FINANCIAL REPORT

January to March 2024

April, 29th 2024

FINANCIAL REPORT

1. Highlights

Unicaja triples its profit up to 111 million euros, boosted by *core* banking business.

01	Net interest income YoY variation **+32.3%**	Net Interest Income continued to improve, increasing by +2.7% in the quarter.
02	Customer spread **2.91%**	Customer spread increases by 17 bps QoQ, and by 90 bps in the last twelve months.
03	Core banking results YoY variation (Core banking results = NII + Fees - OPEX) **+36.0%**	Core banking business profit increases by 36% due to the improvement of net interest income, net fees stability and containment in operating costs.
04	Efficiency ratio **48.6%** Operating profit YoY variation **47.9%**	Efficiency ratio increases by 8 pps in the last twelve months up to 48.6%. Main P&L lines recorded double digit growth.
05	Private sector customer funds YoY variation **+0.8%** Funding cost of customer deposits during the quarter **0.68%**	Deposits of private sector customers remain stable, with a contained funding cost. 77% of deposits belong to households, at a high level of granularity.
06	NPL ratio **3.0%** Gross NPAs YoY variation (€M) **-1,036M**	Intense NPA reduction continues, while coverage increasing, bringing the YoY decline in net NPAs to 37.0%.
07	NPLs coverage **66.1%** Cost of risk in 1Q24 (bps) **25** NPAs coverage **69.7%**	Lower needs for provisions and other results -39.5% year-on-year due to the good performance of cost of risk and real estate impairments, maintaining coverage among the highest in the sector.
08	CET 1 Fully loaded **14.5%**	Solid solvency position, with large regulatory buffers (6.8 pps in Total Capital).
09	Loan to Deposits **73.5%** LCR **294%** NSFR **157%**	Strong liquidity position.

Annex I- Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) details the definition and calculation of the ratios and variables used throughout the document.

2. Key figures

TABLE 1 (*Million euros / % / pp)*	31/03/24	31/12/23	31/03/23	QoQ	YoY
BALANCE SHEET					
Total assets	97,093	97,153	105,134	-0.1%	-7.6%
Gross loans and advances to customers (1)	48,988	49,893	53,513	-1.8%	-8.5%
Performing gross loans and advances to customers (1)	47,528	48,325	51,606	-1.6%	-7.9%
On-balance sheet customers funds (1)	88,114	88,825	88,737	-0.8%	-0.7%
Off-balance sheet customer funds and insurance	21,424	21,087	20,851	1.6%	2.7%
Shareholders equity	6,620	6,523	6,330	1.5%	4.6%
Total equity	6,557	6,646	6,325	-1.3%	3.7%
(1) Excluding valuation adjustments and intercompanies					
RESULTS (cumulative figures)					
Net interest income	390	1,353	295		32.3%
Gross income	462	1,776	373		23.9%
Pre-provision profit	237	917	160		47.9%
Consolidated net income	111	267	34		224.1%
Cost to income	48.6%	48.4%	57.0%	0.3 pp	-8.3 pp
Return On Tangible net Equity (ROTE)	5.4%	4.1%	4.0%	1.2 pp	1.4 pp
RISK MANAGEMENT					
Non performing loans (NPL) (a)	1,460	1,568	1,908	-6.9%	-23.5%
Foreclosed assets (b)	1,202	1,253	1,790	-4.1%	-32.9%
Non performing assets -NPA- (a+b)	2,662	2,821	3,698	-5.7%	-28.0%
NPL ratio	3.0%	3.1%	3.6%	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
NPL coverage	66.1%	63.7%	66.4%	2.5 pp	-0.3 pp
Foreclosed assets coverage	73.9%	73.9%	64.2%	0.0 pp	9.7 pp
Non performing assets (NPA) coverage	69.7%	68.2%	65.3%	1.5 pp	4.3 pp
Cost of risk	0.25%	0.27%	0.26%	0.0 pp	0.0 pp
LIQUIDITY					
Loan to deposit ratio	73.5%	73.7%	78.8%	-0.2 pp	-5.4 pp
LCR	294%	308%	298%	-14.0 pp	-4.0 pp
NSFR	157%	149%	144%	8.2 pp	12.7 pp
SOLVENCY					
CET1 ratio *phased in*	14.5%	15.0%	13.8%	-0.4 pp	0.8 pp
CET1 *ratio fully loaded*	14.5%	14.7%	13.5%	-0.2 pp	1.0 pp
Total capital ratio *phased in*	19.6%	18.8%	17.3%	0.7 pp	2.2 pp
Total capital ratio *fully loaded*	19.5%	18.6%	17.0%	1.0 pp	2.5 pp
Risk weighted assets (RWA) *phased in*	28,886	29,841	32,960	-3.2%	-12.4%
Texas ratio	31.6%	32.9%	42.3%	-1.3 pp	-10.7 pp
OTHER DATA					
Employees (average number)	7,558	7,523	7,781	0.5%	-2.9%
Branches in Spain	957	957	967	0.0%	-1.0%
ATMs	2,337	2,374	2,461	-1.6%	-5.0%

QoQ (variation 1Q24 vs 4Q23) - YoY (variation 1Q24 vs 1Q23)

Prior period results have been restated due to the entry into force of IFRS 17.

3. Macroeconomic environment

Based on the performance of the main macroeconomic indicators during the first quarter of the year, everything seems to point to a soft landing for the world economy in 2024, driving fears away of a stagflation scenario. The strength shown by the labor markets and the resilience of certain branches of the tertiary sector, such as those linked to tourism, have made it possible to sustain production, despite the cooling of demand, in an environment of extreme geopolitical uncertainty and high interest rates. Recent forecasts by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) indicate that, for the year, the world economy will record growth equal to that of the previous year, at 3.2%.

On the other hand, the containment of energy prices has contributed to a notable reduction in the change in price indices, despite the resilience of the underlying components, with expectations that inflationary pressures will be subdued before the recovery in household purchasing capacity and the easing of financial conditions, triggered by the first interest rate cuts by central banks, start to impact on spending.

The latest national accounts data for the fourth quarter of 2023 present a heterogeneous pattern by large economic blocs, where the strength of the US economy - quarter-on-quarter growth of 0.8% - contrasts with the consolidated sluggishness of the Eurozone, reflected in a GDP decrease of 0.1% - weighed down by the weakness of two of its main economies, Germany (-0.3%) and France (0.1%) - and the deceleration of the Chinese economy (1.0%).

Looking at the Eurozone in particular, IMF forecasts anticipate growth of 0.8% in 2024. The European economy is expected to improve as the year progresses, since consumption and investment will be boosted by the easing of financial conditions and inflation. In addition, the impact of geopolitical conflicts is expected to be muted, as suppliers are managing to extend delivery times without disrupting production.

Under these circumstances, the ECB has not made any changes in the way it implements monetary policy. Once again, at its March meeting, the European monetary authority kept interest rates at restrictive levels, although expectations are growing that there will be a first cut in the summer. With this narrative, risk premiums are at historically low levels, with risk aversion picking up, given the perception of high uncertainty. The 12-month Euribor rebounded slightly in March to 3.72%.

Spanish economic situation

Against this backdrop, the Spanish economy managed to grow at a rate of 2.5% in 2023. Specifically, in the fourth quarter, GDP grew by 0.6% quarter-on-quarter, compared with 0.4% in the previous quarter, while in year-on-year terms it grew at a rate of 2.0%. In terms of its composition, the improvement in domestic demand stands out, whose quarter-on-quarter contribution was 0.5 p.p., underpinned by private consumption and the boost from public consumption, which offset the sluggishness of investment. For its part, after two negative quarters, external demand made a positive contribution of 0.1 p.p. to GDP, given the significant upswing in trade flows. In this respect tourism made a significant contribution, performing remarkably well in 2023. In the last month of the year, 5.2 million foreign tourists arrived in our country, 26.2% more than in the same month of the previous year, spending 7,093 million euros, representing a year-on-year growth of 35.4%. During 2023, tourist arrivals were 1.9% higher than in 2019, and spending was 18.2% higher.

The good tone of activity in the final stretch of 2023 and the first few months of this year is being reflected in the labor market. In the month of March, the number of registered workers increased in seasonally adjusted terms by almost 78,000, while registered unemployment fell by more than 33,000. In terms of their composition, the number of permanent workers increased, in year-on-year terms, by 4.7% for full-time workers and by 4.4% for part-time workers, with an increase of 2.1% in the case of temporary permanent workers.

Headline inflation picked up slightly in March, by 0.4 p.p. due to the electricity, leisure and culture components, standing at 3.2%. By contrast, core inflation fell by 0.2 p.p. to 3.3%. However, it should be borne in mind that these data are affected by the withdrawal of the fiscal stimulus measures.

Considering these developments and the context of high uncertainty, the latest projections of the Bank of Spain project a GDP growth of 1.9% for 2024. Growth has been estimated at 1.9% for 2025 and 1.7% for 2026. Inflation would average 2.7% in 2024, falling to 1.9% for 2025.

In terms of the real estate market, 586,000 homes were sold in 2023, 9.9% less than in the previous year, with a contraction, for the first time since the pandemic, in all segments. The rise in interest rates is more noticeable in mortgage lending than in purchases. In 2023, mortgages for house purchase fell by 17.9% year-on-year, with the proportion of homes purchased in cash increasing in recent months, accounting for more than 50% of the total.

Financial Sector

The slowdown in activity and the reduction in demand for credit, which has been more moderate since October 2023, has been reflected in the financing granted by credit institutions. In February 2024, the latest available data, credit to households contracted by 1.5%, more marked in the mortgage credit segment, where the fall was 2.5%. This decline is due both to the lower amount of new loans granted and to the increase in repayments. In the case of companies, the contraction was 1.3%, showing, at least partially, the progressive reduction in the extraordinary indebtedness assumed during the pandemic.

The tightening of financial conditions is being reflected both in the rates of new credit operations and in the average rates of credit portfolios. For the latter, the pass-through is over 50% in the case of loans for house purchase and over 40% for loans to non-financial companies.

On the other hand, the volume of non-performing loans remained contained. In February, the non-performing loans ratio for credit to the resident private sector stood at 3.6%

On the liabilities side, deposits recorded a year-on-year change in February of 0.8% and 5.5% for households and companies, respectively. On the other hand, off-balance sheet funds showed a positive performance, with the assets of domestic collective investment institutions increasing by 11.4% compared with the same period of the previous year, 40% of which were due to net subscriptions and 60% to portfolio revaluation. Pension funds also increased by 5.5%.

4. Balance sheet

TABLE 2 *(Million euros)*	31/03/24	31/12/23	31/03/23	QoQ	YoY
Cash and cash balances at central banks	10,375	8,040	12,262	29.0%	-15.4%
Assets held for trading & Fin. assets at fair value thr. P&L	601	918	213	-34.5%	182.8%
Fin. assets at fair value through o/ comprehensive income	1,649	1,502	1,085	9.8%	52.0%
Financial assets at amortised cost	50,698	52,353	54,778	-3.2%	-7.4%
Loans and advances to central banks and credit instit.	1,653	2,291	1,211	-27.9%	36.5%
Loans and advances to customers	49,045	50,062	53,567	-2.0%	-8.4%
Debt securities at amortised cost	24,840	25,099	26,588	-1.0%	-6.6%
Hedging derivatives	1,183	1,222	1,544	-3.2%	-23.4%
Investment in joint ventures and associates	827	940	1,030	-12.0%	-19.7%
Tangible assets	1,735	1,766	1,959	-1.7%	-11.4%
Intangible assets	83	85	76	-2.0%	9.5%
Tax assets	4,610	4,720	4,739	-2.3%	-2.7%
Non current assets held for sale & Other assets	491	508	859	-3.4%	-42.9%
TOTAL ASSETS	**97,093**	**97,153**	**105,134**	**-0.1%**	**-7.6%**
Financial liabilities held for trading & at fair value thr. P&L	456	463	49	-1.4%	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	86,752	86,556	94,882	0.2%	-8.6%
Deposits from central banks	0	954	5,353	-100.0%	-100.0%
Deposits from credit institutions	5,775	5,773	8,358	0.0%	-30.9%
Customer deposits	74,387	73,475	74,734	1.2%	-0.5%
Other Issued Securities	4,537	4,239	3,861	7.0%	17.5%
Other financial liabilities	2,054	2,115	2,575	-2.9%	-20.3%
Hedging derivatives	994	1,148	1,255	-13.4%	-20.8%
Provisions	900	957	1,060	-6.0%	-15.1%
Tax liabilities	493	414	434	19.0%	13.4%
Other liabilities	941	968	1,128	-2.8%	-16.6%
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**90,536**	**90,507**	**98,809**	**0.0%**	**-8.4%**
Own Funds	6,620	6,523	6,330	1.5%	4.6%
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-66	121	-5		
Minority Interests	2	2	0	-2.7%	
Total Equity	**6,557**	**6,646**	**6,325**	**-1.3%**	**3.7%**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**97,093**	**97,153**	**105,134**	**-0.1%**	**-7.6%**

Source: Consolidated balance sheet (PC1 statement of the Bank of Spain). Data as of March 2023 have been restated due to the entry into force of IFRS17.

The size of the balance sheet remained stable in the quarter at €97,093 million, down 0.1% from the previous quarter.

The higher lending cost, caused by the rise in interest rates since the second quarter of 2022, limited demand and led to early repayments and amortisations, mainly in the floating rate portfolio. Loans and advances to customers declined 2.0% in the quarter and 8.4% year-on-year.

The securities portfolio consists mainly of government bonds, classified in the amortised cost portfolio (*Debt securities at amortised cost* heading). Its size decreased by 1.0% in the quarter and it has an average yield of 2.56% and a duration of 2.4 years.

Derivatives and hedges mainly record interest rate risk hedges of assets at amortised cost.

Non-current assets held for sale and other assets, which include among others real estate assets, decreased by 3.4% in the first quarter and by 42.9% for the year.

Customer deposits grew 1.2% in the last quarter, concentrated in retail deposits, with high granularity.

€300 million of TIER II subordinated debt was issued, maturing in June 2034. The demand for securities far outstripped the supply, enabling the spread to be reduced to 280 b.p.

5. Customer funds

TABLE 3 (*Million €) Exc. valuation adjustments*	31/03/24	31/12/23	31/03/23	QoQ	YoY
On-balance sheet customer funds	78,728	77,660	78,733	1.4%	0.0%
Customer funds (excluding bonds)	**70,148**	**69,224**	**70,137**	**1.3%**	**0.0%**
Public Sector	**7,091**	**5,454**	**5,585**	**30.0%**	**27.0%**
deposits	4,338	5,454	5,585	-20.5%	-22.3%
Repos	2,753	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Private sector	**63,057**	**63,770**	**64,552**	**-1.1%**	**-2.3%**
Sight deposits	51,772	52,053	55,233	-0.5%	-6.3%
Term deposits	10,558	10,128	6,967	4.2%	51.5%
Repos	728	1,589	2,352	-54.2%	-69.1%
Issues	**8,579**	**8,436**	**8,597**	**1.7%**	**-0.2%**
Mortgages securities	5,222	5,382	5,839	-3.0%	-10.6%
Other values	2,457	2,455	2,158	0.1%	13.9%
Subordinated liabilities	900	599	599	50.2%	50.2%
Off-balance sheet cust. funds & insurance	21,424	21,087	20,851	1.6%	2.7%
Mutual funds *	11,823	11,404	11,370	3.7%	4.0%
Pension funds	3,664	3,611	3,712	1.4%	-1.3%
Insurance savings	4,649	4,926	4,617	-5.6%	0.7%
Other managed assets	1,288	1,146	1,152	12.4%	11.8%
TOTAL CUSTOMER FUNDS	100,151	98,747	99,585	1.4%	0.6%
Retail customers funds	**88,114**	**88,825**	**88,737**	**-0.8%**	**-0.7%**
Wholesale funds (Markets)	**12,037**	**9,922**	**10,848**	**21.3%**	**11.0%**

(*) Includes mutual funds discretional portfolios

Funds under management amounted to €100,151 million, up 1.4% in the first quarter and 0.6% year-on-year.

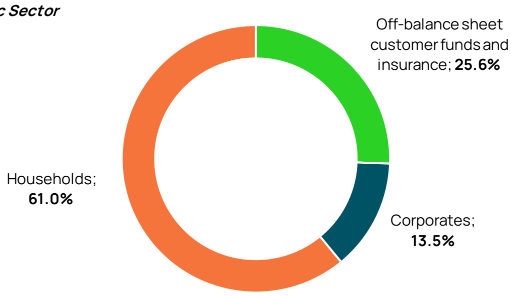
Retail deposits declined 0.8% in the first quarter and 0.7% in the last 12 months. This decline, both in the quarter and year-on-year, was entirely in deposits from public administrations, as those from companies and households increased 0.8% year-on-year (+0.5% in the first quarter).

Demand deposits continued to be the main savings product of the Bank's customers (62% excluding public administrations), their balance declined 0.5% in the quarter and 6.3% year-on-year. The most popular savings products were term deposits (+4.2% in the quarter and +51.5% in the last 12 months) and off-balance sheet funds and insurance (+1.6% in the first quarter and +2.7% year-on-year).

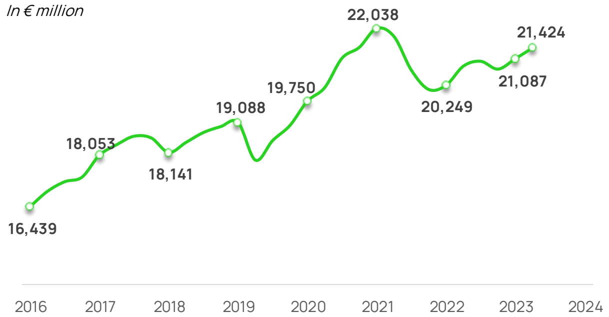
Mutual funds increased 3.7% in the quarter and 4.0% year-on-year, driven by the appreciation of net asset values and positive net subscriptions.

The bank has a very granular and stable deposit base, thus allowing it to have a contained cost of retail funding (beta of 18.4%), as the volumes of unit balances per customer are low and with high transactionality, presenting a low cost, according to their characteristics.

Retail Funds sector and product breakdown
Exc. Public Sector



Off-balance sheet funds evolution
In € million



6. Performing loans

TABLE 4 *(Million €) Exc. valuation adjustments*	31/03/24	31/12/23	31/03/23	QoQ	YoY
Public sector	**4,569**	**4,799**	**5,349**	**-4.8%**	**-14.6%**
Private sector	**42,959**	**43,525**	**46,257**	**-1.3%**	**-7.1%**
Business	**10,253**	**10,503**	**12,088**	**-2.4%**	**-15.2%**
Real Estate developers	447	508	592	-12.1%	-24.5%
SMEs and self-employed	4,633	4,808	6,038	-3.6%	-23.3%
Other corporates	5,173	5,187	5,459	-0.3%	-5.2%
Individuals	**32,706**	**33,022**	**34,169**	**-1.0%**	**-4.3%**
Mortgages	29,771	30,134	31,247	-1.2%	-4.7%
Consumer and other	2,935	2,888	2,922	1.6%	0.5%
PERFORMING LOANS TO CUSTOMERS	47,528	48,325	51,606	-1.6%	-7.9%

The performing loan portfolio stands at €47,528 million, down 1.6% in the first quarter and 7.9% year-on-year.

The reduction in demand for credit in the system that began the previous year in the face of the sharp rise in interest rates continues, together with an increase in early repayments in the floating rate portfolio and a concentration of maturities of loans with ICO guarantees granted during the pandemic period, factors that explain the decline in the loan book. In recent months, however, demand has started to pick up again, as interest rates are expected to have peaked, and early repayments have declined.

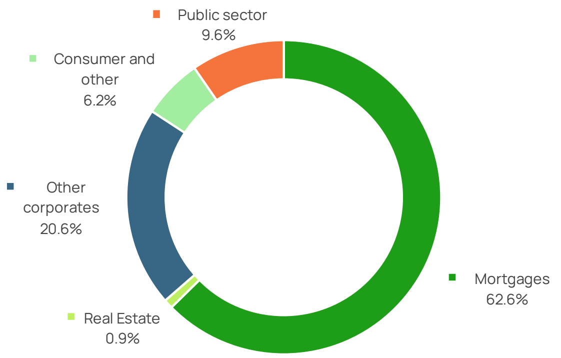
In the first quarter €1,757 million of new loans and credits were granted, 7.3% less than in the previous year, including €520 million of mortgages to individuals. New lending for productive activities increased 20% year-on-year.

The market share in mortgage new production amounts to 5.2% of the national total (source: Consejo General del Notariado, with data as of February 2024, accumulated over the last 12 months), being higher in regions with greater economic dynamism, such as Malaga, Seville or Madrid.

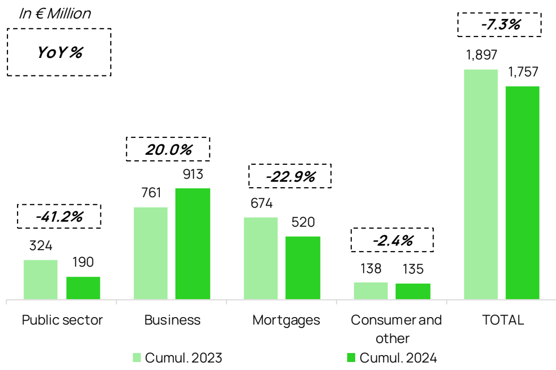
The mortgage portfolio declined 1.2% in the quarter and 4.7% in the year. The pace of early redemptions and cancellations slowed down in the first quarter of 2024 to 9.5% annualy in the floating rate portfolio (10.7% in the fourth quarter of 2023).

Corporate lending declined 2.4% in the quarter and 15.2% in the year, due to a slight drop in demand from the SME segment (down 3.6% in the quarter and 23.3% year-on-year), while the evolution of the rest of corporates was practically stable because of the improvement in new lending.

Gross performing loans sector breakdown



Cumulative Lending Operations



7. NPL & Foreclosed assets

TABLE 5 *(Million euros)*	31/03/24	31/12/23	31/03/23	QoQ	YoY
NON PERFORMING LOANS	1,460	1,568	1,908	-6.9%	-23.5%
Public sector	**8**	**2**	**14**	**335.4%**	**-43.7%**
Private sector	**1,452**	**1,566**	**1,894**	**-7.3%**	**-23.3%**
Business	**654**	**673**	**854**	**-2.8%**	**-23.4%**
Real Estate	54	62	134	-13.0%	-60.0%
SMEs and self-employed	460	487	578	-5.5%	-20.4%
Other corporates	141	125	143	12.5%	-1.6%
Individuals	**798**	**893**	**1,040**	**-10.6%**	**-23.3%**
Mortgages	732	836	994	-12.4%	-26.3%
Consumer and other	66	57	45	14.9%	44.3%
TOTAL NPL RATIO	3.0%	3.1%	3.6%	-0.2 pp	-0.6 pp
Public sector	**0.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.1 pp**	**-0.1 pp**
Private sector	**3.3%**	**3.5%**	**3.9%**	**-0.2 pp**	**-0.7 pp**
Business	**6.0%**	**6.0%**	**6.6%**	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp
Real Estate	10.7%	10.8%	18.4%	-0.1 pp	-7.7 pp
SMEs and self-employed	9.0%	9.2%	8.7%	-0.2 pp	0.3 pp
Other corporates	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%	0.3 pp	0.1 pp
Individuals	**2.4%**	**2.6%**	**3.0%**	**-0.3 pp**	**-0.6 pp**
Mortgages	2.4%	2.7%	3.1%	-0.3 pp	-0.7 pp
Consumer and other	2.2%	1.9%	1.5%	0.2 pp	0.7 pp

Non-performing loans declined by €108 million in the quarter and by €448 million in the last twelve months to €1,460 million. There were no signs of deterioration in credit quality, as shown in the evolution of inflows, which were at similar levels to the previous year, and where more than 60% of them correspond to non-performing loans with no defaults or with defaults of less than 90 days. The maturity and expiry of interest-only periods on loans with ICO guarantees did not deteriorate the NPL ratio in the corporate segment and, on the other hand, the use by individuals of the Code of Good Banking Practices has been very limited.

The individuals NPL ratio stood at 2.4%, below the sector average, which reached 3.1% at the end of 2023. Mortgage NPLs stood at 2.4%, and there are still no signs of deterioration after the interest rate hike has practically ended, as variable rate mortgages are the oldest and therefore have a lower financial burden and a lower LTV ratio.

The NPL ratio declined by 16 basis points in the quarter to 2.98%, the coverage ratio increased by 249 basis points to 66.1% and the stage 3 coverage ratio increased by 159 basis points to 43.5%.

The weights by stage in the loan portfolio remain stable.

TABLE 6 *(Million euros)*	31/03/24	31/12/23	31/03/23	QoQ	YoY
Credit	48,988	49,893	53,513	-1.8%	-8.5%
Stage 1	44,465	45,086	47,967	-1.4%	-7.3%
Stage 2	3,063	3,238	3,639	-5.4%	-15.8%
Stage 3	1,460	1,568	1,908	-6.9%	-23.5%
Provisions	966	998	1,267	-3.3%	-23.8%
Stage 1	169	171	211	-1.1%	-19.6%
Stage 2	161	169	212	-5.0%	-24.2%
Stage 3	636	658	845	-3.4%	-24.7%
Coverage	66.1%	63.7%	66.4%	2.5 pp	-0.3 pp
Stage 1	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0 pp	-0.1 pp
Stage 2	5.2%	5.2%	5.8%	0.0 pp	-0.6 pp
Stage 3	43.5%	42.0%	44.3%	1.6 pp	-0.7 pp

TABLE 7 (*Million euros*)	**31/03/24**	**31/12/23**	**31/03/23**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
TOTAL FORECLOSED ASSETS - GROSS BALANCE	**1,202**	**1,253**	**1,790**	**-4.1%**	**-32.9%**
Buildings under construction	264	249	264	6.0%	-0.1%
Residential	290	321	468	-9.6%	-38.0%
Land	506	528	854	-4.0%	-40.7%
Commercial RE	142	156	205	-9.1%	-30.7%
TOTAL FORECLOSED ASSETS - PROVISIONS	**889**	**926**	**1,149**	**-4.1%**	**-22.7%**
Buildings under construction	202	193	178	4.5%	13.6%
Residential	187	209	268	-10.6%	-30.3%
Land	416	430	590	-3.5%	-29.6%
Commercial RE	84	93	113	-9.8%	-25.7%
TOTAL FORECLOSED ASSETS - COVERAGE (%)	**73.9%**	**73.9%**	**64.2%**	**0.0 pp**	**9.7 pp**
Buildings under construction	76.6%	77.7%	67.4%	-1.1 pp	9.2 pp
Residential	64.4%	65.2%	57.3%	-0.8 pp	7.1 pp
Land	82.1%	81.6%	69.1%	0.5 pp	12.9 pp
Commercial RE	59.2%	59.7%	55.2%	-0.4 pp	4.0 pp

The net book value of foreclosed assets declined by €14 million in the quarter and by €328 million in the last twelve months to €314 million, 0.32% of the Group's total assets, of which land accounted for €91 million, less than a third of the total.

Sales of foreclosed assets classified as non-current assets held for sale totaled €66 million and recorded positive results of €5 million. Of the year's sales, 37% were residential properties, 35% land and 29% commercial RE sector assets and work in progress.

Gross foreclosed loans declined 4.1% in the quarter and 32.9% in the last 12 months (down 4.2% and 51.1%, respectively in net terms). The coverage ratio remained at 73.9% (+9.7 p.p. in the last 12 months)

In addition, €39 million gross of assets classified as investment property were sold in the quarter, with positive results.

Total non-performing assets declined by €160 million in the quarter (-5.7%) and by €1,036 million in the last 12 months (-28.0%) and their coverage ratio increased to 69.7% (4.3 p.p. higher than a year ago).

TABLE 8 (*Million euros*)	**31/03/24**	**31/12/23**	**31/03/23**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Non performing assets (NPA) - GROSS BALANCE	**2,662**	**2,821**	**3,698**	**-5.7%**	**-28.0%**
NPL	1,460	1,568	1,908	-6.9%	-23.5%
Foreclosed Assets	1,202	1,253	1,790	-4.1%	-32.9%
NPAs Ratio	**5.3%**	**5.5%**	**6.7%**	**-0.2 pp**	**-1.4 pp**
Non performing assets (NPA) - PROVISIONS	**1,854**	**1,924**	**2,416**	**-3.6%**	**-23.3%**
NPL	966	998	1,267	-3.3%	-23.8%
Foreclosed Assets	889	926	1,149	-4.1%	-22.7%
Non performing assets (NPA) - COVERAGE (%)	**69.7%**	**68.2%**	**65.3%**	**1.5 pp**	**4.3 pp**
NPL	66.1%	63.7%	66.4%	2.5 pp	-0.3 pp
Foreclosed Assets	73.9%	73.9%	64.2%	0.0 pp	9.7 pp

8. Results

TABLE 9 *(Million euros)*	**31/03/24**	**31/03/23**	**YoY**	**YoY%**
Interest income	692	482	210	43.5%
Interest expense	-302	-187	-115	61.3%
NET INTEREST INCOME	**390**	**295**	**95**	**32.3%**
Dividend income	0	0	0	302.2%
Share of results of entities accounted for using the equity method	25	14	11	82.7%
Net fee income	130	135	-5	-3.5%
Trading income and exchange differences	1	9	-7	-85.0%
Other operating income/expenses	-85	-79	-6	7.1%
GROSS INCOME	**462**	**373**	**89**	**23.9%**
Administrative costs	-203	-190	-12	6.5%
Staff costs	-135	-120	-15	12.8%
Other administrative costs	-68	-71	3	-4.0%
Depreciation and amortization	-22	-22	0	-1.4%
PRE-PROVISION PROFIT	**237**	**160**	**77**	**47.9%**
Provisions /reversal of provisions	-19	-33	13	-40.7%
Impairments / reversal of impairments of financial assets	-31	-35	5	-13.3%
NET OPERATING INCOME	**188**	**93**	**95**	**102.3%**
Other profits or losses	-3	-20	17	-83.3%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**184**	**73**	**112**	**153.6%**
Taxes	-73	-38	-35	91.0%
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	**111**	**34**	**77**	**224.1%**
ATTRIBUTABLE NET INCOME	**111**	**34**	**77**	**224.1%**

Quarterly performance of the income statement

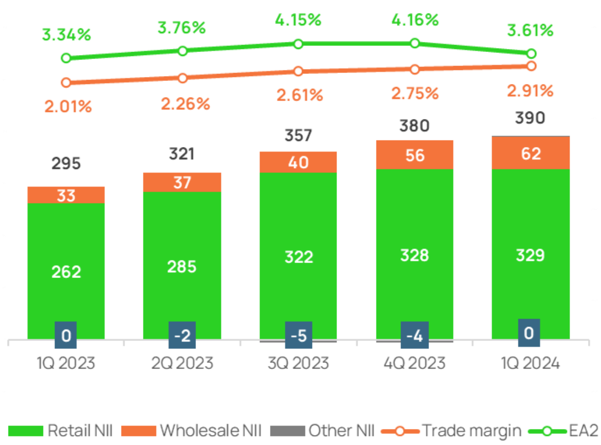
(Quarters prior to June 2023 restated following the first application of the IFRS 17)

TABLE 10 *(Million euros)*	**1Q 24**	**4Q 23**	**3Q 23**	**2Q 23**	**1Q 23**
Interest income	692	665	614	585	482
Interest expense	-302	-285	-256	-264	-187
NET INTEREST INCOME	**390**	**380**	**357**	**321**	**295**
Dividend income	0	0	6	18	0
Share of results of entities accounted using equity method	25	29	15	34	14
Net fee income	130	133	132	134	135
Trading income and exchange differences	1	4	7	0	9
Other operating income/expenses	-85	-104	-14	-49	-79
GROSS INCOME	**462**	**442**	**503**	**458**	**373**
Administrative costs	-203	-195	-189	-193	-190
Staff costs	-135	-123	-120	-124	-120
Other administrative costs	-68	-73	-69	-69	-71
Depreciation and amortization	-22	-22	-24	-23	-22
PRE-PROVISION PROFIT	**237**	**225**	**290**	**242**	**160**
Provisions /reversal of provisions	-19	-27	-25	-30	-33
Impairments / reversal of impairments of financial assets	-31	-34	-37	-40	-35
NET OPERATING INCOME	**188**	**164**	**228**	**171**	**93**
Other profits or losses	-3	-207	-38	-21	-20
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**184**	**-42**	**190**	**150**	**73**
Taxes	-73	23	-53	-36	-38
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	**111**	**-19**	**137**	**114**	**34**
ATTRIBUTABLE NET INCOME	**111**	**-19**	**137**	**114**	**34**

Net interest income amounted to €390 million, 2.7% higher than in the previous quarter and 32.3% year-on-year.

The growth in net interest income, despite being seasonally lower because of the shorter number of days in the quarter, was sustained both by wholesale business, whose contribution was €5 million higher than in the previous quarter due to the improved liquidity position, and by retail business, which contributed €1 million more to net interest income because of the repricing of the floating rate loan portfolio and higher rates on new lending. 80% of the floating rate portfolio is linked to 12-month Euribor, which means that the portfolio's repricing is slower than that of some competitors, a circumstance that has a positive impact in a scenario of falling interest rates. Adjusting for the impact of the lower number of days in the first quarter, retail business would increase its contribution by €3 million compared to the last quarter of 2023.

The granularity of the Bank's deposits, and the high weight of those from individual customers (77% of the total), enabled the remuneration of these deposits to be adapted to their characteristics (low volume per customer, high transactionality and wide dispersion), with an average of 68 b.p. in the first quarter, only 8 b.p. more than in the previous quarter.



Customer spreads (commercial) stands at 2.91%, 17 b.p. higher than in the first quarter (+90 b.p. year-on-year). In the household mortgage portfolio, which has the highest percentage of floating rate transactions (near 70% considering coverages), the average Euribor benchmark applied in the first quarter amounts to 3.54%, below average Euribor in the quarter (EA2) of 3.61%, so some additional positive impact could be expected in the next quarter because of the delay in the application of the benchmarks.

QUARTERLY YIELDS & COSTS
Million euros / %

TABLE 11	1Q 2024 Av. Bal.	1Q 2024 FI/FE	1Q 2024 Yield (%)	4Q 2023 Av. Bal.	4Q 2023 FI/FE	4Q 2023 Yield (%)	3Q 2023 Av. Bal.	3Q 2023 FI/FE	3Q 2023 Yield (%)	2Q 2023 Av. Bal.	2Q 2023 FI/FE	2Q 2023 Yield (%)	1Q 2023 Av. Bal.	1Q 2023 FI/FE	1Q 2023 Yield (%)
F.I. Financial intermediaries, Repos	10,236	77.6	3.05	7,581	60.9	3.18	5,813	48.1	3.28	10,212	77.9	3.06	8,721	48.5	2.26
F.I. Fixed income portfolio	26,280	172.1	2.63	25,951	176.5	2.70	25,661	162.1	2.51	26,347	154.5	2.35	27,050	142.1	2.13
F.I. Net loans (including NPLs) (1)	**49,286**	**440.1**	**3.59**	**50,902**	**429.7**	**3.35**	**51,667**	**402.2**	**3.09**	**53,002**	**347.1**	**2.63**	**54,002**	**288.7**	**2.17**
F.I. Other assets		2.5			-1.6			1.2			4.5			2.4	
TOTAL ASSETS	**97,123**	**692.2**		**96,199**	**665.5**		**96,252**	**613.7**		**101,196**	**584.0**		**102,051**	**481.7**	
C.F. Financ. Intermediaries, Repos	9,091	83.4	3.69	6,786	74.8	4.37	6,552	67.3	4.07	12,209	104.9	3.45	12,759	85.1	2.70
C.F. Issuances (inc. singular bonds)	8,245	93.5	4.56	8,274	95.6	4.58	8,598	92.6	4.27	8,130	80.9	3.99	7,869	64.1	3.31
C.F. Customer deposits (2)	**66,162**	**111.4**	**0.68**	**66,937**	**101.5**	**0.60**	**66,729**	**79.8**	**0.47**	**67,336**	**62.3**	**0.37**	**67,776**	**26.5**	**0.16**
Sight deposits (PS)	51,358	34.7	0.27	51,807	27.3	0.21	52,944	22.2	0.17	54,278	20.2	0.15	55,838	9.8	0.07
Term deposits (PS)	10,184	55.1	2.17	9,413	43.6	1.84	8,212	30.2	1.46	7,420	19.5	1.06	6,074	7.0	0.47
C.F. Subordinated liabilities	651	11.3	7.00	599	10.7	7.06	599	10.4	6.91	599	9.2	6.16	599	8.2	5.56
C.F. Other liabilities		2.4			2.8			6.3			6.0			2.7	
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET EQUITY	**97,123**	**301.9**		**96,199**	**285.3**		**96,252**	**256.3**		**101,196**	**263.4**		**102,051**	**186.6**	
CUSTOMER SPREAD (1-2)			**2.91**			**2.75**			**2.61**			**2.26**			**2.01**
NET INTEREST INCOME		**390.3**			**380.2**			**357.4**			**320.6**			**295.1**	

F.I.: Financial Interest
F.E.: Financial expenses
PS: Private Sector

TABLE 12 (*Million euros*)	1Q 2024	4Q 2023	3Q 2023	2Q 2023	1Q 2023	QoQ	3M24 vs 3M23
FEE INCOME	**143**	**143**	**147**	**145**	**146**	**-0.2%**	**-2.0%**
From payments and collections	70	72	75	75	73	-2.9%	-4.9%
From insurance	28	21	24	25	25	29.6%	11.0%
From mutual funds	31	34	33	31	33	-9.4%	-5.9%
From pension plans	3	3	3	2	3	0.5%	-4.1%
Other fees	12	13	12	11	12	-9.6%	0.0%
FEE EXPENSES	**13**	**11**	**15**	**11**	**11**	**21.8%**	**17.1%**
NET FEE INCOME	**130**	**133**	**132**	**134**	**135**	**-2.0%**	**-3.5%**

Fee income amounted to €130 million in the quarter (-3.5% year-on-year). The evolution was affected by the strengthening of linkage in Zero Fees plans, which include improvements in fee waiver plans for individual and professional customers, aiming to facilitate capturing customers and strengthening their satisfaction, loyalty and retention. There was also a decline in average fees from mutual funds, due to the increase in balances in buy & hold funds, which have lower fees.

Income from investee companies amounted to €25 million in the first quarter, including dividends and results from associates, mainly from associated insurance companies.

Gains/losses on financial transactions and exchange rate differences are not significant.

Other operating income and expenses include results from subsidiaries and real estate activity, as well as €79 million from the temporary levy on credit institutions. The increase in net interest income and fees and commissions explains the rise in the cost of this tax compared to the previous year.

Gross income in the first quarter increased 23.9% year-on-year to €462 million.

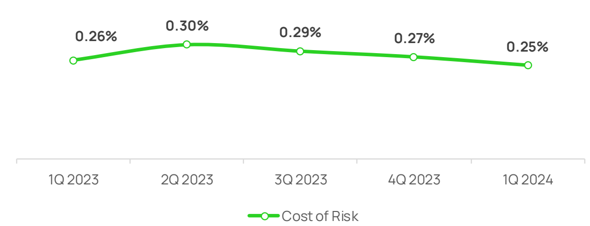
Administrative expenses increased 6.5% year-on-year, basically due to the impact on personnel expenses of the foreseeable results of the application of the sector's collective bargaining agreement. Personnel expenses increased 12.8% year-on-year. Efficiency ratio improved 8 p.p. to 48.6%.

Provisions/reversals amounted to €19 million and cover contingent and legal risks, the lowest in recent quarters.

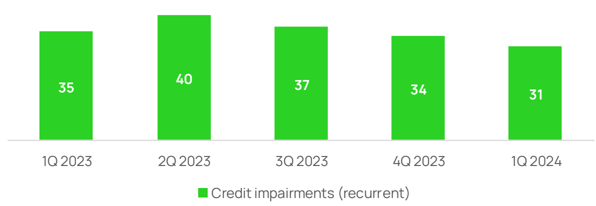
Impairment losses on financial assets, which declined 13% year-on-year, amounted to €31 million, all of which were credit impairment losses, bringing the annualised quarterly cost of risk to 25 b.p.

Other gains/losses mainly include impairments of investee companies and real estate, with a negligible amount, 83.3% lower than in the same quarter of the previous year.

Annualized quarterly cost of risk evolution



Credit impairments (In € millions)



9. Liquidity

The Entity maintains very comfortable liquidity levels.

The evolution of retail business improved the liquidity indicators, so that the LTD ("Loan to Deposit" ratio, which shows the percentage that the balance of loans represents in relation to the balance of retail deposits), declined 5.4 pps in the last twelve months, to 73.5%.

The LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio), which indicates the level of short-term liquidity, stands at 294%.

The NSFR (Net Stable Financial Ratio), which measures the ratio between the stable resources and the resources that would be desirable according to the type of investments made by the Group reaches 157%.

At the end of the first quarter of 2024, Unicaja Banco recorded a position of liquid and discountable assets at the European Central Bank, net of assets used, of €29,914 million, increasing by 25.7% YoY, and representing 30.8% of the total balance sheet.

10. Solvency

TABLE 13 *(Million € and %)*	**31/03/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/03/2023**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Qualifying capital (PHASED-IN)	**5,649**	**5,617**	**5,709**	**0.6%**	**-1.1%**
CET1 capital (BIS III)	4,201	4,470	4,547	-6.0%	-7.6%
Tier 1	547	547	547	0.0%	0.0%
Tier 2	900	600	615	50.0%	46.3%
Risk weighted assets	**28,886**	**29,841**	**32,960**	**-3.2%**	**-12.4%**
CET1 capital (BIS III) (%)	**14.5%**	**15.0%**	**13.8%**	**-0.4 pp**	**0.8 pp**
Tier 1	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	0.1 pp	0.2 pp
Tier 2	3.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.1 pp	1.2 pp
Total capital ratio (%)	**19.6%**	**18.8%**	**17.3%**	**0.7 pp**	**2.2 pp**

Million € and %	**31/03/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**31/03/2023**	**QoQ**	**YoY**
Qualify capital FULLY LOADED	**5,635**	**5,531**	**5,594**	**1.9%**	**0.7%**
CET1 capital (BIS III)	4,188	4,383	4,431	-4.5%	-5.5%
Tier 1	547	547	547	0.0%	0.0%
Tier 2	900	600	616	50.0%	46.1%
Risk weighted assets	**28,877**	**29,800**	**32,886**	**-3.1%**	**-12.2%**
CET1 capital (BIS III) (%)	**14.5%**	**14.7%**	**13.5%**	**-0.2 pp**	**1.0 pp**
Tier 1	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	0.1 pp	0.2 pp
Tier 2	3.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.1 pp	1.2 pp
Total capital ratio (%)	**19.5%**	**18.6%**	**17.0%**	**1.0 pp**	**2.5 pp**

As of March 31, under phased-in, the Unicaja Banco Group had a CET 1 Common Equity Tier 1 of 14.5%, a Tier 1 Capital ratio of 16.4% and a Total Capital ratio of 19.6%. These ratios represent a buffer over the bank's required levels of 6.3 pps in CET 1 and 6.8 pps in Total Capital. Capital ratios include the net income pending approval from the ECB to be incorporated in the ratios and deducts accrued dividends.

Unicaja Banco Group's CET 1 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, under fully loaded, was 14.5%, Tier 1 Capital ratio 16.4% and Total Capital ratio 19.5%.

The CET1 fully loaded ratio increases by +103 bps in the last twelve months, driven by the reduction of risk weighted assets related with the foreclosed assets sales, NPL reduction and deleveraging mainly in the corporate segment.

The capital ratio increases by 73 bps phased-in and by 96 bps fully-loaded during the first quarter, following the issuance of €300 million TIER II in March.

The tangible book value (TBV) per share reached €2.24 as of March 31, 2024, after increasing by 5.0% during the last year. Finally, the Texas ratio stays at 31.6%, after decreasing by 1.3 pps in the first quarter and by 10.7 pps in the last 12 months.

In addition, once the relevant authorisation has been obtained from the European Central Bank, the Company is carrying out a €100 million share buy-back programme (limited to a maximum of 3.8% of the total number of shares of the entity), in order to reduce the share capital of the Company through the redemption of treasury shares.

11. The share

The share capital of Unicaja Banco is €663,708,369.75, divided into 2,654,833,479 registered shares of €0.25 par value each, fully subscribed and paid up, belonging to the same class and series, with identical voting and economic rights, and represented by book entries.

The Bank's main shareholders are Fundación Bancaria Unicaja which holds 30.2% of the share capital of Unicaja Banco, S.A., Tomás Olivo López 9.1%, Indumenta Pueri 8.5%, Norges Bank 7.5%, Fundación Bancaria Caja de Ahorros de Asturias 6.7% and Santa Lucía, S.A. Insurance company 5.2%. The remaining 32.8% of the share capital is held by other wholesale and retail investors.

Unicaja Banco's shares price closed as of March 28th, 2024, at €1.15 per share, after a 29% repricing in the first quarter of 2024.

Unicaja's General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 5 April, approved the distribution of €132.0 million in dividends charged to the 2023 profit, which represents almost 50% of consolidated profit. This dividend, paid on 19 April, is equivalent to €0.0499 per share.

12. Rating

Fitch. On December 11, 2023, the agency affirmed Unicaja Banco's long-term rating at "BBB-", its short-term rating at "F3" and its outlook as Stable. Unicaja Banco's current ratings are therefore:

- Long-term IDR rating "BBB-" Stable outlook
- Short-term IDR rating "F3"
- Senior preferred debt rating "BBB-"
- Non preferred senior debt rating "BB+"
- Subordinated debt rating (Tier 2) "BB"
- CoCos (AT1) "B+"

Moody's. On March 19th, 2024, the agency improved Unicaja Banco's long-term deposits rating up to "Baa2" from "Baa3" with a stable outlook. The ratings upgrade reflects the bank's improved solvency position, as well as its solid funding and liquidity position, with a large and granular retail deposit base and a high level of liquid assets. Therefore, Unicaja Banco's current ratings are:

- Long-term rating "Baa2" with stable outlook
- Short-term rating (Short-term Bank Deposits) "P2"
- Long-term rating (Baseline Credit Assessment) "ba1"
- Rating mortgage covered bonds "Aa1" (last available January 11, 2023)
- Subordinated debt rating (Tier2) "Ba2"

13. New corporate identity

Last February, the bank unveiled its new corporate identity as a result of an in-depth analysis and repositioning of its brand, carried out in the context of the cultural transformation and modernisation of the bank.

The evolution shows the bank's adaptation to the needs of today's society, but without losing its traditional values, focusing on proximity to customers (current and future) and their regions of origin.

The result is a fresher image that is better adapted to digital channels.

This evolution aims to reinforce Unicaja's positioning as a solid, close and open institution, as well as unique and differential in the Spanish financial sector, as a brand that wants to be a protagonist. The renewal process is framed and aligned with the objectives of the current Strategic Plan and underlines the differentiating aspects of the entity. These include its experience of growing step by step, prudently but with a determined attitude; its firm belief in the capacity to progress; its capacity to integrate diversity and believe in the power of union; and its strong roots in the regions of origin of the firm, with a team capable of offering close, professional and trustworthy support, which translates into an optimal experience for its customers.

14. Innovation

Unicaja begins 2024 by developing its innovation strategy with a strong focus on anticipating innovative opportunities that help our customers and the company to prosper. Within the framework of its co-innovation laboratories, various initiatives have been launched which, on the one hand, will design the best strategy for incorporating Generative AI into our organization, with the aim of achieving efficiencies, productivity improvements and operational excellence to put at the service of our customers. On the other hand, other laboratories have been launched to better understand the movements in the current cryptocurrency ecosystem and distributed log technology (DLT), with the aim of enabling the company to be able to operate, if required, in this complex and innovative sector.

In addition, we are working with the ESG team and leading startups to design new initiatives to complement our financing services with valuable services for people with special dependency needs. The aim is to find new ways to help our customers thrive, even in such complex circumstances as when they have dependents in their care.

15. Digital plan

In the first quarter of 2024, the implementation of the Digital Plan, included in the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, continued.

Unicaja customers have a new Digital Banking, which includes a renewed user experience and design with a focus on updated and intuitive navigation (very easy, very useful, very you).

Very easy: Adapted to the needs of customers: simple and intuitive. A very close Digital Banking, to do everything they need without complications.

Very useful: To make your day-to-day life easier. A very convenient Digital Bank, designed to respond to customers' day-to-day needs.

Convenient: A new design and improved navigation. Customers can manage their finances from their computer or mobile, whenever and wherever they want.

Very day-to-day: Digital banking tailored to your needs, allowing you to check your expenses and income at a glance, greater control of transactions, transfers, direct debits and bills without wasting a minute.

Everything at the click of a button: A digital bank designed for them to carry their bank with them, allowing them to check their card PINs, turn their cards on and off when they need to, mobile payments, bizum accessible from the home screen.

Unibuzon: A totally free service whereby customers have all their correspondence always available online from Digital Banking (also on the App). They can consult their letters at any time, download them in PDF, archive them on their computer or print only the ones they need. In this way they save paper and contribute to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly management of our planet.

Digital identity: The entity is a pioneer in the adoption of new digital identification schemes that reinforce the security and protection of personal data. For example, it allows BIZUM to be used as a registration and login element in e-commerce, using the Unicaja APP as the backbone of the experience. In this way, the registration process is facilitated, preventing users from designing and memorising passwords and guaranteeing the transfer, with prior authorisation, of the data that are strictly necessary for using the service. Another example of this is Unicaja's participation in the Bank of Spain's financial sandbox with Dalion, a self-managed digital identity project using blockchain.

The momentum maintained in the Digital Plan consolidated the improvement achieved in the ratios of digital adoption, capturing and sales. At the end of the first quarter, 70% of customers were digital. The contribution of digital channels to new consumer loans was 43% of the total and 30% for subscriptions in mutual funds/delegated portfolio management.

16. Sustainability

In the area of sustainable and responsible banking, the following actions were carried out in the first quarter of the year:

- Unicaja has redefined its purpose ('Helping people to prosper') and new corporate values (people, professionalism, team and evolution) within the framework of its new corporate and brand identity.
- Unicaja has published the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement for 2023, through which, among other advances, the information on climate risk management has been expanded and, for the second year, the degree of compliance with the recommendations of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) has been reported, referring to the areas of governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and objectives.
- Within the development of the 'Sustainable Business Agenda', among other aspects:
  - The agreement Línea ICO 'Avales Rehabilitación Edificatoria Residencial' has been renewed, the purpose of which is to grant guaranteed loans to homeowners and homeowners' associations that are going to carry out rehabilitation works with the aim of improving the energy efficiency of their properties.
  - Unicaja announced in 2024 that it allocated a total of €201 million in 2023 to finance renewable energy projects (photovoltaic, solar thermal and wind).
- The commitment to sustainability management has been reinforced with the updating of the 'Corporate policy for the integration of sustainability factors in credit risk management', which, among other elements, formally includes the criteria for exclusion from financing due to environmental and social risks.
- Unicaja participated for the first time in 2023 in the CDP ('Carbon Disclosure Project') climate questionnaire, obtaining in the first quarter of 2024 a grade of C ('Awareness'), which shows its commitment to climate change management and with the intention of showing improvement as the various advances crystallise. CDP is the global benchmark for environmental reporting, with the largest volume of data on companies and cities to analyse their ambition to transition to a sustainable economy by measuring and managing the climate impact of their actions and reducing their CO2 emissions.
- On financial inclusion:
  - Edufinet, a project promoted by Unicaja and the Unicaja Foundation, has participated in the 'Global Money Week', a worldwide initiative promoted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which has celebrated its twelfth edition, under the slogan 'Protect your money, secure your future'.

Appendix I

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (APM)

The information contained in this Appendix is prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS). In addition, Unicaja Banco Group considers that certain Alternative Performance Measures (APM), as defined in the Directive on Alternative Performance Measures issued by the European Securities Market Authority (ESMA) on 5th October 2015 (ESMA / 2015 / 1415en), provide additional information that may be useful for analysing the Group's financial performance.

The Group considers that the APMs included in this appendix comply with ESMA Guidelines. These APMs have not been audited and in no way are a substitute for the financial information prepared under IFRS. Likewise, the definition that the Group uses of these APMs may differ from other similar measures calculated by other companies and therefore may not be comparable.

Following the recommendations of the aforementioned Guidelines, the breakdown of the APMs used by Unicaja Banco Group is attached below, including the definitions and matching items of the balance sheet, income statement and notes to the consolidated financial statements used by the Unicaja Banco Group on its annual or interim financial statements:

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

(In € million or %)

TABLE 14:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Total customer funds (1+2+3)	**100,151**	**98,747**	**99,585**
(1) Financial liabilities at amortized cost. Customer deposits (without valuation adjustments) (1a+1b)	74,171	73,421	74,792
(1a) Financial liabilities at amortized cost. Customer deposits	74,387	73,475	74,734
(1b) Valuation adjustments. Financial liabilities at amortized cost. Customer deposits	-216	-54	57
(2) Debt securities issued (w/o valuation adjustments) (2a+2b)	4,556	4,239	3,942
(2a) Debt securities issued	4,537	4,239	3,861
(2b) Valuation adjustments. Debt securities issued	19	0	78
(3) Funds managed through off-balance sheet instruments. Management data	21,424	21,087	20,851

Source: Consolidated public financial statement and Internal information using management criteria.
Purpose: To know the total balance and evolution of the resources managed by the Group, both on-balance and off-balance sheet.

TABLE 15:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Retail customer funds (1-2-3-4-5+6)	**88,114**	**88,825**	**88,737**
(1) Total customer funds	100,151	98,747	99,585
(2) Covered bonds under the heading "Term deposits". Carrying amount (excluding valuation adjustments)	4,022	4,198	4,655
(3) Public Sector. Repos (excluding valuation adjustments)	2,753	0	0
(4) Deposits from customers. Repos (excluding valuation adjustments)	728	1,589	2,352
(5) Issued debt securities (excluding valuation adjustments)	4,556	4,239	3,942
(6) Repos controlled by retail customers. Management data	23	103	100

Source: Consolidated public financial statements and internal information using management criteria
Purpose: To determine the total balance and evolution of the funds managed by the Group, both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet, at the customer level without considering market operations.

TABLE 16:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Recursos administrados (Mercados) (1+2+3+4-5)	**12,037**	**9,922**	**10,848**
(1) Covered bonds under the heading "Term deposits". Carrying amount (excluding valuation adjustments)	4,022	4,198	4,655
(2) Public Sector. Repos (excluding valuation adjustments)	2,753	0	0
(3) Deposits from customers. Repos (excluding valuation adjustments)	728	1,589	2,352
(4) Issued debt securities (excluding valuation adjustments)	4,556	4,239	3,942
(5) Repos controlled by retail customers. *Management data*	23	103	100

Source: Consolidated public financial statements and internal information using management criteria
Purpose: To determine the total balance and evolution of the funds managed by the Group in the market operations area.

TABLE 17:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Repos controlled by retail customers. Management measure (1a)	**23**	**103**	**100**
(1) Deposits from customers. Repos (excluding valuation adjustments)	728	1,589	2,352
(1a.) Repos controlled by retail customers. *Management data*	23	103	100
(1b.) Rest of repos	705	1,486	2,251

Source: Internal information using management criteria

TABLE 18:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Crédito performing Ex ATA y OAF (sin ajustes por valoración) (1-7)	**47,528**	**48,325**	**51,606**
(1) Loan portfolio and receivables. Gross amount (2a+3a-4-5-6)	48,988	49,893	53,513
(2) Financial assets held for trading with changes in profit or loss	601	918	213
(2a) of which: Loans and advances - Customers	*66*	*73*	*110*
(3) Financial assets at amortized cost	75,538	77,452	81,366
(3a) of which: Loans and advances - Customers	*49,045*	*50,062*	*53,567*
(4) Valuation adjustments (excluding other financial assets)	-492	-530	-859
(5) Reverse Repos	48	167	590
(6) Other financial assets	567	605	433
(7) Loan portfolio and receivables. Gross amount Stage 3 (excluding other financial assets)	1,460	1,568	1,908

Source: Consolidated public balance sheet.
Purpose: To know the total balance and evolution of the Group's performing loans and advances (considered as those classified in stage 1 or stage 2).

TABLE 19:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Loan to Deposits (LtD)	73.5%	73.7%	78.8%
(1) Numerator. Loans and advances to customers - excluding valuation adjustments	**48,988**	**49,893**	**53,513**
(2) Denominator. Customer deposits (non-market) - excluding valuation adjustments - (2a-2b-2c+2d)	**66,691**	**67,738**	**67,885**
(2a) Financial liabilities at amortized cost. Deposits from customers (excluding valuation adjustments)	74,171	73,421	74,792
(2b) Covered bonds under the heading “Term deposits”. Carrying amount (excluding valuation adjustments)	4,022	4,198	4,655
(2c) Public Sector. Repos (excluding valuation adjustments)	2,753	0	0
(2d) Deposits from customers. Repos (excluding valuation adjustments)	728	1,589	2,352
(2e) Repos controlled by retail customers. Management data	23	103	100

Source: Consolidated public financial statements and internal information using management criteria
Purpose: Liquidity indicator measuring the funds available to the Group in customer deposits in relation to the volume of loans and advances

TABLE 20:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
NPL Ratio (1/2)	**3.0%**	**3.1%**	**3.6%**
(1) Loans and receivables. Gross amount Stage 3	1,460	1,568	1,908
(2) Loans and receivables. Gross amount	48,988	49,893	53,513

Source: Consolidated public financial statements.
Purpose: Measures the quality of the Group's loan portfolio, indicating the percentage of non-performing loans over total loans.

TABLE 21:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
NPL Coverage Ratio (1/2)	**66,1%**	**63,7%**	**66,4%**
(1) Loans and receivables. Total impairment losses on assets	966	998	1.267
(2) Loans and receivables. Gross amount Stage 3	1.460	1.568	1.908

Source: Consolidated public financial statements.
Purpose: Defines the percentage of the NPL portfolio that is covered by provisions. An indicator of the expected recovery of these assets.

TABLE 22:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Foreclosed assets coverage (1/2)	**73,9%**	**73,9%**	**64,2%**
(1) Accumulated impairment losses on foreclosed real estate or properties received in payment of debts	889	926	1.149
(2) Gross carrying amount of foreclosed real estate or properties received in payment of debts	1.202	1.253	1.790

Source: Internal information using management criteria.
Purpose: Shows the extent to which foreclosed real estate assets are covered and, thus, their net exposure value and the quality of those assets.

TABLE 23:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
NPA coverage ratio (1+2)/(3+4)	**69.7%**	**68.2%**	**65.3%**
(1) Loans and receivables. Total impairment losses on assets	966	998	1,267
(2) Accumulated impairment losses on foreclosed real estate or properties received in payment of debts	889	926	1,149
(3) Loans and receivables. Gross amount Stage 3	1,460	1,568	1,908
(4) Gross carrying amount of foreclosed real estate or properties received in payment of debts	1,202	1,253	1,790

Source: Consolidated public financial statements and internal information using management criteria.
Purpose: It measures the coverage level of distressed assets.

TABLE 24:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Texas ratio (1+2)/(3+4+5)	**31.6%**	**32.9%**	**42.3%**
(1) Loans and receivables portfolio. Gross amount Stage 3	1,460	1,568	1,908
(2) Gross carrying amount of real estate foreclosed assets	1,202	1,253	1,790
(3) Loans and receivables portfolio. Total adjustments for impairment of assets	966	998	1,267
(4) Impairment of real estate foreclosed assets	889	926	1,149
(5) Total equity	6,557	6,646	6,325

Source: Consolidated public balance sheet.
Purpose: Reflects the percentage of non-performing assets over total funds and equity.

TABLE 25:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Customer Spread (quarterly data) (1-2)	**2,91%**	**2,75%**	**2,01%**
(1) Quarterly yields on loans and advances to customers (excluding reverse repos) on average quarterly balances of loans and advances to customers, net (excluding reverse repos and other financial assets). *Management Data*	3,59%	3,35%	2,17%
(2) Quarterly cost of customer deposits (excluding repos) over average quarterly balance of customer deposits (excluding repos). *Management Data.*	0,68%	0,60%	0,16%

Source: Internal information using management criteria.
Purpose: Profitability metric that defines the difference between the customer loan portfolio's average profitability and the average cost of customer funds.

TABLE 26:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Deposits's Beta (1/2)	**18.4%**	**10.4%**	**4.5%**
(1) Deposit's average interest rate	0,68%	0,40%	0,16%
(1a.) Financial costs of deposits during the year, annualized	445,5	270,2	106,1
(1b.) Deposit's average balance	66,162	67,191	67,776
(2) 12-month Euribor's Annual average	3,67%	3,86%	3,51%

Source: Consolidated public income statement and Internal information using management criteria.
Purpose: Profitability metric representing the proportion of 12-month Euribor carried over to the financial cost of customer deposits.

TABLE 27:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Net fees (1-2)	**130.2**	**533.4**	**135.0**
(1) Fee and commission income	143.1	581.0	145.9
(2) Fee and commission expenses	12.9	47.6	11.0

Source: Consolidated public income statement.
Purpose: Reflects the net profit obtained from the rendering of services and marketing of products that are invoiced via fees.

TABLE 28:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Core revenues (1+2)	**520.5**	**1,886.7**	**430.0**
(1) Recurrent Net interest income (1a-1b)	390.3	1,353.2	295.1
(1a.) Recurring interest and similar revenues	692.2	2,345.9	482.3
(1b.) Interest and similar charges	301.9	992.7	187.2
(2) Recurring net fees	130.2	533.4	135.0

Source: Consolidated income statement.
Purpose: Records the results from the core business activity, as the difference between financial income and financial costs and the net income from services rendered and marketing of products invoiced via fees.

TABLE 29:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Trading income +Exchange differences (1+2+3+4+5+6)	**1.3**	**20.0**	**8.6**
(1) Net gain or (-) losses on derecognition from the statements of financial assets and liabilities (not measured at fair value) through profit or loss	2.4	4.8	9.8
(2) Net gain or (-) losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	3.1	11.9	2.9
(3) Net gain or (-) losses from non-trading financial assets mandatorily designated at fair value through profit or loss	-3.2	0.4	-0.6
(4) Net gain or (-) losses from financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	0.0	0.0
(5) Net gain (-) losses from hedge accounting	-1.7	-2.0	-4.5
(6) Net exchange differences, gains or (-) losses	0.8	4.9	1.0

Source: Consolidated public income statement.
Purpose: Group under a single heading the contribution to the P&L account of the valuation of assets at fair value and the sale of fixed-income assets and equities mainly, not measured at fair value through profit or loss, as well as their hedges reflected in the P&L account.

TABLE 30:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Other products / operating charges (1-2+3-4)	**-85,1**	**-247,6**	**-79,5**
(1) Other operating income	14,9	64,3	17,6
(2) Other operating expenses	101,9	325,6	98,8
(3) Income from assets under insurance or reinsurance contracts	1,9	13,7	1,8

Source: Consolidated public income statement.

TABLE 31:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Operating or transformation expenses (1+2)	**224.6**	**858.6**	**212.4**
(1) Administrative expenses	202.9	768.1	190.4
(2) Depreciation	21.7	90.5	22.0

Source: Consolidated public income statement.

TABLE 32:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Efficiency ratio (1+2)/3	**48.6%**	**48.4%**	**57.0%**
(1) Administrative expenses	202.9	768.1	190.4
(2) Depreciation	21.7	90.5	22.0
(3) Gross Margin	461.9	1.775.5	372.9

Source: Consolidated income statement
Purpose: Reflects relative productivity by relating the income obtained to the expenses necessary to obtain that income.

TABLE 33:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Core profit (1+2-3-4)	**295,9**	**1.028,1**	**217,6**
(1) Gross Margin	390,3	1.353,2	295,1
(2) Net Fees	130,2	533,4	135,0
(3) Administrative expenses	202,9	768,1	190,4
(4) Depreciation	21,7	90,5	22,0

Source: Consolidated income statement
Purpose: Records the result obtained by the Group from its banking activity before taking into account the write-downs as defined in its APMs

TABLE 34:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Pre-provision profit (before impairments) (1-2-3)	**237.4**	**917.0**	**160.5**
(1) Gross income	461.9	1,775.5	372.9
(2) Administrative expenses	202.9	768.1	190.4
(3) Depreciation	21.7	90.5	22.0

Source: Consolidated public income statement.
Purpose: Reflects the result obtained by the Group from its activity before considering the write-downs as defined in its APMs.

TABLE 35:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses on loans and receivables. Management Data (1a + 1b)	**30.5**	**146.2**	**35.2**
(1) Impairment losses or (-) reversal of impairment and gains or losses on changes in cash flows of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss and net gains or (-) losses on changes. Financial assets at amortized cost	30.5	146.2	35.2
(1a) From loans and receivables to customers. *Management data*	30.5	146.3	35.2
(1b) From other financial assets at amortized cost	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Consolidated public income statement.
Purpose: Defines the figure for impairments of loans and receivables, booked in the impairment of financial assets not valued at fair value through profit and loss item.

TABLE 36:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
(1) Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment in value of loans and receivables to customers (annualised quarterly data). Management measure	122.0	135.5	140.6
(2) of which non-recurrent (annualised quarterly data). Management measure	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
(3) Average of the start/end of period in loans and receivables to customers (ex valuation adjustments)	48,988	49,893	53,513
Recurring cost of risk (1-2)/3	**0.25%**	**0.27%**	**0.26%**
Cost of risk (1/3)	**0.25%**	**0.27%**	**0.26%**

Source: Consolidated public financial statement..
Purpose: Defines the Group's credit quality rating through the annual cost, in terms of impairment losses (loans and receivables write downs, booked to the item Impairment of financial assets not valued at fair value through profit and loss) of each gross customer loans unit.

TABLE 37:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Impairment/reversal in the value of other assets and other gains & losses (1+2-3-4-5)	**3.3**	**286.0**	**20.1**
(1) Impairment or (-) reversal in the impairment of the value of joint ventures or associates	0.0	-3.4	-1.2
(2) Impairment or (-) reversal in the impairment of the value of non-financial assets	1.7	42.6	18.2
(3) Net gain or (-) loss on derecognition from the statements of non-financial assets and stakes	0.3	-15.4	-0.8
(4) Recognised negative goodwill	0.0	0.0	0.0
(5) Gains or (-) losses arising from non-current assets and disposal groups of items classified as held for sale that cannot be classified as discontinued operations	-2.0	-231.3	-2.4

Source: Consolidated public income statement

TABLE 38:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Impairments and others (1+2+3+4-5-6-7)	**53.2**	**546.4**	**87.9**
(1) Provisioning or (-) provisioning reversals	19.3	114.2	32.6
(2) Impairment or (-) reversal in the value of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit and loss	30.5	146.2	35.2
(3) Impairment or (-) reversal in the value of joint ventures or associates	0.0	-3.4	-1.2
(4) Impairment or (-) reversal in the value of non-financial assets	1.7	42.6	18.2
(5) Net gain or (-) loss on derecognition from the statements of non-financial assets and stakes	0.3	-15.4	-0.8
(6) Recognised negative goodwill	0.0	0.0	0.0
(7) Gains or (-) losses arising from non-current assets and disposal groups of items classified as held for sale that cannot be classified as discontinued operations	-2.0	-231.3	-2.4

Source: Consolidated public income statement
Purpose: To show the volume of the Group's write-downs and provisions

TABLE 39:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Return on Tangible Equity ROTE (1/4)	**5.4%**	**4.1%**	**4.0%**
(1) Total comprehensive income of the last twelve months, net of interests from equity instruments other than capital (2-3)	**319.2**	**242.2**	**226.2**
(2) Total comprehensive income for the year	343.1	266.5	248.8
(3) Interests from equity instruments other than capital	23.9	24.4	22.6
(4) Shareholders' equity -excluding intangible elements, debt issues convertible into shares and preferred shares- (5-6-7-8)	**5,937**	**5,838**	**5,653**
(5) Shareholders' equity	6,620	6,523	6,330
(6) Issued equity instruments other than capital (AT1)	547	547	547
(7) Intangible assets	83	85	76
(8) Equity goodwill	52	52	53

Source: Consolidated public income statement and Consolidated public balance sheet
Purpose: To show the Bank's profit related to its Shareholders' equity, excluding intangible assets and Issued equity instruments and preference shares.

TABLE 40:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Tangible Book value per share (1/7)	**2.24**	**2.20**	**2.13**
(1) Tangible assets (2-3-4-5-6)	**5,934**	**5,836**	**5,653**
(2) Total Equity	6,620	6,523	6,330
(3) Issued equity instruments other than capital (AT1)	547	547	547
(4) Minority interests	2	2	0
(5) Intangible assets	83	85	76
(6) Equity goodwill	52	52	53
(7) Nº of shares outstanding (thousands)	**2,654,833**	**2,654,833**	**2,654,833**

Source: Consolidated public balance sheet
Purpose: To show the value that the Bank generates for its shareholders through its own business.

TABLE 41:

	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	31/03/2023
Net liquid assets (1-2-3)	**29,914**	**29,238**	**23,807**
(1) Gross liquid assets	39,125	37,183	39,737
(2) Taken in ECB	0	954	5,353
(3) Repos and other pledges	9,210	6,990	10,578

Any part of the gross assets already used or being used as collateral for financing, either with the ECB, for repos or other pledges, has been discounted.
Source: Internal information using management criteria
Purpose: Defines the total balance and performance of the Group's HQLA (high quality liquid assets) netted out from assets of this nature that are being used as collateral for financing.