.3	-11.2	-1%	-20.9	-1%
Other liabilities	818.7	626.6	619.6	192.0	31%	199.0	32%
Equity	3,883.7	3,781.6	3,356.2	102.1	3%	527.5	16%
Non-controlling interests	81.4	78.8	71.6	2.7	3%	9.8	14%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	32,270.8	31,474.8	28,678.5	796.0	3%	3,592.3	13%

The Group's **total assets** amounted to EUR 32,270.8 million, reflecting an increase of EUR 796.0 million YtD and EUR 3,592.3 million YoY. The Group maintained a healthy funding profile alongside loan growth, with a solid LTD ratio (net) of 77.8% and strong liquidity at the Group level.

Figure 13: Total assets of the NLB Group by the location of the NLB Group entities (in %)

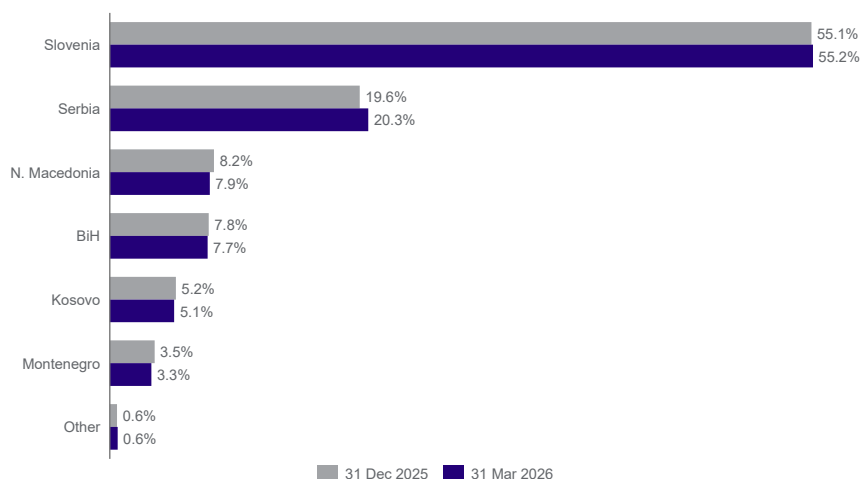
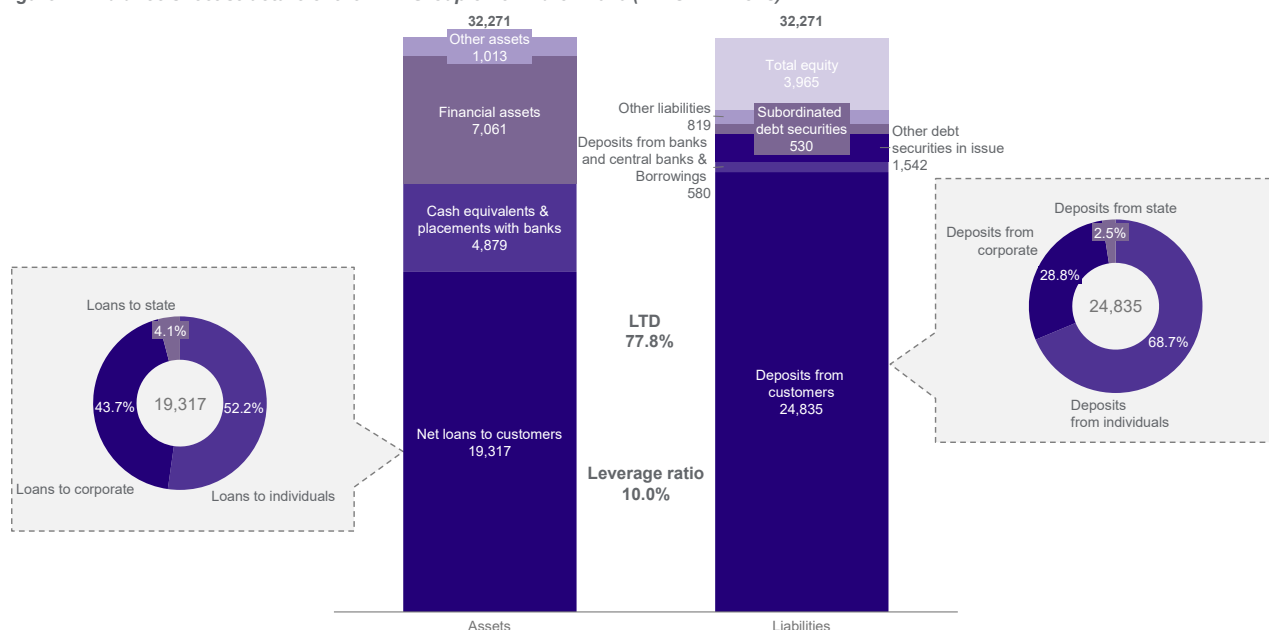


Figure 14: Balance sheet structure of the NLB Group on 31 March 2026 (in EUR millions)



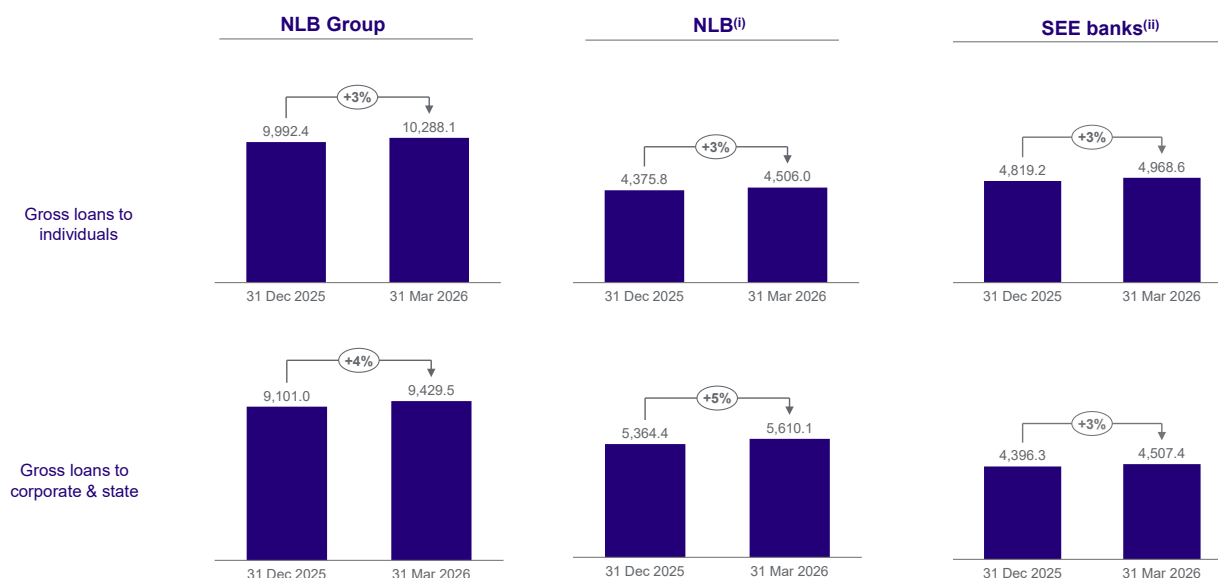
Loans to Customers

Loan volumes continued to grow at a solid pace in Q1 2026 across geographies and business segments, with particularly strong momentum in the corporate and state segment in Slovenia. The growth was supported by continued client activity and targeted commercial initiatives across the Group. At the same time, the pace and structure of growth varied among individual Group members, reflecting their specific market dynamics and liquidity positions.

In Slovenia, business activity remained robust, supported by strong new loan production. In Q1, NLB recorded a solid 5% growth in gross loans to the corporate and state segment, driven by increased investment activity, higher working capital needs, and sustained client demand. Loans to individuals grew at a somewhat slower pace, by 3%, while housing loans continued to show momentum, with over EUR 200 million in new loans approved in Q1 2026, more than 20% above the prior-year period. New production of consumer loans also remained strong, reaching almost EUR 150 million in Q1 2026, slightly above the prior year.

The SEE banks also maintained solid growth momentum in gross loans, with a 3% growth recorded across the individual and corporate and state segments. The expansion was primarily supported by continued client demand, alongside a gradual easing of financing conditions at the aggregate SEE level, although trends varied across individual markets.

Figure 15: Gross loans to customers YtD dynamics (in EUR millions)

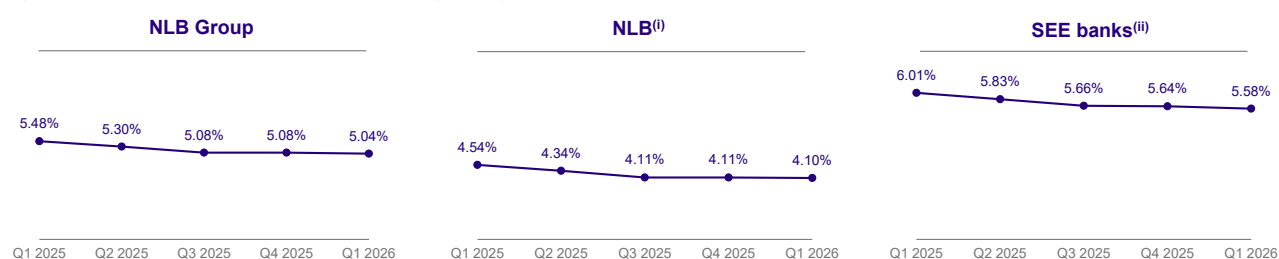


(i) On a stand-alone basis.

(ii) Sum of data on a stand-alone basis as included in the consolidated financial statements of the NLB Group.

Over the last year, lending rates declined at the Group level, reflecting repricing following the earlier easing cycle. In recent quarters, however, trends have stabilised, with lending rates in NLB remaining broadly unchanged over the past three quarters. In the SEE banks, lending rates continued to decline, albeit at a significantly slower pace compared to earlier periods, indicating gradual stabilisation at the Group level.

Figure 16: Interest rates for loans to customers (gross, quarterly, in %)



(i) On a stand-alone basis.

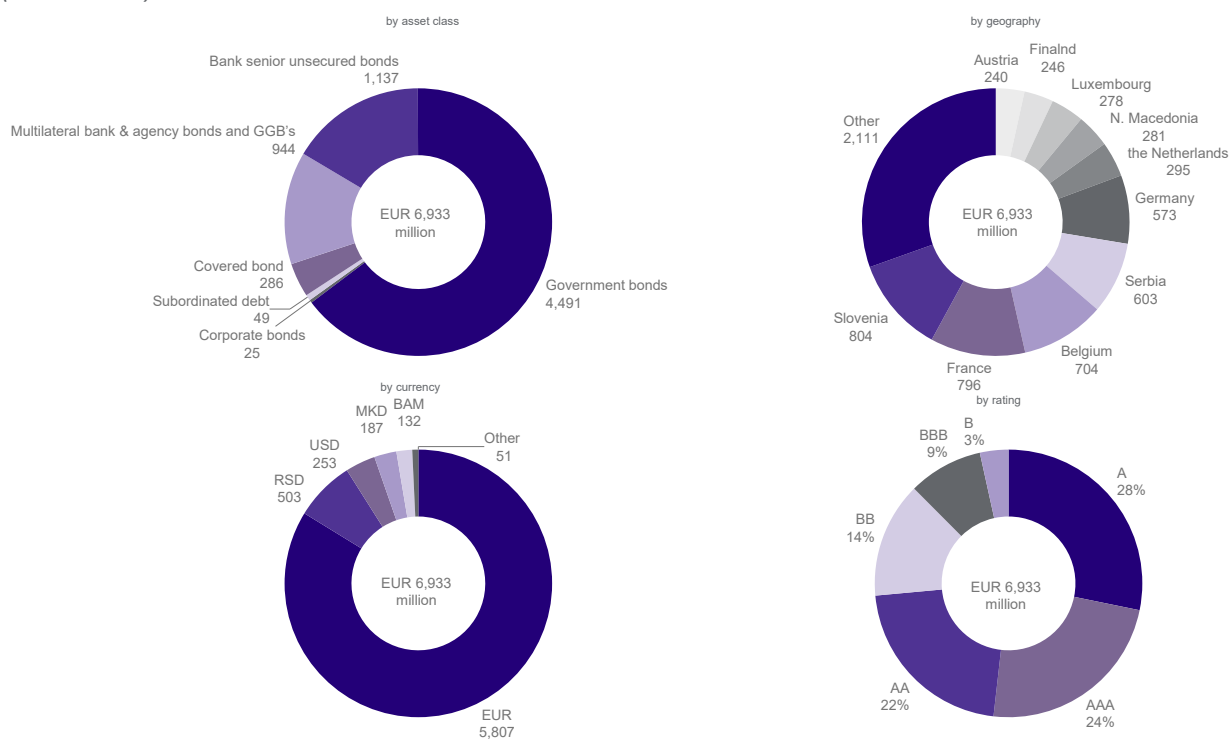
(ii) Sum of data on a stand-alone basis as included in the consolidated financial statements of the NLB Group.

Banking Book Debt Securities Portfolio

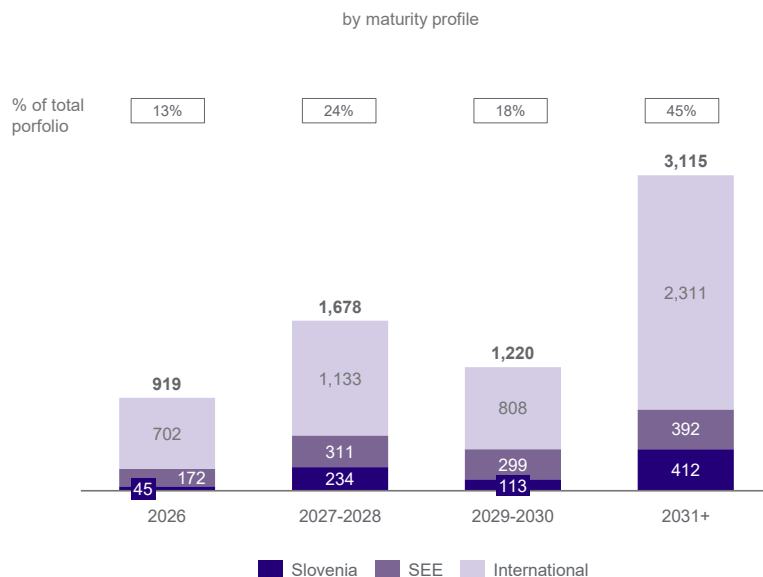
Until the end of Q1 2026, the banking book debt securities portfolio decreased by EUR 31.4 million (book value), reducing its share to 21.5% of the Group's total assets. The portfolio continued to reflect active balance sheet management in a changing interest rate environment. The portfolio's average duration increased to 4.4 years at the end of Q1 2026, up from 4.1 years in 2025, with an average yield of 2.83% YtD, reflecting improved reinvestment conditions. The ESG-labelled portfolio remained stable and accounted for 12.8% of the total portfolio.

The portfolio is managed under two business models, comprising securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and securities measured at amortised cost (AC). At the end of Q1 2026, the FVOCI portfolio represented 37.9% of the total Group debt securities portfolio, 0.1 pp lower compared to the end of 2025, with an average duration of 3.1 years. During this period, the negative valuation of the Group's FVOCI debt securities portfolio amounted to EUR 19 million (the net of hedge accounting effects and related deferred taxes). The AC portfolio accounted for 62.1% of the total Group debt securities portfolio, with an average duration of 5.1 years. Unrealised losses on the Group's AC debt securities portfolio amounted to EUR 76 million during the period.

Figure 17: Banking book debt securities portfolio by asset class, geography, currency, rating⁶ and maturity profile as at 31 March 2026 (in EUR millions)



⁶ 97.1% of non-investment grade securities relate to the NLB Group's markets, i.e. exposures to Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, etc.



Deposits from Customers

In Q1 2026, customer deposits at the Group level grew by 1%, with a stronger growth of 3% in the corporate and state segment.

In Slovenia, deposits from individuals remained broadly stable in Q1 2026, also reflecting the issuance of the third Republic of Slovenia retail bond, which temporarily redirected part of household savings. Deposits from corporate and state clients increased at a somewhat stronger pace, achieving a 2% growth in Q1.

In the SEE banks, deposits from individuals recorded modest growth, while the corporate and state segment recorded a more pronounced increase of 4%. This was primarily driven by selected markets offering higher deposit rates to support funding needs related to continued loan growth.

Figure 18: Deposits from customers YtD dynamics (in EUR millions)



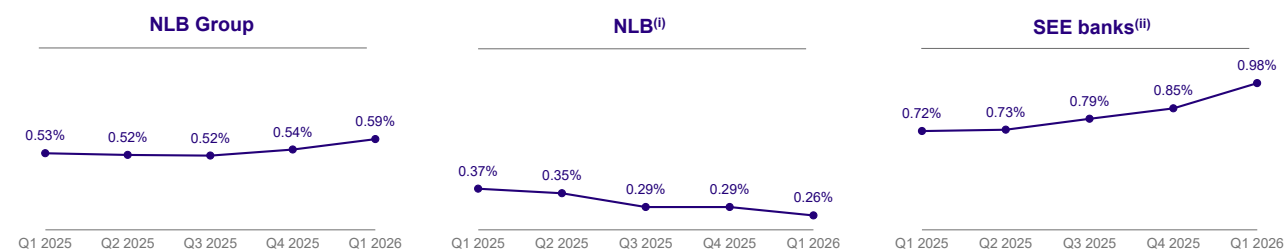
(i) On a stand-alone basis.

(ii) Sum of data on a stand-alone basis as included in the consolidated financial statements of the NLB Group.

Deposit rates at the Group level have increased over the last two quarters, following a broadly stable trend in the preceding periods. This development reflects diverging dynamics between NLB and the SEE banks.

In NLB, deposit rates continued to decline, in line with the repricing of deposits following the earlier easing cycle and stable funding conditions. In contrast, the SEE banks recorded a further increase in deposit rates, with the strongest growth observed in the most recent quarter. This was primarily driven by selected markets, where the share of more expensive term deposits was increasing to support funding needs amid continued loan growth.

Figure 19: Interest rates for deposits from customers (quarterly, in %)

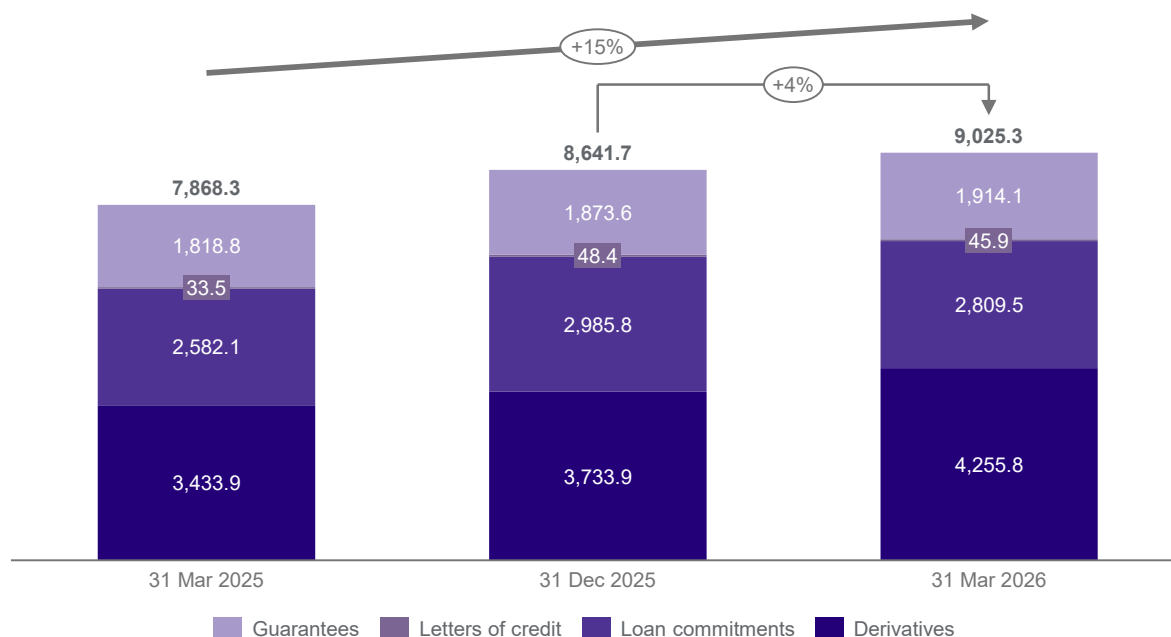


(i) On a stand-alone basis.

(ii) Sum of data on a stand-alone basis as included in the consolidated financial statements of the NLB Group.

Off-Balance-Sheet Items

Figure 20: The NLB Group off-balance-sheet items (in EUR millions)



At the end of Q1 2026, derivatives represented the largest part of the Group's off-balance-sheet items (47%), followed by loan commitments (31%).

The Group's off-balance-sheet items increased YtD and YoY, primarily due to a notable rise in derivatives of 14% YtD and 24% YoY. The increase in derivatives in Q1 2026 is driven by hedging of stable core deposits to stabilise NII and hedging of the FVOCI securities portfolio to reduce valuation impact on regulatory capital.

NLB is entering into interest rate swaps in accordance with fair value hedge accounting requirements. Micro and portfolio hedging strategies are applied to hedge the fixed-rate loan portfolio, modelled core sight deposits, issued bonds, and debt securities held in the Bank's investment portfolio.

Loan commitments decreased 6% YtD but increased 9% YoY, with the majority related to loans and the rest to overdrafts and cards. Additionally, guarantees increased by 5% YoY, supporting higher guarantee fee income by 5% YoY.

Segment Analysis

Segment reporting is presented in accordance with the strategy on the basis of the organisational structure used in management reporting of the NLB Group's results. The NLB Group's segments are business units that focus on different clients and markets. They are managed separately because each business unit requires different strategies and service levels.

The segments of the NLB Group are divided into Core and Non-Core segments. The business activities of the parent bank (NLB) and the company NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana – the successor of legally merged companies NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana and Summit Leasing Slovenija, Ljubljana – are divided into several segments (Retail Banking in Slovenia, Corporate and Investment Banking in Slovenia, and Financial Markets in Slovenia). Other core NLB Group members are, based on their business activity, included in Strategic Foreign Markets and Other.

Core Segments

- **Retail Banking in Slovenia** covers individuals and micro companies, asset management (NLB Skladi, Ljubljana), the part of NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana that operates with retail clients, as well as a share of the result of the associated company Bankart.
- **Corporate and Investment Banking in Slovenia** covers Key Corporate Clients, SMEs, Cross-Border Corporate Financing, Investment Banking and Custody, Trade Finance, Restructuring and Workout, and the part of NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana that operates with corporate clients.
- **Financial Markets in Slovenia** include treasury activities and trading with financial instruments, while also presenting the results of asset and liability management (ALM) in the parent bank and in NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana.
- **Strategic Foreign Markets** consist of strategic banks in the Group operating in strategic markets (Serbia, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Montenegro), as well as the asset management companies (NLB Fondovi, Skopje and NLB Fondovi, Beograd), NLB DigIT, Beograd, and leasing companies (NLB Lease&Go, Skopje, NLB Lease&Go Leasing, Beograd, and Mobil Leasing, Zagreb).
- **Other** activities include categories with operating results that cannot be assigned to specific segments (including tax on balance sheet), as well as NLB MUZA, Ljubljana, Real Estate entities from 2024 onward (except NLB Real Estate, Podgorica, which was classified as a non-core member in 2025), and the company NLB Car&Go, Ljubljana.

Non-Core Segment

- **Non-Core Members** include the operations of non-core NLB Group members, i.e. entities in liquidation, LHB, NLB Srbija, NLB Crna Gora, SLS HOLDCO, Ljubljana⁷, and NLB Real Estate, Podgorica (classified as a non-core member in 2025).

⁷ On 9 May 2025, SLS HOLDCO, Ljubljana merged with Summit Leasing Slovenija, Ljubljana and ceased to exist as a separate legal entity.

Table 5: Segments of the NLB Group

	NLB Group	Core Segments				Non-Core Segment	
		Retail Banking in Slovenia	Corporate and Investment Banking in Slovenia	Financial Markets in Slovenia	Strategic Foreign Markets	Other	Non-Core Members
Profit b.t. (in EUR millions)	142	60	19	9	70	-15	-1
Contribution to Group's profit b.t.	100%	42%	14%	6%	49%	-10%	-1%
Total assets (in EUR millions)	32,271	5,515	4,431	7,381	14,431	495	18
% of total assets	100%	17%	14%	23%	45%	2%	0%
CIR ⁽ⁱ⁾	47.4%	43.7%	46.7%	/	49.5%	/	/
Cost of risk (bps)	26	28	29	/	25	/	/

(i) Tax on balance sheet is excluded from the calculation. From June 2025 onwards, the CIR for the NLB Group is adjusted to the new methodology. Operating lease is presented on a net basis: non-interest income and related costs are netted by the amount of amortisation.

The NLB Group's main indicator of a segment's efficiency is net profit before tax. No revenues were generated from transactions with a single external customer that would amount to 10% or more of the Group's revenues.

Retail Banking in Slovenia

Highlights

- Maintaining market share in retail lending.
- Strong loan production.
- Net fees and commissions increased, primarily driven by bancassurance growth.
- Introduction of Individual Investment Account.

Financial and Business Performance

Table 6: Key financials of the Retail Banking in Slovenia segment

	in EUR millions consolidated							
	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY		Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2025	Change QoQ
Net interest income	85.0	84.9	0.1	0%	85.0	81.7	84.9	4%
Net interest income from Assets ⁽ⁱ⁾	33.3	31.5	1.8	6%	33.3	32.6	31.5	2%
o/w allocation of regulatory costs	-1.6	-2.3	0.7	3%	-1.6	-2.4	-2.3	3%
Net interest income from Liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾	51.7	53.4	-1.7	-3%	51.7	49.2	53.4	5%
Net non-interest income	26.4	26.5	-0.1	0%	26.4	40.6	26.5	-3%
o/w Net fee and commission income	39.4	36.8	2.6	7%	39.4	40.9	36.8	-4%
Total net operating income	111.4	111.5	0.0	0%	111.4	122.4	111.5	-9%
Total costs	-48.7	-48.8	0.1	0%	-48.7	-59.3	-48.8	15%
Result before impairments and provisions	62.7	62.6	0.1	0%	62.7	63.1	62.6	-1%
Impairments and provisions	-3.7	-12.2	8.5	70%	-3.7	-1.8	-12.2	-98%
Share of profit from investments in associates and joint ventures	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-1%	0.5	0.2	0.6	11%
Result before tax	59.5	51.0	8.5	17%	59.5	61.5	51.0	-3%
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2025	Change YTD	Change YoY			
Net loans to customers	5,370.4	5,232.2	4,847.3	138.2	3%	523.0	11%	
Gross loans to customers	5,472.6	5,331.4	4,948.6	141.2	3%	524.0	11%	
Housing loans	3,119.2	3,015.4	2,754.8	103.8	3%	364.3	13%	
Interest rate on housing loans ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2.70%	2.84%	2.98%	-0.14 pp		-0.28 pp		
Consumer loans	1,092.0	1,065.0	1,001.3	27.0	3%	90.7	9%	
Interest rate on consumer loans ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	8.00%	8.17%	8.28%	-0.17 pp		-0.28 pp		
NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana	857.2	848.9	779.9	8.3	1%	77.4	10%	
Other	404.2	402.1	412.6	2.1	1%	-8.4	-3%	
Deposits from customers	10,704.4	10,710.1	9,896.7	-5.7	0%	807.7	8%	
Interest rate on deposits ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	0.27%	0.33%	0.38%	-0.06 pp		-0.11 pp		
Non-performing loans (gross)	109.7	105.9	103.4	3.8	4%	6.3	6%	
	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY					
Cost of risk (in bps)	28	103	-76					
CR	43.7%	43.8%	-0.1 pp					
Net interest margin ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	3.95%	4.43%	-0.48 pp					

(i) Net interest income from assets and liabilities using Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP).

(ii) Net interest margin and interest rates only for NLB. The segment's net interest margin is calculated as the ratio between annualised net interest income (i) and the sum of average interest-bearing assets and liabilities divided by 2.

Net interest income remained flat YoY, primarily due to higher loan volumes, which positively impacted the segment's net interest income despite lower interest rates. The YoY decline in the net interest income from liabilities resulted from lower key ECB interest rates.

Net fee and commission income increased by 7% YoY, primarily driven by higher earnings from investment funds and bancassurance activities.

The segment's **total costs** remained flat YoY.

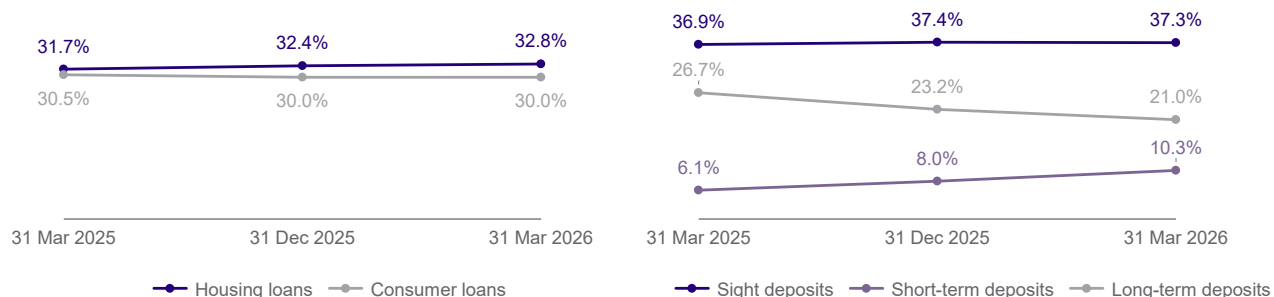
Impairments and provisions for credit risks were net established at EUR 3.7 million.

The **segment's gross loan portfolio** increased by EUR 141.2 million or 3% YtD, with both housing and consumer lending growing by 3%. The YoY growth was stronger at 11%, with housing loans increasing by 13% and consumer loans by 9%. New production of housing loans in Q1 2026 was excellent, with EUR 207.1 million in new loans approved, compared to EUR 170.9 million in the same period in 2025. New production of consumer loans remained high at EUR 148.7 million, compared to EUR 144.5 million in the same period of 2025.

The **market shares of the segment** in retail lending increased to 31.3%, up from 30.7% as at 31 March 2025. Similarly, its market share in deposit-taking rose to 34.6%, compared to 34.2% as at 31 March 2025.

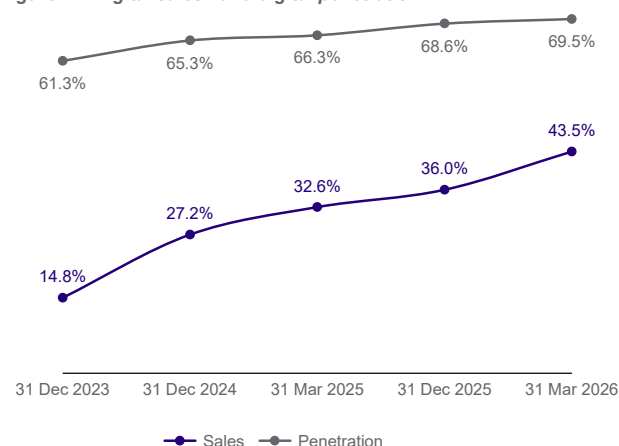
In Q1 2026, the **market share of housing loans** reached 32.8%, up from 32.4% as at 31 December 2025. The market share of **consumer loans** remained flat YtD at 30.0%.

Figure 21: Market share of net loans to individuals and market share of deposits from individuals



The **deposit base** remained broadly stable YtD, reflecting the issuance of the third Republic of Slovenia retail bond in Q1 2026, while YoY growth was high at 8%.

In Q1 2026, the Bank continued to enhance **NLB Klik**, further improved functionality and the user experience, including the digital appointment scheduling with branch advisers and a redesigned entry page enabling automatic mobile app login and QR code-based sign-in for web banking. The Bank remains strongly committed to advancing digital origination across key value-generating areas, particularly investment, trading, and insurance solutions. These initiatives supported continued improvements in key digitalisation metrics, including a 4.7% YoY growth in the digital user base, exceeding half a million users, higher active digital penetration (+3.2 pp YoY), and stronger digital sales (+10.9 pp YoY).

Figure 22: Digital sales⁽ⁱ⁾ and digital penetration⁽ⁱⁱ⁾

(i) Share of the number of digitally sold products in the total number of sales for comparable products.

(ii) Share of active digital users in # of clients with an active transactional account.

The **Individual Investment Account** was introduced as part of a broader investment and savings offering, with a primary focus on supporting clients' long-term wealth creation. Its simple structure and transparent pricing make it particularly attractive for individuals at the beginning of their investment journey. Combined with seamless digital management in the NLB Trading app, it delivers a straightforward and intuitive user experience.

Private Banking continues to deliver strong results, serving over 3,000 customers, and reaching a major milestone with assets under management exceeding EUR 3 billion, providing a solid foundation for growth in the year ahead. To further enhance the value proposition for this segment, a new alternative investment fund, ALFI GSS, was launched.

As part of the **branch network** optimisation, the Bank closed two branch offices and opened a new one at the beginning of the year. The new branch office was designed under the cash-light concept, encouraging greater adoption of digital and fewer cash services.

The **Contact Centre** (CC) functions as the Bank's 24/7 customer engagement hub, demonstrating strong adaptability to evolving clients' expectations with a growing focus on proactive outreach and sales. Rising customer contacts reflect increasing engagement and relevance of the channel as the 24/7 virtual bank and digital-assisted sales. In addition,

video calls have become an effective sales enabler, accounting for 12.8% of the Q1 2026 sales across key retail product categories.

The Bank continues to advance digitalisation in the **card business** with the successful launch of digital-first credit cards, enhancing the digital customer experience and reinforcing its digital strategy. A new analytical module was introduced within the Merchant portal – the first bank in Slovenia – providing predefined reports and strengthening the value proposition for merchants.

The Bank has consistently maintained its market-leading position in **bancassurance**, which represents an important revenue engine. Strong partnerships with leading insurers – Vita, življenjska zavarovalnica, Generali Zavarovalnica, Zavarovalnica Triglav, and Zavarovalnica Sava – continue to drive high product penetration. As part of the ongoing digitalisation of the offering, the focus remains on simple insurance products that support scalability and customer convenience.

The Bank is strengthening its role as a comprehensive financing channel, combining the **NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana** leasing offers with the **NLB Buy&Go** platform for fast, accessible point-of-sale financing, both in stores and online. For more information on leasing, see the chapter [Leasing and Asset Management Operations](#).

As **NLB Skladi, Ljubljana** increases the penetration of investment products across client segments, it becomes increasingly important to the Bank's customers, especially the affluent segment, which is a crucial driver of asset-under-management growth. For more information on asset management, see the chapter [Leasing and Asset Management Operations](#).

Corporate and Investment Banking in Slovenia

Highlights

- In Q1 2026, the segment delivered a 5% loan growth and a 5% deposit growth.
- The Bank supported ESG development and assisted clients in sustainable finance.
- Stable trade finance business enabled the Bank to maintain its high market share.
- The acquiring business continued to develop through process optimisation, partnerships, and tailored merchant solutions.

Financial and Business Performance

Table 7: Key financials of the Corporate and Investment Banking in Slovenia segment

in EUR millions consolidated									
	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY		Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2025	Change QoQ	
Net interest income	29.7	28.5	1.2	4%	29.7	28.3	28.5	5%	
Net interest income from Assets ⁽ⁱ⁾	17.0	15.1	1.9	12%	17.0	16.0	15.1	6%	
o/w allocation of regulatory costs	-2.0	-2.8	0.8	29%	-2.0	-3.0	-2.8	34%	
Net interest income from Liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾	12.8	13.5	-0.7	-5%	12.8	12.3	13.5	4%	
Net non-interest income	12.4	12.7	-0.4	-3%	12.4	12.4	12.7	0%	
o/w Net fee and commission income	10.6	10.2	0.4	4%	10.6	10.1	10.2	5%	
Total net operating income	42.1	41.3	0.8	2%	42.1	40.7	41.3	3%	
Total costs	-19.7	-17.7	-2.0	-11%	-19.7	-22.2	-17.7	11%	
Result before impairments and provisions	22.4	23.6	-1.2	-5%	22.4	18.5	23.6	21%	
Impairments and provisions	-3.0	1.1	-4.2	-	-3.0	-20.8	1.1	85%	
Result before tax	19.4	24.8	-5.4	-22%	19.4	-2.3	24.8	-	

	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2025	Change YtD		Change YoY	
Net loans to customers	4,282.8	4,081.1	3,913.1	201.7	5%	369.7	9%
Gross loans to customers	4,378.1	4,172.8	3,983.5	205.3	5%	394.5	10%
Corporate	4,105.3	3,894.7	3,753.8	210.6	5%	351.5	9%
Key/SME/Cross Border Corporates	3,572.1	3,360.8	3,286.8	211.3	6%	285.3	9%
Interest rate on Key/SME/Cross Border Corporates loans ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	3.76%	3.97%	4.36%	-0.21 pp		-0.60 pp	
Restructuring and Workout	249.9	250.7	173.3	-0.8	0%	76.6	44%
NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana	283.3	283.3	293.7	0.0	0%	-10.4	-4%
State	271.4	277.0	228.9	-5.6	-2%	42.6	19%
Interest rate on State loans ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	3.43%	3.68%	4.16%	-0.25 pp		-0.73 pp	
Deposits from customers	2,797.9	2,665.6	2,326.9	132.3	5%	471.0	20%
Interest rate on deposits ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	0.22%	0.29%	0.33%	-0.07 pp		-0.11 pp	
Non-performing loans (gross)	216.2	215.3	79.1	0.9	0%	137.1	17%

	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY	
Cost of risk (in bps)	29	-12	41	
CIR	46.7%	42.8%	4.0 pp	
Net interest margin ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	3.60%	3.88%	-0.28 pp	

(i) Net interest income from assets and liabilities using FTP.

(ii) Net interest margin and interest rates only for NLB. The segment's net interest margin is calculated as the ratio between annualised net interest income (i) and the sum of average interest-bearing assets and liabilities divided by 2.

In the Corporate and Investment Banking segment, the Bank continues its long-standing tradition of building sustainable, long-term business relationships. Serving more than 9,800 corporate clients, it holds a 32.4% market share in loans and a 24.7% market share in deposits. The segment's operations are rooted in a client-centric approach, providing comprehensive and tailored financial solutions that support clients and the broader economy.

Net interest income increased by 4% YoY, supported by higher loan volumes despite lower interest rates, while higher deposit volumes also contributed to interest income from liabilities.

Net fee and commission income rose by 4% YoY, driven by account-related services.

Total costs increased by 11% YoY, driven by higher costs across almost all categories, and by the reallocation of part of the costs incurred by NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana from the retail to corporate segment from Q3 2025 onward.

Impairments and provisions were net established in the amount of EUR 3.0 million due to portfolio development.

The **volume of gross loans** increased by EUR 205.3 million or 5% YtD, backed by higher investment activity and working capital needs, particularly among Key and SME clients.

As a systemically important banking group in Southeastern Europe, the Bank supports corporate clients in integrating **ESG considerations** into their financing structures and business decisions. Sustainability criteria are embedded in lending processes and portfolio management in line with the risk management framework. The Bank engages with corporate clients across key sectors to address ESG-related risks and align with regulatory and market developments, while structuring financing solutions that support sustainable and resilient business models and contribute to maintaining a high-quality corporate portfolio.

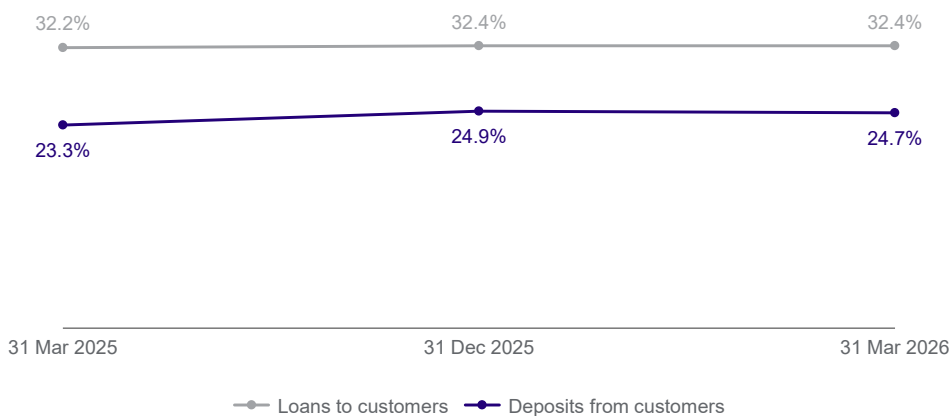
At the end of Q1 2026, the outstanding portfolio of **cross-border** loans reached EUR 677.2 million (compared to EUR 691.5 million at the end of 2025), with a significant share directed to green and sustainable projects in the home region, particularly in telecommunications, energy, and real estate. Outside the home region, the Bank focuses on Schuldschein lending to large international investment-grade rated companies, primarily from Western Europe, while increasing its participation in international transition finance syndications.

Deposits growth was strong, with a 5% increase YtD, in line with typical first-quarter seasonality.

Trade finance continued to maintain a leading position in the region, consistently meeting client needs across both traditional products – such as guarantees and letters of credit – as well as receivables and payables financing, with all types of factoring. This was reflected in high market share, profitability, and stable growth in volumes and revenues in the documentary business, alongside a particularly exceptional rise in factoring transactions, which amounted to EUR 58 million in Q1 2026.

In line with its commitment to enhancing customer experience and expanding digital trade finance solutions, the Bank further developed its trade finance offering, including digital factoring solutions and an advanced front-end solution for guarantees.

Figure 23: Market share in Corporate and Investment Banking in Slovenia



The Bank remains among the leading Slovenian players in **custodian services** for both Slovenian and international clients. At the end of Q1 2026, the total value of assets under custody in domestic and foreign markets remained broadly stable compared to end-2025 and amounted to EUR 15.7 billion EUR. **Brokerage services** executed client buy-and-sell orders of EUR 426 million in Q1 2026, while the Brokerage Department launched the Individual Investment Account (INR) service in accordance with the Slovenian legislation (ZINR).

In financial instrument trading, foreign exchange spot transactions amounted to EUR 0.45 billion, while derivative trades reached EUR 18.7 million.

The Bank remained active in the **financial advisory business**, including mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and bond issuances. It acted as joint lead manager and distributor for the Republic of Slovenia retail bond, with a nominal amount of EUR 210 million. Furthermore, the Bank provided investment services related to the admission of Vzajemna's shares to the Ljubljana Stock Exchange, including preparing the prospectus and executing approval and listing procedures with

the competent authorities. It also acted as an arranger for syndicated facilities, with new transactions amounting to EUR 514 million in Q1 2026.

The intermediary business for **NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana** remained an important part of the Bank's commercial offering, providing tailored financing solutions for vehicles and equipment. For more information on leasing, see the chapter [Leasing and Asset Management Operations](#).

In the **card business**, activities continued in line with the strategy to strengthen card acceptance and enhance value-added services for merchants. A targeted marketing campaign to promote instalment purchases contributed to higher transaction volumes and customer engagement at the point of sale.

The Merchant Portal was further upgraded with new analytics functionality, enabling merchants to gain deeper insights into card payment data and to benchmark performance against other NLB merchants operating within the same industry. In parallel, POS terminal deployment continued at a larger client, alongside the rollout of **SmartPOS** applications, further expanding the acceptance network and enhancing the functionality for merchants. In addition, within the urban mobility segment, new modern validators were introduced in public transport, allowing card payments and further supporting the digitalisation of everyday services.

Financial Markets in Slovenia

Highlights

- Significant increase in net interest income, driven by active balance sheet management and favourable reinvestment conditions.
- Further diversification of the banking book securities portfolio, including ESG-labelled debt securities driven by market opportunities and sustainability considerations.

Financial and Business Performance

Table 8: Key Financials of the Financial Markets in Slovenia segment

in EUR millions consolidated								
	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY		Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2025	Change QoQ
Net interest income	12.3	4.8	7.5	156%	12.3	14.6	4.8	-18%
Net interest income w/o ALM ⁽ⁱ⁾	10.4	7.2	3.2	44%	10.4	10.3	7.2	1%
ALM	1.9	-2.4	4.4	-	1.9	4.3	-2.4	-53%
o/w allocation of regulatory costs	9.0	9.7	-0.7	-7%	9.0	10.9	-	-13%
Net non-interest income	0.0	0.7	-0.7	-	0.0	-1.3	0.7	93%
Total net operating income	12.3	5.4	6.9	127%	12.3	13.3	5.4	-7%
Total costs	-3.3	-3.5	0.2	4%	-3.3	-3.8	-3.5	12%
Result before impairments and provisions	9.0	2.0	7.0	-	9.0	9.5	2.0	-6%
Impairments and provisions	-0.4	1.5	-1.9	-	-0.4	0.8	1.5	-
Result before tax	8.6	3.4	5.2	150%	8.6	10.3	3.4	-14%
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2025	Change YTD		Change YoY		
Balances w/ith Central banks	1,914.5	2,002.1	1,879.2	-87.6	-4%	35.3	2%	
Banking book securities	5,349.5	5,227.2	4,791.5	122.4	2%	558.1	12%	
Interest rate ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2.62%	2.43%	2.30%	0.19 pp		0.32 pp		
Borrowings	162.6	47.7	97.2	114.9	-	65.3	67%	
Interest rate ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1.39%	1.38%	1.43%	0.01 pp		-0.04 pp		
Subordinated liabilities (Tier 2)	529.7	545.6	538.3	-15.9	-3%	-8.7	-2%	
Interest rate ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	8.36%	8.49%	8.29%	-0.13 pp		0.07 pp		
Other debt securities in issue	1,542.4	1,553.6	1,563.3	-11.2	-1%	-20.9	-1%	
Interest rate ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	5.18%	5.14%	5.21%	0.04 pp		-0.03 pp		

(i) Net interest income from assets and liabilities using FTP.

(ii) Interest rates only for NLB.

The Financial Markets in Slovenia comprises the Group's activities in international financial markets, including treasury and trading operations, financial institutions business, wholesale funding, and asset and liability management (ALM). The segment supports the Group through liquidity and funding management, balance sheet optimisation through liquidity placement and reinvestment, and the management of interest rate and market risks.

Trading activity is primarily client-driven and supports hedging and execution needs in FX and interest rate products.

Treasury and ALM activities remained focused on maintaining a stable liquidity position and managing interest rate risk in the banking book, supporting stable net interest income. The Bank actively managed the maturity profile of assets and liabilities and adjusted pricing conditions in response to the interest rate environment.

From 2025 onwards, MREL and Tier 2 funding costs are reallocated from the segment Financial Markets in Slovenia to all other segments based on their corresponding capital and MREL requirements, affecting the segment's reported result by EUR 9.0 million. This allocation has no impact on the Group-level result.

The segment recorded EUR 8.6 million in **profit**, primarily driven by net interest income, reflecting its balance sheet positioning and liquidity investment in a higher interest rate environment.

Net interest income, deriving primarily from treasury operations, increased YoY by EUR 7.5 million, supported by reinvestment of maturing securities at higher yields and growth in the securities portfolio. Income from account balances with financial institutions further supported the increase.

Net non-interest income decreased by EUR 0.7 million compared to the same period last year, primarily due to valuation effects from hedge accounting and derivatives.

The banking book securities portfolio rose by EUR 122.4 million YtD, reflecting investments of excess liquidity and funding obtained in capital markets, supporting net interest income generation. More than 16% (or EUR 858.6 million) of the portfolio consists of **ESG-labelled debt securities** issued by governments, multilateral organisations, or financial institutions, of which EUR 70.7 million were acquired in the first quarter of 2026. At the end of Q1 2026, the average duration of the banking book debt securities portfolio was 4.85 years, with an average yield of 2.63%% YtD. The negative valuation of the FVOCI portfolio as at 31 March 2026 amounted to EUR 9 million (net of hedge accounting effects and related deferred taxes).

At the same time, **balances with the central bank** decreased by EUR 87.6 million over the same period as liquidity was reallocated into higher-yielding assets.

Strategic Foreign Markets

Highlights

- Sustained growth and a moderately positive financial outlook amid elevated uncertainties.
- All subsidiary banks are robustly profitable and earning Cost of Capital (CoC), with NLB Komercijalna Banka, Beograd contributing 53% to the segment's pre-tax profit.
- Retail lending activities continue to thrive, outpacing most local market dynamics.
- Advancing continuous sustainable financing, underpinned by strong production and operations to improve the carbon footprint of the banks.
- Regional central banks' regulatory changes – new regulatory capital requirements across the countries of the Group's operations.

Financial and Business Performance

Table 9: Key Financials of the Strategic Foreign Markets segment

	in EUR millions consolidated							
	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY		Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2025	Change QoQ
Net interest income	113.6	115.9	-2.2	-2%	113.6	119.2	115.9	-3%
Interest income	149.5	140.7	8.8	6%	149.5	150.9	140.7	-1%
o/w allocation of regulatory costs	-5.3	-4.4	-0.9	-2%	-5.3	-5.2	-4.4	-2%
Interest expense	-35.8	-24.8	-11.0	-44%	-35.8	-31.6	-24.8	-13%
Net non-interest income	36.6	39.2	-2.7	-7%	36.6	46.2	39.2	-21%
o/w Net fee and commission income	36.0	33.5	2.5	7%	36.0	40.9	33.5	-14%
Total net operating income	150.2	155.1	-4.9	-3%	150.2	165.5	155.1	-9%
Total costs	-74.3	-70.0	-4.3	-6%	-74.3	-85.3	-70.0	13%
Result before impairments and provisions	75.9	85.1	-9.2	-11%	75.9	80.2	85.1	-5%
Impairments and provisions	-5.8	-3.0	-2.8	-9%	-5.8	-17.2	-3.0	66%
Result before tax	70.0	82.1	-12.0	-15%	70.0	63.0	82.1	11%
o/w Result of minority shareholders	3.1	3.3	-0.2	-5%	3.1	3.5	3.3	-1%

	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2025	Change Ytd		Change YoY	
Net loans to customers	9,644.4	9,358.9	8,140.8	285.5	3%	1,503.5	18%
Gross loans to customers	9,832.4	9,540.9	8,325.9	291.4	3%	1,506.5	18%
Individuals	5,032.1	4,875.5	4,261.7	156.7	3%	770.5	18%
Interest rate on retail loans	5.95%	6.21%	6.58%	-0.26 pp		-0.64 pp	
Corporate	4,296.3	4,172.4	3,753.9	123.9	3%	542.4	14%
Interest rate on corporate loans	5.02%	5.17%	5.44%	-0.14 pp		-0.42 pp	
State	504.0	493.1	310.4	10.9	2%	193.6	62%
Interest rate on state loans	6.32%	6.81%	6.95%	-0.49 pp		-0.64 pp	
Deposits from customers	11,332.6	11,104.5	9,847.6	228.1	2%	1,484.9	15%
Interest rate on deposits	0.98%	0.77%	0.72%	0.20 pp		0.25 pp	
Non-performing loans (gross)	128.5	126.5	126.9	2.0	2%	1.6	1%

	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY
Cost of risk (in bps)	25	27	-1
CR	49.5%	45.1%	4.4 pp
Net interest margin	3.52%	4.05%	-0.53 pp

In Q1 2026, the NLB Group's countries of operation continued to demonstrate resilient growth, albeit at a more moderate pace. Persisting geopolitical tensions, trade uncertainties, and uneven recovery across key European markets have weighed on sentiment. Renewed trucker blockades across the Balkans and persistent supply disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz pose downside risks. Inflationary pressures remain elevated in certain segments. Overall, household consumption, tourism revenues, and inflows from remittances continued to underpin economic expansion, offsetting the effects of geopolitical uncertainties.

The **banking members** of the Group are key financial institutions in the SEE markets, characterised by solid liquidity and strong capital positions. They serve various business segments of clients with a wide range of banking products and services, maintaining a consistent emphasis on operational efficiency and productivity.

The **market shares** by total assets of banking members exceed 10% in five out of six markets.

Amidst lingering macroeconomic headwinds in Q1 2026, the banking sector across the region demonstrated resilience, with solid growth in lending activities. The demand for **loans** showed a positive trend by marking a notable 18% YoY increase in lending activities. All Group banking members experienced a YoY double-digit growth in loans to individuals and delivered good Q1 2026 results.

The most significant increase in gross loans to customers was achieved by NLB Komercijalna Banka, Beograd (20% YoY) and NLB Banka, Skopje (19% YoY). High performance in new business production continued in the corporate and retail segments as several products and services were upgraded, including streamlining and modernising their distribution network, improving their digital offering, and continuing the transformation to offer end-to-end digital sales.

In Q1 2026, deposits recorded a solid growth of 2% YtD. The overall confidence among banking members remained strong, and the total customer **deposit base** increased by 15% YoY.

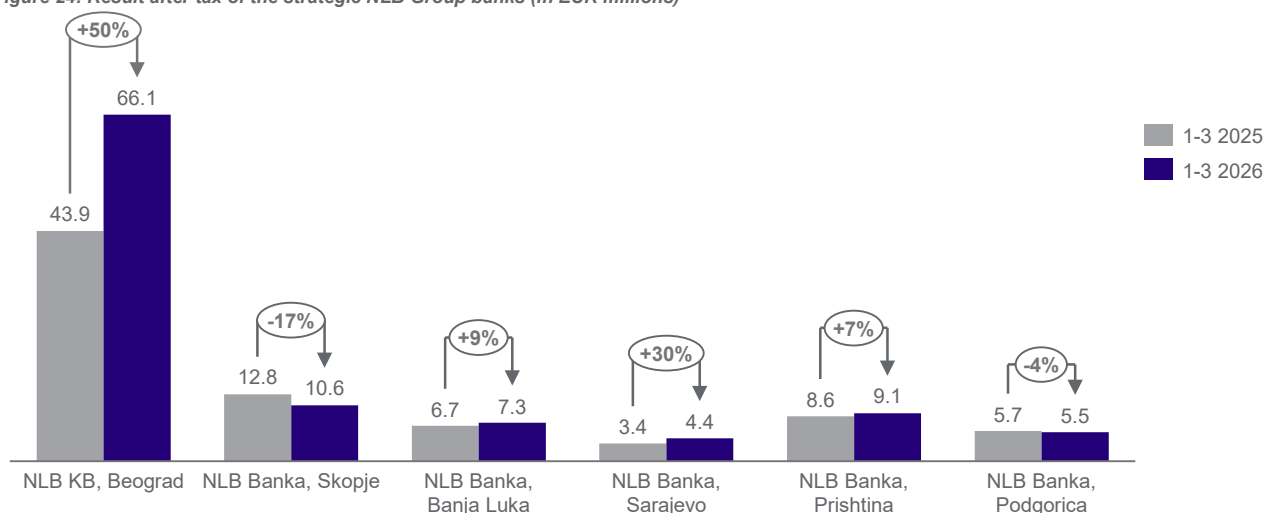
The Strategic Foreign Markets segment recorded an interest income increase of 6% YoY, with the highest absolute impact in an interest income increase in NLB Banka, Prishtina – a rise of 15% YoY. Due to tighter market liquidity in the Group countries of operation, increased interest expenses on customer deposits and funding instruments contributed to a decline in the segment's net interest income. In Q1 2026, the net interest income was also affected by the allocation of corresponding MREL and T2 regulatory costs of EUR 5.3 million.

Despite declining interest rate conditions and strong competitive pricing pressure on interest rates on assets and liabilities, the banking members realised a **net interest margin** ranging from 2.8% (NLB Banka, Sarajevo) to 4.2% (NLB Banka, Podgorica) in Q1 2026.

Net fee and commission income showed an upward trend of 7% growth YoY, with strong growth marked by a notable increase in bancassurance products.

Total costs increased by 6% YoY, driven by higher costs across all categories.

Figure 24: Result after tax of the strategic NLB Group banks (in EUR millions)⁽ⁱ⁾



(i) On a stand-alone basis, as included in the consolidated financial statements of the NLB Group.

Retail Banking

The banking members realised robust new retail loan production YoY and YtD. The increase in the loan portfolio to individuals was observed across all banking members by maintaining a high-quality portfolio. New loan production has significantly outperformed the local market trends in certain countries. The gross loans to individuals in banking members marked an 18% YoY growth. The highest YoY increase was achieved by NLB Banka, Banja Luka (21%), NLB Komercijalna Banka, Beograd (21%), and NLB Banka, Podgorica (20%).

Sustainable financing remains a strategic priority for 2026, with continued support for green investments, particularly in developing solar power installations, electric vehicles and other energy-efficiency renovation projects. All banking members, especially NLB Banka, Banja Luka and NLB Banka, Skopje strengthened cooperation with local investors to boost financing for green buildings.

In deposit dynamics, the Group banks retained customer confidence as the total SEE bank deposits from individuals increased by 11% YoY.

Corporate Banking

The banking members maintained a positive trend in approving new financing and attracting new corporate clients. The banks recorded an 18% YoY growth in the corporate segment, with the highest levels achieved by NLB Banka, Skopje (25% YoY), NLB Banka, Banja Luka (13% YoY), and NLB Komercijalna Banka, Beograd (12% YoY).

The banks continued to provide sustainable financing by supporting green investments in solar power plants and energy efficiency.

On the funding side, the SEE banks attracted strong inflows of corporate and state deposits, achieving a 24% YoY increase.

Non-Core Members

Highlights

- Non-core companies continued to monetise assets in line with the divestment plans.

Financial and Business Performance

Table 10: Key Financials of Non-Core Members

in EUR millions consolidated								
	1-3 2026	1-3 2025	Change YoY		Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2025	Change QoQ
Net interest income	0.2	0.2	0.1	3%	0.2	0.2	0.2	13%
Net non-interest income	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-	0.0	0.7	0.1	-
Total net operating income	0.2	0.2	0.0	-1%	0.2	0.9	0.2	-7%
Total costs	-1.4	-1.3	-0.2	-1%	-1.4	-2.4	-1.3	3%
Result before impairments and provisions	-1.2	-1.0	-0.2	-2%	-1.2	-1.5	-1.0	17%
Impairments and provisions	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-2%	0.3	-0.4	0.4	-
Result before tax	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	-4%	-1.0	-1.9	-0.7	4%
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2025	Change YTD		Change YoY		
Segment assets	18.0	18.4	28.4	-0.4	-2%	-10.5	-3%	
Net loans to customers	7.5	7.6	8.4	-0.1	-1%	-0.9	-1%	
Gross loans to customers	21.8	21.8	24.1	0.0	0%	-2.3	-1%	
Investment property and property & equipment received for repayment of loans	6.9	6.9	5.4	0.0	0%	1.5	2%	
Other assets	3.6	3.9	14.6	-0.4	-3%	-11.1	-7%	
Non-performing loans (gross)	21.8	21.8	24.1	0.0	0%	-2.3	-3%	

The wind-down has remained the core objective of the non-core segment across all non-core portfolios. The divestment process has been running with thoughtful cost management and well-established collection procedures. On 31 March 2026, the segment's total assets amounted to EUR 18.0 million.

Leasing and Asset Management Operations

Leasing Operations

Leasing is one of the strategic pillars of the NLB Group's operations, with operations expanding across four regional markets in response to evolving customer needs. These services complement the banks' lending activities and enable individuals and corporate clients to select the solution that best suits their needs.

NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana serves more than 100,000 clients through approximately 1,500 dealer network touchpoints, positioning the NLB Group as the market leader in the Slovenian leasing industry. New business production in Q1 2026 reflected typical seasonality, with softer volumes in January and February followed by an improvement in March. In addition to leasing services, NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana also plays a prominent role as a provider of point-of-sale consumer lending in Slovenia. **NLB Car&Go**, fully owned by NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana, together with *doberavto.si*, is strengthening its digital and market presence. The platform exceeded key growth targets, reaching over 13,000 active listings and increasing the number of active dealers by more than 80%, supported by continued month-on-month growth in website traffic.

Mobil Leasing, Zagreb achieved robust growth in new leasing investments, generating EUR 32.9 million in new business in Q1 2026, above the level recorded in the same period last year. Performance accelerated toward the end of the quarter, with March setting a new record for new investments.

NLB Lease&Go Leasing Beograd recorded stable portfolio growth and a 10.6% market share in new production, positioning it among the leading market players. New investments amounted to EUR 20.6 million in Q1 2026, an increase compared to Q1 2025.

NLB Lease&Go Skopje generated EUR 6 million in new investment in Q1 2026, exceeding the result in the same period last year and maintaining an estimated market share of 27.6% in new production in North Macedonia.

On a pro forma basis, consolidated profit after tax from leasing activities would be EUR 4.4 million; however, when including funding synergies, the contribution to the NLB Group result would amount to EUR 8.2 million.

Table 11: Key financials of leasing activities⁽ⁱ⁾

	in EUR millions				
	NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana	Mobil Leasing, Zagreb	NLB Lease&Go Leasing Beograd	NLB Lease&Go Skopje	PRO FORMA ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Leasing Group
	on stand alone basis				
Income statement	1-3 2026				1-3 2026
Total net operating income	11.4	1.4	1.3	0.3	18.1
Total costs	-5.8	-1.0	-0.9	-0.3	-8.0
Result after tax	3.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	8.2
Balance sheet	31 Mar 2026				31 Mar 2026
Total assets	1,401.3	189.5	190.7	47.1	1,671.2
Gross loans to customers	1,299.4	182.6	166.4	40.9	1,532.1

(i) Operating lease is presented on a net basis: non-interest income and related costs are netted by the amount of amortisation.

(ii) Pro forma consolidation reflects the aggregated performance of leasing entities within the NLB Group, adjusted for intra-group exposures and funding synergies.

Table 12: Pro forma look-through of key financial indicators on leasing activities⁽ⁱ⁾

PRO-FORMA ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Leasing Group	
Key financial indicators	1-3 2026
ROE a.t.	16.1%
Interest margin	4.24%
CIR	44.3%
Cost of risk net (bps)	35

(i) Operating lease is presented on a net basis: non-interest income and related costs are netted by the amount of amortisation.

(ii) Pro forma consolidation reflects the aggregated performance of leasing entities within the NLB Group, adjusted for intra-group exposures and funding synergies.

Asset Management Operations

Asset management represents one of the key strategic pillars of the NLB Group. Through a broad range of mutual funds, discretionary portfolio management services, and, since 2025, also an alternative investment fund⁸, the NLB Group delivers tailored investment solutions aligned with clients' financial objectives.

NLB Skladi, Ljubljana remains Slovenia's largest asset management company by assets under management and the leading mutual fund manager, with a strong market share of 42.5%. In Q1 2026, the company delivered strong performance, recording net inflows of EUR 77.8 million into the NLB Skladi Umbrella Fund and a 54.0% market share of net sales in the Slovenian market. Assets under management increased by 20% YoY to EUR 3,630.2 million, comprising EUR 3,044.2 million in mutual funds, EUR 581.0 million in discretionary portfolio management, and EUR 5.0 million in an alternative investment fund, representing invested capital only. In Q1 2026, net profit reached EUR 4.3 million, up 14% YoY reflecting continued client confidence and efficient cost management.

NLB Fondovi, Skopje ranks as the third-largest asset manager in the North Macedonian market, with a 22.0% market share. In Q1 2026, the company managed EUR 114.3 million in assets across various investment funds and portfolios. Net inflows in investment funds amounted to EUR 10.8 million, while the company generated a net profit of EUR 70 thousand, confirming stable growth and a solid market position.

NLB Fondovi, Beograd managed EUR 59.1 million in assets across investment funds in Q1 2026 and held a 2.6% market share. The company reported a net loss of EUR 0.1 million.

Table 13: Key financials of asset management activities⁽ⁱ⁾

				in EUR millions
				PRO-FORMA ⁽ⁱ⁾ Asset Management companies
	NLB Skladi, Ljubljana	NLB Fondovi, Skopje	NLB Fondovi, Beograd	
on stand alone basis				
Income statement	1-3 2026			1-3 2026
Total net operating income	8.7	0.3	0.1	9.0
Total costs	-3.1	-0.2	-0.2	-3.5
Result after tax	4.3	0.1	-0.1	4.3
Balance sheet	31 Mar 2026			31 Mar 2026
Total assets	28.5	1.7	1.1	31.3
Total assets under management	3,630.2	114.3	59.1	3,803.6

(i) Pro forma consolidation reflects the aggregated performance of asset management companies within the NLB Group.

Table 14: Pro forma look-through of key financial indicators on asset management activities

PRO-FORMA ⁽ⁱ⁾ Asset Management companies	
Key financial indicators	1-3 2026
ROE a.t.	64.6%
CIR	38.7%

(i) Pro forma consolidation reflects the aggregated performance of asset management companies within the NLB Group.

⁸ Launch of *NLB Skladi – Zeleni prehod I*, a special alternative investment fund focused on supporting the green transition.

Capital, Liquidity and MREL

Capital

Capital Requirements

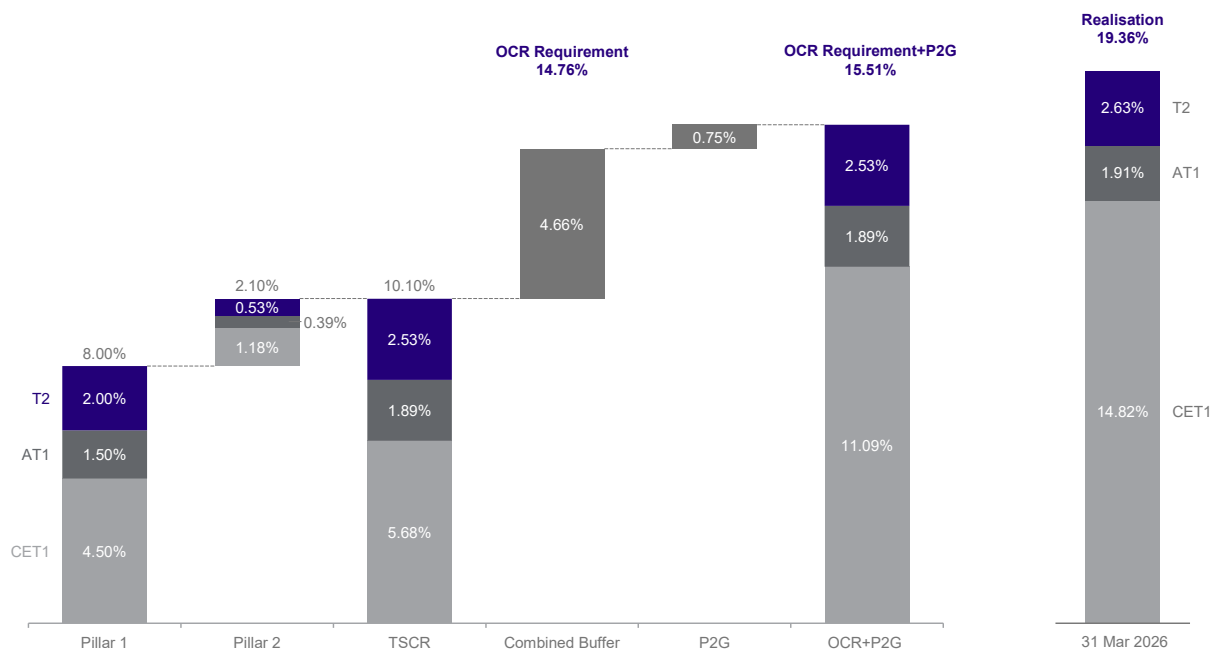
As of 31 March 2026, the Bank's Overall Capital Requirement (OCR) on a consolidated basis was 14.76%, up slightly from 14.75% at year-end 2025. The increase was primarily due to a rise in the institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate, which increased from 0.80% to 0.83%, reflecting the applicable buffer rates in the countries where the NLB Group is exposed.

With the effect from 1 January 2026, the Bank's Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R) decreased from 2.12% to 2.10%, while Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) was reduced from 1.00% to 0.75%, following improved SREP outcomes.

The OCR as of 31 March 2026 was composed of:

- Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR) of 10.10%, including 8.00% Pillar 1 requirements and 2.10% Pillar 2 requirements (P2R); and
- Combined Buffer Requirement (CBR) of 4.66%, consisting of a 2.50% Capital Conservation Buffer, a 1.25% O-SII Buffer, a 0.83% Countercyclical Capital Buffer, and a 0.08% Systemic Risk Buffer⁹.

Figure 25: The NLB Group capital requirements and realisation as at 31 March 2026



⁹ The Bank has also been subject to a mandatory Systemic Risk Buffer (SyRB) for sectoral exposures, set at 0.5% for all retail exposures to natural persons.

Capital Adequacy

Table 15: Capital realisation YtD and surplus over the regulatory requirement of the NLB Group as of 31 March 2026

	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change YtD	in EUR millions Surplus over requirements OCR+P2G 31 Mar 2026
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	2,989.0	3,011.6	-22.6	752.6
Tier 1 capital	3,374.3	3,396.7	-22.4	756.0
Total capital	3,903.3	3,925.6	-22.3	775.8
Total risk exposure amount (RWA)	20,163.9	19,509.8	654.1	
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	14.8%	15.4%	-0.6 pp	3.7 pp
Tier 1 Ratio	16.7%	17.4%	-0.7 pp	3.7 pp
Total Capital Ratio	19.4%	20.1%	-0.8 pp	3.8 pp

As of 31 March 2026, the Group Total capital ratio (TCR) stood at 19.4%, reflecting a 0.8 pp decrease compared to the end of 2025 (mainly due to an increase in RWA of EUR 654.1 million, which was accompanied by a capital decrease of EUR 22.3 million compared to the end of 2025), and a CET1 ratio of 14.8%, both well above regulatory requirements.

Table 16: Buffers to maximum distributable amount (MDA)

NLB Group	31 Mar 2026	
CET1	Actual	14.82%
	Requirement	10.34%
	Buffer	4.48%
AT1	Actual	1.91%
	Requirement	1.89%
	Shortfall	0.00%
T2	Actual	2.63%
	Requirement	2.53%
	Shortfall	0.00%
MDA buffer	4.48%	

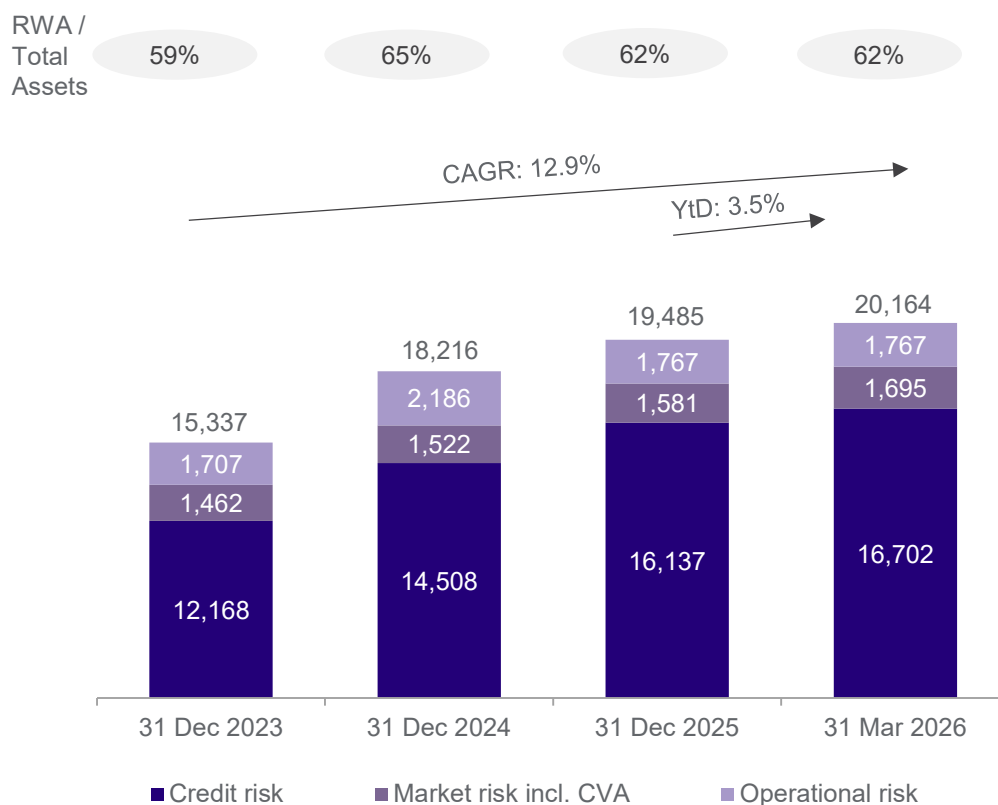
The total capital does not include the envisaged amount to be paid out as a dividend in 2026. Therefore, there will be no effect on the capital if the dividends are paid.

Figure 26: Capital (in EUR millions) and capital ratios of the NLB Group – YtD development



Total Risk Exposure Dynamic

Figure 27: RWA structure (in EUR millions)



The Group uses the following approaches to calculate Pillar 1 capital requirements on a consolidated basis:

- credit risk – standardised approach,
- market risk – simplified standardised approach,
- CVA risk – reduced basic approach (R-BA), and
- operational risk – standardised approach.

In Q1 2026, the Group's RWA for credit risk increased by EUR 540.3 million, primarily due to portfolio growth in the corporate and retail segments, with a significant share of the loans being at least partially secured by real estate. RWAs further increased due to higher surplus liquidity assets, driven by increases in EUR-denominated balances held with central banks in the Group home markets, higher deposits with commercial banks, and purchases of sovereign debt securities. At the beginning of 2026, RWAs also rose due to legislative changes related to the transitional provision for exposures to EU/EEA central governments denominated and funded in the currency of another member state.

During Q1 2026, RWAs for market risks and Credit Value Adjustments (CVA) increased by EUR 113.8 million, mainly driven by higher RWA for FX risk, which rose by EUR 105.9 million (primarily due to increased open positions in domestic currencies held by non-euro subsidiary banks).

Liquidity Position

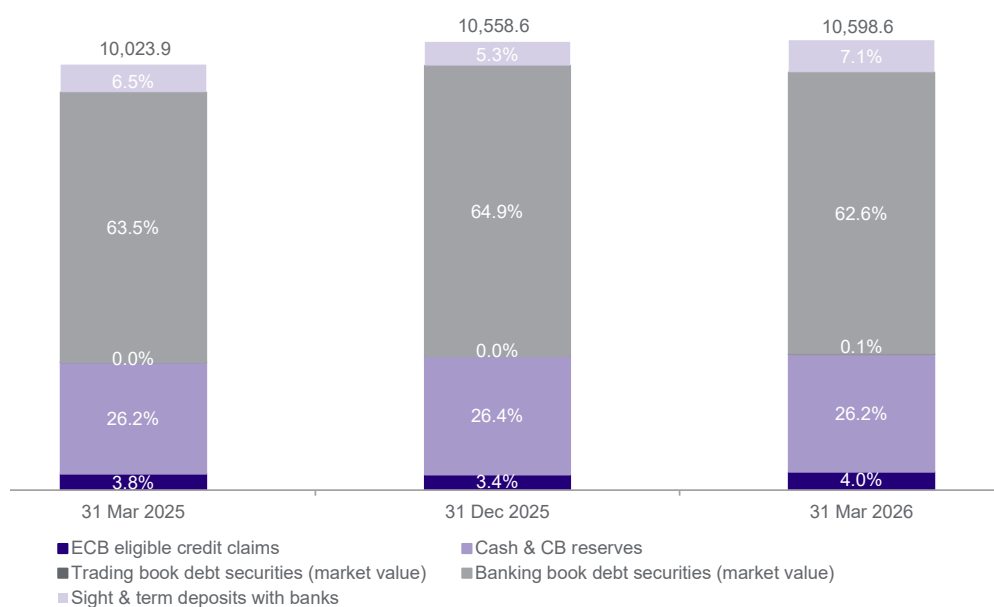
The Group's liquidity position remains strong, with liquidity indicators well above the regulatory requirements, indicating the Group's low tolerance for liquidity risk.

The Group's unencumbered liquidity reserves consist of cash, balances at central banks excluding the minimum reserve requirement, the debt securities portfolio, sight and term deposits with banks, and credit claims eligible for CB-secured funding operations. Among others, these liquidity reserves provide the basis for future strategic growth.

At the end of March 2026, the Group's unencumbered liquidity reserves grew by 6% YoY, primarily due to an increase in banking book debt securities, cash and balances at central banks, while other categories remained stable.

Encumbered liquidity reserves, used for operational and regulatory purposes, increased by 115% YtD to EUR 222.6 million (excluding obligatory reserves) and were excluded from the liquidity reserves portfolio.

Figure 28: Evolution of the NLB Group unencumbered liquidity reserves (in EUR millions)



More information on liquidity indicators is available in the chapter [Risk Management](#).

Wholesale Funding and MREL

Wholesale Funding

Wholesale funding activities within the Group aim to achieve diversification, improve structural liquidity and capital position, and fulfil regulatory requirements, especially compliance with the MREL requirements.

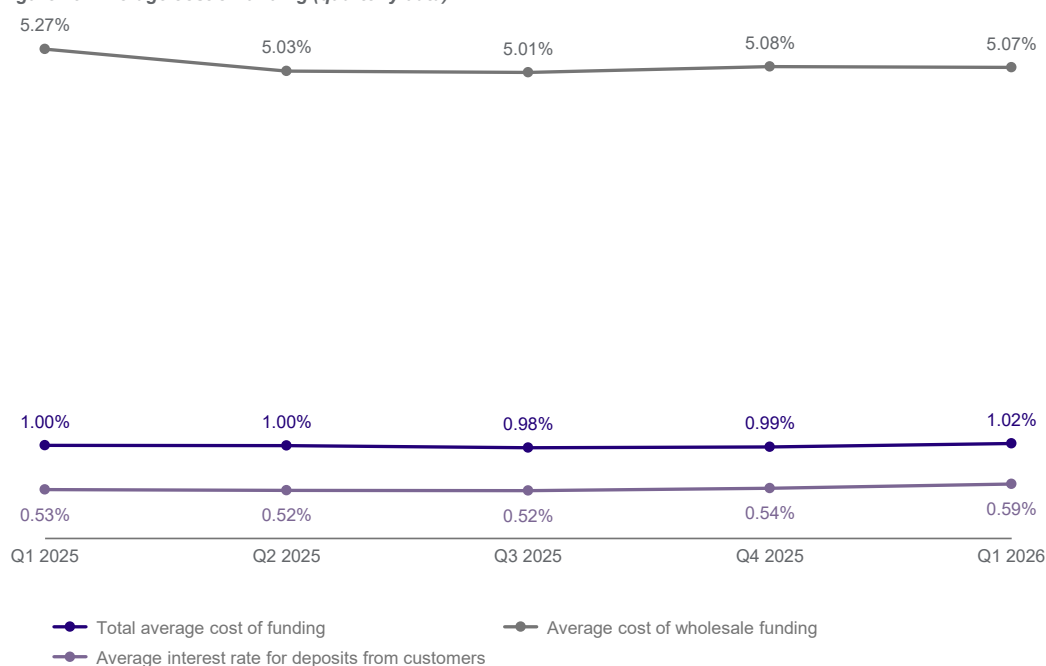
Table 17: Overview of outstanding NLB notes as of 31 March 2026

						in EUR millions
Type of bond	ISIN code	Issue Date	Maturity	First call date	Interest Rate	Nominal Value
Senior Preferred	XS2972971399	21 January 2025	21 January 2029	21 January 2028	3.500% p.a.	500
Senior Preferred	XS2825558328	29 May 2024	29 May 2030	29 May 2029	4.500% p.a.	500
Senior Preferred	XS2641055012	27 June 2023	27 June 2027	27 June 2026 ⁽ⁱ⁾	7.125% p.a.	500
Total SP:						1,500
Tier 2	XS2750306511	24 January 2024	24 January 2034	24 January 2029	6.875% p.a.	300
Tier 2	XS2413677464	28 November 2022	28 November 2032	28 November 2027	10.750% p.a.	225
Total Tier 2:						525
Additional Tier 1	SI0022104275	23 September 2022	Perpetual	between 23 September 2027 and 23 March 2028	9.721% p.a.	82
Additional Tier 1	XS3227899989	26 November 2025	Perpetual	26 November 2030	6.500% p.a.	300
Total AT1:						382
Total outstanding:						2,407

(i) On 24 March 2026, NLB obtained SRB permission for early redemption of the notes.

The overall cost of funding remains low, supported by the reliability of the deposit base and the stability of sight deposits.

Figure 29: Average cost of funding (quarterly data)



MREL Compliance

The Preferred Resolution Strategy (PRS) for the NLB Group is based on the Multiple Point of Entry (MPE) strategy. Bail-in at the level of NLB is the primary resolution tool to be applied during the stabilisation phase.

Within the NLB Group, seven resolution groups are designated. NLB heads the resolution group in the Banking Union, and the remaining six resolution groups are headed by the banking subsidiaries located in non-EU countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia, while Kosovo and North Macedonia have not yet implemented MREL legislation).

Figure 30: Resolution groups within the NLB Group



The NLB Resolution Group consists of NLB as the only banking member and other non-banking members, the latter representing 13% in TREA. The entities and their contribution to TREA of the NLB Resolution Group are presented in the table below.

Table 18: Contribution to the NLB Resolution Group's TREA

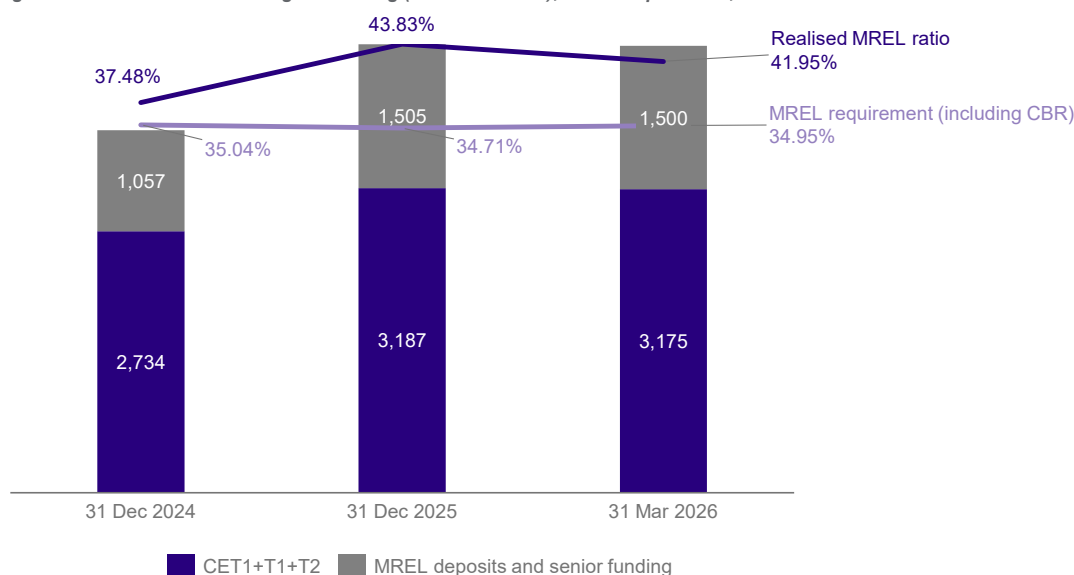
Entity	in EUR millions
	31 March 2026
NLB d.d.	9,687
NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana	1,121
NLB Lease&Go Leasing, Beograd	142
NLB Skladi, Ljubljana	124
NLB Lease&Go, Skopje	37
Other	33
TREA total	11,144

In March 2026, NLB received a new decision regarding the MREL requirement and has to ensure its own funds and eligible liabilities towards the MREL requirement to be met at all times, starting from the notification date, which amounts to:

- 30.15% of TREA + applicable CBR (4.80% on 31 March 2026),
- 11.71% of LRE.

On 31 March 2026, the MREL ratio amounted to 41.95% TREA and 22.72% LRE, which was well above the required level.

Figure 31: Evolution of MREL eligible funding (in EUR millions), MREL requirement, and realised MREL ratio



The SEE banking members in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Montenegro are subject to local MREL requirements.

NLB Shareholders Structure

The Bank has issued share capital divided into 20,000,000 shares. The shares are listed on the Prime Market of the Ljubljana Stock Exchange (ISIN SI0021117344, Ljubljana Stock Exchange trading symbol: NLBR), and the Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), representing ordinary shares of NLB, are listed on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange (ISIN: US66980N2036 and US66980N1046, London Stock Exchange GDR trading symbol: NLB and 55VX). Five GDRs represent one NLB share.

Table 19: NLB's main shareholders as at 31 March 2026⁽ⁱ⁾

Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage of shares
Bank of New York on behalf of the GDR holders ^{(ii), (iii)}	9,054,271	45.27
• of which EBRD	/	>5 and <10
• of which Brandes Investment Partners, L.P.	/	>5 and <10
Republic of Slovenia (RoS)	5,000,001	25.00
Other shareholders	5,945,728	29.73
Total	20,000,000	100.00

(i) This information is sourced from the NLB's shareholders' book that is accessible at the web services of CSD (Central Security Depository, Slovenian: KDD - Centralna klirinško depotna družba) and available to CSD members. The information on major holdings is based on self-declarations by individual holders pursuant to the applicable provisions of Slovenian legislation, which require that the holders of shares in a listed company notify the company whenever their direct and/or indirect holdings pass the set thresholds of 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 1/3, 50%, or 75%. The table lists all self-declared major holders whose notifications have been received. In reliance on this obligation vested with the holders of major holdings, the Bank postulates that no other entities or any natural person holds directly and/or indirectly ten per cent or more of the Bank's shares.

(ii) The Bank of New York holds shares in its capacity as the depositary (the GDR Depositary) for the GDR holders and is not the beneficial owner of such shares. The GDR holders have the right to convert their GDRs into shares. The rights under the deposited shares can be exercised by the GDR holders only through the GDR Depositary, and individual GDR holders do not have any direct right to either attend the shareholders' meeting or exercise any voting rights under the deposited shares.

(iii) The information on GDR ownership is based on self-declarations by individual GDR holders as required pursuant to the applicable provisions of Slovenian law.

Risk Factors and Outlook

Risk Factors

Risk factors affecting the business outlook are (among others):

- economy's sensitivity to a potential slowdown in the euro area or globally,
- potential liquidity outflows,
- widening credit spreads,
- worsened interest rate outlook/persistence of high inflation,
- energy and commodity price volatility,
- increasing unemployment,
- geopolitical uncertainties,
- potential cyber-attacks and other ICT risks,
- litigation risks,
- regulatory, compliance, other legislative, and tax measures impacting the banks.

In Q1 2026, economic growth in the euro area remained weak but positive, while economies in the NLB Group's region demonstrated more robust growth. Domestic demand, supported by targeted investments, together with household and government consumption, represented the main driver of growth. Lending growth remained solid in Q1 2026. The impact of the US–Iran conflict is manifesting as a global energy and inflation shock. The macroeconomic damage from this geopolitical conflict is, at this stage, highly state-dependent, but with significant downside risk if energy disruptions were to prolong or a broader regional escalation were to occur. Stagflation, stagnation, inflationary pressures, rising unemployment, and other geopolitical and related uncertainties could lead to a sharp slowdown in private consumption and investment growth.

Credit risk typically increases during periods of economic slowdown. At the end of Q1 2026, the Group's credit portfolio remained high-quality and well diversified despite ongoing geopolitical tensions and more challenging macroeconomic conditions. The resilience of the Group's region helped maintain non-performing ratios at a sustainable level, with the coverage ratio above the EU average. In Q4 2025, the Bank observed some deterioration in the creditworthiness of a few larger companies operating in the steel and automotive industries, resulting in the recognition of an "unlikely-to-pay" risk. No additional negative effects were identified in Q1 2026. The Group continues to closely monitor macroeconomic and geopolitical developments, applying a prudent approach to identifying increased credit risk at an early stage in accordance with the Early Warning System (EWS) and maintaining a proactive stance in NPL management.

In Q1 2026, the Group remained well capitalised and above the risk appetite at both the Group and banking member levels. Its liquidity position also remained solid, with liquidity indicators well above the regulatory requirements, indicating the Group's low tolerance towards this risk. The Group's investment strategy for its bond portfolio held for liquidity purposes adapts to expected market trends or asymmetric shocks in line with the set risk appetite. Investment activity continued with a balanced approach to identifying attractive market opportunities while prudently managing credit spreads, interest rate risk, and capital consumption. Geopolitical uncertainties contributed to heightened volatility in financial markets, particularly through shifts in credit spreads, interest rates, and foreign exchange rates. The Group closely monitors its prominent bond portfolio, mostly sovereigns, and carefully manages it by incorporating adequate early warning systems to limit potential regulatory capital sensitivity.

So far, no material movements regarding the Group's significant FX positions have been observed. Current developments, market observations, and potential mitigations are closely monitored and discussed. While the Group monitors its liquidity, interest rate, credit spread, FX position, and corresponding market trends, their impacts on the Group positions, and any significant and unanticipated movements on the markets or a variety of factors, such as competitive pressures, consumer confidence, or other certain factors outside the Group's control, could adversely affect the Group's operations, capital and liquidity position, and financial condition.

Special attention is paid to the continuous provision of services to clients, their monitoring, simplification, and digitalisation, while maintaining prudent risk practices and corresponding prevention of cyberattacks, other ICT risks, and

potential fraud events. The Group's risk appetite toward other related risks, such as model and AI risk, is low. Moreover, the Group established various internal controls and additional measures to facilitate adequate risk management. However, these measures may not always entirely prevent possible adverse effects.

Cyber risk represents an increasingly important operational risk for the Group, particularly in light of the continued digitalisation of banking services, the growing reliance on complex IT environments, and the use of external technology and service providers. Cyber threats may originate from both external actors and internal sources. They may include ransomware attacks, distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks targeting digital banking services, business email compromise, data breaches involving customer information, payment fraud attempts, and potential vulnerabilities associated with legacy systems or digital channels. Such events could lead to disruptions in business operations, temporary unavailability of services to clients, loss or compromise of sensitive data, financial losses, legal claims, regulatory consequences, and reputational damage. The Group therefore continuously strengthens its cyber risk management framework and implements a range of preventive, detective, and response measures, including enhanced monitoring of IT systems and networks, regular vulnerability assessments and testing, effective incident response and recovery procedures, and employee awareness activities. These measures aim to protect critical systems and data, maintain the continuity of banking services, and support compliance with applicable regulatory and supervisory requirements.

With regard to litigation risk, the Bank has observed a shift in case law in recent years, particularly in the more recent period, where outcomes are generally more favourable to consumers. This trend is evident in litigation concerning loan processing fees and loan insurance premiums in Serbia, as well as CHF litigation-related cases in Slovenia. In the latter, the number of proceedings initiated against the Bank has risen, as anticipated. As a consequence, the Bank continues to monitor all developments.

The Group is subject to various regulations and laws relating to banking, insurance, and financial services. Respectively, it faces compliance risk and the corresponding risk of significant interventions by several regulatory and enforcement authorities in each jurisdiction in which it operates, including changes in the tax treatment of banking business and changes in the interpretation of legislation.

The SEE region represents the Group's most significant geographic area of operations outside Slovenia, and its economic conditions are therefore crucial to the Group's operational performance and financial results. Any regional instability or economic deterioration could adversely affect the Group's financial condition.

In this regard, the Group closely follows the macroeconomic indicators relevant to its operations:

- GDP trends and forecasts,
- economic sentiment,
- unemployment rate,
- consumer confidence,
- construction sentiment,
- deposit stability and growth of loans in the banking sector,
- credit spreads and related future forecasts,
- interest rate development and related future forecasts,
- FX rates,
- energy and commodity prices,
- other relevant market indicators.

In H1 2025, the Group regularly reviewed IFRS 9 provisioning by testing relevant macroeconomic scenarios to reflect current circumstances and their future impacts. The Group established multiple scenarios (i.e. baseline, optimistic, and severe) for the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) calculation, aiming to create a unified projection of macroeconomic and financial variables aligned with the Bank's consolidated outlook for economic development in the SEE region. The Group identified three possible scenarios, with an associated probability of occurrence, for forward-looking risk provisioning under IFRS 9. These IFRS 9 macroeconomic scenarios incorporate the forward-looking and probability-weighted aspects of the ECL impairment calculation. Both features are subject to change whenever material changes in the expected future economic environment are identified and were not embedded in previous forecasts.

The baseline macroeconomic scenario predicts sub-trend growth for major economies, including the U.S., China, India, and the euro area, without a significant recession in the mid-term. In the euro area, consumer confidence and private consumption are expected to support growth, while government spending remains focused on recovery efforts and addressing structural challenges. The ECB is expected to maintain a gradual approach to interest rate cuts. Although trade tensions and U.S. tariffs continue to pose risks, a recovery in risk sentiment is expected, and global trade developments are likely to benefit the euro area overall.

The alternative macroeconomic scenarios are based on plausible mid-term drivers of economic development. The optimistic alternative scenario reflects supply-driven positive developments: alleviated geopolitical tensions, technological advancements, and stable energy prices, all of which strengthen supply conditions and support robust economic growth. The global economy benefits from the Ukraine-Russia ceasefire, while the euro area is supported by a well-functioning labour market, favourable global trade conditions, and coordinated monetary policies among major central banks, with only mild adverse effects from U.S. tariffs. The ECB's expected easing cycle stabilises rates and lending conditions. Politics in Europe has reached a consensus, supported by a coordinated yet gradual green transition and further boosting production potential.

The severe alternative scenario demonstrates supply-driven bleak developments. It is characterised by the U.S. pressure campaign against Iran, which further complicates relations with China over the Taiwan question, posing a threat to the global economy and financial system, and leading to a breakdown in confidence. The war in Ukraine shows no signs of meaningful resolution. Persistent supply chain problems and rising energy prices pose challenges for the euro area, further hindering economic growth amid supply shortages. Labour shortages, trade barriers, and price competition induced by U.S. tariff measures add to the pressure, prolonging economic insecurity. In this environment, the ECB faces difficulties managing high and persistent inflation and weak supply-demand dynamics, exacerbated by the U.S. monetary policy's loss of credibility, increased financial market uncertainty, and a slowdown in trade channels due to heightened FX volatility.

The NLB Group developed three plausible scenarios, each with an associated probability of occurrence, for forward-looking assessment of risk provisioning under IFRS 9. The IFRS 9 macroeconomic scenarios incorporate the forward-looking and probability-weighted aspects of the ECL impairment calculation. Both features may change when material changes in future economic development are recognised and not embedded in previous forecasts.

On this basis, the NLB Group assigned weights of 20%-60%-20% (with alternative scenarios receiving 20% each and the baseline scenario receiving 60%) as a starting point. Based on the economic situation, NLB and NLB Banka, Banja Luka adjusted the weight for the severe scenario at 30% and reduced the optimistic scenario weight to 10%, while the baseline remained at the starting point. NLB Komercijalna Banka, Beograd adjusted the weight for the severe scenario at 40% and reduced the optimistic scenario weight to 0%. All other members have maintained assigned weights of 20%-60%-20%.

The Group has established a comprehensive internal stress-testing framework and early warning systems across various risk areas with built-in risk factors relevant to the Group's business model. The stress-testing framework is fully integrated into key internal processes, including the Risk Appetite, the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP), and the Recovery Plan to determine how severe and unexpected changes in the business, geopolitical, and macro environments might affect the Group's capital adequacy or liquidity position. Together with recovery plan indicators, the stress-testing framework supports proactive management of the Group's overall risk profile in these circumstances, including capital and liquidity positions from a forward-looking perspective.

Risk Management actions available to the Group are determined by various internal policies and applied as needed. The selection and application of mitigation measures follow a structured three-layer approach, considering the feasibility analysis of the measure, its impact on the Group's business model, and the strength of the available measure.

Outlook

The indicated Outlook constitutes forward-looking statements subject to several risk factors and does not guarantee future financial performance. The NLB Group continues to pursue various strategic activities to enhance its business performance. The interest rate outlook remains uncertain, reflecting the adaptive monetary policies of the ECB and local central banks in response to the general economic sentiment.

In 2026, GDP growth is expected to moderate from the three-year high recorded in 2025, as the war in Iran and the resulting energy supply shock weigh on momentum. Nevertheless, still low interest rates, Germany's fiscal stimulus, and increased defence spending across the euro area should help prevent the economy from slipping into recession. Downside risks remain significant. A prolonged conflict in Iran, additional damage to production facilities and refineries, or an escalation affecting key trade routes could further weaken growth prospects. The forecast of EU GDP growth is 1.0% in 2026, followed by a modest acceleration to 1.5% in 2027.

In Slovenia, GDP growth is expected to accelerate in 2026. Fixed investment growth is also projected to gain momentum, bolstered by previous ECB rate cuts and the inflow of EU funds. Additionally, higher defence spending across the euro area is set to boost Slovenia's external sector. In the NLB Group's region, economic growth reached 1.9% YoY in 2025, primarily due to weaker performance in Slovenia and Serbia, the two largest contributors. The region is expected to gain momentum in 2026. However, the conflict in the Middle East has increased overall uncertainty, adding upward pressure on inflation and weighing on economic growth prospects. In the short term, higher energy prices are expected to push inflation noticeably higher. The longer-term impact will depend on the duration and severity of the conflict, as well as on how rising energy costs ultimately filter through to consumer prices and broader economic activity. The outlook assumes that the conflict will be regionally contained, will not escalate further across the wider Middle East, and will be resolved by the end of May. Due to the conflict in the Middle East, inflation is expected to be higher in 2026 than through the end of 2025, primarily as a result of anticipated increases in energy prices and their secondary effects. Core inflation, excluding energy and food, is also expected to be affected, as higher energy costs are gradually passed through to other price categories. At the same time, economic growth in 2026 will be adversely impacted, reflecting the global repercussions of the conflict on commodity markets, real purchasing power, and overall confidence. Nevertheless, factors such as low unemployment, strong private-sector balance sheets, and continued government spending on defence and infrastructure are expected to provide some support to growth. Overall, the NLB Group's region is expected to grow by 2.4% YoY in 2026 and 3.1% in 2027.

Table 20: Movement of key macroeconomic indicators in the euro area and the NLB Group region

	GDP				Average inflation				Unemployment rate			
	(real growth in %)				(in %)				(in %)			
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2028
Euro area	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1
Slovenia	1.1	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
Serbia	2.0	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5
N. Macedonia	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.1	4.1	4.1	2.6	2.2	11.5	11.2	10.7	10.5
BiH	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.0	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.0	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.5
Kosovo	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	5.4	3.0	2.1	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.2
Montenegro	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.2	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.8

Note: NLB Forecasts are highlighted in grey.

Source: Statistical offices, Focus Economics.

The NLB Group reaffirms its full-year outlook and guidance for 2026 and 2027, as previously communicated in the chapter **Outlook** in the NLB Group Annual Report 2025.

Table 21: Outlook for 2026 and 2027

	Outlook for 2026	Outlook for 2027
Recurring income	> EUR 1,300 million	~ EUR 1,500 million
CIR	Below 48%	Below 47%
Cost of risk	30–50 bps	30–50 bps
Loan growth	High single-digit	High single-digit
Dividends	55% of 2025 profit	50–60% of 2026 profit
ROTE a.t.⁽ⁱ⁾	~ 15%	~ 15%
ROE a.t. normalised⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	~ 20%	~ 20%
M&A potential	M&A capacity of up to EUR 4 billion RWA ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	

(i) ROTE a.t. = annualised result a.t. (regulatory charges for NLB are not taken into annualisation), reduced for AT1 coupons, divided by the average equity, reduced for average intangible assets and average AT1 capital.

(ii) ROE a.t. normalised = annualised result a.t. (regulatory charges for NLB are not taken into annualisation) reduced for AT1 coupons, divided by the average risk-adjusted capital. Average risk-adjusted capital is calculated as the CET1 strategic target of average RWA reduced by the CET1 minority shareholder capital contribution.

(iii) Assisted with the combination of capital from issuing AT1 notes and a temporary reduction of the dividend payments.

Risk Management

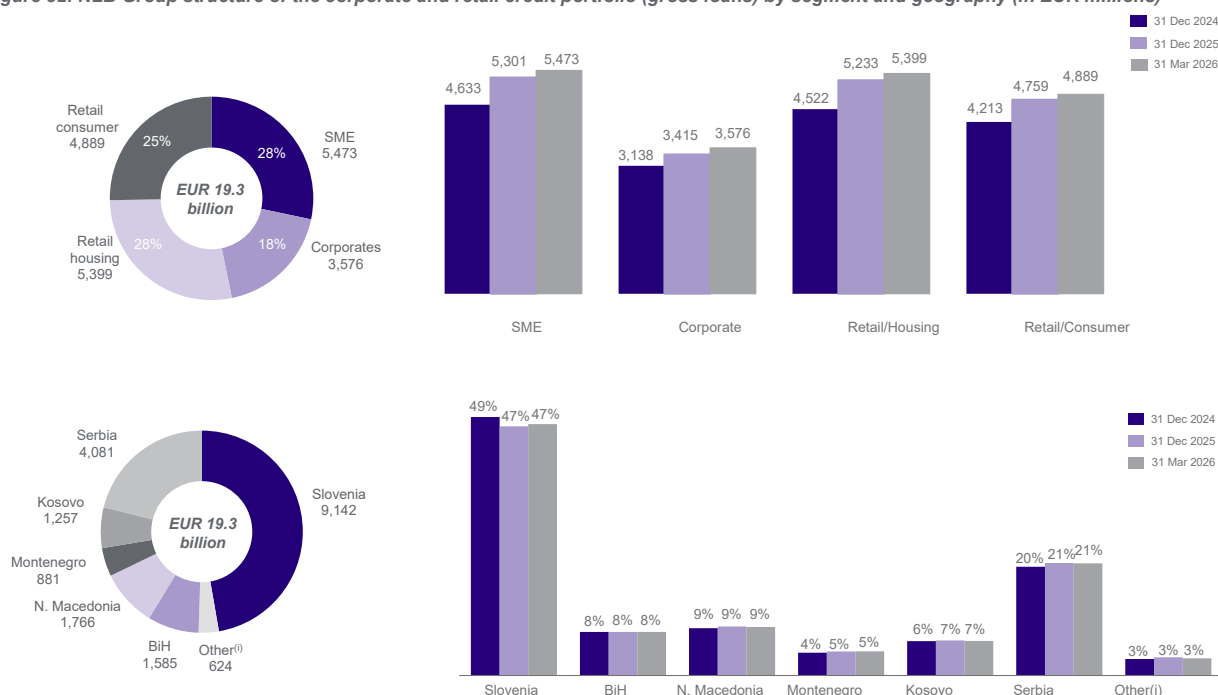
The Bank emphasises the risk culture and awareness across the entire Group. Efficient risk and capital management is crucial for the Group to sustain long-term profitable and sustainable operations. The main risk principles are set out in the Group's *Risk Appetite* and *Risk Strategy*, designed in accordance with the Group Strategy. The Group's Risk Management framework is forward-looking and tailored to its business model and corresponding risk profile. A particular focus is on incorporating risk analysis and ESG risk factors into the decision-making process at both strategic and operational levels, promoting diversification to mitigate large concentrations, optimising capital usage and allocation, ensuring appropriate risk-adjusted pricing, and ensuring overall compliance with internal rules and regulations.

Risk Management in the Group manages, assesses, and monitors risks within the Bank as the primary entity in Slovenia and the competence centre for all banking subsidiaries and leasing companies. Risk management and risk control are performed through a clear organisational structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. The organisation and delineation of competencies are designed to prevent conflicts of interest and to ensure a transparent, documented decision-making process subject to the relevant upward and downward flow of information.

Maintaining a high credit portfolio quality is the most important goal, focusing on cautious risk-taking and the quality of new loans to build a diversified customer portfolio. The Group is constantly developing a wide range of advanced approaches in the credit risk assessment segment that align with best banking practices to enhance existing risk management tools further while enabling greater customer responsiveness. The Group's restructuring approach focuses on the early detection of clients with potential financial difficulties and their proactive treatment.

The Group is actively present in the SEE markets by financing existing and new creditworthy clients. The Group's lending strategy focuses on its core markets, including retail, SME, and selected corporate business activities across the region and the EU. In Slovenia, the focus is on providing tailored solutions for the retail, medium-sized companies, and small enterprise segments. Within the corporate segment, the Bank has established cooperation with selected corporate clients through various lending and investment instruments. The Group's banking members in the SEE region operate as universal banks, primarily focused on retail, medium-sized companies, and small enterprises. Their primary goal is to provide comprehensive services to clients by applying prudent risk management principles.

Figure 32: NLB Group structure of the corporate and retail credit portfolio (gross loans) by segment and geography (in EUR millions)



(i) The largest part represents EU members.

The strong loan growth recorded in 2025 continued into Q1 2026. The current structure of the credit portfolio (gross loans) consists of loans to non-financial clients, with retail clients representing 53.2%, large corporate clients 18.5%, and SMEs (including micro companies) 28.3%. The credit portfolio remains well diversified, with no significant concentration in any specific industry or client segment. This diversification is essential to maintain as geopolitical tensions, the green transition, and other macro factors could impact specific economic sectors. The retail portfolio represents a significant share of the total credit portfolio, with housing loans remaining the dominant segment. Most of the corporate and retail loan portfolio (80.3%) is denominated in euros, with the remainder in local currencies of the SEE banking members.

Table 22: Overview of the NLB Group corporate loan portfolio by industry as at 31 March 2026

Credit portfolio				Credit portfolio			
in EUR millions				in EUR millions			
Corporate sector	NLB Group	%	Δ Q1 2026	Main manufacturing activities	NLB Group	%	Δ Q1 2026
Accommodation and food service activities	333.1	4%	10.9	Manufacture of food products	548.9	6%	8.8
Administrative and support service activities	178.2	2%	4.1	Manufacture of basic metals	254.8	3%	12.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	445.5	5%	4.8	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	196.8	2%	-4.8
Arts, sports and recreation	20.7	0%	-0.9	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	117.9	1%	1.8
Construction	795.8	9%	31.7	Manufacture of electrical equipment	110.7	1%	-3.8
Education	28.1	0%	-0.3	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	99.3	1%	6.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	673.9	7%	51.0	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	94.2	1%	3.5
Financial and insurance activities	293.0	3%	-2.2	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	88.8	1%	0.4
Human health and social work activities	64.9	1%	1.5	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	75.5	1%	-0.7
Manufacturing	2,095.5	23%	45.6	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	75.1	1%	0.2
Mining and quarrying	39.2	0%	0.1	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	58.6	1%	-1.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	431.5	5%	12.6	Manufacture of wearing apparel	49.9	1%	1.8
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	278.9	3%	10.9	Manufacture of furniture	49.3	1%	5.1
Publishing, broadcasting, and content production and distribution activities	18.5	0%	1.4	Other manufacturing activities	276.0	3%	15.5
Real estate activities	595.6	7%	-6.4	Total manufacturing activities	2,095.5	23%	45.6
Other service activities	65.4	1%	2.3				
Telecommunication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service activities	208.2	2%	-3.4				
Transportation and storage	609.9	7%	7.1				
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	73.9	1%	2.3				
Wholesale and retail trade	1,801.1	20%	160.3				
Other	0.1	0%	0.0				
Total Corporate sector	9,051.1	100%	333.6				

Increased lending activity supported further expansion of the corporate loan portfolio in the first three months of 2026. Loan growth was concentrated in the wholesale and retail trade sector, as well as renewable power generation projects and diverse manufacturing sub-segments.

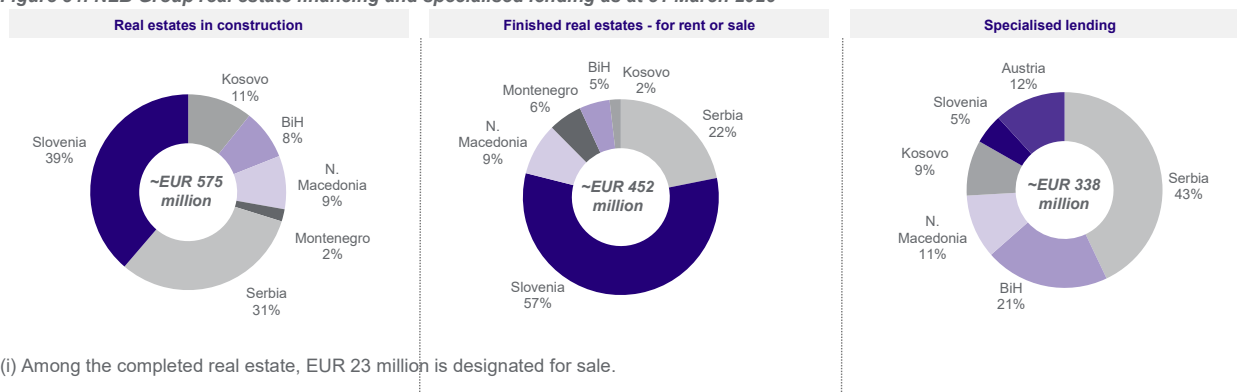
The global automotive industry is experiencing elevated uncertainty linked to regulatory, cost, and competitive pressures, as well as an uneven transition to electrification. These challenges could affect Slovenia's economy, as its automotive industry is export-oriented and integrated into the European supply chain. The NLB Group has reviewed its portfolio and identified several threats to companies involved in the manufacturing of automotive components, leading to downgrades and re-staging of such companies. Clients from the automotive industry may be subject to closer monitoring under the Early Warning System (EWS) and, as a result, be classified under Stage 2 or 3. Financing for both automotive industry segments represents a small part of the Bank's portfolio – manufacturing accounts for 1.6% and sales for 2.5% of the corporate sector.

Figure 33: NLB Group exposure to the automotive industry as at 31 March 2026



The Bank's corporate portfolio also includes financing for real estate activities and specialised lending projects, primarily in solar and wind energy production, which together represent a smaller segment of the overall portfolio. The risks associated with real estate financing depend on the specific phase of the construction process – whether the project is still in the development stage or already operational – as well as on the source of repayment. Projects are carefully monitored throughout each construction phase, and no material disruptions have been identified. During the first three months of 2026, exposure to the real estate in construction increased due to new financing of construction projects, primarily residential real estate developments in Slovenia and Serbia. The increase in the specialised lending portfolio in 2026 was primarily driven by financing projects related to green energy production.

Figure 34: NLB Group real estate financing and specialised lending as at 31 March 2026

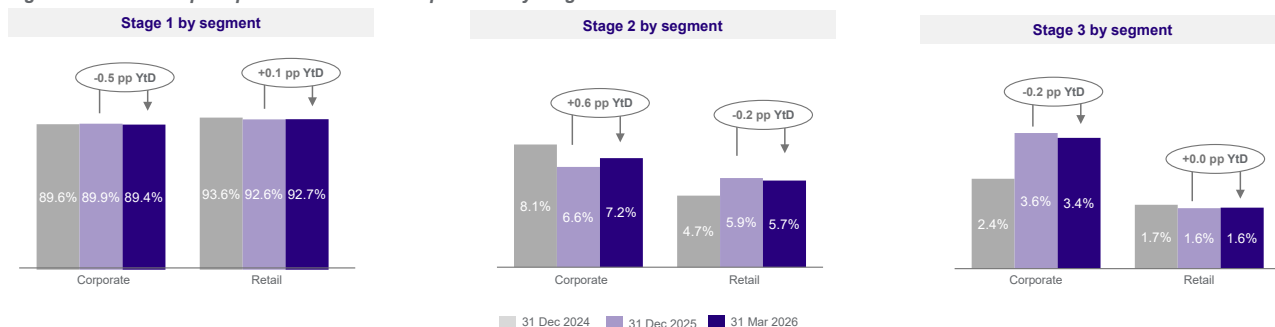


In the current macroeconomic environment, the Group's asset quality remains robust. The majority of the Group's loan portfolio is classified as Stage 1 (92.9%), with a low portion in Stage 2 (5.1%) and Stage 3 (2.0%). The increase in Stage 2 allocation was mainly observed in the corporate segment, due to identified EWS indicators. However, the share of the Stage 2 portfolio remains moderate. In addition, 71.6% of Stage 2 retail exposure shows no delays.

Table 23: NLB Group loan portfolio by stages as at 31 March 2026 (in EUR millions)

	Credit portfolio									Provisions and FV changes for credit portfolio					
	Stage1			Stage2			Stage3 & FVTPL			Stage1		Stage2		Stage3 & FVTPL	
	Credit portfolio	Share of Total	YTD change	Credit portfolio	Share of Total	YTD change	Credit portfolio	Share of Total	YTD change	Provision Volume	Provision Coverage	Provision Volume	Provision Coverage	Provisions & FV changes	Coverage with provisions and FV changes
Total NLB Group	22,317.7	92.9%	658.7	1,235.3	5.1%	74.9	476.2	2.0%	6.7	91.8	0.4%	68.9	5.6%	240.1	50.4%
o/w Corporate	8,090.3	89.4%	258.3	648.0	7.2%	74.3	311.3	3.4%	0.5	48.6	0.6%	21.4	3.3%	130.4	41.9%
o/w Retail	9,537.9	92.7%	289.7	585.3	5.7%	-0.2	165.0	1.6%	6.2	41.3	0.4%	47.3	8.1%	109.7	66.5%
o/w State	4,170.1	100.0%	58.5	1.1	0.0%	-0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0	1.7	0.0%	0.1	12.0%	0.0	81.6%
o/w Institutions	519.4	99.8%	52.2	0.9	0.2%	0.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.2	0.0%	0.0	0.1%	0.0	100.0%

Figure 35: NLB Group corporate and retail loan portfolio by stages



The trend towards fixed interest rates continued in Q1 2026. 65.1% of the Group's corporate and retail loan portfolio is linked to a fixed interest rate, while the remainder is tied to a floating rate, predominantly the Euribor reference rate. Floating interest rates continue to dominate the corporate segment, although their share in the portfolio has been gradually decreasing. In the retail segment, 82.9% of the loan portfolio is linked to a fixed interest rate, with broadly similar shares observed across housing and consumer loans. This structure limits the retail sector's sensitivity to potential changes in reference rates.

Figure 36: NLB Group corporate and retail loan portfolio (in %) by interest rates

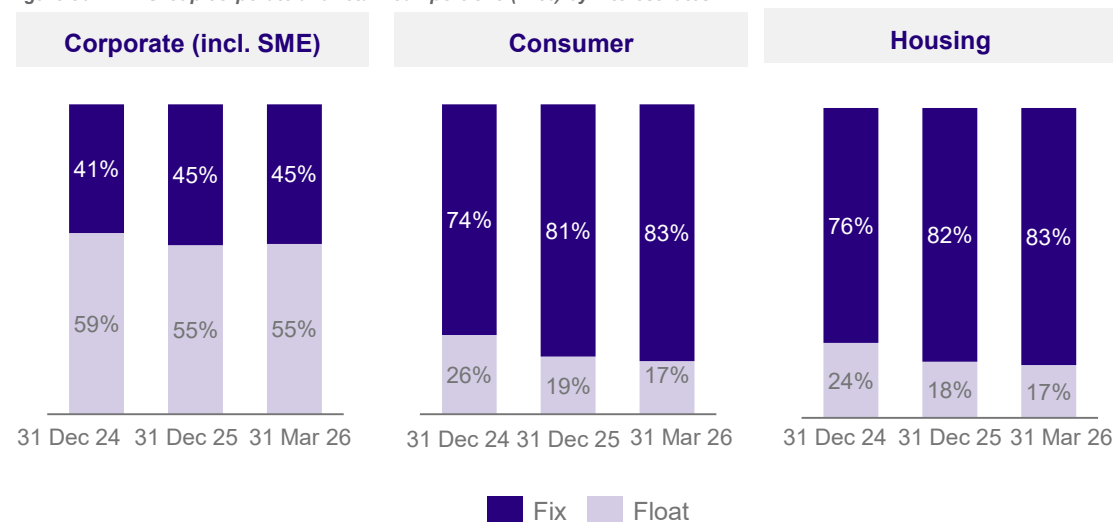
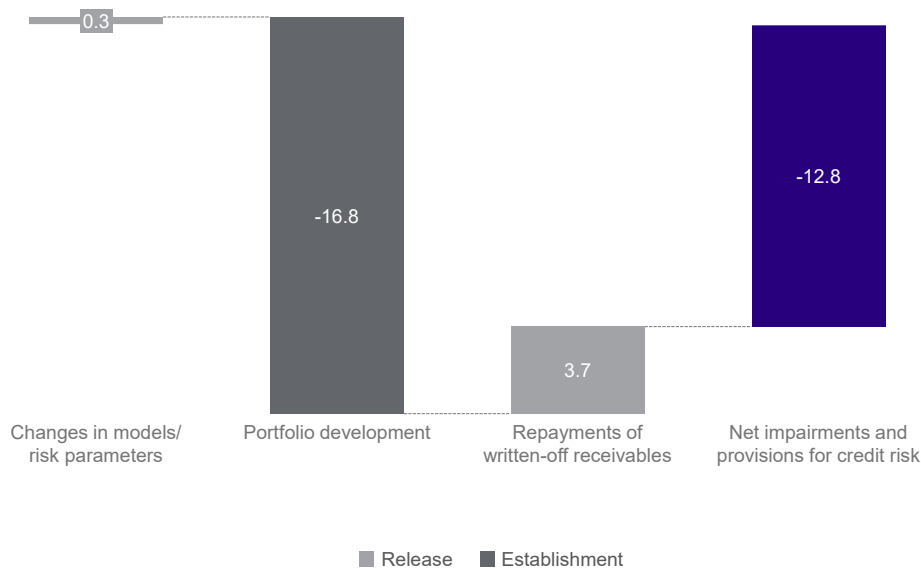


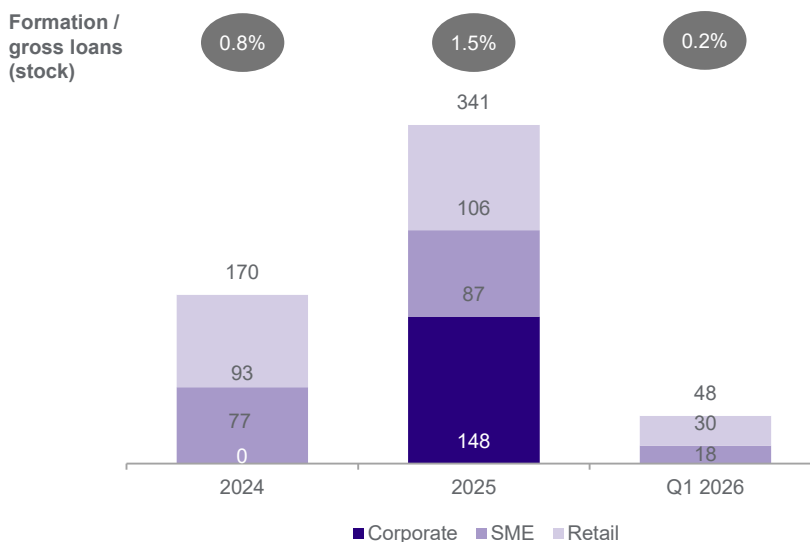
Figure 37: NLB Group quarterly net new impairments and provisions for credit risk (in EUR millions)



In Q1 2026, the Group established net impairments and provisions for credit risk of EUR 12.8 million, primarily driven by lending growth and limited credit migration, mainly in the retail sector. This was partially offset by EUR 3.7 million in recoveries from written-off receivables, largely concentrated in Serbia and Slovenia. Consequently, the CoR for Q1 2026 stood at 26 bps annualised.

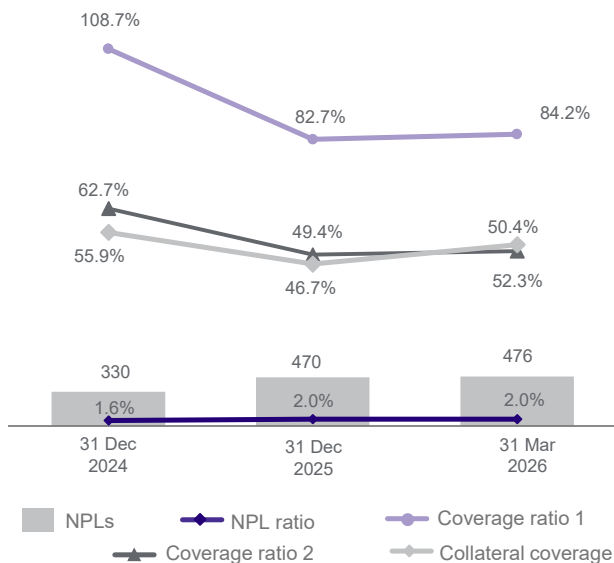
Amid moderating global growth, elevated uncertainty and tighter financial conditions may increase credit risk and put upward pressure on NPLs. In the first quarter of 2026, the Bank experienced stable trends in the quality of its credit portfolio. The non-performing loan (NPL) ratio remained unchanged, while a modest increase in coverage through provisions was observed.

Figure 38: NLB Group gross NPL formation (in EUR millions)



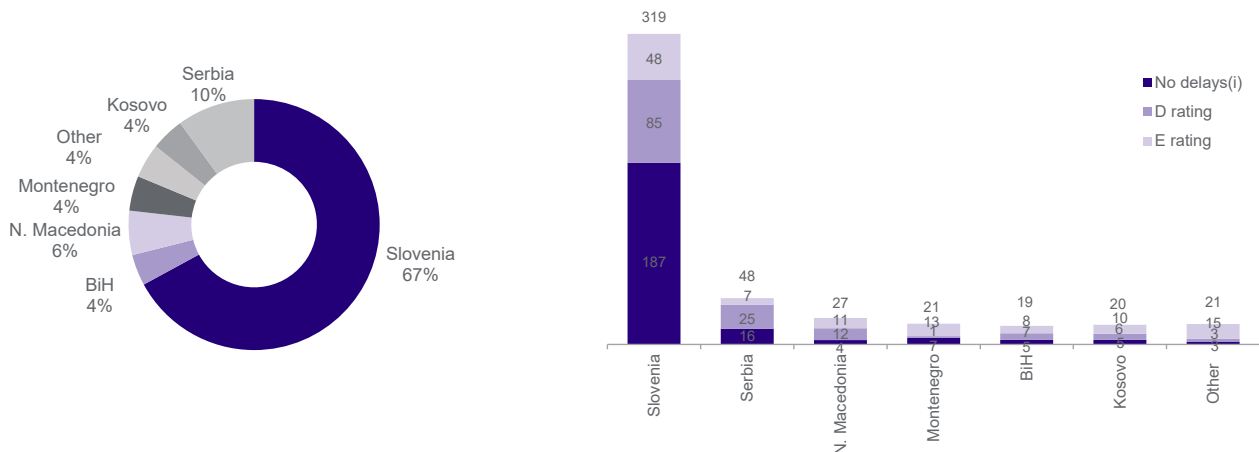
The NLB Group region's resilience to the crisis and portfolio diversification resulted in a moderate cumulative formation of new NPLs in the first three months of 2026, amounting to EUR 48.2 million, representing 0.2% of the total loan portfolio. The Group's credit portfolio remains of high quality due to cautious lending standards and effective early warning systems.

Figure 39: NLB Group NPL, NPL ratio, NPL collateral coverage and coverage ratio⁽ⁱ⁾



(i) By internal definition.

Figure 40: NLB Group NPL by geography as at 31 March 2026



(i) Considering the materiality of delays, namely 2% or EUR 50 thousand.

The Group’s approach to NPL management strongly emphasises restructuring and other active NPL management tools, such as the sale or foreclosure of collateral, the sale of claims, and the pledge of assets. In Q1 2026, the non-performing credit portfolio stock in the Group increased to EUR 476.2 million as at 31 March 2026, representing a EUR 6.7 million net increase in the first three months of 2026. The positive effects of NPL resolution, mainly reflected in repayments and upgrades, have partially offset the new non-performing loans. Moreover, EUR 226.4 million in NPLs showed no payment delays.

Despite a modest increase in the non-performing credit portfolio, the NPL ratio remained almost unchanged at its end-2025 level, supported by credit growth in higher-quality portfolios, and stood at 2.0% as of 31 March 2026. Based on the EBA methodology, the internationally comparable NPE ratio stood at 1.4%, and the Group’s gross NPL ratio remained stable at 2.4% at the end of Q1 2026.

Through extensive experience gained over the past few years in managing clients facing financial difficulties – primarily arising from legacy portfolios – the Group has developed a comprehensive knowledge base. This expertise encompasses preventing financial challenges for clients, restructuring viable clients when necessary, and efficiently managing exposures with no realistic recovery prospects. This extensive knowledge base is accessible across the Group. Risk units, restructuring and workout teams, are adequately staffed and equipped to handle considerably increased volumes professionally and efficiently, if required.

As a result, along with the implemented early warning tools and efficient analysis and reporting mechanisms, the Group is well-positioned to identify and proactively engage with potentially distressed borrowers. Additionally, the Group closely monitors macroeconomic and geopolitical developments and maintains ongoing communication with key clients to detect changes in business circumstances.

Following a downward trend in 2025, coverage ratios showed a marginal improvement in Q1 2026. The Group's NPL coverage ratio 1 (coverage of gross NPLs with impairments for all loans) increased to 84.2%. The Group's NPL coverage ratio 2 (coverage of gross NPLs with impairments for NPLs) remained robust at 50.4%, well above the EU average published by the EBA (41.4% for Q4 2025). Additionally, NPLs are further covered by collateral, which serves as a secondary source of repayment. At the end of Q1 2026, the collateral coverage ratio stood at 52.3%.

The Group strives to ensure the best possible collateral for long-term loans, typically in the form of mortgages. Thus, real estate mortgages are the most common type of collateral for corporate and retail loans. In corporate loans, government and corporate guarantees are also common types of collateral.

The liquidity position remained stable and strong at the Group and individual subsidiary bank levels, remaining well above the risk appetite limit. LCR stood at 195.9% at the Group level and 240.5% at the NLB level. The Group's unencumbered eligible liquid reserves amounted to EUR 10,662.2 million and NLB's EUR 7,615.4 million, mainly consisting of placements with the ECB and prime debt securities. Significant attention is given to the structure and concentration of liquidity reserves by incorporating early warning systems. The Group's core funding base predominantly consists of retail customer deposits, which are stable and constantly growing. A very comfortable level of LTD at 77.8% provides the Group with the capacity for further customer loan growth.

The Group's net open FX position from transactional risk remains low, at 0.34% of capital at the end of Q1 2026. On the other hand, structural FX positions – arising from investments into the Group's non-euro subsidiaries and recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI) on the consolidated basis – impact the Group's RWA for market risk.

The Group maintains a low risk appetite for market risks in the trading book. Exposure to trading (as defined by the CRR) is permitted only for the parent Bank, as the main entity of the Group and is highly limited.

The Group follows a strategy of maintaining a low Economic Value of Equity (EVE) indicator while simultaneously monitoring the effects on Earnings at Risk (EaR). Bonds and loans with fixed interest rates contribute the most to the interest rate risk exposure in the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) indicator. In contrast, exposure is predominantly managed through core deposits, which present the most important and material element of interest rate risk management. To a lesser extent, the Group also employs plain-vanilla derivatives to hedge risk.

The exposure to interest rate risk remains modest and within the Group's defined risk appetite limits. The Group applies several scenarios when assessing the EVE sensitivity. In 2026, the Group continued to enhance its measurement of interest rate risk in accordance with the new EBA Guidelines, which impacted the EVE result. From an EVE perspective, the estimated capital sensitivity under the most adverse regulatory scenario (Parallel up) equals -3.06% of the Group's T1 capital.

The majority of the EUR 6,266 million loan portfolio linked to Euribor includes loans with 3M Euribor (49%), followed by 6M Euribor (36%), 1M Euribor (11%) and 12M Euribor (3%).

In operational risk management, the Group has established a robust operational risk culture. The main qualitative activities focus on reporting loss events and identifying, assessing, and managing operational risks. Based on this, continuous improvements are made to control activities, processes, and/or organisation. The Group also focuses on proactive mitigation, prevention, and minimisation of potential damage. However, an evolving legal practice concerning consumer protection regulation might impact the materialisation of operational risk in future periods.

Special attention is given to the stress-testing system based on scenario analysis, referring to the potential high-severity, low-frequency events and modelling data on loss events. In addition to losses already included in the loss event database, one-off and unpredictable extreme events are also considered. Furthermore, key risk indicators serve as an early warning system for the broader field of operational risks. They are regularly monitored, analysed, and reported to improve the existing internal controls and enable timely reactions.

The Group contributes to sustainable finance by incorporating ESG risks into its business strategies, risk management framework, and internal governance arrangements. The Group integrates and manages them within the established risk management framework in credit, liquidity, market, and operational risk. The management of ESG risks follows the ECB and EBA guidelines, following the tendency of their comprehensive integration into all relevant processes.

The Group conducts a materiality assessment as part of its overall risk identification process to determine the level of transitional and physical risk to which the Group is exposed. The Group's exposure towards these risks is relatively low. Transition risk is assessed as more material than physical risk. Implementing the Net Zero Strategy of the NLB Group is expected to gradually reduce the impact of transition risk over time. Furthermore, results from internal climate stress tests showed no material impacts on the Group's capital and liquidity position.

Events After 31 March 2026

- On 9 April, NLB announced its intention to launch an all-cash voluntary public takeover offer to acquire control over Addiko Bank AG for all issued Addiko shares at a price of EUR 29.00 per share on a cum dividend basis. At the time of the announcement, NLB did not hold any shares in Addiko. The transaction intends to acquire a significant majority shareholding in Addiko and is subject to regulatory approvals and customary closing conditions.
- On 29 April, NLB announced that it will hold its 46th Annual General Meeting on 15 June 2026, where shareholders will, among other matters, review the NLB Group Annual Report 2025 and vote on a proposed dividend of EUR 6.92 gross per share (EUR 138.4 million), payable on 23 June 2026. The proposed dividend represents an 8% increase. A second tranche in the same amount is expected to be submitted for approval at the General Meeting taking place towards the end of the year, subject to no material M&A activity.

Alternative Performance Indicators

The Bank has chosen to present these APIs either because they are commonly used within the industry or because investors commonly use them and are suitable for disclosure. The APIs are used internally to monitor and manage the operations of the Bank and the Group and are not considered to be directly comparable with similar KPIs presented by other companies. The Bank's APIs are described below, together with definitions.

Alternative Performance Measures ⁽ⁱ⁾	Description	Calculation	Notes
Cost of risk (CoR)	Calculated as the ratio between credit impairments and provisions annualised from the income statement and average net loans to customers.	<i>Numerator:</i> Credit impairments and provisions <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average net loans to customers	NLB internal information. Credit impairments and provisions are annualised, calculated as all established and released impairments on loans and provisions for off-balance (from the income statement) in the period, divided by the number of months for the reporting period and multiplied by 12. The net established Credit impairments and provisions are shown with a positive sign, and the net released Credit impairments and provisions are shown with a negative sign. <hr/> NLB internal information. Average net loans to customers are calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year end (31 December) and monthly balances of the last day of each month from January to month t divided by (t+1).
Cost-to-income ratio (CIR)	An indicator of cost efficiency, calculated as the ratio between the total costs and total net operating income.	<i>Numerator:</i> Total costs <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Total net operating income	As of 1 January 2024, tax on the balance sheet is excluded from the calculation in NLB Group and NLB. Operating lease is presented on a net basis: non-interest income and related costs are netted by the amount of amortisation.
Total average cost of funding (quarterly)	Calculated as the ratio between interest expenses and average interest-bearing liabilities.	<i>Numerator:</i> Interest expenses <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average interest-bearing liabilities	Interest expenses (quarterly) are annualised, calculated as the sum of interest expenses in the period divided by the number of days in the quarter and multiplied by the number of days in the year. Interest expenses on interest-bearing liabilities also include interest income from negative interest rates on financial liabilities. <hr/> NLB internal information. Average interest-bearing liabilities (quarterly) for the NLB Group are calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarter and monthly balance at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1).

Average cost of wholesale funding (quarterly)	Calculated as the ratio between interest expenses on deposits from customers, annualised and average wholesale funding. Wholesale funding includes deposits from banks and central banks, borrowings, debt instruments, and subordinated liabilities.	<i>Numerator:</i> Interest expenses from wholesale funding <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average wholesale funding	Interest expenses from wholesale funding (quarterly) are annualised, calculated as the sum of interest expenses from wholesale funding in the period divided by the number of days in the quarter and multiplied by the number of days in the year. NLB internal information. Average wholesale funding (quarterly) for the NLB Group, calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarters and monthly balance at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1).
Average interest rate for loans to customers (quarterly)	Calculated as the ratio between interest income on loans to customers, annualised and average loans to customers.	<i>Numerator:</i> Interest income from loans to customers <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average loans to customers	Interest income on loans to customers (quarterly) is annualised, calculated as the sum of interest income on loans to customers in the period divided by the number of days in the quarter and multiplied by the number of days in the year. NLB internal information. Average loans to customers (quarterly) for the NLB Group, calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarters and monthly balance at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1). NLB internal information. Average loans to customers (quarterly) for NLB are calculated as the sum of daily balances in each quarter (from the first day to the last day of the quarter) divided by the number of days in the quarter. NLB internal information. Average loans from customers (quarterly) for the SEE banks (sum of data on a stand-alone basis as included in the consolidated financial statements of the NLB Group) calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarters and monthly balance at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1).
Average interest rate for deposits from customers (quarterly)	Calculated as the ratio between interest expenses on deposits from customers, annualised and average deposits from customers.	<i>Numerator:</i> Interest expenses on deposits from customers <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average deposits from customers	Interest expenses on deposits from customers (quarterly) are annualised, calculated as the sum of interest expenses on deposits from customers in the period divided by the number of days in the quarter and multiplied by the number of days in the year. NLB internal information. Average deposits from customers (quarterly) for the NLB Group, calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarters and the monthly balance at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1). NLB internal information. Average deposits from customers (quarterly) for NLB are calculated as the sum of daily balances in each quarter (from the first day to the last day of the quarter) divided by the number of days in the quarter. NLB internal information. Average deposits from customers (quarterly) for the SEE banks (sum of data on a stand-alone basis as included in the consolidated financial statements of the NLB Group) are calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarters and monthly balances at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1).

Deposit beta	Calculated as the ratio between the change in interest rate on deposits from customers and the change in ECB deposit facility interest rate over the selected period.	<i>Numerator:</i> Interest rate on deposits from customers <i>Denominator:</i> ECB deposit facility interest rate	NLB internal information. Interest rate on deposits from customers (quarterly average). Data from the ECB. Deposit facility interest rate (quarterly average).
Credit portfolio under IFRS 9	<p>IFRS 9 requires an expected loss model, where an allowance for the expected credit losses (ECL) is formed. Loans measured at amortised costs (AC) are classified into the following stages (before deduction of loan loss allowances):</p> <p>Stage 1 – A performing portfolio: no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, NLB Group recognises an allowance based on a 12-month period.</p> <p>Stage 2 – An underperforming portfolio: a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, NLB Group recognises an allowance for a lifetime period.</p> <p>Stage 3 – An impaired portfolio: NLB Group recognises lifetime allowances for these financial assets. The definition of default is harmonised with the EBA guidelines.</p> <p>A significant increase in credit risk is assumed: i) when a credit rating significantly deteriorates at the reporting date in comparison to the credit rating at initial recognition; ii) when a financial asset has material delays over 30 days (days past due are also included in the credit rating assessment); iii) if NLB Group expects to grant the client forbearance or if the client is placed on the watch list.</p>		

<p>Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</p>	<p>Financial assets measured mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss represent the minor part (no FVTPL portfolio in December 2025 or March 2026) of the loan portfolio (before the deduction of fair value for credit risk; loans with contractual cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding). Classification into stages is calculated in the internal data source, by which the NLB Group measures the loan portfolio quality, and which is also published in the Business Report of Annual and Interim Reports.</p>
<p>IFRS 9 classification into Stage 1</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total (AC) loans in Stage 1</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans and advances</p>
<p>IFRS 9 classification into Stage 2</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total (AC) loans in Stage 2</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans and advances</p>
<p>AC + FVTPL - IFRS 9 classification into Stage 3</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total (AC) loans in Stage 3 + Total (FVTPL) non-performing loans</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans and advances</p>
<p>AC - Corporates - IFRS 9 classification into Stage 1</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total (AC) loans in Stage 1 to Corporates</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans to Corporates</p>

AC - Corporates - IFRS 9 classification into Stage 2	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total (AC) loans in Stage 2 to Corporates</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans to Corporates</p>	
AC + FVTPL - Corporates - IFRS 9 classification into Stage 3	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total (AC) loans in Stage 3 to Corporates + Total (FVTPL) non-performing loans</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans to Corporates</p>	
AC - Retail - IFRS 9 classification into Stage 1	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total (AC) loans in Stage 1 to Retail</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans to Retail</p>	
AC - Retail - IFRS 9 classification into Stage 2	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total (AC) loans in Stage 2 to Retail</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans to Retail</p>	
AC - Retail - IFRS 9 classification into Stage 3	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total (AC) loans in Stage 3 to Retail</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans to Retail</p>	
Leverage ratio	<p>Its calculation uses Tier 1 as the numerator, and the denominator is the total exposure of all active balance sheet and off-balance-sheet items after the adjustments are made, in the context of which the exposures from individual derivatives, exposures from transactions of security funding, and other off-balance sheet items are especially pointed out.</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Tier I</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total Leverage Ratio is an exposure measure</p> <p>The leverage ratio is a non-risk-based supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. A minimum leverage ratio requirement is 3%. The purpose of the leverage ratio is to limit the size of the Bank balance sheets, with a special emphasis on exposures which are not weighted within the framework of the existing capital requirement calculations.</p>

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)	LCR refers to high liquid assets held by the financial institution to cover its net liquidity outflows over a 30-calendar-day stress period.	<i>Numerator:</i> Stock of HQLA <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Net liquidity outflow	The LCR requires financial institutions to maintain a sufficient reserve of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to withstand a crisis that puts their cash flows under pressure. The assets to hold must be equal to or greater than their net cash outflow over a 30-calendar-day stress period (having at least 100% coverage). The parameters of the stress scenario are defined under Basel III guidelines. The calculations presented are based on internal data sources.
Net loan to deposit ratio (LTD)	Calculated as the ratio between net loans to customers and deposits from customers.	<i>Numerator:</i> Net loans to customers <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Deposits from customers	There is no regulatory-defined limitation on the LTD; however, the aim of this measure is to restrict the extensive growth of the loan portfolio.
Net interest margin on the basis of interest-bearing assets (cumulative)	Calculated as the ratio between net interest income annualised and average interest-bearing assets.	<i>Numerator:</i> Net interest income <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average interest-bearing assets	<p>Net interest income is annualised, calculated as the sum of interest income and interest expenses in the period divided by the number of days in the period and multiplied by the number of days in the year.</p> <p>NLB internal information. Average interest-bearing assets for the NLB Group are calculated as the sum of the balance from the previous year's end (31 December) and monthly balances of the last day of each month from January to the reporting month t divided by (t+1).</p> <p>NLB internal information. Average interest-bearing assets for NLB are calculated as daily balances in the current period (from the first day of the period to the last day of the period) divided by the number of days in the period. Average interest-bearing assets for individual bank members are calculated as the sum of the balance of the previous year's end (31 December) and monthly balances of the last day of each month from January to the reporting month t divided by (t+1).</p>

Net interest margin on the basis of interest-bearing assets (quarterly)	Calculated as the ratio between the net interest income annualised and average interest-bearing assets.	<i>Numerator:</i> Net interest income <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average interest-bearing assets	Net interest income (quarterly) is annualised, calculated as the sum of interest income and interest expenses in the period divided by the number of days in the quarter and multiplied by the number of days in the year. NLB internal information. Average interest-bearing assets (quarterly) for the NLB Group, calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarter and monthly balance at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1). NLB internal information. Average interest-bearing assets (quarterly) for NLB are calculated as the sum of daily balances in each quarter (from the first day of the quarter to the last day of the quarter) divided by the number of days in the quarter. NLB internal information. Average interest-bearing assets (quarterly) for the SEE banks (sum of data on a stand-alone basis as included in the consolidated financial statements of the NLB Group) calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarter and monthly balance at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1).
Net interest margin on total assets	Calculated as the ratio between net interest income annualised and average total assets.	<i>Numerator:</i> Net interest income <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average total assets	Net interest income is annualised and calculated as the sum of interest income and interest expenses in the period divided by the number of days in the period and multiplied by the number of days in the year. NLB internal information. Average total assets for the NLB Group are calculated as the sum of the balance from the previous year's end (31 December) and monthly balances of the last day of each month from January to month t divided by (t+1).
NPE per cent. (EBA def.)	In accordance with EBA methodology, NPE as a percentage of all exposures to clients in the Finrep18 before the deduction of allowances for the ECL; the ratio is in gross terms.	<i>Numerator:</i> Total Non-Performing on-balance and off-balance Exposure in Finrep18 <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Total on-balance and off-balance exposures in Finrep18	NPE includes risk exposure to D- and E-rated clients (includes loans and advances, debt securities and off-balance exposures, which are included in the report Finrep 18; before deduction of allowances for the expected credit losses). NPE, measured by fair value loans through P&L, is considered to be at fair value, increased by the amount of negative fair value changes for credit risk. The share of NPEs is calculated based on internal data sources, which the NLB Group uses to monitor the portfolio quality.
NPL per cent.	Non-performing loans are a percentage of total loans to clients before deduction of loan loss allowances; the ratio is in gross terms.	<i>Numerator:</i> Total Non-Performing Loans <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Total gross loans	Where non-performing loans are defined as loans to D- and E-rated clients, namely loans at least 90 days past due or loans unlikely to be repaid without recourse to collateral (before deduction of loan loss allowances). The share of non-performing loans is calculated based on an internal data source, with which the NLB Group monitors the loan portfolio quality.

NPL coverage ratio 1 (NPL CR 1)	The coverage of the gross non-performing loans portfolio with loan loss allowances on the entire loan portfolio - loan impairment in respect of non-performing loans. It shows the level of credit provisions that the entity has already absorbed into its profit and loss accounts with respect to the total of impaired loans.	<i>Numerator:</i> Loan loss allowances for the entire loan portfolio <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Total Non-Performing Loans	The NPL coverage ratio 1 is calculated based on an internal data source, with the NLB Group monitoring the quality of the loan portfolio.
NPL coverage ratio 2 (NPL CR 2)	The coverage of the gross non-performing loans portfolio with loan loss allowances on the non-performing loans portfolio.	<i>Numerator:</i> Loan loss allowances on the non-performing loan portfolio <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Total Non-Performing Loans	The NPL coverage ratio 2 is calculated based on an internal data source, with which the NLB Group monitors the loan portfolio quality.
Net NPL ratio per cent. (% Net NPL)	The share of net non-performing loans in total net loans: non-performing loans after deduction of loss allowances on the non-performing loans portfolio as a percentage of total loans to clients after the deduction of loan loss allowances; the ratio is in net terms.	<i>Numerator:</i> Net volume of non-performing loans <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Total Net Loans	The calculations presented are based on internal data sources.
NPL ratio (EBA def.)	The ratio of the gross carrying amount of non-performing loans and advances to the total gross carrying amount of loans and advances, in accordance with the EBA methodology (report Finrep18).	<i>Numerator:</i> Gross volume of Non-Performing Loans and advances without loans held for sale, cash balances at CBs and other demand deposits <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Gross volume of Loans and advances in Finrep18 without loans held for sale, cash balances at CBs and other demand deposits	Non-performing loans include loans and advances in accordance with EBA Methodology that are classified as D and E, namely loans at least 90 days past due or loans unlikely to be repaid without recourse to collateral (before deduction of loan loss allowances). For calculation, loans and advances classified as held for sale, cash balances at CBs, and other demand deposits are excluded from the denominator and the numerator. The calculations presented are based on internal data sources.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	NSFR compares a bank's available stable funding (ASF) with its required stable funding (RSF). The ratio aims to ensure that banks maintain a stable funding profile in relation to their assets and activities.	<i>Numerator:</i> Amount of available stable funding <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Amount of required stable funding	A ratio of 100% or more indicates that a bank's stable funding is sufficient to cover its longer-term assets and activities. The parameters are defined under Basel III guidelines.
EVE (Economic Value of Equity) method	The EVE method measures the sensitivity of changes in market interest rates on the economic value of financial instruments. EVE represents the present value of net future cash flows and provides a comprehensive view of the possible long-term effects of changing interest rates under at least six prescribed standardised interest rate shock scenarios, or more if necessary, according to the situation on financial markets.	<i>Numerator:</i> Interest risk in banking book – EVE <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Equity (Tier I)	Calculations take into account behavioural and automatic options, as well as the allocation of non-maturing deposits.
Operational business margin (OBM) (cumulative)	Calculated as the ratio between operational business net income annualised and average assets.	<i>Numerator:</i> Operational business net income <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average total assets	Operational business net income is annualised and calculated as operational business income in the period divided by the number of days in the period and multiplied by the number of days in the year. Operational business income consists of net interest income (excluding interest expenses from subordinated securities), net fees and commissions and net gains and losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading that derive from foreign exchange trading. NLB internal information. Average total assets are calculated as a sum of the balance at the end of the previous year (31 December), and monthly balances of the last day of each month from January to the month t are divided by (t+1).

Operational business margin (OBM) (quarterly)	Calculated as the ratio between operational business net income annualised and average assets.	<i>Numerator:</i> Operational business net income <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average total assets	<p>Operational business net income (quarterly) is annualised, and calculated as operational business income in the period divided by the number of days in the quarter and multiplied by the number of days in the year. Operational business income consists of net interest income (excluding interest expenses from subordinated securities), net fees and commissions and net gains and losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading that derive from foreign exchange trading.</p> <p>NLB internal information. Average total assets (quarterly) for the NLB Group are calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarter and monthly balances at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1).</p> <p>NLB internal information. Average total assets (quarterly) for the NLB are calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarter and the monthly balance at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1).</p> <p>NLB internal information. Average total assets (quarterly) for the SEE banks (sum of data on a stand-alone basis as included in the consolidated financial statements of the NLB Group) are calculated as the sum of monthly balances (t) for the corresponding quarter and monthly balance at the end of the previous quarter divided by (t+1).</p>
Return on equity after tax (ROE a.t.)	Calculated as the ratio between the result after tax annualised and the average equity.	<i>Numerator:</i> Result after tax <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average equity	<p>The result after tax is annualised and calculated as the result after tax in the period divided by the number of months for the reporting period and multiplied by 12.</p> <p>The result after tax is annualised and calculated as the result after tax in the period divided by the number of months for the reporting period and multiplied by 12.</p>
Return on Tangible Equity after tax (ROTE a.t.)	Calculated as the ratio between the annualised result after tax (regulatory charges for NLB are not taken into annualisation), reduced for AT1 coupons, and the average equity, reduced for average intangible assets and average Additional Tier 1 instrument (AT1).	<i>Numerator:</i> Result after tax reduced for AT1 coupons <hr/> <i>Denominator:</i> Average equity reduced by average intangible assets and average AT1	<p>The result after tax reduced for AT1 coupons is annualised (regulatory charges for NLB are not taken into annualisation) and calculated as the result after tax less interest expenses from AT1 coupons, and less regulatory charges in the period, divided by the number of months for the reporting period and multiplied by 12. After annualisation, regulatory charges for NLB are added back to the annualised figure.</p> <p>NLB internal information. Average equity reduced for average intangible assets and average AT1 equity instruments is calculated as the sum of the balance at the end of the previous year (31 December) and monthly balances of the last day of each month from January to the month t divided by (t+1).</p>

Return on equity after tax (ROE a.t.) normalised	<p>Calculated as the ratio between the annualised result after tax (regulatory charges for NLB are not taken into annualisation) reduced for AT1 coupons and average risk-adjusted capital. Average risk-adjusted capital is calculated as the CET1 strategic target requirement of average Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) and reduced for CET1 minority shareholder capital.</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Result after tax reduced for AT1 coupons</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Average risk-adjusted capital</p>	<p>Result after tax reduced for AT1 coupons is annualised (regulatory charges for NLB are not taken into annualisation), calculated as a result after tax less interest expenses from AT1 coupons and less regulatory charges in the period divided by the number of months for the reporting period and multiplied by 12. After annualisation, regulatory charges for NLB are added back to the annualised figure.</p> <hr/> <p>NLB internal information. Average risk adjusted capital is calculated as a sum of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) balance as at the end of the previous year end (31 December) and monthly Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) balances of the last day of each month from January to month t divided by (t+1), multiplied by CET1 strategic target capital requirement (13.0%) and reduced by CET1 minority shareholder capital.</p>
Return on assets after tax (ROA a.t.)	<p>Calculated as the ratio between the result after tax annualised and average total assets.</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Result after tax</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Average total assets</p>	<p>The result after tax is annualised and calculated as the result after tax in the period divided by the number of months for the reporting period and multiplied by 12.</p> <hr/> <p>NLB internal information. Average total assets are calculated as the sum of the balance at the end of the previous year (31 December) and monthly balances of the last day of each month from January to the month t divided by (t+1).</p>
RWA to total assets	<p>The RWA to total assets is the institution's RWA expressed as a percentage of the total assets.</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total risk exposure Amount (RWA)</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total assets</p>	
Total capital ratio (TCR)	<p>TCR is the institution's own funds expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount.</p>	<p><i>Numerator:</i> Total capital (Own funds)</p> <hr/> <p><i>Denominator:</i> Total risk exposure Amount (Total RWA)</p>	

(i) All alternative performance indicators are expressed in %, except the cost of risk (CoR), which is expressed in bps.

Reconciliation of Financial Statements in Business and Financial Part of the Report

Table 24: Unaudited Condensed Income Statement of NLB Group for the period ended 31 March 2026

Business report	in EUR millions	Financial report	in EUR thousands	Notes
Net interest income	240.6	Interest and similar income	314,674	4.1.
		Interest and similar expenses	(74,057)	4.1.
Net fee and commission income	86.6	Fee and commission income	118,737	4.3.
		Fee and commission expenses	(32,129)	4.3.
Dividend income	0.0	Dividend income	21	4.2.
		Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(82)	4.4.
		Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	8,652	4.5.
Net income from financial transactions	2.6	Gains less losses from non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(267)	4.6.
		Gains less losses from financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,618)	
		Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting	(649)	
		Foreign exchange translation gains less losses	(3,384)	
		Gains less losses from modification of financial assets	(56)	
		Gains less losses on derecognition of non-financial assets	700	
Net other income (i)	(18.0)	Other operating income	5,220	4.7.
		Other operating expenses	(2,784)	4.8.
		Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes	(20,739)	4.10.
		Gains less losses from non-current assets held for sale	1,527	
Net non-interest income	71.2		73,149	
Total net operating income	311.8		313,766	
Employee costs	(87.5)	Administrative expenses	(142,186)	4.9.
Other general and administrative expenses	(45.6)			
Depreciation and amortisation (i)	(14.7)	Depreciation and amortisation	(16,679)	4.11.
Total costs	(147.9)			
Tax on balance sheet	(9.0)			4.9.
	(156.9)		(158,865)	
Result before impairments and provisions	154.9		154,901	
Impairments and provisions for credit risk	(12.8)	Provisions for credit losses	(714)	4.12.
		Impairment of financial assets	(12,113)	4.13.
Other impairments and provisions	(0.8)	Provisions for other liabilities and charges	(833)	4.12.
		Impairment of non-financial assets	31	4.13.
Impairments and provisions	(13.6)		(13,629)	
Gains less losses from capital investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures	0.5	Share of profit from investments in associates and joint ventures (accounted for using the equity method)	491	
Result before tax	141.8	Profit before income tax	141,763	
Income tax	(19.3)	Income tax	(19,334)	4.14.
Result of non-controlling interests	3.1	Attributable to non-controlling interests	3,119	
Result after tax	119.3	Attributable to owners of the parent	119,310	

(i) Operating lease in the Business Report is presented on a net basis: non-interest income and related costs are netted by the amount of amortisation.

Table 25: Unaudited Condensed Statement of Financial Position of NLB Group as at 31 March 2026

Business report	in EUR millions Financial report		in EUR thousands	Notes
ASSETS				
Cash, cash balances at central banks, and other demand deposits at banks	4,287.3	Cash, cash balances at central banks, and other demand deposits at banks	4,287,347	5.1.
Loans to banks	591.9	Financial assets measured at amortised cost - loans and advances to banks	591,895	5.5.b)
Net loans to customers	19,317.0	Financial assets measured at amortised cost - loans and advances to customers	19,316,988	5.5.c)
Financial assets	7,061.3		7,061,293	
- Trading book	13.0	Financial assets held for trading	10,951	5.2.a)
		Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss - part (without loans)	23,570	5.3.a)
- Non-trading book	7,048.3	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,724,240	5.4.
		Financial assets measured at amortised cost - debt securities	4,302,532	5.5.a)
Investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures	14.6	Investments in associates and joint ventures	14,628	
Property and equipment	328.6	Property and equipment	328,579	5.7.
Investment property	24.3	Investment property	24,260	5.8.
Intangible assets	116.2	Intangible assets	116,238	
		Financial assets measured at amortised cost - other financial assets	284,113	5.5.d)
		Derivatives - hedge accounting	70,675	
Other assets	529.6	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	-16,212	
		Current income tax assets	15	
		Deferred income tax assets	109,902	5.13.
		Other assets	77,385	5.9.
		Non-current assets held for sale	3,705	5.6.
TOTAL ASSETS	32,270.8	Total assets	32,270,811	
LIABILITIES				
Deposits from customers	24,835.3	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - due to customers	24,835,330	5.11.
Deposits from banks and central banks	82.8	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - deposits from banks and central banks	82,815	5.11.
		Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - borrowings from banks and central banks	382,821	5.11.
Borrowings	496.8	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - borrowings from other customers	113,941	5.11.
Subordinated debt securities	529.7	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - debt securities issue	2,072,096	5.11.a)
Other debt securities in issue	1,542.4			
		Financial liabilities held for trading	4,659	5.2.b)
		Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	15,392	5.3.b)
		Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - other financial liabilities	540,525	5.11.c)
Other liabilities	818.7	Derivatives - hedge accounting	7,249	
		Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	-3,307	
		Provisions	96,787	5.12.
		Current income tax liabilities	18,573	
		Deferred income tax liabilities	383	5.13.
		Other liabilities	138,402	5.15.
Equity	3,883.7	Equity and reserves attributable to owners of the parent	3,883,717	
Non-controlling interests	81.4	Non-controlling interests	81,428	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	32,270.8	Total liabilities and equity	32,270,811	

**Unaudited Condensed
Interim Financial Statements
of the NLB Group and NLB**

as at 31 March 2026

**Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34
'Interim Financial Reporting'**

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Condensed income statement for the period ended 31 March

		in EUR thousands			
		NLB Group		NLB	
		3 months ended		3 months ended	
		March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
		unaudited	unaudited	unaudited	unaudited
	Notes				
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		282,980	270,004	147,953	144,112
Other interest and similar income		31,694	29,814	9,768	7,850
Interest and similar income	4.1.	314,674	299,818	157,721	151,962
Interest expenses calculated using the effective interest method		(67,904)	(60,414)	(40,275)	(42,757)
Other interest and similar expenses		(6,153)	(5,484)	(6,044)	(5,386)
Interest and similar expenses	4.1.	(74,057)	(65,898)	(46,319)	(48,143)
Net interest income		240,617	233,920	111,402	103,819
Dividend income	4.2.	21	17	10,830	17,794
Fee and commission income	4.3.	118,737	109,206	53,022	49,776
Fee and commission expenses	4.3.	(32,129)	(28,804)	(12,312)	(11,334)
Net fee and commission income		86,608	80,402	40,710	38,442
Gains less losses from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	4.4.	(82)	(276)	(82)	(321)
Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	4.5.	8,652	2,914	2,410	(922)
Gains less losses from non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	4.6.	(267)	940	203	986
Gains less losses from financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		(1,618)	(747)	(947)	(398)
Gains less losses from hedge accounting		(649)	(350)	(646)	78
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses		(3,384)	5,038	(1,575)	2,046
Gains less losses on derecognition of non-financial assets		700	883	3	21
Other operating income	4.7.	5,220	8,724	3,512	3,300
Other operating expenses	4.8.	(2,784)	(1,110)	(2,529)	(906)
Administrative expenses	4.9.	(142,186)	(136,860)	(74,744)	(73,351)
Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes	4.10.	(20,739)	(19,353)	(13,230)	(11,378)
Depreciation and amortisation	4.11.	(16,679)	(16,891)	(5,677)	(6,214)
Gains less losses from modification of financial assets		(56)	(43)	-	-
Provisions for credit losses	4.12.	(714)	(550)	(513)	645
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	4.12.	(833)	2,277	(1,001)	-
Impairment of financial assets	4.13.	(12,113)	(13,971)	(4,784)	(8,353)
Impairment of non-financial assets	4.13.	31	23	-	-
Share of profit from investments in associates and joint ventures (accounted for using the equity method)		491	568	-	-
Gains less losses from non-current assets held for sale		1,527	1,264	-	98
Profit before income tax		141,763	146,819	63,342	65,386
Income tax	4.14.	(19,334)	(17,696)	(6,374)	(3,796)
Profit for the period		122,429	129,123	56,968	61,590
Attributable to owners of the parent		119,310	125,839	56,968	61,590
Attributable to non-controlling interests		3,119	3,284	-	-
Earnings per share (in EUR per share)		5.97	6.29	2.85	3.08
Diluted earnings per share (in EUR per share)		5.97	6.29	2.85	3.08

Condensed statement of other comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March

		in EUR thousands			
		NLB Group		NLB	
		3 months ended		3 months ended	
		March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
	Notes	unaudited	unaudited	unaudited	unaudited
Net profit for the period after tax		122,429	129,123	56,968	61,590
Other comprehensive income after tax		(17,378)	4,497	(11,462)	2,225
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to income statement</i>					
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(3,380)	2,140	(35)	341
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	5.14.	476	(298)	8	(75)
<i>Items that have been or may be reclassified subsequently to income statement</i>					
Foreign currency translation		(652)	(1,622)	-	-
Translation gains/(losses) taken to equity		(652)	(1,622)	-	-
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(17,407)	5,160	(14,660)	2,507
Valuation gains/(losses) taken to equity		(17,599)	5,388	(14,993)	2,502
Transferred to income statement		192	(228)	333	5
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	5.14.	3,585	(883)	3,225	(548)
Total comprehensive income for the period after tax		105,051	133,620	45,506	63,815
Attributable to owners of the parent		102,026	130,258	45,506	63,815
Attributable to non-controlling interests		3,025	3,362	-	-

Condensed statement of financial position as at 31 March and as at 31 December

		in EUR thousands				
		NLB Group		NLB		
		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	
		Notes	unaudited	audited	unaudited	audited
Cash, cash balances at central banks, and other demand deposits at banks	5.1.		4,287,347	4,371,798	2,131,226	2,220,649
Financial assets held for trading	5.2.a)		10,951	4,552	12,420	6,302
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	5.3.a)		23,570	21,706	25,351	23,543
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5.4.		2,724,240	2,744,384	2,091,406	2,093,239
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						
- debt securities	5.5.a)		4,302,532	4,317,154	3,271,142	3,146,795
- loans and advances to banks	5.5.b)		591,895	404,532	309,686	322,150
- loans and advances to customers	5.5.c)		19,316,988	18,705,474	9,919,505	9,550,493
- other financial assets	5.5.d)		284,113	170,741	188,639	81,530
Derivatives - hedge accounting			70,675	85,114	70,675	85,114
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk			(16,212)	(13,768)	(16,761)	(15,113)
Investments in subsidiaries			-	-	1,276,020	1,262,826
Investments in associates and joint ventures			14,628	14,137	4,293	4,293
Tangible assets						
- property and equipment	5.7.		328,579	331,255	103,960	103,541
- investment property	5.8.		24,260	24,370	5,331	5,331
Intangible assets			116,238	115,871	46,986	46,645
Current income tax assets			15	27	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	5.13.		109,902	108,251	104,660	101,365
Other assets	5.9.		77,385	63,856	28,937	20,255
Non-current assets held for sale	5.6.		3,705	5,378	2,052	2,052
Total assets			32,270,811	31,474,832	19,575,528	19,061,010
Financial liabilities held for trading	5.2.b)		4,659	4,555	5,392	6,204
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	5.3.b)		15,392	13,648	9,080	8,587
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
- deposits from banks and central banks	5.11.		82,815	98,758	245,305	151,736
- borrowings from banks and central banks	5.11.		382,821	166,775	162,565	47,711
- due to customers	5.11.		24,835,330	24,509,880	13,543,014	13,449,865
- borrowings from other customers	5.11.		113,941	113,216	150	293
- debt securities issued	5.11.a)		2,072,096	2,099,220	2,072,096	2,099,220
- other financial liabilities	5.11.c)		540,525	362,649	344,550	162,813
Derivatives - hedge accounting			7,249	2,898	6,603	1,461
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk			(3,307)	-	(3,307)	-
Provisions	5.12.		96,787	100,236	44,740	44,274
Current income tax liabilities			18,573	20,969	6,024	6,440
Deferred income tax liabilities	5.13.		383	425	-	-
Other liabilities	5.15.		138,402	121,269	90,693	79,289
Total liabilities			28,305,666	27,614,498	16,526,905	16,057,893
Equity and reserves attributable to owners of the parent						
Share capital			200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Share premium			871,378	871,378	871,378	871,378
Other equity instruments	5.16.		392,881	386,107	392,881	386,107
Accumulated other comprehensive income			(17,598)	(314)	(4,111)	7,351
Profit reserves			186,332	186,332	186,332	186,332
Retained earnings			2,250,724	2,138,073	1,402,143	1,351,949
			3,883,717	3,781,576	3,048,623	3,003,117
Non-controlling interests			81,428	78,758	-	-
Total equity			3,965,145	3,860,334	3,048,623	3,003,117
Total liabilities and equity			32,270,811	31,474,832	19,575,528	19,061,010

Condensed statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31 March

in EUR thousands											
NLB Group	Share capital	Share premium	Other equity instruments	Accumulated other comprehensive income			Profit reserves	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total equity
				Fair value reserve of financial assets measured at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other					
Note	5.16.										
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	200,000	871,378	386,107	16,962	(14,600)	(2,676)	186,332	2,138,073	3,781,576	78,758	3,880,334
- Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,310	119,310	3,119	122,429
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(16,625)	(659)	-	-	-	(17,284)	(94)	(17,378)
Total comprehensive income after tax	-	-	-	(16,625)	(659)	-	-	119,310	102,026	3,025	105,061
Other	-	-	6,774	-	-	-	-	(6,659)	115	(355)	(240)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	200,000	871,378	392,881	337	(15,259)	(2,678)	186,332	2,280,724	3,883,717	81,428	3,965,145

in EUR thousands											
NLB Group	Share capital	Share premium	Other equity instruments	Accumulated other comprehensive income			Profit reserves	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total equity
				Fair value reserve of financial assets measured at FVOCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other					
Note	5.16.										
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	200,000	871,378	84,184	(5,536)	(11,366)	(2,740)	186,332	1,903,708	3,225,960	72,085	3,298,045
- Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,839	125,839	3,284	129,123
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	6,031	(1,612)	-	-	-	4,419	78	4,487
Total comprehensive income after tax	-	-	-	6,031	(1,612)	-	-	125,839	130,258	3,362	133,820
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,803)	(3,803)
Other	-	-	1,966	-	-	-	-	(1,966)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	200,000	871,378	86,150	495	(12,978)	(2,740)	186,332	2,027,581	3,366,218	71,644	3,427,862

in EUR thousands									
NLB	Share capital	Share premium	Other equity instruments	Accumulated other comprehensive income			Profit reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
				Fair value reserve of financial assets measured at FVOCI	Other	Other			
Note	5.16.								
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	200,000	871,378	386,107	9,099	(1,748)	-	186,332	1,351,949	3,003,117
- Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,968	56,968
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(11,462)	-	-	-	-	(11,462)
Total comprehensive income after tax	-	-	-	(11,462)	-	-	-	56,968	45,506
Other	-	-	6,774	-	-	-	-	(6,774)	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	200,000	871,378	392,881	(2,363)	(1,748)	-	186,332	1,402,143	3,048,623

in EUR thousands									
NLB	Share capital	Share premium	Other equity instruments	Accumulated other comprehensive income			Profit reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
				Fair value reserve of financial assets measured at FVOCI	Other	Other			
Note	5.16.								
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	200,000	871,378	84,184	(8,283)	(2,065)	-	186,332	1,194,063	2,525,609
- Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,590	61,590
- Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,225	-	-	-	-	2,225
Total comprehensive income after tax	-	-	-	2,225	-	-	-	61,590	63,815
Other	-	-	1,966	-	-	-	-	(1,966)	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	200,000	871,378	86,150	(6,058)	(2,065)	-	186,332	1,253,687	2,589,424

Condensed statement of cash flows for the period ended 31 March

		in EUR thousands			
		NLB Group		NLB	
		3 months ended		3 months ended	
		March	March	March	March
		2026	2025	2026	2025
	Notes	unaudited	unaudited	unaudited	unaudited
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Interest received		316,400	300,288	160,128	149,961
Interest paid		(76,557)	(55,463)	(55,923)	(40,837)
Dividends received		3	14	10,781	17,791
Fee and commission receipts		118,251	109,329	50,711	48,258
Fee and commission payments		(32,772)	(28,312)	(12,986)	(11,039)
Realised gains from financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss		-	45	-	-
Net gains/(losses) from financial assets and liabilities held for trading		9,720	6,021	2,245	311
Payments to employees and suppliers		(134,494)	(139,228)	(62,701)	(76,809)
Other receipts		9,655	12,570	5,615	6,244
Other payments		(15,237)	(15,525)	(3,443)	(5,853)
Income tax (paid)/received		(18,700)	(18,182)	(5,932)	(5,993)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		176,269	171,557	88,495	82,034
(Increases)/decreases in operating assets		(687,547)	(699,761)	(402,766)	(455,198)
Net (increase)/decrease in trading assets		(6,756)	(2,496)	(6,756)	(2,496)
Net (increase)/decrease in non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		(2,275)	(529)	(2,031)	(386)
Net (increase)/decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(18,947)	(156,512)	(20,836)	(168,552)
Net (increase)/decrease in loans and receivables measured at amortised cost		(647,153)	(530,760)	(372,067)	(282,283)
Net (increase)/decrease in other assets		(12,416)	(9,464)	(1,076)	(1,481)
Increases/(decreases) in operating liabilities		595,182	16,425	385,446	202,846
Net increase/(decrease) in deposits and borrowings measured at amortised cost		593,251	14,641	384,626	202,163
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		1,931	1,784	820	683
Net cash flows from operating activities		83,904	(511,779)	71,175	(170,318)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from investing activities					
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment, and investment property		10,727	14,835	3	404
Proceeds from non-current assets held for sale		3,191	7,821	-	182
Proceeds from maturity/disposals of debt securities measured at amortised cost		434,834	334,341	88,422	32,039
Payments from investing activities		(427,478)	(458,774)	(227,005)	(178,533)
Purchase of property, equipment, and investment property		(14,617)	(17,104)	(6,227)	(10,235)
Purchase of intangible assets		(6,463)	(8,615)	(4,897)	(4,145)
Purchase of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired and increase in subsidiaries' equity	3.	(240)	-	(240)	(1,050)
Purchase of debt securities measured at amortised cost		(406,158)	(433,055)	(215,641)	(163,103)
Net cash flows from investing activities		21,274	(101,777)	(138,580)	(145,908)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from financing activities					
Issuance of senior preferred notes	5.11.b)	-	497,052	-	497,052
Payments from financing activities		(2,347)	(16,150)	(13,469)	(27,854)
Dividends paid		-	(3,806)	-	-
Repayments of subordinated debt	5.11.b)	-	(10,500)	-	(10,500)
Lease payments		(2,347)	(1,844)	(514)	(414)
Payments related to purchase of subsidiaries' other equity instruments		-	-	(12,955)	(16,940)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(2,347)	480,902	(13,469)	469,198
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		2,926	(2,705)	188	504
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		102,831	(132,654)	(80,874)	152,972
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		4,823,923	4,498,650	2,267,941	2,013,308
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		4,929,680	4,363,291	2,187,255	2,166,784

		in EUR thousands			
		NLB Group		NLB	
		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
	Notes	unaudited	audited	unaudited	audited
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:					
Cash, cash balances at central banks, and other demand deposits at banks	5.1.	4,288,163	4,372,729	2,131,334	2,220,761
Loans and advances to banks with original maturity up to 3 months		641,517	441,447	55,921	47,180
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with original maturity up to 3 months		-	9,747	-	-
Total		4,929,680	4,823,923	2,187,255	2,267,941

The Management Board has authorised the financial statements and the accompanying notes for issue.

Management Board



Peter Andreas Burkhardt
Member



Antonio Argir
Member



Blaž Brodnjak
Chief executive officer



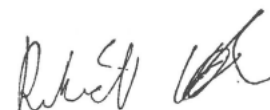
Hedvika Usenik
Member



Andrej Lasič
Member



Archibald Kremser
Member



Reinhard Höll
Member

Ljubljana, 6 May 2026

Notes to the condensed interim financial statements

1. General information

Nova Ljubljanska banka d.d. Ljubljana is a Slovenian joint-stock entity providing universal banking services. NLB Group consists of NLB and its subsidiaries located in nine countries. Information on the NLB Group's structure is disclosed in note 8. Information on other related party relationships of NLB Group is provided in Note 7.

NLB is incorporated and domiciled in Slovenia. The address of its registered office is Trg Republike 2, 1000 Ljubljana. NLB's shares are listed on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange, and the global depository receipts (GDR) representing ordinary shares of NLB are listed on the London Stock Exchange. Five GDRs represent one share of NLB.

As at 31 March 2026 and as at 31 December 2025, the largest shareholder of NLB with significant influence is the Republic of Slovenia, owning 25.00% plus one share.

All amounts in the condensed interim financial statements and notes to the condensed interim financial statements are expressed in thousands of euros unless otherwise stated.

2. Summary of material accounting policy information

2.1. Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim financial reporting and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of NLB Group and NLB for the year ended 31 December 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

2.2. Accounting policies

The same accounting policies and methods of computation were followed in the preparation of these consolidated condensed interim financial statements as for the year ended 31 December 2025, except for accounting standards and other amendments effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026 that were endorsed by the EU.

Accounting standards and amendments to existing standards that were endorsed by the EU and adopted by the NLB Group from 1 January 2026

- IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (amendment) – *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026).
- Annual Improvements Volume 11 (amendment) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026).
- IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (amendment) – *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026).

Accounting standards and amendments to existing standards that were endorsed by the EU, but not adopted early by the NLB Group

- IFRS 18 (new standard) – *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

Accounting standards and amendments to existing standards issued but not endorsed by the EU

- IFRS 19 (new standard and amendment) – *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).
- IAS (amendment) – *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

3. Changes in the composition of the NLB Group

Changes in the period ended 31 March 2026

Capital changes:

- In February 2026, NLB d.d. Ljubljana successfully squeezed out the remaining shareholders of NLB Banka a.d., Banja Luka and thereby became the owner of 100% of this bank. Prior to the squeeze-out process, NLB d.d. Ljubljana owned 99.85% of share capital and voting rights. Through the squeeze-out process, NLB d.d. Ljubljana acquired 91 shares with the value of EUR 240 thousand.
- In February 2026, NLB d.d., Ljubljana obtained other equity instruments issued by NLB Banka a.d., Banja Luka in the amount of EUR 13,000 thousand.
- In March 2026, NLB Skladi d.o.o., Ljubljana increased the share capital in the form of a cash contribution in the amount of EUR 298 thousand in the company NLB Fondovi a.d., Beograd.
- In March 2026, NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana and NLB Banka a.d., Skopje increased the share capital in the form of a cash contribution in the amount of EUR 1,900 thousand in the company NLB Lease&Go, d.o.o. Skopje.

Changes in 2025

Capital changes:

- In February 2025, NLB d.d. Ljubljana increased the share capital in the form of a cash contribution in the amount of EUR 1,050 thousand in the company NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana.
- In February 2025, NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana increased the share capital in the form of a cash contribution in the amount of EUR 1,050 thousand in the company NLB Car&Go, upravljanje spletnih platform, d.o.o.
- In March 2025, NLB d.d., Ljubljana obtained other equity instruments issued by NLB Banka sh.a., Prishtina in the amount of EUR 7,000 thousand and other equity instruments issued by NLB Banka d.d., Sarajevo in the amount of EUR 10,000 thousand.
- In May 2025, NLB Skladi d.o.o., Ljubljana increased the share capital in the form of a cash contribution in the amount of EUR 600 thousand in the company NLB Fondovi a.d., Beograd.
- In May 2025, NLB d.d. Ljubljana increased the share capital in the form of a cash contribution in the amount of EUR 600 thousand in the company LHB AG, Frankfurt.
- In May 2025, NLB d.d., Ljubljana obtained other equity instruments issued by NLB Banka a.d., Skopje in the amount of EUR 15,000 thousand.
- In July 2025, NLB d.d. Ljubljana increased the share capital in the form of a cash contribution in the amount of EUR 646 thousand in the company NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana.
- In September 2025, NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana and NLB Banka a.d., Skopje increased the share capital in the form of a cash contribution in the total amount of EUR 1,266 thousand in the company NLB Lease&Go, d.o.o. Skopje.
- In September and November 2025, a total decrease of the share capital in the amount of EUR 8,577 thousand was registered in NLB InterFinanz AG, Zürich in Liquidation.
- In December 2025, NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana and NLB Banka a.d., Skopje increased the share capital in the form of a cash contribution in the total amount of EUR 500 thousand in the company NLB Lease&Go, d.o.o. Skopje.
- In December 2025, NLB d.d., Ljubljana obtained other equity instruments issued by NLB Banka a.d., Podgorica in the amount of EUR 12,000 thousand.

Other changes:

- In May 2025, after merging with Summit Leasing Slovenija d.o.o., Ljubljana, the subsidiary SLS HOLDCO d.o.o. ceased to exist. All its assets and liabilities were transferred to Summit Leasing Slovenija d.o.o., Ljubljana, which became its universal legal successor after the merger.
- In May 2025, ARG – Nepremičnine d.o.o., Horjul, was liquidated. In accordance with the court order, the company was removed from the court register.
- In July 2025, after merging with Summit Leasing Slovenija d.o.o., Ljubljana, the subsidiary NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana ceased to exist. All its assets and liabilities were transferred to Summit Leasing Slovenija d.o.o., Ljubljana, which became its universal legal successor after the merger. The company was renamed NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana.

- In November 2025, OL Nekretnine d.o.o., Zagreb – u likvidaciji was liquidated. In accordance with the court order, the company was removed from the court register.

4. Notes to the condensed income statement

4.1. Interest income and expenses

Analysis by type of assets and liabilities

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Interest and similar income						
<i>Interest income calculated using the effective interest method</i>	282,980	270,004	5%	147,953	144,112	3%
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	218,863	209,460	4%	100,247	100,798	-1%
Securities measured at amortised cost	30,598	26,520	15%	20,776	17,303	20%
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,184	14,837	23%	13,294	8,703	53%
Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost	4,637	3,927	18%	3,749	3,149	19%
Deposits with banks and central banks	10,698	15,260	-30%	9,887	14,159	-30%
<i>Other interest and similar income</i>	31,694	29,814	6%	9,768	7,850	24%
Financial assets held for trading	418	720	-42%	609	784	-22%
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	2	-	27	37	-27%
Derivatives - hedge accounting	9,074	7,030	29%	9,074	7,029	29%
Finance leases	22,144	22,052	0%	-	-	-
Other	58	10	-	58	-	-
Total	314,674	299,818	5%	157,721	151,962	4%
Interest and similar expenses						
<i>Interest expenses calculated using the effective interest method</i>	67,904	60,414	12%	40,275	42,757	-6%
Due to customers	35,562	28,718	24%	8,604	11,178	-23%
Borrowings from banks and central banks	1,099	658	67%	415	103	-
Borrowings from other customers	594	678	-12%	92	174	-47%
Subordinated liabilities	10,965	11,021	-1%	10,965	11,021	-1%
Debt securities issued	19,167	18,135	6%	19,167	18,135	6%
Deposits from banks and central banks	171	912	-81%	981	2,097	-53%
Lease liabilities	346	292	18%	51	49	4%
<i>Other interest and similar expenses</i>	6,153	5,484	12%	6,044	5,386	12%
Derivatives - hedge accounting	5,280	4,655	13%	5,124	4,602	11%
Financial liabilities held for trading	297	616	-52%	482	675	-29%
Interest expenses on defined employee benefits	193	175	10%	97	91	7%
Other	383	38	-	341	18	-
Total	74,057	65,898	12%	46,319	48,143	-4%
Net interest income	240,617	233,920	3%	111,402	103,819	7%

4.2. Dividend income

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	10,812	17,777	-39%
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	18	17	6%	18	17	6%
Total	21	17	24%	10,830	17,794	-39%

4.3. Fee and commission income and expenses

in EUR thousands						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Fee and commission income						
<i>Fee and commission income relating to financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss</i>						
Credit cards and ATMs	33,257	31,629	5%	14,229	13,750	3%
Customer transaction accounts	27,336	25,914	5%	15,317	14,968	2%
<i>Other fee and commission income</i>						
Payments	21,626	21,191	2%	6,853	6,288	9%
Investment funds	15,976	12,943	23%	4,356	4,630	-6%
Investment banking	4,904	4,054	21%	3,860	3,125	24%
Agency of insurance products	6,580	5,190	27%	4,220	3,280	29%
Other services	3,924	3,366	17%	1,330	864	54%
Total fee and commission income from contracts with customers	113,603	104,287	9%	50,165	46,905	7%
Guarantees	5,134	4,919	4%	2,857	2,871	0%
Total	118,737	109,206	9%	53,022	49,776	7%
Fee and commission expenses						
<i>Fee and commission expenses relating to financial instruments not at fair value through profit or loss</i>						
Credit cards and ATMs	22,410	20,666	8%	9,307	8,816	6%
<i>Other fee and commission expenses</i>						
Payments	3,150	3,192	-1%	552	465	19%
Insurance for holders of personal accounts and golden cards	685	432	59%	280	260	8%
Investment banking	3,679	2,703	36%	1,174	1,050	12%
Guarantees	396	398	-1%	388	388	0%
Other services	1,809	1,413	28%	611	355	72%
Total	32,129	28,804	12%	12,312	11,334	9%
Net fee and commission income related to banking activities	86,608	80,402	8%	40,710	38,442	6%

4.4. Gains less losses from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss

in EUR thousands				
	NLB Group		NLB	
	3 months ended		3 months ended	
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(58)	(276)	(58)	(321)
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	(24)	-	(24)	-
Total	(82)	(276)	(82)	(321)

4.5. Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading

in EUR thousands				
	NLB Group		NLB	
	3 months ended		3 months ended	
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
Foreign exchange trading	7,548	6,637	1,437	1,134
Debt instruments	49	98	49	98
Derivatives	1,055	(3,821)	924	(2,154)
Total	8,652	2,914	2,410	(922)

4.6. Gains less losses from non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group		NLB			
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Equity securities	(266)	934		(267)	913	
Debt securities	(1)	6		-	-	
Loans and advances to customers	-	-		470	73	
Total	(267)	940		203	986	

4.7. Other operating income

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Other operating income						
Income from non-banking services	2,629	2,699	-3%	1,805	1,664	8%
Rental income from investment property	214	263	-19%	61	63	-3%
Sale of investment property	48	513	-91%	-	45	-
Income from sale of gold	1,256	724	73%	1,256	724	73%
Other operating income	1,073	4,525	-76%	390	804	-51%
Total	5,220	8,724	-40%	3,512	3,300	6%

4.8. Other operating expenses

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Other operating expenses						
Donations	510	192	166%	1,126	637	77%
Expenses from sale of gold	727	2	-	727	2	-
Other operating expenses	1,547	916	69%	676	267	153%
Total	2,784	1,110	151%	2,529	906	179%

4.9. Administrative expenses

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Employee costs	87,547	82,561	6%	42,605	40,816	4%
Tax on balance sheet	9,047	8,084	12%	9,047	8,084	12%
Other general and administrative expenses	45,592	46,215	-1%	23,092	24,451	-6%
Total	142,186	136,860	4%	74,744	73,351	2%

4.10. Cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Cash contributions to deposit guarantee schemes	20,045	19,271	4%	13,230	11,378	16%
Cash contributions to resolution funds	694	82	-	-	-	-
Total	20,739	19,353	7%	13,230	11,378	16%

In February 2024, the Bank of Slovenia announced a Single Resolution Board decision that no regular annual contributions to the Single Resolution Fund will be collected in 2024 since the target level of at least 1% of covered deposits held in the member states participating in the Single Resolution Mechanism was reached. Accordingly, NLB was not obligated to contribute its regular contribution to resolution funds for the year 2026 and 2025.

4.11. Depreciation and amortisation

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Amortisation of intangible assets	5,030	5,986	-16%	2,441	3,031	-19%
Depreciation of property and equipment:						
- own property and equipment	9,319	8,791	6%	2,722	2,759	-1%
- right-of-use assets	2,330	2,114	10%	514	424	21%
Total	16,679	16,891	-1%	5,677	6,214	-9%

4.12. Provisions

	in EUR thousands			
	NLB Group		NLB	
	3 months ended		3 months ended	
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
Provisions for credit losses	714	550	513	(645)
Guarantees and commitments	714	550	513	(645)
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	833	(2,277)	1,001	-
Provisions for legal risks	833	(2,277)	1,001	-
Total	1,547	(1,727)	1,514	(645)

4.13. Impairment charge

	in EUR thousands			
	NLB Group		NLB	
	3 months ended		3 months ended	
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
Impairment of financial assets				
Cash balances at central banks, and other demand deposits at banks	(117)	(228)	(5)	(89)
Loans and advances to other customers measured at amortised cost (note 5.10.a)	11,851	14,816	4,317	9,826
Loans and advances to banks measured at amortised cost (note 5.10.a)	(27)	37	(1)	2
Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 5.10.b)	134	(504)	275	(316)
Debt securities measured at amortised cost (note 5.10.b)	(24)	(502)	104	(1,078)
Other financial assets measured at amortised cost (note 5.10.a)	296	352	94	8
Total impairment of financial assets	12,113	13,971	4,784	8,353
Impairment of other assets				
Other assets	(31)	(23)	-	-
Total	(31)	(23)	-	-
Total impairment of non-financial assets	(31)	(23)	-	-
Total impairment	12,082	13,948	4,784	8,353

4.14. Income tax

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	3 months ended			3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	Change	March 2026	March 2025	Change
Current income tax	15,795	13,995	13%	5,743	2,933	96%
Global minimum tax	1,171	1,181	-1%	693	793	-13%
Deferred income tax (note 5.13.)	2,368	2,520	-6%	(62)	70	-
Total	19,334	17,696	9%	6,374	3,796	68%
Effective tax rate (Income tax/Profit before income tax)	13.64	12.05	13%	10.06	5.81	73%

5. Notes to the condensed statement of financial position

5.1. Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits at banks

in EUR thousand						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Balances and obligatory reserves with central banks	3,553,642	3,637,063	-2%	1,883,547	1,961,864	-4%
Cash	568,599	582,016	-2%	213,010	216,716	-2%
Demand deposits at banks	165,922	153,650	8%	34,777	42,181	-18%
	4,288,163	4,372,729	-2%	2,131,334	2,220,761	-4%
Allowance for impairment	(816)	(931)	12%	(108)	(112)	4%
Total	4,287,347	4,371,798	-2%	2,131,226	2,220,649	-4%

5.2. Financial instruments held for trading

a) Financial assets held for trading

in EUR thousand						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Derivatives, excluding hedging instruments						
Swap contracts	2,997	2,905	3%	4,468	4,657	-4%
Options	235	213	10%	235	213	10%
Forward contracts	1,072	1,434	-25%	1,070	1,432	-25%
Total derivatives	4,304	4,552	-5%	5,773	6,302	-8%
Securities						
Bonds	6,647	-	-	6,647	-	-
Total securities	6,647	-	-	6,647	-	-
Total	10,951	4,552	141%	12,420	6,302	97%

b) Financial liabilities held for trading

in EUR thousands						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Derivatives, excluding hedging instruments						
Swap contracts	2,952	1,897	56%	3,686	3,548	4%
Options	337	314	7%	337	314	7%
Forward contracts	1,370	2,344	-42%	1,369	2,342	-42%
Total	4,659	4,555	2%	5,392	6,204	-13%

5.3. Non-trading financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

a) Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

in EUR thousands						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Assets						
Shares	7,774	8,811	-12%	7,774	8,811	-12%
Investments funds	15,689	12,787	23%	13,468	10,666	26%
Bonds	107	108	-1%	-	-	-
Loans and advances to companies	-	-	-	4,109	4,066	1%
Total	23,570	21,706	9%	25,351	23,543	8%

b) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

in EUR thousands						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Liabilities						
Loans and advances to companies	-	-	-	-	454	-
Other financial liabilities	15,392	13,648	13%	9,080	8,133	12%
Total	15,392	13,648	13%	9,080	8,587	6%

5.4. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Analysis by type

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Bonds	2,502,629	2,510,924	0%	2,026,707	2,028,505	0%
Shares	30,003	33,336	-10%	431	431	0%
National Resolution Fund	64,268	64,303	0%	64,268	64,303	0%
Treasury bills	127,340	126,089	1%	-	-	-
Commercial bills	-	9,732	-	-	-	-
Total	2,724,240	2,744,384	-1%	2,091,406	2,093,239	0%
Allowance for impairment (note 5.10.b)	(3,803)	(3,671)	-4%	(2,417)	(2,141)	-13%

5.5. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Analysis by type

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Debt securities	4,302,532	4,317,154	0%	3,271,142	3,146,795	4%
Loans and advances to banks	591,895	404,532	46%	309,686	322,150	-4%
Loans and advances to customers	19,316,988	18,705,474	3%	9,919,505	9,550,493	4%
Other financial assets	284,113	170,741	66%	188,639	81,530	131%
Total	24,495,528	23,597,901	4%	13,688,972	13,100,968	4%

a) Debt securities

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Government	3,249,789	3,303,484	-2%	2,219,841	2,134,370	4%
Companies	10,112	9,982	1%	4,822	4,762	1%
Banks	961,485	933,365	3%	961,485	933,365	3%
Financial organisations	86,938	76,137	14%	86,938	76,137	14%
	4,308,324	4,322,968	0%	3,273,086	3,148,634	4%
Allowance for impairment (note 5.10.b)	(5,792)	(5,814)	0%	(1,944)	(1,839)	-6%
Total	4,302,532	4,317,154	0%	3,271,142	3,146,795	4%

b) Loans and advances to banks

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Loans	124	144	-14%	186,464	147,642	26%
Time deposits	354,139	313,259	13%	123,485	174,740	-29%
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	237,660	91,147	161%	-	-	-
Finance lease receivables	107	111	-4%	-	-	-
	592,030	404,661	46%	309,949	322,382	-4%
Allowance for impairment (note 5.10.a)	(135)	(129)	-5%	(263)	(232)	-13%
Total	591,895	404,532	46%	309,686	322,150	-4%

c) Loans and advances to customers

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Loans	17,556,976	16,982,195	3%	9,739,765	9,356,121	4%
Overdrafts	579,554	557,814	4%	282,945	289,925	-2%
Finance lease receivables	1,417,016	1,388,231	2%	-	-	-
Credit card business	162,595	163,900	-1%	88,867	89,727	-1%
Called guarantees	1,418	1,309	8%	289	241	20%
	19,717,559	19,093,449	3%	10,111,866	9,736,014	4%
Allowance for impairment (note 5.10.a)	(400,571)	(387,975)	-3%	(192,361)	(185,521)	-4%
Total	19,316,988	18,705,474	3%	9,919,505	9,550,493	4%

d) Other financial assets

in EUR thousands						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Receivables in the course of settlement and other temporary accounts	53,155	47,104	13%	32,271	27,442	18%
Credit card receivables	23,301	24,491	-5%	12,749	14,242	-10%
Debtors	14,077	11,700	20%	956	2,136	-55%
Fees and commissions	9,107	9,102	0%	1,230	4,281	-71%
Receivables to brokerage firms and others for the sale of securities and custody services	86,355	-	-	86,355	-	-
Accrued income	16,446	12,839	28%	13,516	7,890	71%
Dividends	37	16	131%	21	3	-
Prepayments	6,173	5,362	15%	-	56	-
Other financial assets	85,034	69,468	22%	42,781	26,634	61%
	293,685	180,082	63%	189,879	82,684	130%
Allowance for impairment (note 5.10.a)	(9,572)	(9,341)	-2%	(1,240)	(1,154)	-7%
Total	284,113	170,741	66%	188,639	81,530	131%

5.6. Non-current assets held for sale

As at 31 March 2026, Non-current assets held for sale include business premises and assets received as collateral that are in the process of being sold and amount to EUR 3,705 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 5,378 thousand) in the NLB Group and EUR 2,052 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 2,052 thousand) in NLB. Within the NLB Group, the decrease is mainly related to the sale of real estate in Serbia; the effects are included in the income statement in the line item "Gains less losses from non-current assets held for sale."

5.7. Property and equipment

Analysis by type

in EUR thousands						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Own property and equipment	288,790	292,437	-1%	96,698	96,429	0%
Right-of-use assets	39,789	38,818	3%	7,262	7,112	2%
Total	328,579	331,255	-1%	103,960	103,541	0%

5.8. Investment property

in EUR thousands						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Buildings	24,008	24,118	0%	5,113	5,113	0%
Land	252	252	0%	218	218	0%
Total	24,260	24,370	0%	5,331	5,331	0%

5.9. Other assets

in EUR thousands						
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Assets, received as collateral	19,850	19,967	-1%	1,467	1,467	0%
Deferred expenses	31,079	20,381	52%	18,853	11,307	67%
Inventories	16,500	13,712	20%	7,687	6,627	16%
Claim for taxes and other dues	4,470	5,337	-16%	223	611	-64%
Prepayments	5,486	4,459	23%	707	243	191%
Total	77,385	63,856	21%	28,937	20,255	43%

5.10. Movements in allowance for the impairment of financial assets

a) Movements in allowance for the impairment of loans and receivables measured at amortised cost

in EUR thousands								
NLB Group								
	Loans and advances to banks		Loans and advances to customers			Other financial assets		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	129	-	87,282	70,599	230,094	554	32	8,755
Effects of translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	2	-	(26)	(5)	90	1	(2)	(7)
Transfers	-	-	9,510	(7,872)	(1,638)	(6)	16	(10)
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.13.)	5	(32)	(5,846)	8,405	13,287	66	(1)	256
Write-offs	-	-	(1)	-	(7,646)	(4)	(2)	(143)
Changes in models/risk parameters (note 4.13.)	-	-	(125)	53	(255)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	(1)	32	1	(2)	4,666	(12)	4	75
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	135	-	90,795	71,178	238,598	599	47	8,926
Repayments of written-off receivables (note 4.13.)	-	-	-	-	3,668	-	-	25

in EUR thousands								
NLB Group								
	Loans and advances to banks		Loans and advances to customers			Other financial assets		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	104	136	88,587	63,887	205,287	572	54	8,367
Effects of translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	(2)	-	(44)	(18)	(105)	2	-	(7)
Transfers	-	-	8,452	(9,413)	961	(1)	16	(15)
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.13.)	37	-	(3,072)	9,558	13,611	(3)	7	480
Write-offs	-	-	(4)	(1)	(8,965)	(17)	(2)	(210)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	6	12	7	3,844	(3)	(1)	12
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	139	142	93,931	64,020	214,633	550	74	8,627
Repayments of written-off receivables (note 4.13.)	-	-	-	-	5,281	-	-	132

in EUR thousands								
NLB								
	Loans and advances to banks		Loans and advances to customers			Other financial assets		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	232	-	22,219	34,106	129,196	105	1	1,048
Transfers	-	-	4,625	(2,878)	(1,747)	(2)	-	2
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.13.)	31	(32)	(4,545)	3,493	6,288	15	3	79
Write-offs	-	-	(2)	-	(644)	(1)	-	(45)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	32	-	-	2,250	3	(1)	33
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	263	-	22,297	34,721	135,343	120	3	1,117
Repayments of written-off receivables (note 4.13.)	-	-	-	-	919	-	-	3

in EUR thousands								
NLB								
	Loans and advances to banks		Loans and advances to customers			Other financial assets		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	170	136	21,684	32,335	103,694	115	2	1,096
Transfers	-	-	4,039	(3,314)	(725)	3	-	(3)
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.13.)	2	-	(3,784)	3,167	11,164	(29)	(1)	41
Write-offs	-	-	(3)	(1)	(4,119)	(4)	-	(65)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	6	(6)	(1)	1,295	-	-	(7)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	172	142	21,930	32,186	111,309	85	1	1,062
Repayments of written-off receivables (note 4.13.)	-	-	-	-	721	-	-	3

b) Movements in allowance for the impairment of debt securities

in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group				
	Debt securities measured at amortised cost		Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	5,799	15	2,853	20	798
Effects of translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	-	-	(1)	-	-
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.13.)	(22)	(2)	137	(3)	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	2	-	(2)	1	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	5,779	13	2,987	18	798

in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group				
	Debt securities measured at amortised cost		Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	6,913	554	4,959	36	798
Effects of translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	(4)	(1)	7	-	-
Transfers	-	-	68	(68)	-
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.13.)	(237)	(265)	(569)	65	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	1	(1)	(3)	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	6,673	287	4,462	33	798

in EUR thousands					
	NLB				
	Debt securities measured at amortised cost		Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	1,824	15	1,343	-	798
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.13.)	106	(2)	275	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	1	-	1	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	1,931	13	1,619	-	798

in EUR thousands					
	NLB				
	Debt securities measured at amortised cost		Debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	3,450	80	1,849	-	798
Transfers	-	-	68	(68)	-
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.13.)	(1,026)	(52)	(384)	68	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	(3)	(1)	(3)	-	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	2,421	27	1,530	-	798

5.11. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Analysis by type

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Deposits from banks and central banks	82,815	98,758	-16%	245,305	151,736	62%
- Deposits on demand	82,813	85,789	-3%	242,594	141,350	72%
- Other deposits	2	12,969	-100%	2,711	10,386	-74%
Borrowings from banks and central banks	382,821	166,775	130%	162,565	47,711	-
Due to customers	24,835,330	24,509,880	1%	13,543,014	13,449,865	1%
- Deposits on demand	20,129,481	19,952,294	1%	12,297,809	12,121,404	1%
- Other deposits	4,705,849	4,557,586	3%	1,245,205	1,328,461	-6%
Borrowings from other customers	113,941	113,216	1%	150	293	-49%
Debt securities issued	2,072,096	2,099,220	-1%	2,072,096	2,099,220	-1%
Other financial liabilities	540,525	362,649	49%	344,550	162,813	112%
Total	28,027,528	27,350,498	2%	16,367,680	15,911,638	3%

a) Debt securities issued

				in EUR thousands			
				NLB Group and NLB			
				31 Mar 2026		31 Dec 2025	
	Currency	Due date	Interest rate	Carrying amount	Nominal value	Carrying amount	Nominal value
Subordinated bonds							
	EUR	28.11.2032	10.75% to 28.11.2027, thereafter 5Y MS + 8.298% p.a.	227,676	225,000	224,010	225,000
	EUR	24.01.2034	6.875% to 24.01.2029, thereafter 5Y MS + 4.230% p.a.	301,995	300,000	321,572	300,000
Total Subordinated bonds				529,671	525,000	545,582	525,000
Senior Preferred notes							
	EUR	27.06.2027	7.125% to 27.07.2026, thereafter 1Y MS + 3.606% p.a.	527,153	500,000	519,383	500,000
	EUR	21.01.2029	3.50% to 21.01.2028, thereafter 1Y MS + 1.150% p.a.	497,865	500,000	515,594	500,000
	EUR	29.05.2030	4.50% to 29.05.2029, thereafter 1Y MS + 1.650% p.a.	517,407	500,000	518,661	500,000
Total Senior Preferred notes				1,542,425	1,500,000	1,553,638	1,500,000
Total Debt securities issued				2,072,096	2,025,000	2,099,220	2,025,000

b) Movement of debt securities issued

					in EUR thousand			
NLB Group and NLB					Subordinated bonds		Senior Preferred notes	
					2026	2025	2026	2025
Balance as at 1 Jan					545,582	560,143	1,553,638	1,048,796
Cash flow items:					(20,625)	(31,482)	(17,500)	497,052
- new issued					-	-	-	497,052
- repayments					-	(10,500)	-	-
- repayments of interest					(20,625)	(20,982)	(17,500)	-
Non-Cash flow items:					4,714	9,662	6,287	17,433
- accrued interest					10,965	11,021	19,166	18,134
- other					(6,251)	(1,359)	(12,879)	(701)
Balance as at 31 Mar					529,671	538,323	1,542,425	1,563,281

c) Other financial liabilities

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Items in the course of payment	134,828	127,579	6%	39,076	29,779	31%
Debit or credit card payables	27,771	37,219	-25%	25,095	33,978	-26%
Lease liabilities	41,869	39,903	5%	7,458	7,313	2%
Accrued expenses	79,753	66,391	20%	44,205	33,679	31%
Liabilities to brokerage firms and others for securities purchase and custody services	103,711	296	-	103,619	291	-
Suppliers	23,175	33,192	-30%	9,908	15,201	-35%
Fees and commissions	269	1,088	-75%	154	1,019	-85%
Other financial liabilities	129,149	56,981	127%	115,035	41,553	177%
Total	540,525	362,649	49%	344,550	162,813	112%

5.12. Provisions

a) Analysis by type

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Provisions for guarantees and commitments	20,920	20,200	4%	10,968	10,447	5%
Stage 1	12,733	12,411	3%	4,017	3,944	2%
Stage 2	1,489	1,659	-10%	995	1,201	-17%
Stage 3	6,698	6,130	9%	5,956	5,302	12%
Employee benefit provisions	21,706	21,258	2%	13,188	12,979	2%
Provisions for legal risks	41,012	44,313	-7%	11,979	10,978	9%
Restructuring provisions	9,627	10,841	-11%	5,712	6,875	-17%
Other provisions	3,522	3,624	-3%	2,893	2,995	-3%
Total	96,787	100,236	-3%	44,740	44,274	1%

b) Movements in provisions for guarantees and commitments

	in EUR thousands		
	NLB Group		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	12,411	1,659	6,130
Effects of translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	(2)	(2)	1
Transfers	12	53	(65)
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.12.)	316	(227)	625
Foreign exchange and other movements	(4)	6	7
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	12,733	1,489	6,698

	in EUR thousands		
	NLB Group		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	11,953	2,306	7,591
Effects of translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	(4)	(1)	(4)
Transfers	169	360	(529)
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.12.)	1,434	(601)	(283)
Foreign exchange and other movements	(5)	(1)	(3)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	13,547	2,063	6,772

	in EUR thousands		
	NLB		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	3,944	1,201	5,302
Transfers	29	37	(66)
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.12.)	44	(243)	712
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	8
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	4,017	995	5,956

	in EUR thousands		
	NLB		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	3,851	834	4,555
Transfers	48	7	(55)
Increases/(Decreases) (note 4.12.)	(234)	(112)	(299)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	(4)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	3,665	729	4,197

5.13. Deferred income tax

	in EUR thousands			
	NLB Group		NLB	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
Deferred income tax assets				
Valuation of financial instruments and capital investments	46,852	42,928	45,456	41,818
Impairment of financial assets	9,750	9,824	960	876
Provisions for liabilities and charges	7,834	8,522	1,398	1,536
Depreciation and valuation of non-financial assets	3,629	3,948	84	84
Fair value adjustments of financial instruments measured at amortised cost	3,370	3,620	485	537
Tax losses	74,903	75,324	65,121	64,953
Other	870	864	-	-
Total deferred income tax assets	147,208	145,030	113,504	109,804
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Valuation of financial instruments	12,678	12,913	8,271	7,927
Depreciation and valuation of non-financial assets	1,049	1,089	41	41
Impairment of financial assets	2,592	2,763	532	471
Fair value adjustments of financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,084	4,999	-	-
Undistributed profit of subsidiaries	13,312	11,346	-	-
Other	3,974	4,094	-	-
Total deferred income tax liabilities	37,689	37,204	8,844	8,439
Net deferred income tax assets	109,902	108,251	104,660	101,365
Net deferred income tax liabilities	(383)	(425)	-	-

	in EUR thousands			
	NLB Group		NLB	
	3 months ended		3 months ended	
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
Included in the income statement	(2,368)	(2,520)	62	(70)
- valuation of financial instruments and capital investments	30	66	-	-
- impairment of financial assets	163	(70)	84	(307)
- provisions for liabilities and charges	(685)	(685)	(138)	(163)
- depreciation and valuation of non-financial assets	(279)	130	-	1
- fair value adjustments of financial assets measured at amortised cost	663	(358)	(52)	(63)
- tax losses	(420)	389	168	462
- undistributed profit of subsidiaries	(1,966)	(2,187)	-	-
- other	126	195	-	-
Included in other comprehensive income	4,061	(1,181)	3,233	(623)
- valuation and impairment of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,061	(1,181)	3,233	(623)

As at 31 March 2026, NLB recognised EUR 113,504 thousand deferred tax assets (31 December 2025: EUR 109,804 thousand). Unrecognised deferred tax assets in NLB amount to EUR 60,501 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 67,130 thousand) and relate to unrecognised deferred tax assets from tax losses carried forward.

5.14. Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	Before tax	Tax expense	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax expense	Net of tax
3 months ended March 2026						
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(20,787)	4,061	(16,726)	(14,695)	3,233	(11,462)
Total	(20,787)	4,061	(16,726)	(14,695)	3,233	(11,462)

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	Before tax	Tax expense	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax expense	Net of tax
3 months ended March 2025						
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,300	(1,181)	6,119	2,848	(623)	2,225
Total	7,300	(1,181)	6,119	2,848	(623)	2,225

5.15. Other liabilities

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Accrued salaries	56,048	48,720	15%	38,131	36,218	5%
Unused annual leave	8,834	8,847	0%	3,457	3,457	0%
Taxes payable	49,113	41,464	18%	46,328	38,564	20%
Deferred income	9,584	9,327	3%	1,706	816	109%
Payments received in advance	14,823	12,911	15%	1,071	234	-
Total	138,402	121,269	14%	90,693	79,289	14%

5.16. Other equity instruments issued

				in EUR thousands			
NLB Group and NLB				31 Mar 2026		31 Dec 2025	
Currency	Early redemption option	Interest rate		Carrying amount	Nominal value	Carrying amount	Nominal value
EUR	23.09.2027 to 23.03.2028	9.721% to 23.03.2028, thereafter 5Y MS + 7.20% p.a.		86,149	82,000	84,184	82,000
EUR	26.11.2030	6.50% to 26.11.2030, thereafter 5Y MS + 4.076% p.a.		306,732	300,000	301,923	300,000
Total				392,881	382,000	386,107	382,000

On 23 September 2022, NLB issued subordinated notes intended to qualify as Additional Tier 1 Instruments in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 82 million, and on 26 November 2025 in the aggregate nominal amount of EUR 300 million. The notes have no scheduled maturity date. The issuer has the option for early redemption of the notes in the defined period. The coupon payments are discretionary and non-cumulative. The notes terms provide for a temporary write-down in the event that the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of the NLB Group and/or NLB drop(s) below 5.125%. The issue price was equal to 100% of the nominal amount of the notes.

5.17. Book value per share

	in EUR thousands			
	NLB Group		NLB	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
Total equity attributable to owners of the parents	3,883,717	3,781,576	3,048,623	3,003,117
Other equity instruments (note 5.16.)	392,881	386,107	392,881	386,107
Total equity attributable to owners of the parents excluding other equity instruments issued	3,490,836	3,395,469	2,655,742	2,617,010
Number of shares (in thousands)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Book value per share (in EUR)	174.5	169.8	132.8	130.9

Book value per share is calculated as the ratio of the net assets' book value, excluding other equity instruments issued, and the number of shares. NLB Group and NLB do not have any treasury shares.

5.18. Capital adequacy ratio

	in EUR thousands			
	NLB Group		NLB	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
Paid-up capital instruments	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Share premium	871,378	871,378	871,378	871,378
Retained earnings - from previous years	1,850,493	1,630,578	1,068,253	925,031
Profit eligible - from current year	-	226,573	-	149,996
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(17,135)	148	(4,111)	7,351
Other reserves	186,332	186,332	186,332	186,332
Minority interest	44,387	43,668	-	-
Prudential filters: Additional Valuation Adjustments (AVA)	(2,982)	(2,965)	(2,252)	(2,227)
(-) Goodwill	(8,069)	(8,069)	-	-
(-) Other intangible assets	(72,606)	(71,873)	(24,641)	(21,899)
(-) Deferred tax assets	(59,244)	(60,599)	(60,047)	(60,611)
(-) Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures	(1,619)	(3,575)	(285)	(248)
(-) Deduction item related to credit impairments and provisions not included in capital	(1,919)	-	(958)	-
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL (CET1)	2,989,016	3,011,596	2,233,669	2,255,103
Capital instruments eligible as AT1 Capital	382,000	382,000	382,000	382,000
Minority interest	3,311	3,107	-	-
Additional Tier 1 capital	385,311	385,107	382,000	382,000
TIER 1 CAPITAL	3,374,327	3,396,703	2,615,669	2,637,103
Capital instruments and subordinated loans eligible as Tier 2 capital	522,921	522,921	522,921	522,921
Minority interest	6,012	5,961	-	-
TIER 2 CAPITAL	528,933	528,882	522,921	522,921
TOTAL CAPITAL	3,903,260	3,925,585	3,138,590	3,160,024
RWA for credit risk	16,702,113	16,161,846	10,256,910	9,868,548
RWA for market risks	1,679,343	1,564,295	901,450	891,025
RWA for credit valuation adjustment risk	15,516	16,754	17,849	18,412
RWA for operational risk	1,766,916	1,766,916	1,184,074	1,184,074
TOTAL RISK EXPOSURE AMOUNT (RWA)	20,163,888	19,509,811	12,360,283	11,962,059
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	14.8%	15.4%	18.1%	18.9%
Tier 1 Ratio	16.7%	17.4%	21.2%	22.0%
Total Capital Ratio	19.4%	20.1%	25.4%	26.4%

As at 31 March 2026, the Group's TCR stood at 19.4% (a 0.8 pp decrease compared to the end of 2025), while the CET1 ratio stood at 14.8%, remaining well above regulatory requirements. The lower total capital adequacy resulted from a higher RWA of EUR 654.1 million compared to the end of 2025, which was accompanied by a capital decrease of EUR 22.3 million compared to the end of 2025.

The total capital does not include the envisaged amount to be paid out as a dividend in 2026. Therefore, there will be no effect on the capital if the dividends are paid.

In the first three months of 2026, the Group's RWA for credit risk increased by EUR 540.3 million, primarily due to portfolio growth, mainly in the corporate and retail segments, where a large part of the loans is at least partially secured by real estate. Furthermore, the RWAs increased due to higher surplus liquidity assets, driven by increases in EUR-denominated assets held with the central bank on Group home markets, higher deposits with commercial banks, and purchases of sovereign debt securities. At the beginning of 2026, RWAs also rose due to legislative changes related to the transitional provision for exposures to the central governments of EU/EEA countries that are denominated and funded in the currency of another member state.

The increase in RWAs for market risks and Credit Value Adjustments (CVA) by EUR 113.8 million during the first three months of 2026 was mainly driven by a higher RWA for FX risk, which rose by EUR 105.9 million (mainly due to an increase in open positions in domestic currencies held by non-euro subsidiary banks).

5.19. Off-balance sheet liabilities

	in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group			NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	Change
Loan commitments	2,740,437	2,921,728	-6%	1,835,129	2,067,699	-11%
Non-financial guarantees	1,288,460	1,240,523	4%	870,230	846,056	3%
Financial guarantees	625,591	633,115	-1%	314,600	309,188	2%
Letters of credit	45,860	48,366	-5%	431	581	-26%
Other	69,038	64,036	8%	50,318	48,607	4%
	4,769,386	4,907,768	-3%	3,070,708	3,272,131	-6%
Provisions (note 5.12.)	(20,920)	(20,200)	-4%	(10,968)	(10,447)	-5%
Total	4,748,466	4,887,568	-3%	3,059,740	3,261,684	-6%

In addition to the instruments presented in the table above, NLB Group and NLB also have some low-risk off-balance sheet items, for which a 0% credit conversion factor is applied in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (credit and other lines that can be irrevocably cancelled by a bank). As at 31 March 2026, these items at the NLB Group level amount to EUR 1,246,436 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 1,308,542 thousand), and at the NLB level, EUR 474,755 thousand (31 December 2025: EUR 480,359 thousand).

5.20. Fair value hierarchy of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received when selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. NLB Group uses various valuation techniques to determine fair value. IFRS 13 specifies a fair value hierarchy with respect to the inputs and assumptions used to measure financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions of NLB Group. This hierarchy gives the highest priority to observable market data when available, and the lowest priority to unobservable market data. NLB Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations, where possible.

The fair value hierarchy comprises the following levels:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) on active markets. This level includes listed equities, debt instruments, gold, derivatives, units of investment funds, and other unadjusted market prices of assets and liabilities. When an asset or liability may be exchanged in multiple active markets, the principal market for the asset or liability must be determined. In the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability must be determined.
- Level 2 – A valuation technique where inputs are observable, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). Level 2 includes prices quoted for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and prices quoted for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active. The sources of input parameters for financial instruments, such as yield curves, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, and the volatility of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, are Bloomberg.
- Level 3 – A valuation technique where inputs are not based on observable market data. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available. Unobservable inputs must reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. This level includes non-tradable shares and bonds, as well as derivatives associated with these investments and other assets and liabilities for which fair value cannot be determined with observable market inputs.

Wherever possible, fair value is determined as an observable market price in an active market for an identical asset or liability. An active market is a market in which transactions for an asset or liability are executed with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value in active markets are determined as the market price of a unit (e.g., share) at the measurement date, multiplied by the quantity of units owned by NLB Group. The fair value of assets and liabilities whose market is not active is determined using valuation techniques. These techniques bear a different intensity level of estimates and assumptions, depending on the availability of observable market inputs associated with the asset or liability that is the subject of the valuation. Unobservable inputs shall reflect the estimates and assumptions other market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

For non-financial assets measured at fair value and not classified at Level 1, fair value is determined based on valuation reports provided by certified valuers. Valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Valuation Standards (IVS).

a) Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, measured at fair value in the financial statements

		NLB Group				NLB			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
in EUR thousands									
31 Mar 2026									
Financial assets									
Financial instruments held for trading		6,647	4,272	32	10,951	6,647	5,741	32	12,420
<i>Debt instruments</i>		6,647	-	-	6,647	6,647	-	-	6,647
<i>Derivatives</i>		-	4,272	32	4,304	-	5,741	32	5,773
Derivatives - hedge accounting		-	70,675	-	70,675	-	70,675	-	70,675
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,375,781	347,086	1,373	2,724,240	2,021,871	69,104	431	2,091,406
<i>Debt instruments</i>		2,375,324	254,645	-	2,629,969	2,021,871	4,836	-	2,026,707
<i>Equity instruments</i>		457	92,441	1,373	94,271	-	64,268	431	64,699
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		2,328	-	21,242	23,570	-	-	25,351	25,351
<i>Debt instruments</i>		107	-	-	107	-	-	-	-
<i>Equity instruments</i>		2,221	-	21,242	23,463	-	-	21,242	21,242
<i>Loans</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,109	4,109
Financial liabilities									
Financial instruments held for trading		-	4,659	-	4,659	-	5,392	-	5,392
<i>Derivatives</i>		-	4,659	-	4,659	-	5,392	-	5,392
Derivatives - hedge accounting		-	7,249	-	7,249	-	6,603	-	6,603
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		-	15,392	-	15,392	-	9,080	-	9,080
Non-financial assets									
Investment properties		-	5,675	18,585	24,260	-	5,331	-	5,331
Non-current assets held for sale		-	2,052	1,653	3,705	-	2,052	-	2,052

		NLB Group				NLB			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
in EUR thousands									
31 Dec 2025									
Financial assets									
Financial instruments held for trading		-	4,526	26	4,552	-	6,276	26	6,302
<i>Debt instruments</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Derivatives</i>		-	4,526	26	4,552	-	6,276	26	6,302
Derivatives - hedge accounting		-	85,114	-	85,114	-	85,114	-	85,114
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,389,534	353,476	1,374	2,744,384	2,028,505	64,303	431	2,093,239
<i>Debt instruments</i>		2,389,121	257,624	-	2,646,745	2,028,505	-	-	2,028,505
<i>Equity instruments</i>		413	95,852	1,374	97,639	-	64,303	431	64,734
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit and loss		1,972	-	19,734	21,706	-	-	23,543	23,543
<i>Debt instruments</i>		108	-	-	108	-	-	-	-
<i>Equity instruments</i>		1,864	-	19,734	21,598	-	-	19,477	19,477
<i>Loans</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,066	4,066
Financial liabilities									
Financial instruments held for trading		-	4,555	-	4,555	-	6,204	-	6,204
<i>Derivatives</i>		-	4,555	-	4,555	-	6,204	-	6,204
Derivatives - hedge accounting		-	2,898	-	2,898	-	1,461	-	1,461
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		-	13,648	-	13,648	-	8,133	454	8,587
Non-financial assets									
Investment properties		-	5,675	18,695	24,370	-	5,331	-	5,331
Non-current assets held for sale		-	2,052	3,326	5,378	-	2,052	-	2,052

b) Significant transfers of financial instruments between levels of valuation

NLB Group's policy of transfers of financial instruments between levels of valuation is illustrated in the table below.

Fair value hierarchy							Derivatives		
	Equities	Equity stake	Gold	Funds	Debt securities	Loans	Equities	Currency	Interest
1	market value from exchange market		market value from spot market	official price by fund management company	market value from exchange market				
2					valuation model		valuation model (underlying in level 1)	valuation model	valuation model
3	valuation model	valuation model		valuation model	valuation model/ purchase price	valuation model	valuation model (underlying instrument in level 3)		
Transfers									
	<i>from level 1 to 3</i> equity excluded from exchange market			<i>from level 1 to 3</i> fund management company stops publishing regular valuation		<i>from level 1 to 2</i> debt securities excluded from exchange market		<i>from level 2 to 3</i> underlying instrument excluded from exchange market	
	<i>from level 1 to 3</i> companies in insolvency proceedings			<i>from level 3 to 1</i> fund management company starts publishing regular valuation		<i>from level 1 to 2</i> debt securities becomes not liquid		<i>from level 3 to 2</i> underlying instrument included in exchange market	
	<i>from level 1 to 3</i> equity becomes not liquid					<i>from level 1 to 3 and from 2 to 3</i> companies in insolvency proceedings			
	<i>from level 3 to 1</i> equity included in exchange market					<i>from level 2 to 1 and from 3 to 1</i> start trading with debt securities on exchange market			
						<i>from level 3 to 2</i> until valuation parameters are confirmed on ALCO (at least on quarterly basis)			

Transfers between levels of valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value:

	in EUR thousands			
	NLB Group		NLB	
	From 1. level	To 2. level	From 1. level	To 2. level
March 2026				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments	(4,836)	4,836	(4,836)	4,836
March 2025				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt instruments	-	-	-	-

c) Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at Level 2 regarding the fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments on Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy at NLB Group and NLB include:

- Debt securities: mostly bonds not quoted on active markets and valued by a valuation model with inputs which are based on observable market data,
- Derivatives: derivatives except forward derivatives and options on equity instruments that are not quoted on active markets,
- The National Resolution Fund.

Non-financial assets on Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy at NLB Group and NLB include investment properties and non-current assets held for sale.

When valuing bonds classified on Level 2, NLB Group primarily uses the income approach based on an estimation of future cash flows discounted to the present value.

The input parameters used in the income approach are the risk-free yield curve and the spread over the yield curve (credit, liquidity, country).

Fair values for derivatives are determined using a discounted cash flow model based on the risk-free yield curve. Fair values for options are determined using valuation models for options (the Garman and Kohlhagen model, binomial model, and Black-Scholes model).

At least one of the three valuation methods is used for the valuation of investment property. The majority of investment property is valued using the income approach where the present value of future expected returns is assessed.

When valuing an investment property, average rents at similar locations and capitalisation ratios, such as the risk-free yield, risk premium, and the risk premium to account for capital preservation, are used. Rents at similar locations are

generated from various sources, like data from lessors and lessees, web databases, and own databases. NLB Group has observable data for all investment properties at its disposal. If observable data for similar locations is not available, NLB Group uses data from wider cations and adjusts it appropriately.

d) Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

Financial instruments on Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy in NLB Group and NLB include:

- Equities: mainly financial equities that are not quoted on active markets,
- Debt instruments: bonds not quoted on active markets and valued by a valuation model with inputs which are not based on observable market data,
- Derivative financial instruments: forward derivatives and options on equity instruments that are not quoted on an active, organised market. Fair values for forward derivatives are determined using the discounted cash flow model. Fair values for equity options are determined using valuation models for options (Garman and Kohlhagen model, binomial model and Black-Scholes model). Unobservable inputs include the fair values of underlying instruments determined using valuation models. The source of observable market inputs is the Bloomberg information system,
- Loans measured at fair value, which according to IFRS 9, do not pass the SPPI test. Fair value is calculated on the basis of the discounted expected future cash flows with the required rate of return. In defining the expected cash flows for loans, the value of collateral and other payoff estimates can be used.

Non-financial assets on Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy at NLB Group include investment properties and non-current assets held for sale.

NLB Group uses three valuation methods for the valuation of equity financial assets mentioned in the first bullet: income, market, and cost approaches.

NLB Group selects a valuation model and values of unobservable input data within a reasonable possible range, but uses a model and input data that other market participants would use.

At least one of the three valuation methods is used for the valuation of investment property. The majority of investment property is valued using the income approach, where the present value of future expected returns is assessed.

When valuing an investment property, average rents at similar locations and capitalisation ratios such as: the risk-free yield, risk premium and the risk premium to account for capital preservation are used. Rents at similar locations are generated from various sources, like data from lessors and lessees, web databases, and own databases. NLB Group has observable data for all investment properties at its disposal. If observable data for similar locations is not available, NLB Group uses data from wider lotions and adjusts it appropriately.

Movements of financial assets and liabilities at Level 3

in EUR thousands				
	Financial instruments held for trading	Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Total financial assets
NLB Group	Derivatives	Equity instruments	Equity instruments	
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	26	1,373	19,734	21,133
Valuation:				
- through profit or loss	6	-	(528)	(522)
Exchange differences	-	-	182	182
Increases	-	-	3,426	3,426
Decreases	-	-	(1,572)	(1,572)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	32	1,373	21,242	22,647

in EUR thousands				
	Financial instruments held for trading	Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Total financial assets
NLB Group	Derivatives	Equity instruments	Equity instruments	
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	23	1,266	15,171	16,460
Valuation:				
- through profit or loss	(1)	-	1,235	1,234
Exchange differences	-	-	(322)	(322)
Increases	-	-	386	386
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	22	1,266	16,470	17,758

in EUR thousands						
	Financial instruments held for trading	Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		Total financial assets	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
NLB	Derivatives	Equity instruments	Equity instruments	Loans and advances		Loans and other financial liabilities
Balance as at 1 Jan 2026	26	431	19,477	4,066	24,000	454
Valuation:						
- through profit or loss	6	-	(528)	16	(506)	(454)
Exchange differences	-	-	182	-	182	-
Increases	-	-	3,426	27	3,453	-
Decreases	-	-	(1,315)	-	(1,315)	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2026	32	431	21,242	4,109	25,814	-

in EUR thousands						
	Financial instruments held for trading	Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		Total financial assets	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
NLB	Derivatives	Equity instruments	Equity instruments	Loans and advances		Loans and other financial liabilities
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025	23	370	15,171	3,964	19,528	637
Valuation:						
- through profit or loss	(1)	-	1,235	8	1,242	(65)
Exchange differences	-	-	(322)	-	(322)	-
Increases	-	-	386	37	423	-
Decreases	-	-	-	(8)	(8)	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2025	22	370	16,470	4,001	20,863	572

In the three months ended 31 March 2026 and 2025, NLB Group and NLB recognised the following unrealised gains or losses for financial instruments that were at Level 3 as at 31 March:

		in EUR thousands	
3 months ended 31 Mar 2026		NLB Group	
		Financial assets held for trading	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss
		Derivatives	Equity instruments
Items of Income statement			
Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading		6	-
Gains less losses from non-trading assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		-	(528)
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses		-	182

		in EUR thousands	
3 months ended 31 Mar 2025		NLB Group	
		Financial assets held for trading	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss
		Derivatives	Equity instruments
Items of Income statement			
Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading		(1)	-
Gains less losses from non-trading assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		-	1,235
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses		-	(322)

		in EUR thousands			
3 months ended 31 Mar 2026		NLB			
		Financial assets held for trading	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
		Derivatives	Equity instruments	Loans and advances	Loans and other financial liabilities
Items of Income statement					
Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading		6	-	-	-
Gains less losses from non-trading assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		-	(528)	16	454
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses		-	182	-	-

in EUR thousands				
3 months ended 31 Mar 2025		NLB		
	Financial assets held for trading	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
	Derivatives	Equity instruments	Loans and advances	Loans and other financial liabilities
Items of Income statement				
Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	(1)	-	-	-
Gains less losses from non-trading assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,235	8	65
Foreign exchange translation gains less losses	-	(322)	-	-

Movements of non-financial assets at Level 3

in EUR thousands				
	Investment property		Non-current assets held for sale	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
NLB Group				
Balance as at 1 Jan	18,695	19,214	3,326	8,187
Effects of translation of foreign operations to presentation currency	(13)	(28)	(2)	(11)
Additions	-	-	-	633
Disposals	(97)	(3,418)	(1,671)	(6,805)
Balance as at 31 Mar	18,585	15,768	1,653	2,004

e) Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value in financial statements

Financial instruments not measured at fair value in financial statements are not managed on a fair value basis. For respective instruments, fair values are calculated for disclosure purposes only and do not impact the NLB Group statement of financial position or income statement.

The table below shows estimated fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

in EUR thousands								
	NLB Group				NLB			
	31 Mar 2026		31 Dec 2025		31 Mar 2026		31 Dec 2025	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets measured at amortised cost								
- debt securities	4,302,532	4,226,150	4,317,154	4,288,369	3,271,142	3,181,037	3,146,795	3,094,083
- loans and advances to banks	591,895	591,500	404,532	404,463	309,686	309,686	322,150	322,150
- loans and advances to customers	19,316,988	18,773,621	18,705,474	18,349,917	9,919,505	9,566,293	9,550,493	9,390,803
- other financial assets	284,113	284,113	170,741	170,741	188,639	188,639	81,530	81,530
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost								
- deposits from banks and central banks	82,815	82,824	98,758	98,737	245,305	245,316	151,736	151,730
- borrowings from banks and central banks	382,821	380,110	166,775	166,060	162,565	158,725	47,711	47,582
- due to customers	24,835,330	24,820,531	24,509,880	24,503,973	13,543,014	13,544,670	13,449,865	13,450,771
- borrowings from other customers	113,941	121,581	113,216	119,913	150	147	293	288
- debt securities issued	2,072,096	2,143,015	2,099,220	2,192,666	2,072,096	2,143,015	2,099,220	2,192,666
- other financial liabilities	540,525	540,525	362,649	362,649	344,550	344,550	162,813	162,813

Loans and advances to banks

The estimated fair value of deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing market interest rates for instruments with similar credit risk and residual maturities. The fair value of overnight deposits equals their carrying value.

Loans and advances to customers

The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates for debts with similar credit risk and residual maturities to determine their fair value.

Deposits and borrowings from customers

The fair value of sight deposits and overnight deposits equals their carrying value. However, their actual value for NLB Group depends on the timing and amounts of cash flows, current market rates and the credit risk of the depository

institution itself. A portion of sight deposits is stable, similar to term deposits. Therefore, their economic value for the NLB Group differs from the carrying amount.

The estimated fair value of other deposits and borrowings from customers is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new deposits with similar residual maturities.

Debt securities measured at amortised cost and debt securities issued

The fair value of debt securities measured at amortised cost and debt securities issued is based on their quoted market price or value calculated by using a discounted cash flow method and the prevailing money market interest rates.

Loan commitments

The fair value is close to zero for credit facilities that are drawn soon after the NLB Group grants loans (drawn at market rates) and loan commitments to clients that are not impaired. For loan commitments to clients that are impaired, fair value represents the amount of the recognised provisions.

Other financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of other financial assets and liabilities reasonably approximates their fair value as they mainly relate to short-term receivables and payables.

Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments not measured at fair value in financial statements

in EUR thousands								
31 Mar 2026	NLB Group				NLB			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets measured at amortised cost								
- debt securities	3,520,799	700,061	5,290	4,226,150	3,152,920	28,117	-	3,181,037
- loans and advances to banks	-	591,500	-	591,500	-	309,686	-	309,686
- loans and advances to customers	-	-	18,773,621	18,773,621	-	-	9,566,293	9,566,293
- other financial assets	-	-	284,113	284,113	-	-	188,639	188,639
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost								
- deposits from banks and central banks	-	82,824	-	82,824	-	245,316	-	245,316
- borrowings from banks and central banks	-	380,110	-	380,110	-	158,725	-	158,725
- due to customers	-	24,820,531	-	24,820,531	-	13,544,670	-	13,544,670
- borrowings from other customers	-	-	121,581	121,581	-	-	147	147
- debt securities issued	2,143,015	-	-	2,143,015	2,143,015	-	-	2,143,015
- other financial liabilities	-	-	540,525	540,525	-	-	344,550	344,550

in EUR thousands								
31 Dec 2025	NLB Group				NLB			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Financial assets measured at amortised cost								
- debt securities	3,534,175	748,974	5,220	4,288,369	3,021,423	72,660	-	3,094,083
- loans and advances to banks	-	404,463	-	404,463	-	322,150	-	322,150
- loans and advances to customers	-	-	18,349,917	18,349,917	-	-	9,390,803	9,390,803
- other financial assets	-	-	170,741	170,741	-	-	81,530	81,530
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost								
- deposits from banks and central banks	-	98,737	-	98,737	-	151,730	-	151,730
- borrowings from banks and central banks	-	166,060	-	166,060	-	47,582	-	47,582
- due to customers	-	24,503,973	-	24,503,973	-	13,450,771	-	13,450,771
- borrowings from other customers	-	-	119,913	119,913	-	288	-	288
- debt securities issued	2,192,666	-	-	2,192,666	2,192,666	-	-	2,192,666
- other financial liabilities	-	-	362,649	362,649	-	-	162,813	162,813

6. Analysis by segment for NLB Group

a) Segments

in EUR thousands								
NLB Group								
3 months ended 31 March 2026	Retail Banking in Slovenia	Corporate and Investment Banking in Slovenia	Strategic Foreign Markets	Financial Markets in Slovenia	Non-Core Members	Other activities	Unallocated	Total
Total net income(i)	111,427	42,096	150,194	12,317	217	1,482	-	317,733
Net income from external customers	85,795	42,089	160,844	23,542	35	1,461	-	313,766
Intersegment net income	25,632	7	(10,650)	(11,225)	182	21	-	3,967
Net interest income	85,001	29,729	113,625	12,326	225	(289)	-	240,617
Net interest income from external customers	61,421	30,392	124,847	23,987	126	(156)	-	240,617
Intersegment net interest income	23,580	(663)	(11,222)	(11,661)	99	(133)	-	-
Administrative expenses	(45,046)	(16,737)	(64,918)	(3,117)	(1,380)	(14,306)	-	(145,504)
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,665)	(2,942)	(9,426)	(209)	(64)	(1,022)	-	(17,328)
Reportable segment profit/(loss) before impairment and provision charge	62,716	22,417	75,850	8,991	(1,227)	(13,846)	-	154,901
Other net gains/(losses) from equity instruments in associates and joint ventures	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	491
Impairment and provisions charge	(3,676)	(3,021)	(5,819)	(375)	264	(1,002)	-	(13,629)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	59,531	19,396	70,031	8,616	(963)	(14,848)	-	141,763
Owners of the parent	59,531	19,396	66,912	8,616	(963)	(14,848)	-	138,644
Non-controlling interests	-	-	3,119	-	-	-	-	3,119
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,334)	(19,334)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent								119,310
31 Mar 2026								
Reportable segment assets	5,500,705	4,431,171	14,430,927	7,380,638	17,975	494,767	-	32,256,183
Investments in associates and joint ventures	14,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,628
Reportable segment liabilities	10,743,826	2,953,118	11,957,991	2,405,334	3,618	241,779	-	28,305,666

(i) 'Total net income' includes net interest income, dividend income, net fee and commission income, the net effect of financial instruments, foreign exchange translation, the effect on the derecognition of assets, other operating income, other operating expenses, cash contribution to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes, gains less losses from modification of financial assets, and gain less losses from non-current assets held for sale.

in EUR thousands								
NLB Group								
3 months ended 31 March 2025	Retail Banking in Slovenia	Corporate and Investment Banking in Slovenia	Strategic Foreign Markets	Financial Markets in Slovenia	Non-Core Members	Other activities	Unallocated	Total
Total net income(i)	111,433	41,292	155,098	5,433	248	2,535	-	316,038
Net income from external customers	82,174	39,975	166,612	20,667	101	2,694	-	312,223
Intersegment net income	29,258	1,317	(11,514)	(15,234)	147	(159)	-	3,815
Net interest income	84,898	28,567	115,859	4,776	172	(352)	-	233,920
Net interest income from external customers	57,527	31,649	124,286	20,543	54	(140)	-	233,920
Intersegment net interest income	27,371	(3,083)	(8,427)	(15,767)	118	(212)	-	-
Administrative expenses	(43,684)	(15,981)	(60,948)	(3,244)	(1,198)	(15,055)	-	(140,110)
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,159)	(1,673)	(9,063)	(232)	(72)	(1,257)	-	(17,456)
Reportable segment profit/(loss) before impairment and provision charge	62,590	23,638	85,087	1,956	(1,022)	(13,777)	-	158,472
Other net gains/(losses) from equity instruments in associates and joint ventures	568	-	-	-	-	-	-	568
Impairment and provisions charge	(12,193)	1,146	(3,033)	1,487	362	10	-	(12,221)
Profit/(loss) before income tax	50,965	24,784	82,054	3,443	(660)	(13,767)	-	146,819
Owners of the parent	50,965	24,784	78,770	3,443	(660)	(13,767)	-	143,535
Non-controlling interests	-	-	3,284	-	-	-	-	3,284
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,696)	(17,696)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent								125,839
31 Dec 2025								
Reportable segment assets	5,361,305	4,137,150	14,108,566	7,346,909	18,415	488,351	-	31,460,695
Investments in associates and joint ventures	14,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,137
Reportable segment liabilities	10,741,800	2,717,508	11,650,488	2,265,088	3,939	235,675	-	27,614,498

(i) 'Total net income' includes net interest income, dividend income, net fee and commission income, the net effect of financial instruments, foreign exchange translation, the effect on the derecognition of assets, other operating income, other operating expenses, cash contribution to resolution funds and deposit guarantee schemes, gains less losses from modification of financial assets, and gain less losses from non-current assets held for sale.

Segment reporting is presented in accordance with the strategy on the basis of the organisational structure used in the management reporting of NLB Group's results. NLB Group's segments are business units that focus on different customers and markets. They are managed separately because each business unit requires different strategies and service levels.

The business activities of the parent bank (NLB) and company NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana – a successor in legally merged companies NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana and Summit Leasing Slovenija – are divided into several segments. Interest income and expenses are reallocated between segments on the basis of fund transfer prices (FTP). Other NLB Group members are, based on their business activity, included in only one segment.

In the segment analysis for the current period, the funding costs to meet MREL requirements and to strengthen the capital position of Tier 2 are additionally allocated between segments and shown within the net interest income.

The segments of the NLB Group are divided into core and non-core segments.

The core segments are the following:

- Retail Banking in Slovenia covers individuals and micro companies, asset management (NLB Skladi, Ljubljana), and the part of NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana, operating with retail clients, as well as the part of the result of the associated company Bankart.
- Corporate and Investment Banking in Slovenia covers Key Corporate Clients, SMEs, Cross-Border Corporate Financing, Investment Banking and Custody, Trade finance, Restructuring and Workout, and the part of NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana, operating with corporate clients.
- Strategic Foreign Markets consist of strategic banks in the Group operating in the strategic markets (Serbia, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Montenegro), as well as the investment companies NLB Fondovi, Skopje and NLB Fondovi, Beograd, NLB DigIT, Beograd, and leasing companies NLB Lease&Go Skopje, NLB Lease&Go leasing Beograd, and Mobil Leasing, Zagreb.
- Financial Markets in Slovenia include treasury activities and trading with financial instruments, while also presenting the results of asset and liability management (ALM) in the parent bank and company NLB Lease&Go, leasing, Ljubljana.
- Other activities include categories whose operating results cannot be allocated to specific segments, as well as NLB Cultural Heritage Management Institute, company Car&Go, Ljubljana and Real Estate entities with the exception of NLB Real Estate d.o.o., Podgorica which was classified as a non-core member at the end of 2025 (in the segment analysis for the first quarter of 2025 it is shown in the Other activities segment).

Non-Core Members include the operations of non-core NLB Group members, i.e. entities in liquidation, LHB, NLB Srbija, NLB Crna Gora, and SLS HOLDCO, Ljubljana and in the segment analysis for the first quarter of 2026 also NLB Real Estate, d.o.o., Podgorica. On 9 May 2025, SLS HOLDCO, Ljubljana merged with Summit Leasing Slovenija, Ljubljana and ceased to exist as a separate legal entity.

NLB Group is primarily a financial group, and net interest income represents the majority of its net revenues. NLB Group's main indicator of a segment's efficiency is net profit before tax. No revenues were generated from transactions with a single external customer that would amount to 10% or more of NLB Group's revenues.

b) Geographical information

NLB Group	in EUR thousands							
	Revenues		Net revenue		Non-current assets		Total assets	
	3 months ended		3 months ended		31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
	March	March	March	March				
	2026	2025	2026	2025				
Slovenia	225,918	215,778	229,025	218,129	224,747	225,598	17,825,675	17,352,345
South East Europe	207,514	193,228	214,855	209,700	258,949	260,026	14,436,620	14,113,699
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	33,167	29,895	33,887	30,668	46,342	44,192	2,477,824	2,446,834
<i>Croatia</i>	2,617	2,168	2,754	2,280	3,733	3,818	189,024	169,806
<i>Kosovo</i>	23,626	20,570	23,789	20,699	14,032	14,502	1,633,612	1,632,760
<i>Montenegro</i>	17,256	16,402	18,363	18,751	25,334	25,990	1,051,099	1,106,093
<i>North Macedonia</i>	34,389	31,961	35,599	33,762	39,497	40,277	2,533,618	2,575,997
<i>Serbia</i>	96,459	92,232	100,463	103,540	130,011	131,247	6,551,443	6,182,209
Western Europe	-	35	86	127	9	9	8,516	8,788
<i>Germany</i>	-	-	70	28	9	9	456	447
<i>Switzerland</i>	-	35	16	99	-	-	8,060	8,341
Total	433,432	409,041	443,966	427,956	483,705	485,633	32,270,811	31,474,832

The geographical analysis includes a breakdown of items with respect to the country in which individual NLB Group members are located.

The column Revenues includes interest and similar income, dividend income, and fee and commission income.

The column Net revenue includes interest and similar income, dividend income, fee and commission income, the net effect of financial instruments, other operating income, gains less losses from subsidiaries, associates and joint-ventures, foreign exchange translation, the effect on the derecognition of assets, gains less losses from modification of financial assets, and gain less losses from non-current assets held for sale. The items net effect of financial instruments, foreign exchange translation, the effect on the derecognition of assets, gains less losses from modification of financial assets, are included only if their combined value is positive. The items gains less losses from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and gain less losses from non-current assets held for sale are included only if their value is positive.

7. Related-party transactions

Related-party transactions with the Management Board and other key management personnel, their family members and companies these related parties have control, joint control or significant influence.

A number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties within the regular course of business. The volume of related-party transactions and the outstanding balances are as follows:

in EUR thousands								
	Management Board and other key management personnel		Family members of the Management Board and other key management personnel		Companies in which members of the Management Board, key management personnel, or their family members have control, joint control or a significant influence		Supervisory Board	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
NLB Group								
Loans and deposits issued	2,497	2,281	639	647	-	-	47	47
Deposits received	4,087	3,882	958	940	837	772	341	313
Other financial assets	70	-	8	-	-	-	5	-
Other financial liabilities	3	3	-	-	3	8	-	-
Other financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,080	8,134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating liabilities	28,359	26,580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees issued and loan commitments	350	321	95	87	-	-	21	23
NLB								
Loans and deposits issued	2,497	2,280	639	647	-	-	47	47
Deposits received	4,012	3,806	958	940	837	772	341	313
Other financial assets	70	-	8	-	-	-	5	-
Other financial liabilities	3	3	-	-	3	8	-	-
Other financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,080	8,134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating liabilities	28,359	26,580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees issued and loan commitments	343	315	95	87	-	-	21	23
NLB Group	3 months ended		3 months ended		3 months ended		3 months ended	
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
Interest income	18	16	5	5	-	-	-	-
Interest expenses	(7)	(6)	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	-
Fee income	6	6	4	3	1	1	-	-
Other income	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	(18)	(20)	-	-
NLB	3 months ended		3 months ended		3 months ended		3 months ended	
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
Interest income	18	16	5	5	-	-	-	-
Interest expenses	(6)	(6)	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	-
Fee income	6	6	4	3	1	1	-	-
Other income	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	(18)	(20)	-	-

Key management compensation – payments in the period

in EUR thousands				
	Management Board		Other key management personnel	
	3 months ended		3 months ended	
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
NLB Group and NLB				
Short-term benefits	1,190	986	2,218	2,213
Cost refunds	2	2	30	32
Long-term bonuses	-	-	-	-
- severance pay	-	-	75	-
- other benefits	6	5	52	78
Total	1,198	993	2,375	2,323

Short-term benefits include:

- monetary benefits (gross salaries, supplementary insurance, holiday allowances, other bonuses); and
- non-monetary benefits (company cars, health care, residential facilities, etc.).

Cost reimbursement comprises food allowances, travel expenses, and the use of own resources.

Related-party transactions with subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

in EUR thousands					
	NLB Group				
	Associates		Joint ventures		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2025
Loans and deposits issued	10	8	-	-	-
Loans and deposits received	7,765	9,020	4,335	4,324	-
Other financial assets	6	6	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	711	1,821	-	-	-
Guarantees issued and loan commitments	30	32	-	-	-
	3 months ended		3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025	March 2025
Interest expenses	-	-	(45)	(31)	-
Fee income	3	1	-	-	-
Fee expenses	(3,520)	(3,399)	-	-	-
Other income	10	10	1	1	-
Other expenses	(266)	(370)	-	-	-

in EUR thousands						
	NLB					
	Subsidiaries		Associates		Joint ventures	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
Loans and deposits issued	1,702,913	1,664,932	10	8	-	-
Loans and deposits received	215,410	124,389	7,765	9,020	376	395
Other equity instruments	76,731	63,776	-	-	-	-
Derivatives						
Fair value	1,384	1,613	-	-	-	-
Contractual amount	154,326	164,175	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	2,449	3,560	6	6	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4,991	3,526	17	1,309	-	-
Guarantees issued and loan commitments	64,573	170,072	30	32	-	-
Received loan commitments and financial guarantees	3,410	1,821	-	-	-	-
	3 months ended		3 months ended		3 months ended	
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025
Interest income	15,287	14,870	-	-	-	-
Interest expenses	(899)	(1,275)	-	-	-	-
Fee income	4,765	5,034	3	1	-	-
Fee expenses	(4)	-	(2,509)	(2,199)	-	-
Income from other equity instruments	631	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	773	667	10	10	1	-
Other expenses	(2,552)	(2,339)	(104)	(135)	-	-
Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	(900)	1,859	-	-	-	-
Gains less losses from non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	470	73	-	-	-	-

Related-party transactions with the major shareholder with significant influence

in EUR thousands					
Shareholder	NLB Group				
	NLB Group		NLB		
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2025
Loans and deposits issued	13,889	25,218	13,889	25,218	-
Investments in securities	694,845	726,403	683,633	716,742	-
Other financial assets	60	82	60	82	-
Other financial liabilities	109	614	109	614	-
Guarantees issued and loan commitments	1,637	1,635	1,637	1,635	-
	3 months ended		3 months ended		
	March 2026	March 2025	March 2026	March 2025	March 2025
Interest income	3,940	3,536	3,862	3,226	-
Fee income	473	799	473	799	-
Fee expenses	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	-
Other income	62	61	62	61	-
Other expenses	(4)	(2)	(4)	(2)	-
Gains less losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	10	-	10	-	-

NLB Group discloses all transactions with the major shareholder with significant influence. For transactions with other government-related entities, NLB Group discloses individually significant transactions above EUR 40 million and their business accounts balances.

	in EUR thousands			
	Amount of significant transactions concluded during the period		Number of significant transactions concluded during the period	
	3 months ended	12 months ended	3 months ended	12 months ended
NLB Group and NLB	March 2026	December 2025	March 2026	December 2025
Guarantees issued and loan commitments	66,000	-	1	-

	in EUR thousands			
	Balance of all significant transactions at end of the period		Number of significant transactions at end of the period	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
NLB Group and NLB	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025
Loans	357,727	356,028	6	5
Borrowings, deposits and business accounts	136,710	-	2	-
Guarantees issued and loan commitments	106,000	40,000	2	1

	in EUR thousands	
	Effects in the income statement during the period	
	3 months ended	
NLB Group and NLB	March 2026	March 2025
Interest income from loans	2,620	3,536
Fees and commissions income	88	-
Interest income from debt securities measured at amortised cost and net valuation effects from hedge accounting	-	495

8. Subsidiaries

NLB Group's subsidiaries as at 31 March 2026:

	Nature of Business	Country of Incorporation	in %			
			NLB Group		NLB	
			Shareholding	Voting rights	Shareholding	Voting rights
Core members						
NLB Banka a.d., Skopje	Banking	North Macedonia	86.97	86.97	86.97	86.97
NLB Banka a.d., Podgorica	Banking	Montenegro	99.87	99.87	99.87	99.87
NLB Banka a.d., Banja Luka	Banking	Bosnia and Herzegovina	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
NLB Banka s.h.a., Prishtina	Banking	Kosovo	82.38	82.38	82.38	82.38
NLB Banka d.d., Sarajevo	Banking	Bosnia and Herzegovina	97.34	97.35	97.34	97.35
NLB Komercijalna banka a.d. Beograd	Banking	Serbia	100	100	100	100
NLB Skladi d.o.o., Ljubljana	Finance	Slovenia	100	100	100	100
NLB Fondovi a.d., Beograd	Finance	Serbia	100	100	-	-
NLB Fondovi a.d. Skopje	Finance	North Macedonia	100	100	-	-
NLB Lease&Go, leasing d.o.o., Ljubljana	Finance	Slovenia	100	100	100	100
NLB Lease&Go, d.o.o. Skopje(i)	Finance	North Macedonia	100	100	-	-
NLB Lease&Go leasing d.o.o. Beograd(ii)	Finance	Serbia	99.80	99.80	-	-
NLB Car&Go, upravljanje spletnih platform, d.o.o., Ljubljana	Web portal	Slovenia	100	100	-	-
Mobil Leasing d.o.o., Zagreb	Finance	Croatia	100	100	-	-
NLB MUZA Zavod za upravljanje kulturne dediščine, Ljubljana	Cultural heritage management	Slovenia	100	100	100	100
NLB DigIT d.o.o., Beograd	IT services	Serbia	100	100	100	100
NLB Real Estate d.o.o., Beograd	Real estate	Serbia	100	100	100	100
NLB Real Estate d.o.o., Ljubljana	Real estate	Slovenia	100	100	100	100
Non-core members						
NLB Crna Gora d.o.o., Podgorica	Finance	Montenegro	100	100	100	100
NLB Real Estate d.o.o., Podgorica	Real estate	Montenegro	100	100	100	100
NLB InterFinanz AG, Zürich in Liquidation	Finance	Switzerland	100	100	100	100
NLB InterFinanz d.o.o., Beograd - u likvidaciji	Finance	Serbia	100	100	-	-
LHB AG, Frankfurt	Finance	Germany	100	100	100	100
PRO-REM d.o.o., Ljubljana - v likvidaciji(iii)	Real estate	Slovenia	100	100	-	-
NLB Srbija d.o.o., Beograd	Real estate	Serbia	100	100	100	100

(i) 51% ownership of NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana and 49% ownership of NLB Banka a.d., Skopje.

(ii) 50.89% ownership of NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana and 48.91% NLB Komercijalna banka a.d. Beograd.

(iii) 100% ownership of NLB Real Estate d.o.o., Ljubljana.

NLB Group's subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025:

	Nature of Business	Country of Incorporation	in %			
			NLB Group		NLB	
			Shareholding	Voting rights	Shareholding	Voting rights
Core members						
NLB Banka a.d., Skopje	Banking	North Macedonia	86.97	86.97	86.97	86.97
NLB Banka a.d., Podgorica	Banking	Montenegro	99.87	99.87	99.87	99.87
NLB Banka a.d., Banja Luka	Banking	Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.85	99.85	99.85	99.85
NLB Banka s.h.a., Prishtina	Banking	Kosovo	82.38	82.38	82.38	82.38
NLB Banka d.d., Sarajevo	Banking	Bosnia and Herzegovina	97.34	97.35	97.34	97.35
NLB Komercijalna banka a.d. Beograd	Banking	Serbia	100	100	100	100
NLB Skladi d.o.o., Ljubljana	Finance	Slovenia	100	100	100	100
NLB Fondovi a.d., Beograd	Finance	Serbia	100	100	-	-
NLB Fondovi a.d. Skopje	Finance	North Macedonia	100	100	-	-
NLB Lease&Go, leasing d.o.o., Ljubljana	Finance	Slovenia	100	100	100	100
NLB Lease&Go, d.o.o. Skopje(i)	Finance	North Macedonia	100	100	-	-
NLB Lease&Go leasing d.o.o. Beograd(ii)	Finance	Serbia	99.80	99.80	-	-
NLB Car&Go, upravljanje spletnih platform, d.o.o., Ljubljana	Web portal	Slovenia	100	100	-	-
Mobil Leasing d.o.o., Zagreb	Finance	Croatia	100	100	-	-
NLB MUZA Zavod za upravljanje kulturne dediščine, Ljubljana	Cultural heritage management	Slovenia	100	100	100	100
NLB DigiT d.o.o., Beograd	IT services	Serbia	100	100	100	100
NLB Real Estate d.o.o., Beograd	Real estate	Serbia	100	100	100	100
NLB Real Estate d.o.o., Ljubljana	Real estate	Slovenia	100	100	100	100
Non-core members						
NLB Crna Gora d.o.o., Podgorica	Finance	Montenegro	100	100	100	100
NLB Real Estate d.o.o., Podgorica	Real estate	Montenegro	100	100	100	100
NLB InterFinanz AG, Zürich in Liquidation	Finance	Switzerland	100	100	100	100
NLB InterFinanz d.o.o., Beograd - u likvidaciji	Finance	Serbia	100	100	-	-
LHB AG, Frankfurt	Finance	Germany	100	100	100	100
PRO-REM d.o.o., Ljubljana - v likvidaciji(iii)	Real estate	Slovenia	100	100	-	-
NLB Srbija d.o.o., Beograd	Real estate	Serbia	100	100	100	100

(i) 51% ownership of NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana and 49% ownership of NLB Banka a.d., Skopje.

(ii) 50.89% ownership of NLB Lease&Go, leasing, d.o.o., Ljubljana and 48.91% NLB Komercijalna banka a.d. Beograd.

(iii) 100% ownership of NLB Real Estate d.o.o., Ljubljana.

9. Events after the end of the reporting period

- On 9 April, NLB announced its intention to launch a voluntary all-cash public takeover offer to acquire control of Addiko Bank for all issued Addiko shares at a price of EUR 29.00 per Addiko share on a cum dividend basis. At the time of the announcement, NLB did not hold any shares in Addiko and intended to acquire a significant majority shareholding through the offer.

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

AC	Amortised Cost
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ALCO	Asset-Liability Committee
ALM	Asset and Liability Management
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
aop	Average of the period
API	Alternative Performance Indicators
ASF	Available Stable Funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1 capital
AuM	Assets under Management
AVA	Additional Valuation Adjustments
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BoS	Bank of Slovenia
bps	Basis Points
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CB	Central Bank
CBR	Combined Buffer Requirement
CC	Contact Centre
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
CCYB	Countercyclical Capital Buffer
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIR	Cost-to-Income Ratio
CMO	Chief Marketing Officer
CoC	Cost of Capital
CoR	Cost of Risk
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CRR	Capital Requirement Regulation
CSD	Central Security Depository
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSRD	Corporate Sustainable Reporting Directive
CTO	Chief Transformation Officer
CVA	Credit Value Adjustment
DGS	Deposit Guarantee Scheme
EBA	European Banking Authority
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECB	European Central Bank
ECL	Expected Credit Losses
ESI	Economic Sentiment Indicator
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
FTP	Fund Transfer Price

FVOCI	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
FX	Foreign Exchange
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDR	Global Depository Receipts
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
HQLA	High-Quality Liquid Assets
IAS	International Accounting Standard
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
ILAAP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IVS	International Valuation Standards
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LRE	Leverage Ratio Exposure
LTD	Loan-to-Deposit Ratio
M&A	Mergers and Acquisitions
MPE	Multiple Point of Entry
MREL	Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities
MS	Mid-Swap Rate
NFC	Non-Financial Corporation
NII	Net Interest Income
NLB or the Bank	NLB d.d., Ljubljana
NPE	Non-Performing Exposures
NPL	Non-Performing Loans
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
NZBA	Net-Zero Banking Alliance
OBM	Operational Business Margin
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
OCR	Overall Capital Requirement
O-SII	Other Systemically Important Institution
P2G	Pillar 2 Guidance
P2R	Pillar 2 Requirements
PMI	Purchasing Managers' Index
POCI	Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired
pp	Percentage point(s)
PRS	Preferred Resolution Strategy
P&L	Profit and Loss
ROA	Return on Assets
ROE	Return on Equity
RoS	Republic of Slovenia
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
SEE	South-East Europe
SEE banking members	NLB Group members in the following countries: Serbia, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Montenegro
SLS	Summit Leasing Slovenija
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPPI	Solely Payments of Principal and Interest

SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
SRF	Single Resolution Fund
SSM	Single Supervisory Mechanism
SyRB	Systemic Risk Buffer
T1	Tier 1 Capital
T2	Tier 2 Capital
TCR	Total Capital Ratio
The Group	NLB Group
TREA	Total Risk Exposure Amount
TSCR	Total SREP Capital Requirement
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative