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Universal Capital Bank AD Podgorica

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR TRANSACTION ACCOUNTS, SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND PAYMENT TRANSACTION SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS

This document is classified as: PUBLIC

Pursuant to Art.55 para.4 item 9 of the Law on Credit Institutions (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No. 72/19, 82/20, 8/21 and 24/25) and Art.29 para.4 item 8 of the Articles of Association of Universal Capital Bank AD Podgorica dated 27 August 2024, the Management Board of Universal Capital Bank AD Podgorica, at its meeting held on 29 July 2025, adopted this

**GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS
FOR TRANSACTION ACCOUNTS, SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
AND PAYMENT TRANSACTION SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS**

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article 1

These General Terms and Conditions for Transaction Accounts, Savings Accounts and Payment Transaction Services for Individuals (hereinafter: General Terms and Conditions) govern the rights and obligations of the payment service provider Universal Capital Bank AD Podgorica (hereinafter: the Bank) and the payment services user (hereinafter: Payment Services User OR User) when opening, managing and closing transaction accounts, savings accounts of individuals and providing payment transaction services to individuals (hereinafter: individuals).

These General Terms and Conditions refer to the domestic and international payment transactions of individuals carried out by the Bank, and they stipulate the terms and conditions for signing and terminating the Framework Agreement on opening and managing a transaction account and providing payment transaction services, for savings accounts, account management, cutoff times for the processing of payment transactions, adding compound interest to funds on transaction accounts, fees and costs related to payment services, methods and deadlines for notifying the User, the Bank's liability and the entry into force of these General Terms and Conditions.

Users of services in terms of these General Terms and Conditions are individuals, both residents and non-residents.

In addition to these General Terms and Conditions, the General Terms and Conditions of Business of Universal Capital Bank AD Podgorica and the Tariff for Individuals apply to the business relationship between the User and the Bank.

The Bank shall make these General Terms and Conditions available to the User in all organisational units, as well as on the Bank's official website, and a copy shall be delivered to the User, either on paper or on another durable medium, when signing the Framework Agreement and/or upon the User's request.

The official language of the Bank is the Montenegrin language, or another language that is in official use in Montenegro, which is used in any correspondence and communication between the Bank and the User.

Information about the Bank - payment services provider:

The publisher of these General Terms and Conditions is Universal Capital Bank AD Podgorica, Bulevar Stanka Dragojevića bb, 81000 Podgorica, BIC (SWIFT): UNCBMEPG, www.ucbank.me, incorporated with the Central Register of Business Entities, registration number 4-0008441, TIN 02684462.

The Central Bank of Montenegro is the body responsible to supervise the Bank's operations in Montenegro.

The Central Bank of Montenegro issued the Bank a license for banking operations number 0101-2933/3-2 dated 12 July 2007.

Contact details:

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DEFINITIONS

Article 2

For purposes of these General Terms and Conditions, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated below:

- 1) **payment transaction** includes debiting, crediting or transfer of funds initiated by the payer or the payee, regardless of the obligations between the payer and the payee;
- 2) **remote payment transaction** is a payment transaction initiated via the Internet or a device that can be used for remote communication;
- 3) **acceptance of payment transactions** is a payment service by which the payment service provider, based on the agreement with the payee on the acceptance and processing of payment transactions, transfers funds to the payee;
- 4) **payer** is an individual who has a payment account and gives a payment order or consent from that account or an individual who does not have a payment account and gives a payment order;
- 5) **payee** is a legal entity, a state authority or part of a foreign company, an entrepreneur or another person who performs activities in accordance with the regulations or an individual that the funds that are the subject of the payment transaction are intended to;
- 6) **payment services user** is a legal entity, a state authority or part of a foreign company, an entrepreneur or another person who performs activities in accordance with the regulations or an individual, who uses the payment service in the capacity of payer and/or payee;
- 7) **originating bank** - payment service provider that transfers the information required to transfer the payment account (old bank)
- 8) **beneficiary bank** - payment service provider that receives the information required to transfer the payment account (new bank)
- 9) **consumer** is an individual who concludes an agreement on payment services covered by this law for purposes that are not intended for their activity, business or profession;
- 10) **money transfer** is a payment service in which funds are received from the payer, without opening a payment account in the name of the payer or payee, solely for the purpose of transferring the appropriate amount of funds to the payee or to another payment service provider acting on behalf of the payee and/or those funds are received on behalf of the payee and made available to that payee;
- 11) **funds** include cash (banknotes and coins), account funds and electronic money;

- 12) **payment order** is an instruction that the payer or payee submits to the payment service provider requesting the processing of a payment transaction;
- 13) **value date** is the reference time used by the payment service provider to calculate interest on funds debited or credited to the payment account;
- 14) **reference exchange rate** is the exchange rate used as a basis for currency conversion, which is made available by the payment service provider or which originates from a publicly available source;
- 15) **reference interest rate** is the interest rate that is used as a basis for calculating the interest that will be applied and that originates from a publicly available source;
- 16) **authentication** is a procedure that enables the payment service provider to verify the identity of the payment service user or the validity of the use of a certain payment instrument, including the use of the user's personalised security data;
- 17) **reliable user authentication** is authentication based on the use of two or more elements that fall into the category of knowledge, possession and properties that are independent of each other, and that only the user knows and possesses, which means that the violation of one does not reduce the reliability of the others and that is designed to in such a way as to protect the confidentiality of data whose authenticity is being verified;
- 18) **personalised security data** are personalised features that the payment service provider provides to the payment service user for authentication purposes;
- 19) **sensitive payment data** is data that can be used to commit fraud, including personalised security data, provided that, for the activities of payment initiation of the service provider and account information of the service provider, account holder name and account number do not constitute sensitive payment data;
- 20) **unique identifier** is a combination of letters, numbers or symbols that the payment service provider designated to the payment services user, which the payment services user must specify in order to clearly identify the other payment services user and/or their payment account used in the payment transaction;
- 21) **payment instrument** is a personalised tool and/or a set of procedures agreed between the payment services user and the payment services provider that the payment services user uses to initiate a payment order;
- 22) **issuance of payment instruments** is a payment service by which the payment service provider, based on the contract with the payer, obliges to issue the payer a payment instrument for initiating and processing their payment transactions;
- 23) **payment card** is a payment instrument that enables its holder to pay for goods and services via a receiving device or remotely and/or that enables the payment of cash, or the use of other services at an ATM or other self-service device;
- 24) **means of remote communication** is a means that can be used to conclude a contract on payment services without the physical presence of the payment service provider and the payment service user;
- 25) **durable medium** is a means that allows the payment services user to store data sent to them personally in such a way that the data remains available for future use during a period suitable for the purpose of the data and that enables the reproduction of the saved data in an unchanged form;
- 26) **credit transfer** is a payment service by which the payee's payment account is authorised for a payment transaction or a series of payment transactions from the payer's payment account, by

the payment service provider that manages the payer's payment account, based on the payment order given by the payer;

- 27) **working day** is the part of the day in which the payer's payment service provider payer or the payee's payment service provider, which participates in the processing of the payment transaction, operates and enables the processing of the payment transaction to the payment services user;
- 28) **direct debit** is a payment service for debiting the payer's payment account, where the payment transaction is initiated by the payee based on the payer's consent given to the payee, to the payee's payment service provider or to the payer's payment service provider;
- 29) **payment initiation service** is a payment service of initiating a payment order at the request of a payment services user related to a payment account managed by another payment service provider;
- 30) **account information service** is a payment service provided with an online connection, which provides consolidated information about one or more payment accounts that a payment service user has with another payment service provider or with several payment service providers;
- 31) **account transfer service** includes providing information on all or certain standing orders and direct debits and recurring incoming credit transfers processed on the payment account; and/or transfer of part or all of the positive balance from the payment account at the originating bank to the payment account at the beneficiary bank with or without cancellation of the payment account at the originating bank;
- 32) **domestic payment transaction** is a payment transaction that the payer's payment service provider and/or the payee's payment service provider who provide payment services on the territory of Montenegro take part in its processing;
- 33) **international payment transaction** is a payment transaction in which one payment service provider provides a payment service in the territory of Montenegro, and another payment service provider in the territory of a third country, as well as a payment transaction in which the same payment service provider provides a payment service for one payment service user in the territory of Montenegro, and for the same or another payment services user on the territory of a third country;
- 34) **once-off payment transaction** is a deposit or withdrawal of funds by a payer or a payee who does not have a transaction account in the Bank or does not use a bank account for that payment transaction, regardless of the obligations stemming from the relationship between the payer and the payee;
- 35) **IBAN** (International Bank Account Number) – transaction account structure for processing international payment transactions;
- 36) **BBAN** (Basic Bank Account Number) – transaction account structure for processing domestic payment transactions;
- 37) **digital certificate** is a means of identification of the user, used to prove their identity when using electronic banking services (e-banking) of the Bank, which confirms the connection between the data for the verification of the electronic signature and the identity of the signatory, which is issued by the certification body and is stored in a Smart Card or USB;
- 38) **allowed overdraft** is the amount of funds that the Bank makes available to the User on the basis of the Framework Agreement on opening and managing a transaction account and providing payment transaction services – an account category that allows the possibility of overdrafts in accordance with the Bank's business policies or on the basis of the Agreement on a separately contracted allowed overdraft per account;

- 39) **FATCA** (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act) is a United States law aimed at preventing United States taxpayers from using foreign accounts to avoid paying taxes. The text of the law is available at www.irs.com;
- 40) **residents** in terms of the regulations governing the opening, management and termination of transaction accounts include:
- companies and other legal entities registered in Montenegro, except for their representative offices outside Montenegro;
 - parts of foreign companies registered in the register of the competent authority in Montenegro;
 - entrepreneurs - individuals with headquarters or residence in Montenegro who perform economic activity for their benefit in order to gain profit and who are registered with the competent authority in Montenegro;
 - individuals – Montenegrin nationals who reside in Montenegro continuously for one year or longer;
 - individuals – foreign nationals who, on the basis of a permanent or temporary residence permit, or a temporary residence and work permit, stay in Montenegro continuously for one year or longer;
 - diplomatic, consular and other representative offices of Montenegro abroad, employees of those representative offices and members of their families, who are not foreign nationals;
- 41) **non-resident** is an individual who is not covered by the term resident;
- 42) **standing order** is an order by which the User gives consent in advance to the Bank to debit their account in favour of a specific payee, for a precisely defined amount, with defined payment schedule, with the possibility of a specific number of repeated payments, for a specific period of time;
- 43) **ZPP** is the abbreviation used in these General Terms and Conditions, and it stands for the Law on Payment Transactions;
- 44) **cutoff times** refer to specific schedule prescribed by the Bank determining the deadlines for accepting and processing payment orders.
- 45) A cross-border payment transaction is a payment transaction in which one payment service provider offers a payment service in the territory of Montenegro and the other payment service provider in the territory of another member state. as well as a payment transaction in which the same payment service provider offers a payment service for one payment service user in the territory of Montenegro and for the same or another payment service user in the territory of another member state.
- 46) SEPA (Single Euro Payments Area) is an initiative that enables simpler and more efficient cashless transactions in euros within the countries and territories that are members of the SEPA geographical area. The SCT payment scheme (SEPA Credit Transfer) is a standardized scheme for executing credit transfers in euros between bank accounts within the SEPA zone. An R transaction (Reject, Return, Recall, Request for Recall by the Originator) refers to a transaction that has been rejected, reversed, or returned after processing.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT

Article 3

When filing an Account Opening Application, the User shall submit the following documentation to the Bank:

- **Residents** - documents that may be used to prove identity of the person filing the Account Opening Application (the User) and their nationality (ID card, passport or other available photo identification document), whereby a foreign national or stateless person shall submit a certified copy of the permanent or temporary residence permit in Montenegro, or temporary residence and work permit in Montenegro or another appropriate document, which proves that the User resides continuously in Montenegro for a year or longer (the original document is available upon request) and documents that may be used to prove identity and nationality of the authorised representative, or persons authorised to represent and persons authorised to dispose of funds on the account, sign payment orders and requests to obtain account information;
- **Non-residents** - documents that may be used to prove identity of the person filing the Account Opening Application (the User) and their nationality (ID card, passport or other available photo identification document), or a valid document proving that the person is stateless, whereby a Montenegrin national shall also submit proof that the User resides continuously in Montenegro for less than a year, and a foreign national or stateless person shall submit a certified copy of the permanent or temporary residence permit in Montenegro, or temporary residence and work permit in Montenegro or another appropriate document, which proves that they are residing in Montenegro continuously for less than a year (the original document is available upon request) and documents that may be used to prove identity and nationality of the authorised representative, or persons authorised to represent and persons authorised to dispose of funds on the account, sign payment orders and requests to obtain account information.

Along with the Account Opening Application, the User shall provide their specimen signature to the Bank, and in the event they authorise another person to sign the payment order, the specimen signature of that person shall also be provided.

The Bank has the right to request other documentation in accordance with its business policy, the Bank's internal documents or legal regulations that are in force at the time the account opening agreement is concluded, or at the time the Account Opening Application is filed.

The Account Opening Application and other documents can be submitted by the payment services user to the payment services provider in accordance with the law governing electronic identification and electronic signature, in compliance with regulations governing the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

The User can authorise another person to open an account with the Bank on their behalf and for their benefit, in which case the Bank shall check the identity of the authorised person and open the transaction account on the basis of a power of attorney/authorisation certified by a notary/competent authority, unless otherwise prescribed by legal and other regulations in force or internal documents of the Bank, which was certified no more than three months earlier.

When, on the basis of the submitted Application and other documents, it has been found that the conditions for transaction account opening have been met, the Bank shall conclude with the User a Framework Agreement on opening and maintaining a transaction account.

Article 4

The User shall inform the Bank about any change in data and documentation that served as a basis for transaction account opening, no later than within three days from the date of the change and shall deliver to the Bank relevant documentation thereabout.

The User shall be held liable for any possible mistakes or damages caused by incorrect data in the Bank's records caused by untimely notice of the changes in the documentation. The accuracy and up-to-dateness of the User's contact data, which they submitted/reported to the Bank, shall be the User's sole responsibility, so it shall be considered that the Bank has fulfilled the obligation to notify the User by sending correspondence to the User's last known address/contact details reported to the Bank. The Bank may not be held responsible for any damage that may occur to the User as a result of untimely notice of the changes in data/contacts to the Bank.

The User of direct banking services (e-banking and m-banking) may submit a notice about the change of data in the manner provided by the electronic platform (text message or other) delivered at the electronic address defined in the General Terms of Use of Digital Banking Services.

It shall be considered that the data has been changed only when the change in the data is reported to the Bank and when it is officially recorded.

ACCOUNT OPENING AND MANAGEMENT

Article 5

The legal relationship between the Bank and the User shall be established on the date of signing the Framework Agreement on opening and managing a transaction account for the processing of domestic and/or international payment transactions and the performance of payment services, or by concluding a Savings Account Agreement (hereinafter: Agreement).

The Agreement is concluded for an indefinite period of time, and is signed by authorised persons of the Bank and the User, whose identity is checked when opening an account, or the User's proxies on the basis of a special power of attorney/authorisation certified by a notary/competent authority, unless otherwise prescribed by legal and other regulations in force or the Bank's internal documents, which was certified no more than three months earlier.

The User can conclude with the Bank an agreement on one or more additional services, which are related to the transaction account, if they fulfil the special conditions required for each additional service individually, and all in accordance with the valid offer and business policy of the Bank.

Before accepting the offer and signing the Framework Agreement, the Bank shall provide the User with all information in accordance with regulations in force, so that the User can make an informed decision about concluding the Agreement.

When opening each transaction account, the Bank is obliged to check the identity of the User and carry out other procedures in accordance with the regulations governing the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

During the course of the business relationship, the Bank is obliged to provide the User with information from the Agreement and these General Terms and Conditions, either on paper or on another durable medium, upon the User's request.

Article 6

By signing the Agreement, the User confirms that they have been made familiar with these General Terms and Conditions, other documents of the Bank related to payment operations, and that they fully agree with them and accepts them.

Article 7

The Bank shall authorise or reject the User's Application no later than 8 working days after receiving the Account Opening Application and submitting the requested documentation.

The Bank shall be authorised to:

- based on the assessment of the Bank's departments and the decisions of its bodies, the Bank may pick the User it will have a business relationship with, or conclude an Agreement with, which includes the Bank's discretionary right to refuse the conclusion of an Agreement, or to deny further provision of the service of managing accounts to the User, in accordance with its internal documents, relevant regulations and international standards/measures;
- without the User's consent, temporarily suspend the use of certain services in whole or in part, in accordance with the decisions of the bodies of the Bank or legal regulations or internal documents of the Bank, which govern the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing or acting in accordance with international sanctions against certain countries or persons.

The Bank is not obliged to explain the reasons for rejecting an Account Opening Application.

After approval of the Account Opening Application, the Bank and the User shall sign an Agreement.

Article 8

The Bank shall manage the account and process payment transactions in euros and in those foreign currencies specified in the Bank's exchange rate list.

Funds kept on transaction accounts shall constitute demand deposits.

The deposit shall be protected in accordance with the Law on Deposit Protection. The Bank is a member of the Deposit Protection Fund.

Article 9

The Bank shall be provided with valid identification documents of its clients, in accordance with the regulations. The User shall update the data in the nearest branch of the Bank before the expiration of the identification document the Bank was provided with. Otherwise, the Bank shall temporarily suspend the User's transactions, until the conditions for their further regular processing are met, or until the User updates the data available to the Bank.

At the same time, the Bank reserves the right to refuse the establishment of business cooperation or to terminate business cooperation in the event that the User refuses to give permission for the processing of personal data necessary for the establishment of a business relationship in the manner prescribed by special regulations on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and regulations on the protection of personal data or for other reasons.

In the event of termination of business cooperation, the Bank shall notify the User of the termination without delay in writing, unless that is prohibited by mandatory regulations or a separate decision of a court or other competent authority.

PAYMENT ORDERS

Receipt and verification of payment orders

Article 10

The moment of receipt of the payment order is the moment when the payer's payment service provider accepts the payment order, initiated directly by the payer or indirectly by or through the payee.

A payment order is an instruction that the payer or payee submits to the Bank for the processing of a payment transaction in the form of debiting, crediting or transfer of funds.

The Bank shall accept and process the User's duly completed payment orders related to his accounts.

Payment orders must be submitted by the User to the Bank on a duly completed form.

Orders can also be initiated electronically or in another way that was agreed upon.

The User shall directly authorise the Bank to debit their bank accounts, which are listed on the order as the accounts from which payment is made, for the processing of the order in foreign currency and the collection of the corresponding fee.

For an international payment instruction to be executed through the **SEPA** payment system, the following conditions must be met:

- The transaction must be in EUR currency;
- The cost option must be SHA (SLEV);
- The beneficiary's bank must be a registered participant in the SEPA system.

Certain SCT transactions require additional processing because one of the parties involved cannot process the transaction in the standard way. Banks may reject (refuse) an SCT payment order for the following reasons:

- Invalid beneficiary IBAN;
- The beneficiary account is no longer active;
- Invalid BIC code of the beneficiary's bank;
- Regulatory reasons.

In the event of a rejection, the bank informs the client of the specific reason.

A return occurs when the beneficiary's bank sends the SCT order back to the originator's bank for the following reasons:

- Incorrect beneficiary details;
- The beneficiary's account is blocked, inactive, or closed;
- At the request of the beneficiary;
- Regulatory reasons.

A recall is initiated at the request of the originator's bank, which may also act on behalf of the payer.

The reasons may include:

- Duplicate transaction;
- Technical issue;
- Suspected fraudulent activity.

The originator's bank cannot guarantee the return of funds, as this depends on the beneficiary's bank. The payer may independently submit a request for recall (request for recall by the originator), which the originator's bank forwards to the beneficiary's bank. Reasons may include:

- Payments sent by mistake to the wrong beneficiary;
- Payer's personal reasons;
- The refund depends solely on the beneficiary's bank.

Payment order authorisation

Article 11

Depending on the method of delivery, the Bank differentiates the moment of receipt of the payment order, and the process of authorisation of the payment transaction for which the User has given consent to be carried out.

A payment transaction shall be considered authorised only once the User has given consent for the processing of the payment transaction.

Consent to process a payment transaction or a series of payment transactions must be given in the manner agreed between the User and the Bank and can be given through the payee or payment initiation service provider, otherwise, the payment transaction shall be considered not authorised.

After successful authorisation, the transaction shall be considered authorised.

It is considered that the authorisation (consent) for the processing of the Payment Transaction has been duly given if one of the following conditions is met before the processing of the Payment Transaction:

- the payment order is submitted to the bank on paper, signed by authorised persons and certified with a seal in accordance with the specimen signature form (the use of the seal is not mandatory for companies owned by residents, such as partnerships, limited partnerships, joint stock companies and limited liability companies);
- the payment order was issued by electronic banking by the persons authorised for the electronic banking service in accordance with the General Terms of Use of Digital Banking Services for business entities;
- orders arising from the contractual relationship with the Bank, where the User authorised the Bank by a written consent for payment transactions (processing of electronic files based on which payment transactions are processed, accounts are emptied, transactions arising from the calculation of fees are, loans, interest etc. are processed);
- payment order was initiated through the payment initiation service provider;
- inserting, swiping or tapping the card at the ATM, followed by PIN entering;
- swiping, inserting or tapping the card at the EFT-POS terminal or self-service device at the point of sale or payment, and depending on the system (EFT-POS terminal / self-service device - card) confirming the transaction without or with PIN and/or signature;
- entering and providing personalised security features of the card, and/or mToken PIN and/or fingerprint of the User and other data at the merchant's request when paying via the Internet, mail order or telephone sales;

The Bank shall only process authorised payment transactions, and unauthorised transactions shall be considered not to have been accepted and the Bank may not act on them.

The Bank shall carry out the payment service for the authorised transaction in accordance with the cutoff times for processing of payment transactions, determined by the Law on Payment Transactions and other documents that govern this matter, as well as the cutoff times.

When a payment order is submitted, the Bank shall carry out a formal control of signatures on the order, by comparing the specimen signatures form in the Bank; when a payment order is submitted via e-banking and m-banking, the formal control of the submitted order is carried out in the digital platform application.

The Bank reserves the right to additionally check individual orders and to contact the User for confirmation by telephone.

The payment services provider has the obligation to bear the burden of proof in the event the authorisation of the processed payment transaction is disputed by the User, in accordance with the ZPP.

Article 12

When paying, collecting, transferring, buying and selling real estate, shares and securities, the User shall comply with legal regulations, and the Bank may not be held liable in the event of violation of these regulations.

The User shall keep the documents on the basis of which payment is made (contracts, invoices, decisions, etc.), or documents that prove the obligation and serve as the basis of payment. The User shall, at the request of the Bank or the competent authority, submit the above-mentioned documents to the Bank or the competent authority for inspection.

Article 13

A written payment order is a rectangular form, measuring 299 mm (corresponding to 1/3 of the A4 paper), with a minimum of prescribed elements (hereinafter: basic elements), the completion, signing and certification of which creates an order for the processing of a domestic payment transaction.

The basic elements of a payment order for the processing of a domestic payment transaction in electronic form shall be determined by the rules of the payment system, in accordance with the law and accompanying regulations.

When filling out each payment order, the User shall indicate the type, number and date of the document that serves as the basis of the transaction in the "*Purpose of payment*" field. The Bank is obliged to have precise information about the purpose of the transaction, in accordance with the relevant regulations, in order to process the User's payment orders within the prescribed deadlines. The Bank reserves the right to refuse/stop the processing of the order in the event that the User has not adequately filled out the "*Purpose of payment*" field in the payment order.

Article 14

A user who is authorised to use a payment instrument shall:

- 1) use the payment instrument in accordance with the conditions of issuance and use of that payment instrument established by the Framework Agreement, which must be objective, non-discriminatory and proportionate;
- 2) immediately upon learning that there has been a loss, theft or misuse of a payment instrument, or its unauthorised use, notify the Bank or the person designated by the payment service provider.

The payment services user shall, in the event referred to in para.1 item 1 of this Article hereof, immediately after receiving the payment instrument, take all reasonable measures to protect the personalised security elements of that payment instrument.

Rejection of payment order

Article 15

The Bank may not process payment orders that are filled out illegibly, that do not contain the prescribed data, and that are not filled out in accordance with the applicable regulations and that are contrary to the rules prescribed by these General Terms and Conditions, the Law on Payment Transactions and/or relevant by-laws.

The Bank has the right to refuse the processing of an order if it considers that the processing of such an order would be contrary to other regulations.

Should the Bank refuse to process a payment order or to initiate a payment transaction, unless otherwise stipulated by a separate regulation, it shall notify the User of:

- 1) its refusal to process a payment order;
- 2) the reasons for refusing to process the payment order, when applicable;
- 3) the procedure for correcting the errors that led to the refusal to process the payment order.

The Bank shall deliver the notice referred to in para.3 of this Article to the User without delay.

Should the processing of the payment order be refused, it shall be considered that the order was not accepted.

The Bank may not process payment orders if the payment instructions are related to countries or persons covered by international sanctions or embargoes, especially those ordered by the European Union, the United States of America or the United Nations.

The Bank reserves the right to restrict or prohibit the User from disposing of funds in the account, by:

- a) suspension of the transaction;
- b) blocking the account;
- c) freezing funds on the account,

in accordance with the rules and regulations concerning the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, the internal documents passed on the basis of those regulations, as well as in events of restrictive measures and various sanctions regimes.

Article 16

The Bank may not be liable for untimely processing of orders due to force majeure, such as interruption of telecommunication connections, loss of electricity, interruption of the system for processing of interbank transactions, as well as other similar reasons that the Bank cannot have effect on.

The Bank's liability in connection with the processing of a payment transaction is non-existent in extraordinary and unforeseeable circumstances, which the Bank could not have had effect on and whose consequences it could not have avoided, as well as in the events where the Bank acted in accordance with the law.

By using the service of receiving account statements or notifications via mail, telephone, fax, text message, e-mail, etc., the User accepts the exclusion of the Bank's liability for information that may be obtained by third parties, that the Bank has no effect on.

Revocability of the payment order

Article 17

The User can revoke the payment order, or withdraw the authorisation, in the organisational unit of the Bank or the counter where the payment order was initially submitted, provided that the Bank has not yet processed the payment order.

Upon processing of the payment order, it is considered that the irrevocability of the payment order has arisen.

Should the User initiate a payment order without having enough funds available in the account for the processing of the payment transaction, the Bank shall start processing of the order on the date when the User makes sufficient funds available to the Bank and informs the Bank that the conditions for the processing of the payment transaction have been created.

In the event that the User fails to make additional funds available to the Bank, it shall be considered that the User has revoked the order.

Should the payment transaction be initiated by the payment initiation service provider or by or through the payee, the payer cannot revoke the payment order after giving consent to the payment initiation service provider to initiate the payment transaction or after giving to the payee consent to process the payment transaction.

RIGHTS OF THE USER IN THE EVENT OF AN UNAUTHORISED OR INCORRECTLY PROCESSED PAYMENT TRANSACTION AND THE BANK'S LIABILITY

Article 18

The payment services user has the right to correct an unauthorised payment transaction or an incorrectly processed payment transaction only if they inform the Bank about these transactions immediately after becoming aware of them, and no later than 13 months from the date of debiting the account.

Notwithstanding para.1 of this Article, if the Bank has failed to give or make available to the payment services user information about the completed payment transaction that it was obliged to provide in accordance with the ZPP, the User has the right to correct an unauthorised payment transaction or an incorrectly processed payment transaction in a period longer than 13 months.

Should the Bank be liable for non-processing and/or improper processing of a payment transaction and/or processing of an unauthorised payment transaction, it shall return to the User the amount of such payment transaction and any resulting losses in accordance with the Law on Obligations and other regulations governing the general rules on liability for damage.

In the event of processing of an unauthorised payment transaction, the Bank shall return the amount of the unauthorised payment transaction to the User without delay, and at the latest by the end of the next working day after learning about the transaction or after being informed about it, unless the Bank has justified reasons to suspect fraud and if it informs the Central Bank thereof in writing.

Should the User's account be debited for the amount of the unauthorised payment transaction, the Bank shall, within the period referred to in para.4 of this Article, restore the balance of the debited payment account to the state in which it would have been if the unauthorised payment transaction had not been processed, with the value date of the authorisation of the payer's payment account must not be later than the date on which that account is debited for the amount of the unauthorised payment transaction.

The Bank shall have no liability for refunding the amount of unauthorised payment transactions:

- if the obligation to process a payment transaction results from regulations binding the Bank;
- if the processing of an unauthorised payment transaction is the result of the User's fraudulent behaviour or if the User intentionally or due to gross negligence fails to fulfil their obligations in regard to the payment instruments;
- if the User submitted a falsified, modified or duplicate payment order to the Bank;
- if the processing of an unauthorised payment transaction is a consequence of a stolen or lost payment instrument or a payment instrument that has been misused (if the User has not protected the personal security elements of the payment instrument) in the part covered by the User;
- if the User did not notify the Bank in writing about an unauthorised payment transaction within the time limit stipulated by the Law on Payment Transactions, after discovering that it had occurred.

Article 19

The payment services user has the right to, in the event of an incorrectly processed payment transaction, including a delay in the processing of the payment transaction, demand from the Bank the correct processing of the payment transaction, including interest or refund of the amount of the incorrectly processed payment transaction, in accordance with the Law on Payment Transactions.

The payment services user loses the right referred to in para.1 of this Article if they fail to inform the Bank about the incorrect processing of the payment transaction immediately upon learning thereof, and no later than within 13 months from the day of debiting, or the day of transaction authorisation.

Notwithstanding para.2 of this Article, if the Bank failed to give or make available to the payment services user the information about the completed payment transaction that it was obliged to provide in accordance with the Law on Payment Transactions, the Payment services user can exercise the right referred to in para.1 of this Article in a period longer than 13 months.

Article 20

If the processing of unauthorised payment transactions is a consequence of the use of a lost or stolen payment instrument or the misuse of a payment instrument, the payer may be obliged to bear the losses associated with those unauthorised payment transactions up to a maximum of EUR 50.

The payer is not obliged to bear losses even up to the amount referred to in para.1 of this Article, if:

- 1) the loss, theft or misuse of the payment instrument could not have been detected before processing the unauthorised payment transaction;
- 2) unauthorised payment transactions are the result of the acts or omissions of an employee, agent or branch of the payment service provider or a person that the activities of the payment service provider have been outsourced to;
- 3) the payment service provider failed to provide adequate means for the notification of loss, theft or misuse of a payment instrument, in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Payment Transactions;
- 4) the payer's payment service provider does not require reliable user authentication;
- 5) the payee's payment service provider does not apply the required reliable user authentication.

The payee or the payee's payment service provider who does not apply the required reliable authentication of the User, is obliged to compensate the payer's payment service provider for the damage suffered as a result.

As an exception to para.1 of this Article, the payer shall bear all losses associated with unauthorised payment transactions, if the payer acted with the intent to defraud or deliberately or with gross negligence failed to fulfil one or more obligations and to use the payment instrument in accordance with the conditions of issuance and of the use of that payment instrument established by the agreement, which must be objective, non-discriminatory and proportionate and/or immediately upon learning that there has been a loss, theft or misuse of the payment instrument, or its unauthorised use, notify the Bank or a person designated by the payment service provider.

The payer may not be held responsible for the amount of unauthorised payment transactions processed if immediately upon learning that there has been a loss, theft or misuse of the payment instrument, or its unauthorised use, the payer has notified the Bank or a person designated by the payment service provider thereof, unless the payer has acted with the intent to defraud.

Article 21

The payer has the right to refund funds from his payment service provider for an authorised payment transaction that was processed and initiated by or through the payee, provided that:

- 1) during authorisation, the correct amount of the payment transaction was not specified at the time of authorisation,
- 2) the amount of the payment transaction is higher than the amount that the payer could reasonably expect, taking into account previous spending habits, conditions from the Framework Agreement and relevant circumstances of the specific case, unless the higher amount is the result of currency conversion based on the application of the reference exchange rate agreed with the payment service provider.

At the request of the payment service provider, the payer shall provide evidence of the fulfilment of the conditions referred to in para.1 of this Article.

The payer is not entitled to a refund of funds in accordance with the provisions of this Article, provided that:

- 1) the payer has given consent to process the payment transaction directly to their payment service provider;
- 2) when applicable, that the payment service provider or the payee has provided or made available to the payer information about the future payment transaction in the agreed manner, at least four weeks before the due date.

Article 22

The payer has the right to submit a request for the return of funds in accordance with Article 21, no later than eight weeks from the date of the debit.

The payment service provider shall, within ten working days from the date of receipt of the request for refund:

- 1) return to the payer the full amount of the payment transaction, or
- 2) provide to the payer an explanation for the refusal to return the funds, and if the payer does not accept the given explanation, inform them that the option is to submit a proposal for an out-of-court settlement of disputes in payment transactions.

Article 23

The Bank is authorised to carry out corrections of erroneous debits and credits of the User's account without the User's separate consent, which are the result of the Bank's error.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PAYMENT SERVICE PROVIDER IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROCESSING OF A PAYMENT TRANSACTION

Article 24

If the payment order was processed in accordance with the unique identifier, it shall be considered that the payment order was processed correctly in relation to the payee determined by the unique identifier.

The Bank may not be held liable for a non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction if the payment services user provides the wrong unique identifier.

Article 25

The payer's bank is liable to the payer for the correct processing of the payment transaction initiated by the payer, except in the events defined by the Law on Payment Transactions.

The payer's payment service provider who is liable for processing the payment transaction is obliged to, at the request of the payer, without delay, return the amount of the non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction, and in the event of debiting the payment account, return the payment account to a state that corresponds to the state of that account before processing of that payment transaction, but the value date of the authorisation of the payer's payment account must not be later than the date on which that account is debited for the amount of the non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction.

If the payment transaction was processed late, the payee's payment service provider is obliged to, at the request of the payer's payment service provider submitted on behalf of the payer, determine the value date of the authorisation of the payee's payment account that is not later than the date that would be determined for that amount as value date had the transaction been completed on time.

The payer's payment service provider is obliged, in the event of a non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction initiated by the payer, at the payer's request and independently of its liability, without delay and without compensation, to take measures to determine the flow of funds of the payment transaction and to notify the payer thereof.

The payer's payment service provider that is liable for the non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction is liable to the payer for both the fees charged and for the interest due to the payer in connection with the non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction, including the late processing of the payment transaction.

Article 26

In the event of a payment transaction initiated by or through the payee, except in the cases defined by the Law on Payment Transactions, the payee's payment service provider is liable to the payee for:

- 1) the duly transfer of the payment order to the payer's payment service provider within the terms agreed between the payee and the payee's payment service provider, and in the event of direct debiting, within a period that allows processing on the agreed due date of the payer's monetary obligation,
- 2) acting in accordance with Article 47 of the Law on Payment Transactions.

The payee's payment service provider who is held liable for the non-processing or incorrect processing of the payment transaction in accordance with para.1 item 1 of this Article is obliged to, without delay, reprocess the payment order to the payer's payment service provider.

In the event of a delay in the processing of the payment order, the payee's payment service provider is obliged to authorise the payee's payment account with a value date that is not later than the date that would have been determined as the value date for that amount if the transaction had been completed on time.

If the payee's payment service provider is liable in accordance with para.1 of this Article, it is obliged to ensure that the amount of the payment transaction is available to the payee immediately after that amount has been authorised on the account of the payee's payment service provider, whereas the value date for the amount authorised on the payee's payment account must not be later than the date that would have been determined as the value date for that amount if the transaction had been duly processed.

If the payee's payment service provider proves that it has duly transferred the payee's payment order to the payer's payment service provider and that it has acted in accordance with Article 47 of the Law on Payment Transactions, the payer's payment service provider is liable to the payer for processing the payment transaction. In that event, the payer's payment service provider who is liable for the processing of the payment transaction is obliged to, at the payer's request, without delay, return the amount of the non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction, and in event of debiting the payment account, return the payment account to a state that corresponds to the state of that account before the processing of that payment transaction, but the value date of the authorisation of the payer's payment account must not be later than the date on which that account is debited for the amount of the non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction.

The payee's payment service provider is obliged, in the event of a non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction initiated by or through the payee, at the payee's request and independently of its liability, without delay and without compensation, to take measures to determine the flow of funds of the payment transaction and to notify the payee thereof.

The payee's payment service provider that is liable for the non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction is liable to the payee for both the fees charged and the interest due to the payee in connection with the non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction.

Article 27

Should the payer initiate a payment order through a payment initiation service provider, the payment service provider managing the account is obliged to, acting in accordance with Art. 34 and 48 of the Law on Payment Transactions, compensate the payer for the amount of the non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction and return the payment account to the state that corresponds to the state of that account before the processing of that payment transaction.

If the payment initiation service provider is held liable for the non-processed or incorrect processing of a payment transaction, including the processing of a payment transaction with a delay, it is obliged to

compensate the payment service provider that manages the account, at its request, for all amounts paid to the payer and other damages suffered without delay.

DISPOSAL OF MONEY

Article 28

The Bank shall credit the User's account with the received funds in accordance with the cutoff times for payment transaction processing prescribed by the Law on Payment Transactions, or once the Bank receives all the necessary information to credit the User's account.

Cash funds that the payment services user pays into his account shall be available to them immediately after payment.

Credited funds shall be processed solely for the benefit of the correctly specified BBAN/IBAN, or account number of the recipient of the funds.

ONCE-OFF PAYMENT TRANSACTION

Article 29

A once-off payment transaction shall be specified by a payment order.

The Bank shall process an individual payment order once the User personally submits it in writing to the organisational unit of the Bank. The User shall provide cash funds for the payment of orders and fees calculated by the Bank in accordance with the Tariff for individuals.

The payment order can be initiated in domestic or foreign currency, and the payment can be made in domestic or international payment transactions, in accordance with the applicable legal regulations.

Article 30

The elements of a payment order shall be determined by valid regulations and shall be conditioned by the method of delivery of the payment order, or the method of processing of the order.

In order for the Bank to duly process the payment order, received directly at the Bank branch, the User shall provide the following **data**:

- name, surname and address of the payer
- name, surname / business name and address of the payee
- payee's account number
- amount and currency of payment
- the purpose of the transaction and other data depending on the payee's needs:
- reference number;
- name of the payee's bank;
- description of payment, etc.

The Bank may request the User to provide other data or documents as well.

The User shall be liable for the accuracy and completeness of the data on the payment order.

Article 31

The time of receipt of the payment order shall be the moment when the Bank receives the payment order directly from the User. If the time of receipt of the payment order is not a working day of the Bank, or if the payment order is received by the Bank after the cutoff times for receiving the payment order, the payment order shall be considered to have been received on the next working day.

The Bank shall be considered to have processed the payment order at the moment of authorisation of the account of the payee's payment service provider or the payee's account with the Bank.

For payment transactions initiated by a payment card at an ATM/POS, the time of receipt of the payment order is the moment the User has given their consent for the processing of the payment transaction and the Bank has carried out the authentication procedure.

Article 32

The Bank shall process the payment transaction in accordance with the received instructions and it shall be considered that it has duly processed the payment transaction to the payee specified in the payment order.

The Bank may not be held liable for a non-processed or incorrectly processed payment transaction if the User provided incorrect data or instructions.

A payment transaction shall be considered to be authorised once the User has given consent for its processing.

The method of giving consent for the processing of a once-off payment transaction shall depend on the channel of receipt of the order for the once-off payment transaction:

- for the processing of the order in the Bank's branch, the payer shall give their consent by signing and handing over the payment order to the Bank's employee. The Bank shall check identity of the User in accordance with applicable legal and other regulations;
- for the processing of an order initiated at an ATM or POS, the User shall give consent by using the payment card and entering the PIN or signing the POS receipt.

By authorising the order, the User consents to the processing of the payment transaction according to the conditions presented to them immediately before giving consent, which means that the agreement on a once-off payment transaction between the Bank and the User is considered concluded.

Article 33

The User can revoke the payment order until the moment when the Bank has received the signed order and the cash required for its processing, and before its processing has begun. An order submitted by using a card at an ATM or POS cannot be revoked once it has been authorised.

Article 34

The Bank has the right to refuse a payment transaction where the content of the individual payment order does not comply with these General Terms and Conditions or where legal obstacles exist to the processing of the order, or if its implementation would be contrary to the regulations governing the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as the Bank's internal document adopted on the basis of those regulations or the decision of the competent authorities. The Bank shall inform the

payer when submitting the payment order about the reasons for refusing to process the payment order, except in the event that such notification is contrary to the law.

Article 35

The Bank shall charge the User a once-off payment transaction fee immediately upon processing of a particular payment transaction. The amount of fees is determined by the Bank's Tariff for individuals.

Article 36

Before accepting an offer or concluding an agreement on a once-off payment transaction (regardless of the form and method of concluding that agreement), the Bank shall make available to the User all information required in accordance with the regulations, including:

- 1) data specification or unique identifier that the payment services user should provide in order to have payment order duly initiated or processed;
- 2) the latest acceptable time for the processing of the payment service provided;
- 3) all fees that the payment services user is obliged to pay to the payment services provider and specification of the amount of possible costs;
- 4) actual or reference exchange rate, if that payment transaction involves currency conversion;
- 5) other information, conditions and previous general information in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 of the Law on Payment Transactions that refer to that payment transaction.

In addition to the information referred to in para.1 of this Article, the payment initiation service provider is obliged to provide or make available to the payer in a clear and comprehensive manner the following information before initiating the payment:

- 1) the name of the provider of the payment initiation service, the exact address of its registered office and, where applicable, the address of its agent or branch;
- 2) other contact information, important for communication with the payment initiation service provider, including e-mail, and
- 3) contact information about the competent authority and information required for communication with that competent authority.

Article 37

After completing the payment transaction, the Bank shall provide the payer or make available, free of charge, the following information about the payment transaction:

- 1) a reference code that enables the payee to identify the payment transaction, the information processed with the payment transaction and information about the payer in accordance with the law;
- 2) the amount of the payment transaction in the currency that the funds were made available in to the payee;
- 3) the total amount of all fees for the payment transaction borne by the payee and, where applicable, the amount of each individual fee;
- 4) if the payment transaction includes currency conversion, the exchange rate applied by the payee's payment service provider and the amount of the payment transaction before currency conversion,
- 5) value date for processing.

A certified copy of the document with the specified information shall be handed over to the User.

Article 38

When withdrawing cash at an ATM/POS using a card issued by another payment service provider, the User is obliged to provide previous information related to the payment transaction by the payment service provider that the User concluded the agreement based on which the card was issued.

If the currency conversion service is offered before the initiation of the payment transaction and if this service is offered at an ATM, point of sale or by the payee, the party offering the currency conversion service shall inform the payer of all fees, as well as the exchange rate to be used for the currency conversion.

OTHER BASIS FOR DEBITING A PAYMENT ACCOUNT WITHOUT A PAYMENT ORDER

Article 39

The Bank shall debit the payment account of the payment services user without a payment order in the following events:

- 1) when processing is carried out on the payment account of the payment services user as an enforceable debtor, in accordance with the law regulating enforcement and security;
- 2) for the purpose of collecting overdue fees for services provided by the Bank in accordance with the provisions of the law, overdue claims based on a loan granted by the payment service provider to the payment services user or other overdue claims of the Bank towards the payment services user, if such a method of collection has been agreed upon, and
- 3) in other events prescribed by law.

A payment transaction made in accordance with para.1 of this Article is not to be considered an unauthorised payment transaction.

Article 40

The Bank shall block transaction accounts, as well as charge the User's transaction and other accounts without the User's consent, process orders charged to the User's account on the basis of a forced collection order, on the basis of the order/request of the competent court or other competent authorities, and public enforcement officers, all in accordance with the law that governs enforcement on monetary funds.

In the event of receiving an order from the competent authority, the Bank shall process forced collection orders from the available balance from all the User's accounts (available balance and/or all inflows on the account), except for those exempted from execution.

The Bank shall debit from the available balance the account of the User, the promissory note debtor on the basis of the promissory note that contains all elements prescribed by law, and if the bearer of the promissory note submits to the Bank all the data necessary for processing the promissory note and if the User has cover for the execution of the promissory note by 4 p.m. on that working day. The Bank shall process the next day those promissory notes for which there is no coverage on the User's account on the due date.

The Bank has the right to debit from the available balance all the User's accounts in all currencies for the purpose of settling the amount that is missing, for the amount of each inflow from abroad or from

another domestic bank, which the Bank processes and books to the benefit of the User's account, for which it has determined it has not received coverage on its account with another bank.

In the process of enforcement of the User's funds, the Bank shall be only the executor of the order of the competent authority/creditor and may not determine or verify the relationship between the User and third parties indicated as creditors in the order.

The Bank may not be held liable to the User for any damage caused to them due to the implementation of an illegal or improper order by the competent authority.

Article 41

For all due and unpaid claims from the User on other grounds and accounts in the Bank, the Bank has the right to issue an order for the payment of these claims against the account of the User. The Bank can also use all payment security instruments and securities of the User, deposited in the Bank, in a manner that is in accordance with the regulations and the concluded Agreement. Receivables are collected from the available account balance, or from all accounts.

INTEREST AND FEES

Article 42

The Bank shall calculate interest on the balance of funds in the account in accordance with the Tariff for individuals. The Tariff for individuals of the Bank shall be displayed in all organisational units, as well as on the Bank's official website, and it shall be regularly and adequately updated, whereby the Bank shall make amendments and additions to the Tariff in accordance with the law.

Article 43

The Bank shall calculate the fee for services performed in accordance with the Tariff for individuals.

The Bank's currently valid fees for payment services shall be available to the User on the Bank's official website and in the Bank's branches.

The Bank shall express the fees in euros depending on the type of payment service that the calculation is carried out for. Fees expressed in foreign currency shall be calculated and charged in the euro equivalent.

Calculated fees for the processed national payment services of the Bank, as well as for certain international payment services, shall be charged by the Bank simultaneously with the processing of the payment order from the User's account. The User shall provide sufficient funds on the account for the collection of the calculated fee. After the expiration of that term, the Bank shall be authorised to calculate default interest on all overdue debts, starting from the last day of the accounting period.

Article 44

Before concluding the Agreement, the Bank shall deliver to the User an informative document on fees on paper for the most common services connected to the payment account, which shall contain a list of services from the list of the most common services offered by the Bank and data on individual fees and interest for each service.

REPORTING TO THE USER

Account balance and activity reporting

Article 45

Universal Capital Bank shall at least once a year inform the User about the balance of their loans until the moment of initiation of court proceedings for loan collection, and about the balance of the Deposit in one of the following ways:

- (a) by sending an annual balance report by mail to the User's address, or
- (b) by handing the annual balance report at a Universal Capital Bank branch, or
- (c) by sending an annual balance report by e-mail, and
- (d) in accordance with regulations in force when that is specifically prescribed as a rule by the regulation.

Universal Capital Bank shall deliver the annual reports, which are sent by mail, to the last e-mail provided by the User, and where the User has not provided an e-mail, the report shall be delivered to the residential address provided by the User to Universal Capital Bank or to the temporary address if the User specifically requested that.

In the event that the User does not wish to receive the annual report on the balance of the loan and/or Deposit by the mail, the User may in person request being handed the report at any branch of Universal Capital Bank or that the Bank sends it to them by e-mail.

Universal Capital Bank shall inform the User about the calculated fees and interest on their transaction accounts at least once a year by a Fee Statement. Universal Capital Bank shall deliver the initial Fee Statement for all transaction accounts in a way agreed with the User for sending of the annual report on the balance of their loans and Deposits or by delivery in a branch if that was subsequently agreed by the User.

The User can request the delivery of the Fee Statement in one of the following ways:

- (a) by having it sent by mail to the address of the User,
- (b) by being handed the Fee Statement in a Universal Capital Bank branch, or
- (c) by having it sent by e-mail.

Where the User has not agreed on a method of being sent the annual report on the balance of the loan and Deposit and the method of delivery of the Fee Statement, Universal Capital Bank shall deliver the Fee Statement to the User as follows: e-mail the User provided to Universal Capital Bank shall be considered the primary address for the delivery of all letters/notifications/reports/advertising materials (including those that affect the rights and obligations from the contractual relationship of the User with Universal Capital Bank). Where the User has not provided Universal Capital Bank with an e-mail, the Bank shall deliver the specified documentation to the residential or temporary address provided by the User to Universal Capital Bank.

In the event that Universal Capital Bank does not know the necessary information about the identity of the User (for example, due to a change of address, change of e-mail or lack of e-mail, change of a personal name, etc.), or if it does not know the identity of the User at all (for example, in the case of the death of the User until the determination of the heirs, etc.), it shall be considered that Universal Capital Bank has fulfilled its obligation referred to in this Article by enabling the delivery of the report referred to in this Article at the branch of Universal Capital Bank at the request of the User, under the condition

that the person who claims to be the User can prove unmistakably and acceptably that they are the service user of Universal Capital Bank.

The User shall accept that Universal Capital Bank can perform its obligations referred to in this Article, as well as any other obligations in regard to reporting and information based on other documents of Universal Capital Bank and documents governing the relationship between Universal Capital Bank and the User, by e-mail, text message or similar, unless a different method has been prescribed based on regulations or agreed upon. At the same time, the User shall accept that Universal Capital Bank may deliver information/documents requested by the User via previously mentioned communication channels/durable media (e-mail, text message). To enable Universal Capital Bank to meet its obligations and/or deliver the requested information/documents, the User shall provide Universal Capital Bank with a valid e-mail address, a valid telephone number for text messages, and the User shall keep these e-mails/numbers valid/available and notify Universal Capital Bank without delay of any change. The User shall take appropriate measures to protect the mentioned communication channels.

Universal Capital Bank shall at least once a year notify the co-borrower and the guarantor about the balance of the loan until the initiation of court proceedings for loan collection in a manner identical to the method agreed for sending annual reports. If the method of sending annual reports has not been agreed upon with the User, Universal Capital Bank shall deliver the said reports to the e-mail provided by the User to Universal Capital Bank as the primary e-mail for delivery of all correspondence/notices/reports/advertising materials (including those affecting the rights and obligations from the contractual relationship of the User with Universal Capital Bank). If the User has not provided Universal Capital Bank with an e-mail, the Bank shall deliver the specified documentation to the residential or temporary address provided by the User to Universal Capital Bank.

PAYMENT ACCOUNT TRANSFER SERVICE

Article 46.

opens one account with a payment service provider located in the territory of Montenegro, upon receipt of the Request for account transfer by the User and accompanying documentation, which the User fills in the form at the Bank. The bank provides the specified service in accordance with legal regulations and in accordance with the concluded Protocol on the cooperation of banks in connection with account transfers, which is available on the Bank's website.

A favour transfer of payment accounts includes: 1) transfer of information from one provider of payment services (bank) to another about all or certain standing orders and direct and recurring debits incoming credit transfers executed on the payment account; and/or 2) transfer of part or of the entire positive balance from the payment account with the transferor's bank to the payment account with recipient's bank, with or without cancellation of the payment account at the transferor's bank. Scope of service transfers are determined by the User in the Power of Attorney that he submits to the receiving bank (new bank), on form available at the Bank. In case the User does not already have a transaction account with the Bank, it is necessary according to the regular account opening procedure to open the same in accordance with the client's needs and to

The Bank concluded the Agreement. Disposition of funds from transaction accounts for execution 25
This document is classified as: PUBLIC international payment transactions are possible only in accordance with Article 61 of the Law on Payments traffic, i.e. the consumer can withdraw the same in cash or transfer them to his transaction account for execution of national payment transactions, from where they can be transferred to a payment account in euros in another bank.

The bank provides a service for transferring payment accounts to every User (consumer), who has or

Statement on all fees and interest and notices to the User

Article 47

The Bank shall record any changes in credit or debit made on the account and make available to the User a balance and account activity statement at the request of the User.

In such statement, the Bank shall provide the User with data on payment transactions, the amount and currency of the transaction, the value date and entry date at the least.

In the event that the payment transaction includes currency conversion, the Bank shall apply the exchange rate from the Bank's reference exchange rate list, or the reference exchange rate formed based on the change of currencies on the international market, which is valid on the day of the transaction, which is publicly available, or the middle exchange rate, in the event of loan repayment with currency clause.

Upon the User's request, the Bank shall make available at the Bank's counter a statement on all fees and interest for the processed services related to the payment account, free of charge, at least once a year.

The Bank shall deliver to the User reports about the deposit balance and/or other information in accordance with the regulations, via a durable medium to a contact provided by the User to the Bank, at least once a year, free of charge.

DURATION, AMENDMENTS AND TERMINATION OF FRAMEWORK AGREEMENTS

The Bank and the User shall conclude the Agreement for an indefinite period of time, and it shall end upon cancellation or termination in accordance with the agreed terms and relevant regulations.

Article 48

The Bank is obliged to propose an amendment to the Agreement to the User by delivering it on a durable medium to a contact provided/reported to the Bank by the User at least two months ahead of the proposed date of commencement of application of that amendment and the User may accept or reject the amendments until the proposed date of their entry into force.

Should the User fail to agree with the proposed amendments, they may terminate the Agreement without a notice period or compensation. The User must submit the declaration of termination of the Agreement to the Bank in writing at one of the Bank's branches or the Bank's registered office no later than the proposed date of entry into force of the proposed amendments.

Should the User fail to notify the Bank that they do not agree with the amendments by the proposed date of entry into force of the proposed amendments at the latest, they shall be considered to have accepted the proposed amendments.

In the event the User rejects the proposed amendments, the Agreement shall be terminated. It shall be considered that the Bank has been notified of the non-acceptance of the amendments to the Agreement, if the written notification of the User's non-acceptance has been received no later than the proposed date of entry into force of the proposed amendments.

Termination of the Agreement shall have a legal effect if the User pays the Bank compensation for payment services provided up to the date of termination of the Agreement, as well as other debts owed to the Bank arising from the Agreement.

In its business premises and on the Bank's official website, the Bank shall highlight the current General Terms and Conditions, as well as the proposal for their amendments and additions, at least two months before their entry into force.

Article 49

The User shall agree that amendments to the Agreement related to changes in interest rates or exchange rates resulting from the reference interest rate or reference exchange rate can be applied without delay or without prior notification to the User by the Bank.

The User shall agree that amendments to the Agreement related to changes in fees can be applied without delay or without prior notification to the User by the Bank if they are more favourable for the User.

Article 50

The Bank shall close the User's account under the terms and conditions of the Agreement in accordance with the law or other regulations.

The User has the right to terminate the Framework Agreement at any time unless the Framework Agreement specifies a notice period that cannot exceed one month.

The User can request the account with the Bank to be closed in writing. The Bank shall close the User's account in accordance with any such request within the agreed notice period.

Article 51

The Bank may close the User's account based on its decision, and it shall inform the User about the closing in writing. In the event of termination of the Agreement by the Bank, the two-month notice period shall begin to run from the day the termination notice is sent by registered mail to the User's last address reported to the Bank.

Article 52

The Bank may terminate the Agreement with a two-month notice period if the User, at the request of the Bank, fails to provide the required data and documentation necessary to determine the beneficial owners and its FATCA status in accordance with the regulations governing the FATCA application.

The Bank may terminate the Agreement with a two-month notice period in case of suspicion that the User is engaged in money laundering, or if there are any indications of the existence of such a possibility and/or in other cases when the Bank assesses that the legal requirements for keeping an account open are not met.

The User may terminate the Framework Agreement, regardless of whether it was concluded for a fixed or indefinite period, by submitting a request without adhering to the notice period, unless agreed otherwise between the Client and Bank. For the termination of the Framework Agreement, the Bank shall charge the User a fee that must be appropriate and in accordance with the actual costs of the payment service provider, in accordance with the decision on service fees applied to operations involving corporate clients. The Bank may not charge a fee to the User for the termination of a Framework Agreement that was in force for more than six months before its termination.

In the event that the User's account is not active for more than six consecutive months, the Bank shall reserve the right to terminate such account, after notifying the User thereof. In the event that the Bank does not receive a written request to extend the use of the Bank's services within two months from the date of delivery of such notification to the User, the User's failure to act shall be considered a request to close the account. This is only valid for accounts without deposit, where the balance is zero.

The Bank shall reserve the right to unilaterally terminate the Agreement on opening an account and to close the User's account, without special explanation to the User, in the event where there are indications or suspicions that the account has not been used in accordance with the regulations, as well as in cases where doing business with the User may lead to a significant increase in reputational risk for the Bank, which shall be assessed in accordance with the Bank's internal procedures with a notice period of two months.

The Bank shall reserve the right to suspend or block the User's account, without special explanation, in all cases where there are indications or suspicions that the account has not been used in accordance with the regulations, as well as in cases where doing business with the User may lead to a significant

increase in reputational risk for the Bank, which shall be assessed in accordance with the Bank's internal procedures.

Article 53

In the event of termination of the Agreement, the Bank shall not charge the User a fee for closing the account but only fees for the payment services provided until the day the account is closed.

Article 54

In the event of the death of the User, the Bank shall immediately, upon receipt of the death certificate, freeze operations on the account and review the final decision on inheritance, pay the remaining funds to the heirs and close the account, or transfer it to the heirs based on the available documentation.

Any possible overdraft on the account must be settled by the heirs based on the legally binding decision on inheritance.

COMPLAINT SUBMISSION PROCEDURE AND OUT-OF-COURT DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Article 55

Should the User believe that the Bank has acted contrary to the provisions of the Agreement, General Terms and Conditions, the Law on Payment Transactions and/or other relevant regulations, the User may submit a complaint to the Bank.

The User may submit a complaint regarding the provision of services to the Bank in person, to the Bank's e-mail prigovori@ucbank.me, which can also be accessed via form on the Bank's official website, or by mail to the Bank's registered office at Stanka Dragojevića bb, 81000 Podgorica.

The complaint must be submitted to the Bank in writing and should contain a short request and all the facts that the User bases their complaint on.

The Bank shall provide the User with an answer to the complaint as soon as possible and no later than within 8 days from the day of receipt of the complaint, on paper or another durable medium.

The User may also submit a complaint to the Central Bank of Montenegro.

The authority competent to supervise the operations of the Bank is the Central Bank of Montenegro, with a registered office in Podgorica, at Bulevar Svetog Petra Cetinjskog 6.

The User may also initiate an alternative dispute resolution procedure in accordance with the laws regulating alternative dispute resolution and arbitration, as well as in accordance with the law regulating consumer protection. The Bank is obliged to participate in the alternative dispute resolution procedure initiated by the User.

The authority competent for arbitration between business entities is the Arbitration Court at the Chamber of Commerce of Montenegro, at Novaka Miloševa 29/II, Podgorica, website: www.komora.me/pkcg/arbitrazni-sud.

The User's right to initiate an alternative dispute resolution procedure in accordance with the laws regulating alternative dispute resolution and arbitration, as well as in accordance with the law regulating consumer protection, does not affect their right to initiate court proceedings in accordance with the law.

PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Article 56

Data obtained by the payment service provider during the provision of services, which concern the User, including personal data, as well as data on the payment transaction and the status and changes in the payment account of the User, shall constitute a business secret.

The Bank may send this data only to the User, to third parties that the User has given consent to the Bank for and, in accordance with the law and other relevant regulations, to competent authorities at their request.

When collecting and processing the User's personal data, the Bank shall act in accordance with the law governing the protection of personal data.

By signing the Agreement, the User allows the Bank to collect the data necessary to determine the status of a taxpayer of the United States of America, which is necessary for meeting the obligations in accordance with the Bank's regulations and policies governing the application of FATCA.

PROTECTIVE AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Article 57

The Bank has the right to block the payment instrument for objectively justified reasons related to:

- 1) security of the payment instrument;
- 2) suspicion of unauthorised use or use of a payment instrument with the intent to defraud, or
- 3) in the case of a payment instrument with a credit line, due to a significant increase in the risk that the payer will not be able to fulfil the payment obligation.

Before blocking the payment instrument, the Bank shall notify the payer of the intention and the reasons for blocking the payment instrument by calling the User's contact number registered with the Bank.

If the Bank is unable to notify the payer in accordance with the previous paragraph of this Article, it is obliged to do so immediately after blocking the payment instrument.

The Bank is not obliged to notify the User in the manner defined in the preceding paragraphs of this Article in the event that the notification is in conflict with objectively justified security reasons or is not in accordance with the law.

The Bank shall unblock the payment instrument or replace the blocked payment instrument with a new one when the reasons for blocking that payment instrument cease.

The payment service provider managing the account must not deny access to the account to the account information service provider or the payment initiation service provider, except based on proven and objectively justified reasons related to the unauthorised access of that service provider or its access for the purpose of fraud, including unauthorised initiating a payment transaction or initiating a payment transaction with the purpose of fraud. In the aforementioned event, the payment service provider

managing the account shall, in the agreed form, inform the payer about the denial of access to the payment account and the reasons for denying access, with the provision that, if possible, this information is given to the payer before the denial of access, and at the latest immediately after denying access, unless the provision of said information would threaten objectively justified security reasons or is not in accordance with the law.

The payment service provider managing the account shall provide access to the payment account immediately after the reasons for denying access cease.

Article 58

In the event of misuse, alienation or loss of personalised identifiers (payment card, USB Key), suspicion of misuse or embezzlement by the User's authorised representative, the User shall contact the Bank and request the blocking of the payment instrument, cancellation or limitation of services or authorisations granted to the User's authorised representative, revocation of signatures of persons authorised to dispose of funds, revocation of power of attorney etc.

The Bank may not be held liable for damage caused in the period before receiving notification of loss or theft and shall charge the costs of issuing new payment instruments according to the currently valid decision on service fees, as well as damage caused as a result of improper handling of payment instruments.

Article 59

By using the service of receiving statements or account notifications via mail, telephone, fax, text message, e-mail, etc., the User shall accept that Bank holds no liability for information that may be obtained by third parties, that the Bank has no influence over.

In the event of a change in the telephone, fax or e-mail number specified by the User for the delivery of notifications, statements, etc., the User shall notify the Bank without delay.

Article 60

The User shall without delay, after receiving the payment instrument, take all reasonable measures to protect the personal security features of that payment instrument.

The User shall be held liable for any unauthorised use of payment instruments.

Article 61

From the moment of receipt of a request to block a payment instrument, to cancel or limit the services or authorisations granted to the User's authorised representative, to revoke signatures of persons authorised to dispose of funds, to revoke a power of attorney, etc, the Bank shall, for the purpose of protecting the User, act according to the request, regardless of the channel that was used to send the request and it shall inform the User about the action taken to the contact provided by the User to the Bank.

The Bank shall act upon receipt of a request to terminate authorisations granted to the User within working its hours, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Article 62

The Bank shall accept requests for granting new authorisations or services only in a prescribed form, with the signature of the User or the User's authorised representative, and it shall implement them within the defined deadlines, no later than within 10 days of receiving a valid request, with accompanying documentation.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 63

These General Terms and Conditions shall be displayed in all organisational units of the Bank, as well as on the Bank's official website, and delivered to the User upon signing the Agreement on paper or on another durable medium and/or upon request.

By signing the Framework Agreement on opening and managing a transaction account or savings account, the User shall agree that they are familiar with the provisions of these General Terms and Conditions and their application.

The Bank shall reserve the right to amend these General Terms and Conditions in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 64

Legal and other regulations and documents of the Bank on operating with individuals shall apply to any matter not defined herein.

Article 65

For contractual relations and communication between the Bank and the User, the Montenegrin language shall be used, or a language in official use in Montenegro.

These General Terms and Conditions have been drawn up in accordance with the regulations in force in Montenegro, which shall also be applied for their interpretation.

Any possible disputes between the Bank and the User that could arise from mutual agreements and these General Terms and Conditions shall be settled under the jurisdiction of the laws of Montenegro.

The court in Podgorica shall have jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim arising between the Bank and the User.

Article 66

These General Terms and Conditions and all their subsequent amendments in relation to existing Users shall be considered the amendments to the Framework Agreement. Should the User fail to submit to the Bank a statement that they do not agree with the amendments within two months before the proposed date of application of these General Terms and Conditions, it shall be considered that they accept the amendments.

Should the provisions of the Agreement between the Bank and the User that govern contractual relations in connection with payment accounts and the payment services, until the entry into force of these General Terms and Conditions, or any of their subsequent amendments, be in conflict with the provisions of legal regulations in force and/or the provisions of these General Terms and Conditions, the provisions of

previously concluded Agreements shall cease to be valid, and the provisions of these General Terms and Conditions, or any of their subsequent amendments, and legal regulations in force shall apply instead.

Legal regulations in force shall be applied for any matter not governed by these General Terms and Conditions.

Article 67

As of the date of commencement of application of these General Terms and Conditions, the General Terms and Conditions for maintaining transaction accounts, savings accounts, and providing payment services for individuals dated 06.02.2024 shall cease to be valid.

These General Terms and Conditions enter into force on the date of their adoption and will be published on the Bank's official website at least two months prior to the date of commencement of their application.

These General Terms and Conditions enter into force on the date of their adoption and shall apply as of 06.10.2025.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Miloš Pavlović
