Annual Report

2024

BPB

Banka e vendit tënd

Annual Report 2024

March 2025


24/7
Nonstop Banking

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Our Values

- Customer centric approach
- Integrity
- Development and growth
- Responsibility
- Transparency and open communication

Our values guide us in all our actions, from strategic decisions to day-to-day interactions with customers and each other. They form the foundation of our organizational culture and set the standards of our behavior.

BPB is defined by two core elements of our being, that is

Deliver excellence

&

Do the right thing

Message from the Board of Directors

Over the past year, we have witnessed ongoing global uncertainties, including persistent geopolitical tensions, climate-related and other natural disasters, representing risks of disturbing global supply chains, energy prices, and financial markets. However, 2024 has also brought the first signs of economic recovery in Europe after a period of stagnation. Inflation in the euro area declined significantly in 2024, enabling the European Central Bank (ECB) to shift its monetary policy stance and implement interest rate cuts to stimulate economic activity.

These economic shifts directly impacted Kosovo's financial landscape. While higher interest rates in 2023 posed challenges, the ECB's monetary easing in 2024 has helped restore investor confidence and created new opportunities for growth. In response to these dynamics, BPB remained focused on strengthening its domestic client base while continuing to meet the ever-growing demand for credit from businesses, as well as households. Our approach has been one of careful balance—leveraging opportunities for expansion while maintaining a prudent risk management framework. As a result, BPB continues to hold an exceptionally high-quality credit portfolio, with non-performing loans remaining below 1.57%. This approach is a testament to another year of exceptional performance, surpassing our projected KPIs across all key financial metrics. A solid growth of above 21% of our asset base resulted on improved market share from 6.7% at the end of 2023 to over 7% as of December 2024. Solid portfolio growth, good portfolio quality and efficient cost management delivered a record profit of €11.6 million.

Beyond financial performance, we have also taken significant steps to diversify our offerings, introducing new products and services tailored to the evolving needs of our clients. We have enriched our product range and redesigned our processes with the aim of improving our operational excellence and user experience. BPB remains firmly committed to innovation and customer-centric solutions, ensuring that we provide meaningful value to our clients.

At the same time, our responsibility extends beyond banking. As a socially and environmentally responsible institution, BPB has actively supported sustainable development initiatives. We are now integrating ESG principles into our long-term strategy we aim to finance energy efficient and renewable energy projects, support businesses operating in environmentally friendly sectors, and guide our clients on the importance of making the green transition. We take pride in playing a role in the broader economic and social well-being of the communities we serve.

These achievements would not have been possible without the exceptional leadership of our Management Board and the dedication of the entire BPB team. Their commitment and professionalism have been instrumental in driving our success. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to our clients and shareholders for their trust and continued support. Their confidence in BPB has been a key driver of our progress, and we remain fully committed to delivering long-term value to all our stakeholders.

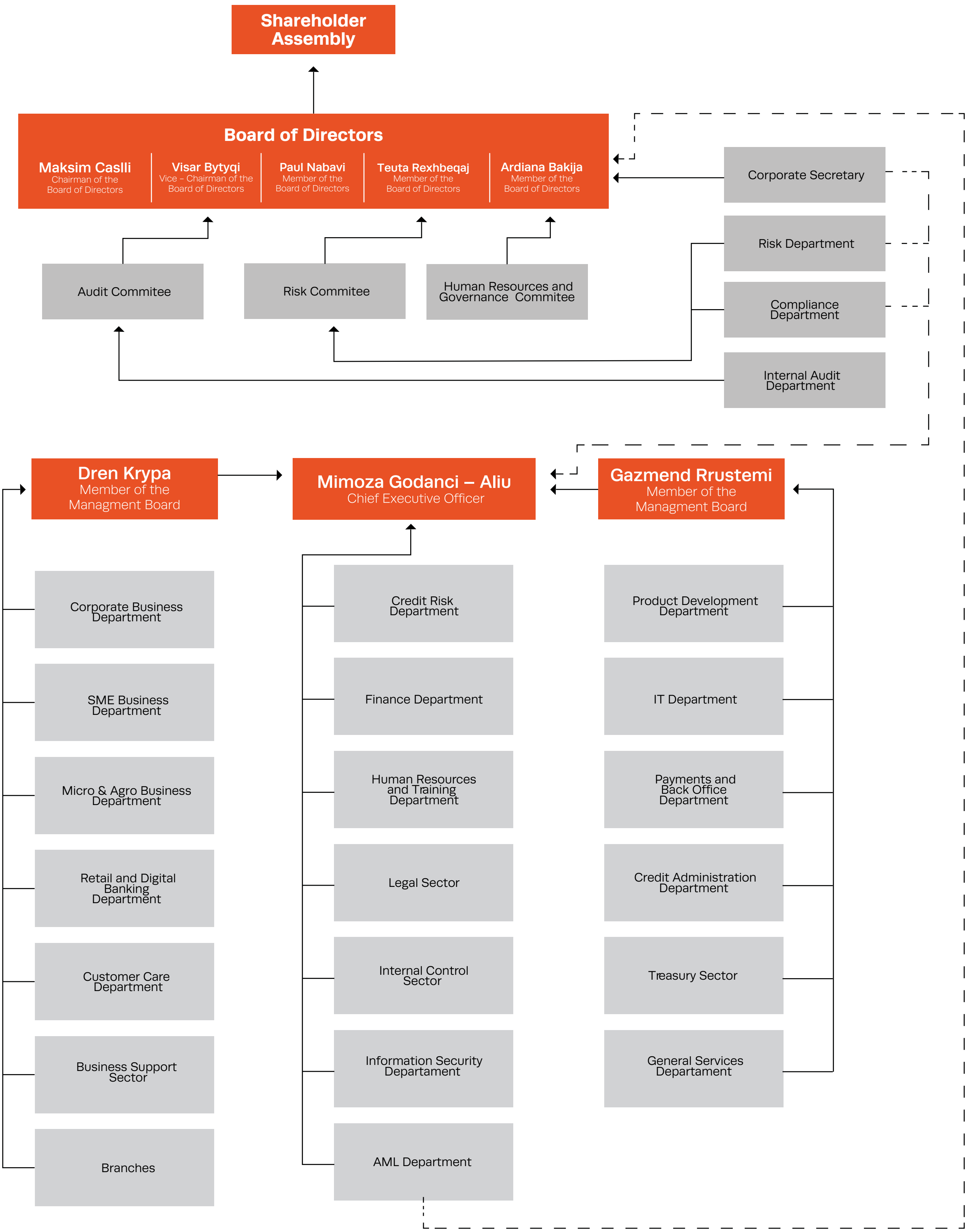
Looking forward, we are confident about the opportunities that lie ahead. BPB will continue to build on its strong foundations, driving innovation, expanding its market presence, and upholding the highest standards of integrity and service. Together, we will shape a more sustainable and successful future for BPB and the communities we serve.

Thank you for your confidence in BPB.

Maksim Caslli,
On behalf of the Board of Directors


BPB
BANKA E VENDIT TËND
BPB

Organizational Structure



Message from the Management Board

Dear Readers,

It is our pleasure to share the annual report of BPB for the fiscal year 2024. Reflecting on the past year, we extend our sincere thanks for your ongoing support.

Despite a challenging political and economic climate, and growing environmental concerns, we navigated these obstacles with determination and care. Our achievements are the result of our continued efforts to build a strong, sustainable, and customer-focused institution.

In 2024, BPB experienced steady growth, driven by a clear strategy and efficient operations. Our loan portfolio now exceeds €400 million, and deposits have grown beyond €500 million—clear indicators of the trust our clients place in us. 2024 marks yet another record year of BPB performance, with the yearly growth of our credit portfolio exceeding EUR 71 million (21.4% yoy) while the deposit portfolio increased by above EUR 95 million (23% yoy). As the growth in both categories exceeds average market performance it led to an improved market share, standing at 7% in credits and 7.4% in deposits as of the end of 2024. As a result of increased assets and prudent risk management we are proud to report a net profit of over €11.6 million.

Our dedication to our customers has remained a top priority. Recognizing that convenience is key, we accelerated our digital transformation this year, making steady strides towards an even more customer-centric bank. We began the year with the introduction of our SOLO card, which has reinforced our promise to deliver accessible banking solutions and enabling our clients to further improve their payments and fast credit experience. The card design is such that it increases clients' autonomy in managing their credit card payments, deciding on their repayment plan in the convenience of their home or office via e/m banking. The launch of our digital banking platform, DORA, is another milestone marking 2024, enabling our clients to expand their cooperation with BPB without a need to visit our branches. Ultimately, this is the goal of BPB: to offer excellent digital experiences, that seamlessly blend with the physical customer service offered in all 25 branches of our bank, all over Kosova.

We believe our role extends beyond financial performance and services. In 2024, we embraced ESG principles and formalized emergency management agreements with the Red Cross and the National Emergency Management Agency in response to the growing challenges of climate change. We understand that, as a small bank from a young country like Kosovo, our impact might seem modest—but every action we take contributes significantly to our community's well-being and the environment we live in.

We have continued to be with our clients throughout their financial journeys, offering a range of non-financial services and guidance, to help them overcome their obstacles and walk confidently towards fulfilling their personal and business goals. Our commitment to social responsibility and empowering of the communities we serve in, is driven by the belief that even small efforts can make a lasting difference, positioning ourselves as a positive force where we live and work.
At the heart of our success are our people. In 2024, we introduced new work-life balance policies: extended Friday afternoons and 12 month paid maternity leave, to ensure that our employees have the time and support they need to thrive both professionally and personally. By investing in our team, we create an environment where everyone can excel and contribute to our shared success.

Looking ahead to 2025 and beyond, our priorities remain clear—growth, innovation, and sustainability. We will continue to enhance our digital capabilities, expand our product offerings, and strengthen our relationships with our customers, making sure that we meet each client's evolving needs with care and excellence. We are confident that Banka per Biznes is well-positioned to seize the opportunities ahead. Our focus on delivering exceptional value to our shareholders and outstanding service to our customers continues to drive us forward.

On behalf of the Management Board, thank you for your trust, support, and partnership. Together, we will continue to make a meaningful impact in the financial services industry and our country.

Sincerely,
The Management Board

Overview

Continuing from the previous year, 2024 has been marked by extraordinary development across all segments of BPB, reflecting our multifaceted impact on the country's economic progress. Throughout the year, we have expanded our client base, deposit and loan portfolios, and the utilization of a wide range of banking products and services. At the same time, we launched innovative digital solutions, strengthened our risk management and compliance framework, and deepened our commitment to our stakeholders and the environment. This report tells the story of BPB's journey over 2024—a journey defined by robust business growth, a renewed focus on customer centricity, major digital advancements, comprehensive risk management, dedicated employee engagement, and a bold green initiative.


BPB
#bankaevendittënd
BPB
Fresh Store
KFC

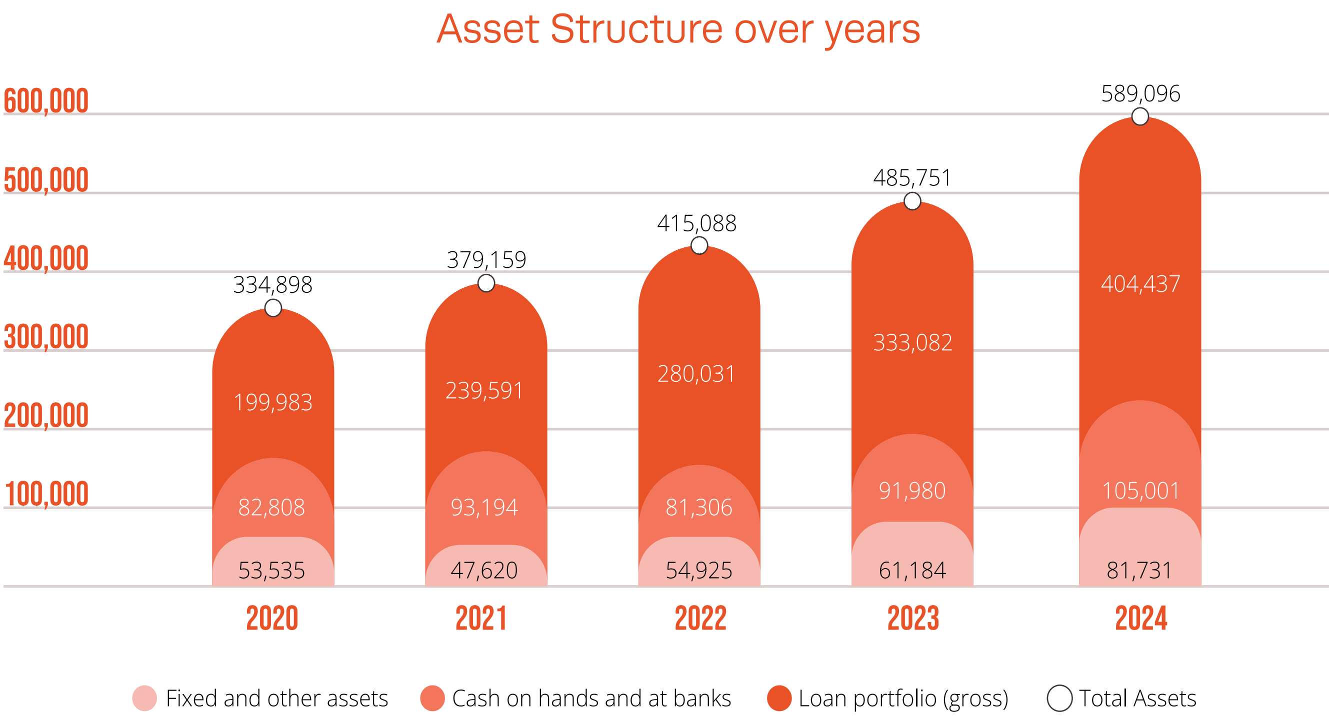
Financial Performance of the Bank
Key Financial Indicators

	(in 000 EUR)		Changes	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
Total assets	589,096	485,751	21.3%	17.0%
Loan portfolio (gross)	404,437	333,082	21.4%	18.9%
Cash on hands and at banks	81,731	91,980	–11.1%	13.1%
Securities	105,001	61,184	71.6%	11.4%
Deposit portfolio	512,057	416,728	22.9%	17.9%
Total Equity	64,401	53,767	19.8%	12.7%
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Net interest income	23,302	19,096	22.0%	13.7%
Net Commission income	3,072	3,072	0,9%	17.5%
Other net income		708	97.9%	–58.7%
Operating Income	27,775	22,905	21.3%	8.3%
Operating Expenses	12,978	11,621	11.7%	8.4%
Profit before Tax	12,606	10,449	20.6%	12.9%
Net Profit	11,611	9,658	20.2%	13.2%
STATISTICS				
Staff number	411	413	–2	–10
Number of Branches	25	25	–	–1
KEY FINANCIAL INDICATORS				
Return on equity	19.65%	19.04%	0.6%	0.1%
Cost to income ratio	47.31%	51.30%	–3.99%	–0.5%
Non–performing loans	1.57%	1.58%	–0.01%	–0.5%
Capital adequacy ratio	17.02%	16.09%	0.9%	–1.4%
Assets for staff	1,433	1,176	21.9%	19.9%

Key Financial Indicators

The bank achieved exceptional financial performance, marked by robust profitability, improved operating results and effective asset management. These results underscore the institution's steadfast commitment to prudent risk management and strategic planning.

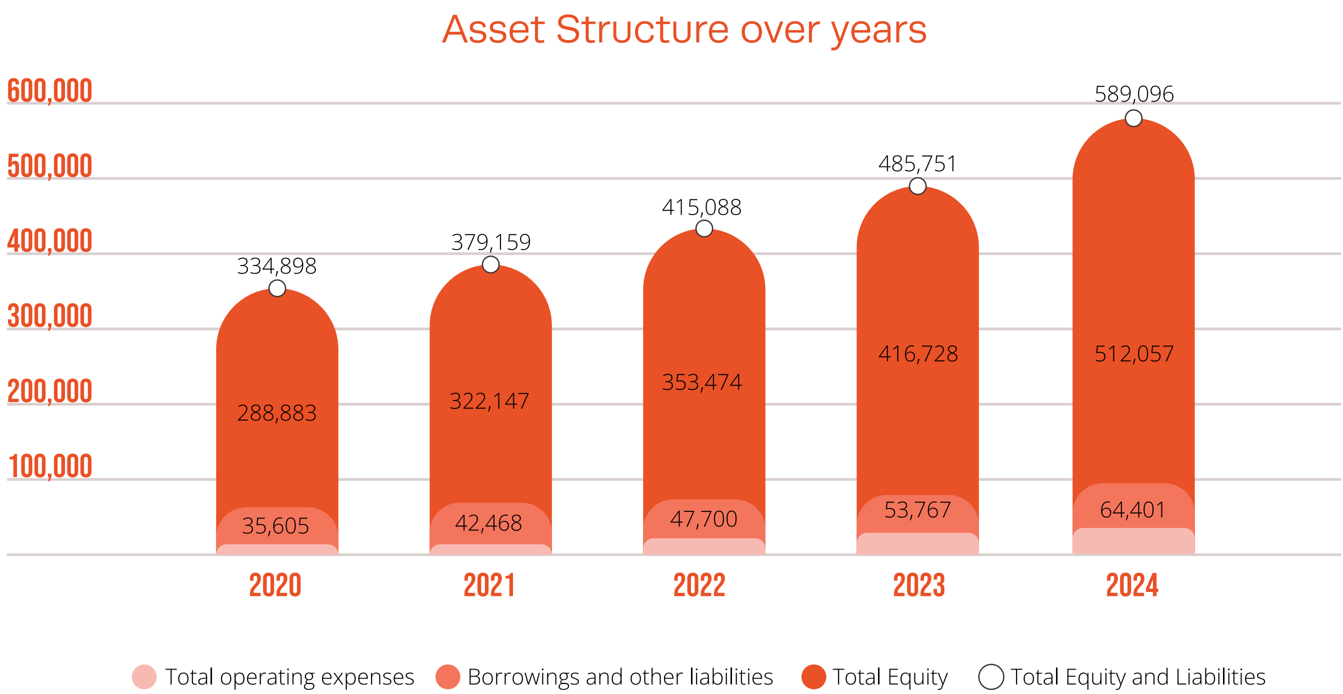
By maintaining a focused approach, ensuring adequate staffing, and establishing a presence in all key economic regions of the country, the bank has successfully driven an asset growth of 103.3 million euro or 21.3% and enhanced its market share from 6.7% to 7.0%.



BPB total assets at the end of 2024 reached 589.1 million euro, outperforming average market growth and previous year result. The assets' structure continued to be dominated by gross loans to customers at 68.7%. Total gross loans outstanding have reached 404.4 million euro, recording an increase of 71.4 million euro or 21.4%, outperforming the average market growth. Loan market share improved from 6.8% to 7.00% in 2024.

Excess liquidity was effectively utilized to raise other interest-bearing assets; therefore, the securities portfolio experienced an increase in share of the total assets from 12.6% in 2023 to 17.8% in 2024. On the other hand, cash and bank accounts consist of 13.9% of the total assets.

Key Financial Indicators



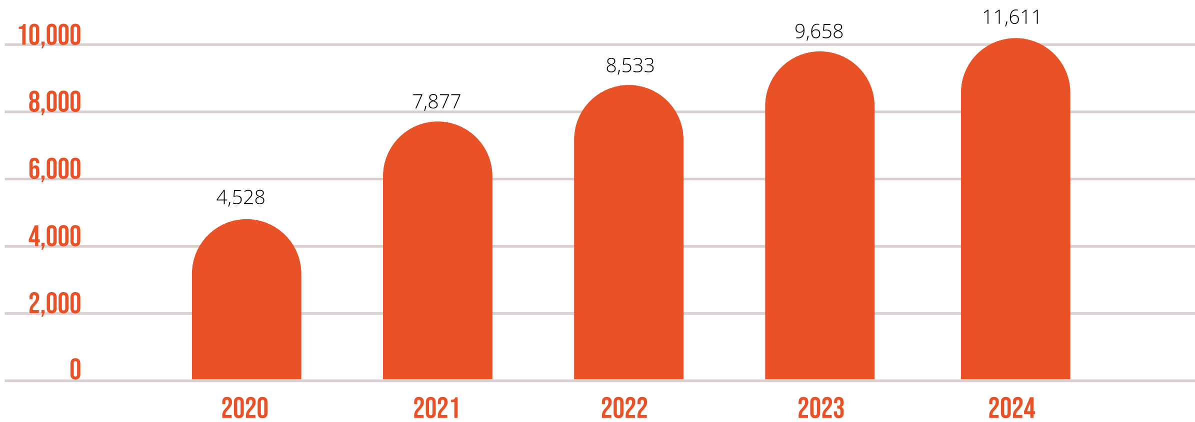
The expansion of the deposit base has led to a rise in total liabilities, which consequently represents the highest share of the total liabilities by 97.6%. Customer deposits reached 512.1 million euros, recording an increase of 95.3 million euro or 22.9% and outperforming average market growth. Deposit market share improved from 6.80% to 7.40% in 2024.

The bank continued to borrow funds, at is closed the year with 6.3 million euro of total outstanding borrowings. Equity at the end of 2024 reached 64.4 million euro marking an annual increase of 10.6 million euro or 19.8%.

Profitability

During 2024 BPB experienced substantial growth across every component of its operations. As a result of strong business growth, the outstanding quality of the loan portfolio and well managed costs, BPB closed the year with a net profit of EUR 11.6 million, with Return on Equity (ROE) 19.65%.

Net Profit Over The Years



Total interest income was 29.3 million euros, an annual increase of 29.5%. The interest income in addition to the credits was supported by the increased income from placements and securities. Total interest expenses amounted to 6 million euro, increased by 69.7%, where the interest in customer deposits contributes the largest part of the expense. Increased funding costs highlight the necessity for ongoing monitoring of interest rate fluctuations to maintain profitability margins.

Increased costumer activity, higher transactional volumes, and the expansion of customer base contributed to 8.5% increase in fee and commission income, totaling to 5.6 million euro. Commission expenses at 2.6 million euro have increased 22.6% more sharply compared to commission revenues, mostly due to activity in equipping all clients with digital means of operations.

In addition to regular client operations, BPB profitability was strongly supported also by securities trading. This year's opportunities created in the market have resulted in an increase in profit from securities trading by EUR 587 thousand.

Operating expenses in the amount of 13.0 million euro increased by 11.7% compared to the previous year. Cost to Income ratio shows improvement, due to improved efficiency in general and stands at 47.31% compared to 51.30% last year.

Other key performance indicators, including the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Non-Performing Loans (NPL), stand at 17.02% and 1.57%, respectively, reflecting the bank's continued financial stability and effective risk management.

Business Development

The year 2024 marked another record-breaking period for BPB, with substantial growth across all client segments. We deepened our relationships with both individual and business clients, leading to a notable expansion in our client base, deposits, and loan portfolios. This success was driven by our commitment to enhancing the customer experience, a greater emphasis on electronic and alternative banking services, and the introduction of innovative products that resonated with our customers. The dedication of our staff—through high-quality service and professional guidance—was instrumental in achieving these results.

Our strategic focus remained on two key pillars of the economy: micro and small businesses and individuals. These segments represent the largest segments of clients in Kosovo, and by prioritizing their financial needs, we continued to drive growth in the bank's total portfolio. This was achieved by strengthening relationships with both existing and new clients, utilizing our extensive branch network, digital banking channels, and expert advisory services.

Our banking concept remains being a phygital bank, offering a seamless and efficient experience through digital and traditional channels, by developing new services and products tailored to the customers needs. We aim to become a bank of choice for our core clients delivering convenience and on-sight support through all channels. While we continue considering technology "a must", we believe in the power of human factor in meeting the demand of all our clients and stakeholders.

Maintaining a strong physical presence remains a key priority and strength for BPB. This year, we opened a new branch in North Mitrovica and have upgraded several branches, including relocating and redesigning the Prizren branch, as well as renovating and changing the concept of the Dragash and Dardana branches.

BPB also reinforced its commitment to business clients through non-financial services. A highlight of the year was the continuation of Business Academies across major regions in Kosovo, offering masterclasses on key business topics to support entrepreneurial growth.
Continuing our collaboration with local and international institutions, the bank has maintained collateral requirements, collaboration with the Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund (FKGK) has continued, resulting in an increase in funded projects and new guarantee windows. As part of this ongoing cooperation, in addition to the Standard, Agro, Women in Business, Start Up, Export, and Grow windows, this year the bank also signed an agreement with KCGF for the "Diaspora" Window.

The "Youth in Business" program continues to provide access to finance and supports the realization of ideas for starting new businesses through collaboration with EBRD. This fund aims to support new business investments and the building of new capacities, reaching a value of €3 million in funded projects. Additionally, in 2024, training sessions and individual consultations were organized with existing businesses to evaluate the process of business succession to younger generations and the need for support. These activities were carried out with the engagement of consultants specialized in this field.

BPB Bank, in partnership with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), has introduced the Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF), a program aimed at supporting individual homeowners who wish to invest in green technologies. As part of the bank's green initiative, GEFF helps homeowners enhance their living spaces by adopting eco-friendly solutions. The program offers the added benefit of reimbursing up to 20% of the loan amount, making it easier for individuals to create healthier, more energy-efficient homes while contributing to a greener environment.

Whereas for businesses, in collaboration with USAID and with technical support from consultants in the field of renewable energy, the bank has launched the Green Loan for businesses. This initiative aims to further advance the bank's focus on increasing energy efficiency and supporting new renewable energy capacities, directly impacting the environment and quality of life in our country.

Through these initiatives, strategic investments, and an unwavering commitment to our clients, BPB remains dedicated to fostering economic growth, empowering businesses, and providing financial solutions that drive long-term success.

Business Client

During 2024, BPB witnessed considerable growth in all key segments. The micro and agro businesses segment experienced a 21% increase in the loan portfolio, accompanied by a diversification of industry sectors and an improvement in loan quality. Special focus continues to be given to local producers in this segment, by offering special and preferential conditions tailored to the nature of businesses and the specific investment plans they have.
Similarly, the SME segment grew nearly 25%, while in the segment of larger businesses we recorded a 42% growth of the loan portfolio. The provision of financial services, complemented by non-financial components, has resulted in high growth and participation from clients across all industry sectors. The relationships with clients, advice, and services offered by the professional staff have led to significant development in this segment, which is further supported by financial backing for clients' ideas and plans.

In addition to the growth of the loan portfolio, the bank has expanded cooperation in non-credit banking services in all business segments. Better penetration in the category of the SMEs and large businesses impacted on the growth of our transaction volumes in both international and national payments business, as well as an increase on the current account balances of the businesses we serve.

Private Individuals

Individual clients remain at the core of our strategy. In 2024 we provided simple yet personalized banking solutions for this segment, a commitment that resulted in a significant increase in the individual client portfolio, deposits, and the total number of private clients, including salary receivers, members of the diaspora, business owners, and young individuals.
Breaking it down in numbers, the individual client segment in 2024 saw an increase of 7% in individual clients, reaching a total of over 57,000 active users, including both public and private sector employees. Deposits from private clients have increased by almost 20% compared 2023, totaling 59 million euros, whereas the individual clients loan portfolio had an increase of 15%. Alongside salary receivers, the number of deposit clients, individuals from the diaspora, business owners, and young individuals also continued to rise.

This growth reflects the bank's dedication to offering the highest quality services while effectively addressing the diverse needs of our clients throughout their banking journey, from the time they enter the financial system at the age of 16, all the way to retirement and beyond. By identifying and understanding the core needs of our clients at each stage of their life, we've tailored our products and services to deliver the most value.

From easy and fee-free access for youth, to offering digital solutions, the new SOLO credit card, and the digital banking platform Dora, these offerings are the result of our commitment to adjusting our services in line with our clients' evolving needs. Additionally, in 2024 we have introduced flexible payment loans that cater to the unique life paths of our customers and collaborated with the EBRD to help them make more sustainable and climate conscious decisions for their homes.

These efforts have solidified BPB's role as a key player in driving economic development in our country; while ensuring we continue to offer services that are convenient, efficient, and closely aligned with the needs of our private clients.

Customer Centric Approach

At BPB, putting the customer first remains our top priority. In 2024, we dedicated significant effort to enhancing customer care by actively listening to feedback, suggestions, and evolving expectations on the market. Our commitment to meeting customer needs is reflected in continuous investments in upgrading our Contact Center infrastructure and enhancing staff training. With 24/7 accessibility across all communication channels and a proactive approach to addressing inquiries and complaints, our service ratings consistently exceed market standards.

A key focus has been ensuring a seamless customer experience across all touchpoints. By thoroughly analyzing the customer journey, we have optimized interactions across branches, digital platforms, and alternative banking channels. This has made it easier for clients to transition between services while ensuring a consistent and convenient experience. Through real-time feedback assessment, we gain deeper insights into customer expectations, integrating them into the ongoing evaluation and improvement of our products and services.

This customer-first approach has also driven the development of new and innovative financial solutions, including the SOLO credit card and the DORA digital banking platform, both designed to enhance convenience and financial flexibility for our clients.

Together, the SOLO card and DORA platform exemplify BPB's commitment to innovation, accessibility, and a customer-first approach. As we continue to evolve, we remain dedicated to delivering solutions that simplify banking, enhance financial flexibility, and strengthen our relationships with customers.


The year of
SOLO
SOLO
BPB
1234 5678 1234 5678
00/00
NAME SURNAME
VISA

The year 2024 has been the year of the SOLO card, marking a significant step in BPB's ongoing effort to meet the evolving needs of its clients. Designed for both individuals and business owners, SOLO offers unparalleled flexibility, allowing users to split payments into up to 36 installments. The card can be used at any point of sale, online, and for cash withdrawals, both domestically and internationally—all managed effortlessly through the mobile banking and e-banking platforms with zero interest.

As the first card of its kind, SOLO empowers clients with complete control over their finances. It offers the flexibility to pay in full or in installments, adapting to diverse financial needs. This innovation has elevated the banking experience for our existing customers while attracting new ones in search of smarter, more convenient solutions.

By the end of 2024, we proudly had over 5,200 active SOLO cards in circulation. This launch reinforces BPB's commitment to delivering innovative products and seamless financial management, with SOLO's omnichannel accessibility—via mobile, online, and in-branch services—highlighting our dedication to convenience and accessibility.


BPB
SOLO
VISA


SOLO
BPB
VALID THRU
VISA

a helping hand for your
Banking Experience

BPB has taken a significant step forward in its digital transformation with the launch of DORA, an advanced online platform that enables clients to apply for and receive instant confirmation for financial services. Designed to provide seamless digital banking, DORA offers private clients access to loans of up to €10,000, overdrafts, and SOLO Cards, ensuring a fast and efficient banking experience.

This platform represents a key milestone in BPB's commitment to expanding and enhancing its digital offerings. By introducing DORA, the bank strengthens its ability to serve customers across multiple channels, complementing its network of 25 branches with a modern, technology-driven solution. As part of its ongoing innovation strategy, BPB continues to integrate global banking advancements, ensuring its clients have access to the latest digital solutions.

DORA is designed to be a dynamic and evolving platform, providing a flexible and intuitive banking experience. It supports key financial services, including:

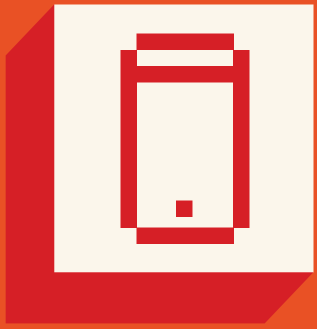
- Loan applications and approvals up to €10,000
- Overdraft applications and confirmations
- SOLO Card applications and confirmations
- Know your customer (KYC)
- Enrollment in electronic banking services, including e/m banking and SMS banking

The development of DORA was guided by an agile approach, enabling BPB to prioritize customer needs while optimizing internal processes and leveraging technological efficiencies. This client-centric model ensures that BPB remains at the forefront of digital banking, continuously enhancing the banking experience through innovation and strategic digital investments.

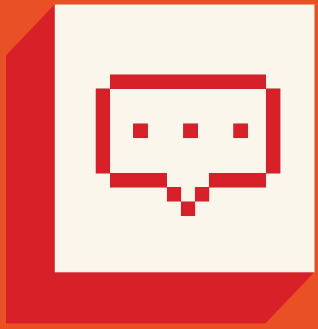
Individual loan

Overdraft

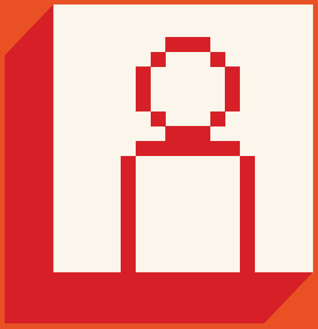
SOLO Card



E/M BANKING



SMS BANKING



KYC Update

The Green Initiative

In 2024, BPB Bank began a transformative journey by officially launching our Green Initiative. Recognizing the urgency of addressing escalating climate challenges, we took bold steps toward a sustainable future, by not only greening our internal operations but also empowering our clients to do the same.

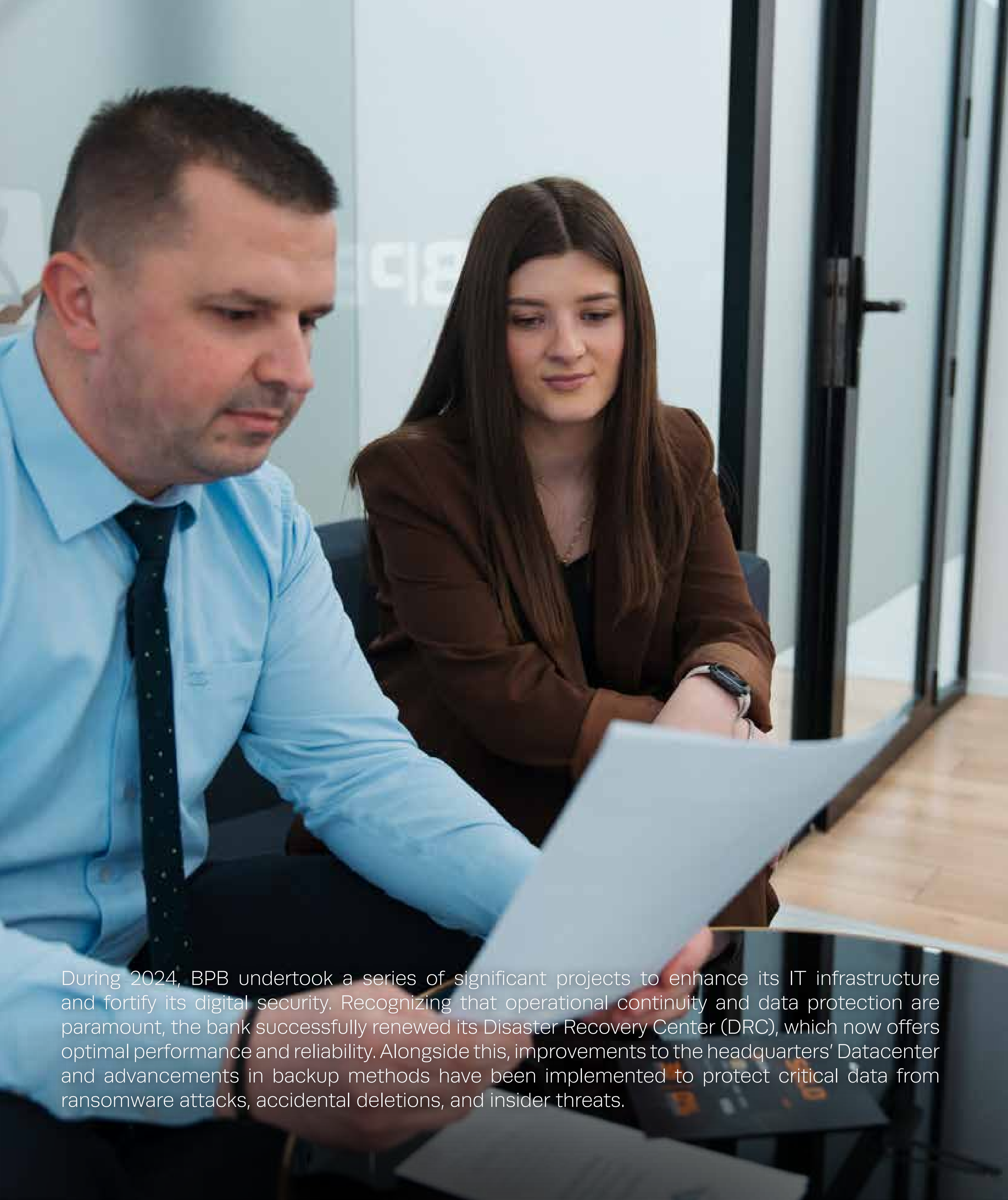
This year marked a significant milestone as we established our comprehensive Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework. This framework underpins our commitment to sustainability, guiding every decision we make and every service we offer.

In collaboration with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), we launched the "green loans" incentivizing our clients to invest in energy saving solutions in their homes, with the aim of improving their living standards and reducing energy bills. The EBRD arrangement under its GEFF program incentives such investments with a grant covering up to 20% of renovation loans.
Additionally, with the support of USAID, we developed a dedicated product tailored for businesses. This offering is designed to assist companies in transitioning to sustainable operations, supported by targeted training sessions that highlight innovative strategies for optimizing efficiency and reducing environmental impact.


USAID
NGA POPULLI AMERIKAN
OD AMERIČKOG NARODA
Investment Promotion and
Access to Finance Activity
Argjira Kadrijaj Dushi
Udhëheqëse e Departamentit
Retail dhe Bankim Digital - BPB
Moderatore
Besnik

IT Developments and Security

As BPB advances on its products and service offerings and expands its digital platforms, the need to enhance internal processes and security has become increasingly vital. The rapid adoption of digital banking requires a seamless and efficient operational framework, ensuring that services remain reliable, accessible, and secure. To support this growth, BPB has focused on optimizing internal workflows, strengthening cybersecurity measures, and implementing advanced risk management protocols. These efforts not only safeguard client data and transactions but also improve overall efficiency, reinforcing BPB's commitment to delivering a secure and innovative banking experience.



During 2024, BPB undertook a series of significant projects to enhance its IT infrastructure and fortify its digital security. Recognizing that operational continuity and data protection are paramount, the bank successfully renewed its Disaster Recovery Center (DRC), which now offers optimal performance and reliability. Alongside this, improvements to the headquarters' Datacenter and advancements in backup methods have been implemented to protect critical data from ransomware attacks, accidental deletions, and insider threats.

Efforts to bolster network security have included the implementation of a variety of measures and solutions based on best practices, along with comprehensive penetration testing and strengthened vulnerability management. The introduction of Direct Banking has provided our clients with a more seamless and secure banking experience, while enhancements to internal applications have significantly increased operational efficiency.

In parallel, our strategic approach to information security has been strengthened by integrating international standards such as ISO/IEC 27001/2:2022 and the NIST CSF 2.0 Framework. Investments in data management practices have not only enhanced data security and quality but have also raised awareness among both staff and clients about the importance of protecting sensitive information in an ever-evolving digital landscape. Compliance with applicable data protection legislation, including the GDPR and LAW NO. 06/L-082, remains a top priority, and intensified staff training further underpins our commitment to safeguarding personal data.

Risk Management

Throughout 2024, BPB made significant steps toward strengthening its risk management framework, ensuring resilience against ongoing economic, geopolitical, and regulatory challenges. Amid ongoing global macroeconomic challenges, including geopolitical tensions, global economic slowdown, inflationary pressures, and fluctuating interest rates, the Bank sustained a prudent risk management approach. The Bank maintained stability across all key risk areas, reinforcing oversight mechanisms, advancing existing methodologies to enhance risk mitigation strategies, and increasing the accuracy of data-driven models.

A notable achievement during the year was the introduction of the Risk Appetite Framework, which provides a structured approach to risk-taking and governance. This framework established clear indicators for risk exposure, defined early warning indicators, and set predefined actions for mitigating potential risks. Strengthening capital buffers was also a priority, supported by improved profitability, positive revaluation of securities, and enhanced Tier II capital. In this context, it is worth highlighting that the Executive Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, in its meeting on September 5, 2024, decided to implement the macroprudential instrument Positive Neutral Countercyclical Capital Buffer at a rate of 2.0% of risk-weighted assets. This decision came into effect on October 1, 2024, with a gradual implementation period for individual banks, allowing for a final adjustment deadline until June 30, 2025. As a result, this additional capital threshold will impact all capital indicators, leading to an overall increase of 2%. However, by adopting a prudent approach to capital and maintaining high levels of internal reserves, the bank has been in full compliance with this requirement since its entry into force. This strategy of maintaining sufficient capital reserves has enabled the bank to sustain financial stability and proactively adapt to market changes.

Credit risk management remained a priority, and despite portfolio growth, loan quality was effectively managed. The Bank succeeded in maintaining credit risk indicators at levels better than the industry average, while also ensuring appropriate provisioning levels to safeguard against potential loan deterioration. The non-performing loan ratio remained stable, reflecting prudent management and proactive monitoring. The high inflation of previous years brought challenges to the repayment capacity for certain segments of borrowers, challenges further intensified by uncertainties related to visa liberalization at the beginning of the year. To manage these risks, the Bank proactively implemented careful monitoring measures of the loan portfolio and applied mechanisms to mitigate negative impacts. Although emigration contributed to a reduction in the workforce in certain sectors, the return of some workers during the year helped offset these negative effects. Nevertheless, small businesses continued to face difficulties in retaining their employees. Overall, the economic impact from the liberalization process was less severe than initially expected, which allowed for the preservation of the overall quality of loans.

The rapid growth of lending at the industry level during the first half of the year caused some liquidity constraints, creating challenges for liquidity management. However, the Bank proactively responded by implementing effective measures to stabilize its liquidity position, with a clear positive trend of continuous improvement observed during the second half of the year. Overall, liquidity risk was carefully managed, supported by solid deposit growth, providing a stable funding base for the bank's activities.

Market risk management was further improved through the continued increase of the volume of loans with variable interest rates, which helped optimize interest income and minimize exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Adjustments in loan pricing strategies enabled the bank to remain competitive in a dynamic financial environment, ensuring sustainable interest margins.

Operational risk remained a challenge, particularly due to staff turnover, necessitating specific initiatives for workforce planning, compensation schemes, and succession management. Despite these challenges, operational resilience was evident, with uninterrupted processes and efficiency-improvement initiatives through process automation and system enhancements. A key development in 2024 was the introduction of the IT Risk Framework for the first time, marking a significant advancement in technology risk management. This framework establishes core principles for IT governance, cybersecurity, third-party risk management, and data protection, with its implementation scheduled to continue in 2025.

Building on the successes of the past year, BPB will continue to advance its risk management practices also throughout 2025. A key priority will be the implementation of the new regulation for the Kosovo Credit Registry, ensuring compliance with evolving regulatory requirements and improving data reporting and collection processes. The bank will also address new regulatory requirements expected throughout the year, including initiatives related to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations.

The bank will enhance qualitative analyses of the portfolio, focusing on borrower behavior, sector-specific risks, and market conditions. BPB aims to advance risk assessment methodologies and improve the forecasting of potential credit risks, by continuously assessing economic trends and industry developments.

Monitoring the performance of risk models will remain a priority, ensuring their accuracy, reliability, and compliance with regulatory expectations. Continuous improvements will support a proactive approach to identifying and mitigating risks.

BPB will also invest in staff development, promoting a culture of continuous learning and collaboration to enhance expertise in risk assessment, regulatory compliance, and advancing knowledge in the field of data analytics.

BPB remains committed to proactive risk management and the continuous improvement of operational sustainability, regulatory compliance, and digital transformation. The bank is well-positioned to navigate economic uncertainties through a disciplined approach to capital management, risk assessment, and liquidity planning. BPB aims to maintain financial stability and support sustainable growth by integrating advanced risk models, optimizing its credit portfolio and investments, and strengthening internal processes.

The ongoing commitment of the Board of Directors and Management Board to sound risk management principles will ensure that the bank continues to create value for shareholders, maintaining a strong and stable market position.

The Risk Management Department will continue improving processes by utilizing practical technologies that facilitate effective risk management, ensuring that the bank remains within its defined risk appetite. This approach positions the bank optimally to sustain growth and consistently create value for its customers and shareholders.

Compliance, AML, Legal

In 2024, BPB further strengthened its Compliance function, ensuring deeper integration into the bank's operations. Measures were taken to implement an increasingly complex regulatory framework efficiently while aligning internal policies and procedures. The compliance risk assessment methodology was enhanced with anonymous surveys, awareness campaigns, and expanded whistleblowing channels to promote transparency and risk management. To reinforce a strong compliance culture, training sessions were provided, and collaboration with all departments was intensified.

Looking ahead to 2025, the focus will be on implementing regulatory changes, aligning internal policies, and expanding Basic and Advanced Compliance Training to enhance risk management and staff engagement.

BPB also advanced its AML (Anti-Money Laundering) measures, investing in technical upgrades, staff training, and awareness initiatives to strengthen the bank's defenses against money laundering and terrorist financing. The bank remains fully compliant with international sanctions, ensuring adherence to all relevant laws and regulations.

On the Legal front, BPB has established a robust legal risk management framework, ensuring compliance with legislation and corporate governance standards. Through expert legal counsel, the bank safeguards its processes while actively contributing to the development and revision of banking legislation in Kosovo. This ongoing commitment reinforces corporate governance, stability, and trust, strengthening relationships with clients and enhancing BPB's reputation in the financial sector.

Our People

We are committed to being a reliable employer for talented individuals, providing an environment in which employees can fully realize their potential. With 411 employees as of December 2024, our presence, expertise, and business activities enable us to make a positive impact on our clients, colleagues, and communities.

413
employees

224
Women

189
Men

9 Year average experience

Our corporate culture

Our culture is the foundation of our identity, shaping how we work together every day. It is grounded in our five core values—integrity, customer focus, responsibility, development, and transparency and open communication. These values guide our business decisions and shape our people management processes. At BPB, we aim to build a culture of belonging, where employees from all backgrounds feel valued, recognized, and empowered to achieve their aspirations. A strong sense of belonging enhances engagement and well-being, and our employee initiatives are crucial in creating an inclusive and supportive workplace for all. In line with our commitment to enhancing employee well-being, we introduced shorter working hours on Fridays in early 2024, providing our employees with greater flexibility and fostering a healthier work-life balance. Employees are encouraged to engage in community volunteering activities. If they choose to do so, the institution provides additional free time to support their involvement. In 2024, we initiated a program to facilitate such engagements by identifying community needs for volunteers, establishing relevant contacts, and coordinating training opportunities with our partners. We see ourselves as part of a broader community and believe that such engagement enhances our employees' sense of purpose.

Hiring, developing and retaining talent

In 2024, we hired a total of 137 candidates and developed existing staff into new roles. We are equally committed to career growth of our existing employees and the recruitment of new talent. During 2024, 50% of newly created vacancies were filled internally, allowing existing staff to test their limits into new roles and expand their potential. New talent we mostly acquire among the young graduates who participate on our in-house Junior Program. A total of 23 students successfully completed this program in 2024 and joined the bank in various departments.

We recognize the dynamics of the fast-growing and evolving work environment, whether driven by regulatory changes or technological advancements. As a result, we continuously invest in training for all employees and managers. We provided employees across the bank with various learning activities, including mandatory training, through our e-learning platform, HR Academy, and external programs. On average, each employee completes 4.2 training days, demonstrating our commitment to continuous development.

In 2024, fair and consistent compensation practices are designed to ensure employees are properly recognized for their contributions, and their career prospect in communicated transparently. We reward performance and prioritize pay equity. Our compensation policies and practices reflect these clear commitments.

Employee engagement and support

We regularly conduct an annual employee satisfaction survey to understand employee views, concerns, and experiences of working at the bank. In 2024, the survey achieved a record response rate of 75%, up from 53% in 2023, reflecting a higher level of engagement, with respondents expressing satisfaction with their work environment. The results are reviewed and discussed at all levels of the organization, while ensuring the confidentiality of individual employee responses.

BPB also extended its paid maternity leave as part of our ongoing efforts to support the well-being of our employees.

Supporting and Promoting Local Culture

At BPB Bank, we believe that culture is the heartbeat of a nation, and in 2024, we reaffirmed our commitment to preserving and celebrating our rich heritage. As proud sponsors of Hardh-Fest and Etno-Fest, we played a vital role in bringing communities together to cherish and showcase our traditions. These festivals are more than just events; they are living expressions of our identity, uniting generations through music, dance, and storytelling.

Our dedication to the arts extended to supporting PrishtinArt magazine, a platform that gives voice to the talented artists shaping Prishtina's cultural landscape. By nurturing artistic expression, we ensure that creativity continues to thrive in our city.

Recognizing the power of animation in storytelling, we proudly sponsored AniBar, an animation film festival that empowers young creatives—both local and international—to share their perspectives with the world. Additionally, we supported the visionary designer Krenare Rugova, who beautifully intertwines traditional fabric-making techniques with contemporary fashion, proving that heritage and modernity can coexist in harmony.

Language and literature are fundamental pillars of cultural identity, which is why we took part in the "International Seminar on Albanian Language, Literature, and Culture." Through our contribution, we helped organize a performance of Arbëresh songs, a deeply moving experience that showcased the enduring beauty of our linguistic and musical heritage.

Empowering the Community

At BPB Bank, we understand that true success is measured not just in financial growth but in the impact, we have on people's lives. This year marked our fifth consecutive year as a steadfast partner of Down Syndrome Kosova. Our collaboration is not just a corporate initiative—it is a heartfelt commitment to inclusion, understanding, and equal opportunities for all. The recognition we received from KOMF is a testament to the deep bonds we have formed with this incredible community, and it motivates us to continue our mission of creating a more inclusive society.

Our unwavering support for SOS Villages remained a cornerstone of our CSR efforts. In 2024, we took our partnership even further by collaborating with NGO TOKA to sponsor the participation of three children from SOS Villages in a summer camp. These children, who have faced unimaginable hardships, had the chance to experience the joy of childhood, build friendships, and create lasting memories in a nurturing environment. Seeing their smiles and hearing their stories reaffirms our belief that every child deserves a chance to dream and thrive.

Strengthening Emergency Preparedness for the Community

In an era of growing environmental and humanitarian challenges, BPB Bank stepped forward as a pioneer in corporate social responsibility. We became the first corporation to collaborate with the Red Cross and the Agency for Emergency Management, ensuring that our contribution extends beyond financial services—we are here to serve and protect our community in times of crisis.

As part of this groundbreaking initiative, 28 dedicated members of our staff underwent extensive training to become first responders in national emergencies. Their willingness to step up and prepare for unforeseen disasters is a powerful testament to the spirit of solidarity and resilience that defines our team. In moments of crisis, BPB Bank will not stand on the sidelines—we will be there, ready to act, to support, and to save lives.

A Commitment to a Stronger Future

Our work in 2024 reflects a deep, unwavering belief that businesses have a responsibility far beyond profits. We are here to uplift, to inspire, and to make a difference. Whether it is through celebrating our culture, empowering the most vulnerable members of society, or preparing for the unexpected, BPB Bank remains committed to being a force for good.

We look forward to continuing this journey, hand in hand with the communities we serve, towards a future that is not only prosperous but also compassionate, inclusive, and resilient.

BANKA PËR BIZNES SH.A.

Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

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Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report

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To the Shareholders of

Banka për Biznes Sh.a.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Banka për Biznes Sh.a. ("the Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kosovo, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information presented in the annual report as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the financial statements and our Independent Auditor's report on them.

Our opinion on financial statements does not include other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any kind of assurance conclusion with on them.

In relation with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information we are required to report that fact. In this sense, we do not have anything to report.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance of Banka për Biznes Sh.a. regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Grant Thornton LLC
Prishtina,
08 April 2025

[illegible]zana Stavrikj
S[illegible]tory Auditor

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In thousands of EUR	**Notes**	**2024**	**2023**
Interest income at effective interest rate	5	29,347	22,659
Interest expense	5	(6,045)	(3,563)
Net interest income		**23,302**	**19,096**
Fee and commission income	6	5,633	5,190
Fee and commission expense	6	(2,561)	(2,089)
Net fee and commission income		**3,072**	**3,101**
Recoveries of loans previously written off		777	671
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through OCI	12	624	37
Total operating income		**27,775**	**22,905**
Other income	7	647	417
Credit loss expense on loans and advances to customers	13	(2,964)	(998)
Credit loss expense on financial assets other than loans and advances to customers	10-12	297	(87)
Repossessed assets impairment	16.1	(79)	(172)
Gain/Loss allowance for financial guarantees and credit commitments	22	(92)	5
Other operating expenses	8	(12,978)	(11,621)
Profit before tax		**12,606**	**10,449**
Income tax expense	**9**	**(995)**	**(791)**
Net profit for the year		**11,611**	**9,658**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net change in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	12.1	1,921	(1,031)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**13,532**	**8,627**

The notes from 1 to 27 are an integral part of these financial statements

In thousands of EUR	Notes	2024	2023
Assets			
Cash on hand and at banks	10	45,136	27,031
Balances with Central Bank of Kosovo	10	36,309	54,239
Placements and balances with banks	11	286	10,710
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	12	105,001	61,184
Loans and advances to customers	13	394,581	325,128
Intangible assets	14	1,377	1,144
Property and equipment	15	3,244	2,755
Right of use Assets	21	2,481	2,822
Deferred tax asset	9	179	124
Other assets	16	502	614
Total assets		**589,096**	**485,751**
Liabilities			
Due to banks	17	113	76
Due to customers	18	511,944	416,652
Subordinated debt	19	502	502
Borrowings	20	6,301	7,261
Lease liability	21	2,575	2,898
Provisions	22	347	276
Other liabilities	22	2,913	4,319
Total liabilities		**524,695**	**431,984**
Equity			
Share capital	23	11,247	11,247
Other capital reserve		769	769
Revaluation reserve		96	96
Revaluation reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	12.1	471	(1,450)
Retained earnings		51,818	43,105
Total equity		**64,401**	**53,767**
Total liabilities and equity		**589,096**	**485,751**

These financial statements were approved by the management of the Bank on 21 March 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Mimoza Godanci - Aliu
Chief Executive Officer

Gresa Godeni
Chief Financial Officer

The notes from 1 to 27 are an integral part of these financial statements

Banka për Biznes Sh.a.
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

In thousands of EUR	Share capital	Other capital reserve	Revaluation reserve	Revaluation reserve for financial assets at FVOCI	Retained earnings	Total
At January 1, 2023	**11,247**	**769**	**96**	**(419)**	**36,007**	**47,700**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	9,658	9,658
Net change in fair value and ECL of financial instrument at FVOCI that has been or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 12.1)	-	-	-	(1,031)	-	(1,031)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**(1,031)**	**9,658**	**8,627**
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(2,560)	**(2,560)**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**11,247**	**769**	**96**	**(1,450)**	**43,105**	**53,767**
At January 1, 2024	**11,247**	**769**	**96**	**(1,450)**	**43,105**	**53,767**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	11,611	11,611
Net change in fair value and ECL of financial instrument at FVOCI that has been or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 12.1)	-	-	-	1,921	-	1,921
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**1,921**	**11,611**	**13,532**
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(2,898)	**(2,898)**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**11,247**	**769**	**96**	**471**	**51,818**	**64,401**

The notes from 1 to 27 are an integral part of these financial statements

In thousands of EUR	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year before tax		12,606	10,449
Adjustment for:			
Amortization	14	580	548
Depreciation	15	817	823
Depreciation of RoU	21	802	773
ECL/Impairment losses from loans	13	2,964	998
Gain from repossession of collateral		(210)	-
ECL/Impairment losses from financial assets other than loans		(297)	87
ECL/Impairment losses from other assets		41	-
Impairment provision for repossessed assets	16.1	79	172
Other provisions		92	(5)
Interest expense	5	6,045	3,563
Provision for contingencies		72	(55)
Interest income	5	(29,347)	(22,659)
		(5,756)	**(5,306)**
Changes in:			
Placements and balances with banks	11	10,499	(4,415)
Loans and advances to customers	13	(70,529)	(52,883)
Restricted balances with the CBK	10	(4,374)	(3,255)
Other assets	16	71	100
Due to customers	18	94,209	63,254
Other liabilities and provisions	22	(2,531)	(1,765)
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**21,589**	**(4,270)**
Interest received		28,521	22,490
Proceeds from sale of repossessed assets		210	-
Interest paid		(4,924)	(3,619)
Income tax paid	9	(949)	(848)
Income tax adjustment	9	(55)	(222)
Deferred tax asset	9	587	(77)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**44,979**	**13,454**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Sale of Investments at FVOCI		207,774	10,128
Purchase of Investments at FVOCI		(249,450)	(17,538)
Purchase of intangible assets	14	(842)	(837)
Gain from sale of FVOCI	12	(624)	(37)
Purchase of property and equipment	15	(1,293)	(1,110)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	15	2	42
Net cash used in investing activities		**(44,433)**	**(9,352)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of leased liabilities		(848)	(842)
Repayment of borrowings	20	(3,000)	(2,167)
Receipts from borrowings	20	2,000	4,500
Dividend distributed		(2,898)	(2,560)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**(4,746)**	**(1,069)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(4,200)**	**3,033**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	10	44,496	41,463
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	**40,296**	**44,496**

1. INTRODUCTION

Banka për Biznes Sh.a., previously known as Banka Private e Biznesit Sh.a., obtained a license for banking activities on 29 March 2001 and commenced operations on 24 April 2001.

Based on the decision of the Board of Directors dated 28 February 2005, and the final approval from the Central Bank of Kosovo ("CBK") dated 22 March 2005, the Bank changed its name to Banka per Biznes (the "Bank"). In 2006, the Bank was registered as a joint stock company ("Sh.a."). The Bank operates as a commercial and savings bank to all categories of customers within Kosovo through its network of 8 branches and 17 sub branches located throughout Kosovo (2023: 7 branches and 18 sub branches).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs, Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), under the historical cost basis, except for the financial assets listed below, which are measured at fair value: Debt instruments held under the business model held to collect and sale.

The financial statements have been prepared as of and for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 and using the going concern assumption. Where necessary and for comparative purposes, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

The significant accounting policies are described in Note 3.

2.2 Significant events during the reporting year

Amid ongoing global macroeconomic challenges, including geopolitical tensions, fluctuating interest rates, and the residual effects of past inflationary pressures, the Bank maintained a prudent risk management approach. While inflation showed a declining trend in 2024, its impact on household affordability and business costs remained a key consideration. The Bank proactively mitigated these risks by closely monitoring its credit portfolio, refining underwriting standards, and providing targeted support to borrowers facing financial difficulties. Additionally, the diversification of investments and a strategic shift toward variable interest rate on loans helped stabilize the Bank's exposure to interest rate volatility.

To address challenges arising from visa liberalization, the Bank closely monitored its portfolio and implemented measures to mitigate risks associated with workforce emigration. While there was movement of workers, there were also cases of return, alleviating the overall impact. However, smaller businesses experienced some disruptions, particularly due to challenges in retaining employees. Despite initial concerns, the broader impact of visa liberalization on the economy was less severe than anticipated.

The rapid growth of lending at the industry level created some liquidity constraints during the first half of the year. This tightening posed challenges for liquidity management; however, the Bank implemented effective measures to stabilize liquidity which can be noticed also in the latter part of the year. By maintaining robust capital buffers and adjusting funding strategies, the Bank successfully navigated these pressures while continuing to support growth.

Looking ahead, the Bank remains cautiously optimistic, focusing on refining risk management strategies and sustaining a strong capital position. By adapting to evolving macroeconomic conditions and addressing structural challenges, the Bank is well-positioned to foster sustainable growth, strengthen stakeholder confidence, and ensure long-term financial stability.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION(CONTINUED)

2.3 New and revised standards and interpretations

2.3.1 Effective standards, amendments to standards and implementations in 2024

The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2024:

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, (Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities, amendment to defer the effective date of the January 2020 amendments, amendments regarding the classification of debt with covenants), effective from 1 January 2024.
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments regarding supplier finance arrangements), effective from 1 January 2024.
- IFRS 16 Leases, (Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions), effective from 1 January 2024.
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments regarding supplier finance arrangements), effective from 1 January 2024.

The application of these standards and amendments have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

2.3.2 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following new standards and amendments to existing standards were in issue, but not yet effective:

- Lack of exchangeability (amendments to IAS 21), effective from 1 January 2025.
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, effective from 1 January 2026.
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, effective from 1 January 2027.
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, effective from 1 January 2027.

The Bank has elected not to adopt these standards, revisions and interpretations in advance of their effective dates. The Bank anticipates that the adoption of these standards, revisions and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bank in the period of initial application.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in EUR, which is the Bank's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

2.5 Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Bank's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described in note 4.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and deductions paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) include:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis; and
- interest on debt instruments measured at FVOCI calculated on an effective interest basis.

b) Fees and commissions

Fees and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services.

The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract. The Bank's revenue contracts do not typically include multiple performance obligations.

In thousands of EUR	Share capital	Other capital reserve	Revaluation reserve	Revaluation reserve for financial assets at FVOCI	Retained earnings	Total
At January 1, 2023	**11,247**	**769**	**96**	**(419)**	**36,007**	**47,700**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	9,658	9,658
Net change in fair value and ECL of financial instrument at FVOCI that has been or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 12.1)	-	-	-	(1,031)	-	(1,031)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**(1,031)**	**9,658**	**8,627**
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(2,560)	**(2,560)**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**11,247**	**769**	**96**	**(1,450)**	**43,105**	**53,767**
At January 1, 2024	**11,247**	**769**	**96**	**(1,450)**	**43,105**	**53,767**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	11,611	11,611
Net change in fair value and ECL of financial instrument at FVOCI that has been or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 12.1)	-	-	-	1,921	-	1,921
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**1,921**	**11,611**	**13,532**
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(2,898)	**(2,898)**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**11,247**	**769**	**96**	**471**	**51,818**	**64,401**

Banka për Biznes Sh.a.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024

In thousands of EUR	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year before tax		12,606	10,449
Adjustment for:			
Amortization	14	580	548
Depreciation	15	817	823
Depreciation of RoU	21	802	773
ECL/Impairment losses from loans	13	2,964	998
Gain from repossession of collateral		(210)	-
ECL/Impairment losses from financial assets other than loans		(297)	87
ECL/Impairment losses from other assets		41	-
Impairment provision for repossessed assets	16.1	79	172
Other provisions		92	(5)
Interest expense	5	6,045	3,563
Provision for contingencies		72	(55)
Interest income	5	(29,347)	(22,659)
		(5,756)	**(5,306)**
Changes in:			
Placements and balances with banks	11	10,499	(4,415)
Loans and advances to customers	13	(70,529)	(52,883)
Restricted balances with the CBK	10	(4,374)	(3,255)
Other assets	16	71	100
Due to customers	18	94,209	63,254
Other liabilities and provisions	22	(2,531)	(1,765)
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**21,589**	**(4,270)**
Interest received		28,521	22,490
Proceeds from sale of repossessed assets		210	-
Interest paid		(4,924)	(3,619)
Income tax paid	9	(949)	(848)
Income tax adjustment	9	(55)	(222)
Deferred tax asset	9	587	(77)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**44,979**	**13,454**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Sale of Investments at FVOCI		207,774	10,128
Purchase of Investments at FVOCI		(249,450)	(17,538)
Purchase of intangible assets	14	(842)	(837)
Gain from sale of FVOCI	12	(624)	(37)
Purchase of property and equipment	15	(1,293)	(1,110)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	15	2	42
Net cash used in investing activities		**(44,433)**	**(9,352)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of leased liabilities		(848)	(842)
Repayment of borrowings	20	(3,000)	(2,167)
Receipts from borrowings	20	2,000	4,500
Dividend distributed		(2,898)	(2,560)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**(4,746)**	**(1,069)**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(4,200)**	**3,033**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	10	44,496	41,463
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	**40,296**	**44,496**

The notes from 1 to 27 are an integral part of these financial statements

1. INTRODUCTION

Banka për Biznes Sh.a., previously known as Banka Private e Biznesit Sh.a., obtained a license for banking activities on 29 March 2001 and commenced operations on 24 April 2001.

Based on the decision of the Board of Directors dated 28 February 2005, and the final approval from the Central Bank of Kosovo ("CBK") dated 22 March 2005, the Bank changed its name to Banka per Biznes (the "Bank"). In 2006, the Bank was registered as a joint stock company ("Sh.a."). The Bank operates as a commercial and savings bank to all categories of customers within Kosovo through its network of 8 branches and 17 sub branches located throughout Kosovo (2023: 7 branches and 18 sub branches).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs, Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), under the historical cost basis, except for the financial assets listed below, which are measured at fair value: Debt instruments held under the business model held to collect and sale.

The financial statements have been prepared as of and for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 and using the going concern assumption. Where necessary and for comparative purposes, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

The significant accounting policies are described in Note 3.

2.2 Significant events during the reporting year

Amid ongoing global macroeconomic challenges, including geopolitical tensions, fluctuating interest rates, and the residual effects of past inflationary pressures, the Bank maintained a prudent risk management approach. While inflation showed a declining trend in 2024, its impact on household affordability and business costs remained a key consideration. The Bank proactively mitigated these risks by closely monitoring its credit portfolio, refining underwriting standards, and providing targeted support to borrowers facing financial difficulties. Additionally, the diversification of investments and a strategic shift toward variable interest rate on loans helped stabilize the Bank's exposure to interest rate volatility.

To address challenges arising from visa liberalization, the Bank closely monitored its portfolio and implemented measures to mitigate risks associated with workforce emigration. While there was movement of workers, there were also cases of return, alleviating the overall impact. However, smaller businesses experienced some disruptions, particularly due to challenges in retaining employees. Despite initial concerns, the broader impact of visa liberalization on the economy was less severe than anticipated.

The rapid growth of lending at the industry level created some liquidity constraints during the first half of the year. This tightening posed challenges for liquidity management; however, the Bank implemented effective measures to stabilize liquidity which can be noticed also in the latter part of the year. By maintaining robust capital buffers and adjusting funding strategies, the Bank successfully navigated these pressures while continuing to support growth.

Looking ahead, the Bank remains cautiously optimistic, focusing on refining risk management strategies and sustaining a strong capital position. By adapting to evolving macroeconomic conditions and addressing structural challenges, the Bank is well-positioned to foster sustainable growth, strengthen stakeholder confidence, and ensure long-term financial stability.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION(CONTINUED)

2.3 New and revised standards and interpretations

2.3.1 Effective standards, amendments to standards and implementations in 2024

The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2024:

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, (Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities, amendment to defer the effective date of the January 2020 amendments, amendments regarding the classification of debt with covenants), effective from 1 January 2024.
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments regarding supplier finance arrangements), effective from 1 January 2024.
- IFRS 16 Leases, (Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions), effective from 1 January 2024.
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments regarding supplier finance arrangements), effective from 1 January 2024.

The application of these standards and amendments have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

2.3.2 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following new standards and amendments to existing standards were in issue, but not yet effective:

- Lack of exchangeability (amendments to IAS 21), effective from 1 January 2025.
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, effective from 1 January 2026.
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, effective from 1 January 2027.
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, effective from 1 January 2027.

The Bank has elected not to adopt these standards, revisions and interpretations in advance of their effective dates. The Bank anticipates that the adoption of these standards, revisions and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bank in the period of initial application.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in EUR, which is the Bank's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

2.5 Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Bank's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described in note 4.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and deductions paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) include:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis; and
- interest on debt instruments measured at FVOCI calculated on an effective interest basis.

b) Fees and commissions

Fees and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services.

The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract. The Bank's revenue contracts do not typically include multiple performance obligations.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Fees and commissions (continued)

The Bank provides a service to its customers, consideration is invoiced and generally due immediately upon satisfaction of a service provided at a point in time.

The Bank has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

Other fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

c) Lease

At inception of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Bank allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone price. However, for leases of branches and office premises the Bank has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made to branches or office premises.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, and the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Bank determines its incremental borrowing rate by analyzing its borrowings from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Bank is reasonably certain not to terminate early 2024.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Lease (continued)

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Bank's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Bank changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Bank presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in Note 22 and separately in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including leases of IT equipment. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

d) Tax expense

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Tax expense (continued)

(ii) Deferred tax (continued)

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends by the Bank are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which it can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(iii) Tax exposures

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Bank takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Bank to change its judgments regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

e) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of the Bank at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the spot rate exchange rate at that date.

The foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss.

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits, debt securities, borrowings and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. The fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is generally its transaction price. See Note f) vii) for a description of the policy if the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition differs from the transaction price.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, all Bank's financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI.

Business model assessment

The Bank makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The Bank does not hold financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (continued)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Bank considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

The Bank holds a portfolio of long-term fixed rate loans for which the Bank has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The Bank has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are solely payments of principal and interest because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The Bank classifies its financial liabilities as measured at amortized cost.

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets

The Bank de-recognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms are renegotiated to the extent that it essentially becomes a new loan, with the difference known as profit or loss from derecognition. In assessing whether a financial asset will be derecognized, the Bank considers both qualitative and quantitative criteria. One of the key criteria when assessing de-recognition of financial assets is exceeding the threshold of 10% of the gross value of the modified financial asset against the gross value of the original asset (before modification).

At the time of derecognition, the modified financial asset is recognized as a new asset initially measured at its fair value plus acceptable transaction costs. Recognition of new financial assets means the measurement of expected 12-month credit losses until the requirements for recognition of expected loss over a lifetime are met. There are cases when the modified financial asset is impaired at its initial recognition, where in such cases these assets are known as POCI. If the modification does not result in substantially different cash flows, where the Bank uses the 10% threshold, then the modification does not result in derecognition. In this case, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount that arises from the modification as profit or loss in the income statement. For the recognition of profit or loss, the Bank discounts the cash flows of the modified financial asset and the initial financial asset at the original effective interest rate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(iii) De-recognition (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

When assets are sold to a third party at a total rate of return on the transferred assets, the transaction is treated as a secured financing transaction, similar to the sale and repurchase transactions, because the Bank bears all or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

(iv) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on de-recognition.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in de-recognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as de-recognition, then the amortized cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legal right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a Group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

(vi) Amortized cost measurement

The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance. The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

(vii) Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out. If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Bank measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

The Bank recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred in FV levels (note 4).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment

The model for recognizing expected credit losses is applicable to financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Those financial instruments are as follows:

- Loans and advances to banks;
- Loans and advances to customers;
- Securities;
- Receivables from financial and operating lease recognized by the lessor;
- Loan commitments;
- Financial guarantee contracts.

The amount of expected losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since the initial recognition of the particular financial instrument.

Depending on the credit risk assessment, the Bank groups its financial assets into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

Stage 1: includes all financial assets for which credit risk has not increased since initial recognition as well as all financial assets of which credit risk has been improved and are reclassified from Stage 2. Bank, for these financial assets, recognizes 12 months expected credit losses.

Stage 2: includes all financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition as well as all financial assets of which credit risk has been improved and are reclassified from Stage 3. Bank, for these financial assets, recognizes lifetime expected credit losses.

Stage 3: includes all financial assets that have objective evidence of default at reporting date, referred also as impaired financial assets. Bank, for these financial assets, recognizes lifetime expected credit losses.

POCI: Originated or credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that have suffered credit impairment since their initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at initial recognition and interest income are recognized based on credit-adjusted effective interest rate. Expected credit losses are recognized only to the extent that there is a subsequent change in expected credit losses. For financial assets for which the Bank has no reasonable expectation of recovering all or part of the outstanding amount, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of financial assets.

Definition of default

The definition of default is also critical in determining expected credit losses. The moment the borrower meets the default criteria, then it is classified in Stage 3.

In defining default, the Bank takes into account quantitative and qualitative criteria.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Quantitative Criteria

The borrower is in arrears for more than 90 days. The Bank estimates delays of over 90 days on an ongoing basis based on materiality thresholds set for the Business and Retail portfolio. The materiality threshold consists of an absolute and relative component:

- The absolute threshold component is equal to 100 Euros for Retail portfolio and 500 Euros for Business portfolio.
- The relative threshold component is equal to 1% of the total exposure amount in the balance sheet. This threshold is defined as the percentage of overdue credit liability in relation to the borrower's balance sheet exposure, excluding equity exposures.

In both Retail and Business portfolios, materiality thresholds are calculated at the borrower level.

Qualitative Criteria

The qualitative criteria used by the Bank which have an impact on the definition of default are:

- Occurrence of continuous delays in one instrument of the borrower, which has pooling effect on other instruments;
- Credit liability undergoes a difficult restructuring;
- The borrower is subject to restructuring conditions for the second time;
- The borrower is passed away;
- The borrower has gone bankrupt / is unable to pay;
- The borrower's continuing sources of income are no longer available to meet installment payments;
- Fraud cases, which cases have a significant impact on the solvency and performance of the borrower;
- The sale of the credit obligation was made with a material economic loss for the Bank;
- Enforcement / court proceedings have been initiated against the borrower with a potential impact on his ability to repay the debt;
- Acquisition of originated or credit-impaired financial assets (POCI).

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank determines each exposure to a degree of credit risk based on internal criteria, using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicators of default risk. Each exposure will be allocated to a degree of credit risk upon initial recognition based on information available about the borrower. Exposures will be subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in credit exposure experiencing different degree of credit risk.

In determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly in a financial instrument since its initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportive information that is readily available at undue cost or effort. This includes qualitative and quantitative information and analysis based on the Bank's historical experience, proper credit rating and the inclusion of forward-looking information.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

The Bank uses different criteria to determine if there has been a significant increase in credit risk:
- The quantitative criteria set up to measure the credit quality deterioration of the particular financial asset since initial recognition.
- The rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.
- Qualitative criteria based on internal evaluations and judgments which are sufficient to determine that a financial asset has met the criterion for the recognition of a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At the moment when the Bank estimates that a financial asset has had a significant increase in credit risk, then the lifetime expected credit losses are recognized and the asset is classified in Stage 2.

Quantitative Criteria

The quantitative criteria are applied and measured individually in each financial instrument. For the use of quantitative criteria, the Bank does not group credit exposures, which means that the measurement of significant increase in credit risk is not performed on a collective basis. Bank measures the credit quality by assigned rating grades and thus the thresholds for significant increase in credit risk are stated in terms of those grades. The significant increase in credit risk is performed by assessing changes in probability of default. There are set specific thresholds, where Bank uses relative threshold to determine the SICR.

Qualitative Criteria

Bank has set the qualitative criteria to measure the significant increase in credit risk either on individually basis or collective basis.

In general, the qualitative criteria used by the Bank to determine the significant increase in credit risk include:
- Changes in the borrower's credit risk management approach in relation to the financial instrument;
- Changes in the terms of the contract;
- Significant changes in external credit market risk indicators for a particular financial instrument or similar financial instruments.

Internal Criteria

To determine the significant increase in credit risk, the Bank includes internal criteria, which criteria may vary depending on the Bank's portfolio, namely Retail and Business portfolio.

Internal criteria for the Retail portfolio are considered as follows:

- Significant increase in credit risk in other financial instruments of the same borrower - pooling effect;
- Significant changes in the performance and expected behavior of the borrower;
- Significant changes in the initial terms of the borrower's contract.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Internal criteria for the Business portfolio are considered as follows:

- Significant increase in credit risk in other financial instruments of the same borrower - the pooling effect;
- A significant change in the sales level of the borrower's activity;
- Planned regulatory changes leading to events such as financial deterioration of the business, bankruptcy;
- Significant current or expected negative change in the borrower's regulatory, economic or technological environment;
- Increased financial difficulties of the borrower affecting non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Significant changes in the industry in which the borrower operates and which may have an effect on financial information.

The Bank monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk through regular reviews to confirm that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is overdue.

Inputs and Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

Expected credit loss is measured on the basis of a 12-month period or during lifetime, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or whether a financial asset is considered impaired.

The key inputs for measuring ECL are as follows:

- Probability of default (PD);
- Loss given default (LGD);
- Exposure at default (EAD).

Probability of Default (PD)

PD is an assessment of the possibility of non-payment over a certain time horizon. It is estimated as a point in time.

The calculation is based on statistical evaluation models and evaluated using evaluation tools tailored to different categories of counterparties and exposures.

These statistical models are based on market data (where available) as well as internal data involving quantitative and qualitative factors. PDs are assessed taking into account contractual maturities of exposures and projected prepayment rates. The assessment is based on current conditions, adapted to take into account assessments of future conditions that will affect the PD. The PD analysis will include identifying and calibrating the relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macroeconomic factors.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Grouping of financial instruments with similar characteristics

The Bank, based on the requirements of the standard, groups the financial instruments based on similar credit risk characteristics in order to assess the risk of default and its related changes, when reasonable supporting information for a particular instrument is not available without undue costs and effort, at the reporting date. Examples of common credit risk characteristics may include, but are not limited to:

a. the type of instrument;
b. credit risk assessment;
c. type of collateral;
d. date of initial recognition;
e. remaining maturity;
f. industry;
g. the geographical location of the borrower; and
h. the value of the collateral in relation to the financial asset if the collateral has an impact on the likelihood of default (for example, non-recourse loans in some jurisdictions or the loan / collateral ratio).

The collection of financial instruments to assess whether there is a change in credit risk on a collective basis may change over time, as new information on individual financial instruments or groups of instruments may become available.

Grouping of portfolio with similar credit risk profile

The Bank, for the purposes of modeling the PD, for separate credit exposures classifies them into segments with the same or similar risk profile - referred to as homogeneous groups.

The groupings used by the Bank are as follows:

- Corporate & SME
- Micro
- Agro
- Property
- Renovation
- Consumer
- Credit Cards.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Loss Given Default (LGD)

The loss given default represents the sum of the potential loss on an outstanding exposure. The Bank estimates the LGD parameter based on the history of recovery rates of defaulted parties. The LGD model also considers the structure as well as the costs of recovery from collateral which is an integral part of the financial asset. These are calculated on discounted cash flows using the effective interest rate as the discount factor.

Collateral recoveries for modelling LGD

The Bank, for the purposes of assessing possible recoveries from different credit agreements, also considers collateral as a possible recovery of the LGD. Collateral does not necessarily mean that a covered financial instrument does not have a significant increase in credit risk, but their impact is observed in the percentage of LGD. The collateral that the Bank considers available for recovery is as follows:

- Cash coverage;
- Coverage with the Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund (KCGF);
- Real estate coverage.

For each type of coverage there is a certain level that helps mitigate credit risk, thereby reducing LGD.

For financial instruments covered by real estate, the Bank has based its historical sales experience. They will be calculated on the basis of discounted cash flow using the effective interest rate as the discount factor.

Exposure at default (EAD)

The EAD is an estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the reporting date, including principal and interest repayments, and expected withdrawals for committed contracts.

The Bank's EAD modeling approach reflects the expected changes in the residual value over the life of the credit exposure, which are permitted by current contractual terms, such as amortization profiles, early repayments, changes in the use of commitments non-withdrawals and actions taken to mitigate credit risk prior to default. The Bank uses EAD models that best reflect the characteristics of its loan portfolio.

CCF approximation

The Bank performs annual analyzes to measure the credit conversion factor, observing a 5-year period for evaluating commitments by measuring the average utilization ratio of commitments at the date of default. The analyzes have resulted that this ratio is very close to the value 100%, therefore the CCF is set 100% for all segments in all periods.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Discounting factor

In general, for a non-POCI balance sheet exposure, the discount factor for calculating expected credit losses is the effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

As for POCI exposures, an adjusted effective interest rate is used.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

The measurement of ECL reflects the general pattern of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments, expressed as a significant or non-significant increase in credit risk.

For new financial instruments, impairment allowance is measured at an amount equal to the expected 12-month credit losses. When the risk of default of the financial instrument increases significantly compared to the risk measured in its origination, the Bank will measure lifetime expected credit losses.

So, as specified above, the Bank groups its financial instruments as follows:

Stage 1: includes newly created financial instruments that are not impaired as a result of default, as well as existing financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. The ECLs for these assets are measured on a 12-month basis considering:

- The probability that loans will default within 12 months after the reporting date (referred as "12 month PD"), and
- The loss that will occur during the lifetime of the loan in case of default (referred as loss given default or "LGD").

Stage 2: includes loans that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence that default has occurred. IFRS 9 requires that ECLs for these loans be assessed on lifetime basis considering:

- the probability that exposures will default within their entire remaining life after the reporting date (referred as 'cumulative lifetime PD'), and
- the ultimate loss suffered over the lifetime in case of default.

Stage 3: includes loans that have objective evidence of default at the reporting date (hence defaulted assets). IFRS 9 requires that lifetime ECLs is assessed based on the ultimate loss suffered.

POCI: includes instruments that are credit-impaired at the date of acquisition or origin (generally these instruments are purchased at a deep discount due to impairment). These instruments are initially recognized at fair value less compensation for impairment measured at the date of origin or acquisition. The ECL is then re-measured at each reporting date and changes are recognized in the income statement.

Collective assessment of ECL

The Bank generally measures and evaluates ECLs in groups, in cases where there is little or no specific information for borrowers. Collective assessment of ECL has different characteristics for each of the Stages.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Measurement of ECL for Stage 1

Stage 1 covers expected losses from default events expected up to 12 months after the balance sheet date. It does not cover losses on financial instruments that may result in non-payment after the 12-month period. The parameters included in the calculation of ECL have a 12-month horizon. However, all short-term financial instruments (with a maturity of less than 1 year) are treated in accordance with the lifetime expected credit loss approach.

Measurement of ECL for Stage 2

For Stage 2 financial instruments, ECL is estimated over the period in which the Bank is exposed to credit risk, ie over the life of the financial instrument. Lifetime credit losses are defined as the expected credit losses arising from all possible non-performing events over the life of a financial instrument.

The same equation is used to calculate the expected credit loss for Stage1 and Stage 2. The only difference between Stage 1 and Stage 2, except for the different time horizon, is that for Stage 2, the expected credit loss is deducted at the effective interest rate for all financial instruments, while in Stage 1, only the expected losses for financial instruments at maturity at 12 months are deducted by EIR.

Measurement of ECL for Stage 3

Default is no longer expected, but it has occurred for loans classified in Stage 3, therefore, the probability of default is equal to 1. Expected credit losses are estimated at the extent of irrecoverable losses after considering the expected payments from all strategies of recovery, reflected in the estimated LGDs for each month after default.

Individual assessment of ECL

The Bank assesses financial instruments individually after they default and are classified in Stage 3 and have an exposure above Eur 100,000.
To conduct the individual assessment, the Bank must identify and anticipate expected payments under all recovery strategies.
Estimated payments will be included in determining the losses to be discounted at the reporting date using the specific effective interest rate of the particular exposure.
Expected credit losses for individually assessed financial instruments are estimated as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the discounted payments.

Forward-looking information

Under IFRS 9, the Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and its measurement of ECLs. The Bank formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables and a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios based on advice from the Bank Risk Committee and economic experts and consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Forward-looking information (continued)

This process involves developing three economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. Scenarios used are:

- Baseline scenario
- Optimistic scenario
- Pessimistic scenario

External information may include economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in the countries where the Bank operates, supranational organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as the private sector including research organizations.

The base case represents a most-likely outcome and be aligned with information used by the Bank for other purposes, such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios will represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. The Bank also periodically carries out more extreme stress-testing to calibrate its determination of these other representative scenarios. The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. These key drivers include Gross Domestic Product (GDP), unemployment level and inflation forecasts. Predicted relationships between the key indicators and default rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data at least over the past 5 years.

Off balance sheet items

Financial guarantees and loan commitments

The Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization recognized in the income statement, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Bank estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The liabilities related to financial guarantee contracts are recognized within Provisions.
Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. Such financial commitments are recorded in the statement of financial position if and when they become payable.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Restructured and modified financial assets

The Bank sometimes makes modifications to the original terms of loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral.

The Bank considers a loan restructured when such modifications are provided as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants, or significant concerns raised by the Risk Department. Forbearance may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions.

Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate as calculated before modifying the terms of the contract. It is the Bank's policy to monitor rescheduled loans to ensure that future payments continue to be possible. De-recognition decisions and classification between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Once an asset has been classified as restructured, it will remain restructured for a minimum 24-month probation period. In order for the loan to be reclassified out of the forborne category, the customer has to meet all of the following criteria:

- All its credit instruments should be considered as performing,
- The probation period of two years has passed from the date the forborne contract was considered performing,
- Regular payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest have been made during at least half of the probation period;
- The customer does not have any contracts that are more than 30 days past due.

Write-off of credit products

Financial instruments are written-off from the balance sheet at the moment when the Bank has no reasonable expectations for the recovery of those financial instruments (either in whole or in part).

At the time of write-off of the financial instruments, the Bank considers that the borrower does not have sufficient source of income that can generate sufficient cash flows to make contractual payments.

Bank performs the write-off of financial instruments based on requirements of credit risk management regulation also based on policy for write-off of credit products, where at the moment when financial instruments are classified as default (or non-performing) are taken into account also the criteria for coverage of loans with collateral:

a. if financial instruments are not covered by any type of collateral, then the repayment must be made within a maximum of 18 months,
b. if the coverage is with movable collateral, the repayment must be made within a maximum of 36 months,
c. if the coverage is with mortgage, then the repayment can be made within a maximum of 60 months, and
d. if the coverage is combined, where over 50% of the exposure is covered by the mortgage, then the repayment is made according to point c.

All financial instruments must be covered with provision by 100% before being written-off.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(viii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:
- financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: The Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed in Note 13.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

h) Repurchase Agreements (REPOs)

The Bank engages in repurchase agreements (REPOs) as part of its liquidity management and financing activities. REPOs involve the sale of securities with an agreement to repurchase them at a predetermined price and date. The Bank accounts for REPOs as financing transactions and recognizes them on the balance sheet as either collateralized borrowings or collateralized financings, depending on the substance of the agreement.

Collateral received or pledged under REPO agreements is recognized at fair value and is subject to regular valuation adjustments. Any income or expense arising from changes in the fair value of collateral is recognized in the income statement.

When the Bank buys a financial asset and enters in agreement to repurchase the asset at a fixed price on a future date (repo), the arrangement is accounted as placement, and the underlying asset is recognized in the Bank's financial statements.

At the reporting date, the Bank evaluates the substance of its REPO agreements to determine their classification and presents them accordingly in the financial statements.

i) Deposits, borrowings and subordinated debt

Deposits, borrowings and subordinated debts are the Bank's main sources of debt funding.

Deposits, borrowings and subordinated debts are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

j) Repossessed assets

Collateral held under loan agreement can only be possessed by the Bank in case of borrower's default and conduct of legal procedures in accordance with legislation of Kosovo, which enable the Bank to take full legal title and ownership. Only after the completion of these procedures, the Bank can sell or transfer the collateral. Repossessed assets are initially recognized using the bailiff set amount in the last auction and the Bank impairs 100% of the repossessed assets at the moment of recognition. Any gain or loss from the sale of these assets is recognized in the profit or loss.

In addition, the Bank recognizes repossessed collateral as an asset only when it has full legal title of the collateral and the fair value of collateral can be determined reliably. The Bank cannot sell, transfer or re-pledge the collateral if legal procedures for transfer of ownership as a result of default have not been completed. The Bank holds the possession of properties acquired through enforcement in the form of a mortgage, for a maximal period of five years. If, within five years, the asset has not been sold by the Bank, it is written off.

k) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Bank. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Items of property and equipment are depreciated from the date they are available for use. Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

k) Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Useful life
Buildings	20 years
Computer and related equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated using the straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The estimated useful life of the leasehold improvements is 5 years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

l) Intangible assets

Software acquired by the Bank is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss over the estimated useful life of the asset, from the date that it is available for use.

Software is amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of five years.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

n) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when they are due. The Bank makes only compulsory social security contributions that provide pension benefits for employees upon retirement. The local authorities are responsible for providing the legally set minimum threshold for pensions in Kosovo under a defined contribution pension plan.

(ii) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A provision is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

p) Financial guarantees and loan commitments

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. The Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization recognized in the income statement, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Bank estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognized within other provisions.

Loan commitments are Bank commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. Such financial commitments are recorded in the statement of financial position if and when they become payable. Bank, in its financial instruments portfolio includes also the loan commitments which are defined to be revocable. For those financial instruments, although that the Bank has the ability to cancel the undrawn commitment, it recognizes expected credit losses. The Bank measures expected credit losses for those undrawn commitments over the period that the Bank is exposed to credit risk and which risk cannot be mitigated by credit risk management actions.

q) Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as liability in the period in which they are approved by the Bank's shareholders and by CBK. Dividends for the year that are declared after the reporting date are disclosed as events after the end of the reporting period.

r) Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity (within OCI) on the Bank's statement of financial position include:

- Fair value reserve, which comprises changes in fair value and ECL of Financial assets at fair value through OCI investments;
- Other capital reserve, which comprises difference between accumulated losses in accordance with IFRS and CBK;
- Revaluation reserve, which comprises of revaluation on initial recognition of the building of the Bank.

4. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Management selects and disclosure of the Bank's critical accounting policies and their application, and assumptions made relating to major estimation uncertainties. Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year and about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is disclosed below.

These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management (see Note 26).

a) Expected Credit Losses

Financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are assessed for impairment on a basis described in Note 3. (f). (viii). The Bank reviews its assumptions and judgments on a regular basis.

The Bank measures the expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

(i) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;

(ii) the time value of money; and

(iii) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

b) Net realizable value of repossessed assets

The Bank has established a policy with respect to the fair values of repossessed assets which are being measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, which is the estimated selling price of the properties less costs to sell. The estimated selling price is derived from fair value measurements that include the use of external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognized statutory professional qualifications, which is subsequently reviewed from the Bank Management for significant unobservable inputs and any required write down adjustments.

The Bank impairs 100% repossessed assets at the moment of recognition. If, within five years, the assets have not been sold by the Bank, it is written off.

The fair value measurements involved in determination of the net realizable value of the Bank's repossessed assets are categorized into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of repossessed assets, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs
Reference to the current market: The valuation model uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (similar) assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities (e.g. a business)	Market prices were modified to reflect the following: The level of market transactions when the market activity is low or the price for an identical property is difficult to obtain Specific condition of each property (construction, position etc.)

4. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

c) Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in Note 3. (f). (vii). For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

The Bank measures fair values using the following hierarchy of methods:

- Level 1: Quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation.

d) Disclosure and estimation of fair value

This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The estimation of the fair value is disclosed in note 4 d) below.

Fair value estimates are based on existing financial instruments on the Bank's financial position statement without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities not considered financial instruments.

Financial instruments – fair value hierarchy

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments measured and not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorized. No items have fair value measurements in accordance to Level 1.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

4. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

d) Disclosure and estimation of fair value (continued)

	2024			2023		
	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2	Fair value Level 3	Carrying value	Fair value Level 2	Fair value Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Financial investments at fair value through OCI	104,601	105,001	-	62,925	61,184	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Cash on hand and at banks	81,445	-	81,445	81,270	-	81,270
Placements and balances with banks	286	-	286	10,710	-	10,710
Loans and advances to customers	394,581	-	394,581	325,128	-	325,128
Other financial assets	293	-	293	395	-	395
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Due to customers	511,944	-	511,944	416,652	-	416,652
Due to banks	113	-	113	76	-	76
Subordinated debt	502	-	502	502	-	502
Borrowings	6,301	-	6,301	7,261	-	7,261
Other financial liabilities	2,913	-	2,913	4,319	-	4,319

Financial instruments – fair value hierarchy

Fair value for financial assets and liabilities above have been determined using Level 2 and Level 3 input described above.
Fair value estimates are based on existing financial instruments on the Bank's financial position statement without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities not considered financial instruments.

Balances with banks

Due from other banks include inter-bank placements and accounts. As loans, advances and deposits are short term and at floating rates, their fair value is considered to equate to their carrying amount.

Bonds

Bonds include bonds issued by the Government of Kosovo which are bought and classified as investments at fair value through OCI. Quoted prices in active markets were not available for these securities. However, there was sufficient information available to measure the fair values of these securities based on observable market inputs.

Loans and advances to customers

Where available, the fair value of loans and advances is based on observable market transactions. Where observable market transactions are not available, fair value is estimated using valuation models, such as discounted cash flow techniques. Input into the valuation techniques includes expected lifetime credit losses, interest rates and prepayment rates. To improve the accuracy of the valuation estimate for retail and smaller commercial loans, homogeneous loans are grouped into portfolios with similar characteristics.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

4. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

d) Disclosure and estimation of fair value (continued)

The Bank's loan portfolio has an estimated fair value approximately equal to its book value due either to their short-term nature or to underlying interest rates which approximate market rates. The majority of the loan portfolio is subject to re-pricing within a year.

Due to customers, borrowings and subordinated debt

The fair value of subordinated debt and Due to customers is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying the rates that are offered for deposits and subordinated debt of similar maturities and terms. The fair value of deposits payable on demand is the amount payable at the reporting date.

5. INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

Net interest income is composed as follows:

	2024	2023
Interest income at effective interest rate		
Loans and advances to customers	26,349	20,836
Placements and balances with banks	617	274
Financial investments	2,381	1,549
	29,347	**22,659**
Interest expense		
Due to customers	(5,673)	(3,330)
Subordinated debt	(37)	(37)
Borrowings	(335)	(196)
	(6,045)	**(3,563)**
Net interest income	**23,302**	**19,096**

6. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Fee and commission income		
Payment transfers and transactions	2,447	2,156
Account maintenance fees	2,072	1,945
Other fees and commissions	1,114	1,089
Total fee and commission income	**5,633**	**5,190**
Fee and commission expense		
Fees and commissions on bank accounts	(1,523)	(1,203)
Fees and commissions on social aid distribution	-	(6)
Other fees and commissions	(1,038)	(880)
Total fee and commission expense	**(2,561)**	**(2,089)**
Net fee and commission income	**3,072**	**3,101**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

7. OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
Income from sale of repossessed assets	210	179
Other income for release of provisions (note 24.1)	-	55
Other income	437	183
Total	**647**	**417**

8. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Personnel expenses (see below)	6,693	6,094
Depreciation and amortization	1,406	1,372
Lease depreciation and other lease expenses	946	924
Insurance and security	963	901
Advertising and marketing expenses	749	517
Communications	423	326
Utilities and fuel	223	231
Repairs and maintenance	200	151
Legal expense	191	145
Card expenses outsource	52	69
Consultancy	112	149
Board member remuneration	96	73
Office materials	82	75
Cleaning expenses	95	80
Printing expense	29	40
Travel	51	31
Provisions for legal cases (note 24.1)	71	-
Other expenses	596	443
Total	**12,978**	**11,621**

The number of employees as at 31 December 2024 is 411 (31 December 2023: 413).

Personnel expenses are details as follows:

	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	5,589	4,935
Pension contribution	280	247
Accrued bonuses	779	861
Other compensations	45	51
Total	**6,693**	**6,094**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax expense comprises of:

	2024	2023
Current income tax expense	1,050	868
Deferred tax	(55)	(77)
Total tax expense	**995**	**791**

The income tax charge differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profits of the Bank as follows:

	Effective tax rate	2024	Effective tax rate	2023
Profit before tax		**12,606**		**10,44**
Tax calculated	10%	1,261	10%	1,045
Adjustment due to difference on provision for loans based on IFRS 9	0.46%	58	0.23%	24
Written off loans tax effect	-	-	-	-
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	0.80%	101	0.66%	69
Tax effect of the accrued interest on term deposits	0.36%	45	0.54%	56
Interest income from FVOCI investment taxed at source	(0.99%)	(125)	(1.47%)	(154)
Sponsorship	(2.30%)	(290)	(1.65%)	(172)
Income tax	**8.33%**	**1,050**	**8.31%**	**868**

Deferred tax is calculated based on the enacted tax rate of 10%. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that realization of the related tax benefit is probable.

	2024	2023
Liability at the beginning	233	130
Effect of tax adjustments	(211)	(177)
Liability after adoption	**22**	**(47)**
Additions during the year	1,261	1,045
Payments during the year	(949)	(765)
(Assets)/Liability at the year end	**334**	**233**

The carry forward period for any tax losses in accordance with the Kosovo Tax Law is four years. Income tax is assessed at the rate of 10% (2023: 10%) of taxable income.

The movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

	Movements in deferred tax
Deferred tax liability as at 31 December 2022	**47**
Deferred depreciation	21
Deferred interest expenses	43
Deferred salaries expenses	13
Movement of deferred tax	**77**
Deferred tax asset/liability as at 31 December 2023	**124**
Total as at 01 January 2024	**124**
Deferred depreciation	10
Deferred interest expenses	49
Deferred salaries expenses	(4)
Movement of deferred tax 2024	**55**
Deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2024	**179**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

10. CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS

	2024	2023
Cash on hand	21,062	16,471
Balances with CBK	36,311	54,244
Cash at banks	24,077	10,561
Total	**81,450**	**81,276**
Allowance for ECL	(5)	(6)
Cash on hand and at banks after allowance for ECL	**81,445**	**81,270**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	2024	2023
Cash on hand and at banks	81,450	81,276
Statutory Reserve	(41,154)	(36,780)
Total	**40,296**	**44,496**

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances and all balance are performing.

	2024				2023			
Internal rating grade	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strong	18,932	-	-	18,932	5,845	-	-	5,845
Good	26,207	-	-	26,207	21,187	-	-	21,187
Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**45,139**	**-**	**-**	**45,139**	**27,032**	**-**	**-**	**27,032**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

10. CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS (CONTINUED)

An analysis of changes in the corresponding of Gross carrying amount and ECLs is, as follow:

	Gross carrying amount		ECL		Carrying Amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2, 3 and POCI	Stage 1	Stage 2, 3 and POCI	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	
As at 1 January 2023	**74,988**	**-**	**(7)**	**-**	**74,981**
All transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	-	-	-	-	-
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	6,288		1		**6,289**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency effect and other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net change during the year	**6,288**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**6,289**
As at 31 December 2023	**81,276**	**-**	**(6)**	**-**	**81,270**
All transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	-	-	-	-	-
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	174		1		**175**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency effect and other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net change during the year	**174**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**175**
As at 31 December 2024	**81,450**	**-**	**(5)**	**-**	**81,445**

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for cash on hand and at banks for 2024 is, as follow:

Movement of ECL for cash on hand and at banks	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2024	**(6)**	**-**	**-**	**(6)**
Transfers:				
Derecognitions other than write-offs	1	-	-	**1**
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2024	**(5)**	**-**	**-**	**(5)**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

10. CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS (CONTINUED)

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for cash on hand and at banks for 2023 is, as follow:

Movement of ECL for cash on hand and at banks	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2023	(7)	-	-	(7)
Transfers:				
Derecognitions other than write-offs	1	-	-	1
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2023	(6)	-	-	(6)

11. PLACEMENTS AND BALANCES WITH BANKS

	2024	**2023**
Term deposits		
Ziraat Bankasi	-	1,010
ISBank	-	4,001
BKT	-	4,186
	-	**9,197**
Restricted accounts and Repo agreements:		
Raiffeisen Bank International	286	90
BKT (Repo Agreement)	-	1,498
	286	**1,588**
Total	**286**	**10,785**
Allowance for ECL/Impairment losses	-	(75)
Placements and balances with banks after allowance for ECL	**286**	**10,710**
Current	286	10,710
Non-current	-	-

Placements and balances with banks include restricted accounts for guarantees on behalf of customers.

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances and all are performing.

	2024				2023			
Internal rating grade	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good	286	-	-	**286**	10,785	-	-	**10,785**
Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**286**	**-**	**-**	**286**	**10,785**	**-**	**-**	**10,785**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

11. PLACEMENTS AND BALANCES WITH BANKS (CONTINUED)

An analysis of changes in the corresponding of Gross carrying amount and ECLs is, as follow:

	Gross carrying amount		ECL		Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2, 3 and POCI	Stage 1	Stage 2, 3 and POCI	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	
As at 1 January 2023	**6,370**	**-**	**(45)**	**-**	**6,325**
All transfers:	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	-	-	-	-	-
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	4,415	-	(30)	-	**4,385**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency effect and other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net change during the year	**4,415**	**-**	**(30)**	**-**	**4,385**
As at 31 December 2023	**10,785**	**-**	**(75)**	**-**	**10,710**
All transfers:	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(10,499)	-	75	-	**(10,424)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency effect and other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net change during the year	**(10,499)**	**-**	**75**	**-**	**(10,424)**
As at 31 December 2024	**286**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**286**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

11. PLACEMENTS AND BALANCES WITH BANKS (CONTINUED)

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for balances with banks for 2024 is, as follow:

Movements of ECL for balances with banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2023	**75**	**-**	**-**	**75**
Transfers:				
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(75)	-	-	**(75)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	**-**
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	**-**
Write-offs	-	-	-	**-**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	**-**
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for balances with banks for 2023 is, as follow:

Movements of ECL for balances with banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2022	**45**	**-**	**-**	**45**
Transfers:				
Derecognitions other than write-offs		-	-	
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	**-**
New financial assets originated or purchased	30	-	-	**30**
Write-offs	-	-	-	**-**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	**-**
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2023	**75**	**-**	**-**	**75**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI

	2024	2023
International T Bills	64,516	4,996
Government Bonds	40,485	56,188
Total	**105,001**	**61,184**

In 2024, we have continued to prioritize income-generating treasury activities, focusing on investments in sovereign debt issued by EU countries with high investment grades. Leveraging favorable market conditions in stable EU markets, we have invested approximately Euro 217 million in short-term sovereign debt.
This year, trading activity with the Central Bank of Kosovo (CBK) has also grown significantly, with Euro 46 million in trades and Euro 29 million reinvested. These strategic initiatives have diversified our income streams, helping to offset the reduced levels of income from Kosovo securities.
During this period of 2024, the Bank has completed 13 trades of financial instruments. Financial instruments were traded with positive margins that have marked profit from trading. The counterpartywas the Central Bank of Kosovo. The gain was recognized through profit and loss in amount of EUR 624 thousand (31.12.2023: EUR 37 thousand).

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk per based on the Bank's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances and all are performing.

	2024				2023			
Internal rating grade	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good	105,001	-	-	**105,001**	61,184	-	-	**61,184**
Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**105,001**	-	-	**105,001**	**61,184**	-	-	**61,184**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI (CONTINUED)

An analysis of changes in the corresponding of gross carrying amount and ECLs is, as follow:

	Gross carrying amount		Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2, 3 and POCI	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	
As at 1 January 2023	54,925	-	54,925
All transfers	(9,174)	-	**(9,174)**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	15,433	-	**15,433**
Write-offs	-	-	-
Net change during the year	6,260	-	6,260
As at 31 December 2023	61,184	-	61,184
All transfers			
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(208,934)	-	**(208,934)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	252,751	-	**252,751**
Write-offs	-	-	-
Net change during the year	43,817	-	43,817
As at 31 December 2024	105,001	-	105,001

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for financial assets at fair value through OCI for 2024 is, as follow:

Movement of ECL for financial assets at fair value through OCI	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2024	291	-	-	291
Transfers:				
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(253)	-	-	**(253)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	32	-	-	**32**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2024	70	-	-	70

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for financial assets at fair value through OCI for 2023 is, as follow:

Movement of ECL for financial assets at fair value through OCI	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2023	233	-	-	233
Transfers:				
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(6)	-	-	**(6)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	64	-	-	**64**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2023	291	-	-	291

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OCI (CONTINUED)

12.1 Revaluation reserve for FVOCI securities

	2024	2023
Gain (loss) on change of fair value FVOCI financial instruments	190	(1,741)
Credit/Debit to other comprehensive income	**190**	**(1,741)**

The movement in revaluation reserve is as follows:

	2024	2023
Market price as at January 1	**(1,741)**	**(651)**
Price change of financial instruments FVOCI (a)	1,931	(1,090)
Net as presented in other comprehensive income	**1,931**	**(1,090)**
Market price as of December 31 (A)	**190**	**(1,741)**
Allowance for ECL of securities at FVOCI at 01 January	291	233
Net presented in profit or loss (b)	(10)	58
Allowance for ECL of securities at FVOCI at December 31 (B)	**281**	**291**
Revaluation Reserve for FVOCI as at December 31 (A-B)	**471**	**(1,450)**
Change in Revaluation reserve for FVOCI securities during the year (a-b)	**1,921**	**(1,031)**

Change in fair value is presented as a net balance in statement of changes in equity.

During the year 2024 the price change of financial instruments FVOCI by EUR 1,931 consists of:

	2024	2023
Sale of financial instruments - reclassification to profit or loss	552	3
Existing financial instruments and additions during the year	1,379	(1,093)
Total	**1,931**	**(1,090)**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

13. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	2024	2023
Loans and advances to customers	403,322	332,572
Accrued interest	2,328	1,502
Deferred disbursement fees	(1,213)	(992)
Total	**404,437**	**333,082**
Allowance for ECL/impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	(9,856)	(7,954)
Loans and advances to customers, net	**394,581**	**325,128**
Current	111,648	96,523
Non-current	282,933	228,605

A reconciliation of non - retail and retail loans are as follows:

	2024	2023
Gross carrying amount		
Non - retail loans	225,717	177,099
Retail loans	178,720	155,983
	404,437	**333,082**
ECL/impairment losses		
Allowance for ECL/impairment losses – Non – Retail loans	(4,634)	(4,386)
Allowance for ECL/impairment losses – Retail loans	(5,222)	(3,568)
Allowance for ECL/impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	**(9,856)**	**(7,954)**
Loans and advances to customers, net	**394,581**	**325,128**

Movements in the allowance for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers are as follows:

	2024	2023
At 1 January	7,954	7,842
ECL/Loan loss provision	2,964	998
Loans written off	(1,062)	(886)
At 31 December	**9,856**	**7,954**

The Bank manages individual exposures in order to be compliant with the rules of the Central Bank that require individual exposures not to exceed 15% of Tier I Capital (or EUR 62,481 thousand).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023 there are no individual exposures above 15% of the limit. In addition, the cumulative exposure of the top 10 clients of the Bank is EUR 23,656 thousand or 5.82% of the loan portfolio (2023: EUR 19,659 thousand or 5.88%).

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

13. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances for loans are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Total loans	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Carrying amount**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	**280,738**	**47,096**	**5,248**	**333,082**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(9,053)	9,053	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(973)	-	973	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	16,821	(16,821)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(1,411)	1,411	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	86	(86)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	176	-	(176)	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(69,939)	(19,798)	(624)	**(90,361)**
Repayment and change in cash flow	(40,042)	(1,939)	(355)	**(42,336)**
New loans originated or purchased	198,909	5,192	1,013	**205,114**
Write-offs	-	-	(1,062)	**(1,062)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	**376,637**	**21,458**	**6,342**	**404,437**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Total loans	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Carrying amount**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	**223,500**	**50,786**	**5,745**	**280,031**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(8,076)	8,076	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(807)	-	807	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	7,986	(7,986)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(1,125)	1,125	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	35	(35)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	16	-	(16)	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(51,226)	(20,008)	(1,247)	**(72,481)**
Repayment and change in cash flow	(33,368)	(5,957)	(567)	**(39,892)**
New loans originated or purchased	142,713	23,275	322	**166,310**
Write-offs	-	-	(886)	**(886)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	**280,738**	**47,096**	**5,248**	**333,082**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

13. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

Total loans	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
ECL amount as at 1 January 2024	**2,243**	**1,550**	**4,161**	**7,954**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1,043)	1,043	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(669)	-	669	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	96	(96)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(882)	882	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	4	(4)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	1,417	262	(151)	**1,528**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(476)	(262)	(404)	**(1,142)**
New loans originated or purchased	1,393	483	702	**2,578**
Write-offs	-	-	(1,062)	**(1,062)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Net change in profit and loss	**717**	**553**	**632**	**1,902**
ECL amount as at 31 December 2024	**2,961**	**2,102**	**4,793**	**9,856**

Total loans	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
ECL amount as at 1 January 2023	**1,381**	**1,487**	**4,974**	**7,842**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(451)	451	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(526)	-	526	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	42	(42)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(764)	764	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	1	(1)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	1,047	162	(330)	**879**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(267)	(267)	(1,132)	**(1,666)**
New loans originated or purchased	1,017	522	246	**1,785**
Write-offs	-	-	(886)	**(886)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Net change in profit and loss	**862**	**63**	**(813)**	**112**
ECL amount as at 31 December 2023	**2,243**	**1,550**	**4,161**	**7,954**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

13. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances for non-retail loans are as follows:

Non – retail loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Carrying amount
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	**144,571**	**28,589**	**3,939**	**177,099**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(3,559)	3,559	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(530)	-	530	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	9,913	(9,913)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(946)	946	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	158	-	(158)	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(40,858)	(14,486)	(500)	**(55,844)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	(26,120)	(970)	(275)	**(27,365)**
New loans originated or purchased	128,998	2,861	716	**132,575**
Write-offs	-	-	(748)	**(748)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	**212,573**	**8,694**	**4,450**	**225,717**

Non – retail loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Carrying amount
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	**107,946**	**33,809**	**4,954**	**146,709**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(3,673)	3,673	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(515)	-	515	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	6,975	(6,975)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(730)	730	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	19	(19)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(28,837)	(15,341)	(1,178)	**(45,356)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	(21,435)	(3,564)	(485)	**(25,484)**
New loans originated or purchased	84,110	17,698	157	**101,965**
Write-offs	-	-	(735)	**(735)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
ECL amount as at 31 December 2023	**144,571**	**28,589**	**3,939**	**177,099**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

13. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

Non – retail loans	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
ECL amount as at 1 January 2024	**681**	**663**	**3,042**	**4,386**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(343)	343	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(342)	-	342	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	32	(32)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(526)	526	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	410	136	(66)	**480**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(146)	(116)	(307)	**(569)**
New loans originated or purchased	428	179	478	**1,085**
Write-offs	-	-	(748)	**(748)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Net change in profit and loss	**39**	**(16)**	**225**	**248**
ECL amount as at 31 December 2024	**720**	**647**	**3,267**	**4,634**

Non – retail loans	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
ECL amount as at 1 January 2023	**492**	**980**	**4,299**	**5,771**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(185)	185	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(292)	-	292	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	27	(27)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(466)	466	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	1	(1)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	381	(114)	(307)	**(40)**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(96)	(142)	(1,078)	**(1,316)**
New loans originated or purchased	354	246	106	**706**
Write-offs	-	-	(735)	**(735)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Net change in profit and loss	**189**	**(317)**	**(1,257)**	**(1,385)**
ECL amount as at 31 December 2023	**681**	**663**	**3,042**	**4,386**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

13. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances for retail loans are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Retail loans	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Carrying amount**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	**136,167**	**18,507**	**1,309**	**155,983**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(5,495)	5,495	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(443)	-	443	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	6,908	(6,908)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(465)	465	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	86	(86)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	18	-	(18)	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(29,080)	(5,313)	(124)	**(34,517)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	(13,922)	(969)	(81)	**(14,972)**
New loans originated or purchased	69,911	2,331	298	**72,540**
Write-offs	-	-	(314)	**(314)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	**164,064**	**12,764**	**1,892**	**178,720**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Retail loans	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetim e ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Carrying amount**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	**115,553**	**16,978**	**791**	**133,322**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(4,403)	4,403	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(292)	-	292	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,011	(1,011)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(395)	395	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	15	(15)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	16	-	(16)	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(22,388)	(4,666)	(69)	**(27,123)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	(11,933)	(2,394)	(82)	**(14,409)**
New loans originated or purchased	58,603	5,577	164	**64,344**
Write-offs	-	-	(151)	**(151)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	**136,167**	**18,507**	**1,309**	**155,983**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

13. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Retail loans	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
ECL amount as at 1 January 2024	**1,562**	**888**	**1,118**	**3,568**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(700)	700	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(327)	-	327	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	64	(64)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(357)	357	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	4	(4)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	1,007	127	(85)	**1,049**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(331)	(147)	(98)	**(576)**
New loans originated or purchased	966	304	225	**1,495**
Write-offs	-	-	(314)	**(314)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Net change in profit and loss	**679**	**568**	**407**	**1,654**
ECL amount as at 31 December 2024	**2,241**	**1,455**	**1,526**	**5,222**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Retail loans	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Total**
ECL amount as at 1 January 2023	**889**	**507**	**675**	**2,071**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(266)	266	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(233)	-	233	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	15	(15)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(298)	298	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	1	(1)	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	666	276	(23)	**919**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(171)	(125)	(54)	**(350)**
New loans originated or purchased	662	276	141	**1,079**
Write-offs	-	-	(151)	**(151)**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Net change in profit and loss	**673**	**381**	**443**	**1,497**
ECL amount as at 31 December 2023	**1,562**	**888**	**1,118**	**3,568**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

13. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for loans and advances, by class, is, as follows:

	Non-retail	Retail	Total
At 1 January 2023	**5,771**	**2,071**	**7,842**
Charge for the year	(650)	1,648	998
Amounts written off	(735)	(151)	(886)
At 31 December 2023	**4,386**	**3,568**	**7,954**
At 1 January 2024	**4,386**	**3,568**	**7,954**
Charge for the year	996	1,968	2,964
Amounts written off	(748)	(314)	(1,062)
At 31 December 2024	**4,634**	**5,222**	**9,856**

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Software	
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	**2,430**
Additions	837
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2023	**3,267**
Additions	842
Addition during the year (Investment in process)	88
Disposal during the year (Investment in process)	(118)
Disposals	(1,103)
At 31 December 2024	**2,976**
Accumulated Amortization	
At 1 January 2023	**1,575**
Charge for the year	548
Disposals	-
At 31 December 2023	**2,123**
Charge for the year	580
Disposals	(1,104)
At 31 December 2024	**1,599**
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2023	**1,144**
At 31 December 2024	**1,377**

As part of the 2024 fixed asset inventory, the bank disposed assets that, based on the inventory process, were identified as out of use (licenses that have been fully amortized and consequently are out of use).These adjustments were finalized as of December 31, 2024, and are reflected in the amount of intangible assets.

In both years, the Bank does not have any intangibles pledged as collateral.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

15. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Computers and related equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2023	**705**	**1,400**	**1,252**	**2,986**	**691**	**7,034**
Additions during the year	-	449	159	429	73	1,110
Disposals during the year	-	-	(31)	(109)	-	(140)
At 31 December 2023	**705**	**1,849**	**1,380**	**3,306**	**764**	**8,004**
Additions during the year	-	484	144	495	192	1,315
Disposals during the year	-	(156)	(136)	(253)	(16)	(561)
At 31 December 2024	**705**	**2,177**	**1,388**	**3,548**	**940**	**8,758**
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2023	**183**	**991**	**939**	**2,051**	**398**	**4,562**
Charge for the year	33	211	140	341	99	824
Disposals for the year	-	-	(29)	(108)	-	(137)
At 31 December 2023	**216**	**1,202**	**1,050**	**2,284**	**497**	**5,249**
Charge for the year	33	240	113	331	100	817
Disposals for the year	-	(153)	(134)	(249)	(16)	(552)
At 31 December 2024	**249**	**1,289**	**1,028**	**2,367**	**581**	**5,514**
Carrying amounts						
At 31 December 2023	**489**	**647**	**330**	**1,022**	**267**	**2,755**
At 31 December 2024	**456**	**888**	**360**	**1,181**	**359**	**3,244**

As part of the 2024 fixed asset inventory, the bank disposed assets that, based on the inventory process, were identified as out of use, damaged, unlocated, or previously transferred to other branches *(disposal of leasehold improvements due to the relocation of branches to the new facilities)*. These adjustments were finalized as of December 31, 2024, and are reflected in the *amount* of tangible assets.

In both years, the Bank does not have any property pledged as collateral.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

16. OTHER ASSETS

	2024	2023
Prepaid expenses	209	219
Repossessed assets (see note 16.1)	-	-
Receivables from customers	211	325
Accrued income from banking services	25	20
Accrued fees and commissions	18	13
Other receivables	164	121
ECL for other assets	(125)	(84)
Total	**502**	**614**

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for other assets for 2024 is, as follow:

Movement of ECL for other assets	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2024	**84**	**-**	**-**	**84**
Transfers:				
Derecognitions other than write-offs	-	-	-	-
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	41	-	-	**41**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2024	**125**	**-**	**-**	**125**

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for other assets for 2023 is, as follow:

Movement of ECL for other assets	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2023	**84**	**-**	**-**	**84**
Transfers:				
Derecognitions other than write-offs	-	-	-	-
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2023	**84**	**-**	**-**	**84**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

16.1 REPOSSESED ASSETS

Repossessed assets are properties acquired through enforcement of security over loans and advances to customers. The Bank intends and is taking steps to sell these within a reasonable short period of time.

	2024	2023
Residential real estate	-	-
Commercial real estate	83	83
Addition during the year	79	172
Disposal during the year	(57)	(172)
Total	**105**	**83**
Less: Impairment provision	(105)	(83)
Net carrying value	-	-

The fair value of these assets is determined with reference to market values by independent external valuers and as of 31 December 2024 was EUR 120 thousand. The values are further written down depending on their location, maintenance and conditions to reflect delays in likely settlement and the length of time for holding the asses.

Movements in the impairment provision are as follows:

	2024	2023
At 1 January	83	83
Allowance for impairment during the year	79	172
Reversal on disposal	(57)	(172)
Write off	-	-
At 31 December	**105**	**83**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

17. DUE TO BANKS

Out of the total amount EUR 112 thousand, the amount of 1 thousand comes from the foreign currencies (December 31, 2023 EUR 75 thousand, EUR 1 thousand) and the others is domestic and all are current accounts with no interests.

DUE TO BANKS	2024	2023
In EUR	112	75
In foreign currencies	1	1
Total	**113**	**76**

The total amount by EUR 113 thousand consists the current account balances and it is placed as short term.

18. DUE TO CUSTOMERS

Out of the total amount of EUR 511,944 thousand, the amount of EUR 2,798 thousand represents the accrued interest as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 EUR 416,652 thousand: EUR 1,684 thousand).

	2024	2023
Current accounts	**250,969**	**205,229**
In EUR	246,655	201,922
In foreign currencies	4,314	3,307
Add: Current maturity of long-term customer deposits	146,881	164,589
Total short-term customer deposits	**397,850**	**369,818**
Term deposits	**260,975**	**211,424**
In EUR	260,973	211,399
In foreign currencies	2	25
Less: Current maturity of long-term customer	(146,881)	(164,589)
Total long-term customer deposits	**114,094**	**46,835**
Total	**511,944**	**416,652**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

19. SUBORDINATED DEBT

	2024	2023
Subordinated debt		
EMF MICROFINANCE FUND AGMVK	502	502
Total	**502**	**502**

During the year 2018, the Bank entered into a subordinated loan agreement with Blue Orchard in the amount of EUR 500 thousand. The loan bears interest rate of 6.5% per annum, payable on a semiannual basis, and the principal is payable in one single installment on December 12, 2026. As of 31 December 2024, the Bank is in compliance with financial covenants attached to the agreement with EMF Microfinance Fund AGMVK.

In December 2024, the Bank entered into agreements for subordinated debts with related parties Afrim Govori (shareholder) and Lumnije Rexhepi (the spouse of shareholder Mejdi Rexhepi).

- The agreement with Afrim Govori in amount of Euro 1.5 million, with a 10-year term and an interest rate of 6.5%.
- The agreement with Lumnije Rexhepi in amount of Euro 500 thousand, with a 10-year term and an interest rate of 6.5%.

These two subordinated debts are scheduled to be disbursed in June 2025.

20. BORROWINGS

Borrowings	**2024**	**2023**
Borrowings from EBRD	6,301	7,261
Total	**6,301**	**7,261**
Current	2,401	2,761
Non-Current	3,900	4,500

During the year 2024, the Bank entered into a borrowing agreement with EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) for a total amount of EUR 4,000 thousand. Only EUR 2,000 thousand was disbursed in this period of 2024.The purpose is to support green economy investments in the residential sector in Kosovo. The borrowing bears an interest rate of 1.4% annually plus 6 months EURIBOR, which is repayable within three years. The interest is payable on a semi-annual basis.

During the year 2023, the Bank entered into a borrowing agreement with EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) for a total amount of EUR 6,000 thousand. Only EUR 3,000 thousand was disbursed in 2023.The purpose is to support finance investments in micro, small and medium enterprises. The borrowing bears an interest rate of 1.4% annually plus 6 months EURIBOR, which is repayable within three years. The interest is payable on a semi-annual basis.

During the year 2023, the Bank has received the second tranche in amount of EUR 1,500 from the borrowing agreement signed in 2022 in amount EUR 4,500 (Youth in Business).

During the year 2022, the Bank entered into a borrowing agreement with EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) for a total amount of EUR 4,500 thousand.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

21. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITY

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Bank leases various offices. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 year to 10 years, but may have extension options as described below.

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability from the date when the leased asset becomes available for use by the Bank.

The Bank recognized right of use assets as follows:

	Buildings	Total
Carrying amount at 1 January 2023	**2,580**	**2,580**
Additions	1,015	1,015
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation charge	(773)	(773)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**2,822**	**2,822**
Additions	461	461
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation charge	(802)	(802)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**2,481**	**2,481**

The Bank recognized lease liabilities as follows:

	2024	2023
Short-term lease liabilities	788	774
Long-term lease liabilities	1,787	2,124
Total lease liabilities	**2,575**	**2,898**

Lease commitments

Operating lease commitments. The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, where the Bank is the lessee, at 31 December 2024 are EUR 421 (2023: 412).

During the year 2024 the interest expenses for leases is EUR 74 thousand (2023: EUR 74 thousand).

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

22. OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

	2024	2023
Payable related to clearing transactions with CBK	898	2,402
Due to suppliers	1,730	1,744
Other creditors	1	18
Payable on behalf of Ministry of Economy and Finance	146	109
Allowance for ECL for unused commitments	118	35
Allowance for ECL for financial guarantees issued by the bank	20	11
Total other liabilities	**2,913**	**4,319**
Provisions (see Note 24.1 below)	347	276
Total	**3,260**	**4,595**

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount for unused commitments for 2024 and 2023 is, as follow:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Unused commitments 2024	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Lifetime ECL**	**Carrying amount**
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	**11,013**	**2,071**	**14**	**13,098**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(237)	237	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(1)	-	1	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	151	(151)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(1)	1	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(7,935)	(1,865)	1	**(9,799)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	(121)	1	(8)	**(128)**
New loans originated or purchased	14,854	146	1	**15,001**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	**17,724**	**438**	**10**	**18,172**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

22. OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Unused commitments 2023	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Carrying amount
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	**7,302**	**1,262**	**9**	**8,573**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(75)	75	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	(2)	-	2	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	86	(86)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	2	-	(2)	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(5,761)	(1,030)	(7)	**(6,798)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	(70)	(44)	1	**(113)**
New loans originated or purchased	9,531	1,894	11	**11,436**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	**11,013**	**2,071**	**14**	**13,098**

An analysis of changes in the ECLs for unused commitments for 2024 and 2023 is, as follow:

Unused commitments 2024	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2024	**22**	**5**	**8**	**35**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(1)	1	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	2	(1)	(5)	**(4)**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(11)	(2)	-	**(13)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	94	6	-	**100**
New commitments originated or purchased	(1)	1	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Net change in profit and loss	83	5	(5)	**83**
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2024	**105**	**10**	**3**	**118**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

22. OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Unused commitments 2023	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2023	21	9	6	36
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-		
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	(6)	(2)	1	(7)
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(10)	(6)	(6)	(22)
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-
New commitments originated or purchased	17	4	7	28
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Net change in profit and loss	1	(4)	2	(1)
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2023	22	5	8	35

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances for letters of guarantees are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Letters of guarantees	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	1,390	134	10	1,534
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	10	(10)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(17)	17	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(223)	(68)	(5)	(296)
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-
New guarantees originated or purchased	817	-	-	817
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	1,994	39	22	2,055

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

22. OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Letters of guarantees	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Carrying amount
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	**1,311**	**129**	**10**	**1,450**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(60)	60	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	63	(63)	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	-		
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	-	-	-	-
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(238)	-	-	**(238)**
Repayments and change in cash flow	-	-	-	-
New guarantees originated or purchased	314	8	-	**322**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	**1,390**	**134**	**10**	**1,534**

Letters of guarantees	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Allowance for ECL amount as at 1 January 2024	**1**	**0**	**10**	**11**
Transfers:				
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(10)	10	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs/LGDs/EADs	-	10	-	**10**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	-	-	(5)	**(5)**
New guarantees originated or purchased	4	-	-	**4**
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
FX and other movements	-	-	-	-
Net change in profit and loss	**3**	**-**	**6**	**9**
ECL amount as at 31 December 2024	**5**	**0**	**15**	**20**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

23. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Share capital

In accordance with Law no. 04/L-093 on "Banks, Microfinance Institutions and Non-Bank Financial Institutions", the minimum paid-in capital for domestic banks operating in Kosovo is EUR 7 million. At 31 December 2024, the subscribed capital was divided into 28,530 ordinary shares (2024: 28,530 ordinary shares) with a nominal value of EUR 394.2 each. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Bank. All shares rank equally with regard to the Bank's residual assets. The structure of subscribed capital is as follows:

No.	Name of shareholder	2024		2023	
		%	EUR	%	EUR
1	Afrim Govori	21.27	2,392	21.27	2,392
2	Shaqir Palushi	20.71	2,329	20.71	2,329
3	Rrustem Aliaj	17.27	1,942	17.27	1,942
4	EBRD	10.00	1,125	10.00	1,125
5	Mejdi Rexhepi	9.35	1,052	9.35	1,052
6	Moneta Sh.p.k	7.77	874	7.77	874
7	Kareman Limani	4.85	545	4.85	545
8	Banca di Cividale S.P.A.	4.62	520	4.62	520
9	Ahmet Arifi	2.39	269	2.39	269
10	Luani Limited	0.44	49	0.44	49
11	Agim Bilalli	0.31	35	0.31	35
12	Besnik Vrella	0.31	35	0.31	35
13	Habibe Aliu	0.31	35	0.31	35
14	Sokol Krasniqi	0.23	26	0.23	26
15	Flamur Bryma	0.09	10	0.09	10
16	Nazmi Viça	0.04	5	0.04	5
17	Naim Abazi	0.04	4	0.04	4
Total		**100.00**	**11,247**	**100.00**	**11,247**

Dividend distribution

During 2024 dividend was paid from the profit for year 2023. The payment was made based on the decision of the shareholder's assembly and approved by the CBK with decision no. 63-18/2024. The value of the dividend paid is Euro 2,898 thousand (2023: Euro 2,560), or 30% of the profit for the two consecutive years. The dividend paid per share was Euro 104.72 (2023 Euro 89.73).

Other capital reserve

Based on CBK regulations, starting from January 1, 2020, all Banks in Kosovo were required to prepare and present their financial statements based on IFRS only. The difference in loan loss provisions between CBK and IFRS framework of reporting as at that date was recognized under Other Equity Reserve. As of January 1, 2020, the amount recognized as a change in loan loss reserve between CBK and IFRS reporting standards is EUR 769 thousand.
This reserve is restricted and not distributable.

Revaluation reserve

During 2014, the Bank decided to include in the Property and equipment a building which has previously been obtained as repossessed collateral and revaluated. The building was recognized by the Bank in Property and equipment with a corresponding amount in the revaluation reserve in equity. Subsequently, the building is carried at amortized cost.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

23. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Earnings per share

For the purpose of calculating earnings per share, earnings represent the net profit after tax. The number of ordinary shares is the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used for basic earnings per share was 28,530 (2023: 28,530). There is no potential dilution effect from any instruments and hence the basic earnings per share are the same as diluted earnings per share.

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Bank issues guarantees for its customers. These instruments bear a credit risk similar to that of loans granted. Guarantees issued in favor of customers are secured by cash collateral, and non-cash collateral (real estate and movable collateral).

Guarantees extended to customers	**2024**	**2023**
Secured by cash deposits	374	423
Secured by collateral (real estate and movable collateral)	1,681	1,111
Less: Allowance for ECL for letters of guarantees recognized as other liabilities	(20)	(11)
Total	**2,035**	**1,523**

Commitments represent the undrawn balances of loans, overdraft and card limits granted to the customers.

Credit commitments	**2024**	**2023**
Approved but not disbursed loans	-	-
Unused overdraft limits approved	14,788	12,650
Unused credit card facilities	3,384	450
Allowance for ECL for unused credit card facilities recognized as other liabilities	(118)	(35)
Total	**18,054**	**13,065**

24.1 PROVISIONS

Legal

The Bank is involved in routine legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business as at 31 December 2024 and 2023. The Bank's management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in relation to legal claims, except for those already provided for and recognized in profit or loss as disclosed in Note 22

Provisions include reserve for third-party active claims. Based on its policies and procedures, the Bank determines in each quarter the current reserve through the reassessment of each claim individually.

Following is presented the movement of provisions as of 31 December:

	2024	**2023**
At 1 January	276	330
Additions during the year	71	-
Utilized during the year	-	(43)
Released during the year	-	(11)
At 31 December	**347**	**276**

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

25.1 Introduction and overview

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- market risk
- liquidity risk
- operational risk

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Bank's management of capital.

Risk Management

Risk Management Department is organized in three sectors including Credit Risk Sector, the Market and Liquidity Risk Sector and Operational Risk Sector. Risk Management Department is responsible for drafting and/or reviewing policies and procedures related to risk and managing banks' risks.

The Bank has followed the strategy of further diversification and growth in loan portfolio according to the defined segments of the loans.

Regarding the calculation of the ECL, the Bank has further advanced the process and automated some of the inputs also including the information from monitoring module to assess the SICR.

In line with the business model and strategy, the Bank has continued to improve the credit risk process. In this regard, it has continued with the utilization of the upgrades and developments of new applications made on previous year for credit portfolio management.

Economic events considerations

Despite ongoing macroeconomic challenges, including geopolitical tensions and the residual effects of past inflationary pressures, our bank successfully maintained risk at acceptable levels. While inflation showed a declining trend in 2024, particularly in the Eurozone due to tighter monetary policies, its impact on specific sectors remained a concern. The banking industry, including our bank, demonstrated strong performance with record profits and effective risk management, maintaining stable asset quality.

To remain prepared for potential challenges that could impact portfolio quality, the Bank proactively enhanced its monitoring and analysis of sectors that remain vulnerable to economic pressures, such as energy and consumer goods. As a result, it has properly assessed these risks and allocated adequate reserves. The risk management department also conducted a thorough review of policies, strategies, methodologies, and procedures to ensure alignment with evolving economic conditions

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and to other banks. For risk management reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk).

The Bank assumes exposure to credit risk which is the risk that the other party will not be able to repay the full amounts on time. The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it assumes by setting limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a borrower and a geographical or industrial segment. Such risks are regularly monitored and subject to monthly or more frequent review.

Limits on the level of credit risk from the borrower are approved in Management level, except cases above 10% of Tier I Capital and cases with related parties, that are approved on Board of Directors level.

In addition to the growth of the loan portfolio and the reduction of large exposures, the Bank has continued to keep and preserve the credit quality. The Bank has slightly improved the credit quality, regarding the loan quality indicator – Non-performing loans (NPL) in 2023 it was 1.58%, while in 2024 this indicator is 1.57%.

Impairment assessment

Risk Management Department is responsible for drafting and/or reviewing policies and procedures related to risk and managing banks' risks.

The Bank has followed the strategy of further diversification and growth in loan portfolio according to the defined segments of the loans.

Regarding the calculation of the ECL, the Bank has further advanced the process and automated some of the inputs also including the information from monitoring module to assess the SICR.

In line with the business model and strategy, the Bank has continued to improve the credit risk process. In this regard, it has continued with improvements and the upgrades of existing applications for more efficient management of the credit portfolio.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

Impairment assessment (continued)

The Bank's internal rating and PD Estimation process

The Bank's independent Risk Management Department operates its internal rating models. The Bank runs separate models for its key portfolios in which its borrowers are rated from 0 to 8 for performing borrowers and rating 9 which represent non-performing/default borrower.

Below are disclosed internal credit rating grades used by bank as of 31 December 2024:

Rating IFRS 9	Average of 12-month PD	Average of LGD
0	1.11%	61.94%
1	1.05%	60.47%
2	1.15%	54.83%
3	1.13%	51.67%
4	2.76%	46.85%
5	3.68%	52.95%
6	9.29%	61.37%
7	21.29%	58.07%
8	36.28%	49.05%
Default	100.00%	75.51%

Below are disclosed internal credit rating grades used by bank as of 31 December 2023:

Rating IFRS 9	Average of 12-month PD	Average of LGD
0	1.0%	53.7%
1	1.0%	51.2%
2	1.1%	53.6%
3	0.9%	52.4%
4	1.6%	49.0%
5	2.6%	51.7%
6	4.5%	51.9%
7	14.1%	52.3%
8	30.2%	51.1%
Default	100.0%	64.3%

This year the expected credit losses have increased in the retail portfolio, primarily due to a higher number of defaults in the property and renovation loan segments. The increase in PDs has been driven by these defaults, as well as rating migrations of exposures as per internal rating model. Additionally, a small number of restructurings in this segment have either experienced a significant increase in risk or have defaulted, further contributing to the overall increase in PDs.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.1 Impairment assessment (continued)

Restructured and modified loans

Bank sometimes makes changes to the original loan terms in response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or forcing the collection of collateral.
The Bank considers a restructured loan when these modifications are granted as a result of the borrower's current or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have agreed to those conditions if the borrower had been financially healthy. Indicators of financial difficulty include delays of covenants or significant concerns raised by the Risk Department. Restructuring can include extending payment agreements and agreeing new loan terms.
The Bank, at the time of assessing whether a credit exposure will be subject to restructuring conditions, assesses whether that exposure has had a significant increase in credit risk, or meets the default criteria and is recognized as a non-performing loan.

Reclassification criteria for restructured loans

Once a financial asset will have the restructuring flag, it will keep this flag for the minimum probationary period of 24 months. In order for the loan to be reclassified from the restructured category, the client must meet all of the following criteria:

- The probationary period of two years has elapsed from the date when the restructuring contract was considered performing
- The client does not have a contract that is more than 30 days past due

Furthermore, if the credit exposure at the time of restructuring was classified as non-performing, all of the following criteria must be met to be classified as performing:

- Applying for restructuring does not result in de-recognition of the asset or defaulted;
- One-year period (12 months) has passed since it was restructured;
- Under the terms of the restructuring there is no amount of arrears or concerns about the full repayment of the restructured exposure, which must be determined according to an analysis of the borrower's financial condition.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.1 Impairment assessment (continued)

Restructured and modified loans (continued)

The following tables present a summary of financial assets that have been regularly restructured as at 31 December 2024:

		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage3			
31-Dec-24	**Gross carrying amount**	**Permanent modification to T&Cs**	**Total performing forborne loans**	**Permanent modification to T&Cs**	**Total performing forborne loans**	**Permanent modification to T&Cs**	**Total nonperforming forborne loans**	**Total forborne loans**	**Forbearance ratio**
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Loans and advances to customers									
Nonretail loans	225,717	1,773	1,773	724	724	1,472	1,472	3,969	1.76%
Retail loans	178,720	19	19	202	202	311	311	532	0.30%
Total loans and advances to customers	**404,437**	**1,792**	**1,792**	**926**	**926**	**1,783**	**1,783**	**4,501**	**1.11%**

31-Dec-24	**Gross amount of forborne loans**				**ECLs of forborne loans**			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Due from banks	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers								
Nonretail loans	1,773	724	1,472	3,969	15	108	1,178	1,301
Retail loans	19	202	311	532	-	16	281	297
Total loans and advances to customers	**1,792**	**926**	**1,783**	**4,501**	**15**	**124**	**1,459**	**1,598**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.1 Impairment assessment (continued)

Restructured and modified loans (continued)

The following tables provide a summary of the Bank's forborne assets as of 31 December 2023:

		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3			
31-Dec-23	Gross carrying amount	Permanent modification to T&Cs	Total performing forborne loans	Permanent modification to T&Cs	Total performing forborne loans	Permanent modification to T&Cs	Total nonperforming forborne loans	Total forborne loans	Forbearance ratio
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Loans and advances to customers									
Nonretail loans	177,099	1,924	1,924	1,315	1,315	1,957	1,957	5,196	2.93%
Retail loans	155,983	26	26	117	117	286	286	429	0.28%
Total loans and advances to customers	**333,082**	**1,950**	**1,950**	**1,432**	**1,432**	**2,243**	**2,243**	**5,625**	**1.69%**

31-Dec-23	Gross amount of forborne loans				ECLs of forborne loans			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Due from banks	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers								
Nonretail loans	1,924	1,315	1,957	5,196	7	58	1,544	1,609
Retail loans	26	117	286	429	-	7	259	266
Total loans and advances to customers	**1,950**	**1,432**	**2,243**	**5,625**	**7**	**65**	**1,803**	**1,875**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.2 Loan portfolio sectorial breakdown and expected credit losses

Set out below is an analysis of loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost during the year ended 31 December 2024:

Assets measured at amortized cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying value per loan type				
Individual	164,062	12,765	1,893	**178,720**
Trade	76,982	3,228	1,626	**81,836**
Production	42,936	1,273	850	**45,059**
Agro	13,457	539	346	**14,342**
Construction	25,848	613	253	**26,714**
Services	23,528	1,792	683	**26,003**
Other	29,824	1,248	691	**31,763**
Total gross carrying value	**376,637**	**21,458**	**6,342**	**404,437**
Loss allowance per asset type				
Individual	(2,242)	(1,455)	(1,526)	**(5,223)**
Trade	(268)	(167)	(1,212)	**(1,647)**
Production	(131)	(164)	(572)	**(867)**
Agro	(56)	(34)	(272)	**(362)**
Construction	(55)	(62)	(160)	**(277)**
Services	(77)	(82)	(480)	**(639)**
Other	(132)	(138)	(571)	**(841)**
Total loss allowance	**(2,961)**	**(2,102)**	**(4,793)**	**(9,856)**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.2 Loan portfolio sectorial breakdown and expected credit losses (continued)

Set out below is an analysis of loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost during the year ended 31 December 2023:

Assets to be measured at amortized cost	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Gross carrying value per loan type				
Individual	136,167	18,507	1,309	**155,983**
Trade	53,845	5,422	1,280	**60,547**
Production	26,612	4,439	570	**31,621**
Agro	11,948	1,093	549	**13,590**
Construction	13,569	11,623	132	**25,324**
Services	17,832	2,235	580	**20,647**
Other	20,765	3,777	828	**25,370**
Total gross carrying value	**280,738**	**47,096**	**5,248**	333,082
Loss allowance per asset type				
Individual	(1,563)	(887)	(1,118)	**(3,568)**
Trade	(133)	(122)	(838)	**(1,093)**
Production	(69)	(122)	(469)	**(660)**
Agro	(285)	(87)	(483)	**(855)**
Construction	(51)	(97)	(105)	**(253)**
Services	(72)	(109)	(491)	**(672)**
Other	(71)	(126)	(656)	**(853)**
Total loss allowance	**(2,244)**	**(1,550)**	**(4,160)**	**(7,954)**

Table below represent the concentration of credit risk for financial assets other than loans and advances to customers:

Financial assets as of 31 December 2024	Financial Institutions	Central Government	Central Bank of Kosova	Total
Cash on hand and at banks	45,139	-	-	**45,139**
Balances with Central Bank of Kosova	-	-	36,309	**36,309**
Placements and balances with banks	286	-	-	**286**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	105,001	-	**105,001**
Total	**45,425**	**105,001**	**36,309**	**186,735**

Financial assets as of 31 December 2023	Financial Institutions	Central Government	Central Bank of Kosova	Total
Cash on hand and at banks	27,031	-	-	**27,031**
Balances with Central Bank of Kosova	-	-	54,239	**54,239**
Placements and balances with banks	10,710	-	-	**10,710**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	61,184	-	**61,184**
Total	**37,741**	**61,184**	**54,239**	**153,164**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.3 Analysis of credit quality

The table below represents a maximum exposure to credit risk exposure of the Bank at 31 December 2024 and 2023, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For financial assets, the exposures set out below represent the net carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position.

	Cash and balances with banks and CBK		Placements and balances with banks		Financial assets at fair value through OCI		Loans and advances to customers		Other financial assets		Financial guarantees and credit commitments	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Maximum exposure to credit risk												
Carrying amount	81,445	81,270	286	10,710	105,001	61,184	394,581	325,128	293	395	-	-
Amount committed/guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	81,445	**81,270**	**286**	**10,710**	**105,001**	**61,184**	**394,581**	**325,128**	**293**	**395**		
At amortized cost												
Stage 1	81,448	81,276	286	10,785	105,001	61,184	376,637	280,738	293	395	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,458	47,096	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,342	5,248	-	-	-	-
POCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**81,448**	**81,276**	**286**	**10,785**	**105,001**	**61,184**	**404,437**	**333,082**	**293**	**395**	-	-
Allowance for impairment (individual and collective)	(3)	(6)	-	(75)	-	-	(9,856)	(7,954)	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	**81,445**	**81,270**	**286**	**10,710**	**105,001**	**61,184**	**394,581**	**325,128**	**293**	**395**	-	-
Off balance: maximum exposure												
Credit commitments: Low - fair risk	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	18,172	13,100
Financial guarantees: Low - fair risk	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	2,055	1,535
Total committed/guaranteed	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	**20,227**	**14,635**
Allowance for ECL recognized as other liabilities	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	(138)	(46)
Total exposure	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	**20,089**	**14,588**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.3 Analysis of credit quality (continued)

The table below represents a worst-case scenario of credit risk exposure of the Bank at 31 December 2024 and 2023, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For financial assets, the exposures set out below represent the net carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position.

	2024			2023		
Loans and advances to customers	**Retail**	**Corporate**	**Total loans**	**Retail**	**Corporate**	**Total loans**
Total gross amount	**178,720**	**225,717**	**404,437**	**155,983**	**177,099**	**333,082**
Allowance for impairment (individual and collective)	(5,222)	(4,634)	(9,856)	(3,568)	(4,386)	(7,954)
Net carrying amount	**173,498**	**221,083**	**394,581**	**152,415**	**172,713**	**325,128**
At amortized cost						
Stage 1	164,064	212,573	**376,637**	136,167	144,571	**280,738**
Stage 2	12,764	8,694	**21,458**	18,507	28,589	**47,096**
Stage 3	1,892	4,450	**6,342**	1,309	3,939	**5,248**
POCI	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Total gross	178,720	225,717	**404,437**	**155,983**	**177,099**	**333,082**
Stage 1	(2,241)	(720)	**(2,961)**	(1,563)	(681)	**(2,244)**
Stage 2	(1,455)	(647)	**(2,102)**	(887)	(663)	**(1,550)**
Stage 3	(1,526)	(3,267)	**(4,793)**	(1,118)	(3,042)	**(4,160)**
POCI	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**
Total allowance for impairment	(5,222)	(4,634)	**(9,856)**	**(3,568)**	**(4,386)**	**(7,954)**
Loans with renegotiated terms						
Carrying amount	532	3,969	**4,501**	428	5,195	**5,623**
From which: Impaired	310	1,472	**1,782**	286	1,957	**2,243**
Allowance for impairment	(297)	(1,301)	**(1,598)**	(266)	(1,609)	**(1,875)**
Net carrying amount	235	2,668	**2,903**	**162**	**3,586**	**3,748**

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.3 Analysis of credit quality (continued)

Impaired loans

Impaired loans are loans for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan. These loans are graded 0 to 9 in the Bank's internal credit risk rating system where grades 0 to 8 are performing and 9 is default. The provisioning policy for these loans is detailed in Note 3. f).

Individual and collective assessment of loan portfolio

For internal management purpose, the Bank segregates the loans into loans that are assessed individually for impairment: these are loans that are classified as Stage 3 and with exposure above EUR 100 thousand. All other loans are analyzed collectively for impairment assessment purposes.

Past due but not impaired loans

Loans and securities, where contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Bank believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security / collateral available and / or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank.

Loans with renegotiated terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider. Once the loan is restructured it remains in this category independent of satisfactory performance after restructuring.

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a loan (and any related allowances for impairment), in accordance with the regulations of Central Bank of Kosovo for write off. The total amount written off during 2024 is EUR 1,062 thousand (2023: EUR 886 thousand).

The Bank performs the procedures for written offs in accordance with the regulations and requirements of Central Bank of Kosovo for write off. Write off procedures are performed after a loan is classified as non-performing and expected credit losses up to 100% are recognized. Following this, there are different criteria for write off based on coverage of loans:

- If a loan is not covered by collateral, either in pledge form or in mortgage form, it shall be written off from the balance sheet within 18 months after classified as non-performing;
- Loans covered by pledged collateral must be written off from the balance sheet within 36 months after classified as non-performing;
- Loans covered by collateral in the form of mortgages must be written off from the balance sheet within 60 months after classified as non-performing;
- Loans covered by combined collateral, in pledge form and in mortgage form, in cases when the mortgage covers more than fifty percent (50%) of the loan at the time of the approval, they must be written off within 60 months after classified as non-performing.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.3 Analysis of credit quality (continued)

Due from banks

Interbank exposures are closely monitored on a daily basis by risk management and the Treasury Department. The Bank limits its deposits and other banking transactions to sound local or international banks. Before a business relationship is initiated with a given bank, the management and the Risk Department carry out an analysis of the institution's financial standing. The financial performance of the counterparties is continuously monitored. Moreover, all correspondent banks as well as bond issuers in which the Bank has investment exposures are continuously monitored for their ratings by international rating agencies like: Standard & Poor's (S&P), Fitch and Moody's.

In accordance to the new regulation on large exposures of the Central Bank of Republic of Kosovo, bank has a credit risk exposure with Landesbank Baden – Württemberg (LBBW) up to the level 25% of Tier I Capital. This exposure exceeds regulatory limit from 15% of Tier I Capital, but the bank has received approval for this exemption from the Central Bank of Kosova.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.3 Analysis of credit quality (continued)

Loans and advances to banks are granted without collateral. The table below presents the Bank's current accounts and time deposits with corresponding banks by credit ratings:

	2024	2023
A+ to A-	18,932	8,366
BBB+ to B-	-	-
Not rated	5,428	11,407
At 31 December	**24,360**	**19,773**

Lending commitments and financial guarantees

The maximum exposure from financial guarantees represents the maximum amount that the Bank should pay if the guarantee is called on, which may be significantly greater than the amount recognized as a liability. The maximum credit exposure for lending commitments is the full amount of the commitment.

Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Bank manage limits and controls the concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified in particular to individual counterparties and groups, and to affiliates.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single borrower, or group of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a regular basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, if necessary.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. Other controls and mitigation measures are outlined below.

Collateral held and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property and other movable assets. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing. Collateral generally is not held over loans and advances to banks.

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against financial assets is shown below:

Loans and advances to customers	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Property	Cash Collateral	Equipment	Total collateral used	Surplus collateral	Net uncollateralized exposure
31 December 2024	404,437	614,034	4,117	189,747	807,898	553,671	150,210
31 December 2023	326,240	488,700	4,119	160,516	653,335	464,232	137,137

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.2 Credit risk (continued)

25.2.4 Concentration of credit risk

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by sector and by geographic location. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below:

	Cash and balances with Banks and CBK		Placements and balances with banks		Financial assets at fair value through OCI		Loans and advances to customers		Other financial assets		Financial guarantees	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Concentration by sector												
Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,717	177,099	-	-	20,089	14,588
Banks	81,445	81,270	286	10,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government of Kosovo	-	-	-	-	105,001	61,184	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,720	155,983	293	395	-	-
Total	**81,445**	**81,270**	**286**	**10,710**	**105,001**	**61,184**	**404,437**	**333,082**	**293**	**395**	**20,089**	**14,588**
Concentration by location												
EU countries	17,734	2,511	286	90	64,516	4,996	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Kosovo	62,531	78,138	-	10,620	40,485	56,188	404,437	333,082	293	395	20,089	14,588
Other countries	1,180	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**81,445**	**81,270**	**286**	**10,710**	**105,001**	**61,184**	**404,437**	**333,082**	**293**	**395**	**20,089**	**14,588**

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, exchange rates will affect Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk. The relevant market risks that the Bank deals with are foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in the banking book and these risks are managed in accordance with their respective document/policies.

25.3.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of suffering losses due to the fluctuation of interest rates in financial instruments and is mainly as a result of maturity mismatches between assets and liabilities. Consequently, this can increase bank's funding costs compared to the return obtained from assets which might remain unchanged and thus, potentially decrease the interest margin.

In order to mitigate this risk, the Bank measures and monitors interest rate risk based on repricing gap analysis between assets and liabilities in order to limit its exposure to this risk and ensure compliance with CBK regulation on Interest rate risk on banking book. For the purpose of measuring interest rate risk, bank's assets and liabilities are distributed within time buckets according to their maturities and then maturity/ repricing gaps are analyzed.

Due to worldwide macroeconomic trends, specifically the rapid increase in inflation, many central banks in key countries have raised interest rates to curb inflation from growing further. In response to these changes, our bank has taken necessary measures to manage and minimize the risk of interest rates, respectively to finance long-term loans, we have implemented the model with variable interest rates, using 6 months EURIBOR as the reference rate.

The interest rate gap is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. These scenarios aim to simulate interest rate fluctuations in order to measure the impact on banks financial result and capital. Standard scenarios include a 2% parallel shift in the yield curve as required by the CBK regulation.

The results from these scenarios are reported on a monthly basis to bank's Liquidity Risk Management Committee ("LRMC") on management board level and on quarterly basis to Risk Committee on board of director's level. As a result, bank's exposure to interest rate risk remains in line with bank's risk profile and within internal and regulatory limits as set by the CBK. The Bank also uses stress testing scenarios which are prepared at least on a regular quarterly basis.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.3 Market risk (continued)

25.3.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

The average effective yields of significant categories of financial assets and liabilities of the Bank as at 31 December are as follows

	CHF		*USD*		*EUR*	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Assets						
Cash at banks			-	-	-	-
Placements and balances with banks	0.70%	0.50%	3.53%	5.25%	2.05%	3.36%
Loans to customers			-	-	7.07%	6.69%
Financial assets at fair value through OCI			-	-	2.85%	2.77%
Liabilities						
Due to customers	-	2.7%	-	-	2.80%	2.30%
Subordinated debt			-	-	6.50%	6.50%
Borrowings			-	-	5.03%	5.50%

An analysis of the Bank's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates (assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant statement of financial position) is as follows:

2024	**up to 1 Year scenarios**		**over 1 Year scenarios**	
	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease
Estimated Profit (loss) effect	(4,600)	4,600	5,395	(5,395)
2023	**up to 1 Year scenarios**		**over 1 Year scenarios**	
	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease
Estimated Profit (loss) effect	(3,890)	3,890	4,596	(4,596)

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.3 Market risk (continued)

25.3.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table shows the interest bearing and non-interest bearing financial instruments by repricing date.

31 December 2024		Non- interest bearing	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Month	3-6 Month	6-12 Month	Over 1 year	Total
Assets								
Cash on hand and at banks								
Non-interest bearing		27,673	-	-	-	-	-	**27,673**
Interest bearing	*Fixed*		17,463	-	-	-	-	**17,463**
Balances with CBK								
Non-interest bearing		36,309	-	-	-	-	-	**36,309**
Placements and balances with banks								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*		-	96	-	190	-	**286**
Investment securities								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*		26,006	16,975	26,055	-	35,965	**105,001**
Loans to customers								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*		9,288	16,366	22,273	34,480	118,885	**201,292**
Interest bearing	*Variable*		4,845	101,276	22,870	44,101	20,197	**193,289**
Other financial assets								
Non-interest bearing		293	-	-	-	-	-	**293**
Total		**64,275**	**57,602**	**134,713**	**71,198**	**78,771**	**175,047**	**581,606**
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*	-	51,047	17,021	26,994	123,544	42,370	**260,976**
Non-interest bearing		250,968	-	-	-	-	-	**250,968**
Due to Banks								
Interest bearing		-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Non-interest bearing		113	-	-	-	-	-	**113**
Subordinated debt								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*	-	-	-	2	-	500	**502**
Borrowings								
Interest bearing	*Variable*	-	6,301	-	-	-	-	**6,301**
Other liabilities								
Non-interest bearing		2,913	-	-	-	-	-	**2,913**
Total		**253,994**	**57,348**	**17,021**	**26,996**	**123,544**	**42,870**	**521,773**
Gap		**(189,719)**	**254**	**117,692**	**44,202**	**(44,773)**	**132,177**	**59,833**
Cumulative gap		**(189,719)**	**(189,465)**	**(71,773)**	**(27,571)**	**(72,344)**	**59,833**	**-**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.3 Market risk (continued)

25.3.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

31 December 2023		Non- interest bearing	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Month	3-6 Month	6-12 Month	Over 1 year	Total
Assets								
Cash on hand and at banks								
Non-interest bearing		19,183	-	-	-	-	-	**19,183**
Interest bearing	*Fixed*		7,848	-	-	-	-	**7,848**
Balances with CBK								
Non-interest bearing		54,239	-	-	-	-	-	**54,239**
Placements and balances with banks								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*		1,498	-	-	9,212	-	**10,710**
Investment securities								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*		5,046	50	50	254	55,784	**61,184**
Loans to customers								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*		10,079	19,911	20,092	35,710	117,925	**203,717**
Interest bearing			4,912	23,352	25,002	51,590	16,555	**121,411**
Other financial assets								
Non-interest bearing		395	-	-	-	-	-	**395**
Total		**73,817**	**29,383**	**43,313**	**45,144**	**96,766**	**190,264**	**478,687**
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*	-	33,116	10,196	18,593	102,685	46,835	**211,425**
Non-interest bearing		205,227	-	-	-	-	-	**205,227**
Due to Banks								
Interest bearing		-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Non-interest bearing		76	-	-	-	-	-	**76**
Subordinated debt								
Interest bearing	*Fixed*	-	-	2	-	-	500	**502**
Borrowings								
Interest bearing	*Variable*	-	7,261	-	-	-	-	**7261**
Other liabilities								
Non-interest bearing		4,319	-	-	-	-	-	**4,319**
Total		**209,622**	**40,377**	**10,198**	**18,593**	**102,685**	**47,335**	**428,810**
Gap		**(135,805)**	**(10,994)**	**33,115**	**26,551**	**(5,919)**	**142,929**	**49,877**
Cumulative gap		**(135,805)**	**(146,799)**	**(113,684)**	**(87,133)**	**(93,052)**	**49,877**	**-**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.3 Market risk (continued)

25.3.2 Exposure to currency risk (continued)

31 December 2023	EUR	USD	CHF	GBP	Total
Financial assets					
Cash on hand and at banks	26,211	677	108	35	**27,031**
Balances with CBK	54,239	-	-	-	**54,239**
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	61,184	-	-	-	**61,184**
Placements and balances with banks	8,555	-	2,155	-	**10,710**
Loans and advances to customers	325,128	-	-	-	**325,128**
Other financial assets	395	-	-	-	**395**
Total financial assets	**475,712**	**677**	**2,263**	**35**	**478,687**
Financial Liabilities					
Due to customers	413,244	965	2,443	-	**416,652**
Due to Banks	75	-	1	-	**76**
Subordinated debt	502	-	-	-	**502**
Borrowings	7,261	-	-	-	**7,261**
Other liabilities	4,319	-	-	-	**4,319**
Total financial liabilities	**425,401**	**965**	**2,444**	**-**	**428,810**
Net foreign currency position	**50,311**	**(288)**	**(181)**	**35**	**49,877**

25.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they come due and to meet any unexpected demands for funds by its depositors or other creditors. Moreover, liquidity risk also includes the risk that the Bank will be unable to fund the growth of assets.

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation. For this purpose, on daily basis the Bank monitors its liquidity position and market conditions. Moreover, continuously assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in funding required to meet business goals and targets set in terms of the overall Bank strategy. In addition, the Bank holds a portfolio of liquid assets as part of its liquidity risk management strategy.

In order to ensure an effective management of liquidity risk, and ensure that no liquidity shortfalls occur, the Bank keeps its deposit base diversified. As such, the Bank aims to raise funds using a broad range of instruments such as customers' deposits, or funding from IFIs which will ensure that funding base remains stable.

In addition to daily reporting, the Bank monitors liquidity risk on monthly basis also. This monitoring includes the liquidity position under normal circumstances and also under stress tests. The results are discussed at the level of management board and board of directors.

Furthermore, the Bank has also a liquidity contingency plan which enables the effective management of liquidity in case of unexpected circumstances.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

25.4.1 Management of liquidity risk

The Bank measures liquidity risk using liquidity gap analysis which represents the residual maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The residual maturity is the period between the contractual due date of the asset/ liability and the balance sheet date.

The bank ensures that if is in full compliance at all the times with all CBK regulation related to the area of liquidity risk.

The following tables shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities and unused loan commitments and guarantees on the basis of their earliest possible remaining contractual maturity. The Bank's expected cash flows from these instruments vary significantly from this analysis. For example, demand accounts are expected to maintain a stable or increasing balance.

31 December 2024	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
Financial assets						
Cash on hand and at banks	45,136	-	-	-	-	**45,136**
Balances with CBK	36,309	-	-	-	-	**36,309**
Placements and balances with banks	-	96	-	190	-	**286**
Loans and advances to customers	11,046	19,976	28,450	52,177	282,932	**394,581**
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	26,006	16,975	26,055	-	35,965	**105,001**
Other financial assets	293	-	-	-	-	**293**
Total	**118,790**	**37,047**	**54,505**	**52,367**	**318,897**	**581,606**
Financial liabilities						
Due to customers	302,015	17,021	26,994	123,544	42,370	**511,944**
Due to banks	113		-	-	-	**113**
Subordinated debt	-	-	2	-	500	**502**
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	6,301	**6,301**
Other liabilities	2,913	-	-	-	-	**2,913**
Guarantees issued	2,035					**2,035**
Unused credit commitments	18,054					**18,054**
Total	**325,130**	**17,021**	**26,996**	**123,544**	**49,171**	**541,862**
Liquidity gap	**(206,340)**	**20,026**	**27,509**	**(71,177)**	**269,726**	**39,744**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

25.4.1 Management of liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2023	Up to 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
Financial assets						
Cash on hand and at banks	27,031	-	-	-	-	**27,031**
Balances with CBK	54,239	-	-	-	-	**54,239**
Placements and balances with banks	1,498	-	-	9,212	-	**10,710**
Loans and advances to customers	10,220	20,464	22,040	43,800	228,604	**325,128**
Available-for-sale financial assets	5,046	50	50	254	55,784	**61,184**
Other financial assets	395	-	-	-	-	**395**
Total	**98,429**	**20,514**	**22,090**	**53,266**	**284,388**	**478,687**
Financial liabilities						
Due to customers	238,343	10,196	18,593	102,685	46,835	**416,652**
Due to banks	76	-	-	-	-	**76**
Subordinated debt	-	2	-	-	500	**502**
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	7,261	**7,261**
Other liabilities	4,319	-	-	-	-	**4,319**
Guarantees issued-restated	1,523					**1,523**
Unused credit commitments-restated	13,065					**13,065**
Total	**257,326**	**10,198**	**18,593**	**102,685**	**54,596**	**443,398**
Liquidity gap	**(158,897)**	**10,316**	**3,497**	**(49,419)**	**229,792**	**35,289**

25.5 Operational risk

In line with the CBK regulation on operational risk management, operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or external events. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risk. In order to ensure effective management of operational risk the Bank has implemented an operational risk framework which includes policies and procedures, techniques and tools for identifying, assessing, mitigating/ controlling and monitoring operational risk.

In order to improve and increase the effectiveness of internal controls in bank's processes and record all operational risk losses, the Bank has established a "loss event database" where all events that cause operational losses or potential risks that may cause losses are registered. Limits and reporting lines of these losses are determined in operational risk management policy. Furthermore, operational risk procedure describes in detail the steps that the Bank undertakes from collected information on operational risk loss event database.

This database is considered to be the best source of information for the development of models for measuring bank's exposure to operational risk as it offers information on the causes of loss. Furthermore, through the information gathered from this database corrective or preventive measures are set in order to mitigate/ control this risk.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.5 Operational risk (continued)

Yearly assessment for different processes in the Bank is part of bank's operational risk management framework. Through this assessment the Bank collects useful information for determining bank's operational risk profile and assesses the risks the Bank is exposed to, including the degree of control implementation. This enables the improvement of control processes through different measures, thus reducing the impact of losses from operational risk.

Effective management of operational risk means knowing bank's position and risk profile. Therefore, for this purpose, the Bank is using Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) to monitor drivers of exposures associated with key risks. These indicators are monitored on regular (monthly/quarterly) basis in order to facilitate operational risk management by providing early warning signals for the changes that may be indicative of risk concerns.

In establishing an effective management of operational risk, the Bank has undertaken different activities related to increasing risk awareness mainly through trainings, which are provided for all bank staff on an annual basis. These trainings aim to enhance the knowledge regarding operational risk management through discussion of different scenarios on previous operational risk events. Furthermore, the trainings address the channels through which operational risk events are to be monitored and reported.

In addition, the Bank has implemented a process for ensuring that changes in products, services or processes (existing or new) go through risk review and approval. This will ensure that the operational risk that comes from processes, products or new services in the Bank is monitored and dealt with promptly.

The Bank calculates the capital charge for operational risk using the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) as defined by the Central Bank regulation on Operational risk management.

25.6 Capital risk management

The Bank manages its capital to ensure that the Bank will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The equity structure of the Bank comprises share capital, reserves and retained earnings. The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholder return is also recognized and the Bank recognizes the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

Regulatory capital

The Bank monitors the adequacy of its capital using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Central Bank of Kosovo ("CBK"). The Capital Adequacy Ratio is the proportion of the regulatory capital to risk weighted assets, expressed as a percentage.

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.6 Capital risk management (continued)

Regulatory capital (continued)

The minimums defined for the maintenance of Tier I Capital are as follows:

- Common Equity Tier I (CET I) must be at least 4.9% of risk weighted assets at all times.
- In addition to Common Equity Tier I (CET I), Bank must maintain additional capital named "capital conversation buffer (CCB)" equal to 2.5% or risk weighted assets on an individual and consolidated basis.
- In addition, the bank must maintain the macroprudential instrument called the Positive Neutral Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) at a level of 2.0% of risk-weighted assets (RWA).
- Tier I Capital, including "capital conversation buffer (CCB)" and CCyB, must at all times be at least 11.0% (+ 2% addition) of risk weighted assets.
- Total Capital (Tier 1 Capital plus Tier 2 Capital) must be at least 14.0% (+ 2% addition) of risk-weighted assets at all times.

The Executive Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, in its meeting on September 5, 2024, decided (Decision No. 93-25/2024, protocoled on September 26, 2024) to implement the macro prudential instrument Positive Neutral Additional Countercyclical Capital at a rate of 2.0% of the bank's risk-weighted assets. This decision enters in force on October 1, 2024, and will be gradually implemented by individual banks, with a final adjustment period until June 30, 2025. Consequently, the additional capital buffer will be applied to all capital indicators, resulting in an overall increase of 2% in the capital indicators. As at October 1, 2024, the Bank is in compliance with these requirements.

Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs)

Assets are weighted according to broad categories of national risk, being assigned a risk weighting according to the amount of capital deemed to be necessary to support them.

The main changes applied in the new regulation for this part are risk weighted exposure – this exposure is required to be calculated for: credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

In terms of risk weighted exposure for credit risk the following changes were applied: 15 exposure classes were introduced, the risk weight applied for credit risk exposures secured by Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund (KCGF) is 0%, and new criteria were added for classification of an exposure as retail exposure, short- and long-term exposure, etc.

In terms of risk weighted exposure for market risk, the CBK requires to calculate capital for this type of risk. However, since bank's exposure to this risk is rather limited only in currency risk and the net position is below the limit of 2% of total regulatory capital as set by the CBK, then the Bank does not allocate capital for this risk.

For the purpose of calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts, the Bank allocates each exposure in the following classes which carry weights from 0% - 150% RWA depending on the set criteria for each exposure class:

- exposures to central governments or central banks;
- exposures to regional governments or local authorities;
- exposures to public sector entities;
- exposures to multilateral development banks;

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

25.6 Capital risk management (continued)

Regulatory capital (continued)

- exposures to international organizations;
- exposures to institutions;
- exposures to corporates;
- retail exposures;
- exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property;
- exposures in default;
- exposures associated with particularly high risk;
- exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment;
- exposures in the form of investment funds;
- equity exposures;
- other items

Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs)(continued)

In order to ensure that the Bank stays well above the minimum requirements for capital adequacy ratio, the Bank has approved an internal capital limit which is greater than the minimum set by the CBK. This limit serves as an early warning indicator for the Bank and helps us ensure better capital management.

	2024	2023
Total risk weighted assets	354,646	314,792
Total risk weighted off balance exposures	6,144	778
Total risk weighted assets for operational risk	26,252	23,422
Total	**387,042**	**338,992**
Regulatory capital (total capital)	65,883	54,530
Capital adequacy ratio (total capital)	**17.02%**	**16.09%**

In order to ensure capital adequacy, the Bank has built models that determine the additional capital required under Pillar II to cover the risks to which the Bank is exposed as required by the CBK Regulation for the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).

For this purpose, the Bank has allocated additional capital to also cover the other risks not covered under Pillar I in order to ensure that the Bank is covered at all times.

The assessment of capital adequacy under ICAAP regulation takes into account the quantitative and qualitative assessment of the risks considered to be material for the Bank. The risks covered under Pillar 2 beside credit risk, market and operational risk, include also: interest rate risk, concentration risk, liquidity risk and market liquidity risk. As for other risks, the methodology also considers the allocation of reserves for other significant risks such as, reputational risk, profitability risk and strategic risk as well as a qualitative assessment for non-significant risks such as counterparty risk, model risk, capital risk and compliance risk.

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one of them has the ability to control the other or exercise significant influence over the one making financial and operating decisions. Ultimate controlling parties are shareholders listed in the Note 24 share capital and reserves.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship and not merely to the legal form.

A summary of related party balances at the end of year are as follows:

		2024		2023
Assets: *Loans outstanding at end of year with shareholders and key management*	**Stage**		**Stage**	
Shareholders	Stage 1	303	Stage 1	221
	Stage 2	-	Stage 2	23
	Stage 3	19	Stage 3	127
	Total	**322**	**Total**	371
Management	Stage 1	196	Stage 1	437
	Stage 2	-	Stage 1	-
	Stage 3	-	Stage 1	-
	Total	**196**	**Total**	437
Total		**518**		808
Unused commitments	Stage 1	1,073	Stage 1	1,167
Guarantees and letters of credit with shareholders	Stage 1	165	Stage 1	165

Loans to related parties are given at commercial terms.

	2024	2023
Loans to shareholders, gross	322	371
Allowance for impairment	(2)	(128)
Total Loans to shareholders, net	**321**	**243**
Cash collateral	(50)	(50)
Net exposure to shareholders	**271**	**193**

	2024	2023
Loans to management and BoD members, gross	196	437
Allowance for impairment	(3)	(2)
Loans to management, net	**193**	**435**
Cash collateral	(24)	(45)
Net exposure to management	**169**	**390**

(Amounts in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated)

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Liabilities:	2024	2023
Customer accounts		
Shareholders and Management	7,646	5,794
Total	**7,646**	**5,794**
Borrowing from EBRD	6,301	7,261
Total	**13,947**	**13,055**

Following are the transactions made with related parties during the year:

	2024	2023
Income		
Interest income from loans and advances	55	37
Total interest income	**55**	**37**
Expenses		
Interest expenses for borrowing from EBRD	335	196
Short term key management compensation	419	445
Board of director's compensation	112	93
Total expenses	**866**	**734**

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No material events subsequent to the date of the statement of financial position have occurred which require correction or disclosure in the financial statements.