


CROATIAN
DEPOSIT
INSURANCE
AGENCY
2025



HRVATSKA AGENCIJA ZA
OSIGURANJE DEPOZITA
CROATIAN DEPOSIT
INSURANCE AGENCY

30
GODINA



2025 ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE SYSTEM AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CROATIAN DEPOSIT INSURANCE AGENCY

Zagreb, March 2026

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CROATIAN DEPOSIT INSURANCE AGENCY



VISION

To promote confidence in the stability of the financial system



MISSION

- To protect depositors from the loss of their deposits in the event of a failure of a credit institution
- To enable the prompt payment of compensation for covered deposits in the event of a failure of a credit institution
- To contribute to the stability of, and the confidence in, the Croatian financial system
- To support credit institutions in maintaining long-term stable operations

FOREWORD



The Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency (hereinafter: the CDIA) marked its 30th anniversary in 2025. I can proudly say that over the past three decades, the CDIA has remained steadfast in its commitment to maintaining trust in the stability of the financial system of the Republic of Croatia. The growth in total and covered deposits of credit institutions at the end of December 2025 confirms the high level of confidence of citizens and the economy in the financial system.

During the last 30 years, the organizational framework of the CDIA has undergone significant changes, both in terms of activities and its institutional development, including changes to its name and the scope of its responsibilities. The knowledge and experience acquired in the fields of deposit insurance, resolution and bankruptcy procedures, i.e. compulsory winding-up, provide a strong foundation for a comprehensive understanding of these areas and for contributing effectively to the development of solutions in times of crisis.

Three decades of accumulated knowledge and experience, continuous learning, and ongoing boundary-pushing and capacity-building, are reflected today in the high level of preparedness of the deposit insurance system to respond swiftly and effectively to even the most demanding scenarios. This includes the rapid and reliable payment of compensation, alongside continuous risk monitoring and improvements to the regulatory framework.

The environment in which we operate is evolving at an unprecedented pace. The digitalization of business processes, changing behaviours and habits of financial service users, and the growing importance of data management and cybersecurity represent enduring challenges. The CDIA addresses these challenges through continuous improvement of its operations, supported by responsible and professional process management. In our anniversary year, we continued to invest in the modernization of processes and tools, the strengthening of operational resilience, and enhanced cooperation with domestic and international institutions.

In the absence of an insured event during the reporting period, the CDIA used this time to further strengthen its preparedness through regular analyses and data reconciliation, stress testing of the deposit insurance system's resilience, and continuous improvement of cooperation with credit institutions, particularly with regard to the quality of reporting data. While the statutory deadline for the payment of covered deposits is seven working days, the CDIA has demonstrated its ability to act even more swiftly—and remains committed to maintaining this standard in the future. Our commitment to continuous improvement and progress is not only the foundation of our work, but also the key to our success. It is this dedication and constant improvement that have positioned the CDIA as a recognized example of best practice.

As in previous years, during 2025, we placed special emphasis on strengthening information security and cybersecurity measures, as well as on regularly updating the Business Continuity Plan. In an environment of rapid change, technological and operational readiness have become as important as

the financial strength of the system itself, while trust is maintained through speed, transparency, and reliability.

Our 30th anniversary further confirmed the international role and recognition of the Croatian deposit insurance system. In May 2025, we hosted the 82nd meeting of the Executive Council of the International Association of Deposit Insurers (the IADI) in Dubrovnik, bringing together leading global experts and policymakers in the field of deposit insurance and financial stability.

However, our contribution to the international community in 2025 extended beyond visible events and was reflected in our continuous and substantive work within the bodies of the IADI and the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (the EFDI). My longstanding participation in the expert bodies of international institutions gained additional significance in the year in which the IADI completed the revision of the Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems (the IADI Core Principles 2025). The participation in this process represented a particularly valuable opportunity to contribute our expertise and experience to the development of globally applied standards.

In the reporting period, we made a strong contribution to the development of the regulatory framework at both the national and European Union levels. Representatives of the CDIA participated in activities related to the revision of the European framework for bank crisis management and deposit insurance (the CMDI package). We also became a member of the European Banking Authority (the EBA) TFDGS working group, focused on Level 2 regulation in the area of depositor information—an area where, alongside the speed of compensation payments, the quality and clarity of information play a key role in building public trust.

We also continued our activities related to the Single Resolution Mechanism, cooperation with the Single Resolution Board (the SRB), and the collection and verification of data for upcoming periods, thereby ensuring continuity and operational readiness within the European framework.

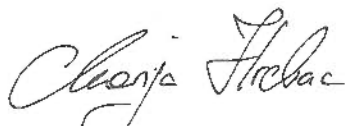
Recognizing that trust is sustained not only through protection mechanisms but also through education, knowledge, and understanding, in its 30th year, the CDIA adopted a Sustainability Policy (the ESG Policy) and joined the EFDI Sustainability Charter.

Furthermore, by strengthening activities in the field of financial literacy—including cooperation with the Faculty of Economics & Business in Zagreb and the Ministry of Finance, and participation in the Operational Working Group for monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan for the Improvement of Consumer Financial Literacy—we have taken important steps towards a safer and more informed future.

As we enter the fourth decade of our work, we remain focused on the same goal: to serve as a reliable support for depositors, a stabilizing factor in the financial system, and a constructive partner in both domestic and international cooperation.

This anniversary is not only an opportunity to reflect on the achievements that inspire pride, but also a moment to express our gratitude to all those who have been part of our journey and have contributed to building the strong foundations which we stand on today.

Many thanks to all our partners in the Republic of Croatia and abroad for their cooperation and open dialogue, which continuously inspire us to strive for excellence. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to all the CDIA employees for their dedication, professionalism, and sense of responsibility, through which we build what is truly the most valuable asset in the world of finance and in an era of rapid technological advancement — trust.



Marija Hrebac, CDIA CEO

ABBREVIATIONS

ARAI

Act on the Right of Access to Information

CDIA

Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency

CI(s)

Credit institution(s)

CMDI

Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance

CNB

Croatian National Bank

DIF

Deposit Insurance Fund

DIS

Deposit Insurance System

DISA

Deposit Insurance System Act

ECB

European Central Bank

EFDI

European Forum of Deposit Insurers

EU

European Union

GDPR

General Data Protection Regulation

HANFA

Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency

IADI

International Association of Deposit Insurers

LRSGUs

Local and regional self-government units

OHSA

Occupational Health and Safety Act

POLICY

Privacy policy

SRB

Single Resolution Board

SRF

Single Resolution Fund

SRM

Single Resolution Mechanism

THB

Temporary High Balance

ACWCI

Act on Compulsory Winding-Up of Credit Institutions

ARCIIF

Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms

CDIA – ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency (formerly the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution) was established in 1994 as a specialized financial institution responsible for insuring deposits in banks and savings banks and managing bank resolution proceedings.

Since its establishment, the continuous enhancement of the legal powers of the Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency (hereinafter: the CDIA) has strengthened its role in protecting depositors' savings, as well as its contribution to maintaining financial stability.

The crisis period of the Croatian banking sector started in the early 1990s and was primarily driven by the legacy of the former economic system, the need for conversion and privatization, the influence of economic policy under conditions of monetary dependence (until the end of 1991), the effects of the war, and the limited ability to secure adequate funding for achieving the state's goals through fiscal policy.

Following the independence of the Republic of Croatia in 1991 and the establishment of the Croatian National Bank, the banking system underwent significant reform. As part of this process, the Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency was established and has since continued to evolve.

1. 1994 – The Parliament of the Republic of Croatia adopted the Act on the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution, published in Official Gazette, No. 44/94, 3 June 1994
2. 1995 – The CDIA was entered into the court register
3. 1997 – The Ordinance on Deposit Insurance was adopted, the Deposit Insurance Fund was established, the collection of initial fees began
4. 1998 – The Decision on the Date of Commencement of Deposit Insurance was adopted
5. 1998 – The first insured event occurred
6. 1999 – The payment of covered deposits started
7. 2015 – A new framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms was adopted, having established a resolution fund managed by the CDIA
8. 2021 – Resolution powers under the new legislative framework were vested in the CNB and the HANFA, while the CDIA continued to manage the Resolution Fund and cooperate with the SRB in matters related to the SRF. The CDIA was also assigned the role of exercising authority in compulsory winding-up proceedings against credit institutions; the name of the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution changed to the Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency.

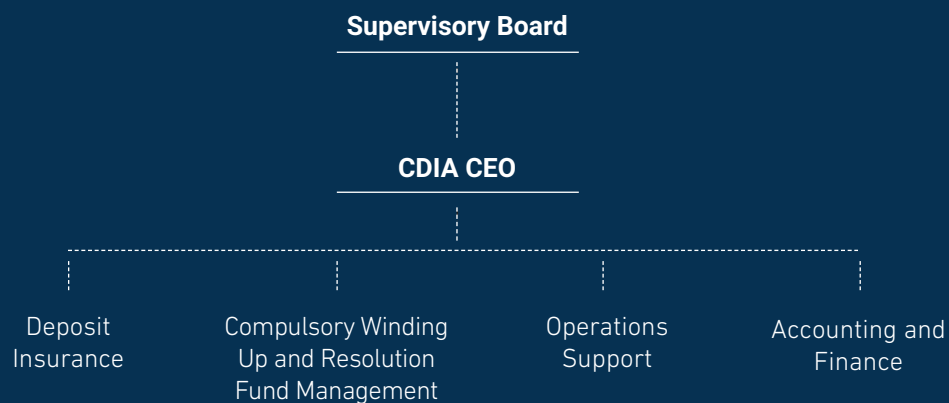
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The governing bodies of the CDIA are the Supervisory Board and the CEO.

In 2025, the composition of the CDIA Supervisory Board remained the same as in 2024; its members were Stipe Župan, Jadranka Grokša Kardum and Dražen Karakašić. At its session held on 19 March 2025, the Government of the Republic of Croatia extended the mandates of the President and a member of the Supervisory Board of the CDIA, Stipe Župan and Jadranka Grokša Kardum, for an additional four years.

The CDIA CEO, Marija Hrebac, acts as the head of the CDIA, exercising all duties and powers entrusted to her in this mandate by the Supervisory Board, according to the legislative framework, the Statute of the CDIA, and other regulations. In recognition of her extensive experience in managing the CDIA and her successful performance, the Supervisory Board extended her mandate in September 2025 for another four-year term.

Figure 1 - Organisational Structure



In 2025, the CDIA Supervisory Board held seven sessions at which it unanimously made the following decisions within its scope of competence:

- on the adoption of the annual financial statements for 2024
- on the adoption of the audited annual financial statements for 2024
- on the adoption of the annual report on the deposit insurance system and the work of the CDIA for 2024
- on the adoption of the annual report on the work of the Supervisory Board and on the supervision of the work of the CDIA for 2024
- on the consent to the amendments to the financial plan for 2025
- on the consent to the draft financial plan for 2026 with the projections for 2027 and 2028
- on the consent to the selection of an independent external auditor to perform the audit of the financial statements for 2025 and 2026
- on the consent to the annual CDIA work plan for 2026
- on the adoption of the CDIA report on the semi-annual execution of the financial plan for 2025
- on the appointment of the CDIA CEO for a new four-year term
- on the adoption of the amendments to the Ordinance on Salaries, Compensation and Other Remuneration of the CDIA Employees
- on the adoption of the Ordinance on Business Secrets of the Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency


LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In 2025, the legal framework governing the performance of tasks within the scope of the CDIA's competence includes the relevant legal acts listed in Table 1.

Table 1 - Overview of the Legal Framework of the EU and the Republic of Croatia

EU legislation	Official Journal of the EU	Legislation of the Republic of Croatia	Official Gazette
Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on deposit guarantee schemes	2014/49/ EU of 6 April 2014	Deposit Insurance System Act	146/20, 119/22
Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms	2014/59/EU of 15 May 2014		
Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund and amending Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010	806/2014/EU of 15 July 2014	Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms	146/20, 21/22, 27/24, 145/24
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63 of 21 October 2014 supplementing Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to <i>ex-ante</i> contributions to resolution financing arrangements	2015/63/EU of 21 October 2014		
Directive 2001/24/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 April 2001 on the reorganisation and winding up of credit institutions	2001/24/EC of 4 April 2001	Act on Compulsory Winding-Up of Credit Institutions	146/20, 27/24
Directive (EU) 2017/2399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017 amending Directive 2014/59/EU as regards the ranking of unsecured debt instruments in insolvency hierarchy	2017/2399/EU of 12 December 2017		

Source: EU legislation and the legislation of the Republic of Croatia



The secondary legal acts adopted pursuant to the Deposit Insurance System Act include:

1. Ordinance on the procedure for joining the Deposit Insurance System,
2. Ordinance on the method of proving the criteria for identifying deposits that represent a temporary high balance,
3. Ordinance on the procedure for exchanging information between the Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency and the Deposit Insurance System of the home Member State,
4. Ordinance on the performance of the control to verify whether credit institutions fulfil the obligations of the Deposit Insurance System Act,
5. Ordinance on the obligations of credit institutions in relation to the Deposit Insurance System,
6. Ordinance on the obligations of the Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency,
7. Ordinance on the payment of a part of the premium in the form of an irrevocable payment commitment and on measures to reduce the risk of the occurrence of an insured event.

The Act on Compulsory Winding-up of Credit Institutions (Official Gazette, Nos. 146/20, 27/24) and the related Ordinance on Establishing the List of Liquidators (Official Gazette, No. 75/22) regulate the compulsory winding-up proceedings against credit institutions.

The CDIA legislative framework also includes the Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms (Official Gazette, Nos. 146/20, 21/22, 27/24, 145/24) which transposed the following EU legislative acts into the Croatian legislation: the Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, and Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund and amending Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN 2025

During 2025, the CDIA representatives actively participated in the adoption of legal acts and contributed further by drafting opinions on the final proposal for the Credit Institutions Act.

Furthermore, the CDIA representatives also engaged in activities related to the European Commission's final proposal for the revision of the framework for bank crisis management and deposit insurance (the CMDI package), particularly in connection with proposed amendments to the BRRD – Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, the SRMR – Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation, and the DGSD – Deposit Guarantee Scheme Directive. In this context, the CDIA became a member of the EBA working group responsible for the adoption of Level 2 regulations in the field of depositor information.

Throughout 2025, the CDIA actively participated in all activities related to the Single Resolution Fund (the SRF).

In accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 806/2014 (the SRM Regulation), the initial period for the establishment of the SRF ended on 31 December 2023, and the prescribed target level of at least 1% of the amount of covered deposits of all credit institutions authorised in all participating Member States was reached. As the target level had been achieved, the SRB did not collect any resolution contributions in 2025.¹

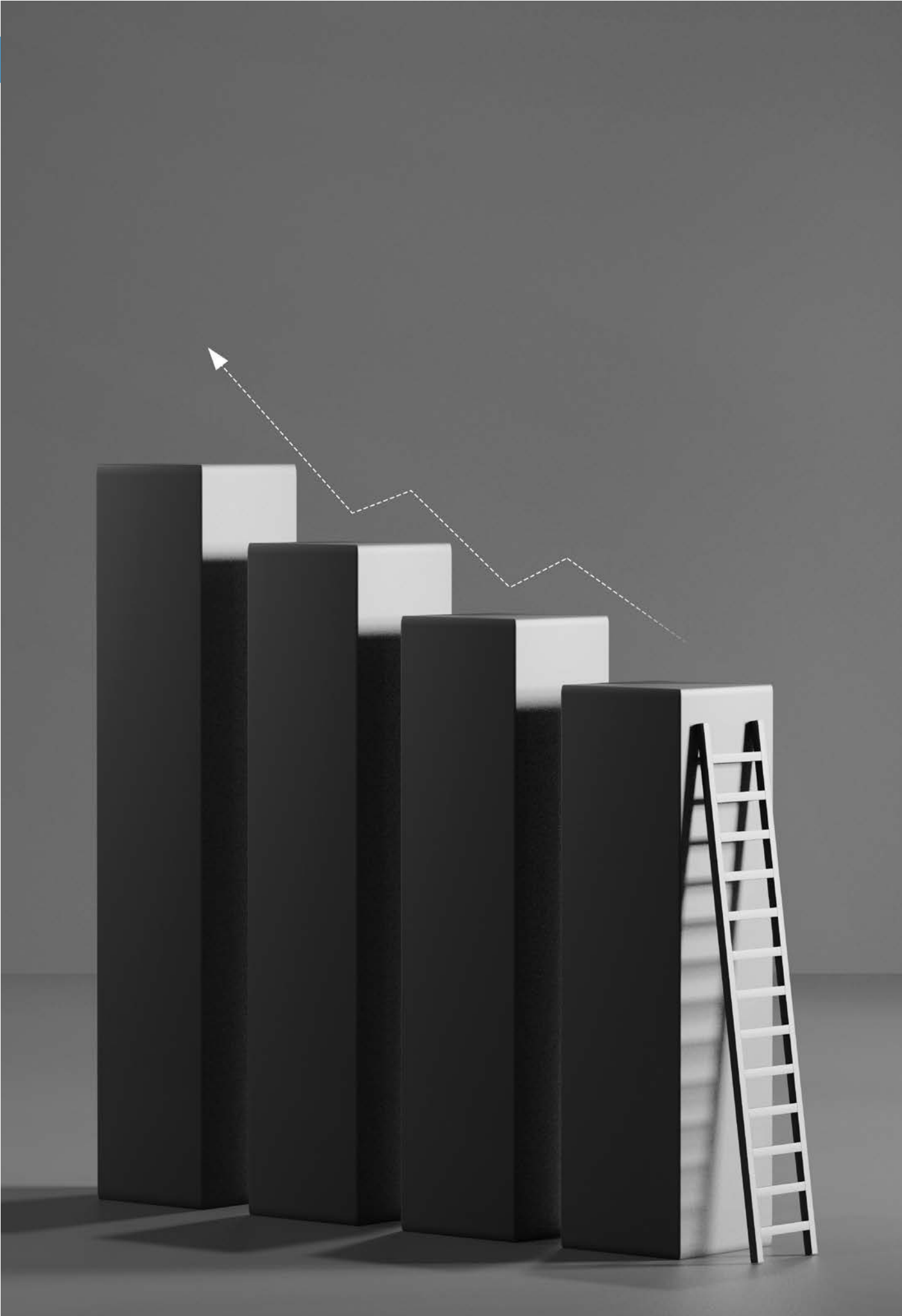
The CDIA continuously and systematically improves and aligns its business processes with international standards and best practices, earning recognition from stakeholders as an example of best practice.

In early 2025, the CDIA adopted a Sustainability Policy (the ESG Policy) and joined the EFDI Sustainability Charter (January 2025), becoming part of the growing number of Deposit Guarantee Schemes (DGSs) and Institutional Protection Schemes (ICSs) publicly committed to the principles of social responsibility, financial stability, and ethical governance. These initiatives highlight the role of deposit insurance systems in promoting sustainable finance, not only by protecting depositors, but also by encouraging resilient and responsible business models in the financial sector, aligning their operations with broader European and global efforts to foster a more stable and sustainable financial system.

As a member of the Operational Working Group for Monitoring the Implementation of the Action Plan for Improving Consumer Financial Literacy, the CDIA contributed actively to financial education in 2025. A Cooperation Agreement was signed with the Faculty of Economics & Business in Zagreb, forming the basis for collaborative activities in 2025 and support for financial literacy through scientific cooperation, lectures and the CDIA's active participation in initiatives with the Faculty of Economics & Business in Zagreb - EFZG 2025.

The CDIA continuously and actively informs the public about its role through publishing and disseminating educational materials, i.e. posts on the CDIA's web portal, social networks (LinkedIn) and web portals, as well as through communication with (potential) financial service users and the general public via questions and answers (Qs & As) databases on the CDIA web portal. In 2025, the CDIA published the brochure "Guide to the World of Deposit Insurance" and, on the occasion of its 30th anniversary, released the brochure "30 Years of the Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency", documenting the development of the CDIA and the deposit insurance system in Croatia since its establishment.

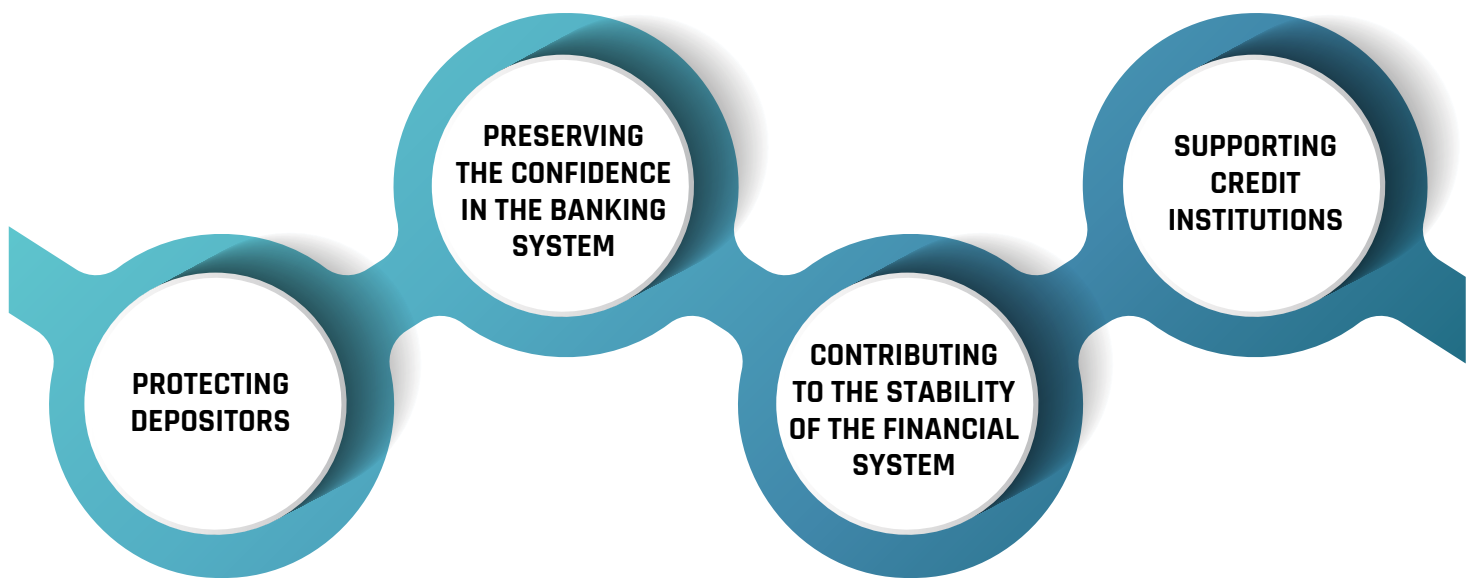
¹ Information available at: <https://www.srb.europa.eu/en/content/no-additional-srf-bank-levies-needed-2025-fund-continues-meet-target-level>



DEPOSIT INSURANCE SYSTEM

Importance of the Deposit Insurance System

Figure 2 - Importance of the Deposit Insurance System



The Deposit Insurance forms the foundation of depositors' trust in the banking system and contributes to overall financial stability.

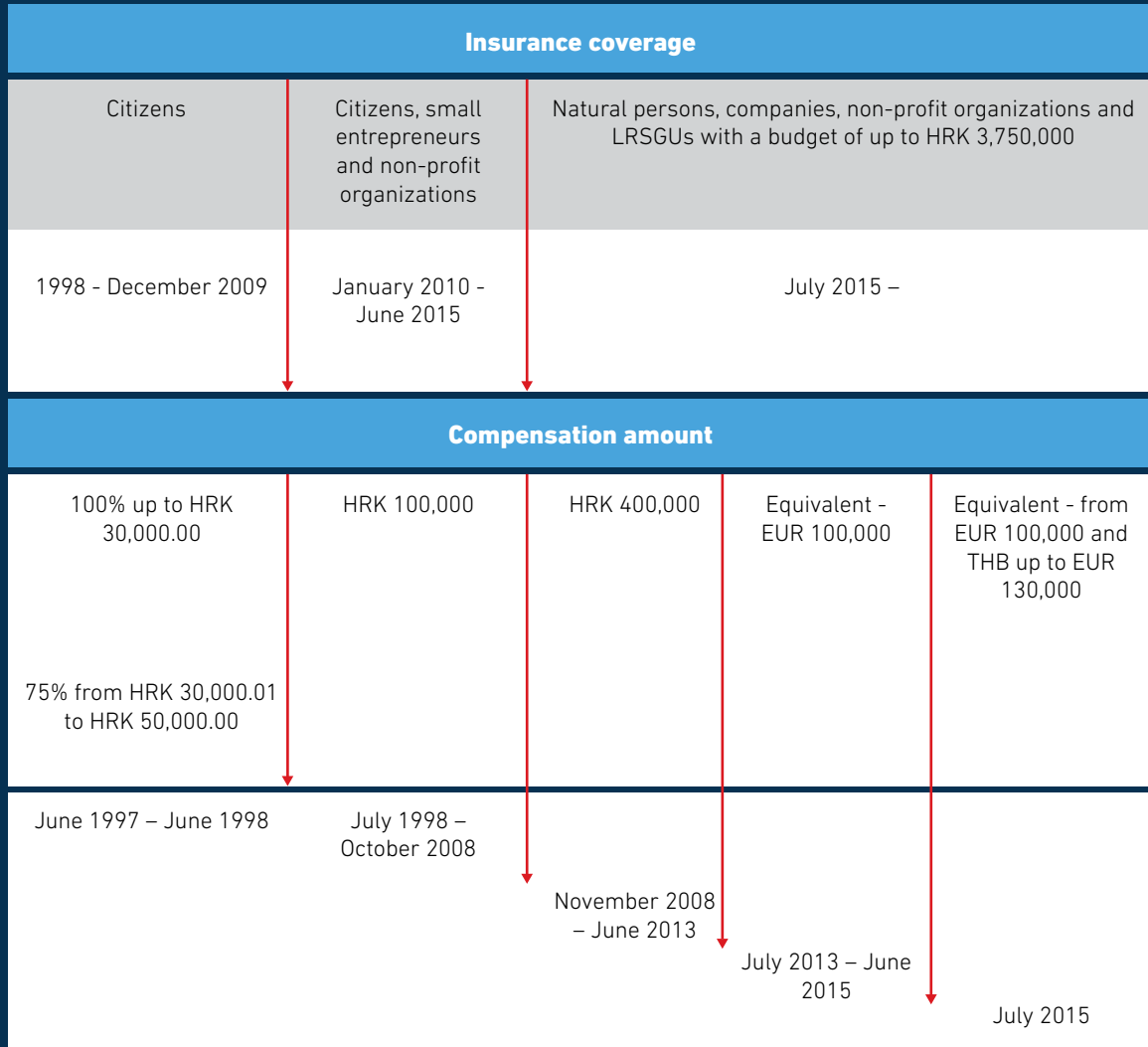
The stability of the banking sector relies heavily on the trust of all depositors that use the services of credit institutions. Difficulties in banking operations arise when that trust is undermined, i.e. specifically when depositors withdraw their funds due to a lack of trust in a particular credit institution.

The Deposit Insurance System (hereinafter: the DIS) ensures the trust of depositors in the banking system as a whole, thereby preventing potential depositor panics and the withdrawal of deposits from credit institutions. In this way, the DIS protects the banking system and supports credit institutions in maintaining long-term operational stability.

The DIS is a critical component of the Financial Safety Net, particularly in times of crisis, when it helps prevent the so-called "bank run" caused by a loss of depositors' trust.

Scope of insurance coverage and compensation amount, 1998 – 2025

Figure 3 Insurance Coverage and Compensation Amounts over time



The harmonization of deposit insurance coverage at the EU level is based on Directive 2014/49/EU (the DGSD), which aims to increase the consistency of deposit insurance systems among EU Member States. The DGSD was transposed into the Croatian legislation through the Deposit Insurance System Act (hereinafter: the DISA) (Official Gazette Nos. 146/20, 119/22).

The harmonization refers in particular to:

- the amount of compensation (harmonised coverage level in all EU Member States is set at EUR 100,000 per depositor per credit institution),
- scope of insurance (all legal entities are included in the DIS, except for financial institutions, insurance companies, pension funds and state units),
- as of January 1, 2024, the compensation payment deadline is seven working days from the date of the occurrence of an insured event.

In addition to strengthening public trust in the banking system, European regulators, by adopting uniform provisions at the level of EU Member States, also seek to establish equal conditions for all depositors participating in the common European market in order to prevent the migration of deposits among Member States, for the purpose of achieving a higher level of security and preserving the financial stability of each system, both individually and as a whole.

For the efficient functioning of the DIS, it is important to ensure a high-quality organisation of the system, appropriate funding methods, alternative funding sources, if necessary, and, most importantly, timely provision of information to the public about the availability of deposits, amounts, and deadlines in case of unavailability of deposits in a credit institution.

Public awareness of the operation of the national DIS, which guarantees the payment of covered deposits up to a certain limit within a relatively short period, plays a key role in mitigating the challenges that arise during financial crises.

In the Republic of Croatia, the CDIA manages the Deposit Insurance System as an authorized body, implementing the procedures prescribed by the Deposit Insurance System Act (Official Gazette, Nos. 146/20, 119/22).

The Deposit Insurance System protects depositors against the loss of deposits in the event of an insured event and is a critical component of the Financial Safety Net, particularly in times of crisis.

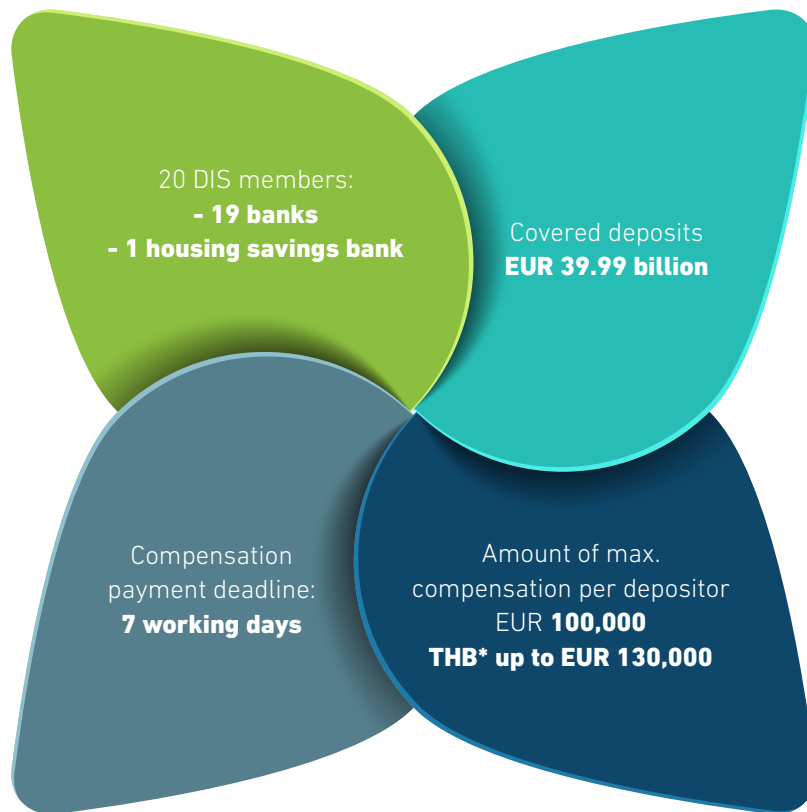
The Deposit Insurance System is activated on the onset of an insured event, which occurs when the Croatian National Bank issues a Decision on the unavailability of deposits or when the Commercial Court in Zagreb adopts a decision on the opening of compulsory winding-up proceedings against a credit institution.

The main characteristics of the DIS in the Republic of Croatia are as follows:

- the independence and autonomy of the CDIA within its overall competence,
- mandatory membership for all credit institutions,
- financing "in advance" (*ex-ante*),
- differentiated deposit insurance premium system,
- defined target level of the Deposit Insurance Fund,

* THB = Temporary High Balance

Figure 4 - Key Data on the Deposit Insurance System for 2025



Financing of the Deposit Insurance System

The Deposit Insurance System (DIS) in the Republic of Croatia is financed on an ex-ante basis, meaning that the Deposit Insurance Fund (the DIF) is planned and funded in advance, primarily through premiums paid by all credit institutions participating in the system.

Regular and steady inflows ensure that the DIF remains liquid and solvent, enabling the prompt payment of covered deposits, particularly given the shortened prescribed payment deadlines.

This *ex-ante* financing approach is based on clearly defined rules and provides significant assurance because funds are collected during stable periods, always remain available, and are sufficient to enable timely and effective action in the event of a credit institution's failure.

Importantly, the DISA specifies that taxpayers do not bear any costs associated with the failure of a credit institution. The total financing responsibility for the Deposit Insurance System is explicitly borne by its members.

Deposit Insurance Fund

The Deposit Insurance System is financed from the available financial means of the DIF.

In addition to Deposit Insurance Premiums - its main source of financing, the DIF is also funded through:

1. initial fees from members of the Deposit Insurance System,
2. recoveries from the compulsory winding-up proceedings against a credit institution, based on the compensation payment,
3. funds from the collection of assets taken over from credit institutions against which compulsory winding-up proceedings (formerly bankruptcy proceedings) have been initiated,
4. income from the investment of the DIF funds,
5. claims arising from irrevocable payment commitments,
6. other sources such as: borrowing from domestic and foreign credit institutions, institutional investors, the state budget of the Republic of Croatia as the so-called "lender of last resort," and other deposit insurance systems within the EU.

The target level of the Deposit Insurance Fund in the Republic of Croatia represents the estimated amount of financial means that the Deposit Insurance System has to continuously dispose of to be able to settle anticipated future obligations and to cover operational and associated costs of the deposit insurer. In the Republic of Croatia, the target level **is set at 2.5% of covered deposits of all credit institutions being members of the Deposit Insurance System.**

The DISA stipulates that the Deposit Insurance Fund consists of two parts, as follows:

1. Basic Deposit Insurance Fund - in the amount of 1% of covered deposits
2. Additional Deposit Insurance Fund - in the amount of 1.5% of covered deposits

The Basic DIF should at all times dispose of financial means at the level of 1% of the total amount of covered deposits of all credit institutions in the Republic of Croatia, and these financial means are used exclusively for the compensation of covered deposits.

The Additional DIF has the function of supplementing the Basic DIF, in the form of providing support in collecting ex-post premiums, using financial means for the purpose of taking measures to prevent

the risk of the occurrence of an insured event, and financing of the resolution of credit institutions, as well as the compulsory winding-up against credit institutions.

The Additional DIF should at all times dispose of financial means at the level of 1.5% of the total amount of covered deposits of all credit institutions in the Republic of Croatia.

The financial means of the DIF are invested exclusively in low-risk assets (treasury bills and bonds of the Republic of Croatia), ensuring they remain quickly and easily accessible in the event of a failure of a credit institution.

Deposit Insurance Premiums

Credit institutions are obliged to pay a one-time initial fee when joining the DIS, as well as Deposit Insurance Premiums throughout their participation in the DIS, in accordance with the provisions of the DISA. Deposit Insurance Premiums represent the most important source of financing for the DIF.

Deposit Insurance Premiums in the national DIS are calculated using the so-called risk-based model, whereby the premium amount reflects, among other factors, the risk profile of each individual credit institution. Consequently, credit institutions with higher risk exposure are required to pay higher premiums to the DIF.

The financial means collected from paid Deposit Insurance Premiums are held in a separate account of the CDIA opened with the CNB.

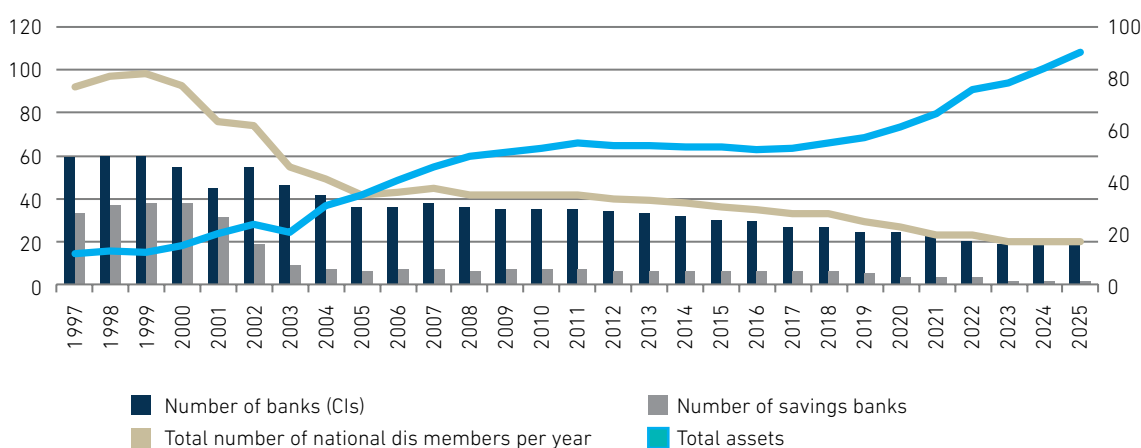
In 2025, the CDIA collected 1 (one) Deposit Insurance Premium, as the target level of 2.5% of covered deposits had not been reached in the third quarter.

Credit Institutions in the Republic of Croatia – DIS Members

As at December 31, 2025, there were 20 credit institutions operating on the banking market -19 commercial banks and 1 housing savings bank. The number of credit institutions remained unchanged compared to the end of 2024.

The membership in the DIS is mandatory for all credit institutions authorized by the CNB, as well as for their branches in another Member State.

Figure 5 - Number of National DIS Members and Total National DIS Assets, 1997 – 2025



Source: CDIA, CNB

Despite the significant decline in the number of credit institutions in the period from the late 1990s to the present day, their total assets have increased many times over.

The table below provides an overview of the national DIS members, as at December 31, 2025.

Table 2 - List of DIS members, as at 31 December 2025

Ord. No	Members	Web address
1	ADDIKO BANK d.d., Zagreb	www.addiko.hr
2	AGRAM BANKA d.d. Zagreb	www.agrambanka.hr
3	BANKA KOVANICA d.d., Varaždin	www.kovanica.hr
4	CROATIA BANKA d.d., Zagreb	www.croatiabanka.hr
5	ERSTE&STEIERMÄRKISCHE BANK d.d., Rijeka	www.erstebank.hr
6	HRVATSKA POŠTANSKA BANKA d.d., Zagreb	www.hpb.hr
7	IMEX BANKA d.d., Split	www.imexbanka.hr
8	ISTARSKA KREDITNA BANKA UMAG d.d., Umag	www.ikb.hr
9	J&T BANKA d.d., Varaždin	www.jtbanka.hr
10	KARLOVAČKA BANKA d.d., Karlovac	www.kaba.hr
11	KENTBANK d.d., Zagreb	www.kentbank.hr
12	OTP BANKA d.d., Split	www.otpbanka.hr
13	PARTNER BANKA d.d., Zagreb	www.paba.hr
14	PODRAVSKA BANKA d.d., Koprivnica	www.poba.hr
15	PRIVREDNA BANKA ZAGREB d.d., Zagreb	www.pbz.hr
16	RAIFFEISENBANK AUSTRIA d.d., Zagreb	www.rba.hr
17	SAMOBORSKA BANKA d.d., Samobor	www.sabank.hr
18	SLATINSKA BANKA d.d., Slatina	www.slatinska-banka.hr
19	SOLVERA STAMBENA ŠTEDIONICA d.d., Zagreb ¹	www.solverastedionica.hr
20	ZAGREBAČKA BANKA d.d., Zagreb	www.zaba.hr

Source: CDIA

Categorisation of Credit Institutions and Share of Their Assets

Out of a total of 20 credit institutions, the 7 largest CIs, according to market share in total assets, are classified as Other Systemically Important Credit Institutions (hereinafter: O-SIIs), while the remaining 13 are classified as Less Significant Institutions (hereinafter: LSIs).

According to the latest publicly available data as at the end of 2025, the total assets of credit institutions increased by 7.4% compared to the end of 2024, reaching EUR 90.35 billion. Asset growth was recorded across the majority of credit institutions.

¹ On 13 June 2025, Wüstenrot housing savings bank d.d. changed its name to Solvera housing savings bank d.d.

Table 3 - Share of the CI in Total Assets of CIs

In EUR 000

Ord. No.	Credit institution	Other Systemically Important Credit Institutions ("O-SIIs")	Total assets	Share in total assets
1	Zagrebačka banka d.d.	YES	23,144,355	25.62%
2	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d.	YES	18,523,142	20.50%
3	Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d.	YES	16,341,881	18.09%
4	OTP banka d.d.	YES	9,487,758	10.50%
5	Hrvatska poštanska banka d.d.	YES	7,742,877	8.57%
6	Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.	YES	7,351,428	8.14%
7	Addiko Bank d.d.	YES	2,344,676	2.60%
8	KentBank d.d.		890,468	0.99%
9	Istarska kreditna banka Umag d.d.		844,120	0.93%
10	Podravska banka d.d.		724,845	0.80%
11	Agram banka d.d.		620,403	0.69%
12	Karlovačka banka d.d.		535,089	0.59%
13	Partner banka d.d.		329,609	0.36%
14	Solvera stambena štedionica d.d.		308,492	0.34%
15	Slatinska banka d.d.		293,423	0.32%
16	Banka Kovanica d.d.		273,750	0.30%
17	Croatia banka d.d.		261,616	0.29%
18	Imex banka d.d.		162,503	0.18%
19	Samoborska banka d.d.		101,032	0.11%
20	J&T banka d.d.		67,077	0.07%
			90,348,544	100.00%

Source: CNB³

Ownership Structure and Market Share of Credit Institutions

The banking system in the Republic of Croatia is dominated by foreign-owned credit institutions. 10 credit institutions, which accounted for 87.6% of the total assets of credit institutions, were majority owned by foreign shareholders.

Table 4 - CI Ownership Structure and Share of Their Assets in the Assets of All CIs at the end of the period

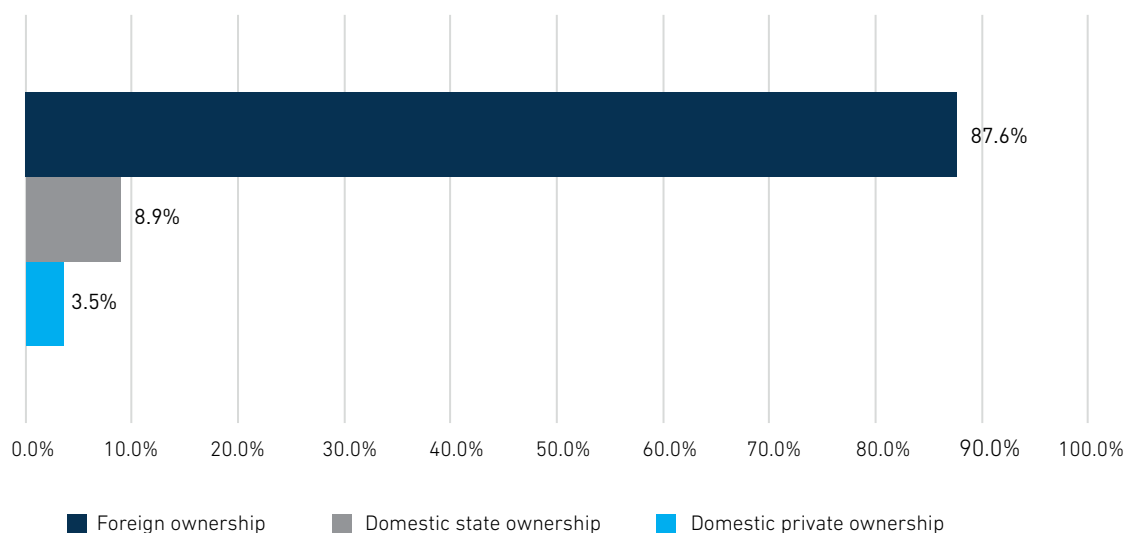
CI ownership structure	31 December 2025	
	Number of CIs	Share %
Domestic state ownership	2	8.9
Domestic private ownership	8	3.5
Foreign ownership	10	87.6
Total	20	100.0

Source: CNB

There were 10 domestically owned credit institutions, accounting for 12.4% of total assets. Of these, two were state-owned CIs with a share of 8.9% in total assets, while the remaining eight privately-owned CIs accounted for 3.5% of total assets of all credit institutions.

³ Data on the operations of credit institutions, as at 30 September 2025 (preliminary, unaudited)

Figure 6 - CI Ownership Structure (% Share in Total Assets), as at 31 December 2025



Exposure of the Deposit Insurance Fund to Credit Institutions

As at December 31, 2025, the DIF financial means amounted to EUR 1.01 billion, while the covered deposits of all credit institutions amounted to EUR 39.99 billion.

The coverage ratio of covered deposits by the DIF funds amounted to 2.5% as at December 31, 2025. With the available DIF funds at the level of 2.5%, the CDIA could have paid the total covered deposits of the 7 smallest credit institutions, had an insured event occurred.

The coverage ratio of covered deposits per individual credit institution as at December 31, 2025 is shown in the table below.

Table 5 - Coverage Ratio of Covered Deposits by DIF Funds, as at 31 December 2025

(in EUR 000)

LSI CI*	COVERED DEPOSITS	CD PAYMENT FUNDS (2.5% CD)	COVERAGE LEVEL, %
1	501,163	1,007,581	201.0%
2	362,673	1,007,581	277.8%
3	313,497	1,007,581	321.4%
4	298,025	1,007,581	338.1%
5	260,649	1,007,581	386.6%
6	236,080	1,007,581	426.8%
7	192,544	1,007,581	523.3%
8	144,332	1,007,581	698.1%
9	140,995	1,007,581	714.6%
10	110,653	1,007,581	910.6%
11	107,872	1,007,581	934.1%
12	59,901	1,007,581	1682.1%
13	27,573	1,007,581	3654.3%

* LSI credit institutions

(in EUR 000)

O-SII CI**	COVERED DEPOSITS	CD PAYMENT FUNDS (2.5% CD)	COVERAGE LEVEL,%
1	9,964,263	1,007,581	10.1%
2	9,056,633	1,007,581	11.1%
3	6,257,777	1,007,581	16.1%
4	4,602,992	1,007,581	21.9%
5	3,082,741	1,007,581	32.7%
6	3,069,696	1,007,581	32.8%
7	1,195,500	1,007,581	84.3%

** O-SIIs (other systemically important credit institutions)

Compensation Payment

In 2025, no credit institutions failed.

The Deposit Insurance System is activated on the onset of an insured event. As defined by the DISA, an insured event occurs when the CNB issues a Decision on the unavailability of deposits or when a competent court adopts a decision on the opening of compulsory winding-up proceedings against a credit institution.

The statutory deadline for preparing compensation payments is a maximum of seven working days from the date of the occurrence of the insured event, i.e. the failure of a credit institution. It is important to note that over the past ten years, the CDIA has consistently fulfilled its obligation to pay compensation within a shorter period than that prescribed by law.

Figure 7 - Compensation Payment Procedure

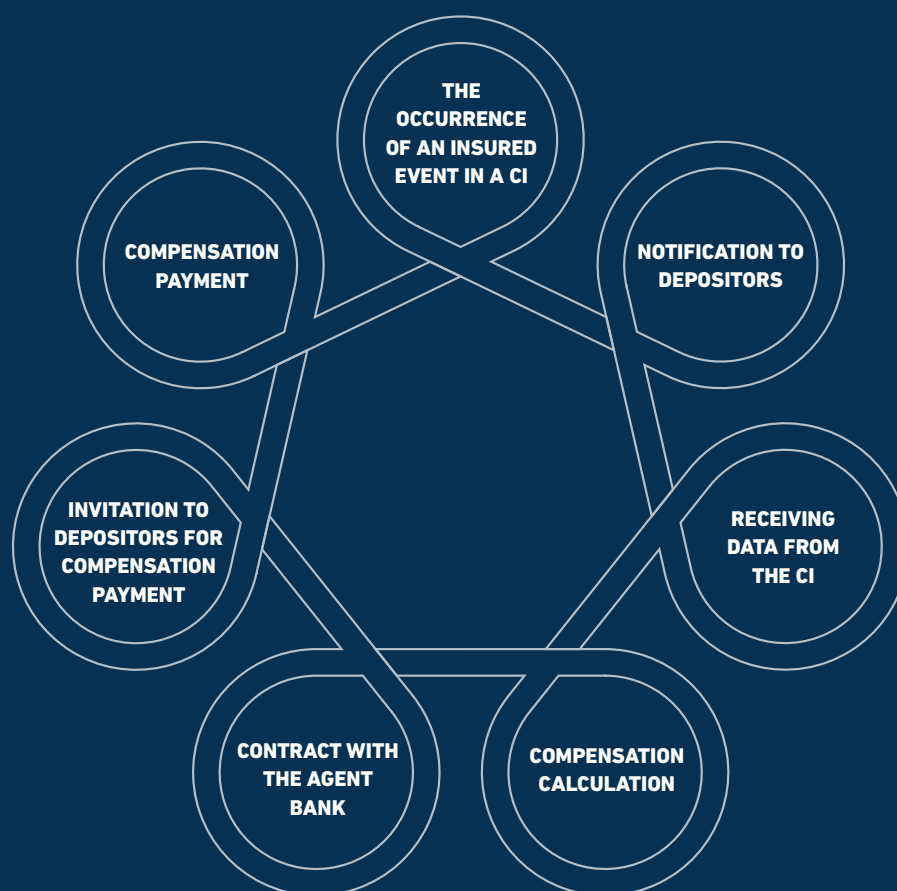


Table 6 – Historical Overview of Total Compensation Liabilities Based on Covered Deposits

Ord. No.	Credit institution	Year of bankruptcy initiation	Compensation in EUR	Total number of depositors
1.	Vukovarska banka d.d. Vukovar	1998	3,534,170	13,101
2.	Građanska štedionica d.o.o. Zagreb	1998	4,011,444	946
3.	Ilirija banka d.d. Zagreb	1999	4,903,329	1,780
4.	Komercijalna banka d.d. Zagreb	1999	9,001,420	8,958
5.	Glumina banka d.d. Zagreb	1999	180,076,834	24,002
6.	Županjska banka d.d. Županja	1999	79,611,540	42,688
7.	Gradska banka d.d. Osijek	1999	127,575,324	35,875
8.	Neretvanska gospodarska banka d.d. Ploče	1999	3,678,013	5,635
9.	Invest štedionica d.o.o. Zagreb	1999	1,834,012	201
10.	Promdei banka d.d. Zagreb	1999	1,121,680	207
11.	Hrvatska gospodarska banka d.d. Zagreb	2000	30,015,114	25,255
12.	Agroobrtnička banka d.d. Zagreb	2000	17,064,256	14,613
13.	Trgovačko-turistička banka d.d. Split	2000	2,885,246	1,419
14.	Adria štedionica d.o.o. Zagreb	2000	247,630	31
15.	Dugi pogled štedionica d.o.o. Zagreb	2001	1,105,267	99
16.	Grošbanak štedionica d.o.o. Zagreb	2001	1,692,559	320
17.	Štedionica za razvoj i obnovu d.o.o. Zagreb	2001	11,653,938	4,624
18.	Razvojna banka Dalmacija d.o.o. Split	2001	438,219	97
19.	Gold štedionica d.o.o. Split	2001	1,629,270	343
20.	Mediteran štedionica d.o.o. Split	2001	2,714,170	421
21.	Alpe Jadran banka d.d. Split	2002	3,747,931	1,846
22.	Kaptol banka d.d. Zagreb	2002	2,000,528	411
23.	Slavonska štedionica d.d. Zagreb	2002	2,526,723	304
24.	Gospodarska štedionica d.d. Vrbovec	2003	1,337,533	166
25.	Međimurska štedionica d.d. Čakovec	2004	21,305,660	4,366
26.	Credo banka d.d. Split	2012	62,556,355	12,958
27.	Centar banka d.d. Zagreb	2013	69,704,742	7,126
28.	Nava banka d.d. Zagreb	2014	20,878,707	1,197
29.	Banka splitsko-dalmatinska d.d. Split	2016	50,367,983	8,212
30.	Tesla štedna banka d.d. Zagreb	2018	1,001	2
	TOTAL		719,220,598	217,203

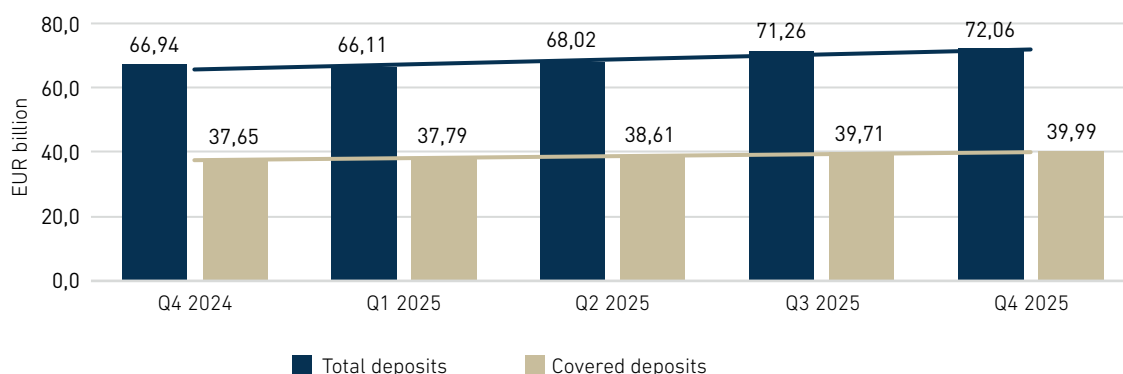
Source: CDIA

DEPOSIT TRENDS IN CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

For the purposes of managing the Deposit Insurance System, the CDIA monitors trends in deposits held in credit institutions based on the Report on the Balance of Total Deposits and Covered Deposits for the Calculation of Deposit Insurance Premiums. This report is prescribed by the Ordinance on the Obligations of Credit Institutions in Relation to the Deposit Insurance System (Official Gazette, Nos. 75/21 and 8/24), and all credit institutions are required to submit it to the CDIA on a monthly basis.

During 2025, deposits recorded a continuous positive trend throughout the observed period, reflecting the stability of the banking sector and the financial system in the Republic of Croatia.

Figure 8 - Deposit Trends from 31 December 2024 to 31 December 2025



Source: CDIA

Total deposits in credit institutions increased in 2025, reaching **EUR 72.06 billion** by the end of December, representing an increase of **EUR 5.12 billion**, i.e. 7.7% compared to the end of the previous year.

Table 7 - Positive Trend in Total Deposits (EUR billion)

	2024	2025	2025 vs 2024	
	Amount in EUR	Amount in EUR	Change (EUR)	Change (%)
Amount of total deposits in all CIs	66.94	72.06	5.12	7.7

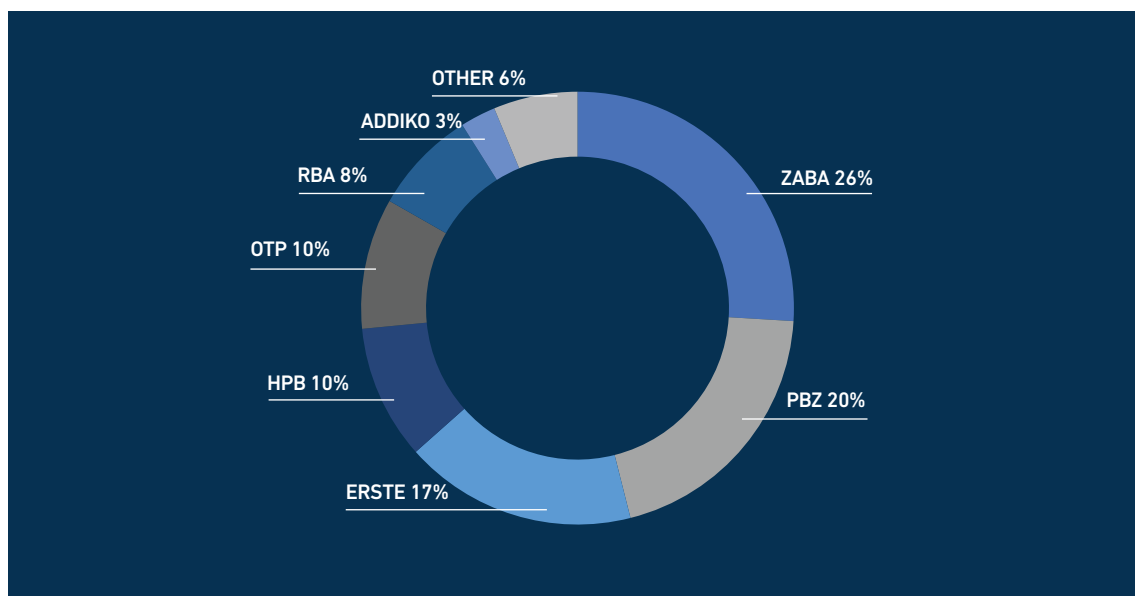
Source: CDIA

Out of a total of 20 credit institutions, the **seven largest** by asset size accounted for **93.7% of total deposits**, equivalent to **EUR 67.49 billion**, while the remaining institutions held only 6.3%, or **EUR 4.57 billion**.

Compared to the end of 2024, the total deposits of these seven credit institutions increased by **EUR 4.76 billion**, representing growth of **7.6%**.

Among the seven largest credit institutions, Zagrebačka banka had the largest share of total deposits with 25.5%, i.e. EUR 18.35 billion, followed by Privredna banka Zagreb with 20.0%, i.e. EUR 14.42 billion, Erste&Steiermärkische Bank with 17.3%, i.e. EUR 12.47 billion, OTP banka with 10.1%, i.e. EUR 7.25 billion, Hrvatska poštanska banka with 10.0%, i.e. EUR 7.18 billion, Raiffeisenbank Austria with 8.3%, i.e. EUR 5.99 billion, and Addiko Bank with 2.5%, i.e. EUR 1.83 billion.

Figure 9 - Share of Total Deposits by CI, as at 31 December 2025



Source: CDIA

As at December 31, 2025, **covered deposits** amounted to **EUR 39.99 billion**, representing an increase of **EUR 2.34 billion**, i.e. **6.2 %** compared to the end of 2024.

Table 8 - Positive Trend in Covered Deposits (EUR billion)

	2024	2025	2025 vs 2024	
	Amount (EUR)	Amount (EUR)	Change (EUR)	Change (%)
Amount of covered deposits in all CIs	37.65	39.99	2.34	6.2

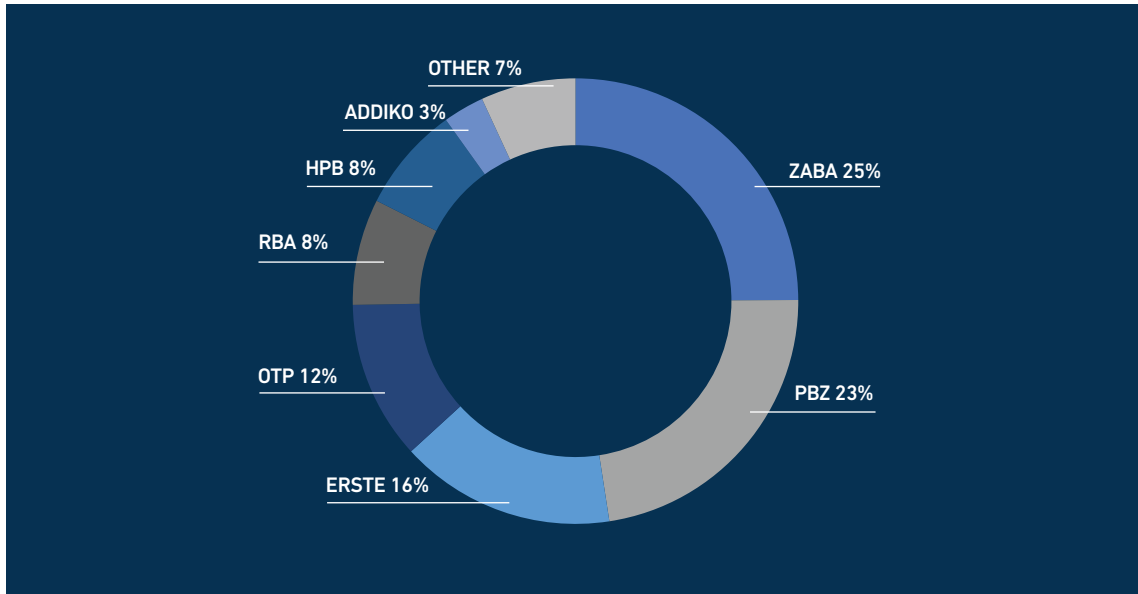
Source: CDIA

In terms of total covered deposits, the **seven largest banks** accounted for **93.1%**, equivalent to **EUR 37.23 billion**, while all other credit institutions held only **6.9%**, or **EUR 2.76 billion**.

Compared to the end of 2024, the covered deposits of these seven credit institutions increased by **6.3%**, or **EUR 2.20 billion**.

Among the seven largest credit institutions, Zagrebačka banka had the largest share of covered deposits with 24.9%, i.e. EUR 9.96 billion, followed by Privredna banka Zagreb with 22.7%, i.e. EUR 9.06 billion, Erste&Steiermärkische Bank with 15.7%, i.e. EUR 6.26 billion, OTP banka with 11.5%, i.e. EUR 4.60 billion, Raiffeisenbank Austria with 7.7%, i.e. EUR 3.08 billion, Hrvatska poštanska banka with 7.7%, i.e. EUR 3.07 billion, and Addiko Bank with 3.0%, i.e. EUR 1.20 billion

Figure 10 - Share of Covered Deposits by CI, as at 31 December 2025

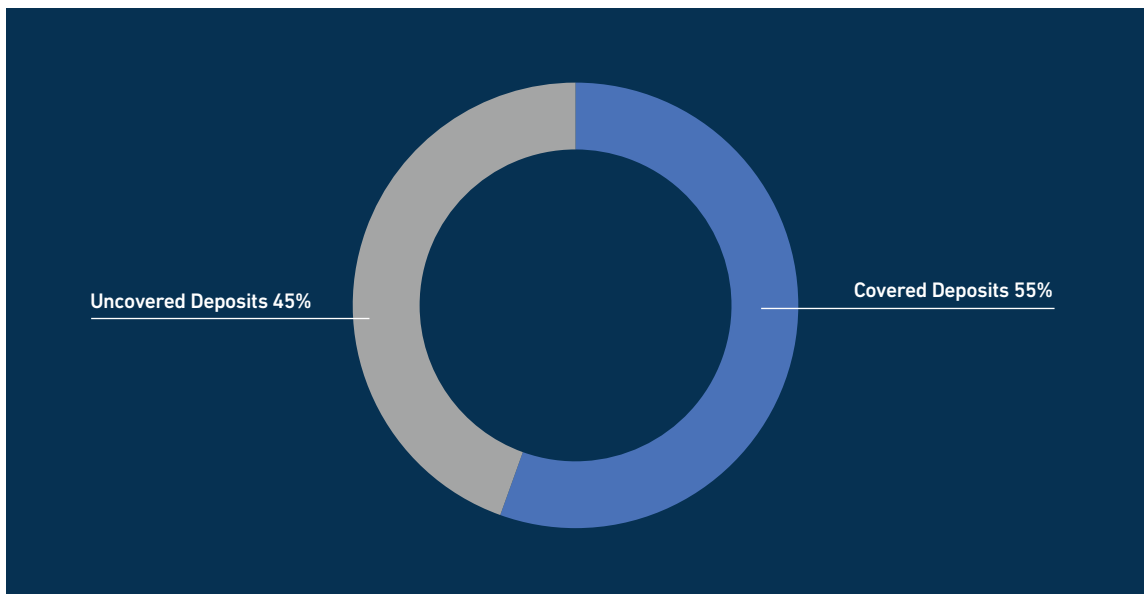


Source: CDIA

As at 31 December 2025, uncovered deposits amounted to EUR 32.08 billion, while covered deposits totalled EUR 39.99 billion.

Figure 11 shows the ratio of covered to uncovered deposits in credit institutions. At the end of 2025, covered deposits i.e., deposits not exceeding EUR 100,000 per depositor represented 55.0% of total deposits, while uncovered deposits accounted for 45.0%.

Figure 11 - Ratio of Covered to Uncovered Deposits in CIs, as at 31 December 2025



Source: CDIA

Deposit Classification by Sectors

Total Deposits by Sector Structure

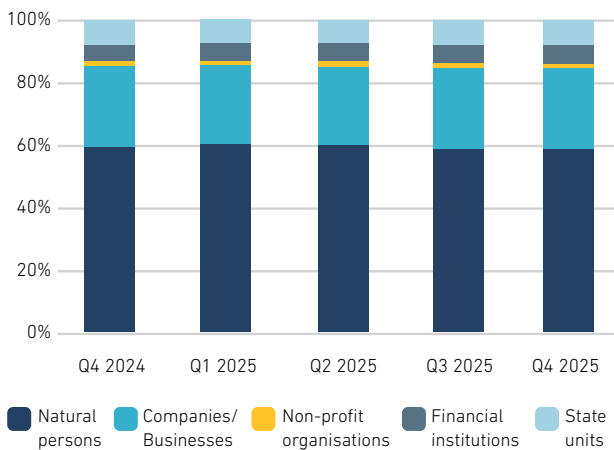
Table 9 - Total Deposits by Sector Structure (EUR billion), as at 31 December 2025

All CIs	Natural persons	Companies/Businesses	Non-profit organisations	Financial institutions	State units	TOTAL
31.12.24.	39.9	17.4	1.0	3.6	5.0	66.9
31.3.25.	40.3	16.2	1.1	3.7	4.8	66.1
30.6.25.	41.0	17.0	1.1	4.0	4.9	68.0
30.9.25.	42.1	18.4	1.1	4.2	5.4	71.3
31.12.25.	42.7	18.5	1.1	4.5	5.3	72.1

Source: CDIA

Figure 12 shows that deposits held by natural persons dominate the structure of total deposits. The natural person sector is the most significant sector of depositors in the Croatian banking system. As at December 31, 2025, the share of deposits of the natural person sector in the total deposits of credit institutions amounted to 59.2 %, i.e. EUR 42.7 billion. The corporate sector had a total of EUR 18.5 billion, i.e. 25.6 % of total deposits. The sector of non-profit organisations accounted for 1.5 % of total deposits, i.e. EUR 1.1 billion. Financial institutions held 6.2 % of total deposits, i.e. EUR 4.5 billion, while the sector of state units held 7.4 %, i.e. EUR 5.3 billion.

Figure 12 - Share of Total Deposits by Sector Structure, 31 December 2024 – 31 December 2025



Source: CDIA

Uncovered Deposits by Sector Structure

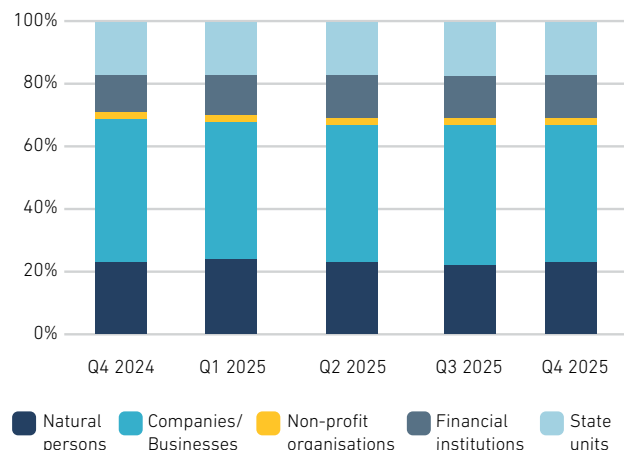
Table 10 – Uncovered Deposits by Sector Structure (EUR billion), as at 31 December 2025

All CIs	Natural persons	Companies/Businesses	Non-profit organisations	Financial institutions	State units	TOTAL
31.12.24.	6.7	13.4	0.6	3.6	5.0	29.3
31.3.25.	6.8	12.4	0.7	3.7	4.8	28.3
30.6.25.	6.8	12.9	0.7	4.0	4.9	29.4
30.9.25.	7.0	14.2	0.7	4.2	5.4	31.5
31.12.25.	7.4	14.2	0.7	4.5	5.3	32.1

Source: CDIA

Figure 13 shows that uncovered deposits held by the corporate sector dominate the structure of total uncovered deposits. As at December 31, 2025, the share of uncovered deposits of the corporate sector in the total uncovered deposits of credit institutions amounted to 44.3 %, i.e. EUR 14.2 billion. The natural person sector held EUR 7.4 billion, i.e. 23.0% of total deposits. The sector of non-profit institutions accounted for 2.1 % of total deposits, i.e. EUR 0.7 billion. Financial institutions held 14.0% of total deposits, i.e. EUR 4.5 billion, while the sector of state units held 16.7 %, i.e. EUR 5.3 billion.

Figure 13 - Share of Uncovered Deposits by Sector Structure, 31 December 2024 – 31 December 2025



Source: CDIA

Eligible Deposits by Sector Structure

Table 11 - Eligible Deposits by Sector Structure (EUR billion), as at December 31, 2025

All CIs	Natural persons	Companies/ Businesses	Non-profit organisations	TOTAL
31.12.24.	39.9	17.3	1.0	58.2
31.3.25.	40.2	16.1	1.1	57.4
30.6.25.	40.9	16.9	1.1	58.9
30.9.25.	42.0	18.3	1.1	61.5
31.12.25.	42.6	18.4	1.1	62.1

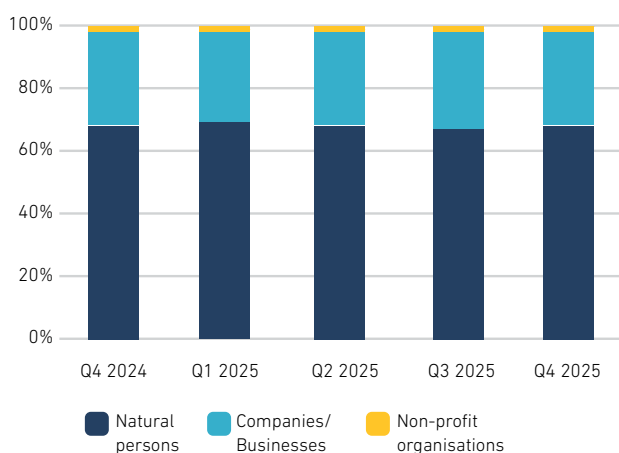
Source: CDIA

An eligible deposit is a deposit eligible for compensation and included in the Deposit Insurance System.

As at December 31, 2025, eligible deposits accounted for 86.1% of total deposits.

At the end of the observed period, of the total amount of eligible deposits, deposits held by natural persons accounted for EUR 42.6 billion, i.e. 68.7%, deposits of the corporate sector amounted to EUR 18.4 billion, i.e. 29.6%, while deposits of non-profit organisations accounted for EUR 1.1 billion, i.e. 1.7%. Deposits of LRSGUs amounted to EUR 47.8 million.

Figure 14 - Share of Eligible Deposits by Sector Structure, 31 December 2024 – 31 December 2025



Source: CDIA

Covered Deposits by Sector Structure

Table 12 - Covered Deposits by Sector Structure (EUR billion), as at December 31, 2025

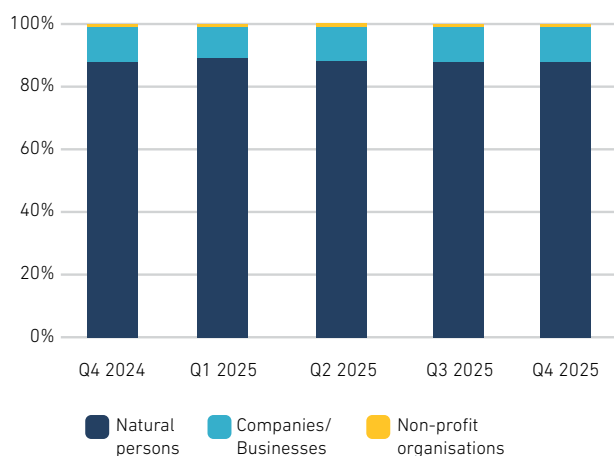
All CIs	Natural persons	Trgovačka društva	Neprofitne institucije	UKUPNO
31.12.24.	33.3	4.0	0.4	37.7
31.3.25.	33.5	3.9	0.4	37.8
30.6.25.	34.2	4.0	0.4	38.6
30.9.25.	35.0	4.3	0.4	39.7
31.12.25.	35.3	4.3	0.4	40.0

Source: CDIA

A covered deposit is the portion of an eligible deposit that does not exceed the coverage level of EUR 100,000.

At the end of 2025, the sector structure of covered deposits was dominated by the deposits held by natural persons with a share of 88.3%, i.e. EUR 35.3 billion, followed by deposits of the corporate sector with a share of 10.7%, i.e. EUR 4.3 billion, and deposits of non-profit organisations with a share of only 1.0%, i.e. EUR 0.4 billion. Deposits of LRSGUs amounted to EUR 11.7 million.

Figure 15 - Share of Covered Deposits by Sector Structure, 31 December 2024 – 31 December 2025



Source: CDIA

COMPULSORY WINDING-UP OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

In the Republic of Croatia, insolvency proceedings against credit institutions that are members of the Deposit Insurance System are regulated by the Act on Compulsory Winding-Up of Credit Institutions (Official Gazette, Nos. 146/20 and 27/24, hereinafter: the ACWCI).

Under this procedure, the CDIA, as the supervisory winding-up authority, supervises the liquidator, assists them in conducting their activities, monitors the course of the compulsory winding-up proceeding and oversees the settlement of creditors.

The first compulsory winding-up under this legislative framework was initiated in 2022 against Internet mobile bank d.d., a credit institution that was previously undergoing voluntary winding-up proceedings.

At the beginning of 2025, the CDIA employees, exercising their legally entrusted powers, participated in the final hearing. Taking into account the prescribed three-year duration of the proceedings under the ACWCI, the compulsory winding-up was concluded by a decision of the Commercial Court in Zagreb, Permanent attendance in Karlovac, on 14 March 2025.

In accordance with ACWCI and the Ordinance on Establishing the List of Liquidators (Official Gazette, No. 75/21), the CDIA, as the supervisory winding-up authority, also establishes, maintains, and regularly updates the list of liquidators responsible for conducting winding-up proceedings against credit institutions. This list is published on the web portal of the supervisory winding-up authority and on the court e-Noticeboard web portal.

Figure 16 - Duties and Powers of the CDIA as Supervisory Winding-Up Authority in Compulsory Winding-up Proceedings against Credit Institutions



SINGLE RESOLUTION MECHANISM

The Single Resolution Mechanism (hereinafter: the SRM) is one of the three pillars of the Banking Union, and it consists of the Single Resolution Board (the SRB), as the central resolution authority in the Banking Union, and national resolution authorities of the participating Member States.

In accordance with the Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms (Official Gazette, Nos. 146/20, 21/22, 27/24, 145/24), the CDIA is responsible for managing the national resolution fund and cooperating with the SRB on matters related to the Single Resolution Fund (hereinafter: the SRF).

Single Resolution Fund

The Single Resolution Fund (the SRF) was established in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 (hereinafter: Regulation), and it consists of contributions from credit institutions and certain investment firms (hereinafter: institutions) from participating Member States. The SRF is managed by the SRB in line with the purpose and conditions prescribed by the Regulation. Participating Member States retain their competence to collect and transfer annual *ex-ante* contributions to the SRF from institutions located in their territory, in accordance with Directive 2014/59/EU and the Regulation. During the initial period (2016 - 2023), the contributions were allocated to the national compartments corresponding to each participating Member State. These compartments underwent a progressive merger, and all were fully merged and ceased to exist at the end of the initial period. By the end of 2023, the SRF reached the target level of at least 1% of covered deposits of all institutions authorized in the territory of all participating Member States. Given the target level reached, the SRB has not collected any resolution contributions since the end of the initial period, including in 2025.

After the end of the initial period, the SRB verifies the available financial means in the SRF on an annual basis. During each contribution cycle, if the available financial means in the SRF fall below the target level or are insufficient to cover losses, costs, or other expenses arising from its use in resolution measures, the SRB assesses whether contributions to the SRF need to be calculated and collected.

In Croatia, there are 19 commercial banks and 1 housing savings bank within the scope of the SRM.

The activities of the CDIA are focused on implementing the steps necessary for the efficient collection of contributions. These activities include identifying the institutions within the scope of the SRM, collecting the data required to calculate contributions for each institution, performing an initial verification of this data by comparing it with the data submitted by the institutions to the Croatian National Bank, collecting the contributions, and transferring them to the SRF.

The SRB calculates contributions for institutions subject to the Regulation, with the aim of achieving the target level of the SRF. The CDIA is authorized to collect both *ex-ante* and *ex-post* contributions for the purpose of transferring them to the SRF.

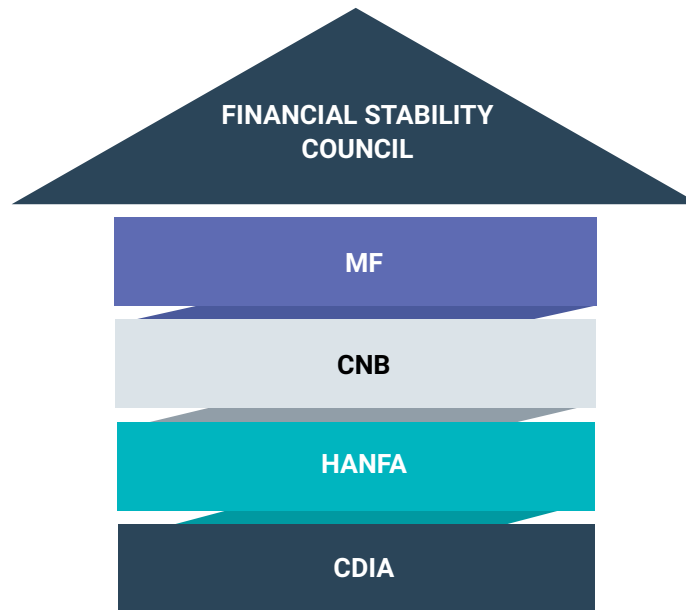
Institutions are required to report to the SRB at least once a year, providing the data on the basis of which contributions to the SRF are generally calculated when the conditions for collection are met. In this context, the SRB launched the data collection process for the 2026 contribution cycle in the third quarter of 2025. This process involves collecting data from institutions within the scope of the SRM, verifying the accuracy of the data, and establishing a procedure for institutions to correct or update any data as necessary. The CDIA serves as the first point of contact for institutions and administratively manages all steps in the process of collecting data from institutions and submitting it to the SRB.

In early 2026, the SRB will verify whether the available financial means in the SRF reach at least 1% of covered deposits in the Banking Union. Based on the results of this verification, the SRB will determine whether contributions to the SRF shall be calculated and collected for the 2026 contribution cycle.

⁴ Information available at: <https://www.srb.europa.eu/en/content/no-additional-srf-bank-levies-needed-2025-fund-continues-meet-target-level>

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

Figure 17 - Four Pillars of the Financial Safety Net




Cooperation with the Bodies of the Republic of Croatia

The Financial Stability Council was established in 2014 under the Financial Stability Council Act (Official Gazette, No. 159/13) with the aim of preserving and strengthening financial stability, as well as improving coordination of the responsibilities of different institutions and cooperation in potential crisis situations among institutions in the Republic of Croatia. The Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency is a permanent member of the Financial Stability Council and continuously collaborates with other members to achieve the objectives and fulfil the tasks of the Council. Through its active participation, the CDIA contributes to the design and implementation of the Deposit Insurance System, one of the Council's main responsibilities.

The main tasks of the Council, as defined by the abovementioned Act, include: shaping the macro-prudential policy of the Republic of Croatia; identifying, evaluating, and addressing systemic risks; ensuring cooperation and information exchange between competent authorities for the purposes of implementing the Financial Stability Council Act, particularly during crisis situations; undertaking actions related to fulfilling the requirements from the warnings and recommendations of the European Systemic Risk Board and preparing appropriate explanations in case of non-compliance with these requirements; harmonizing the methodology for identifying systemically important financial institutions or structures; issuing warnings and recommendations related to systemic risks and financial stability; participating in the design and implementation of activities related to the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and non-bank financial institutions; participating in the design of the Deposit Insurance System and the investor protection system.

The Council's most important power is issuing warnings and recommendations to competent authorities, other state administration bodies, and legal entities with public powers operating in the Republic of Croatia. Warnings primarily draw attention to systemic risks that may threaten financial stability, while recommendations refer to the need to introduce or adjust measures and instruments to maintain financial stability.



Since the beginning of its work, the Council has successfully carried out its key tasks, which include: participating in the development of macro-prudential policy; identifying, evaluating, and addressing systemic risks; undertaking actions related to fulfilling the requirements from the warnings and recommendations of the European Systemic Risk Board; ensuring cooperation and information exchange between competent authorities; harmonizing the methodology for identifying systemically important financial institutions or structures; participating in activities related to the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and non-bank financial institutions; and contributing to the design of the Deposit Insurance System.

In 2025, the Council held two sessions, during which the CDIA presented relevant indicators for the Deposit Insurance System of the Republic of Croatia.

Additionally, a Cooperation Agreement was signed with the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency to strengthen trust in the Croatian financial system, preserve its security and stability, exchange knowledge and experience, and coordinate the sharing of information between the contracting parties in order to exercise their legal powers and duties, as provided by relevant regulations.

International Cooperation

The Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency continuously improves the Deposit Insurance System and promotes the best practices in the field of deposit protection and preservation of financial stability, both in the Republic of Croatia and internationally, acting in accordance with its goals and values and applying its expertise to the fullest.

By participating in the work of international organisations of deposit insurers, primarily the International Association of Deposit Insurers (the IADI) and the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (the EFDI), the CDIA employees exchange experiences, while also acquiring and improving key knowledge in the field of deposit insurance.

The IADI serves as a global forum where deposit insurers, as well as other participants in the Financial Safety Net and international financial institutions, cooperate to promote best practices in the areas of deposit protection, bank resolution and financial stability. The IADI's Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems is an internationally recognized standard included by the Financial Stability Board in the global Compendium of Standards for sound, stable and well-functioning financial systems. These core principles are used by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the FSB (Financial Stability Board) to assess the stability frameworks of jurisdictions worldwide.

The IADI members conduct research and prepare guidance for countries that intend either to establish or to enhance their deposit insurance systems. Accordingly, in 2025, the IADI completed the revision of the IADI Core Principles (hereinafter: the IADI CP), building on the 2009 and 2014 versions. The document was adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the FSB and is also included in the "Summary of Key International Standards for Financial Stability". The 2025 IADI CP revision reflects significant developments in the financial environment, including the impact of digital innovations, the increasing role of deposit insurers in resolution processes, and challenges arising from banking crises. Marija Hrebac, CEO of the CDIA, contributed significantly to the work of the IADI and the achievement of its goals, through her long-standing participation on the Executive Council of IADI, her leadership of the Planning Council Committee, and her numerous expert suggestions.

The EFDI is a non-profit association that brings together institutions responsible for deposit insurance in European countries. Through its activities, the EFDI supports its members in fulfilling the complex task of protecting depositors during banking crises by improving deposit insurance systems through shared knowledge and expertise. It also strengthens interaction with EU bodies and other institutions responsible for maintaining a safe and sound financial system across Europe.

In 2025, the CDIA joined the EFDI Sustainability Charter.

The long-standing engagement of Marija Hrebac, CEO of the CDIA, in the bodies of both the EFDI and the IADI has made a significant and lasting contribution to the development of the Croatian deposit insurance system. Over the years, through active participation in international institutions, valuable knowledge and best practices have been transferred to the Croatian system, enabling it to more effectively address operational and strategic challenges and to design tailored solutions for specific situations encountered during its development.

Through membership in the aforementioned international organizations of deposit insurers — the International Association of Deposit Insurers (the IADI) and the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (the EFDI) — the CDIA has expanded its areas of activity and successfully achieved its goals. These include contributing to financial system stability by strengthening its role and by promoting European and international cooperation in deposit insurance and the exchange of positive experiences in the field of deposit insurance, all fully aligned with the CDIA's mandate.

The Republic of Croatia and representatives of the CDIA also regularly participate in the work of the Single Resolution Board, which ensures the proper resolution of failed banks, with minimal impact on the real economy and public finances of the involved EU and other countries. This work is carried out in cooperation with the European Parliament, the European Commission, the European Central Bank (ECB), national resolution authorities (NRAs), and the European Banking Authority (the EBA).

The significance of such participation is heightened by the direct or indirect interconnectedness of global financial systems, where disruptions of the financial system of one country can have substantial negative effects on other countries. Effective solutions developed by one country can serve as valuable examples for others, facilitating faster and more efficient responses to challenges. Membership in these international organizations is therefore essential for maintaining a high-quality deposit insurance system in each Member State. The CDIA, proud of its active participation, continuously contributes to the work of these organizations and collaborates with counterparts from other countries that perform similar roles.

Key Activities in the Field of International Cooperation

In May 2025, the CDIA hosted the 82nd meeting of the Executive Council (the EXCO) of the IADI, coinciding with its 30th anniversary. The event brought together leading experts and policymakers in the fields of deposit insurance and financial stability.



To mark this occasion, the CDIA prepared the brochure *"30 Years of the Croatian Deposit Insurance Agency"*. Through its active participation, the CDIA demonstrates its commitment to promoting the highest standards in deposit insurance and fostering international cooperation, with the ultimate goal of protecting depositors and maintaining financial stability.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS

The CDIA, as a non-profit organisation, manages its accounting in accordance with the regulations established under the Act on Financial Operations and Accounting of Non-Profit Organisations (Official Gazette, Nos. 121/14, 114/22) and prepares key financial statements: Income and Expenditure Statement, Balance Sheet, and Notes to Financial Statements. These statements are prepared using the **accrual accounting principle**, which recognizes and records income and expenditure in the period which they relate to, regardless of when they are collected or paid. In accordance with Article 39 of the Deposit Insurance System Act (Official Gazette, Nos. 146/20, 119/22), the CDIA is required to conduct an external audit of these financial statements. The audited statements are submitted to the Croatian Parliament, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, and the Ministry of Finance.

Additionally, the CDIA prepares annual financial reports of the budget, budgetary, and extra-budgetary users, as it is classified as part of the general government sector. These reports are prepared in accordance with the Budget Act, the Ordinance on Budgetary Accounting and the Chart of Accounts, and the Ordinance on Financial Reporting in Budgetary Accounting, using the **modified accrual accounting principle**. Under this principle, income is recognized in the reporting period in which it is collected, while expenditure is recognized at the time the transaction occurs and recorded in the period which it relates to, regardless of the payment thereof.

The CDIA also prepares an annual report on the execution of the financial plan, in accordance with the Budget Act, the Ordinance on Planning in the Budget System, the Ordinance on Budgetary Accounting and the Chart of Accounts, and the Instructions on **the application of the modified cash basis principle** in the process of planning and executing of the state budget and financial plans of extra-budgetary users of the state budget. This report is prepared using the modified cash basis principle, which recognizes revenues and receipts, as well as expenditures and expenses, in the period in which they are collected or paid.

In accordance with the Deposit Insurance System Act, the Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, and the Act on Compulsory Winding-up of Credit Institutions, the core activities of the CDIA include:

- Management of the Deposit Insurance System in the Republic of Croatia
- Management of the Deposit Insurance Fund and Resolution Fund
- Exercising powers in compulsory winding-up proceedings against credit institutions, in accordance with the regulations governing the compulsory winding-up against credit institutions.

Table 13 - Overview of the Income and Expenditure Statements, comparison 2025/2024

EUR '000

DESCRIPTION		2024.	2025.	INDEX
1		2	3	4=3/2*100
1	TOTAL INCOME	31,200	55,116	176.7
2	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,261	1,642	130.2
	SURPLUS INCOME	29,939	53,474	178.6

Source: CDIA

Table 14 - Overview of the Balance Sheets, comparison 2025/2024

EUR '000

DESCRIPTION		2024.	2025.	INDEX
1		2	3	4=3/2*100
1	NONFINANCIAL ASSETS	1,227	1,200	97.8
2	FINANCIAL ASSETS	1,150,120	1,199,334	104.3
	TOTAL ASSETS	1,151,347	1,200,534	104.3
3	LIABILITIES	4,607	2,367	51.4
4	OWN SOURCES	1,146,740	1,198,167	104.5
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,151,347	1,200,534	104.3

Source: CDIA



CDIA ACTIVITY REPORT

Deposit Insurance	Compulsory Winding-up and Resolution Fund Management	Operations Support	Accounting and Finance
collection and analysis of monthly and quarterly reports submitted by CIs	exercising legal powers – under the ACWCI	providing legal support to the CDIA departments	regular receipt and recording of accounting documentation in accordance with legal regulations
calculation of deposit insurance premiums	participation in drafting amendments to the ACWCI	drafting and harmonizing regulations under the CDIA's scope of competence at national (Republic of Croatia) and EU levels	preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual financial statements
reporting	cooperation with the SRB	management of court proceedings, cooperation with and supervision of external lawyers	participation in the preparation of the financial plan and monitoring the execution thereof
updating the methodology	activities related to SRF	participation in bankruptcy proceedings and compulsory winding-up proceedings	execution of mandated tasks for the Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets
conducting DIS stress testing	upgrading the application solution for documentation submission	participation in working bodies at both the national (Republic of Croatia) and EU level	other activities related to communication with the competent ministry and other institutions
development of application support for deposit insurance business processes	participation in working bodies at both the national (Republic of Croatia) and EU level		
informing the general public about the DIS			
activities contributing to financial literacy enhancement			
participation in working bodies at both the national (Republic of Croatia) and EU level			

Activity Report – Deposit Insurance System

During 2025, the Deposit Insurance Department carried out its regular tasks, which included: collection and analysis of monthly reports received from credit institutions, calculation of premiums for covered deposits, collection and analysis of quarterly reports received from credit institutions, preparation of regular reports for the needs of the CDIA management, as well as for credit institutions.

In terms of reporting obligations to the EBA, the employees of the Deposit Insurance Department regularly report to the EBA, within the statutory deadline, on the balance of the DIF's available financial means as well as on the amount of covered deposits. For the purpose of verifying the full compliance of the data on the balance of covered deposits, the data submitted by CIs to the CDIA are reconciled, on a monthly basis, with those submitted to the CNB.

In 2025, the employees of the Deposit Insurance Department continued with the activities of conducting regular stress tests of the deposit insurance system.

In this context, a workshop was organized with credit institutions to provide detailed information on the Department's future stress test activities, with special attention to regular checks of SCV files.

The Department also prepares data for reporting to the SRB on covered deposits, supporting the calculation of the annual target level of the SRF.

The Department actively participates in activities with other international financial institutions and organisations. The largest part of this cooperation related to the cooperation with the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (the EFDI), through participation in working group meetings and contribution to surveys and research conducted by its members, as well as with the International Association of Deposit Insurers (the IADI).

Furthermore, during 2025, the Department contributed to the adoption of the CMDI package at the EU level, particularly as a member of the EBA TFDGS, focusing on improvements in depositor information requirements, related to the new regulatory framework.

As in previous periods, the accuracy of monthly and quarterly reports submitted by credit institutions is regularly controlled, as well as the content and method of informing depositors. In addition, the Department carried out a regular revision of contacts of credit institutions authorized to access the CDIA web portal and to submit reports.

Communication with, and responses to inquiries from, the public and other stakeholders regarding the deposit insurance system also constitute a regular activity of the Deposit Insurance Department.

Following good business practices, the employees of the Deposit Insurance Department contributed to the adoption of the CDIA Sustainability Policy (the ESG Policy) and accession to the EFDI Sustainability Charter.

Significant efforts were dedicated to planning and implementing activities aimed at enhancing financial literacy.

Activity Report – Compulsory Winding-Up and Resolution Fund

Compulsory Winding-Up

In accordance with the ACWCI, the employees of the CDIA performed tasks related to the exercise of the CDIA's legal powers in compulsory winding-up proceedings against credit institutions.

In 2025, the CDIA employees, in the capacity as the supervisory winding-up authority, participated in the completion of the compulsory winding-up proceedings against Internet mobile bank d.d. This included attending the final hearing in February 2025, at which the liquidator's final account and final report were confirmed.

After settling all costs and other liabilities of the liquidation estate and closing the business account, the court issued a decision concluding the compulsory winding-up against Internet mobile bank d.d., in accordance with Article 43 of the ACWCI.

In accordance with the ACWCI and the Ordinance on Establishing the List of Liquidators (Official Gazette, No. 75/21), the CDIA employees, in the capacity as the supervisory winding-up authority, establish, maintain, and regularly update the list of liquidators, which is published on both the supervisory winding-up authority's web portal and the court e-Noticeboard web portal.

In 2025, the CDIA employees processed requests for entry on the list of liquidators, approving new entries and performing regular updates to ensure the list remains current.

Since the end of 2025, the CDIA has participated in a working group related to the drafting of the amendments to the ACWCI, set to enter into force in 2026. These amendments align the existing provisions of the act regulating the hierarchy of creditors with Directive 2014/59/EU, as amended by Directive (EU) 2017/2399.

Resolution Fund

Since joining the Single Resolution Mechanism, the CDIA has been cooperating with the SRB in all activities related to the SRF.

Given the complexity of the report and its delivery deadline (no later than 31 January), preparations for the resolution contribution cycle begin in September, allowing sufficient time for all stakeholders to prepare the necessary data, controls, documentation, reporting system adjustments, and other related activities. These preparatory actions include the preparation of an initial package of documentation containing all relevant information for the upcoming contribution cycle. In this regard, the employees of the Department actively participated in the work and operational meetings of the SRB, with an emphasis on the work in the "Fund Committee" related to all activities carried out during the current contribution cycle, preparation and support of translations of relevant documentation, collection of data from institutions, submission of required reports during the contribution cycle, consultations with banking associations and institutions organised by the SRB, and exchange and submission of collected data to the SRB for the 2025 contribution cycle.

In carrying out activities related to SRF, the employees of the Department maintain intensive communication and cooperation with institutions throughout the year. This includes updating the contact list and granting authorised persons access to the CDIA web portals; distributing relevant documentation; organising an initial online meeting at the beginning of the contribution cycle; receiving, processing and analysing data required for the calculation of resolution contributions, submitted by institutions; comparing and validating the data received from institutions with the data they have previously submitted to the CNB; providing continuous support throughout the contribution cycle.

In line with the above, during 2025, the CDIA collected all data necessary for the calculation of contributions for 2025 from the institutions subject to the Regulation. However, as the target level of the SRF had already been reached, the contributions were neither calculated nor collected.⁵

During the third quarter of 2025, the CDIA identified institutions within the scope of the SRM for the 2026 contribution cycle and, at the request of the SRB, it provided them with relevant documentation, held an initial meeting with these institutions, and carried out activities to upgrade the application solution for the submission of documentation.

In 2025, the CDIA participated in the Resolution Colleges of the SRB for individual credit institutions, where their annual resolution plans are adopted and updated.

During 2025, the CDIA also participated in the activities related to the adoption of the CMDI package, as well as in meetings concerning the proposal for amendments to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63, which sets out the methodology for calculating the contribution.

Activity Report – Operations Support (including mandated activities)

The employees of the CDIA within the Operations Support Department perform legal tasks, primarily related to conducting court proceedings and undertaking actions aimed at the collection of claims, active participation in bankruptcy proceedings through involvement in creditors' committees and creditors' assemblies, as well as participation in compulsory winding-up proceedings as a supervisory winding-up authority. These activities also include coordination and cooperation with external lawyers engaged to represent the CDIA in court proceedings arising from its scope of work.

Pursuant to the Agreement on the Assignment and Transfer of Assets concluded in 2017 between the CDIA and the then Ministry of State Assets, the assets acquired through bank resolution processes financed from the state budget in the period 1995–2000 were transferred to the Republic of Croatia. Under this Agreement, the CDIA continued to perform mandated tasks related to the transferred assets, including conducting court proceedings for the collection of transferred claims. These proceedings are typically long-term and involve disputed and high-risk claims, which the CDIA employees manage both independently and in cooperation with external lawyers. All funds collected on the basis of these claims are transferred to the state budget, reduced by the associated and legal representation costs.


As a creditor, the CDIA currently participates in four active bankruptcy proceedings against credit institutions in which it has recognised claims related to the payment of covered deposits and unpaid deposit insurance premiums.

During 2025, bankruptcy proceedings against *Trgovačko turistička banka d.d.* (initiated in 2000) and *Credo banka d.d.* (initiated in 2012) were concluded, as well as the compulsory winding-up proceedings against Internet mobile bank d.d. u likvidaciji (initiated in 2022).

In the ongoing bankruptcy proceedings of *Centar banka d.d.* (initiated in 2013) and *Nava banka d.d.* (initiated in 2014), the employees of the Operations Support Department actively participate in the work of the Creditors' Committee. In cooperation with bankruptcy trustees and the competent courts, this Committee undertakes actions to monetise the remaining bankruptcy estate and bring the proceedings to completion.

Legal activities also include drafting regulations within the scope of the CDIA's work, to be adopted by the Ministry of Finance and the CDIA Supervisory Board, as well as preparing internal and external ordinances, conducting public consultations, and ensuring alignment of secondary legal acts, general

⁵ Information available at: <https://www.srb.europa.eu/en/content/no-additional-srf-bank-levies-needed-2025-fund-continues-meet-target-level>



and internal acts with applicable positive regulations. In addition, the Department prepares opinions on draft regulations and draft secondary legal acts within the competence of the Ministry of Finance. During 2025, the CDIA provided an opinion on the final draft Credit Institutions Act. Furthermore, the employees of the Operations Support Department participated in a working group established to prepare the amendments to the ARCIIF and the ACWCI, which are expected to enter into force in 2026. These amendments aim to align the existing legal framework governing creditor hierarchy with applicable EU legislation.

In the area of compliance, the key task is to monitor and ensure the alignment of the CDIA's operations with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. This includes drafting internal ordinances and procedures, providing guidance to the CDIA's organisational units on the implementation of relevant acts, standards and rules, informing stakeholders of developments and trends within the regulatory framework falling under the CDIA's scope of work, and participating in the fulfilment of obligations arising from the CDIA's status as a public sector body under specific regulations (e.g. access to information, data protection, and web accessibility). In 2025, the employees of the Operations Support Department updated the Ordinance on Business Secrets to align it with the current legislative framework, as well as the amendments to the Ordinance on Salaries, Compensations and Other Remuneration of the CDIA employees.

During 2025, the employees of the Operations Support Department actively cooperated with the competent State Attorney's Offices representing the Republic of Croatia in a significant number of proceedings concerning claims for damages initiated by former shareholders of *Croatia banka d.d.* against the Republic of Croatia. These claims relate to the annulment of shares in the Bank's 1999 resolution process and rely, as a legal basis, on judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (the ECHR) in cases brought by former shareholders of *Croatia banka d.d.* In addition, the CDIA itself is a defendant in several such court proceedings.

The employees of the Department performing legal tasks also provide ongoing legal support to other CDIA organisational units on matters within their respective areas of responsibility. At the same time, throughout 2025, their involvement continued in activities related to the development and adoption of the CMDI package for bank crisis management and deposit insurance.

Furthermore, the employees of the Department participated in the preparation of the CDIA's Sustainability Policy (the ESG Policy). As a socially responsible and public interest institution, the CDIA aims through this document to integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into its operations.

Public Procurement Report

The scope of operations support activities also includes the professional and administrative implementation of procurement procedures in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. These tasks encompass the preparation of procurement documentation, participation in and supervision of both simple procurement and public procurement procedures, monitoring of contract execution, and the publication of procurement plans, contract registers, and statistical reports.

The CDIA is obliged to comply with the Public Procurement Act (Official Gazette, Nos. 120/16 and 114/22) and conducts all procurement activities in accordance with this Act, its secondary legal acts, the Ordinance on Implementing Simple Procurement Procedures of the CDIA, and other relevant procedures.

During the reporting year, simple procurement procedures were carried out in accordance with the general internal act, taking into account the principles of public procurement and the use of electronic means of communication where applicable.

The CDIA carried out the prescribed control, in accordance with Article 313, paragraph 2 of the Public Procurement Act, which stipulates that the public contracting authority is obliged to control whether

the execution of the contract on public procurement is in accordance with the conditions specified in the procurement documentation and the selected bid.

The Procurement and Execution Plan is published on the CDIA's web portal.

In 2025, suppliers duly fulfilled all contractual obligations. Notably, 100% of the total realised value of the procurement plan in 2025 related to the suppliers having their registered offices in the Republic of Croatia. By engaging domestic suppliers from various Croatian counties, the CDIA contributes indirectly to the economic development of local communities.

In line with Article 80 of the Public Procurement Act, the CDIA publishes on its web portal, and includes in procurement documentation, a list of economic operators which it has a conflict of interest with, i.e. entities which it may not enter into public procurement contracts with.

Activity report by the Information Officer

The Act on the Right of Access to Information (Official Gazette, Nos. 25/13, 85/15, 69/22) regulates the right of access to and reuse of information held by public authorities, and prescribes the principles, limitations, procedures and methods for exercising this right, as well as measures to facilitate access to and the reuse of information.

The Act on the Right of Access to Information (hereinafter: the ARAI) stipulates that public authorities are obliged to enable users to exercise the right of access to and reuse of information, and to fulfil other prescribed obligations. The CDIA, as a public authority in the context of fulfilling legally prescribed obligations to ensure the right of access to information, is required to appoint an Information Officer responsible for handling requests related to the exercise of the right of access to information.

The contact details of the Information Officer and Deputy Information Officer are published on the CDIA web portal, together with reports and other documents disclosed in accordance with the obligation prescribed by Article 10, paragraph 1 of the ARAI. The published information is regularly updated by the Information Officer and the Deputy Information Officer, either upon the occurrence of changes or at the end of the business year.


As part of their regular duties, the Information Officer and the Deputy Information Officer receive and process all requests for access to information, regardless of whether they are submitted in written or oral form. Written requests are submitted using the form available on the CDIA web portal, while oral requests are received via telephone.

The access to information is free of charge. However, the CDIA is entitled to request reimbursement of actual material costs incurred in providing the information, as well as the costs of delivering the requested information, in accordance with applicable regulations.

As part of its activities in 2025, the CDIA resolved one request carried over from 2024, while one request was transferred to other competent authority in accordance with Article 21 of the ARAI.

Activity report by the Occupational Health and Safety Officer

The Occupational Safety and Health Act (Official Gazette, Nos. 71/14, 118/14, 154/14, 94/18, 96/18) regulates the occupational health and safety system in the Republic of Croatia. In particular, it defines national policies and activities, general principles of prevention, occupational health and safety rules, employers' obligations, the rights and obligations of employees and their Occupational Health and Safety Officers, as well as activities related to occupational health and safety, supervision, and misdemeanour liability.



In accordance with Article 71 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and with the aim of ensuring the continuous improvement of workplace safety and health, preventing workplace injuries, occupational diseases, and work-related illnesses, the CDIA appointed an Occupational Health and Safety Officer upon the proposal of the majority of employees.

The Occupational Health and Safety Officer is responsible for representing and protecting the interests of employees in the field of occupational health and safety, as well as monitoring the implementation of relevant rules, measures, procedures, and activities.

For the purpose of fulfilling legal obligations related to occupational health and safety in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the OHS Act, and fire protection in accordance with Article 20 of the Fire Protection Act (Official Gazette, Nos. 92/10 and 114/22), the CDIA concluded an Agreement on the Provision of Occupational Health and Safety and Fire Protection Services (No. 1219-12-2024), effective from 1 January 2025, with *Alfa sigurnost d.o.o.*, Zagreb, an authorised provider of such services.

In 2025, the Occupational Health and Safety Officer, together with the representatives of *Alfa sigurnost d.o.o.*, carried out activities aimed at ensuring appropriate working conditions. During the reporting period, no remarks or complaints regarding occupational health and safety conditions were received by the Occupational Health and Safety Officer.

Activity Report by the Personal Data Protection Officer

The Act on the Implementation of the General Regulation on Data Protection (Official Gazette, No. 42/18) ensures the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR).

The General Data Protection Regulation (hereinafter: the GDPR) entered into force on 25 May 2018, replacing the former Data Protection Directive of 1995. It was adopted in response to the rapid expansion of personal data processing and the development of increasingly advanced and invasive technologies, establishing a significantly strengthened and harmonised regulatory framework for the protection of personal data across the European Union. The GDPR builds upon the principles of the former Directive and the relevant jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union, but introduces a broader scope, strengthened rights for data subjects, greater harmonisation between Member States, and enhanced cross-border cooperation between supervisory authorities.

Among the key innovations introduced by the GDPR are the principle of accountability of the data controller and the obligation to appoint a Personal Data Protection Officer (DPO), who, within the CDIA, is appointed by the personal data controller.

In line with the GDPR, the CDIA adopted the Personal Data Protection Policy on 25 May 2018. The Policy sets out the basic principles and rules for the processing and protection of personal data, in accordance with the CDIA operational and security requirements, relevant legislation, best practices, and internationally recognised standards.

Accordingly, the CDIA appointed a Personal Data Protection Officer on 8 May 2018. During 2025, the CDIA's Personal Data Protection Officer carried out regular activities, including the following:

- Informing and advising the data controller/processor on obligations under the GDPR and other relevant personal data protection regulations,
- Supervising compliance of personal data processing with the applicable CDIA legislation and internal acts,
- Raising awareness of the importance of personal data protection through appropriate training of employees involved in data processing,

- Providing advice, as needed, on the assessment of risks related to personal data protection,
- Supervising the implementation of the Personal Data Protection Policy and managing personal data collections.

In 2025, no supervision was conducted by the Personal Data Protection Agency in the field of personal data protection.

Activity Report by the Dignity Protection Officer

The Anti-Discrimination Act (Official Gazette, Nos. 85/08 and 112/12) regulates protection against all forms of discrimination and unfavourable or unfair treatment, as well as protection against placing a person in a less favourable position based on a misconception of the existence of the grounds for discrimination.

In accordance with the Anti-Discrimination Act, procedures for safeguarding the dignity of employees, prohibiting discrimination, and addressing other labour-related issues are regulated by the CDIA's Work Regulations and Code of Ethics. Chapter VII of the Work Regulations – *Protecting the Dignity of Workers and Protection against Discrimination* – sets out the employer's obligations to protect employees from direct or indirect discrimination in all aspects of work and working conditions.

In accordance with the Work Regulations, the CDIA has appointed a Dignity Protection Officer, who is authorized to receive and resolve workers' complaints concerning the protection of worker dignity and protection against general and sexual harassment. The prescribed period within which the CDIA Dignity Protection Officer is obliged to resolve complaints is eight days from the day of receiving the complaint. During that period, a Dignity Protection Officer investigates allegations and takes all appropriate measures to prevent further general or sexual harassment, if the claims are substantiated.

The sanction for identified discriminatory behaviour, in accordance with the Work Regulations, considered a particularly serious violation of the employment relationship, may result in the termination of the employee's employment contract.

In 2025, no complaints were received by the Dignity Protection Officer.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO DEPOSITORS

IT and cyber security

In modern business, information and cybersecurity are critical, as is the constant monitoring of challenges in this important area. To ensure effective monitoring of challenges, the CDIA regularly assesses risks in the domain of information security and updates the CDIA Business Continuity Plan accordingly.

The CDIA Business Continuity Plan defines risk management measures to prevent or mitigate the effects of incidents. It is designed to protect key business processes and critical information, thereby minimizing potential negative impacts on the CDIA in the event of disruptive events.

Accordingly, the CDIA undertakes regular activities to maintain the necessary level of protection and system recoverability, in the event of potential incidents from the aspect of managing all foreseeable incident situations. It is also engaged in the development of information security risk assessment activities, measures and procedures to reduce the risk and impact of incidents, the implementation of security controls, and providing employee training on information security, in compliance with applicable legislation.

In 2025, no incidents were recorded.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO SOCIETY

Within the scope of its activities, the CDIA operates in the interest of all participants in the financial system, including clients, credit institutions, and society at large. As a socially responsible institution, in 2025 the CDIA prepared its Sustainability Policy (the ESG Policy). This foundational document integrates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into the CDIA's operations, aiming to generate a positive impact on local and global communities, raise standards of social development, and encourage others to contribute to the general welfare of society.

Financial Literacy

During 2025, the CDIA continued its work as a member of the Operational Working Group responsible for monitoring the implementation of measures defined in the Action Plan for the Improvement of Consumer Financial Literacy at the national level. Activities focused on strengthening consumer financial literacy, particularly regarding the Croatian deposit insurance system. In this context, the CDIA signed a cooperation agreement with the Faculty of Economics & Business, published brochures on deposit insurance in connection with World and European Money Week, and created a dedicated section on the CDIA web portal, "Financial Literacy and Deposit Insurance," launched on World Savings Day (31 October), providing accessible information on personal finances, deposit protection, and financial responsibility.

APPENDIX

Table 15 - Appendix according to Article 10 of the Act on the Right of Access to Information

Article 10 of the Act on the Right of Access to Information	Web portals containing the published information
General acts and decisions that are adopted and that have an impact on the interests of users	https://www.haod.hr/o-nama/zakonska-regulativa
Drafts acts, other regulations and general acts that are adopted, in accordance with Article 11 of this Act	https://mfin.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama/e-savjetovanja-ministarstva-financija/3347
Annual plans, programmes, strategies, instructions, activity reports, financial statements and other relevant documents referring to the scope of work of public authorities	https://mfin.gov.hr/istaknute-teme/koncesije-i-drzavne-potpore/financijska-transparentnost/452 https://mfin.gov.hr/istaknute-teme/neprofitne-organizacije/registar-neprofitnih-organizacija/118
Data on the source of financing, budgets and budget execution	https://mfin.gov.hr/proracun-86/86
Information on awarded subsidies, grants and donations, including the list of beneficiaries and relevant amounts	https://www.haod.hr/novosti/donacija-udruzi-savao-matije-gupca-6-velika-gorica
Information on the internal organisation, along with the names of the heads of bodies and organizational units, and their contact information	https://www.haod.hr/o-nama/organizacijska-struktura
Minutes and conclusions of public authority meetings and official documents adopted at the meetings, as well as information on the work of formal operating bodies under their competence	https://www.haod.hr/o-nama
Information on public procurement procedures, documentation required for bidding, and information on the execution	https://eojn.hr https://www.haod.hr/o-nama/javna-nabava/izvršenja
Notices about announced tenders and tender documentation	https://eojn.hr/notices-all
Registers and databases or information on registers and databases in the area under their competence as well as on the method of access thereto	In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 3 of the Deposit Insurance System Act, the CDIA is obliged to maintain, in accordance with the act regulating data confidentiality and other special acts, the confidentiality of information on the balance of individual deposits covered by insurance under the Deposit Insurance Act, as well as any other data, facts and circumstances brought to its attention in the course of performing its duties and obligations under the aforementioned Act. In accordance with Article 115 of the Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, as well as Article 77 of the Act on Compulsory Winding-Up of Credit Institutions, the CDIA is obliged to maintain the confidentiality of all information brought to its attention in the course of performing its duties under the aforementioned Act.
Notifications regarding the method of exercising the right of access to information and reuse of the information, along with contact data on the Information Officer	http://www.haod.hr/o-nama/pravo-na-pristup-informacijama
Fee for accessing information and reuse of the information in line with criteria referred to in Article 19, paragraph 3 of the Act	http://www.haod.hr/o-nama/pravo-na-pristup-informacijama
The most frequently sought information	https://www.haod.hr/sustav-osiguranja-depozita/najcesce-postavljena-pitanja-i-odgovori
Other information (news, press releases, information on other activities)	http://www.haod.hr/novosti https://www.haod.hr/en/news

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