

Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s.

**Separate financial statements
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as adopted by the European Union
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

(Translated version, original version in Slovak)



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s.:

Report on the audit of the separate financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s. (the "Bank") as at 31 December 2021, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee dated 23 February 2022.

What we have audited

The Bank's separate financial statements comprise:

- the separate statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2021;
- the separate statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021;
- the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021;
- the separate statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2021; and
- the notes to the separate financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements of the Act No. 423/2015 on Statutory Audit and on the amendments and supplements to the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002, as amended (hereafter the "Act on Statutory Audit") that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Slovak Republic. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the Act on Statutory Audit.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services that we have provided are in accordance with the applicable law and regulations in the Slovak Republic and that we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014.



The non-audit services that we have provided to the Bank, in the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, are disclosed in Note 39 to the separate financial statements.

Our audit approach

Overview

Materiality	Overall materiality is EUR 12.56 million, which represents approximately 5% average of the last three-year profit before income tax and levy on banking activities.
Key audit matters	Credit loss allowance estimate.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the separate financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Bank, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Bank operates.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the separate financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the separate financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, if any, both individually and in aggregate on the separate financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	EUR 12.56 million
How we determined it	We determined the materiality as approximately 5% average of the last three-year profit before income tax and levy on banking activities.
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	Performance of the Bank is most commonly evaluated by the financial statements' users based on the Bank's profitability. The quantitative threshold of approximately 5% was applied to average three-year profit before income tax and levy on banking activities recorded by the Bank during the years 2021, 2020 and 2019. Levy on banking activities was added to profit before income tax because of the similar nature to income tax. The recent economic development resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic led to volatility in the Bank's profit before tax. Average three-year profit before tax adjusted for the levy represents a stable materiality benchmark.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Credit loss allowance estimate	
As explained in Note 13, Note 14 and Note 31 to the separate financial statements, management estimated the total credit loss allowances for loans and advances to customers, finance lease receivables and trade and other receivables at EUR 342,076 thousand.	We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of manual and automated controls related to the timely identification of defaulted loans.
The carrying value of loans and advances to customers, finance lease receivables and trade and other receivables measured at amortised cost may be materially misstated if the individual or collective credit loss allowances are not appropriately identified and estimated. The estimates required for measuring credit loss allowances under the expected credit loss models are	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of general IT controls, including access to programs and data, program changes and computer operations related to quantification of credit loss allowances.
	We verified that models used for quantification of credit loss allowances are in line with the requirements of IFRS 9.
	A sample of loan exposures was examined to test accuracy of the credit loss allowances calculated on an individual basis. We assessed management's assumptions, including forecasts of the future cash flows, by comparing them to historical performance of the customer and expected future performance, as well as the external and internal valuations of the underlying collateral, by comparing them to the values used by management in the credit loss allowance

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>significant estimates.</p> <p>The identification of significant increase in credit risk or default; the estimation of credit loss including estimates of future cash flows and valuation of collateral; application of comprehensive credit models - all involve significant management judgement.</p> <p>In 2021, the estimate of credit loss allowances continued to be influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, partial recovery of the economic activity and ongoing uncertainty about the pandemic's impact on the economy and the financial condition of the Bank's customers.</p> <p>Due to the significance of the amount of the credit loss allowances and material impact of the credit loss allowances on the net result for the year, we consider the credit loss estimate as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>quantification.</p> <p>On a sample basis, we assessed the underlying models, reasonableness of assumptions, completeness and accuracy of the underlying data, which were used by the Bank to estimate the collective credit loss allowances for loans that share similar credit risk characteristics.</p> <p>The underlying models and expert judgement applied by the Bank in response to the COVID-19 pandemic were assessed by our specialists for financial risk management and modelling. They assessed the design and application of the models in line with the relevant reporting standards, including introduction of additional criteria used for identification of significant increase in credit risk and shifts in risk parameters due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The specialists assessed reasonableness of the forward-looking information and its impact on the risk parameters and accuracy of the collective credit loss allowances. Our specialists assessed a validation process implemented by the Bank and interpreted results of the validation report.</p>

Reporting on other information including the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements our responsibility will be to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

With respect to the Annual Report, we will also consider whether it includes the disclosures required by the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002, as amended (hereafter the "Accounting Act"), when it becomes available to us. This will include checking the consistency of the Annual Report for the financial year for which the separate financial statements are prepared with the separate financial statements, and whether the Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Act.



In addition, our updated report will either state that we have nothing to report in respect of the above, or will describe any material misstatements we identified in the Annual Report based on our knowledge and understanding of the Bank and its environment, which we obtained during our audit.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the separate financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Appointment as an independent auditor

We were first appointed as auditors of the Bank on 27 March 2017. Our appointment has been renewed annually by the shareholder's resolution representing a total period of uninterrupted engagement appointment of five years. Our appointment for the year ended 31 December 2021 was approved by the shareholder's resolution on 24 March 2021.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mgr. Martin Gallovič.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Slovensko, s.r.o.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Slovensko, s.r.o.
SKAU licence No. 161

Mgr. Martin Gallovič
Mgr. Martin Gallovič
UDVA licence No. 1180

24 February 2022
Bratislava, Slovak Republic



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Separate statement of income

for the year ended 31 December 2021

EUR ths.	Notes	2020	2021
Net interest income	2	434,048	428,292
Interest income		445,560	421,720
Other similar income		18,127	39,478
Interest expenses		(21,580)	(18,202)
Other similar expenses		(8,059)	(14,704)
Net fee and commission income	3	147,340	174,347
Fee and commission income		170,523	194,615
Fee and commission expenses		(23,183)	(20,268)
Dividend income	4	647	620
Net trading result	5	8,224	9,795
Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	1,510	(706)
Rental income from investment properties & other operating leases	7	265	262
Personnel expenses	8	(157,554)	(154,482)
Other administrative expenses	8	(92,589)	(104,273)
Depreciation and amortisation	8	(39,736)	(36,819)
Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		1	1
Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss		(16)	(2,643)
Impairment result from financial instruments	9	(107,939)	(1,099)
Other operating result	10	(40,801)	(352)
Levies on banking activities		(37,751)	(4,665)
Pre-tax result from continuing operations		153,400	312,943
Taxes on income	11	(38,767)	(73,515)
Net result for the period		114,633	239,428

Earnings per share

Earnings per share constitute net profit/loss for the year attributable to owners of the parent divided by the average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share represent the maximum potential dilution (through an increase in the average number of shares) that would occur if all subscription and conversion rights granted were exercised (also see Note 35 Total equity). As in the previous year no subscription and conversion rights were outstanding during the financial year. Diluted earnings per share were equal to the basic earnings per share.

		2020	2021
Net result attributable to owners of the parent	EUR ths.	114,633	239,428
Number of outstanding shares	pcs.	212,000	212,000
Earnings per share	EUR	541	1,129

The notes on pages 8 to 165 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Separate statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2021

For a detailed split of income tax items within other comprehensive income please refer to Note 11 Taxes on income.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Net result for the period	114,633	239,428
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss	7,834	(59)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(1,012)	(74)
Fair value reserve of equity instruments	10,690	-
Deferred taxes relating to items that may not be reclassified	(1,844)	15
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	7,834	(59)
Total comprehensive income	122,467	239,369

The notes on pages 8 to 165 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Separate statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2021

EUR ths.	Notes	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Assets			
Cash and cash balances	12	1,717,486	2,907,420
Financial assets held for trading	16	59,994	47,874
Derivatives		59,994	47,874
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17	15,287	21,064
Equity instruments		7,547	7,155
Debt securities		7,740	13,909
Financial assets at amortised cost	13	18,285,464	19,518,537
Pledged as collateral		3,540,330	4,323,689
Debt securities		3,679,704	3,911,658
Loans and advances to banks		49	49,983
Loans and advances to customers		14,605,711	15,556,896
Finance lease receivables	31	241,012	233,435
Hedge accounting derivatives	19	34,345	16,454
Property and equipment, right-of-use assets	29	119,345	110,972
Investment properties	29	1,898	1,518
Intangible assets	30	18,947	18,947
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	36,37	75,753	37,002
Deferred tax assets	11	75,666	67,843
Trade and other receivables	14	81,597	128,930
Other assets	31	20,947	35,692
Total assets		20,747,741	23,145,688
Liabilities and Equity			
Financial liabilities held for trading	16	56,524	46,131
Derivatives		56,524	46,131
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	15	18,709,308	20,853,049
Deposits from banks		1,710,255	2,893,347
Deposits from customers		14,924,817	15,977,315
Debt securities issued		2,051,731	1,945,861
Other financial liabilities		22,505	36,526
Lease liabilities		39,878	32,333
Hedge accounting derivatives	19	48,373	31,844
Provisions	33	31,836	43,214
Current tax liabilities	11	21,908	2,193
Other liabilities	32	79,910	110,892
Equity		1,760,004	2,026,032
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	35	1,760,004	2,026,032
Subscribed capital		212,000	212,000
Additional equity instruments		300,000	380,000
Retained earnings and other reserves		1,248,004	1,434,032
Total liabilities and equity		20,747,741	23,145,688

The notes on pages 8 to 165 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Separate statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Retained earnings and other funds				Fair value reserve	Remeasurement of defined benefit pension liabilities	Additional equity instruments	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Total equity
	Subscribed capital	Legal reserve fund	Other funds	Retained earnings					
EUR ths.									
As of 01.01.2021	212,000	79,795	39,104	1,130,796	-	(1,691)	300,000	1,760,004	1,760,004
Dividends paid / Distribution for Investment certificate	-	-	-	(53,926)	-	-	-	(53,926)	(53,926)
Capital increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	80,000	80,000
Other changes	-	-	-	585	-	-	-	585	585
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	239,428	-	(59)	-	239,369	239,369
Net result for the period	-	-	-	239,428	-	-	-	239,428	239,428
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	-	(59)	(59)
Change from remeasurement of defined benefit pension liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	-	(59)	(59)
As of 31.12.2021	212,000	79,795	39,104	1,316,883	-	(1,750)	380,000	2,026,032	2,026,032

As at 31 December 2021 the impact of deferred tax included in 'Fair value reserve' amounts EUR 0.0 million (2020: EUR -17.5 million) and the impact of deferred tax included in 'Remeasurement of defined pension liabilities' amounts EUR 0.0 million (2020: EUR 0.2 million). For more details on deferred tax please refer to note 11.

For more details on the transaction of AT1 certificate issue included in the line item 'Capital increases/ decreases' please refer to note 35.

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	Subscribed capital	Retained earnings and other funds			Fair value reserve	Remeasurement of defined benefit pension liabilities	Additional equity instruments	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Total equity
		Legal reserve fund	Other funds	Retained earnings					
EUR ths.									
As of 01.01.2020	212,000	79,795	39,104	1,034,655	65,963	(891)	150,000	1,580,626	1,580,626
Dividends paid / Distribution for Investment certificate	-	-	-	(93,089)	-	-	-	(93,089)	(93,089)
Capital increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	300,000
Capital decreases	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)
Reclassification from other comprehensive income to retained earnings	-	-	-	74,597	(74,597)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	114,633	8,634	(800)	-	122,467	122,467
Net result for the period	-	-	-	114,633	-	-	-	114,633	114,633
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	8,634	(800)	-	7,834	7,834
Change from remeasurement of defined benefit pension liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(800)	-	(800)	(800)
As of 31.12.2020	212,000	79,795	39,104	1,130,796	-	(1,691)	300,000	1,760,004	1,760,004

For more details on the transaction of AT1 certificate issue included in the line item 'Capital increases/ decreases' please refer to note 35.

During the year 2020 the Bank sold its share in the company Mastercard Incorporated and Visa Inc. due to the fact that the reasons for holding of this share as a strategic business decision of the Bank have passed. Additionally, the Bank also reclassified Class C convertible shares of Visa Inc. from equity instrument under 'Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income' category to the debt instrument under 'Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category as a result of classification reassessment after new technical interpretations of contractual features.

The notes on pages 8 to 165 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Separate statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2021

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Profit before income taxes	153,400	312,942
Non-cash adjustments for:		
Loss allowances for loans and advances, Provisions for off-balance sheet	107,918	1,172
Provisions for liabilities and other liabilities	(1,989)	2,681
Impairment of tangible and intangible assets net	(1,812)	(1,546)
Depreciation and amortization	39,736	36,819
Profit/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	2,749	161
Gains/(losses) from measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities	(87)	(113)
Accrued interest, amortisation of discount and premium	(3,268)	17,085
Transfer of dividends received to investing activities	(724)	(608)
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	(11,022)
Cash flows from operations before changes in operating assets and liabilities	295,923	357,571
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Minimum reserve deposits with the central bank	(1,266,247)	(1,129,869)
Financial assets held for trading	(18,571)	12,120
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(8,441)	(5,084)
Equity instruments	(83)	504
Debt securities	(8,358)	(5,588)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(10,406)	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	(1,022,859)	(1,284,631)
Debt securities	(153,206)	(250,137)
Loans and advances to banks	6	(49,934)
Loans and advances to customers	(869,659)	(984,560)
Finance lease receivables	(27,821)	7,138
Hedge accounting derivatives	(11,325)	17,891
Trade and other receivables	25,096	(47,333)
Other assets from operating activities	12,128	(15,186)
Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Financial liabilities held for trading	20,504	(10,393)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,932,072	2,250,697
Deposits from banks	1,446,968	1,183,092
Deposits from customers	506,814	1,053,584
Other financial liabilities	(21,710)	14,021
Hedge accounting derivatives	332	(16,529)
Provisions	12,397	8,520
Other liabilities from operating activities	(63)	29,307
Net cash flows provided by / (used in) operating activities before income tax	(67,281)	174,219

Table continues on the following page.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Net cash flows provided by / (used in) operating activities before income tax	(67,281)	174,219
Income taxes paid	(50,793)	(83,240)
Net cash flows provided by / (used in) operating activities	(118,074)	90,979
Cash flows from investing activities		
Dividends received from subsidiaries, associates and other investments	724	608
Purchase of share in subsidiaries and associates	(27,858)	(1,000)
Proceeds from liquidation of subsidiaries and associates	-	25,925
Proceeds from merge of subsidiaries and associates	-	24,848
Proceeds from sale of investments	94,560	-
Purchase of intangible assets, property and equipment	(21,616)	(20,843)
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets, property and equipment	3,815	796
Net cash flows provided by / (used in) investing activities	49,625	30,334
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(93,089)	(53,926)
AT1 certificate - issue	150,000	80,000
Repayment of subordinated debt	(10,000)	(10,000)
Issue of subordinated debt	30,000	-
Issue of the bonds	161,739	231,347
Repayment of the bonds	(205,455)	(295,591)
Lease liabilities	(13,968)	(13,753)
Net cash flows provided by / (used in) financing activities	19,227	(61,923)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(980)	675
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(50,202)	60,065
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	413,554	363,352
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	363,352	423,417
Operational cash flows from interest and dividends (included in cash flow from operating activities)	386,115	350,792
Income taxes paid	(50,793)	(83,240)
Interest paid	(12,631)	(43,752)
Interest received	448,815	477,177
Dividends received	724	608

Cash and cash equivalents are equal to cash in hand, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits. Further information related to net debt reconciliation are provided in note 15.

The notes on pages 8 to 165 are an integral part of these separate financial statements

Notes to the separate financial statements

General information

Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s. (hereafter 'the Bank') has its registered office at Tomášikova 48, 832 37 Bratislava, Slovak Republic. The Bank was incorporated on 15 March 1994 and registered in the Commercial Register on 1 April 1994. The identification number of the Bank is 00 151 653. The tax identification number of the Bank is 2020411536.

The Bank is a universal bank offering a wide range of banking and financial services to commercial, financial and private customers, principally in the Slovak Republic.

As of 31 December 2021, DIE ERSTE oesterreichische Spar-Casse Privatstiftung ('ERSTE Foundation'), a foundation, holds together with its partners in shareholder agreements the share in Erste Group Bank AG and represents the main shareholder. Besides the direct holding of ERSTE Foundation, the indirect participation of the ERSTE Foundation is held by Sparkassen Beteiligungs GmbH & Co KG, which is an affiliated company of the ERSTE Foundation, and also by Austrian savings banks and their foundations acting together with the ERSTE Foundation and affiliated with Erste Group Bank AG through the Haftungsverbund. Further part of the subscribed capital is held by the ERSTE Foundation on the basis of a shareholder agreement with CaixaBank S.A. and residual share represents minority direct holdings held by other partners to other shareholder agreements.

The Board of Directors of the Bank had four members as at 31 December 2021:

Ing. Peter Krutil (chairman), Ing. Pavel Cetkovský (member), RNDr. Milan Hain, PhD. (member) and Mgr. Ing. Norbert Hovančák (member).

Mgr. Zdeněk Románek resigned as a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank on 30th November 2021 based on his own decision.

The chairman of the Board of Directors is also the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Bank. The deputy chairman of the Board of Directors is the first deputy of the Chief Executive Officer. Other members of the Board of Directors are the deputies of the Chief Executive Officer. In 2021, the deputy chairman of the Board of Directors was not appointed.

The Supervisory Board of the Bank had five members as at 31 December 2021:

Ing. Stefan Dörfler (chairman), Mag. Jan Homan (vice-chairman), Paul Formanko, MBA (member), JUDr. Vazil Hudák (member) and JUDr. Beatrice Melichárová (member).

Former member of the Supervisory Board Mgr. Alena Adamcová (employee representative on the Supervisory Board) expired the mandate on 2nd November 2021.

As at 31 December 2021, two members resigned as members of the Supervisory Board. Ing. Stefan Dörfler resigned due to the fact that he became the Chairman of the Supervisory Board in another bank from the EGB Group and JUDr. Beatrice Melichárová (employee representative on the Supervisory Board) resigned based on her own decision.

The Bank is subject to various regulatory requirements of local, Slovak regulatory bodies defined by Slovak legislation as well as European regulatory bodies defined by EU legislation.

The Bank is under direct supervision of the European Central Bank within a Single Supervision Mechanism.

These separate financial statements have been prepared and authorized for issue by the management board as at the signing date of this report. However these separate financial statements are subject of approval on the supervisory board (23 February 2022) and the annual general meeting (22 March 2022).

Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements of the Bank for the financial year ending on 31 December 2021 and the related comparative information were prepared in compliance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union on the basis of IAS Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements are set out in respective parts of these statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Measurement bases or bases used in the financial statements (like amortised cost, fair value, etc.) are set out in respective parts of these statements.

The separate financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Bank is subject to regulatory restrictions on capital distributions stemming from the EU-wide capital requirements regulations applicable to all credit institutions based in the EU. As a consequence of the COVID-19 crisis, the European Central Bank as well as some local national banks issued recommendations to restrict dividend payouts. However the Bank could pay dividend to its parent company Erste Group Bank AG, for more details see Note 35. The Bank does not have any other significant restrictions on its ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Bank. Also, the owners of non-controlling interests in Group subsidiaries do not have rights that can restrict the Bank's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Bank.

Except as otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in thousands of EUR ('EUR ths.'). The tables in this report may contain rounding differences.

b) COVID-19 disclosures

In the separate financial statements of the Bank, considerations and significant impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak are presented in those chapters to which they can be assigned thematically. An overview about these disclosures is presented in the following:

The chapter 'c) Accounting and measurement methods' discusses the accounting and measurement methods used for public moratoria and payment holidays, public guarantees including significant effects of those topics on the separate financial statements in 2021.

The chapter 'd) Significant accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates' contains information about the key sources of estimation uncertainty in the light of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Note 25 Credit risk contains a separate sub-chapter 'COVID-19' which explains the considerations of the pandemic on the ECL measurement, sensitivity analyses and information on credit exposures subject to certain COVID-19 measures.

c) Accounting and measurement methods

Foreign currency translation

The separate financial statements are presented in EURo, which is the functional currency of the bank. The functional currency is the currency of the primary business environment in which an entity operates.

For foreign currency translation, exchange rates quoted by the central banks in each country are used. For the Bank with the EURo as functional currency, these are the European Central Bank reference rates.

i. Transactions and balances in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency exchange rate effective as of the date of the transaction. Subsequently, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the

functional currency exchange rate as of the balance sheet date. All resulting exchange differences that arise are recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Net trading result'. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as of the dates of the initial transactions, i.e. they do not give rise to exchange differences. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value (such as equity investments) in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured, thus the exchange differences are part of the fair value gains or losses.

Accounting treatment of issues related to COVID-19

i. Public moratoria and payment holidays

In light of the spread of COVID-19, a variety of measures have been taken by Slovak government aimed at addressing the economic consequences of the outbreak on individuals, households and businesses. Such measures include public moratoria on repayment of loans, overdraft facilities and mortgages. Further, some the Bank is offering renegotiations of repayment schedules and payment holidays on a voluntary basis to customers facing liquidity shortages.

The public moratoria in general relate to customers which were performing and to their exposures existing before the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. Public moratoria are based on an opt-in approach meaning that customers have to ask the bank for the payment reliefs. The range of payment deferral periods was originally enacted between 3 to 9 months. Interest continues to accrue on the outstanding balance during the moratorium period. Nevertheless, an economic loss is incurred as a result of increased credit loss allowances. However modification losses are not recognised from accounting perspective due to immateriality.

Moratoria modify contractual cash flows of the related financial asset and are therefore treated as contractual modifications within the meaning of IFRS 9. The accounting policies disclosed in chapter "Financial instruments – Significant accounting policies", part "Derecognition of financial instruments including treatment of contractual modifications" apply.

The public moratoria and payment holidays applied in the bank did not lead to derecognition. In particular, this is because the moratoria and payment holidays are typically below one year and in most cases the contractual interest continues to accrue during the suspension phase. Thus the present value effect of the modification (discounted at pre-modification effective interest rate) is less than 10%.

In the statement of income, the modification gain or loss, if any occurred, is presented in the line 'Interest income' under 'Net interest income' if the modification relates to financial assets in Stage 1. For financial assets in Stage 2 and 3 and POCI financial assets, the modification gain or loss, if any, is presented in the line 'Impairment result from financial instruments'.

With respect to the assessment of significant increases in credit risk (SICR), the bank does not consider the public moratoria and payment holidays in itself as automatic SICR triggers, but applies its specific assessment rules consisting of qualitative information and quantitative thresholds. Details on this assessment and other considerations on the expected credit loss estimation in the light of the COVID-19 outbreak are described in Note 25 Credit risk.

Most of the moratoria expired in January and February and the Bank released approximately EUR 8 mil. of provisions in Retail and EUR 16 million in Corporate portfolio.

ii. Public guarantees

In their efforts to mitigate the economic effects of COVID-19, Slovak government are providing public guarantees on banks' exposures. The relevant accounting policy for financial guarantees is disclosed in note 33 Provisions, part Financial guarantees. Financial guarantees received in the context of public COVID-19 measures typically related to new credit facilities and are therefore considered as integral. Integral financial guarantees are included in the estimates of expected credit losses from the related financial assets. Premiums paid for integral financial guarantees and other credit enhancements are considered in the EIR of the related financial assets. The existence of such credit enhancements does not affect the SICR assessment.

iii. Impairment of financial instruments

One of contributors to the impairment allocation in the line item „Impairment result from financial instruments“ is directly attributable to changes in macro environment and management actions to identify mostly affected portfolios due to COVID-19 pandemic. Observed deteriorations in credit portfolios, which were also significantly driven by COVID-19 situation, are the main reason for the remaining impairment allocation in 2020. However in 2021 adverse positive effects have been recognized on line item “Impairment result from financial instruments” as a result of positive development of credit risk of customers.

Details on the effects of COVID-19 on the expected credit loss estimation are described in Note 25 Credit risk.

d) Accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates

The separate financial statements contain amounts that have been determined on the basis of judgements and by the use of estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions used are based on historical experience and other factors, such as planning as well as expectations and forecasts of future events that are currently deemed to be reasonable. As a consequence of the uncertainty associated with these assumptions and estimates, actual results could in future periods lead to adjustments in the carrying amounts of the related assets or liabilities. The most significant uses of judgements, assumptions and estimates are described in the notes of the respective assets and liabilities and relate in particular to:

- SPPI assesment of financial instruments (Chapter Financial instruments – Significant accounting policies)
- Business model assessment of financial instruments (Chapter Financial instruments – Significant accounting policies)
- Fair value of financial instruments (Note 18 Fair value of financial instruments)
- Impairment of financial instruments (Chapter Financial instruments – Significant accounting policies, Note 25 Credit risk)

The COVID-19 pandemic increased the level of uncertainty. The consequences for the economy as well as the measures taken by governments and regulators are likely to affect Bank’s financial performance and position, including significant impacts for expected credit losses, as well as impacts on operating income and other non-financial assets impairment assessments. All effects that could be reasonably estimated were recognised by 2021 end. The Bank will continue to follow the developments closely and will recognise any effects as the situation further unfolds.

e) Application of amended and new IFRS/IAS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year except for standards and interpretations that became effective for financial years beginning after 1 January 2021. As regards new standards and interpretations and their amendments, only those that are relevant for the business of the Group are listed below.

Effective standards and interpretations

The following amendments of standards have become mandatory for the financial year 2021 and have been endorsed by the EU:

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Covid-19- Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021
- IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts

Application of the above mentioned amendments in 2021 did not have a significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.

Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The standards and amendments shown below were issued by the IASB but are not yet effective.

Following amendments to standards are already endorsed by the EU:

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle
- IFRS 17: Insurance contracts

Following standards and amendments and interpretations have not yet been endorsed by the EU until the date of approval of these financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure of Accounting Policies
- Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates
- Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle. In May 2020, the IASB issued a set of amendments to various standards. The amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendment to IFRS 9 clarifies that only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender are included in applying the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of a financial liability. Application of these amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on Bank's financial statements.

IFRS 17: Insurance contracts. IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The Bank is in process of assessing whether some of its contracts fall in scope of IFRS 17. The Bank will estimate the effect on its financial statements when this has been clarified.

Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure of Accounting policies. The amendments to IAS 1 were issued In February 2021 and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments specify that an entity is required to disclose its material accounting policy information. A guidance was added to explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information and to give examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material. Application of these amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on Bank's financial statements. However, revisions in the disclosures of the accounting policies may be required.

Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates. The amendments to IAS 8 were issued In February 2021 and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. Application of these amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on Bank's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction. The amendments to IAS 12 were issued In March 2021 and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments specify that the initial recognition exemption stipulated in IAS 12.15(b) and IAS12.24 does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition. Application of these amendments is not expected to have a significant impact on Bank's financial statements.

PERFORMANCE / RETURN

1. Segment reporting

The segment reporting of the Bank is based on IFRS 8 Operating Segments, which adopts the management approach. Accordingly, segment information is prepared on the basis of internal management reporting that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to assess the performance of the segments and make decisions regarding the allocation of resources. Within the Bank the function of the chief operating decision maker is executed by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Bank's segment reporting follows the standards of the Erste Group issued for the purpose to unify presentation, measurement and steering of the Bank.

Business segments

The segment reporting comprises four business segments reflecting management structure of the Bank and its internal management reporting in 2021.



The Bank applies account manager principle for the definition of segments / business lines. It means that each client has assigned one account manager from a particular segment / business line. Subsequently, profit or loss on business transactions with the client is allocated to that account manager.

Retail segment comprises the entire business activities with private individuals, free professionals and micros, which are in the responsibility of account managers in the Retail network. Retail products and services, including current accounts and savings, loans pledged by real estate, mortgage and consumer loans, credit cards, investment and cross selling products (e.g. insurance, asset management products and building society products) are offered via various distribution channels, such as branch network and digital banking. The Retail segment is divided into 8 regions and 200 branches (status as at 31 December 2021).

Corporates segment The Corporates segment comprises business done with corporate customers of different turnover size (small and medium-sized enterprises and Large Corporate customers) as well as commercial real estate and public sector business.

Asset Liability Management (ALM), Local Corporate Center (LCC) segment and Free Capital (FCAP) Segment comprises on the one side the management of Bank's assets and liabilities in the light of uncertainty of cash flows, cost of funds and return on investments in order to determine the optimal trade-off between risk, return and liquidity. Furthermore it comprises funding transactions, hedging activities, investments into securities other than held for trading purpose, management of own issues and FX positions. On the other side it also includes the local corporate center which comprises all non-core banking business activities such as non-profit servicing participations, intragroup eliminations within the respective partial group, dividends, refinancing costs of participations, all non-banking balance sheet positions (e.g. fixed assets) which cannot be allocated to other business segments. Apart from that the Local Corporate Center includes received dividends and reconciliations to the accounting result. The segment comprises also Free Capital which is defined as the difference of the total average IFRS equity and the average economical equity allocated to all operating segments.

Group Markets (GM) segment comprises trading and markets services, as well as business with financial institutions. This segment is divided into Treasury trading and market services (GMT) and Financial institutions (GMFI):

- Treasury trading and Market services (GMT) comprises all activities related to active risk taking and managing in regulatory trading books of the Bank, additional to that the execution of trades against the market using the trading books of the Bank for market making, short-term liquidity management and warehousing purposes. Specifically

revenues and fair value results not directly attributable to client transactions (which can be valid also for ALM deals) and generally risk premiums and execution fees are taken into account. It also includes 20% compensation fee from Retail for the treasury sales services.

- Financial institutions (GMFI) are companies that provide financial services for their clients or members and act as professional and active participant on financial markets for the purpose of proprietary trading or on behalf of their clients (banks, central banks, development banks, investment banks, investment funds, brokerages, insurance companies, pension funds, credit unions, building societies, asset management companies, government debt agencies, sovereign wealth funds, exchanges).

Measurement

The profit and loss statement of the segment report is based on the measures reported to the Bank's Board of Directors for the

purpose of allocating resources to the segments and assessing their performance. Management reporting as well as the segment report of the Bank are based on IFRS. Accounting standards and methods as well as measurements used in segment reporting are the same as for the separate financial statements of accounting.

Interest revenues are not reported separately from interest expenses for each reportable segment. Those measures are reported on the net basis within the position 'Net interest income' as interest revenues and interest expenses are neither included into the measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker nor otherwise regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. Chief operating decision maker relies solely on net interest income to assess the performance of the segments and make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments. Net fee and commission income and Other operating result are reported on a net basis according to the regular reporting to the chief operating decision maker.

Capital consumption per segment is regularly reviewed by the management of the Bank to assess the performance of the segments. The average allocated equity is determined by credit risk, market risk and operational risk. In line with the regular internal reporting prepared for the Board of Directors, total assets, total liabilities, as well as risk weighted assets and allocated equity are disclosed per segment. Total average allocated capital for the Bank equals average total equity of the Bank. For measuring and assessing the profitability of segments within the Bank, such key measures as return on allocated capital and cost/income ratio are used.

Return on allocated capital is defined as net result for the period before minorities in relation to the average allocated capital of the respective segment. Cost/income ratio is defined as operating expenses (general administrative expenses) in relation to operating income (total of net interest income, net fee and commission income, dividend income, net trading result, gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, net result from equity method investments, rental income from investment properties and other operating lease).

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Business Segments	Retail		Corporates		Group markets		Asset Liability Management, Local Corporate Center and Free Capital		Total	
EUR ths.	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Net interest income	317,216	259,565	84,747	92,081	1,506	784	30,579	75,862	434,048	428,292
Net fee and commission income	123,300	141,398	20,043	24,056	9,703	14,259	(5,706)	(5,366)	147,340	174,347
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	-	-	647	620	647	620
Net trading result	3,179	4,309	2,592	3,808	1,991	2,416	462	(738)	8,224	9,795
Gains/losses from financial instruments at FVPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,510	(706)	1,510	(706)
Rental income from investment properties & other operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	262	265	262
General administrative expenses	(248,891)	(250,692)	(33,967)	(37,722)	(5,008)	(4,801)	(2,013)	(2,359)	(289,879)	(295,574)
Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets at AC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not at FVPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16)	(2,643)	(16)	(2,643)
Impairment result from financial instruments	(13,033)	(12,259)	(95,490)	11,515	47	17	537	(372)	(107,939)	(1,099)
Other operating result	(24,904)	(847)	(3,807)	(1,420)	(1,693)	(656)	(10,397)	2,571	(40,801)	(352)
Levies on banking activities	(24,903)	(846)	(3,799)	(1,119)	(1,722)	(656)	(7,327)	(2,044)	(37,751)	(4,665)
Pre-tax result from continuing operations	156,867	141,474	(25,882)	92,318	6,546	12,019	15,869	67,132	153,400	312,943
Taxes on income	(32,919)	(29,710)	5,436	(19,387)	(1,375)	(2,524)	(9,909)	(21,894)	(38,767)	(73,515)
Net result for the period	123,948	111,764	(20,446)	72,931	5,171	9,495	5,960	45,238	114,633	239,428
Net result attributable to owners of the parent	123,948	111,764	(20,446)	72,931	5,171	9,495	5,960	45,238	114,633	239,428
Operating income	443,694	405,271	107,383	119,945	13,200	17,460	27,757	69,934	592,034	612,610
Operating expenses	(248,891)	(250,692)	(33,967)	(37,722)	(5,008)	(4,801)	(2,013)	(2,359)	(289,879)	(295,574)
Operating result	194,803	154,579	73,416	82,223	8,192	12,659	25,744	67,575	302,155	317,036
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk, eop)*	3,036,640	3,693,551	4,012,681	4,134,638	6,332	4,740	483,913	207,117	7,539,566	8,040,046
Average allocated capital**	419,823	462,059	361,790	453,948	5,682	5,218	306,054	353,128	1,093,349	1,274,353
Cost/income ratio	56.09%	61.86%	31.63%	31.45%	37.94%	27.50%	7.25%	3.37%	48.96%	48.25%
Return on allocated capital	29.52%	24.19%	-5.65%	16.07%	91.02%	181.95%	1.95%	12.81%	10.48%	18.79%
Total assets (eop)	10,782,824	11,447,922	4,300,739	4,577,766	19,455	76,465	5,644,723	7,043,535	20,747,741	23,145,688
Total liabilities excluding equity (eop)	13,182,843	14,021,083	1,508,373	1,683,274	310,261	348,205	3,986,260	5,067,094	18,987,737	21,119,656
Impairments	(13,033)	(12,260)	(95,490)	11,515	47	17	537	(371)	(107,939)	(1,099)
Net impairment loss on financial assets AC/FVOCI and finance lease receivables	(12,356)	(12,153)	(85,227)	19,847	36	17	537	(374)	(97,010)	7,337
Net impairment loss on commitments and guarantees given	(677)	(107)	(10,263)	(8,332)	11	-	-	3	(10,929)	(8,436)

* Credit RWA (eop) after intercompany transactions according to Pillar 1, calculated by Erste Group for the purpose of segment report and management purposes (without subsidiaries Credit RWA)

** Average allocated capital is calculated based on Erste Group controlling methodology.

2. Net interest income

Net interest income is broken down into line items of interest income, other similar income, interest expenses and other similar expenses. The distinguishing factor is whether the EIR method is mandatorily applied for recognition of interest income or expense in accordance with IFRS 9.

‘Interest income’ relates to interest revenue from financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income. It is calculated using the EIR method as discussed in chapter ‘Financial instruments – Significant accounting policies’.

‘Other similar income’ captures interest-like sources of income resulting from non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, held for trading derivatives, hedge accounting derivatives, finance lease receivables and negative interest on financial liabilities.

‘Interest expenses’ relate to interest expense from financial liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated using effective interest rate as discussed in chapter ‘Financial instruments – Significant accounting policies’.

‘Other similar expenses’ capture interest-like sources of expense resulting from non-derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, held for trading derivatives, hedge accounting derivatives, negative interest on financial assets, lease liabilities, provisions recognised under IFRS 9 and IAS 37 (unwinding of the time value of the money effect due to passage of time) and net defined benefit plan liabilities (net interest cost on severance payments, pensions and jubilee obligations) under IAS 19.

As regards types of financial instruments, interest income and other similar income include interest income on loans and advances to banks and customers, on cash balances, on debt securities in all measurement categories of financial assets, on trade and other receivables and on finance lease receivables. Interest expenses and other similar expenses include interest paid on deposits from customers, deposits from banks, debt securities issued and other financial liabilities in all measurement categories of financial liabilities and interest paid on lease liabilities. Net interest income also includes interest on derivative financial instruments.

Interest income also includes modification gains and losses recognised on financial assets in Stage 1. Further, the unamortised balance of the origination fees/transaction costs upon derecognition of assets in Stage 1 and 2 considered in the effective interest rate is presented as interest income at the derecognition date.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Financial assets at AC	445,560	421,720
Demand deposits	9	4
Loans and advances	350,188	333,251
Debt securities	95,363	88,465
Interest income	445,560	421,720
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	-	6
Financial assets HfT	15,152	14,959
Hedge accounting derivatives, interest rate risk	(9,409)	(8,290)
Other assets	5,431	4,992
Negative interest from financial liabilities	6,953	27,811
Other similar income	18,127	39,478
Interest and other similar income	463,687	461,198
Financial liabilities at AC	(21,580)	(18,202)
Deposits	(5,888)	(4,813)
Debt securities in issue	(15,692)	(13,389)
Interest expenses	(21,580)	(18,202)
Financial liabilities HfT	(13,245)	(12,869)
Hedge accounting derivatives, interest rate risk	5,581	7,163
Other liabilities	(34)	68
Negative Interest from financial assets	(361)	(9,066)
Other similar expenses	(8,059)	(14,704)
Interest and other similar expenses	(29,639)	(32,906)
Net interest income	434,048	428,292

An amount of EUR 6.4 million (2020: EUR 7.5 million) relating to impaired financial assets is included in interest income.

The amounts disclosed in the line items 'Negative interest from financial liabilities' and 'Negative interest from financial assets' relate to the interbank business, deposits and refinancing with central banks only.

Interest expenses on financial liabilities at amortised cost presented in line item 'Negative interest from financial liabilities' include also catch-up gains from TLTRO III in the amount of EUR 27.8 million (2020: EUR 0 million) a result of reassessment of expected eligibility for the reduced interest. For more details refer to Note 15 Financial liabilities at amortised costs.

Interest income from hedging instruments relates to the hedged items presented in the line item 'Financial assets at amortised cost'. Interest expense from hedging instruments relates to the hedged items presented in the line item 'Financial liabilities at amortised cost'.

3. Net fee and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services that it provides to its customers. The determination of the timing and amount of income recognition follows the five step model of IFRS 15.

Fee and commission income is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer. The Bank recognises revenue when it transfers control over a service to a customer.

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commitment fees, guarantee fees and other fees from lending business, commission income from asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees as well as fees from insurance brokerage, building society brokerage and foreign exchange transactions. Payment services partly include fees for services satisfied over a period of time like periodic card fees.

Fee income earned from providing transaction services, such as arranging the acquisition and sale of shares or other securities on behalf of customers or foreign exchange transactions, as well as commission income earned from services such as the sale

of collective investments and insurance products, are recognised upon completion of the underlying transaction. Payment services partly include transaction based fees like withdrawal fees.

A contract with a customer that results in the recognition of a financial instrument in the Bank's financial statements may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Bank first applies IFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual. Fees and commission income that are integral to the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are in the scope of IFRS 9 and are included in the net interest income.

EUR ths.	2020		2021	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Securities	3,887	(1,415)	4,147	(828)
Issues	143	-	127	-
Transfer orders	1,828	(1,408)	991	(509)
Other	1,916	(7)	3,029	(319)
Custody	2,457	(1,300)	3,202	(1,840)
Collective investment	578	-	810	-
Other	1,879	-	2,392	-
Payment services	98,862	(15,524)	107,429	(10,356)
Card business	38,698	(11,467)	43,343	(6,858)
Other	60,164	(4,057)	64,086	(3,498)
Customer resources distributed but not managed	48,239	(1,190)	59,034	(91)
Collective investment	11,554	-	20,367	-
Insurance products (as agent)	36,674	(1,190)	38,643	(91)
Other	11	-	24	-
Lending Business	16,711	(3,581)	20,221	(5,078)
Guarantees given, guarantees received	4,029	(14)	4,619	(12)
Loan commitments given, loan commitments received	3,229	-	4,101	-
Other lending business	9,453	(3,567)	11,501	(5,066)
Other	367	(173)	582	(2,075)
Total fee and commission income and expenses	170,523	(23,183)	194,615	(20,268)
Net fee and commission income	147,340		174,348	

Collective investment in the line 'Customer resources distributed but not managed' and custody fees relate to fees earned by the Bank on trust and other investment activities in which the Bank holds or invests assets on behalf of its customers and amount to EUR 13,762.4 million (2020: EUR 12,130.0 million).

4. Dividend income

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	493	587
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	135	15
Financial assets at amortised cost	19	18
Dividend income	647	620

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. This line item includes dividends from all shares and other equity investments, i.e. from those that are held for trading, non-trading equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

5. Net trading result

Results arising from trading activities include all gains and losses from changes in the fair value (clean price) of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as held for trading, including all derivatives not designated as hedging instruments. Further,

the net trading result includes any ineffective portions recorded in fair value hedge transactions. Also, foreign exchange gains and losses on all monetary assets and liabilities and from spot currency conversions are included here.

The accounting policy for recognition of foreign exchange gains and losses is described in the chapter Significant accounting policies, Accounting and measurement methods, Foreign currency translations, i. Transactions and balances in foreign currency. Detailed information relating to hedge accounting can be found in Note 19 Hedge accounting.

The Bank has adopted a business model of centralised financial markets trading in cooperation with its parent company. Within this model Erste Group Bank AG conducts all trading operations on a central trading book in order to manage effectively market risks from the Bank trading activities (i.e. transactions with retail, corporate and other institutional clients), with the exception of equity risk trading and transactions for the Bank's liquidity management purposes.

Trading gains from the market positions of Erste Group Bank AG are distributed according to the approved rules to local banks within the Bank based on their financial results and are reported in the income statement line item 'Net trading result'. The basic principle underlying these rules is that Erste Group Bank AG absorbs potential losses in individual groups of assets in exchange for the risk premium derived from the VaR indicator. This business model of financial markets trading also includes reallocation of trading costs to the participating subsidiaries of Erste Group Bank AG based on their cost/income ratio.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Securities trading	1,492	1,662
Derivatives trading	6,393	8,191
Result from hedge accounting	339	(58)
Net trading result	8,224	9,795

The line item 'Securities trading' includes net gains from the Erste Group Bank AG's market positions attributable to the Bank.

6. Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Changes in fair value (clean price) of non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including gains and losses on their derecognition, are presented under this line item. This concerns non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Result from measurement/sale of financial assets mandatorily at FVPL	(1,510)	(706)
Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,510)	(706)

7. Rental income from investment properties & other operating leases

Rental income from investment properties and other operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Operating expenses for investment properties are reported in line item 'Other operating result'. For further details we refer to Note 10 Other operating result.

Rental income is generated from rented premises classified as investment properties.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Investment properties	265	262
Other operating leases	45	-
Rental income from investment properties & other operating leases	310	262

8. General administrative expenses

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses include wages and salaries, bonuses, statutory and voluntary social security contributions, staff-related taxes and levies. They also include service costs for severance payments, pension and jubilee obligations and remeasurements of jubilee obligations. Furthermore, restructuring provision expenses may be part of personnel expenses.

Expense for defined contribution plans is presented under the line "Compulsory social security" in the table below. Service costs related to pension and jubilee provisions was recognized in amount of EUR 0.5 million (2020: EUR 0.6 million), actuarial gain/loss for jubilee provision was recognized in amount of EUR 0.2 million – gain (2020: EUR 0.5 million – loss).

Detailed information about remuneration of management including performance-linked remuneration can be found in Note 38 Related-party transactions and principal shareholders.

As at 31 December 2021 the Bank had 3,632 employees, thereof four members of the Board of Directors. As at 31 December 2020 the Bank had 3,758 employees, thereof five members of the Board of Directors.

All employees of the Bank, who were employed for more than 6 months as of 31 December 2021, will receive free shares of Erste Group Bank AG in an amount equivalent to EUR 350 net, that the Bank is obliged to provide for its employees, provided that the Annual General Meeting of Erste Group Bank AG 2022 decides to distribute dividends. Therefore, based on the number of the entitled employees, personnel expenses in the amount of EUR 2.3 million as well as the corresponding other liability were recognized for this cash-settled shared-based payment.

Other administrative expenses

Other administrative expenses include primarily information technology expenses, expenses for office space, office operating and administrative expenses, advertising and marketing, and expenditures for legal and other consultants. Furthermore, the line item contains deposit insurance contributions. Restructuring provision expenses may also be presented in other administrative expenses.

Expenses for leases complying with recognition exemptions for short-term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of low-value items under IFRS 16 are disclosed in the category 'Other administrative expenses' under the line item 'Expenses for office space' in total amount of EUR 0.7 million (2020: EUR 0.8 million).

The Bank is legally obliged to make a contribution to the Deposit Protection Fund, which is accounted for in accordance with the IFRIC 21. The amount of this annual contribution is calculated based on the Bank's customer deposit liabilities. The contribution to the Deposit Protection Fund was paid in June 2021.

Depreciation and amortization

This line item comprises depreciation of property and equipment, depreciation of investment property and amortisation of intangible assets. In the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation', also the depreciation of right-of-use assets according to IFRS 16 is disclosed.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Personnel expenses	(157,554)	(154,482)
Wages and salaries	(112,692)	(108,288)
Compulsory social security	(37,950)	(38,096)
Long-term employee provisions	(1,068)	(346)
Other personnel expenses	(5,844)	(7,752)
Other administrative expenses	(92,589)	(104,273)
Deposit insurance contribution	(1,058)	(9,426)
IT expenses	(43,612)	(48,069)
Expenses for office premises	(12,459)	(11,409)
Office operating and administrative expenses	(11,729)	(11,513)
Advertising/marketing	(14,247)	(14,541)
Legal and consulting costs	(3,322)	(3,087)
Sundry administrative expenses	(6,162)	(6,228)
Depreciation and amortisation	(39,736)	(36,819)
Software and other intangible assets	(11,117)	(7,448)
Owner occupied real estate	(19,968)	(20,560)
Investment properties	(215)	(206)
Office furniture and equipment and sundry property and equipment	(8,436)	(8,605)
General administrative expenses	(289,879)	(295,574)

9. Impairment result from financial instruments

Net impairment losses on financial instruments comprise impairment losses and reversals of impairment on all kinds of financial instruments, to which the IFRS 9 expected credit loss impairment model applies. The impairment result also includes recoveries on written-off financial assets. Modification gains and losses recognised on financial assets in Stage 2 and Stage 3 and POCI assets could be included in this line item. Moreover, gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets in Stage 3 and POCI assets are presented as part of the impairment result.

Impairment result from financial instruments relates those instruments that are accounted under IFRS 9. Additional impairment results from financial instruments that are not accounted under IFRS 9 is disclosed in note 8.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Financial assets at AC	(95,717)	6,876
Net allocation/release to credit loss allowances	(97,535)	10,314
Direct write-offs	(775)	(3,969)
Recoveries recorded directly to the income statement	2,593	531
Finance lease receivables	(1,293)	461
Net allocation/release to credit loss allowances	(1,314)	459
Direct write-offs	(7)	(10)
Recoveries recorded directly to the income statement	28	12
Credit loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantees given	(10,929)	(8,436)
Impairment result from financial instruments	(107,939)	(1,099)

The following table reconciles the movements of credit risk allowances disclosed in notes 13, 14, 33 and chapter Leases, part Finance lease receivables to Impairment result from financial instruments disclosed in Income statement. The reconciliation specifies items that represents movements in credit risk allowances that are not recognized through income statement.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Net movements from notes 13, 14, 33 and chapter Leases, part Finance lease receivables	(57,662)	39,789
Financial assets at amortised cost	(44,345)	49,605
Finance lease receivables	(1,242)	472
Trade and other receivables	(1,146)	(1,852)
Commitments and financial guarantees given	(10,929)	(8,436)
Items not recognized through income statement - use	68,071	48,493
Financial assets at amortised cost	65,987	48,038
Finance lease receivables	-	-
Trade and other receivables	2,084	455
Commitments and financial guarantees given	-	-
Items recognized through income statement – net allocations and releases	(125,733)	(8,704)
Financial assets at amortised cost	(110,332)	1,567
Finance lease receivables	(1,242)	472
Trade and other receivables	(3,230)	(2,307)
Commitments and financial guarantees given	(10,929)	(8,436)
Impairment result from financial instruments	(107,939)	(1,099)
Items reconciled to movements in notes 13, 14, 33 and chapter Leases, part Finance lease receivables	(125,733)	(8,704)
Net allocation of loss allowances	(114,804)	(268)
Net allocation of loss allowances for commitments and guarantees given	(10,929)	(8,436)
Items not recognized as movement in notes 13, 14, 33 and chapter Leases, part Finance lease receivables	17,794	7,605
Unwinding correction	15,976	11,041
Direct write-offs	(775)	(3,979)
Recoveries recorded directly to the income statement	2,593	543

10. Other operating result

The other operating result reflects all other income and expenses not directly attributable to the Bank's ordinary activities. In particular this includes impairment losses or any reversal of impairment losses as well as results on the sale of property and equipment, investment property and intangible assets. Any impairment losses on goodwill are also included in this line item. The main reasons for impairment losses to be recognized are summarized hereinafter:

- not fully occupied buildings that triggered a lower recoverable amount
- recurring measurement for own used items of property at the balance sheet date and
- concessions and other intangibles for which measurable economic benefits are no longer expected in the future

In addition, the other operating result encompasses the following: expenses for other taxes; income from the release of and expenses for allocations to provisions; selling gains and losses on equity investments accounted for using the equity method; and gains or losses from derecognition of subsidiaries.

Furthermore, levies on banking activities are considered as part of the other operating result. The Bank recognises a liability or a provision for the levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. In the statement of income levies are reported in under 'Other operating result'.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Other operating expenses	(50,874)	(32,835)
Allocation to other provisions	(6,308)	(21,735)
Levies on banking activities	(37,751)	(4,665)
Banking tax	(33,757)	-
Recovery and resolution fund contributions	(3,994)	(4,665)
Other taxes	(167)	(148)
Other	(6,648)	(6,287)
Other operating income	10,073	32,483
Release of other provisions	5,884	17,343
Result from properties/movables/other intangible assets other than goodwill	221	1,800
Result from other operating expenses/income	3,968	13,340
Other operating result	(40,801)	(352)

Operating expenses (including repair and maintenance) for investment properties held for rental income totalled to EUR 0.0 million (2020: EUR 0.0 million).

Liquidation residue from liquidation of the subsidiary Služby SLSP, s. r. o. is presented in line item 'Result from other operating expenses/income' in the amount of EUR 11.0 million.

Levies on banking activities

In the line 'Recovery and resolution fund contributions' contributions to the national resolution funds in amount of EUR 4.7 million (2020: EUR 4.0 million) are disclosed. The contributions are based on the European Recovery and Resolution Directive, which, inter alia, establishes a financing mechanism for the resolution of credit institutions. As a consequence, banks are required to contribute annually to a resolution fund, which in a first step is installed on a national level. According to these regulations, until 31 December 2024 the available financial means of the resolution funds shall reach at least 1% of the amount of covered deposits of all the credit institutions authorized within the European Union. Therefore the resolution funds have to be built over a period of 10 years, during which the contributions shall be spread out as even as possible until the target level is reached.

Banking tax was cancelled from 1st January 2021 based on regulation No. 353/2020.

11. Taxes on income

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period. However, they are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity if they arise from a transaction or event which itself is recognised in OCI or equity.

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts as of the balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred taxes are not recognised on temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the temporary differences are reversed. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right to offset exists and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

Accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates

The determination of tax bases are underlying a general level of uncertainty by nature, as interpretation of tax legislation might require judgement. Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses and deductible temporary differences

to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised. Judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. For this purpose a planning period of 5 years is used.

The following table reconciles the income taxes reported in the income statement to the pre-tax result from continuing operations multiplied by the nominal Slovak tax rate.

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Current tax expense / income	(52,540)	(65,251)
current period	(52,540)	(65,251)
Deferred tax expense / income	13,773	(8,264)
current period	13,773	(8,264)
Total	(38,767)	(73,515)

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Pre-tax result from continuing operations	153,401	312,943
Statutory tax rate	21%	21%
Income tax expense for the financial year at the Slovak statutory tax rate (21%)	32,214	65,719
Impact of tax-exempt earnings of investments and other tax-exempt income	(2,546)	(3,316)
thereof - Permanently tax-exempt (income) from dividends	(105)	(116)
thereof - Permanently tax-exempt (income) from revaluation of asset	(1,048)	(621)
thereof - Transaction from participation	-	(2,315)
thereof - Other	(1,393)	(264)
Tax increases due to non-deductible expenses, additional business tax and similar elements	9,117	11,144
thereof - Permanently non-deductible expenses with fines, penalties, litigations and similar topics	-	12
thereof - Permanent differences coming from financial assets	6,116	8,057
thereof - Permanent differences coming from other asset	791	1,124
thereof - Transaction from participation	-	33
thereof - Other	2,210	1,918
Tax expenses / earnings not attributable to the reporting period	(18)	(32)
Total	38,767	73,515

The following table shows the income tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income:

EUR ths.	2020			2021		
	Pre-tax amount	Income tax	Net-of-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Income tax	Net-of-tax amount
Fair value reserve of equity instruments	10,690	(2,245)	8,445	-	-	-
Fair value reserve of debt instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own credit risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(1,014)	213	(799)	(74)	15	(58)
Currency reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	9,676	(2,032)	7,646	(74)	15	(58)

Taxes on income within other comprehensive income are influenced by the consideration of the result of recoverability assessments allocated against OCI-related deferred tax assets. The allocation of the result of recoverability assessments is based on the Bank's methodology of allocating non-recoverable deferred tax assets per P&L and OCI. This approach proportionately reflects how the underlying temporary differences arose from IFRS-based adjustments of the accounting values of the related items.

Major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

	Tax assets		Tax liabilities		Through PL	Through OCI	Through other equity	Other	Total
EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	Net variance				
Temporary differences related to the following items:									
Assets									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	88	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at AC	63,059	52,129	-	-	10,929	-	-	-	10,929
Property, equipment and investment properties	-	-	(830)	(576)	(254)	-	-	-	(254)
RoU Assets	27	17	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
Other assets	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Liabilities									
Long-term employee provisions (tax valuation different)	1,600	1,591	-	-	24	(15)	-	-	9
Other provisions (tax valuation different)	3,743	5,560	-	-	(1,817)	-	-	-	(1,817)
Other liabilities	7,978	8,823	-	-	(840)	-	-	(6)	(846)
Total deferred tax	76,496	68,208	(830)	(576)	8,054	(15)	-	(6)	8,033
Tax loss carried forward	-	631	-	-	-	-	-	(631)	(631)
Total deferred taxes	75,666	67,843	-	-	8,264	(15)	-	(426)	7,823
Current taxes	-	-	(21,908)	(2,193)	65,251	-	-	-	65,251
Total taxes	75,666	67,843	(21,908)	(2,193)	73,515	(15)	-	(426)	73,074

	Tax assets		Tax liabilities		Through PL	Through OCI	Through other equity	Other	Total
EUR ths.	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	Net variance				
Temporary differences related to the following items:									
Assets									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	88	-	-	(88)	-	-	-	(88)
Financial assets at AC	51,014	63,059	-	-	(12,044)	-	-	-	(12,044)
Property, equipment and investment properties	-	-	(1,143)	(830)	(313)	-	-	-	(313)
RoU Assets	75	27	-	-	47	-	-	-	47
Other assets	12	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
Liabilities									-
Long-term employee provisions (tax valuation different)	1,249	1,600	-	-	(139)	(213)	-	-	(352)
Other provisions (tax valuation different)	1,454	3,743	-	-	(2,289)	-	-	-	(2,289)
Other liabilities	8,771	7,978	-	-	793	-	-	-	793
Total deferred tax	62,575	76,496	(18,589)	(830)	(13,934)	1,844	(19,592)	-	(31,682)
Tax loss carried forward	162	-	-	-	162	-	-	-	162
Total deferred taxes	44,146	75,666	-	-	(13,772)	1,844	(19,592)	-	(31,520)
Current taxes	-	-	(2,076)	(21,908)	52,540	-	-	-	52,540
Total taxes	44,146	75,666	(2,076)	(21,908)	38,768	1,844	(19,592)	-	21,020

The Bank's separate deferred tax asset position in amount of EUR 67.8 million as of 31 December 2021 (2020: EUR 75.7 million) is expected to be recoverable in the foreseeable future. These expectations result from year-end recoverability assessments undertaken by the Bank's entities, either at individual level, or at relevant tax group level. Such assessments are comparing net temporary deductible differences and available fiscal losses at year-end - after offsetting with deferred tax liabilities at individual level or at relevant tax group level - with fiscal profit forecasts for a group-wide unified and unchanged time horizon of a maximum 5 years depending on the fiscal jurisdiction and applicable facts and circumstances. If the result of these assessments is negative, the deferred tax asset positions are correspondingly not recorded and the already existing deferred tax asset positions are correspondingly decreased.

Financial instruments – Significant accounting policies

A financial instrument is any contract giving rise to a financial asset of one party and a financial liability or equity instrument of another party. In accordance with IFRS 9, all financial assets and liabilities – which also include derivative financial instruments – have to be recognised on the balance sheet and measured in accordance with their assigned categories.

Measurement methods for financial instruments

Measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is subject to two primary measurement methods.

i. Amortised cost and effective interest rate

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount. For financial assets the amount is adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate ('EIR') is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before adjusting for any loss allowance) or to the amortized cost of the financial liability. The estimated cash flows consider all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but disregard the expected credit losses. The calculation includes transaction costs, origination fees that are an integral part of the EIR and all other premiums and discounts to the par amount. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets ('POCI', see part 'Impairment of financial instruments'), credit-adjusted EIR is used. It is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows which consider expected credit losses to the amortised cost of a financial asset.

The EIR is used for recognition of interest income and interest expense. Interest income is calculated in the following way:

- EIR applied to the gross carrying amount for financial assets that are not credit-impaired (Stage 1 and Stage 2, see part 'Impairment of financial instruments');
- EIR applied to the amortised cost for financial assets that are credit-impaired (Stage 3, see part 'Impairment of financial instruments'); and
- credit-adjusted EIR applied to the amortised cost for POCI financial assets.

Interest expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

ii. Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received if an asset were sold or paid if a liability were transferred in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The definition also applies to fair value measurements of non-financial assets and liabilities. Details on valuation techniques applied for fair value measurement and on the fair value hierarchy are disclosed in Note 18 Fair value of financial instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement

i. Initial recognition

Financial instruments are initially recognised when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way (spot) purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised at the settlement date, which is the date that an asset is delivered.

ii. Initial measurement

Financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value including transaction costs (except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, for which transaction costs are recognised directly in profit or loss). In most cases, the fair value at initial recognition equals the transaction price, i.e. the price transferred to originate or acquire a financial asset or the price received to issue or incur a financial liability.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, the classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depend on the following two criteria:

- (i) The business model for managing the financial assets – the assessment is focused on whether the financial asset is part of a portfolio in which the assets are held in order to collect contractual cash flows, to both collect the contractual cash flows and sell the assets or they are held in other business models.
- (ii) The cash flow characteristics of the financial assets – the assessment is focused on whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI') on the principal amount outstanding.

Application of these criteria leads to classification of financial assets into three measurement categories described in the respective note.

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost unless they are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Further details on financial liabilities at amortised cost are in the respective Note 15 Financial liabilities at amortised costs.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Bank recognises loss allowances for impairment on its debt instrument financial assets, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, its lease receivables, and its off-balance credit risk exposures arising from financial guarantees and certain loan commitments.

The impairment is based on expected credit losses whose measurement reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised as a loss allowance. For the purpose of the measurement of the amount of expected credit loss and recognition of interest income, the Bank distinguishes between three stages of impairment.

Stage 1 relates to financial instruments for which no significant increase in credit risk has been recorded since their initial recognition. The impairment is measured in the amount of the 12-month expected credit loss. Interest income is recognised by EIR applied to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial instruments in Stage 2 are subject to significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition. The impairment is measured in the amount of the lifetime expected credit loss. Interest income is recognised by EIR applied to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (as for Stage 1).

Financial assets in Stage 3 are credit-impaired. In respect of applying the 'credit-impaired' concept of IFRS 9, the Bank generally adopted the approach of aligning it with the regulatory concept of 'default' for lending exposures. The impairment for such financial assets is measured in the amount of lifetime expected credit loss. Interest income is recognised by EIR applied to the amortised cost (i.e. the net carrying amount) of the financial asset.

More detailed information about identification of significant increases in credit risk including collective assessment, estimation techniques used to measure 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses and definition of default is provided in Note 25 Credit risk.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the net carrying amount of the financial asset presented on the balance sheet is the difference between the gross carrying amount and the cumulative loss allowance. However, for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in the accumulated OCI, specifically under 'Fair value reserve' in the statement of changes in equity and under 'Retained earnings and other reserves' in the statement of financial position. Loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantees are presented under the statement of financial position line item 'Provisions'.

For financial assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition (POCI financial assets) lifetime expected credit losses are initially reflected in the credit-adjusted EIR. As a result, no loss allowance is recognised at inception. Subsequently, only adverse changes in lifetime expected credit losses after the initial recognition are recognised as loss allowance, whilst favourable changes are recognised as impairment gains increasing the gross carrying amount of the POCI financial assets. No impairment stages are distinguished for the POCI financial assets.

In the statement of income, impairment losses and their reversals (gains) on all kinds of financial instruments are presented in the line item 'Impairment result from financial instruments'.

Write-offs

The Bank writes off a financial asset or a part of it when it has no reasonable expectations of recovering the respective cash flows. When performing the write-off, the gross carrying amount of the asset is reduced simultaneously with the related loss allowance balance.

The Bank has specified criteria for writing off the unrecoverable balances in its loan business. Write-off can result from forbearance measures whereby the bank contractually waives part of the existing balance in order to help the customers overcome financial difficulties and thus improve the prospects of recovering the remaining loan balance (normally this relates to going concern scenarios for corporate customers). In gone concern scenarios with corporate customers, write-offs of the unrecoverable exposure parts are triggered by enforcement activities such as filing or termination of legal proceedings (bankruptcy, liquidation, court case). Other write-off triggers may result from decisions about no enforcement due to worthlessness of the claim/collateral or generally from assessment that the receivable is economically lost. For retail customers, the non-recoverability and the timing and amounts of write-off crystallise during the collection process when it becomes evident that the amount due cannot be collected, e.g. due to ongoing bankruptcy proceedings. Residual uncollectable balances are written off after the collection process.

Derecognition of financial instruments including treatment of contractual modifications

i. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either:
 - it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards connected with ownership of the asset; or
 - has neither transferred nor retained substantially all risks and rewards connected with ownership of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised asset and the consideration received is presented in the statement of income in the line 'Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost' or, for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, in the line 'Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss'. For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss the derecognition gains or losses are recognised together with the measurement result in the lines 'Net trading result' or 'Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss'.

ii. Derecognition criteria with respect to contractual modifications of financial assets

In the normal course of running its lending business and in agreement with the respective debtors, the Bank may renegotiate or otherwise modify some terms or conditions of the underlying contracts. This can involve either market-driven commercial renegotiations or contractual changes aimed at alleviating or preventing borrower's financial difficulty. For the purpose of capturing the economic substance and financial effect of such contractual modifications, the Bank has developed a set of criteria to assess whether or not the modified terms are substantially different from the original terms.

Commercial renegotiations fulfilling specific conditions do not trigger the modification significance assessment. Instead, they result in a recalculation of the EIR of related loans. Such a renegotiation must relate to a performing non-forborne lending

agreement. It is initiated by a debtor seeking better terms as an alternative to re-financing while a prepayment/early termination option and a sufficiently competitive refinancing market exist. Furthermore, the costs that the debtor would incur in case of prepayment/early termination would have to be assessed as sufficiently low for not deterring it. As a result, the bank renegotiates the terms and conditions because of a threat that the customer could otherwise refinance the loan with another bank. Such conditions introduce an implicit floating rate element to the contract. This kind of renegotiation rarely applies to loan assets in Stage 2.

Substantial modifications lead to derecognition of the original financial asset and initial recognition of the modified financial asset as a new financial instrument. They include following events:

- change of the contractual counterparty (unless this is a formal change such as changes in legal name);
- change in the currency of the contract (unless the change results from exercising an embedded option in the original contract with pre-agreed conditions of the change, or if the new currency is pegged to the original currency);
- introduction of a non-SPPI contractual feature (unless it is intended to improve recoveries from debtors by granting concessions supporting them to recover from financial difficulties); and
- removal of a non-SPPI contractual feature.

Some derecognition criteria distinguish whether contractual modifications are applied to debtors facing financial difficulties. Application of certain modifications to debtors in financial difficulties is not considered as substantial since they are aimed at improving the prospects of the bank to recover the claims by tailoring the repayment schedules to specific financial conditions of those debtors. On the other hand, such contractual modifications applied to performing debtors may be considered as substantial enough to warrant the derecognition, as further detailed below.

From this perspective, the following criteria lead to derecognition unless they are considered as forbearance measures or they are applied to customers in default or they trigger default (i.e. the derecognition occurs if the modification does not relate to financial difficulties):

- repayment schedule changed in a way that the weighted remaining maturity of the assets is modified by more than 100% and at least two years compared to the original asset; or
- change in timing/amount of contractual cash flows resulting in the present value of the modified cash flows (discounted at pre-modification effective interest rate) being different by more than 10% of the gross carrying amount of the asset immediately before the modification (cumulative assessment considering all modifications occurring over the last twelve months);

If contractual modifications that qualify as forbearance measures or they are applied to customers in default or they trigger default (i.e. they relate to customers in financial difficulties) are so significant that they are qualitatively assessed as an extinguishment of original contractual rights, they result in derecognition. Examples of such modifications are:

- a new agreement with materially different terms signed up as part of distressed restructuring following a standstill agreement suspending the rights of the original assets;
- consolidation of multiple original loans into one with substantially different terms; or
- transformation of a revolving loan into non-revolving.

Contractual modifications leading to derecognition of the related original assets result in the initial recognition of new financial assets. If the debtor is in default or the significant modification leads to the default, then the new asset will be treated as POCI. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised asset and initial fair value of the new POCI asset is presented in the statement of income in the line 'Impairment result from financial instruments'.

If the debtor is not in default or the significant modification does not lead to default, the new asset recognised after derecognition of the original asset will be in Stage 1. For loans measured at amortised cost, the unamortised balance of the origination fees/transaction costs considered in the effective interest rate is presented in the line item 'Interest income' under 'Net interest income' at the derecognition date. The release of the credit loss allowance attached to the original asset at the date of that significant modification as well as the credit loss allowance recognised for the new asset are presented in the line 'Impairment result from financial instruments'. The remaining difference is presented in the line 'Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost'.

For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of whether they are in default, the derecognition gains and losses are included in the same line items of the statement of income as their measurement result, i.e. in 'Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss'.

For debt instrument assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss that are subject to contractual modifications that do not result in derecognition, the gross carrying amount of the asset is adjusted against recognising a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The modification gain or loss equals the difference between the gross carrying amount before the modification and the present value of the cash flows based on the modified terms discounted with the original EIR. In the statement of income, the modification gain or loss is presented in the line 'Interest income' under 'Net interest income' if the modification relates to financial assets in Stage 1. For financial assets in Stage 2 and 3 and POCI financial assets, the modification gain or loss is presented in the line 'Impairment result from financial instruments'. However, to the extent that the contractual modification involves the bank giving up its rights of collecting cash flows in respect of an outstanding amount of the asset, such as waiving (part of) principal or accrued interest amount, it is treated as a write-off.

iii. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. This normally occurs when the liability is repaid or repurchased. In the statement of income, the difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised financial liability and the consideration paid is presented in the line 'Other gains/losses from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss', 'Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss' and 'Net trading result' depending on the measurement category of the derecognised financial liability.

Accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates

i. SPPI assessment

The assessment of whether the contractual cash flows of financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) is subject to the application of significant judgements which rely on the guidance in IFRS 9. These judgements are crucial in the IFRS 9 classification and measurement process, as they determine whether the asset must be measured at fair value through profit or loss or, depending on the business model assessment, at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. When taking into consideration specific features of loans in the business of the Bank, significant areas of judgement are prepayment fees, project financing loans and the benchmark test for loans with interest mismatches features.

The assessment whether the prepayment fees applied to loans can be considered as a reasonable compensation for early terminations or prepayments is based on comparing the level of the fees with the economic costs incurred by the bank upon the early termination. For these purposes, the Bank uses a quantitative test where the costs relate to the lost interest margin and the lost interest differential due to a potential decrease in the interest rates upon early termination or prepayment. The adequacy of the fees can also be defended on a qualitative basis, such as common market practice regarding the level of prepayment fees and their acceptance by authorities.

For project financing loans the Bank assesses whether they represent basic loan agreements rather than investments in the financed projects. In this respect, credit rating, level of collateralisation, existing sponsor guarantees and the extent of equity funding of the financed projects are considered.

Interest mismatches features relate to floating rate financial assets where: - the reference rate's (such as Euribor) tenor is different to the rate reset frequency, - time lags arise from interest rates fixed prior to the start of the interest period, or combinations of these features. For this purpose, the Bank has developed a so called 'benchmark test' to assess whether the interest mismatch feature could result in contractual (undiscounted) cash flows that are significantly different from a benchmark deal which does not have the interest mismatch feature.

Performing the quantitative benchmark test was particularly important upon transition to IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018 for the portfolio existing at that time. Subsequently, the issuance of new loans with interest mismatch features was largely restricted so that a quantitative benchmark test applies only in exceptional cases.

ii. Business model assessment

For each SPPI-compliant financial asset at initial recognition, the Bank must assess whether it is part of a business model where the assets are held in order to collect contractual cash flows, to both collect the contractual cash flows and sell the assets, or they are held in other business models. As a consequence, the critical aspect in distinguishing the business models is frequency and significance of sales of assets in the respective business model. Since asset allocation to business models is based on the initial assessment, it may happen that in subsequent periods cash flows are realized differently than originally expected, and a different measurement method may seem to be appropriate. In accordance with IFRS 9, such subsequent changes do not generally lead to reclassifications or prior period error corrections in respect of existing financial assets. The new information on how cash flows are realised may, however, indicate that the business model, and thus the measurement method changes for newly acquired or newly originated financial assets.

At the Bank, certain sales or other derecognition events are considered as not contradicting the held to collect contractual cash flows business model. Examples are sales due to increases in credit risk, sales close to financial assets' maturity, infrequent sales triggered by a non-recurring event (such as changes in regulatory or tax environment, major internal reorganisation or a business combination, severe liquidity crisis, etc.) or derecognitions resulting from replacements of bonds based on an issuer's offer. Other kinds of sales carried out in the 'held to collect' business model are assessed retrospectively, and if they exceed certain quantitative thresholds, or whenever it is considered necessary with regard to new expectations, the Bank performs a prospective test. If the outcome was that the carrying amount of assets expected to be sold over the expected life of the current business model portfolio, for reasons other than the cases above, exceeds 10% of the carrying amount of the portfolio, any new acquisitions or originations of assets would be classified in a different business model.

iii. Impairment of financial instruments

The expected credit loss impairment model is inherently based on judgement since it requires assessment of significant increases in credit risk and measurement of expected credit losses without providing detailed guidance. In respect of significant increases in credit risk, bank has determined specific assessment rules consisting of qualitative information and quantitative thresholds. Another area of complexity relates to establishing groups of similar assets when credit risk deterioration has to be assessed on a collective basis before specific information is available at individual instrument level. Measurement of expected credit losses involves complex models relying on historical statistics of probabilities of default and loss rates in case of defaults, their extrapolations in case of insufficient observations, individual estimates of credit-adjusted cash flows and probabilities of various scenarios including forward-looking information. In addition, the life of the instruments has to be modelled in respect of behavioural life of revolving credit facilities.

Detailed disclosures about identification of significant increases in credit risk including collective assessment, estimation techniques used to measure 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses and definition of default is provided in Note 25 Credit risk. The development of loan loss provisions is described in, Note 13 Financial assets at amortised cost, Note 14 Trade and other receivables and in chapter Leases, part Finance lease receivables.

Financial instruments held at amortised cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost if they are held in a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, and their contractual cash flows are SPPI.

On the balance sheet, these assets are carried at amortised cost, i.e. the gross carrying amount net of the credit loss allowance. They are presented under the line 'Financial assets at amortised cost', 'Trade and other receivables' and 'Cash and cash balances'.

Interest income on these assets is calculated by effective interest method and is included under the line 'Interest income' under 'Net interest income' in the statement of income. Impairment gains or losses are included in the line 'Impairment result from financial instruments'. Gains and losses from derecognition (such as sales) of the assets are reported under the line item 'Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost'.

At the Bank, financial assets at amortised cost constitute the largest measurement category, which includes loan business to customers, interbank lending business (including reverse repo transactions), deposits with central banks, investments in debt securities, amounts in the course of settlement, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

For description of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost refer to Note 15.

12. Cash and cash balances

Cash balances include only claims (deposits) against central banks and credit institutions that are repayable on demand. Repayable on demand means that they may be withdrawn at any time or with a term of notice of only one business day or 24 hours.

A part of 'Cash balances at central banks' represents the mandatory minimum reserve requirement deposits which amounted to EUR 2,484.0 million (2020: EUR 1,354.1 million) at the reporting date. The mandatory minimum reserve requirement is calculated from defined balance sheet items and has to be fulfilled in average through an extended period of time. Therefore, the mandatory minimum reserve requirement deposits are not subject to any restraints.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include accounts with central banks and accounts with other credit institutions repayable on demand. The mandatory minimum reserve deposit is excluded from cash and cash equivalents. This deposit is repayable on demand, however it is not used for a day-to-day operation, as the Bank is required to meet a defined average balance during a monitored period.

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Cash on hand	352,330	413,763
Cash balances at central banks	1,354,133	2,483,999
Other demand deposits at credit institutions	11,023	9,658
Cash and cash balances	1,717,486	2,907,420

13. Financial assets at amortised cost

Debt securities

Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost may be acquired with different business objectives (such as fulfilling internal/external liquidity risk requirements and efficient placement of the structural liquidity surplus, strategic positions decided by the board of directors, initiation and fostering of client relationships, substitution of loan business or other yield generating activities). Their common attribute is that significant and frequent sales of such securities are not expected. For a description of what sales are considered as compliant with the held to collect contractual cash flows business model, see paragraph 'Business model assessment' in chapter 'Financial instruments - Significant accounting policies'.

Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2021											
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	3,604,711	-	-	-	3,604,711	(485)	-	-	-	(485)	3,604,226
Credit institutions	180,114	-	-	-	180,114	(155)	-	-	-	(155)	179,959
Other financial corporations	25,309	-	-	-	25,309	(36)	-	-	-	(36)	25,273
Non-financial corporations	93,394	9,366	-	-	102,760	(86)	(474)	-	-	(560)	102,200
Total	3,903,528	9,366	-	-	3,912,894	(762)	(474)	-	-	(1,236)	3,911,658

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2020											
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	3,371,752	-	-	-	3,371,752	(283)	-	-	-	(283)	3,371,469
Credit institutions	182,974	-	-	-	182,974	(113)	-	-	-	(113)	182,861
Other financial corporations	10,131	-	-	-	10,131	(21)	-	-	-	(21)	10,110
Non-financial corporations	115,393	-	-	-	115,393	(129)	-	-	-	(129)	115,264
Total	3,680,250	-	-	-	3,680,250	(546)	-	-	-	(546)	3,679,704

Movement in credit loss allowances

EUR ths.	01.01.2021	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2021
Stage 1	(545)	(31)	29	408	(623)	-	-	-	(762)
Stage 2	-	-	-	(373)	(101)	-	-	-	(474)
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total credit loss allowances of debt securities	(545)	(31)	29	35	(724)	-	-	-	(1,236)

EUR ths.	01.01.2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2020
Stage 1	(384)	(44)	7	-	(125)	-	-	-	(546)
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total credit loss allowances of debt securities	(384)	(44)	7	-	(125)	-	-	-	(546)

In column 'Additions' increases of credit loan allowances due to the initial recognition of debt securities at amortised cost during the current reporting period are disclosed. Releases of credit loan allowances following the derecognition of the related debt securities at amortised cost are reported in column 'Derecognitions'.

In column 'Transfers between stages' credit loan allowance net changes due to changes in credit risk that triggered re-assignments of the related amortised cost debt securities from Stage 1 (at 1 January 2021 or initial recognition date) to Stages 2 or 3 at 31 December 2021 or vice-versa are reported. The effects of transfers from Stage 1 to Stages 2 or 3 on the related credit loss allowances are adverse and presented in lines attributable to Stages 2 or 3. The effects of transfers from Stages 2 or 3 to Stage 1 on the related credit loss allowances are favourable and presented in line 'Stage 1'. The P&L-neutral effect from cross-stage transferring of the related credit loss allowance amounts recognized prior to stage re-assignments are presented above in column 'Other changes in credit risk (net)'.

Any other changes in credit risk which do not trigger a transfer between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or 3 or vice-versa are disclosed in column 'Other changes in credit risk (net)'.

The year-end total gross carrying amounts of amortised cost debt securities that were initially recognized (purchased) during the year 2021 and not fully derecognized by 31 December 2021 amounts to EUR 410.2 million (2020: EUR 531.7 million). The gross carrying amounts of amortised cost debt securities that were held at 1 January 2021 and derecognized during the year 2021 amounts to EUR 160.9 million (2020: EUR 377.0 million).

Loans and advances to banks

Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2021											
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	50,023	2	-	-	50,025	(42)	-	-	-	(42)	49,983
Total	50,023	2	-	-	50,025	(42)	-	-	-	(42)	49,983

There are no purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) AC loans and advances to banks at 31 December 2021.

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2020											
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	47	2	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	49
Total	47	2	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	49

There are no purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) AC loans and advances to banks at 31 December 2020.

Movement in credit loss allowances

EUR ths.	01.01.2021	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2021
Stage 1	-	(76)	21	-	13	-	-	-	(42)
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total credit loss allowances of loans and advances to banks	-	(76)	21	-	13	-	-	-	(42)

EUR ths.	01.01.2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2020
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total credit loss allowances of loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In column 'Additions' increases of credit loss allowance due to the initial recognition of loans and advances to banks at Amortised cost during the current reporting period are disclosed. Releases of credit loss allowance following the derecognition of the related loans and advances to banks at Amortised cost are reported in column 'Derecognitions'. Any changes in credit risk which do not trigger a transfer between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or 3 or vice-versa are disclosed in column 'Other changes in credit risk (net)'.

The year-end total gross carrying amounts of amortised cost loans and advances to banks that were initially recognized during the year 2021 and not fully de-recognized by 31 December 2021 amounts to EUR 50.0 million (2020: EUR 0.0 million). The c gross carrying amounts of amortised cost loans and advances to banks that were held as of 1 January 2021 and fully de-recognized during the year 2021 amounts to EUR 0.0 million (2020: EUR 0.0 million).

Loans and advances to customer

Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

The following table represents gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets by sector of loans and advances to customers.

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2021											
General governments	284,882	529	-	-	285,411	(411)	(16)	-	-	(427)	284,984
Other financial corporations	82,297	40,670	49	20	123,036	(317)	(2,610)	(36)	(1)	(2,964)	120,072
Non-financial corporations	2,606,543	1,366,633	68,644	67,929	4,109,749	(13,822)	(70,896)	(36,292)	(20,169)	(141,179)	3,968,570
Households	10,637,287	517,873	209,916	3,774	11,368,850	(25,309)	(37,192)	(121,330)	(1,749)	(185,580)	11,183,270
Total	13,611,009	1,925,705	278,609	71,723	15,887,046	(39,859)	(110,714)	(157,658)	(21,919)	(330,150)	15,556,896

The amounts represent the maximum exposure to credit risk. As at 31 December 2021 the Bank had no reverse repo agreements.

As at 31 December 2021, 15 largest customers accounted for 5.3% of the gross loan portfolio amounting to EUR 819.0 million.

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2020											
General governments	270,863	1,063	-	-	271,926	(368)	(40)	-	-	(408)	271,518
Other financial corporations	78,647	25,825	99	1	104,572	(380)	(787)	(60)	-	(1,227)	103,345
Non-financial corporations	2,286,561	1,413,659	56,949	80,179	3,837,348	(10,595)	(74,321)	(33,579)	(55,646)	(174,141)	3,663,207
Households	9,677,417	860,601	230,737	3,597	10,772,352	(18,515)	(51,826)	(132,663)	(1,707)	(204,711)	10,567,641
Total	12,313,488	2,301,148	287,785	83,777	14,986,198	(29,858)	(126,974)	(166,302)	(57,353)	(380,487)	14,605,711

As at 31 December 2020, 15 largest customers accounted for 5.8% of the gross loan portfolio amounting to EUR 863.9 million.

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The following table represents gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets by asset classes of loans and advances to customers.

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2021											
Lending for house purchase	8,895,446	325,032	138,977	1,921	9,361,376	(18,419)	(21,341)	(65,073)	(459)	(105,292)	9,256,084
Credit for consumption	1,213,054	147,615	61,328	178	1,422,175	(5,960)	(13,380)	(48,420)	(76)	(67,836)	1,354,339
Corporate loans and others	3,502,509	1,453,058	78,303	69,625	5,103,495	(15,481)	(75,992)	(44,165)	(21,384)	(157,022)	4,946,473
Total	13,611,009	1,925,705	278,608	71,724	15,887,046	(39,860)	(110,713)	(157,658)	(21,919)	(330,150)	15,556,896

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2020											
Lending for house purchase	7,927,684	550,414	138,640	1,634	8,618,372	(14,481)	(29,516)	(61,976)	(141)	(106,114)	8,512,258
Credit for consumption	1,247,428	257,796	82,135	201	1,587,560	(3,020)	(18,441)	(62,702)	(85)	(84,248)	1,503,312
Corporate loans and others	3,138,376	1,492,939	67,009	81,942	4,780,266	(12,357)	(79,017)	(41,623)	(57,128)	(190,125)	4,590,141
Total	12,313,488	2,301,149	287,784	83,777	14,986,198	(29,858)	(126,974)	(166,301)	(57,354)	(380,487)	14,605,711

Movement in credit loss allowances

The following table represents movement in credit loss allowances by sector of loans and advances to customers.

EUR ths.	01.01.2021	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2021
Stage 1	(29,858)	(29,766)	1,563	18,855	(876)	-	223	-	(39,859)
General governments	(368)	(191)	13	40	95	-	-	-	(411)
Other financial corporations	(380)	(249)	4	23	285	-	-	-	(317)
Non-financial corporations	(10,595)	(24,081)	687	978	19,189	-	1	-	(13,821)
Households	(18,515)	(5,245)	859	17,814	(20,445)	-	222	-	(25,310)
Stage 2	(126,974)	(4,709)	1,403	(22,595)	41,966	-	195	-	(110,714)
General governments	(40)	(4)	-	(9)	36	-	-	-	(17)
Other financial corporations	(787)	-	-	(928)	(895)	-	-	-	(2,610)
Non-financial corporations	(74,321)	(4,066)	768	(9,031)	15,750	-	4	-	(70,896)
Households	(51,826)	(639)	635	(12,627)	27,075	-	191	-	(37,191)
Stage 3	(166,302)	(1,069)	48,720	(4,025)	(43,580)	-	8,598	-	(157,658)
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	(60)	-	31	-	(7)	-	-	-	(36)
Non-financial corporations	(33,579)	(713)	12,734	(494)	(16,428)	-	2,188	-	(36,292)
Households	(132,663)	(356)	35,955	(3,531)	(27,145)	-	6,410	-	(121,330)
POCI	(57,353)	-	271	-	34,286	-	877	-	(21,919)
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Non-financial corporations	(55,646)	-	79	-	34,911	-	488	-	(20,168)
Households	(1,707)	-	192	-	(624)	-	389	-	(1,750)
Total credit loss allowances of loans and advances to customers	(380,487)	(35,544)	51,957	(7,765)	31,796	-	9,893	-	(330,150)

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EUR ths.	01.01.2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2020
Stage 1	(34,323)	(19,343)	917	14,842	7,825	-	222	-	(29,860)
General governments	(249)	(354)	-	120	113	-	-	-	(370)
Other financial corporations	(287)	(156)	1	299	(236)	-	-	-	(379)
Non-financial corporations	(8,455)	(12,520)	220	2,212	7,947	-	1	-	(10,595)
Households	(25,332)	(6,313)	696	12,211	1	-	221	-	(18,516)
Stage 2	(36,177)	(27,588)	625	(58,465)	(5,600)	-	233	-	(126,972)
General governments	(22)	(1)	-	(9)	(6)	-	-	-	(38)
Other financial corporations	(68)	(12)	-	(543)	(165)	-	-	-	(788)
Non-financial corporations	(11,649)	(22,805)	301	(34,434)	(5,738)	-	4	-	(74,321)
Households	(24,438)	(4,770)	324	(23,479)	309	-	229	-	(51,825)
Stage 3	(212,655)	(5,373)	54,203	(6,385)	(5,081)	-	8,989	-	(166,302)
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	(76)	(4)	23	-	(3)	-	-	-	(60)
Non-financial corporations	(24,500)	(2,925)	5,210	(1,886)	(11,434)	-	1,956	-	(33,579)
Households	(188,079)	(2,444)	48,970	(4,499)	6,356	-	7,033	-	(132,663)
POCI	(53,149)	-	1,493	-	(8,509)	-	2,812	-	(57,353)
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	(50,957)	-	1,238	-	(8,370)	-	2,443	-	(55,646)
Households	(2,192)	-	255	-	(139)	-	369	-	(1,707)
Total credit loss allowances of loans and advances to customers	(336,304)	(52,304)	57,238	(50,008)	(11,365)	-	12,256	-	(380,487)

The following table represents movement in credit loss allowances by asset classes of loans and advances to customers.

EUR ths.	01.01.2021	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2021
Stage 1	(29,860)	(29,766)	1,563	18,855	(875)	-	223	-	(39,860)
Lending for house purchase	(14,480)	(260)	113	13,439	(17,256)	-	25	-	(18,419)
Credit for consumption	(3,020)	(2,821)	35	3,874	(4,217)	-	189	-	(5,960)
Corporate loans and others	(12,359)	(26,685)	1,415	1,542	20,597	-	9	-	(15,481)
Stage 2	(126,972)	(4,709)	1,403	(22,595)	41,965	-	195	-	(110,713)
Lending for house purchase	(29,515)	(39)	144	(8,135)	16,204	-	-	-	(21,341)
Credit for consumption	(18,440)	(4)	61	(3,676)	8,538	-	141	-	(13,380)
Corporate loans and others	(79,016)	(4,666)	1,198	(10,784)	17,222	-	54	-	(75,992)
Stage 3	(166,302)	(1,069)	48,720	(4,026)	(43,579)	-	8,598	-	(157,658)
Lending for house purchase	(61,976)	(20)	5,908	(2,414)	(8,739)	-	2,168	-	(65,073)
Credit for consumption	(62,702)	(19)	36,062	(910)	(24,693)	-	3,842	-	(48,420)
Corporate loans and others	(41,624)	(1,030)	6,750	(702)	(10,147)	-	2,588	-	(44,165)
POCI	(57,353)	-	270	-	34,287	-	877	-	(21,919)
Lending for house purchase	(141)	-	-	-	(308)	-	-	-	(459)
Credit for consumption	(85)	-	2	-	(18)	-	26	-	(76)
Corporate loans and others	(57,127)	-	268	-	34,624	-	851	-	(21,384)
Total credit loss allowances of loans and advances to customers	(380,487)	(35,544)	51,956	(7,766)	31,798	-	9,893	-	(330,150)

EUR ths.	01.01.2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2020
Stage 1	(34,323)	(19,343)	917	14,842	7,825	-	222	-	(29,860)
Lending for house purchase	(12,229)	(216)	42	8,490	(10,580)	-	13	-	(14,480)
Credit for consumption	(11,337)	(3,567)	42	3,772	7,874	-	196	-	(3,020)
Corporate loans and others	(10,757)	(15,560)	833	2,580	10,532	-	13	-	(12,359)
Stage 2	(36,177)	(27,588)	625	(58,465)	(5,600)	-	233	-	(126,972)
Lending for house purchase	(10,343)	(13)	14	(13,821)	(5,352)	-	-	-	(29,515)
Credit for consumption	(12,166)	(4)	23	(8,492)	2,034	-	165	-	(18,440)
Corporate loans and others	(13,668)	(27,571)	588	(36,152)	(2,281)	-	68	-	(79,016)
Stage 3	(212,655)	(5,373)	54,203	(6,385)	(5,081)	-	8,989	-	(166,302)
Lending for house purchase	(80,259)	(3)	5,701	(2,430)	14,050	-	965	-	(61,976)
Credit for consumption	(97,519)	(28)	44,130	(1,835)	(12,942)	-	5,492	-	(62,702)
Corporate loans and others	(34,877)	(5,342)	4,372	(2,120)	(6,189)	-	2,532	-	(41,624)
POCI	(53,149)	-	1,493	-	(8,509)	-	2,812	-	(57,353)
Lending for house purchase	(308)	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	(141)
Credit for consumption	(172)	-	38	-	12	-	37	-	(85)
Corporate loans and others	(52,669)	-	1,455	-	(8,688)	-	2,775	-	(57,127)
Total credit loss allowances of loans and advances to customers	(336,304)	(52,304)	57,238	(50,008)	(11,365)	-	12,256	-	(380,487)

In column 'Additions' increases of credit loss allowance due to the initial recognition of loans and advances to customers at amortised cost during the current reporting period are disclosed. Credit loss allowances recognized against drawings from non-revolving loan commitments are deemed as additions for the purpose of presenting current period's movement in credit loss allowance. Therefore, additions in Stages 2 and 3 reflect transfers from Stage 1 having occurred between commitment and drawing dates of related credit facilities. Releases of credit loss allowance following the derecognition of the related loans and advances to customers at amorised cost are reported in column 'Derecognitions'.

In column 'Transfers between stages' credit loss allowance net changes due to changes in credit risk that triggered re-assignments of the related loans and advances to customers at amortised cost from Stage 1 at 1 January 2021 (or initial recognition date, if later) to Stages 2 or 3 at 31 December 2021 or vice-versa are reported. The effects of transfers from Stage 1 to Stages 2 or 3 on the related credit loss allowances are adverse (incremental year-on-year allocations) and presented in lines attributable to Stages 2 or 3. The effects of transfers from Stages 2 or 3 to Stage 1 on the related credit loss allowances are favourable (incremental year-on-year releases) and presented in line 'Stage 1'. The P&L-neutral effect from cross-stage transferring of the related credit loss allowance amounts recognized prior to stage re-assignments are presented above in column 'Other changes in credit risk (net)'.

Any other changes in credit risk which do not trigger a transfer between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or 3 or vice-versa are disclosed in column 'Other changes in credit risk (net)'. This column also captures the passage-of-time adverse effect ('unwinding correction') over the lifetime expected cash shortfalls of loans and advances to customers that were assigned to Stage 3 for any period throughout the year, as well as of any POCI loans and advances to customers.

The column 'Insignificant modifications (net)' reflects the effect on credit loss allowance arising from contractual modifications of loans and advances to customers at amortised cost which do not trigger their full derecognition. The use of credit loss allowance triggered by full or partial write-offs of amortised cost loans and advances to customers is reported in column 'Write-offs'.

One significant driver of the credit loss allowance movements for the year has been the transfer of the related instruments across different impairment stages. The year-end gross carrying amount of amortised cost loans and advances to customers that were assigned at 31 December 2021 to a different stage compared to 1 January 2021 (or to the initial recognition date, if originated during the year) are summarized below:

EUR ths.	Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2		Transfers between Stage 2 and Stage 3		Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 3		POCI	
	To Stage 2 from Stage 1	To Stage 1 from Stage 2	To Stage 3 from Stage 2	To Stage 2 from Stage 3	To Stage 3 from Stage 1	To Stage 1 from Stage 3	To Defaulted from Non-Defaulted	To Non-Defaulted from Defaulted
2021								
General governments	529	857	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	22,796	1,871	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	475,208	307,237	31,969	699	4,376	740	-	-
Households	230,135	365,945	58,543	10,323	18,972	11,184	-	-
Total	728,668	675,910	90,512	11,022	23,348	11,924	-	-
2020								
General governments	534	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations	25,524	16	26	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	1,222,657	14,377	6,783	588	23,936	604	-	-
Households	705,694	45,675	24,811	29,690	32,084	13,697	-	-
Total	1,954,409	60,188	31,620	30,278	56,020	14,301	-	-

Detailed information on stage transfers due to COVID-19 measures are described in Note 25 Credit risk.

The year-end total gross carrying amount of the amortised cost loans and advances to customers that were initially recognized during the reporting period and not fully de-recognized by 31 December 2021 amounts to EUR 4,233.2 million (2020: EUR 3,867.4 million). The gross carrying amount of the amortised cost loans and advances to customers that were held at 1 January 2021 and fully de-recognized during the reporting period amounts to EUR 1,711.7 million (2020: EUR 2,117.9 million).

Mandate loans

During the year 2021 the Bank cooperated with 5 external companies (2020: 5 companies). Based on the mandate contracts the management and administration of certain non-performing receivables is outsourced to the external company temporary. In case of mandate loans, the Bank maintains risks and rewards associated with the underlying exposures. External service providers are rewarded by commission from the claimed amount of loans, which are subject to the mandate contracts.

As at 31 December 2021 the total amount of gross loans outsourced was EUR 87.4 million (2020: EUR 94.4 million).

Write off and sale of receivables

During the year 2021 the Bank sold loan receivables in the amount of EUR 56.3 million (2020: EUR 61.2 million) for a consideration of EUR 15.0 million (2020: EUR 9.2 million) and used the corresponding allowances amounting EUR 38.1 million (2020: EUR 53.7 million). Once loan receivables are sold, the Bank transfers all risks and rewards attributable to them and does not have any continuing involvement in the loan receivables subsequent to their sale.

In the year 2021 the Bank has written off loans and finance lease receivables in the amount EUR 11.1 million (2020: EUR 15.1 million) and used the respective allowances amounting EUR 10.3 million (2020: EUR 14.3 million).

14. Trade and other receivables

The trade and other receivables comprise receivables from factoring transactions and other trade receivables.

Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2021											
General governments	521	-	-	-	521	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	520
Credit institutions	1,857	-	-	-	1,857	-	-	-	-	-	1,857
Other financial corporations	2,457	-	-	-	2,457	(48)	-	-	-	(48)	2,409
Non-financial corporations	124,665	1,158	4,860	-	130,683	(1,790)	(3)	(4,747)	-	(6,540)	124,143
Households	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	129,501	1,158	4,860	-	135,519	(1,839)	(3)	(4,747)	-	(6,589)	128,930

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2020											
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	2,013	-	-	-	2,013	-	-	-	-	-	2,013
Other financial corporations	1,623	41	-	-	1,664	(12)	(1)	-	-	(13)	1,651
Non-financial corporations	76,822	1,435	3,968	-	82,225	(423)	(8)	(3,861)	-	(4,292)	77,933
Households	-	-	431	-	431	-	-	(431)	-	(431)	-
Total	80,458	1,476	4,399	-	86,333	(435)	(9)	(4,292)	-	(4,736)	81,597

Movement in credit loss allowances

EUR ths.	01.01.2021	Additions	Derecognitions	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Transfers between stages	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write offs	Other	31.12.2021
Stage 1	(435)	(1,666)	-	263	-	-	-	-	(1,838)
General governments	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Other financial corporations	(12)	(42)	-	6	-	-	-	-	(48)
Non-financial corporations	(423)	(1,623)	-	257	-	-	-	-	(1,789)
Stage 2	(9)	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	(4)
Other financial corporations	(1)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	(8)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	(4)
Stage 3	(4,292)	-	-	(553)	(357)	-	455	-	(4,747)
Non-financial corporations	(3,861)	-	-	(553)	(357)	-	24	-	(4,747)
Households	(431)	-	-	-	-	-	431	-	-
POCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(4,736)	(1,666)	-	(285)	(357)	-	455	-	(6,589)

Movement table of credit loss allowances above represents changes in allowances disclosed based on the reason of the change and is prepared as at the end of the reporting period in comparison to the balance as at 1 January of the relevant reporting period. The table contains allocations, releases, reclassifications between stages as well as use of the credit loss allowances. Reconciliation of such movements to income statement line „Impairment result from financial instruments“ is disclosed in note 9.

Detail description of columns from the above table are disclosed in the note 13 Financial assets at amortised cost.

EUR ths.	01.01.2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Transfers between stages	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write offs	Other	31.12.2020
Stage 1	(194)	(492)	-	251	-	-	-	-	(435)
Other financial corporations	-	(7)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	(11)
Non-financial corporations	(194)	(468)	-	238	-	-	-	-	(424)
Households	-	(17)	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	(2)	-	-	(2)	(5)	-	-	-	(9)
Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Non-financial corporations	(2)	-	-	(2)	(4)	-	-	-	(8)
Stage 3	(3,394)	-	8	(2,968)	(22)	-	2,084	-	(4,292)
Other financial corporations	(8)	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations	(2,972)	-	-	(2,950)	(22)	-	2,084	-	(3,860)
Households	(414)	-	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	(432)
POCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(3,590)	(492)	8	(2,719)	(27)	-	2,084	-	(4,736)

Transfers of gross carrying amount between impairment stages

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2	1,448	1,158
To Stage 2 from Stage 1	1,448	1,158
To Stage 1 from Stage 2	-	-
Transfers between Stage 2 and Stage 3	-	121
To Stage 3 from Stage 2	-	121
To Stage 2 from Stage 3	-	-
Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 3	1,022	749
To Stage 3 from Stage 1	1,022	749
To Stage 1 from Stage 3	-	-

15. Financial liabilities at amortised costs

The line item 'Financial liabilities at amortised cost' is further broken down into 'Deposits from banks', 'Deposits from customers', 'Debt securities issued' and 'Other financial liabilities'.

Interest expenses incurred are calculated using effective interest method are reported in the line item 'Interest expenses' under 'Net interest income' in the statement of income. Gains and losses from derecognition (mainly repurchase) are reported under the line item 'Other gains/losses from derecognition of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss'.

Deposits from banks

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Overnight deposits	3,859	3,827
Term deposits	1,655,547	2,889,520
Repurchase agreements	50,849	-
Deposits from banks	1,710,255	2,893,347

Financial liabilities stemming from the TLTRO III programme (The targeted longer-term refinancing operations) of the ECB are presented under 'Term deposits'. The Bank assessed an appropriate accounting treatment of the TLTRO III. The conclusion was that such instruments do not qualify as below-market interest rate loans and therefore are not related to IAS 20 government grants accounting. The reason was that the TLTRO is considered as a separate market organized by the ECB as part of its monetary policy. As a result, the IFRS 9 amortised cost accounting treatment applies.

The carrying amount of the TLTRO III liabilities was EUR 2,718.8 million at the end of 2021 (2020: EUR 1,496.6 million). The negative interest expense recognized for the TLTRO III in 2021, including the catch-up adjustment discussed below, was EUR 27.8 million. Details for respective tranches and collateral information is disclosed in note 22 Collaterals.

In general, the TLTRO interest rate is reduced if banks reach certain lending thresholds. At the TLTRO inception, the original effective interest rate is determined by considering the contractual terms and assessing whether the eligibility conditions for the reduced interest will be fulfilled. The scenario which is considered more likely is used for the original effective interest rate calculation.

The Bank assesses on an ongoing basis how it meets the eligibility criteria for the lower interest rate. Any subsequent changes in estimates of payments due to the revised assessment of the eligibility conditions are treated as catch-up adjustments. The amount of the catch-up adjustment is determined by discounting the revised estimated payments at the original effective interest rate and comparing it to the gross carrying amount before the adjustment. The catch-up adjustments are presented in the net interest income.

Deposits from customers

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Overnight deposits	9,913,221	11,100,006
Non-savings deposits	9,913,221	11,100,006
General governments	128,017	167,730
Other financial corporations	325,859	355,226
Non-financial corporations	1,831,802	2,094,810
Households	7,627,543	8,482,240
Term deposits	5,011,596	4,877,309
Deposits with agreed maturity	1,107,931	851,771
Non-savings deposits	1,107,931	851,771
General governments	478	417
Other financial corporations	25,793	7,261
Non-financial corporations	103,462	91,931
Households	978,198	752,162
Deposits redeemable at notice	3,903,665	4,025,538
Households	3,903,665	4,025,538
Deposits from customers	14,924,817	15,977,315
General governments	128,495	168,147
Other financial corporations	351,652	362,487
Non-financial corporations	1,935,264	2,186,741
Households	12,509,406	13,259,940

Debt securities issued

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Subordinated debt securities issues	63,534	51,241
Senior non-preferred bonds	30,848	30,687
Other debt securities issued	1,957,349	1,863,933
Bonds	299,719	487,704
Mortgage covered bonds	1,657,630	1,376,229
Debt securities issued	2,051,731	1,945,861

Net debt reconciliation

The table below presents an analysis of debt of the Bank and the movements in the debt. The debt items are those that are reported under the financing activities in the statement of cash flows of the Bank.

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Debt securities issued		
Opening balance as at 1 January	2,070,975	2,051,731
Cash-flows reported within financing activities	(23,715)	(73,174)
Non-cash adjustments	4,471	(32,696)
Closing balance as at 31 December	2,051,731	1,945,861
Lease liability		
Opening balance as at 1 January	44,703	39,878
Cash-flows reported within financing activities	(13,968)	(13,753)
Non-cash adjustments	9,143	6,208
Closing balance as at 31 December	39,878	32,333

Non-cash adjustments represents effects of amortization and deferrals.

Subordinated debt securities issued

The subordinated debt securities issued listed in the following table do not include embedded derivatives, which should be separated and disclosed under the balance sheet line item 'Financial liabilities held for trading'.

The interest rate shown below represents actual interest expense of the Bank.

EUR ths.	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Number of securities	Nominal	Currency	2020	2021
Subordinated Bonds	August 2011	August 2021	-	10,000	1,000	EUR	13,977	-
Subordinated Bonds	November 2011	November 2023	4.58%	4,250	1,000	EUR	5,825	6,083
Subordinated Bonds	June 2012	June 2022	5.80%	11,000	1,000	EUR	16,113	16,999
Subordinated Bonds	November 2012	November 2022	4.30%	9,000	1,000	EUR	11,858	12,399
Subordinated Bonds	September 2018	September 2028	2.88%	33	100,000	EUR	3,327	3,327
Subordinated Bonds	September 2018	September 2028	1.48%	33	100,000	EUR	3,314	3,314
Subordinated Bonds	November 2018	November 2028	2.45%	91	100,000	EUR	9,120	9,119
Total							63,534	51,241

Senior non-preferred bonds

In February 2020 the Bank issued senior non-preferred bonds in the number of 300 securities with the notional value of EUR 0.1 million, interest rate 0.52% and maturity date in February 2026 in the total amount of EUR 30.7 million as at 31 December 2021 (2020: EUR 30.8 million).

Other debt securities issued

All securities listed in the following table are issued in book-entry form as bearer or registered securities with annual or semiannual coupon payments. Their transferability is not limited. There are no pre-emptive rights, exchange rights or early redemption rights related to these securities. The bonds are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

As at 31 December 2021 other debt securities issued included embedded derivatives (equity and commodities) in the amount of EUR 0.0 million (2020: EUR 0.0 million), which were separated and disclosed in the line items 'Financial assets – held for trading' and 'Financial liabilities – held for trading'. More information on embedded derivatives are detailed in note 16 Derivative financial instruments.

The stated interest rate corresponds with the actual interest costs of the Bank.

EUR ths.	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Number of securities	Nominal	Currency	2020	2021
Covered Bonds	July 2007	July 2027	4.95%	250	66,388	EUR	22,872	21,482
Covered Bonds	April 2008	April 2021	-	250	66,388	EUR	17,184	-
Covered Bonds	January 2013	January 2025	3.10%	87	50,000	EUR	4,412	4,412
Covered Bonds	June 2013	June 2028	3.00%	132	50,000	EUR	6,615	6,615
Covered Bonds	February 2014	February 2029	2.80%	97	50,000	EUR	4,899	4,899
Covered Bonds	March 2014	March 2021	-	8,204	1,000	EUR	8,249	-
Covered Bonds	March 2014	March 2022	2.00%	220	50,000	EUR	11,152	11,166
Covered Bonds	May 2014	May 2021	-	4,764	1,000	EUR	4,777	-
Covered Bonds	June 2014	June 2021	-	9,314	1,000	EUR	9,324	-
Covered Bonds	July 2014	July 2021	-	3,397	1,000	EUR	3,421	-
Covered Bonds	February 2015	February 2022	0.88%	350	100,000	EUR	35,273	35,279
Covered Bonds	August 2015	August 2025	1.38%	100	100,000	EUR	10,020	10,027
Covered Bonds	August 2015	August 2022	1.00%	100	100,000	EUR	10,031	10,037
Covered Bonds	December 2015	December 2021	-	170	100,000	EUR	17,005	-
Covered Bonds	February 2016	February 2021	-	500	100,000	EUR	50,223	-
Covered Bonds	March 2016	March 2021	-	6,787	1,000	EUR	6,809	-
Covered Bonds	March 2016	March 2026	1.00%	90	100,000	EUR	9,016	9,026
Covered Bonds	April 2016	April 2021	-	4,879	1,000	EUR	4,891	-
Covered Bonds	May 2016	May 2021	-	4,889	1,000	EUR	4,897	-
Covered Bonds	June 2016	June 2021	-	3,828	1,000	EUR	3,813	-
Covered Bonds	July 2016	July 2021	-	4,834	1,000	EUR	4,855	-
Covered Bonds	August 2016	August 2021	-	4,864	1,000	EUR	4,880	-
Covered Bonds	August 2016	August 2021	-	4,760	1,000	EUR	4,772	-
Covered Bonds	September 2016	September 2021	-	4,843	1,000	EUR	4,852	-
Covered Bonds	October 2016	October 2021	-	4,886	1,000	EUR	4,892	-
Covered Bonds	November 2016	November 2021	-	1,000	100,000	EUR	100,017	-
Covered Bonds	December 2016	December 2021	-	9,591	1,000	EUR	9,593	-
Senior Unsecured Bonds	December 2016	December 2021	-	4,090	1,000	EUR	4,091	-
Covered Bonds	March 2017	March 2025	0.75%	1,000	100,000	EUR	100,433	100,477
Senior Unsecured Bonds	March 2017	March 2022	0.60%	4,452	1,000	EUR	4,472	4,308
Senior Unsecured Bonds	April 2017	April 2022	0.60%	30	100,000	EUR	3,013	3,013
Senior Unsecured Bonds	April 2017	April 2022	0.60%	4,532	1,000	EUR	4,550	4,354
Senior Unsecured Bonds	May 2017	May 2022	0.60%	4,404	1,000	EUR	4,420	4,287
Covered Bonds	June 2017	June 2022	0.38%	50	100,000	EUR	5,005	5,009
Senior Unsecured Bonds	July 2017	July 2022	0.60%	4,506	1,000	EUR	4,518	4,353
Senior Unsecured Bonds	August 2017	August 2022	0.63%	4,478	1,000	EUR	4,488	4,140
Senior Unsecured Bonds	September 2017	September 2022	0.63%	4,610	1,000	EUR	4,618	4,418
Senior Unsecured Bonds	September 2017	September 2022	0.63%	9,186	1,000	EUR	9,201	8,922
Covered Bonds	October 2017	October 2022	0.50%	1,500	100,000	EUR	150,078	150,131
Senior Unsecured Bonds	November 2017	November 2027	1.38%	44	100,000	EUR	4,402	4,403
Senior Unsecured Bonds	November 2017	November 2022	2.00%	4,863	1,000	USD	3,973	4,303
Senior Unsecured Bonds	February 2018	February 2023	2.15%	3,601	1,000	USD	2,991	3,224
Senior Unsecured Bonds	February 2018	February 2023	0.65%	9,281	1,000	EUR	9,335	8,930
Senior Unsecured Bonds	March 2018	March 2021	-	142	100,000	EUR	14,229	-

The table continues on the following page.

EUR ths.	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Number of securities	Nominal	Currency	2020	2021
Senior Unsecured Bonds	March 2018	March 2023	0.65%	9,641	1,000	EUR	9,689	9,355
Senior Unsecured Bonds	April 2018	April 2021	-	3,584	1,000	USD	2,966	-
Senior Unsecured Bonds	June 2018	June 2024	0.75%	4,885	1,000	EUR	4,904	4,626
Covered Bonds	August 2018	August 2025	0.63%	2,500	100,000	EUR	262,050	256,069
Senior Unsecured Bonds	August 2018	August 2024	0.70%	4,862	1,000	EUR	4,874	4,632
Senior Unsecured Bonds	September 2018	September 2024	0.70%	4,674	1,000	EUR	4,683	4,539
Senior Unsecured Bonds	November 2018	November 2024	0.75%	4,850	1,000	EUR	4,853	4,702
Covered Bonds	December 2018	December 2024	0.50%	2,500	100,000	EUR	258,011	253,566
Senior Unsecured Bonds	December 2018	December 2024	0.75%	4,854	1,000	EUR	4,857	4,797
Senior Unsecured Bonds	February 2019	February 2025	0.70%	9,864	1,000	EUR	9,924	9,547
Senior Unsecured Bonds	March 2019	March 2025	0.00%	100	50,000	EUR	4,857	4,891
Covered Bonds	June 2019	June 2026	0.13%	5,000	100,000	EUR	503,312	498,034
Senior Unsecured Bonds	June 2019	December 2025	0.60%	5,711	1,000	EUR	5,713	5,574
Senior Unsecured Bonds	June 2019	June 2022	2.00%	3,696	1,000	USD	3,045	3,261
Senior Unsecured Bonds	February 2020	February 2024	0.00%	170	100,000	EUR	17,000	16,999
Senior Unsecured Bonds	March 2020	March 2025	0.00%	53	2,000,000	CZK	3,842	4,105
Senior Unsecured Bonds	June 2020	June 2025	0.63%	150	100,000	EUR	15,001	4,504
Senior Unsecured Bonds	June 2020	June 2023	0.70%	5,000	1,000	EUR	5,018	4,965
Senior Unsecured Bonds	June 2020	June 2025	0.80%	5,000	1,000	EUR	5,020	4,950
Senior Unsecured Bonds	August 2020	August 2025	-	214	50,000	EUR	10,710	-
Senior Unsecured Bonds	August 2020	August 2023	0.35%	5,000	1,000	EUR	5,006	4,913
Senior Unsecured Bonds	October 2020	October 2025	0.25%	1,000	100,000	EUR	99,457	99,582
Senior Unsecured Bonds	March 2021	March 2027	0.47%	1,000	100,000	EUR	-	102,347
Senior Unsecured Bonds	June 2021	June 2024	0.60%	1,299	1,000	USD	-	1,151
Senior Unsecured Bonds	June 2021	June 2028	0.38%	1,302	100,000	EUR	-	129,609
Total							1,957,350	1,863,933

In May 2020 the Bank issued covered bond in the value of 500 mil. EUR with interest rate 0.125% and maturity of 7 years, which was not placed in the market and according IFRS is therefore not possible to recognize this bond in the balance sheet. Subsequently this covered bond was used as collateral for obtaining term deposit from TLTRO. See also note 20 Offsetting of financial instruments.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

There are various reasons for assigning the fair value through profit or loss measurement category to debt instrument financial assets.

Fair value through profit or loss measurement relates to that are part of residual business models, i.e. they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held to either collect contractual cash flows or sell the assets. These financial assets are generally expected to be sold before their maturity or they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. In the business of the Bank, such business models are typical of assets that are held for trading (i.e. financial assets held by the trading function of the bank), of assets whose value is expected to be primarily realised through sales. Another reason for the fair value through profit or loss measurement are financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not considered as SPPI.

The Bank also makes use of the option to designate some financial assets as measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition. Such a classification is used if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch between fixed interest rate financial assets, which in the absence of such a classification would be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, and related derivatives measured at fair value through profit or loss.

On the balance sheet, debt instrument financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are presented as 'Financial assets held for trading', sub-item 'Other financial assets held for trading' and 'Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss', sub-items 'Debt securities'. Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are disclosed in Note 17 which is 'mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss'. Financial assets are mandatorily measured at fair value through

profit or loss either because they are held as part of residual business models that are other than held for trading or their contractual cash flows are not SPPI.

Investments in equity instruments that are held for trading (i.e. financial assets held by the trading function of the bank) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. They are included in the balance sheet under the line 'Financial assets held for trading', sub-item 'Other financial assets held for trading'. Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading are also measured at fair value through profit or loss (unless they are designated at fair value through other comprehensive income). They are presented in the balance sheet under 'Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss', sub-item 'Equity instruments', sub-category 'mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss' in Note 17.

From IFRS 9 perspective all derivatives which are not designated as hedging instruments are considered as held for trading. As a result, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss. They are described more detail in the Note 16 Derivative financial instruments.

In the statement of income, the profit or loss effects of non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are split into interest income or dividend income and fair value gains and losses. The interest income on debt instruments is presented in the line 'Other similar income' under 'Net interest income' and is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost component of the financial assets. The dividend income on equity instruments is presented in the line 'Dividend income'. The fair value gains or losses are calculated net of the interest or dividend income, and they also include transaction costs and origination fees. They are reported in the line 'Net trading result' for financial assets held for trading and in the line 'Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss' in case of non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss consist of financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. On the balance sheet, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are presented as 'Financial liabilities held for trading', sub-items 'Derivatives'. Accounting policy related to financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss can be found in Note 16 Derivative financial instruments.

16. Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are used by the Bank to manage exposures to interest rates, foreign currencies and other market price risks. Derivatives used by the Bank include mainly interest rate swaps, futures, forward rate agreements, interest rate options, currency swaps and currency options as well as credit default swaps.

For presentation purposes, derivatives are split into:

- Derivatives – held for trading and
- Derivatives – hedge accounting.

Hedge accounting derivatives are discussed in Note 19 Hedge accounting.

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value (dirty price) on the balance sheet. Derivatives are carried as assets if their fair value is positive and as liabilities if their fair value is negative.

Derivatives – held for trading are those that are not designated as hedging instruments for hedge accounting. They are presented in the statement of financial position in the line item 'Derivatives' under the heading 'Financial assets/Financial liabilities held for trading'. All kinds of non-hedging derivatives without regard to their internal classification, i.e. both derivatives held in the trading book and banking book, are presented in this line item.

Changes in the fair value (clean price) of derivatives are reported in the statement of income in the line item 'Net trading result'. Interest income/expense related to financial derivatives is presented in the statement of income in the line item 'Other similar income' or 'Other similar expenses' under 'Net interest income'. Interest income/expense recognition is based on EIR-like accruals in respect of the derivative notional amount and includes amortisation of the inception value of the derivative (e.g. upfront fees, if any).

Derivatives held for trading

EUR ths.	31.12.2020			31.12.2021		
	Notional value	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional value	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Derivatives held in the trading book	2,405,271	59,994	56,524	2,505,756	47,874	46,131
Interest rate	2,066,927	21,952	20,708	2,063,330	11,392	10,473
Foreign exchange	338,344	38,042	35,816	442,426	36,482	35,658
Total gross amounts	2,405,271	59,994	56,524	2,505,756	47,874	46,131

The Bank disclosed derivative instruments in the banking book that are used for economical hedging of financial instruments on asset or liability side and are not designated as hedge accounting.

The Bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions, i.e. the difference between purchase and sale contracts, by both amount and term. At any time the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favourable to the Bank (i.e. assets), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as a part of the overall lending limits vis-à-vis customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except for trading with clients, where the Bank in most cases requires margin deposits.

Embedded derivatives

As a part of ordinary business activity the Bank issues complex debt instruments, which contain embedded derivatives.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host debt instruments if:

- the embedded derivative meets the definition of a derivative,
- the economic characteristics of the derivatives are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host debt instruments,
- the hybrid instrument is not a financial asset or liability held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives that are separated are accounted for as stand-alone derivatives and presented on the balance sheet under the line item 'Derivatives' in financial assets held for trading and financial liabilities held for trading. Derivatives that are not closely related and are separated relate to bonds and deposits.

17. Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

EUR ths.	31.12.2020		31.12.2021	
	Designated at fair value	Mandatorily at fair value	Designated at fair value	Mandatorily at fair value
Equity instruments	-	7,547	-	7,155
Debt securities	-	7,740	-	13,909
Other financial corporations	-	7,740	-	7,913
Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	5,996
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	15,287	-	21,064

'Equity Instruments' classified under category 'Mandatorily at fair value' represents such equity Instruments that the Bank does not hold for strategic business decisions.

'Debt securities' classified under category 'Mandatorily at fair value' represents financial assets, which do not comply with the SPPI criteria under IFRS 9.

Financial instruments – other disclosure matters

18. Fair value of financial instruments

The measurement of fair value at the Bank is based primarily on external sources of data (stock market prices or broker quotes in highly liquid market segments). Financial instruments for which the fair value is determined on the basis of quoted market prices are mainly listed securities and derivatives as well as liquid OTC bonds.

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data is not available judgement is required to establish fair values. Using of unobservable inputs is particularly relevant for models used for valuations of loans and unquoted equity investments. Disclosures on valuation models, the fair value hierarchy and fair values of financial instruments can be found subsequently.

For all financial instruments the fair value is measured and/or disclosed on a recurring basis.

Financial instruments carried at fair value

Description of valuation models and parameters

The Bank uses valuation models that have been tested internally and for which the valuation parameters (such as interest rates, exchange rates, volatilities and credit spreads) have been determined independently.

Debt securities.

For plain vanilla (fixed and floating rate) debt securities the fair value is calculated by discounting the future cash flows using a discounting curve depending on the interest rate for the respective issuance currency and a spread adjustment. The spread adjustment is usually derived from the credit spread curve of the issuer. If no issuer curve is available the spread is derived from a proxy instrument and adjusted for differences in the risk profile of the instruments. If no close proxy is available, the spread adjustment is estimated using other information, including estimation of the credit spread based on internal ratings and PDs or management judgment. For more complex debt securities (e.g. including option-like features such as callable, cap/floor, index-linked) the fair value is determined using combinations of discounted cash flow models and more sophisticated modeling techniques including methods described for OTC-derivatives.

Equity instruments.

Non-trading equity instruments which have quoted market prices in an active market are valued by using the quoted market price. For other investments in non-trading equity instruments the fair value is determined by standard valuation models using also unobservable input parameters. These models include the adjusted net asset value method, the simplified income approach, the dividend discount model and the comparable company multiple method.

The adjusted net asset method requires an investor to measure the fair value of the individual assets and liabilities recognized in an investee's statement of financial position as well as the fair value of any unrecognized assets and liabilities at the measurement date. The resulting fair values of the recognized and unrecognized assets and liabilities should therefore represent the fair value of the investee's equity.

The dividend discount model assumes that the price of equity instruments issued by an entity equals the present value of all its expected future dividends in perpetuity. Similar to the dividend discount model, the simplified income approach estimates the fair value based on the future income. However, it can be used also when only one year planned income is available. The simplified income approach and the dividend discount model discount future income and dividends using the cost of equity. The cost of equity is dependent on the risk-free rate, the market risk premium, the levered beta and the country risk premium. In rare cases, techniques for non-trading equity instruments may also include the comparable company multiple methods. These are valuation technique that uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving

comparable company peers of an investee to derive a valuation multiple from which the indicated fair value of the investee's equity or enterprise value can be inferred.

OTC - derivative financial instruments.

Derivative instruments traded in liquid markets (e.g. interest rate swaps and options, foreign exchange forward and options, options on listed securities and indices, credit default swaps and commodity swaps) are valued by using standard valuation models. These models include discounting cash flow models, option models of the Black-Scholes and Hull-White type models. Models are calibrated on quoted market data (including implied volatilities). Valuation models for more complex instruments also use Monte-Carlo simulation. For instruments in less liquid markets, data obtained from less frequent transactions or extrapolation techniques are used.

For determining the fair value of derivatives the OIS curves are applied for discounting.

The Bank values derivatives at mid-market levels. To reflect the potential bid-ask-spread of the relevant positions an adjustment based on market liquidity is performed. The adjustment parameters depend on product type, currency, maturity and notional size. Parameters are reviewed on a regular basis or in case of significant market moves. Netting is not applied when determining the bid-ask-spread adjustments.

Credit value adjustments (CVA) for counterparty risk and debit value adjustments (DVA) for own default credit risk are applied to OTC derivatives. For the CVA the adjustment is driven by the expected positive exposure of all derivatives and the credit quality of the counterparty. DVA is driven by the expected negative exposure and the Bank's credit quality. The Bank has implemented an approach, where the modeling of the expected exposure is based on option replication strategies. For products where an option replication is not feasible the exposure is computed with Monte-Carlo simulation techniques. One of the two modeling approaches is considered for the most relevant portfolios and products. The methodology for the remaining entities and products is determined by market value plus add-on considerations. The probability of default by counterparties that are not traded in an active market is determined from internal PDs mapped to a basket of liquid titles present in the central European market. Market based valuation concepts are incorporated for this. Counterparties with liquid bond or CDS markets are valued by the respective single-name market based PD derived from the prices. The Bank's probability of default has been derived from the buy-back levels of the Bank's issuances. Netting has only been considered for a few counterparties where the impact was material. In these cases, netting has been applied for both CVA and DVA. For counterparties with CSA-agreements in place no CVA was taken into account for all cases with immaterial threshold amounts.

According to the described methodology the accumulated CVA-adjustments amounted to EUR 3.1 million at 31. December 2021 (2020: EUR 2.3 million) and the total DVA-adjustment amounted to EUR 0.9 million (2020: EUR 0.6 million).

Based on an analysis carried out by the Bank it was decided that for the valuation of OTC derivatives no Funding Value Adjustment (FVA) would be considered.

Validation and control

The responsibility for valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value is risk management unit which is independent of the trading units. The risk management unit is also responsible for appropriateness of input data and model calibration.

Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value are categorized under the three levels of the IFRS fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments assigned to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy is determined based on quoted prices in active markets for identical financial assets and liabilities. The evaluated fair value can qualify as Level 1 if transactions occur with sufficient frequency, volume and pricing consistency on an ongoing basis.

Level 1 measurement include exchange traded derivatives (options), shares, government bonds as well as other bonds and funds, which are traded in highly liquid and active markets.

Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy

In case a market quote is used for valuation but due to restricted liquidity the market does not qualify as active (derived from available market liquidity indicators) the instrument is classified as Level 2. If no market prices are available the fair value is measured by using valuation models which are based on observable market data. If all the significant inputs in the valuation model are observable the instrument is classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. For Level 2 valuations typically yield curves, credit spreads and implied volatilities are used as observable market parameters.

Level 2 measurement include OTC derivatives, less liquid shares, bonds and funds as well as asset backed securities (ABS), collateralized debt obligations (CDO), own issues and deposits.

Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

In some cases, the fair value can be determined neither on the basis of sufficiently frequent quoted market prices nor on the basis of valuation models that rely entirely on observable market data. In these cases individual valuation parameters which are not observable in the market are estimated on the basis of reasonable assumptions. If any unobservable input in the valuation model is significant or the price quote used is updated infrequently the instrument is classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Typically credit spreads derived from internally calculated historical probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) measures are used as unobservable parameters. Furthermore, internally calculated cost of equity and adjustments made on the equity (in the adjusted net asset value method) are unobservable parameters for the valuation of non-trading equity instruments.

These include shares, participations and funds not quoted, illiquid bonds as well as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO) as well as loans. Furthermore, fund units issued by investment funds fully separate by Erste Group as well as own issues are reported in this category.

The volume of Level 3 financial assets can be allocated to the following categories:

- Derivatives where the credit value adjustment (CVA) has a material impact and is calculated based on unobservable parameters (i.e. internal estimates of PDs and LGDs).
- Illiquid bonds, shares, participations and funds not quoted in an active market where either valuation models with non-observable parameters have been used (e.g. credit spreads) or broker quotes have been used that cannot be allocated to Level 1 or Level 2.
- Loans which do not comply with the contractual cash flow criteria.
- Own issues, if price updates are not provided on a regular basis

The allocation of the appropriate level of positions is determined at the end of the reporting period.

A reclassification from Level 1 into Level 2 or Level 3 as well as vice versa will be performed if the financial instrument does no longer meet the criteria described above for the respective level.

Classification of financial instruments carried at fair value by levels of the fair value hierarchy

Derivatives transacted via Clearing Houses are presented after netting in compliance with their balance sheet treatment. The netted derivatives are allocated to Level 2.

Valuation process for financial instruments categorized as Level 3

The valuation of financial instruments categorized as Level 3 involves one or more significant inputs that are not directly observable on the market. Additional price verification steps need to be done. These may include reviewing relevant historical data and benchmarking for similar transactions, among others.

This involves estimation and expert judgment. Further details regarding input parameters used and the results of the sensitivity analysis are disclosed in the sub-chapter Unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis for Level 3 measurements below.

	Quoted market prices in active markets	Marked to model based on observable market data	Marked to model based on non- observable inputs	Total	Quoted market prices in active markets	Marked to model based on observable market data	Marked to model based on non- observable inputs	Total
EUR ths.	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	31.12.2020				31.12.2021			
Assets								
Financial assets HfT	-	59,994	-	59,994	-	47,874	-	47,874
Derivatives	-	59,994	-	59,994	-	47,874	-	47,874
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	-	-	15,287	15,287	-	-	21,065	21,065
Equity instruments	-	-	7,547	7,547	-	-	7,155	7,155
Debt securities	-	-	7,740	7,740	-	-	13,910	13,910
Hedge accounting derivatives	-	34,345	-	34,345	-	16,454	-	16,454
Total assets	-	94,339	15,287	109,626	-	64,328	21,065	85,393
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities HfT	-	56,524	-	56,524	-	46,131	-	46,131
Derivatives	-	56,524	-	56,524	-	46,131	-	46,131
Hedge accounting derivatives	-	48,373	-	48,373	-	31,844	-	31,844
Total liabilities	-	104,897	-	104,897	-	77,975	-	77,975

Reclassification between Level 1 and Level 2 based on balance sheet positions and instruments

Transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 are mainly due to changes in the market activity and consequently in the observability of valuation parameters. Transfers in year 2021 were immaterial and in 2020 as well.

Movements in Level 3

Development of fair value of financial instruments in Level 3

EUR ths.	01.01.2021	Gain/loss in profit or loss	Gains/losses OCI	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Additions to Group	Disposal out of Group	Transfer into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Currency translation	31.12.2021
Assets												
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	15,287	(192)	-	8,245	(2,311)	-	-	-	-	-	36	21,065
Equity instruments	7,547	(428)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	7,155
Debt securities	7,740	236	-	8,245	(2,311)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,910
Total assets	15,287	(192)	-	8,245	(2,311)	-	-	-	-	-	36	21,065

EUR ths.	01.01.2020	Gain/loss in profit or loss	Gains/losses OCI	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Additions to the group	Disposal out of Group	Transfers into Level 3	Transfer out of Level 3	Currency translation	31.12.2020
Assets												
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	10,550	635	-	22,049	(9,819)	(8,128)	-	-	-	-	-	15,287
Equity instruments	7,375	565	-	8,126	(8,519)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,547
Debt securities	3,175	70	-	13,923	(1,300)	(8,128)	-	-	-	-	-	7,740
Financial assets at FVOCI	89,262	-	10,406	-	(85,745)	(13,923)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	89,262	-	10,406	-	(85,745)	(13,923)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	99,812	635	10,406	22,049	(95,564)	(22,051)	-	-	-	-	-	15,287

Transfers into and out of Level 3 are mainly due to changes in the market activity and consequently in the observability of valuation parameters.

Gains/losses in profit or loss on Level 3 instruments held at the end of the reporting period

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Assets		
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	482	(317)
Equity instruments	565	(427)
Debt securities	(83)	110
Total assets	482	(317)

Unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis for Level 3 measurements

In case the fair value measurement of a financial asset is retrieved from input parameters which are not observable in the market, those parameters can be retrieved from a range of alternative parameters. For the preparation of the balance sheet the parameters were chosen to reflect the market situation at the reporting date.

Range of unobservable valuation parameters used in Level 3 measurements

Financial assets	Type of instrument	Fair value in EUR million	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range of unobservable inputs (weighted average)
31.12.2021					
Financial assets at FVPL	Non-trading equity instruments (participations)	7.2	Approved budgets	Risk spread used in discounting future cash flows	N/A
	Non-trading debt instrument	1.4	Published NAV adjusted by assessed impairment value	Repayment dates for the worst and for the current scenario, assumed (by very indicative market quotes) exit value	2022-2033
				Risk spread used in discounting future cash flows	50bp
		12.5	Theoretical price with some expert opinion (market unobservable) inputs	Risk spread used in discounting future cash flows	50bp
31.12.2020					
Financial assets at FVPL	Non-trading equity instruments (participations)	7.5	Approved budgets	Risk spread used in discounting future cash flows	N/A
	Non-trading debt instrument	1.7	Published NAV adjusted by assessed impairment value	Repayment dates for the worst and for the current scenario	2021 - 2028
				Risk spreads	50 - 300bp
		6.0	Theoretical price with some expert opinion (market unobservable) inputs	Risk spread used in discounting future cash flows	50bp

Sensitivity analysis using reasonably possible alternatives per product type

Eur mil.	31.12.2020		31.12.2021	
	Fair value changes		Fair value changes	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Debt securities	0.05	(0.03)	0.27	(0.25)
Income statement	0.05	(0.03)	0.27	(0.25)
Equity instruments*	-	-	-	-
Income statement	-	-	-	-
Total	0.05	(0.03)	0.27	(0.25)
Income statement	0.05	(0.03)	0.27	(0.25)

*Sensitivity analysis is not calculated for equity instruments.

In estimating these impacts, mainly changes in credit spreads (for bonds), PDs, LGDs (for CVA of derivatives) and market values of comparable equities were considered. An increase (decrease) of spreads, PDs and LGDs result in a decrease (increase) of the corresponding fair values. Positive correlation effects between PDs and LGDs were not taken into account in the sensitivity analysis. For non-trading equity instruments increases (decreases) in any of the inputs used for the cost of equity calculation in isolation would result in a lower (higher) fair value.

The following ranges of reasonably possible alternatives of the unobservable inputs were considered in the sensitivity analysis table:

- for debt securities range of credit spreads between -50 basis points and 50 basis points
- for equity related instruments the risk spreads shifts by plus and minus 50 basis points

Financial instruments not carried at fair value with fair value disclosed in the notes

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
EUR ths.					
31.12.2021					
Assets					
Cash and cash balances	2,907,420	2,907,420	413,763	2,493,657	-
Financial assets at AC	19,518,537	20,755,096	3,244,174	991,759	16,519,163
Loans and advances to banks	49,983	49,998	-	-	49,998
Loans and advances to customers	15,556,896	16,405,791	-	-	16,405,791
of which: Lending for house purchase	9,256,084	9,920,542	-	-	9,920,542
of which: Credit for consumption	1,354,339	1,448,282	-	-	1,448,282
of which: Corporate loans and others	4,946,473	5,036,967	-	-	5,036,967
Debt securities	3,911,658	4,299,307	3,244,174	991,759	63,374
Finance lease receivables	233,435	238,282	-	-	238,282
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	128,930	128,507	-	-	128,507
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at AC	20,853,049	20,816,752	502,298	738,005	19,576,449
Deposits from banks	2,893,347	2,891,811	-	-	2,891,811
Deposits from customers	15,977,315	15,917,551	-	-	15,917,551
Debt securities in issue	1,945,861	1,970,864	502,298	738,005	730,561
Other financial liabilities	36,526	36,526	-	-	36,526

EUR ths.	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
31.12.2020					
Assets					
Cash and cash balances	1,717,486	1,717,486	352,330	1,365,156	-
Financial assets at AC	18,285,464	20,233,193	2,673,284	1,474,376	16,085,533
Loans and advances to banks	49	49	-	-	49
Loans and advances to customers	14,605,711	16,019,169	-	-	16,019,169
of which: Lending for house purchase	8,512,258	9,557,547	-	-	9,557,547
of which: Credit for consumption	1,503,312	1,678,086	-	-	1,678,086
of which: Corporate loans and others	4,590,141	4,783,536	-	-	4,783,536
Debt securities	3,679,704	4,213,975	2,673,284	1,474,376	66,315
Finance lease receivables	241,012	251,748	-	-	251,748
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	81,597	81,749	-	-	81,749
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at AC	18,709,308	18,883,858	511,497	1,365,149	17,007,212
Deposits from banks	1,710,255	1,722,498	-	-	1,722,498
Deposits from customers	14,924,817	15,049,233	-	-	15,049,233
Debt securities in issue	2,051,731	2,089,622	511,497	1,365,149	212,976
Other financial liabilities	22,505	22,505	-	-	22,505

As at 31 December 2021 fair value of financial guarantees given amounts EUR -0.5 million (2020: EUR 4.3 million) and fair value of irrevocable commitments given amounts EUR 5.0 million (2020: EUR 47.2 million). All these amounts are in level 3. Positive fair values of financial guarantees and commitments are shown with a positive sign whereas negative fair values are shown with a negative sign.

The fair value of loans and advances to customers and credit institutions has been calculated by discounting future cash flows while taking into consideration interest and credit spread effects. The interest rate impact is based on the movements of market rates, while credit spread changes are derived from PDs and LGDs used for internal risk calculations. For the calculation of fair value loans and advances were grouped into homogeneous portfolios based on rating method, rating grade, maturity and the country where they were granted. The fair values of debt securities at amortised cost are either taken directly from the market or they are determined by directly observable input parameters (i.e. yield curves).

The fair value of deposits and other liabilities, measured at amortised cost, is estimated by taking into account the current interest rate environment, as well as the own credit spreads. These positions are assigned to the Level 3 category. For liabilities without contractual maturities (e.g. demand deposits), the carrying amount represents the minimum of their fair value.

The fair value of issued securities and subordinated liabilities measured at amortized cost is determined based on quoted prices in active markets, if available. For issued securities where the fair value cannot be retrieved from quoted market prices, the fair value is calculated by discounting the future cash flows. Significant input factors for the spread adjustment of the Bank's own credit risk for the respective seniority class are credit spreads derived from liquid benchmark bonds and additional indications from external investments banks, which are provided on a regular basis. The applied spreads are validated on a regular basis from an independent Risk Management unit. Moreover optionality is taken into account when calculating the fair value.

For off-balance sheet liabilities (i.e. financial guarantees and unused loan commitments) the following fair value approaches are applied:

the fair value of unused loan commitments is estimated using regulatory credit conversion factors. The resulting loan equivalents are treated like other on-balance sheet assets. The difference between the calculated total fair value and the notional amount of the hypothetical loan equivalents represents the fair value of the unused loan commitments. In case of the total fair value being higher than the notional amount of the hypothetical loan equivalents the unused loan commitments have a positive fair value. The fair value of financial guarantees is estimated in analogy to credit default swaps. The fair value of the guarantee is the sum of the present value of the protection leg and the present value of the premium leg. The value of

the protection leg is estimated using the PDs and LGDs of the respective customers, whereas the value of the premium leg is estimated by the present value of the future fee payments to be received. If the protection leg is higher than the premium leg, financial guarantees have a negative fair value.

19. Hedge accounting

The Bank makes use of derivative instruments to hedge exposures to interest rate risk. In order for the derivatives and the exposures to qualify for hedge accounting, at inception of a hedge relationship, the bank formally documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. A hedge is considered to be highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk offset the fair value changes of the hedging instrument in a range of 80% to 125%. This is assessed both prospectively, i.e. whether the results are expected to be in the range, and retrospectively, i.e. whether the actual results are in the range. Hedge effectiveness is assessed at inception and throughout the term of each hedging relationship. Exact conditions for particular types of hedges and for testing the hedge effectiveness by the Bank are specified internally in the hedge accounting guidance. As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the Bank has elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39.

On the balance sheet, derivatives designated as hedging instruments are carried at fair value (dirty price). They are presented in the line item 'Hedge accounting derivatives' on the asset or liability side depending on whether their fair value is positive or negative.

Fair value hedges

For qualifying and designated fair value hedges, the change in the fair value (clean price) of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Net trading result'. Interest income and expenses on hedging derivatives are reported in the line item 'Other similar income' or 'Other similar expenses' under 'Net interest income'. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is also recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Net trading result' and adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item.

If the hedging instrument expires, is sold, is terminated or is exercised, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is terminated. In this case, the fair value adjustment of the hedged item is amortised until maturity of the financial instrument. In the statement of income the amortisation is presented under 'Net interest income' in the line item 'Interest income' if the hedged item was a financial asset or in the line item 'Interest expenses' if the hedged item was a financial liability. For portfolio fair value hedges of interest rate risk the fair value adjustment related to the terminated hedge is amortised to the statement of income on a straight-line basis in the line item 'Other similar income' under 'Net interest income'.

Notional amounts of hedged items

EUR ths.	Type of hedged items	Notional amount	
		31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Fair value hedges		1,145,521	1,095,521
Assets	Bonds at AC	381,224	331,224
Liabilities	Issued bonds	764,297	764,297

The hedge ratio is chosen in compliance with the rules defined in IAS 39. The volume of the hedging instrument which is designated for the hedge relation can never be greater than the volume of the hedged item. If the notional of a hedging derivative is greater than the notional of the hedged item the respective proportion of the derivative is designated as hedging instrument. Further, the tenor of the hedging instrument is never longer than the tenor of the hedged item.

Sources of hedge ineffectiveness can result from:

- designation of hedging instruments and hedged items during their life rather than from their inception
- different discounting curves applied for hedged item and hedging instrument
- different interest tenors of hedging swaps and hedged variable rate items in cash flow hedges
- volatility of present value of floating leg of hedging swaps in fair value hedges
- different trade dates for the hedging instrument and the hedged item
- real prepayments of a loan portfolio deviating from expected prepayments
- credit risk adjustments (CVA, DVA) on the hedging derivatives

Quantitative disclosures

In the tables below, detailed information related to hedging instruments and hedged items in fair value as of 31 December 2021 are reported. The indicated values for fair value hedges include single hedges, which due to immateriality are not shown separately.

Hedging instruments

The hedging instruments are presented in the line 'Hedge accounting derivatives' in the balance sheet.

EUR ths.	Carrying amount		Change in FV for the period used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Notional	Timing of the nominal amounts of the instruments			
	Assets	Liabilities			≤ 3 months	> 3 months and ≤ 1 year	> 1 year and ≤ 5 years	> 5 years
31.12.2021								
Fair value hedges	16,454	31,844	(3,118)	1,095,521	-	-	978,924	116,597
Interest rate risk	16,454	31,844	(3,118)	1,095,521	-	-	978,924	116,597
Total gross amounts	16,454	31,844	(3,118)	1,095,521	-	-	978,924	116,597
Offset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16,454	31,844	(3,118)	1,095,521	-	-	978,924	116,597
31.12.2020								
Fair value hedges	34,345	48,373	10,987	1,145,521	50,000	-	687,700	407,821
Interest rate risk	34,345	48,373	10,987	1,145,521	50,000	-	687,700	407,821
Total gross amounts	34,345	48,373	10,987	1,145,521	50,000	-	687,700	407,821
Offset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34,345	48,373	10,987	1,145,521	50,000	-	687,700	407,821

Hedged items in fair value hedges

EUR ths.	Carrying amount	Hedge adjustments		
		included in the carrying amount	Thereof: for the period used for recognition of hedge ineffectiveness	Remaining adjustments for terminated hedges
31.12.2021				
Financial assets at AC	371,792	26,007	(14,912)	-
Interest rate risk	371,792	26,007	(14,912)	-
Financial liabilities at AC	(778,028)	(14,753)	17,972	-
Interest rate risk	(778,028)	(14,753)	17,972	-
31.12.2020				
Financial assets at AC	448,449	40,918	547	-
Interest rate risk	448,449	40,918	547	-
Financial liabilities at AC	795,423	32,725	(11,196)	-
Interest rate risk	795,423	32,725	(11,196)	-

The hedged items are disclosed in the following line items in the balance sheet:

- Financial assets at amortised cost / debt securities
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost / debt securities issued

Ineffectiveness from fair value hedges is presented under 'Net trading result' in the statement of income.

Application of the Interest Rate Benchmark Reform IAS 39 amendments

The Bank also hedges interest rate risks in EUR. However, for these currencies it does not consider to be exposed to uncertainties resulting from the reform. For EUR all the hedges relate to EURIBOR interest rates which have been reformed and are EU Benchmark Regulation compliant.

Fair value hedge of assets

As at 31 December 2021 the Bank held in portfolio of financial assets at amortised cost fixed rate bonds denominated in EUR with nominal value of EUR 331.2 million (2020: EUR 381.2 million). As the purchases of these bonds increased exposure to interest rate risk in the period from five to fifteen years, the Bank entered into interest rate swap deals in order to hedge the changes of fair value caused by changes of risk-free interest rates, paying fixed and receiving floating rates.

During the year 2021 the hedges were effective in hedging fair value exposure to interest rate movements. During the period the Bank recognised a net gain on the hedging instruments in the amount of EUR 15.0 million (2020: net loss EUR 0.3 million). On the other hand, a net loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk amounted to EUR 14.9 million (2020: net gain EUR 0.5 million).

Fair value hedge of liabilities

The Bank uses hedging to secure its issued fixed rate covered bonds (former mortgage bonds). The list of bonds is disclosed in the note 15 Financial liabilities at amortised cost. As at 31 December 2021 the Bank holds covered bonds in total nominal value of EUR 764.3 million (2020: EUR 764.3 million).

During the year 2021 the hedges were effective in hedging fair value exposure to interest rate movements. During the period the Bank recognised a net loss on the hedging instruments in the amount of EUR 18.0 million (2020: net gain EUR 11.3 million). On the other hand, a net gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk amounted to EUR 18.0 million (2020: net loss EUR 11.2 million).

20. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported on the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Offsetting is carried out between asset and liability derivative positions, while the net position is further offset with variation margin amounts.

The following table shows netting effects on the balance sheet of the Bank as well as the impacts of offsetting financial instruments which are subject to offsetting agreements.

Financial assets subject to offsetting and potential offsetting agreements

EUR ths.	Financial assets (gross)	Amounts offset (gross)	Financial assets in balance sheet (net)	Potential effects of netting agreements not qualifying for balance sheet offsetting			Net amount after potential offsetting
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Other financial collateral received	
31.12.2021							
Derivatives	47,874	-	47,874	6,834	-	-	41,040
Hedge accounting	16,454	-	16,454	11,540	-	-	4,914
Total	64,328	-	64,328	18,374	-	-	45,954
31.12.2020							
Derivatives	59,994	-	59,994	7,996	-	-	51,998
Hedge accounting	34,345	-	34,345	28,095	-	-	6,250
Total	94,339	-	94,339	36,091	-	-	58,248

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting and potential offsetting agreements

EUR ths.	Financial liabilities (gross)	Amounts offset (gross)	Financial liabilities in balance sheet (net)	Potential effects of netting agreements not qualifying for balance sheet offsetting			Net amount after potential offsetting
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	Other financial collateral pledged	
31.12.2021							
Derivatives	46,131	-	46,131	6,834	-	30,485	8,812
Hedge accounting	31,844	-	31,844	11,540	-	20,304	-
Total	77,975	-	77,975	18,374	-	50,789	8,812
31.12.2020							
Derivatives	56,524	-	56,524	7,996	-	47,301	1,227
Hedge accounting	48,373	-	48,373	28,095	-	20,278	-
Repurchase agreements	50,849	-	50,849	-	-	50,849	-
Total	155,746	-	155,746	36,091	-	118,428	1,227

The Bank employs master netting agreements as a means of reducing credit risk of derivative and financing transactions. They qualify as potential offsetting agreements. Master netting agreements are relevant for counterparties with multiple derivative contracts. They provide for the net settlement of all the contracts in the event of default of any counterparty. For derivatives transactions the values of assets and liabilities that would be set off as a result of master netting agreements are presented in the column 'Financial instruments'. If the net position is further secured by cash collateral or other financial collaterals the effects are disclosed in columns 'Cash collateral received / pledged' and 'Other financial collateral received / pledged' respectively.

Repurchase agreements are primarily financing transactions. They are structured as a sale and subsequent repurchase of securities at a pre-agreed price and time. This ensures that the securities remain in the hands of the lender as collateral in case the borrower defaults on fulfilling any of its obligations. Offsetting effects from repurchase agreements are disclosed in the column 'Other financial collateral received / pledged' respectively. Collateral is presented at the fair value of the

transferred securities. However, if the fair value of collateral exceeds the carrying amount of the receivable/liability from the repo transaction the value is capped at the level of the carrying amount. Remaining position may be secured by cash collateral. Cash and other financial collateral involved in these transactions is restricted from being used by the transferor during the time of the pledge. For further details regarding repurchase transactions we refer to note 21 Transfers of financial assets – repurchase transactions and securities lending

21. Transfers of financial assets – repurchase transactions and securities lending

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Transactions involving sales of securities under an agreement to repurchase them at a specified future date are also known as ‘repos’ or ‘sale and repurchase agreements’. Securities sold in such transactions are not derecognised from the balance sheet, as the Bank retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, because the securities are repurchased at a fixed price when the transaction ends. Furthermore, the Bank is the beneficiary of all coupons and other income payments received on the transferred assets over the period of the transactions. These payments are remitted to the Bank or are reflected in the repurchase price.

The cash received upon sale of securities is recognised on the balance sheet with a corresponding obligation to return under the line item ‘Financial liabilities at amortised cost’, sub-items ‘Deposits from banks’ or ‘Deposits from customers’ reflecting the transaction’s economic substance as a loan to the Bank. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense which is accrued over the life of the agreement and recorded in the statement of income in the line item ‘Interest expenses’ under ‘Net interest income’.

Financial assets transferred out by the Bank under repurchase agreements remain on the Bank’s balance sheet and are presented separately under the original balance sheet items in the ‘pledged as collateral’ lines. The measurement category of the transferred financial assets does not change.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognised on the balance sheet. Such transactions are also known as ‘reverse repos’. The consideration paid is recorded on the balance sheet under the line item ‘Financial assets at amortised cost’, sub-items ‘Loans and advances to banks’ and ‘Loans and advances to customers’ reflecting the transaction’s economic substance as a loan by the Bank. The difference between the purchase and resale prices is treated as interest income and is accrued over the life of the agreement and recorded in the statement of income in the line item ‘Interest income’ under ‘Net interest income’.

Securities lending and borrowing

In securities lending transactions, the lender transfers ownership of securities to the borrower on the condition that the borrower will retransfer, at the end of the agreed loan term, ownership of instruments of the same type, quality and quantity and will pay a fee determined by the duration of the lending. The transfer of the securities to counterparties via securities lending does not result in derecognition. Substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Bank as a lender because the securities are received at the end of the securities lending transaction. Furthermore, the Bank is the beneficiary of all the coupons and other income payments received on the transferred assets over the period of the securities lending. Securities lent are presented separately under the original balance sheet items in the 'pledged as collateral' lines. Fee income from securities lending transactions is presented in the statement of income in the line 'Fee and commission income' under 'Net fee and commission income'. Fee expense incurred on securities borrowing transactions is presented in the statement of income in the line 'Fee and commission expenses' under 'Net fee and commission income'.

EUR ths.	31.12.2020		31.12.2021	
	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
Repurchase agreements	45,350	50,849	-	-
Financial assets at AC	45,350	50,849	-	-
Total	45,350	50,849	-	-

The transferred financial instruments consist of bonds and other interest-bearing securities. The total amount of transferred financial assets represent the carrying amount of financial assets in the respective balance sheet positions for which the transferee has a right to sell or repledge. The associated liabilities from repo transaction, which are measured at amortised cost, represent an obligation to repay the borrowed funds.

The following table shows fair values of the transferred assets and associated liabilities for repo transactions with an existing recourse right only on the transferred assets:

EUR ths.	31.12.2020			31.12.2021		
	Fair value of transferred assets	Fair value of associated liabilities	Net position	Fair value of transferred assets	Fair value of associated liabilities	Net position
Financial assets at AC	49,846	52,588	(2,741)	-	-	-
Trading assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	49,846	52,588	(2,741)	-	-	-

22. Collaterals

Carrying amount of financial assets pledged as collaterals

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Financial assets at AC	3,540,330	4,323,689
Trading assets	-	-
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-
Total	3,540,330	4,323,689

Carrying amount of transferred assets						Carrying amount of associated liabilities		
EUR ths.	Total	Repurchase agreements	Assets pledged for derivatives	Assets pledged for covered bonds	Other transferred assets	Total	Repurchase agreements	Other associated liabilities
As of 31.12.2021								
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Debt securities	2,273,268	-	45,971	113,758	2,113,539	2,317,330	-	2,317,330
Loans and advances to customers	2,050,421	-	-	1,504,000	546,421	1,839,102	-	1,839,102
Assets pledged as collateral	4,323,689	-	45,971	1,617,758	2,659,960	4,156,432	-	4,156,432

Carrying amount of transferred assets						Carrying amount of associated liabilities		
EUR ths.	Total	Repurchase agreements	Assets pledged for derivatives	Assets pledged for covered bonds	Other transferred assets	Total	Repurchase agreements	Other associated liabilities
As of 31.12.2020								
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Debt securities	1,156,351	45,350	47,391	114,757	948,853	1,187,403	50,849	1,136,554
Loans and advances to customers	2,383,979	-	-	1,831,526	552,453	2,096,767	-	2,096,767
Assets pledged as collateral	3,540,330	45,350	47,391	1,946,283	1,501,306	3,284,170	50,849	3,233,321

The financial assets pledged as collateral consist of loans and advances to customers, bonds and other interest-bearing securities. Collaterals were pledged as a result of repurchase transactions, refinancing transactions with the respective National Bank, loans backing issued mortgage bonds and other collateral arrangements.

In June 2020, the Bank entered into Targeted Long Term Refinancing Operation (TLTRO) with central bank. As at 31 December 2021 the Bank has a liability in form of cash received in TLTRO shown within other associated liabilities (EUR 500 million). The Bank has pledged SK government bond (EUR 77.1 million) and own retained covered bond (EUR 500 million) where mortgage loans are shown as encumbered assets (EUR 546.4 million) as collateral to TLTRO. The collateral is shown within other transferred assets.

In September 2020, the Bank entered into Targeted Long Term Refinancing Operation (TLTRO) with central bank again. As at 31 December 2021 the Bank has a liability in form of cash received in TLTRO shown within other associated liabilities (EUR 1,000 million). The Bank has pledged SK government bonds (EUR 843.3 million) as collateral to TLTRO. The collateral is shown within other transferred assets.

In March 2021, the Bank entered into Targeted Long Term Refinancing Operation (TLTRO) with central bank in the amount of EUR 1,000 million which is shown within other associated liabilities. The Bank has pledged SK government bonds (EUR 906 million) as collateral to TLTRO. The collateral is shown within other transferred assets.

In June 2021, the Bank entered into Targeted Long Term Refinancing Operation (TLTRO) with central bank in the amount of EUR 250 million which is shown within other associated liabilities. The Bank has pledged SK government bonds (EUR 277.6 million) as collateral to TLTRO. The collateral is shown within other transferred assets.

Risk and capital management

23. Risk management

Risk policy and strategy

A core function of the Bank is taking risks in a conscious and selective manner and professionally steering those risks. Adequate risk policy and risk strategy is essential to the Bank's fundamental financial health and operational business success. The Bank has developed a risk management framework that is forward-looking and tailored to its business and risk profile. This framework is based on a clear risk strategy that sets out general principles according to which risk taking must be performed. The risk strategy is consistent with the business strategy and incorporates the expected impact of external environment on the planned business and risk development.

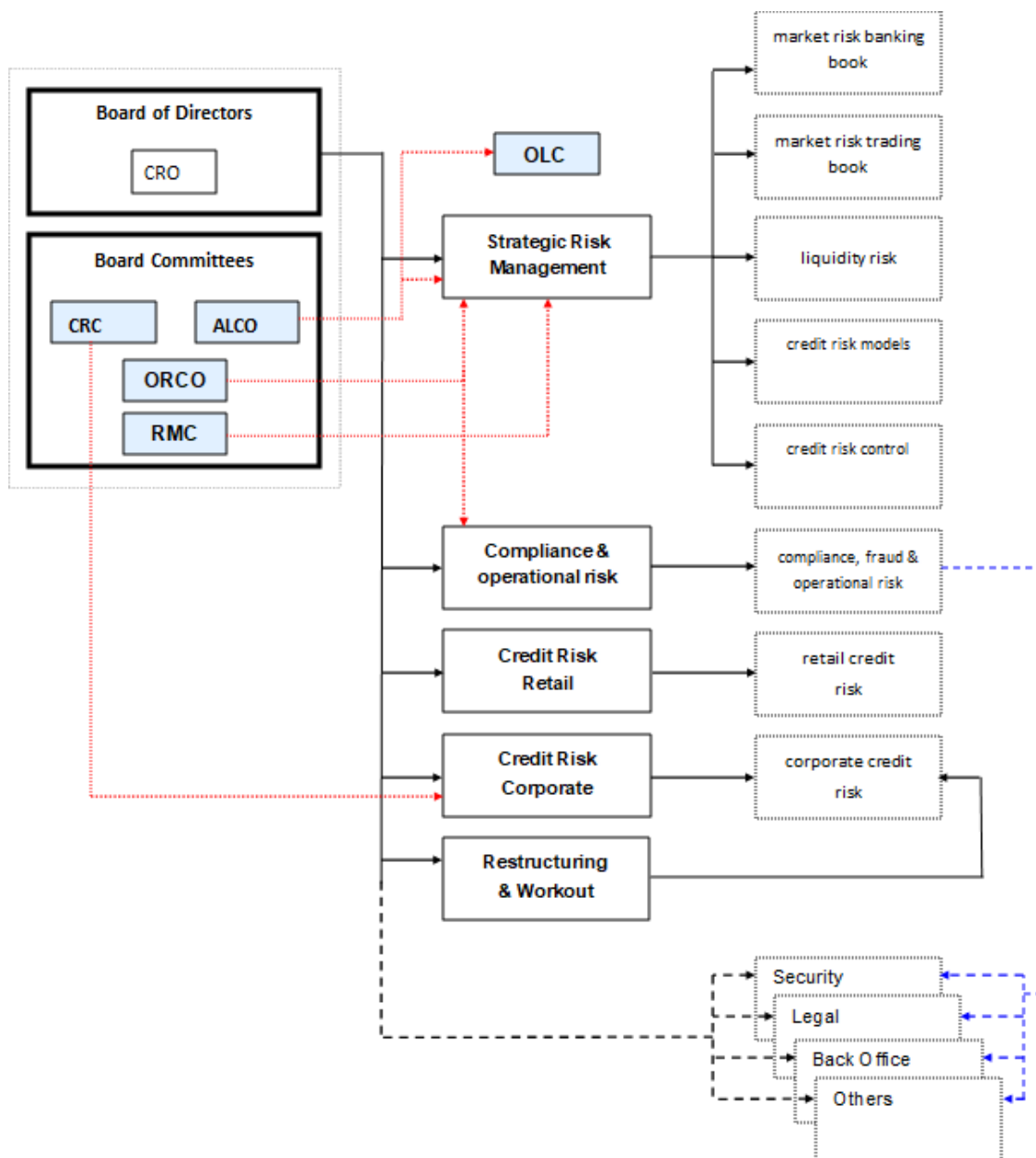
The risk strategy describes the current risk profile, defines risk management principles, strategic goals and initiatives for the main risk types as well as sets strategic limits for the significant financial and non-financial risk types as defined in the Risk Materiality Assessment. The risk strategy is executed within a clearly defined governance structure. This structure also applies to monitoring of risk appetite, additional metrics, as well as to the escalation of limit breaches.

For two consecutive years the Covid-19 pandemic has been the central topic worldwide – and hence also in our core markets, management has continued to steer credit portfolio, including active management of non-performing exposures to further strengthen the risk profile. A forward-looking approach was implemented in the Bank and significant provisions were set aside to reflect the expected deterioration in asset quality as a result of worsening in the macroeconomic outlook due to Covid-19

The Bank uses the Internet as the medium for publishing its disclosures under Article 434 of the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (Capital Requirements Regulation – CRR) and Regulation (EU) No. 876/2019 amending Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013. Details are available on the website of the Bank at <https://www.slsp.sk/sk/informacie-o-banke/investori/financne-ukazovatele>.

Risk management organization

Risk monitoring and control is achieved through a clear organisational structure with defined roles and responsibilities, delegated authorities and risk limits. The following chart presents the organizational structure of risk in the Bank:



Risk management structure

The ultimate risk management body is the Board of Directors. However, it may delegate some of its authority for particular risk management areas to the respective committees. The Board of Directors also designates one of its members to serve as the Chief Risk Officer ('CRO').

Asset & Liability Committee ('ALCO') has the ultimate authority over market risk of both trading and banking books (including interest rate risk) and over liquidity risk.

Credit Risk Committee ('CRC') is the ultimate decision making body for corporate credit risk.

Operational Risk and Compliance Committee ('ORCO') is the authorized body to make decisions on operational risk strategies and procedures, risk appetite and tolerance levels, also decides on mitigation measures for operational risk, compliance, financial crime, security, and anti-money laundering issues.

ALCO, CRC and ORCO are composed of the members of the Board of Directors and senior managers. The Chief Risk Officer is a member of all three committees.

Operating Liquidity Committee ('OLC') governs the execution of liquidity management. OLC reports directly to ALCO. It analyses the liquidity situation of the Bank on a regular basis and proposes measures to be taken. OLC consists of members of Treasury, Balance Sheet Management (BSM) and Strategic Risk Management (SRM).

Risk Management Committee ('RMC') is a committee consisting of selected members of the Board of Directors and senior managers. It is responsible for the development and maintenance of effective system of risk management, approval and monitoring of risk management strategy and procedures, ICAAP and risk appetite, as well as for comprehensive stress testing.

The bottom (executive) level of the risk management organization consists of five crucial units:

- Corporate Credit Risk Management Division carries out all activities concerning operative credit risk of corporate clients.
- Retail Credit Risk Management Division is responsible for management of credit risk for retail lending, specifically credit policy, organization of lending process, early collection process, collateral management and portfolio management of the retail segment.
- Strategic Risk Management ('SRM') is responsible for integrated risk management ('ICAAP'), liquidity risk, market risk (overall, as well as particular trading and banking books), credit risk control, provisioning, credit risk statistical and rating models.
- Compliance & Security is responsible for compliance risk management (e.g. code of ethics, full compliance with legal requirements, anti-money laundering program, MiFID rules), for fraud risk management (prevention, detection, investigation, deterrence and recovery of financial fraud) and operational risk. Within operational risk, it coordinates activities of global scope of other relevant departments (blue / dashed lines in the chart).
- Restructuring & Work out is responsible for effective debt recovery and write-off management of corporate clients. It is also responsible for monitoring, restructuring of receivables over-due, specific provisions and collateral management.

In the chart above, black lines show the assignment of different risk types to the respective units. Solid black lines show the areas directly subordinated to the Chief Risk Officer. Strategic Risk Management and Corporate Credit Risk Management may also report directly to their respective committees as shown by red / dotted lines.

Risk management is not limited to risk management units only. Rather, all organizational units have to be risk-aware and should contribute to risk management.

All responsibilities regarding risk management are in detail described in the Bank's risk management strategy.

Corporate Credit Risk Management

Corporate Credit Risk Management Division formulates the credit policy and internal provisions on the credit approval process for corporate clients. It is responsible for risk analysis of counterparties and credit facilities (financial analysis, rating

assignment, credit transaction assessment). Furthermore, it monitors the development of the credit portfolio of corporate clients. It regularly reviews assigned ratings and counterparty financial situation. It also designs, sets and monitors limits, maintains deal and limits documentation for corporate clients.

Retail Credit Risk Management

Retail Credit Risk Management Division formulates the credit policy and internal actions on the credit approval process for retail clients and designs and oversees processes in retail lending activity. It is responsible for risk assessment of counterparties and credit facilities (rating assignment, credit transaction assessment). Furthermore, it monitors the development of credit portfolio of retail clients. It also designs, sets and monitors limits, maintains deal and limits documentation, as well as performs early and late collection and retail collateral management.

Strategic Risk Management

Strategic Risk Management ('SRM') is responsible for integrated risk management ('ICAAP'), liquidity risk, market risk (overall, as well as particular trading and banking books), credit risk control, provisioning, credit risk statistical and rating models. SRM is not involved in the operative credit decision-making. However it is responsible for the design of rating systems, testing and monitoring of accuracy and selectivity of internal rating grades, production and analysis of summary reports from the Bank's rating systems. SRM is also responsible for the design and implementation of models for calculation of risk parameters (PD, LGD, CCF, etc.), standard risk costs and portfolio provisions. It is also responsible for the design and implementation of models for calculation of risk-weighted assets according to capital requirements regulation and directive and model for economic capital. In addition to this, SRM has two other specific roles:

- credit exposures to Groups, sovereigns and countries, which are governed centrally by Erste Holding (credit analysis, limit setting), are locally monitored by SRM;
- credit lines of Treasury clients (approved by Credit Risk Corporate or Credit Committee) are determined and monitored by SRM.

Compliance & Operational Risk Management

Compliance & Operational Risk Management is responsible for compliance risk management (e.g. code of ethics, full compliance with legal requirements, anti-money laundering program, MiFID rules), for fraud risk management (prevention, detection, investigation, deterrence and recovery of financial fraud) and operational risk. Within operational risk, it coordinates activities of global scope of other relevant departments (blue / dashed lines in the chart).

Restructuring & Work out

Restructuring & Work out is responsible for effective debt recovery and write-off management of corporate clients. It is also responsible for monitoring, restructuring of receivables over-due, specific provisions and collateral management.

Legal services

Legal services Division provides legal support and counsel for the management board, the business units and the central functions, and mitigate legal risk. It also attends to legal sourcing and to dispute resolution and litigation.

Comprehensive risk and capital management

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ('ICAAP') is a process in which all significant risks that the Bank faces must be covered by internal capital (i.e. coverage potential). This means that all material risks are determined, quantified, aggregated, and compared to the coverage potential. Limits and lower trigger levels are defined and regularly monitored, so that corrective actions may be taken, thus avoiding situations when risk exposures are not sufficiently covered by capital.

Objectives of ICAAP are to integrate risk management for different risk types into a single high-level process, which then enables to continuously monitor and adjust capital levels to changing risk profiles. It is a comprehensive process that within the Bank consists of the following steps:

- Risk appetite statement (RAS), limits and risk strategy
- Risk materiality assessment
- Risk-bearing capacity calculation
- Stress testing
- Capital management

In addition to the ICAAP's ultimate goal of assuring capital adequacy and sustainability at all times, the whole process serves to support the Bank's management in pursuing its strategy.

Risk appetite

The Bank defines the maximum level of risk it is willing to accept in order to meet its business objectives within the Bank's risk appetite (RAS). The RAS acts as a binding constraint to the Bank's business activities within its overall risk appetite via triggers and limits approved by the management board. It is integrated and embedded into Bank's structural processes; including business and risk strategy, budget process, capital and liquidity planning, recovery plan, stress testing and remuneration framework. The RAS consists of a set of core and supporting risk metrics providing quantitative direction for overall risk-return steering and qualitative statements in the form of key risk principles that are part of the guidelines for managing risks. The core risk metrics are set as ultimate boundaries for the Bank's risk-return target setting. They are also a key part of the annual strategic planning / budgeting process and give an overall picture of capital, liquidity and risk-return trade-offs. The key objective of the RAS is to:

- ensure that the Bank has sufficient resources to support its business at any given point in time and absorb stress events;
- set boundaries for the Bank's risk target setting;
- support the Bank's financial strength and the robustness of its systems and controls.

To foster risk-return steering and ensure proactive management of the risk profile, the Bank creates its RAS on a forward-looking basis. External constraints such as regulatory requirements create the floor and ceiling for the RAS and therefore the amount of risk the Bank is willing to accept. In order to ensure that the Bank remains within the targeted risk profile, a traffic light system was established and assigned to the core metrics. This approach allows a timely delivery of information to the respective governance and the implementation of effective remediation measures. The RAS traffic light system is defined as follows:

- RAS is green: The target risk profile is within the specified boundaries.
- RAS is amber: The undershooting or overshooting of a pre-defined threshold leads to an escalation to the designated governance and the discussion of potential remediation actions.
- RAS is red: The undershooting or overshooting of a pre-defined limit initiates an immediate escalation to the designated governance and a prompt implementation of remediation actions.

Moreover, stress indicators are defined for selected core metrics and integrated into the assessment of the stress test results. They are reported as early warning signals to the management board to support proactive management of the risk and capital profile.

In addition, supporting metrics and principles are defined by material risk type in the Bank Risk Strategy based on RAS. These support implementation of the mid- to long-term strategy. Risk management governance ensures full oversight of risk decisions and sound execution of the Bank risk strategy. Mitigating actions are undertaken as part of the regular risk management process to ensure that the Bank remains within its RAS.

Risk materiality assessment

The risk materiality assessment serves the purpose of identification of the most important risk types which are to be the major focus and which will be included in the economic capital calculation. It is an annual process based on both, quantitative and qualitative factors, which is conducted for each identified risk type the Bank faces.

The output of the risk materiality assessment is the set of material risks, which have to be quantified and covered by capital. It also includes other risk management practices to control and mitigate the identified risks (material or non-material).

Stress testing

Risk exposure calculation models carry inherent statistical error since they must work at extreme confidence interval and time horizon. 99,9% confidence on one year horizon means an extreme loss that occurs once in thousand years. At this level the model is impossible to back test, therefore it must be stress tested.

Stress testing is also used to analyse risks which are not covered by capital as well as to identify potential vulnerabilities of covered risks which may not be properly covered by the calculation model used. Further, stress testing should also provide management with steering impulses and should yield to corrective actions, if deemed necessary.

Stress testing focuses on impact of severe, yet plausible scenarios on the Bank's positions, thus providing further assurance of internal capital adequacy. Should stress testing results show potentially higher losses than calculated risk exposures, the ICAAP profile has to be adjusted either via add-ons to risk exposures or via capital cushion.

Risk-bearing capacity calculation

The risk-bearing capacity calculation ('RCC') is ultimately the tool to define capital adequacy required by the ICAAP. Within the RCC, risk exposure for each particular material risk is quantified. The figures are aggregated into a capital requirement and compared to the coverage potential and the Bank's own funds. The integral forecast, risk appetite limit, as well as a traffic light system support management in its discussions and decision processes.

The Board of Directors, Risk management committees and Supervisory board is briefed regularly, at least on a quarterly basis, in relation to the results of the capital adequacy calculation. The report includes movements in risks and available capital and coverage potential, the degree of risk limits' utilization, potential losses in stress scenarios and the overall status of capital adequacy. It also contains a comprehensive forecast of risk-weighted assets and capital adequacy.

Besides the Pillar 1 risk types (credit, market and operational risks) and in the context of Pillar 2, interest rate risks in the banking book, business risk, liquidity risk, residual credit risk and credit risk for sovereign counterparties are explicitly considered within the required economic capital via internal models. The economic capital requirement for unexpected losses is computed on a one-year time horizon with a 99.92 % confidence level. During the year 2021 the utilization of the economic capital was in the range 48 - 53%.

Other risks, namely credit concentration risk and macroeconomic risks in particular are managed by means of a proactive management framework that includes forward-looking scenarios, stress testing, trigger levels and / or are covered by capital buffer. The capital buffer is proposed by Strategic risk management typically during the risk materiality assessment process and is approved by the Board of Directors.

The coverage potential required to cover risks and unexpected losses is based on regulatory own funds combined with profit of the current year, considering subordinated liabilities and regulatory deductibles, as well. The coverage potential must be sufficient to absorb unexpected losses resulting from the Bank's operations.

Capital management

Within capital management, the volume of internal capital (coverage potential) is compared against the calculated risk exposures and should any discrepancies arise, measures must be taken in order to correct the situation. This is carried out quarterly, but the frequency may be increased should the situation require so and is also forward-looking in that it considers forecasted figures.

Capital management is also part of the Bank's business strategy (worked out through budget) which determines risk appetite and capital coverage levels. Comprehensive limit framework is established for each major risk type in order to ensure day-to-day adherence to the approved risk profile and capital levels.

Risk planning and forecasting

The responsibility for risk management includes ensuring sound risk planning and forecasting processes. The forecasts determined by risk management are the result of close co-operation with all stakeholders in the overall planning process. The risk planning and forecasting process includes both, forward- and backward-looking component, focusing on portfolio and economic environment changes.

Capital allocation

An important task integral to the risk planning process is the allocation of capital to business lines. Each particular risk (Pillar I and Pillar II) is allocated to business lines based on their risk consumption. The process is done with close cooperation between Strategic Risk Management and Accounting and Controlling.

24. Own funds and capital requirements

Regulatory scope of application

Hereby Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s. fulfills the disclosure requirements according to the Capital Requirements Regulation issued by European Parliament and Council (EU) no.575/2013 (CRR) and Articles 437 (1) (a), (d) and (e) CRR.

Regulatory requirements

Since 1 January 2014 the Bank has been calculating the regulatory capital and the regulatory capital requirements according to the CRR and the Capital Requirement Directive issued by European Parliament and Council (EU) no.36/2013 (CRD). CRD was enacted in national legislation in Act on Banks 483/2001.

All requirements as defined in the CRR and technical standards issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) are fully applied by the Bank for regulatory purposes and for the disclosure of regulatory information.

The Bank fulfilled regulatory capital requirements during the year 2021 and throughout the year 2020 consisting from Pillar 1 requirement, Pillar 2 requirement and combined buffer requirement.

Accounting principles

The financial and regulatory figures published by the Bank are based on IFRS regulatory capital components. Eligible capital components derive from the balance sheet and income statement which were prepared in accordance with IFRS. Adjustments to the accounting figures are considered due to the different definitions in the scopes of consolidation for items where the regulatory treatment is not equal to the accounting requirements.

The unified reporting date of the individual financial statements and individual regulatory figures of the Bank is 31 December of each respective year.

Own funds

Own funds of an institution according to CRR consist of the sum of the Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital of the institution. To assess the capital adequacy, each Tier of the capital after applying all prudential filters and deductions is given in relation to risk-weighted assets.

The regulatory minimum capital ratios including the capital buffers as of 31 December 2021 amount to:

- 9.98% for CET1 (CET1 Pillar 1 requirement 4.5%, capital conservation buffer 2.5%, systemic risk buffer 1%, Other Systemic Important Institution (O-SII) buffer 1% and countercyclical capital buffer specific for the bank 0.98%),
- 11.48% for tier 1 capital (sum of CET1 and AT1)
- 13.48% for total own funds.

Capital buffer requirements are set out in Act on Banks 483/2001

- capital conservation buffer §33b
- Global Systemic Important Institution (G-SII) §33a, §33d ods. 5
- Other Systemic Important Institution (O-SII) buffer §33a, §33d ods. 6
- systemic risk buffer §33a, §33e
- countercyclical buffer §33a, §33c

In addition to minimum capital ratios and capital buffer requirements, institutions also have to fulfil capital requirements determined in the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

The regulatory minimum capital ratios including the capital buffers and SREP requirements as of 31 December 2021 amount to:

- a CET1 requirement of 10.82%, (Pillar 1 requirement of 4.5%, combined capital buffers of 5.48% and 56.25% of 1.5% Pillar 2 requirement)
- a T1 requirement of 12.61% (Pillar 1 T1 requirement of 6%, combined capital buffers of 5.48% and 75% of 1.5% Pillar 2 requirement)
- a total own funds requirement of 14.98% (Pillar 1 own funds requirement of 8%, combined capital buffers of 5.48% and 1.5% Pillar 2 requirement).

According to SREP, the bank is expected to meet a Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) of 1.0%. The Pillar 2 Guidance is not MDA (maximum distributable amount) relevant.

	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Pillar 1		
Minimum CET1 requirement	4.50%	4.50%
Minimum Tier 1 requirement	6.00%	6.00%
Minimum Own Funds requirements	8.00%	8.00%
Combined buffer requirement (CBR)	5.48%	5.48%
Capital conservation buffer	2.50%	2.50%
Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	0.98%	0.98%
Systemic risk buffer (SRB)	1.00%	1.00%
O-SII capital buffer	1.00%	1.00%
Minimum CET 1 requirement (incl. CBR)	9.98%	9.98%
Minimum Tier 1 requirement (incl. CBR)	11.48%	11.48%
Minimum Own Funds requirement (incl. CBR)	13.48%	13.48%
Pillar2		
Minimum CET1 requirement	0.84%	0.84%
Minimum T1 requirement	1.13%	1.13%
Minimum Own Funds requirement	1.50%	1.50%
Pillar 2 requirement (P2R)	1.50%	1.50%
Total CET1 requirement for Pillar 1 and Pillar 2	10.82%	10.82%
Total Tier 1 requirement for Pillar 1 and Pillar 2	12.61%	12.61%
Total Own Funds requirement for Pillar 1 and Pillar 2	14.98%	14.98%

The following table shows the structure of own funds according to implementing technical standards EBA with regard to disclosure of own funds requirements for institutions according to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the positions not relevant for the Bank were excluded):

EUR ths.	Article pursuant to CRR	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Common equity tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (CET1)			
Capital instruments eligible as CET1	26 (1) (a) (b), 27 to 30, 36 (1) (f), 42	212,000	212,000
Retained earnings	26 (1) (c), 26 (2)	1,131,950	1,193,241
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4 (1) (100), 26 (1) (d)	(1,692)	(1,750)
Prudential filter: fair value gains and losses arising from the institution's own credit risk related to derivative liabilities	33 (1) (c), 33 (2)	(630)	(947)
Value adjustments due to the requirements for prudent valuation	34, 105	(3,441)	(5,894)
Other intangible assets	4 (1) (115), 36 (1) (b), 37 (a)	(18,947)	(16,068)
Securitisation positions which can alternatively be subject to a 1.250% risk weight	36 (1) (k) (ii), 243 (1) (b), 244 (1) (b), 258	-	(12,999)
Insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures	36 (1) (m)	-	(32)
Additional deductions of CET1 Capital due to Article 3 CRR	3	-	(222)
Development of unaudited risk provisions during the year (EU No 183/2014)		(107,939)	(1,099)
Common equity tier 1 capital (CET1)	50	1,211,300	1,366,230
Additional tier 1 capital (AT1)			
Capital instruments eligible as AT1	51 (a), 52 to 54, 56 (a), 57	300,000	380,000
Additional tier 1 capital (AT1)	61	300,000	380,000
Tier 1 capital - total amount of common equity tier 1 (CET1) and additional tier 1 (AT1)	25	1,511,300	1,746,230
Tier 2 capital (T2)			
Capital instruments and subordinated loans eligible as T2	62 (a), 63 to 65, 66 (a), 67	25,699	19,686
IRB excess of provisions over expected losses eligible	62 (d)	45,527	44,489
T2 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment	4 (1) (27), 66 (d), 68, 69, 79	(5,248)	(5,240)
Tier 2 capital (T2)	71	65,978	58,935
Total own funds	4 (1) (118) and 72	1,577,279	1,805,165
Capital requirement	92 (3), 95, 96, 98	691,094	713,660
CET1 capital ratio	92 (2) (a)	14.02%	15.32%
Tier 1 capital ratio	92 (2) (b)	17.49%	19.57%
Total capital ratio	92 (2) (c)	18.26%	20.24%

The Following table shows risk exposure amounts reflecting the structure according to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013:

EUR ths.	Article pursuant to CRR	31.12.2020		31.12.2021	
		Total risk	Capital requirement	Total risk	Capital requirement
Total Risk Exposure Amount	92 (3), 95, 96, 98	8,638,669	691,094	8,920,754	713,660
Risk weighted assets (credit risk)	92 (3) (a) (f)	7,768,331	621,467	8,061,816	644,945
Standardised approach		180,445	14,436	543,422	43,474
IRB approach		7,587,886	607,031	7,414,859	593,188
Securitisation positions		-	-	103,535	8,283
Settlement Risk	92 (3) (c) (ii), 92 (4) (b)	-	-	-	-
Trading book, foreign FX risk and commodity risk	92 (3) (b) (i) and (c) (i) and (iii), 92 (4) (b)	389	31	2,790	223
Operational Risk	92 (3) (e), 92 (4) (b)	845,439	67,635	846,590	67,727
Exposure for CVA	92 (3) (d)	24,509	1,961	9,558	765
Other exposure amounts incl. Basel 1 floor	3, 458, 459, 500	-	-	-	-

The Bank uses AMA model for calculation of RWA and capital requirements arising from operational risk. The calculation is performed on ERSTE Group level.

25. Credit risk

Credit risk arises in the Bank's traditional lending and investment businesses. It involves both credit losses incurred as a result of borrowers' default (Stage 3) and credit losses expected if default occurs either within 1 year (Stage 1) or at any time until maturity (Stage 2).

Stage 1 credit losses apply to non-defaulted credit risk exposures without significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since inception, whilst Stage 2 credit losses apply to non-defaulted credit risk exposures for which SICR is observed at the reporting date. It also involves credit losses due to counterparty risk from trading in instruments and derivatives bearing market risk. Country risk and related macro-economic forward-looking information is also considered in the calculation of credit risk.

Operative credit decisions are made by the credit risk management units.

In contrast to large corporates, banks and governments managing credit risk in retail and SME involves dealing with a large number of relatively small exposures extended to private individuals, free professionals, entrepreneurs, or micro and small companies. Credit risk related to retail and SME loan portfolios is managed at bank and group level with a common interest in order to ensure regulatory compliant risk management practices and to provide customers with manageable loan facilities that are within their financial capacities and supported by underlying profitability.

Internal rating system

The Bank has business and risk strategies in place that govern policies for lending and credit approval processes. These policies are reviewed and adjusted regularly, at a minimum on an annual basis. They cover the entire lending business, taking into account the nature, scope and risk level of the transactions and the counterparties involved. Credit approval considers individual information on the creditworthiness of the customer, the type of credit, collateral, covenant package and other risk mitigation factors involved.

The assessment of counterparty default risk is based on the customer's probability of default (PD). For each credit exposure and lending decision, the Bank assigns an internal rating, which is a unique measure of the counterparty default risk. The internal rating of each customer is updated event-specific, however, at least once a year (annual rating review).

The main purpose of the internal ratings is to support the decision-making for lending and for the terms of credit facilities. Internal ratings also determine the level of credit approval authority and the monitoring procedures for existing exposures. At a quantitative level, internal ratings influence the level of required risk pricing, loss allowances and risk-weighted assets under Pillar 1 and 2.

The Bank uses the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach, internal ratings are key input for the risk-weighted assets calculation. They are also used in the Bank's assessment of the economic capital requirements according to Pillar 2. For these purposes, a distinct PD value is assigned to each rating grade for its IRB portfolios within a calibration process that is performed individually for each rating method. PD values reflect a 12-month probability of default based on long-term average default rates per rating grade.

Internal ratings take into account all available significant information for the assessment of counterparty default risk. For non-retail borrowers, internal ratings take into account the financial strength of the counterparty, the possibility of external support, flexibility in corporate financing, general company information and external credit history information, where available. For retail clients, internal ratings are based mainly on payment behaviour and, where applicable, credit bureau information, supplemented with information provided by the respective client and general demographic information. Rating ceiling rules on credit quality are applied based on membership in a group of economically related entities and the country of main economic activity (applicable to cross-border financing facilities).

Internal specialist teams develop and improve internal rating models and risk parameters in cooperation with risk managers. Model development follows a group-wide methodological standard and utilises relevant data covering local market. In this way, the Bank ensures the availability of rating models with the best possible prediction and discriminatory ability across its core regions.

All credit risk rating models are validated on the ongoing basis. Model Validation employs qualitative as well as quantitative validation methods to challenge conceptual soundness, performance and model use aspects. The validation outcomes are

approved by the respective model committees and shared with the regulatory bodies. In addition to the validation process, the Bank applies a regular monitoring process on the performance of rating tools, reflecting developments in new defaults and early delinquencies.

Credit risk classification

For the disclosure of asset quality (e.g. in this document and to the regulatory bodies) the Bank assigns each customer to one of the following four risk categories:

Low risk

Typically regional customers with well-established and rather long-standing relationships with SLSP or large internationally recognised customers. Very good to satisfactory financial position and low likelihood of financial difficulties relative to the respective market in which the customers operate. Retail clients having long relationships with the bank, or clients with a wide product pool use. No relevant late payments currently or in the most recent 12 months. New business is generally with clients in this risk category.

Management attention

Vulnerable non-retail clients, which may have overdue payments or defaults in their credit history or may encounter debt repayment difficulties in the medium term to the Bank. Retail clients with possible payment problems in the past triggering early collection reminders from the Bank side. These clients typically have a good recent payment history.

Substandard

The borrower is vulnerable to short term negative financial and economic developments and shows an elevated probability of failure. In some cases, restructuring measures are possible or already in place. As a rule, such loans are managed in specialised risk management departments.

Non-performing

There are exposure meeting criteria according to default definition. The Bank applies the customer view for all customer segments, including retail clients; if an obligor defaults on one deal then the customer's performing transactions are classified as non-performing as well. Furthermore, non-performing exposures also comprise non-performing forbore transactions even in cases where the client has not defaulted.

Based on the calibration of internal PDs (probabilities of default) for regulatory purposes to the default rates published by rating agencies, the equivalent external customer rating was used for the assignment to risk categories. For the agency ratings, average one-year default rates resulting from long-term time series were applied.

Credit risk review and monitoring

Retail Credit Risk Management as well as Credit Risk Control in cooperation with Corporate Risk Management conduct periodical reviews of the loan portfolio to ensure an adequate portfolio quality.

All credit limits and the transactions booked within the limits are reviewed at least once a year. Counterparty credit risk limits are monitored daily in an internal limit management system with remedial actions taken in case limits are exceeded.

A group-wide standardised early warning monitoring process is implemented to proactively identify negative developments. The early warning monitoring process for corporate clients is managed by Corporate and Retail Credit Risk Management for respective segments. When early warning signals are identified and validated, the overall client exposure and creditworthiness is reviewed and adequate risk mitigating actions are taken if deemed necessary. Watch list review meetings are held on a regular basis to monitor customers with a poor credit standing and to discuss pre-emptive measures. For smaller enterprises (micro) and retail customers, the monitoring and credit review are based on an automated early warning system. In retail risk management, the early warning signals for adverse portfolio developments include, for instance, quality deterioration in new business or a decreasing collections effectiveness and require appropriate countermeasures. Additionally, the monitoring is performed for clients where early warning signals have been identified, even if they are still fulfilling their contractual repayment obligations.

Adverse portfolio developments regarding the non-performing and substandard loans portfolio of the Bank are monitored, discussed and reported. In case of further negative developments clients are handled in specialized workout units aiming to minimize potential losses.

Credit risk exposure

Credit risk exposure relates to the sum of the following balance sheet items:

- cash and cash balances - other demand deposits;
- financial assets held for trading – derivatives (without equity instruments);
- non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (without equity instruments);
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (without equity instruments);
- financial assets at amortised cost (AC);
- finance lease receivables;
- positive fair value of derivatives held for trading – hedge accounting;
- trade and other receivables;
- off-balance sheet positions (financial guarantees, irrevocable loan and other commitments).

The credit risk exposure equates the gross carrying amount (or nominal value in the case of off-balance sheet positions) excluding:

- credit loss allowances for financial assets;
- credit loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantees;
- provisions for other commitments;
- any collateral held (including risk transfer to guarantors);
- netting effects;
- other credit enhancements;
- credit risk mitigating transactions.

Between the 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021, credit risk exposure increased from EUR 21.074 billion to EUR 22.597 billion. This is an increase of 7.23% or EUR 1.5 billion.

Reconciliation between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the separate components of the credit risk exposure:

31.12.2021 EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowances					Net carrying amount
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	9,658	-	-	-	-	-	9,658
Financial assets at amortised cost	19,849,966	40,664	111,187	157,658	21,919	-	19,518,537
Loans and advances to banks	50,025	42	-	-	-	-	49,983
Loans and advances to customers	15,887,047	39,860	110,713	157,658	21,919	-	15,556,896
of which: Lending for house purchase	9,361,376	18,419	21,341	65,073	459	-	9,256,084
of which: Credit for consumption	1,422,176	5,960	13,380	48,420	76	-	1,354,339
of which: Corporate loans and others	5,103,495	15,481	75,992	44,165	21,384	-	4,946,473
Debt securities	3,912,894	762	474	-	-	-	3,911,658
Finance lease receivables	238,772	1,245	506	3,586	-	-	233,435
Trade and other receivables	135,518	1,838	3	4,747	-	-	128,930
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Debt securities	13,909	-	-	-	-	-	13,909
Financial assets - held for trading	47,874	-	-	-	-	-	47,874
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	16,454	-	-	-	-	-	16,454
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	20,312,151	43,747	111,696	165,991	21,919	-	19,968,797
Off-balance	2,284,714	5,358	7,444	572	11,277	1,134	2,258,929
Total credit risk exposure	22,596,865	49,105	119,140	166,563	33,196	1,134	22,227,726

Allocation of credit loss allowances is affected by the moratoria of installments related to COVID-19. The Bank allocated credit loss allowances for the customers with higher risk profile based on their ratings and in case of corporates, the industry was also used. More detailed information about COVID-19 is provided in chapter Covid-19.

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31.12.2020 EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowances					Net carrying amount
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	11,023
Financial assets at amortised cost	18,666,495	30,403	126,973	166,302	57,353	-	18,285,464
Loans and advances to banks	49	0	0	-	-	-	49
Loans and advances to customers	14,986,196	29,858	126,973	166,302	57,353	-	14,605,711
of which: Lending for house purchase	8,618,370	14,480	29,515	61,976	141	-	8,512,258
of which: Credit for consumption	1,587,560	3,020	18,440	62,702	85	-	1,503,312
of which: Corporate loans and others	4,780,266	12,357	79,017	41,624	57,128	-	4,590,141
Debt securities	3,680,250	546	-	-	-	-	3,679,704
Finance lease receivables	246,820	426	1,185	4,198	-	-	241,012
Trade and other receivables	86,333	435	9	4,293	-	-	81,597
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	7,740	-	-	-	-	-	7,740
Financial assets - held for trading	59,994	-	-	-	-	-	59,994
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	34,345	-	-	-	-	-	34,345
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	19,112,750	31,264	128,166	174,792	57,353	-	18,721,175
Off-balance	1,961,286	3,813	11,657	539	274	832	1,944,169
Total credit risk exposure	21,074,036	35,077	139,823	175,331	57,628	832	20,665,344

Stage 1 and Stage 2 comprise not impaired credit risks while Stage 3 includes impaired credit risks. POCI (purchased or originated credit impaired) consists of credit risks already impaired when purchased or originated.

The non-defaulted part of POCI amounted to EUR 107.33 million (2020: EUR 24.63 million), the defaulted part to EUR 5.71 million (2020: EUR 108.817 million).

On the next pages the credit risk exposure is presented according to the following criteria:

- counterparty FINREP sector and financial instrument;
- financial instrument and risk category;
- financial instrument and IFRS 9 stage;
- industry and financial instrument;
- industry and risk category;
- industry and IFRS 9 stage;
- region and financial instrument;
- region and risk category;
- region and IFRS 9 stage;
- impairment view;
- neither past due, not impaired;
- Basel 3 exposure class and financial instrument.

Credit risk exposure by counterparty finrep sector and financial instrument:

EUR ths.	Central banks	General governments	Credit institutions	Other financial corporations	Non-financial corporations	Households	Total
31.12.2021							
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	-	-	9,658	-	-	-	9,658
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	3,890,122	230,139	148,345	4,212,509	11,368,851	19,849,966
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	50,025	-	-	-	50,025
Loans and advances to customers	-	285,411	-	123,036	4,109,749	11,368,851	15,887,047
of which: Lending for house purchase	-	-	-	-	-	9,361,376	9,361,376
of which: Credit for consumption	-	-	-	-	-	1,422,176	1,422,176
of which: Corporate loans and others	-	285,411	-	123,036	4,109,749	585,299	5,103,495
Debt securities	-	3,604,711	180,114	25,309	102,760	-	3,912,894
Finance lease receivables	-	1,329	-	37	234,051	3,355	238,772
Trade and other receivables	-	521	1,857	2,457	130,682	1	135,518
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	-	7,913	5,996	-	13,909
Derivatives - held for trading	-	-	7,048	603	40,191	32	47,874
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	-	-	16,454	-	-	-	16,454
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	-	3,891,972	265,156	159,355	4,623,429	11,372,239	20,312,151
Off-balance	-	55,902	45,385	86,503	1,566,722	530,202	2,284,714
Total credit risk exposure	-	3,947,874	310,541	245,858	6,190,151	11,902,441	22,596,865

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EUR ths.	Central banks	General governments	Credit institutions	Other financial corporations	Non-financial corporations	Households	Total
31.12.2020							
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	-	-	11,023	-	-	-	11,023
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	3,643,677	183,023	114,703	3,952,741	10,772,351	18,666,495
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	49	-	-	-	49
Loans and advances to customers	-	271,925	-	104,572	3,837,348	10,772,351	14,986,196
of which: Lending for house purchase	-	-	-	-	-	8,618,370	8,618,370
of which: Credit for consumption	-	-	-	-	-	1,587,560	1,587,560
of which: Corporate loans and others	-	271,925	-	104,572	3,837,348	566,421	4,780,266
Debt securities	-	3,371,752	182,974	10,131	115,393	-	3,680,250
Finance lease receivables	-	510	-	102	240,381	5,826	246,820
Trade and other receivables	-	-	2,013	1,663	82,226	431	86,333
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	-	7,740	-	-	7,740
Derivatives - held for trading	-	-	8,347	16	51,539	93	59,994
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	-	-	34,345	-	0	-	34,345
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	-	3,644,188	238,751	124,224	4,326,886	10,778,701	19,112,750
Off-balance	-	33,299	44,914	9,611	1,423,288	450,174	1,961,286
Total credit risk exposure	-	3,677,486	283,665	133,834	5,750,175	11,228,875	21,074,036

Credit risk exposure by financial instrument and risk category:

EUR ths.	Credit risk exposure				Gross carrying amount
	Low Risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	
31.12.2021					
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	9,658	-	-	-	9,658
Financial assets at amortised cost	17,341,501	1,320,524	904,006	283,935	19,849,966
Loans and advances to banks	50,023	2	-	-	50,025
Loans and advances to customers	13,378,584	1,320,522	904,006	283,935	15,887,047
of which: Lending for house purchase	8,332,186	586,927	302,258	140,005	9,361,376
of which: Credit for consumption	1,093,989	162,783	103,984	61,420	1,422,176
of which: Corporate loans and others	3,952,409	570,812	497,764	82,510	5,103,495
Debt securities	3,912,894	-	-	-	3,912,894
Finance lease receivables	200,787	23,287	8,372	6,326	238,772
Trade and other receivables	93,247	8,830	28,581	4,860	135,518
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	6,479	-	7,430	-	13,909
Derivatives - held for trading	11,500	35,590	784	-	47,874
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	16,454	-	-	-	16,454
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	17,679,626	1,388,231	949,173	295,121	20,312,151
Off-balance	1,910,768	218,492	153,917	1,537	2,284,714
Total credit risk exposure	19,590,394	1,606,723	1,103,090	296,658	22,596,865

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EUR ths.	Credit risk exposure				Gross carrying amount
	Low Risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	
31.12.2020					
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	11,023	-	-	-	11,023
Financial assets at amortised cost	15,936,299	1,193,277	1,185,971	350,948	18,666,495
Loans and advances to banks	47	2	-	-	49
Loans and advances to customers	12,256,002	1,193,275	1,185,971	350,948	14,986,196
of which: Lending for house purchase	7,682,482	555,906	240,974	139,008	8,618,370
of which: Credit for consumption	1,194,071	195,969	115,282	82,239	1,587,561
of which: Corporate loans and others	3,379,449	441,400	829,715	129,701	4,780,265
Debt securities	3,680,250	-	-	-	3,680,250
Finance lease receivables	192,425	29,671	15,887	8,837	246,820
Trade and other receivables	63,337	4,208	14,389	4,399	86,333
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	7,740	-	7,740
Derivatives - held for trading	13,130	41,860	5,003	1	59,994
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	34,345	-	-	-	34,345
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	16,250,559	1,269,016	1,228,990	364,185	19,112,750
Off-balance	1,518,402	169,759	226,478	46,647	1,961,286
Total credit risk exposure	17,768,961	1,438,775	1,455,468	410,832	21,074,036

Credit risk exposure by financial instrument and IFRS 9 stage:

EUR ths.	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Total credit risk exposure
31.12.2021						
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	9,658	-	-	-	-	9,658
Financial assets at amortised cost	17,564,561	1,935,073	278,608	71,724	-	19,849,966
Loans and advances to banks	50,023	2	-	-	-	50,025
Loans and advances to customers	13,611,010	1,925,705	278,608	71,724	-	15,887,047
of which: Lending for house purchase	8,895,446	325,032	138,977	1,921	-	9,361,376
of which: Credit for consumption	1,213,055	147,615	61,328	178	-	1,422,176
of which: Corporate loans and others	3,502,509	1,453,058	78,303	69,625	-	5,103,495
Debt securities	3,903,528	9,366	-	-	-	3,912,894
Finance lease receivables	208,696	23,750	6,326	-	-	238,772
Trade and other receivables	129,500	1,158	4,860	-	-	135,518
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	-	-	13,909	13,909
Derivatives - held for trading	-	-	-	-	47,874	47,874
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	-	-	-	-	16,454	16,454
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	17,912,415	1,959,981	289,794	71,724	78,237	20,312,151
Off-balance	1,520,938	170,429	1,099	41,320	550,928	2,284,714
Total credit risk exposure	19,433,353	2,130,410	290,893	113,044	629,165	22,596,865

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EUR ths.	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Total credit risk exposure
31.12.2020						
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	11,023	-	-	-	-	11,023
Financial assets at amortised cost	15,993,783	2,301,151	287,784	83,777	-	18,666,495
Loans and advances to banks	47	2	-	-	-	49
Loans and advances to customers	12,313,486	2,301,149	287,784	83,777	-	14,986,196
of which: Lending for house purchase	7,927,682	550,414	138,640	1,634	-	8,618,370
of which: Credit for consumption	1,247,428	257,796	82,135	201	-	1,587,560
of which: Corporate loans and others	3,138,376	1,492,939	67,009	81,942	-	4,780,266
Debt securities	3,680,250	-	-	-	-	3,680,250
Finance lease receivables	150,316	87,668	8,837	-	-	246,821
Trade and other receivables	80,458	1,475	4,399	-	-	86,332
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	-	-	7,740	7,740
Derivatives - held for trading	-	-	-	-	59,994	59,994
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	-	-	-	-	34,345	34,345
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	16,235,580	2,390,294	301,020	83,777	102,079	19,112,750
Off-balance	1,221,327	318,486	926	46,025	374,522	1,961,286
Total credit risk exposure	17,456,907	2,708,780	301,946	129,802	476,601	21,074,036

“Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment” means that those balance sheet items are out of IFRS9 rules.

Credit risk exposure by industry and financial instrument:

31.12.2021		Financial assets at amortised cost							Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	Positive fair value of derivatives	Off-balance	Total credit risk exposure
	Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	Loans and advances to customers					Finance lease receivables	Trade and other receivables				
EUR ths.		Loans and advances to banks	of which: Lending for house purchase	of which: Credit for consumption	of which: Corporate loans and others	Debt securities						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	146,784	-	18,178	272	-	26	28,626	193,886
Mining	-	-	-	-	3,501	-	1,540	71	-	7	29,508	34,627
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	847,631	9,356	45,883	83,973	-	419	381,947	1,369,209
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	-	-	-	-	483,663	5,010	6,082	1,696	-	35,523	122,460	654,434
Construction	-	-	-	-	259,894	-	4,419	3,438	-	48	285,854	553,653
thereof: Development of building projects	-	-	-	-	24,229	-	-	-	-	-	227	24,456
Trade	-	-	-	-	657,773	-	14,209	34,538	5,996	677	236,654	949,847
Transport and storage, Information and communication	-	-	-	-	405,678	88,384	133,298	1,970	-	1,299	156,887	787,516
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	-	89,272	-	149	84	-	401	6,264	96,170
Financial and insurance services	9,658	50,025	-	-	123,703	205,423	37	4,313	7,913	24,106	130,912	556,090
thereof: Holding companies	-	-	-	-	75,684	15,168	14	454	-	60	67,984	159,364
Real estate and housing	-	-	-	-	1,431,220	-	1,165	321	-	1,765	297,232	1,731,703
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other activities	-	-	-	-	172,859	10	6,049	4,160	-	3	73,829	256,910
Public administration and defense	-	-	-	-	282,260	3,604,711	1,323	-	-	-	55,845	3,944,139
Education, health and art, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	131,576	-	6,286	682	-	22	12,227	150,793
Private households	-	-	9,361,376	1,422,176	67,415	-	154	-	-	32	466,433	11,317,586
Other	-	-	-	-	266	-	-	-	-	-	36	302
Total Credit risk exposure	9,658	50,025	9,361,376	1,422,176	5,103,495	3,912,894	238,772	135,518	13,909	64,328	2,284,714	22,596,865

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31.12.2020		Financial assets at amortised cost							Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	Positive fair value of derivatives	Off-balance	Total credit risk exposure
	Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers			Debt securities	Finance lease receivables	Trade and other receivables				
EUR ths.			of which: Lending for house purchase	of which: Credit for consumption	of which: Corporate loans and others							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	143,880	-	25,066	360	-	25	23,600	192,931
Mining	-	-	-	-	46,683	-	1,927	136	-	12	21,289	70,047
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	994,434	9,356	49,226	43,784	-	1,081	330,122	1,428,003
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	-	-	-	-	437,725	-	4,339	882	-	41,957	108,828	593,731
Construction	-	-	-	-	199,723	-	4,564	2,847	-	135	237,579	444,848
thereof: Development of building projects	-	-	-	-	25,780	-	-	-	-	-	85	25,865
Trade	-	-	-	-	515,585	-	15,177	26,238	-	813	220,774	778,587
Transport and storage, Information and communication	-	-	-	-	429,475	90,876	129,625	4,042	-	2,165	154,878	811,061
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	-	87,558	-	190	89	-	771	11,464	100,072
Financial and insurance services	11,023	49	-	-	102,836	208,265	136	3,676	7,740	42,708	97,606	474,039
thereof: Holding companies	-	-	-	-	39,604	15,160	85	568	-	-	49,136	104,553
Real estate and housing	-	-	-	-	1,223,333	-	1,526	338	-	4,510	245,169	1,474,876
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other activities	-	-	-	-	161,197	-	7,804	3,270	-	19	72,720	245,010
Public administration and defense	-	-	-	-	271,614	3,371,753	510	-	-	-	33,299	3,677,176
Education, health and art, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-	-	99,767	-	6,590	671	-	51	13,659	120,738
Private households	-	-	8,618,370	1,587,560	66,079	-	140	-	-	92	390,236	10,662,477
Other	-	-	-	-	377	-	-	-	-	-	63	440
Total Credit risk exposure	11,023	49	8,618,370	1,587,560	4,780,266	3,680,250	246,820	86,333	7,740	94,339	1,961,286	21,074,036

Credit risk exposure by industry and risk category:

EUR ths.	Low Risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing loans	Total
31.12.2021					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	110,946	21,825	40,204	20,911	193,886
Mining	34,241	216	170	-	34,627
Manufacturing	1,177,673	100,589	71,341	19,606	1,369,209
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	455,558	176,258	21,843	775	654,434
Construction	359,298	129,110	56,202	9,043	553,653
thereof: Development of building projects	14,551	62	9,840	3	24,456
Trade	753,700	127,604	48,043	20,500	949,847
Transport and storage, Information and communication	726,692	46,106	10,132	4,586	787,516
Hotels and restaurants	40,471	8,045	41,913	5,741	96,170
Financial and insurance services	497,095	46,650	12,265	80	556,090
thereof: Holding companies	118,605	40,305	454	-	159,364
Real estate and housing	1,354,094	46,162	329,922	1,525	1,731,703
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other activities	199,427	26,825	23,973	6,685	256,910
Public administration and defense	3,899,651	42,102	2,386	-	3,944,139
Education, health and art, entertainment and recreation	127,796	12,460	9,695	842	150,793
Private households	9,853,549	822,672	435,001	206,364	11,317,586
Other	203	99	-	-	302
Total Credit risk exposure	19,590,394	1,606,723	1,103,090	296,658	22,596,865

EUR ths.	Low Risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing loans	Total
31.12.2020					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	91,517	23,895	51,508	26,011	192,931
Mining	69,837	104	106	-	70,047
Manufacturing	1,236,854	82,378	103,170	5,600	1,428,002
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	407,736	160,807	24,279	908	593,730
Construction	248,593	79,505	112,411	4,339	444,848
thereof: Development of building projects	14,901	47	10,913	3	25,864
Trade	607,571	105,454	41,047	24,515	778,587
Transport and storage, Information and communication	731,797	55,950	19,473	3,843	811,063
Hotels and restaurants	31,991	9,078	57,379	1,624	100,072
Financial and insurance services	455,604	9,280	9,056	99	474,039
thereof: Holding companies	96,447	7,770	336	-	104,553
Real estate and housing	739,425	27,519	602,987	104,945	1,474,876
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other activities	144,242	41,270	47,287	12,211	245,010
Public administration and defense	3,675,357	967	851	-	3,677,175
Education, health and art, entertainment and recreation	70,901	40,357	9,171	308	120,737
Private households	9,257,523	801,956	376,573	226,428	10,662,480
Other	14	254	171	-	439
Total Credit risk exposure	17,768,962	1,438,774	1,455,469	410,831	21,074,036

Credit risk exposure by industry and IFRS9 stage:

EUR ths.	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Total credit risk exposure
31.12.2021						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	120,025	50,662	20,451	1,382	1,366	193,886
Mining	29,905	4,485	-	-	237	34,627
Manufacturing	986,723	253,323	19,348	851	108,964	1,369,209
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	451,766	133,547	775	-	68,346	654,434
Construction	263,897	92,211	8,684	391	188,470	553,653
thereof: Development of building projects	983	23,470	3	-	-	24,456
Trade	633,847	226,280	18,332	6,196	65,192	949,847
Transport and storage, Information and communication	662,969	80,497	4,403	207	39,440	787,516
Hotels and restaurants	2,934	74,120	5,740	12,975	401	96,170
Financial and insurance services	378,487	40,549	79	20	136,955	556,090
thereof: Holding companies	74,514	40,306	-	-	44,544	159,364
Real estate and housing	1,115,038	525,177	1,524	86,828	3,136	1,731,703
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other activities	137,369	101,758	6,231	975	10,577	256,910
Public administration and defense	3,937,663	529	-	-	5,947	3,944,139
Education, health and art, entertainment and recreation	91,985	57,821	842	43	102	150,793
Private households	10,620,443	489,451	204,484	3,176	32	11,317,586
Other	302	-	-	-	-	302
Total Credit risk exposure	19,433,353	2,130,410	290,893	113,044	629,165	22,596,865

EUR ths.	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Total credit risk exposure
31.12.2020						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	106,828	58,944	25,977	954	227	192,930
Mining	66,454	3,500	-	-	92	70,046
Manufacturing	816,909	536,018	4,161	1,934	68,981	1,428,003
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	414,016	115,275	908	-	63,530	593,729
Construction	231,513	66,423	4,050	581	142,282	444,849
thereof: Development of building projects	14,914	10,948	3	-	-	25,865
Trade	439,282	273,780	22,791	4,615	38,120	778,588
Transport and storage, Information and communication	553,558	226,218	3,532	310	27,445	811,063
Hotels and restaurants	2,701	80,860	1,512	14,170	828	100,071
Financial and insurance services	345,885	23,997	99	20	104,039	474,040
thereof: Holding companies	72,528	23,415	-	-	8,609	104,552
Real estate and housing	1,023,561	338,304	2,043	102,911	8,057	1,474,876
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other activities	103,452	105,866	11,513	1,321	22,857	245,009
Public administration and defense	3,676,286	889	-	-	-	3,677,175
Education, health and art, entertainment and recreation	68,278	52,078	308	23	51	120,738
Private households	9,607,937	826,436	225,052	2,963	92	10,662,480
Other	247	192	-	-	-	439
Total Credit risk exposure	17,456,907	2,708,780	301,946	129,802	476,601	21,074,036

Credit risk exposure by region and financial instrument:

31.12.2021	Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	Financial assets at amortised cost					Finance lease receivables	Trade and other receivables	Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	Positive fair value of derivatives	Off-balance	Total credit risk exposure
EUR ths.		Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers			Debt securities						
			of which: Lending for house purchase	of which: Credit for consumption	of which: Corporate loans and others							
Slovakia	-	50,008	9,317,001	1,416,897	5,052,736	3,558,247	238,772	90,296	7,419	40,346	2,204,448	21,976,170
Central and Eastern Europe	5,486	14	17,157	2,856	20,546	42,862	-	18,259	-	19,054	66,089	192,323
Austria	5,261	11	2,286	332	12	-	-	2,319	-	18,548	14,126	42,895
Czech Republic	-	3	4,626	289	20,432	42,862	-	12,103	-	479	50,499	131,293
Hungary	208	-	145	137	20	-	-	3,082	-	27	1,203	4,822
Croatia	14	-	-	53	1	-	-	406	-	-	5	479
Romania	3	-	495	120	17	-	-	342	-	-	16	993
Serbia	-	-	9,605	1,925	64	-	-	7	-	-	240	11,841
Other EU	3,961	1	2,127	186	28,616	306,707	-	23,385	-	4,928	11,597	381,508
Other industrialised countries	211	-	2,727	182	1,517	5,078	-	2,133	6,490	-	286	18,624
Emerging markets	-	2	22,364	2,055	80	-	-	1,445	-	-	2,294	28,240
Total	9,658	50,025	9,361,376	1,422,176	5,103,495	3,912,894	238,772	135,518	13,909	64,328	2,284,714	22,596,865

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31.12.2020	Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	Financial assets at amortised cost					Finance lease receivables	Trade and other receivables	Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	Positive fair value of derivatives	Off-balance	Total credit risk exposure
EUR ths.		Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers			Debt securities						
			of which: Lending for house purchase	of which: Credit for consumption	of which: Corporate loans and others							
Slovakia	-	29	8,613,331	1,586,587	4,727,261	3,336,786	246,820	57,813	1,718	51,544	1,926,373	20,548,262
Central and Eastern Europe	10,837	10	2,050	358	12,257	46,878	-	15,096	-	36,545	27,459	151,490
Austria	7,681	8	39	47	2	-	-	3,475	-	36,442	9,861	57,555
Czech Republic	2,979	2	1,359	206	12,235	46,878	-	9,443	-	103	16,688	89,893
Hungary	169	-	114	17	18	-	-	1,633	-	-	901	2,852
Croatia	5	-	110	39	-	-	-	214	-	-	1	369
Romania	3	-	256	20	1	-	-	253	-	-	5	538
Serbia	-	-	172	29	1	-	-	78	-	-	3	283
Other EU	144	8	1,174	169	40,121	291,508	-	12,123	12	6,250	6,899	358,408
Other industrialised countries	42	-	274	95	602	5,078	-	147	6,010	-	4	12,252
Emerging markets	-	2	1,541	351	25	-	-	1,154	-	-	551	3,624
Total	11,023	49	8,618,370	1,587,560	4,780,266	3,680,250	246,820	86,333	7,740	94,339	1,961,286	21,074,036

Credit risk exposure by region and risk category:

EUR ths.	Credit risk exposure				Gross carrying amount
	Low Risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	
31.12.2021					
Slovakia	19,044,225	1,566,380	1,074,389	291,176	21,976,170
Central and Eastern Europe	174,586	5,809	6,542	5,386	192,323
Austria	42,377	4	511	3	42,895
Czech Republic	119,521	3,854	2,956	4,962	131,293
Hungary	3,319	13	1,461	29	4,822
Croatia	458	20	-	1	479
Romania	870	-	61	62	993
Serbia	8,041	1,918	1,553	329	11,841
Other EU	334,410	29,052	18,013	33	381,508
Other industrialised countries	16,465	9	2,143	7	18,624
Emerging markets	20,709	5,473	2,003	56	28,240
Total	19,590,394	1,606,723	1,103,090	296,658	22,596,865

EUR ths.	Credit risk exposure				Gross carrying amount
	Low Risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	
31.12.2020					
Slovakia	17,285,722	1,428,572	1,442,625	391,343	20,548,262
Central and Eastern Europe	145,981	750	4,413	346	151,490
Austria	57,541	-	14	-	57,555
Czech Republic	84,437	740	4,399	318	89,894
Hungary	2,840	10	-	2	2,852
Croatia	369	-	-	-	369
Romania	533	-	-	5	538
Serbia	261	-	-	21	282
Other EU	329,447	7,689	2,344	18,928	358,408
Other industrialised countries	6,031	8	6,010	203	12,252
Emerging markets	1,781	1,756	76	11	3,624
Total	17,768,962	1,438,775	1,455,468	410,831	21,074,036

Credit risk exposure by region and IFRS 9 stage:

EUR ths.	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Total credit risk exposure
31.12.2021						
Slovakia	18,925,746	2,097,713	285,430	113,026	554,255	21,976,170
Central and Eastern Europe	133,088	2,144	5,369	17	51,705	192,323
Austria	10,106	352	3	2	32,432	42,895
Czech Republic	106,393	992	4,954	8	18,946	131,293
Hungary	4,440	27	25	3	327	4,822
Croatia	478	-	1	-	-	479
Romania	871	61	60	1	-	993
Serbia	10,800	712	326	3	-	11,841
Other EU	335,957	29,318	33	-	16,200	381,508
Other industrialised countries	11,848	264	7	-	6,505	18,624
Emerging markets	26,714	971	54	1	500	28,240
Total	19,433,353	2,130,410	290,893	113,044	629,165	22,596,865

EUR ths.	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Total credit risk exposure
31.12.2020						
Slovakia	17,053,457	2,682,779	301,364	110,897	399,765	20,548,262
Central and Eastern Europe	75,962	17,650	342	3	57,533	151,490
Austria	11,256	-	-	-	46,299	57,555
Czech Republic	60,821	17,522	315	3	11,234	89,895
Hungary	2,851	-	1	-	-	2,852
Croatia	241	128	-	-	-	369
Romania	532	-	5	-	-	537
Serbia	261	-	21	-	-	282
Other EU	318,608	8,079	26	18,902	12,793	358,408
Other industrialised countries	6,038	-	203	-	6,010	12,251
Emerging markets	2,842	272	11	-	500	3,625
Total	17,456,907	2,708,780	301,946	129,802	476,601	21,074,036

Credit risk exposure according to impairment view:

31.12.2021	Non-impaired loans							Impaired loans	Total Credit risk exposure
EUR ths.	Total past due non Impaired	Thereof 1-30 days past due	Thereof 31-60 days past due	Thereof 61-90 days past due	Thereof 91-180 days past due	Thereof more than 180 days past due	Neither past due nor Impaired		
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,658	-	9,658
Financial assets at amortised cost	355,861	329,821	14,564	6,624	3,163	1,688	19,210,171	283,935	19,849,966
Loans and advances to banks	46	45	-	-	-	-	49,980	-	50,025
Loans and advances to customers	355,815	329,776	14,564	6,624	3,163	1,688	15,247,297	283,935	15,887,047
of which: Lending for house purchase	101,844	87,703	7,582	2,971	2,209	1,379	9,119,527	140,005	9,361,376
of which: Credit for consumption	50,836	43,152	4,123	2,627	762	172	1,309,920	61,420	1,422,176
of which: Corporate loans and others	203,135	198,921	2,859	1,026	192	137	4,817,850	82,510	5,103,495
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,912,894	-	3,912,894
Finance lease receivables	6,305	6,289	15	-	-	-	226,139	6,326	238,772
Trade and other receivables	10,875	9,201	991	667	16	-	119,782	4,860	135,518
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,909	-	13,909
Financial assets - held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,874	-	47,874
Positive fair value of derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,454	-	16,454
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	373,041	345,311	15,570	7,291	3,179	1,688	19,643,987	295,121	20,312,151
Off-balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,283,231	1,483	2,284,714
Total credit risk exposure	373,041	345,311	15,570	7,291	3,179	1,688	21,927,218	296,604	22,596,865

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31.12.2020	Non-impaired loans							Impaired loans	Total Credit risk exposure
	Total past due non Impaired	Thereof 1-30 days past due	Thereof 31-60 days past due	Thereof 61-90 days past due	Thereof 91-180 days past due	Thereof more than 180 days past due	Neither past due nor Impaired		
EUR ths.									
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,023	-	11,023
Financial assets at amortised cost	264,431	241,674	12,279	6,087	2,631	1,759	18,051,117	350,948	18,666,495
Loans and advances to banks	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Loans and advances to customers	264,382	241,625	12,279	6,087	2,631	1,759	14,370,867	350,948	14,986,196
of which: Lending for house purchase	78,659	66,836	7,044	2,064	1,644	1,070	8,400,704	139,008	8,618,371
of which: Credit for consumption	48,831	42,445	3,526	1,692	851	318	1,456,490	82,239	1,587,559
of which: Corporate loans and others	136,892	132,344	1,709	2,331	136	371	4,513,673	129,701	4,780,266
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,680,250	-	3,680,250
Finance lease receivables	9,266	8,953	231	82	-	-	228,717	8,837	246,820
Trade and other receivables	6,677	4,975	1,339	211	153	-	75,257	4,399	86,333
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,740	-	7,740
Financial assets - held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,994	-	59,994
Positive fair value of derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,345	-	34,345
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	280,374	255,602	13,849	6,380	2,784	1,759	18,468,193	364,184	19,112,750
Off-balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,914,639	46,647	1,961,286
Total credit risk exposure	280,374	255,602	13,849	6,380	2,784	1,759	20,382,832	410,831	21,074,036

Credit quality for exposures, which are neither past due nor impaired:

EUR ths.	Low Risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
31.12.2021					
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	9,659	-	-	-	9,659
Financial assets at amortised cost	17,214,318	1,265,715	730,138	-	19,210,171
Loans and advances to banks	49,980	-	-	-	49,980
Loans and advances to customers	13,251,444	1,265,715	730,138	-	15,247,297
of which: Lending for house purchase	8,322,737	570,340	226,450	-	9,119,527
of which: Credit for consumption	1,090,934	156,115	62,871	-	1,309,920
of which: Corporate loans and others	3,837,773	539,260	440,817	-	4,817,850
Debt securities	3,912,894	-	-	-	3,912,894
Finance lease receivables	196,576	22,775	6,789	-	226,140
Trade and other receivables	84,919	8,050	26,813	-	119,782
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	6,479	-	7,430	-	13,909
Derivatives - held for trading	11,500	35,590	784	-	47,874
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	16,454	-	-	-	16,454
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	17,539,905	1,332,130	771,954	-	19,643,989
Off-balance	1,910,767	218,492	153,917	53	2,283,229
Total credit risk exposure	19,450,672	1,550,622	925,871	53	21,927,218

EUR ths.	Low Risk	Management attention	Substandard	Non-performing	Total
31.12.2020					
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	11,023	-	-	-	11,023
Financial assets at amortised cost	15,887,033	1,147,192	1,016,892	-	18,051,117
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	12,206,783	1,147,192	1,016,892	-	14,370,867
of which: Lending for house purchase	7,676,067	541,466	183,172	-	8,400,705
of which: Credit for consumption	1,191,600	189,110	75,780	-	1,456,490
of which: Corporate loans and others	3,339,116	416,616	757,940	-	4,513,672
Debt securities	3,680,250	-	-	-	3,680,250
Finance lease receivables	188,395	26,437	13,886	-	228,718
Trade and other receivables	58,026	3,695	13,536	-	75,257
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	7,740	-	7,740
Derivatives - held for trading	13,131	41,860	5,003	-	59,994
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	34,345	-	-	-	34,345
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	16,191,953	1,219,184	1,057,057	-	18,468,194
Off-balance	1,518,401	169,759	226,478	-	1,914,638
Total credit risk exposure	17,710,354	1,388,943	1,283,535	-	20,382,832

Credit risk exposure by Basel 3 exposure class and financial instrument:

EUR ths.	Sovereigns	Institutions	Corporates	Retail	Total
31.12.2021					
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	-	9,658	-	-	9,658
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,890,122	230,139	4,098,250	11,631,455	19,849,966
Loans and advances to banks	-	50,025	-	-	50,025
Loans and advances to customers	285,411	-	3,970,181	11,631,455	15,887,047
of which: Lending for house purchase	-	-	-	9,361,376	9,361,376
of which: Credit for consumption	-	-	-	1,422,176	1,422,176
of which: Corporate loans and others	285,411	-	3,970,181	847,903	5,103,495
Debt securities	3,604,711	180,114	128,069	-	3,912,894
Finance lease receivables	1,329	-	226,546	10,897	238,772
Trade and other receivables	522	-	134,850	146	135,518
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	13,909	-	13,909
Derivatives - held for trading	-	7,048	40,794	32	47,874
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	-	16,454	-	-	16,454
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	3,891,973	263,299	4,514,349	11,642,530	20,312,151
Off-balance	55,902	45,390	1,581,614	601,808	2,284,714
Total credit risk exposure	3,947,875	308,689	6,095,963	12,244,338	22,596,865

EUR ths.	Sovereigns	Institutions	Corporates	Retail	Total
31.12.2020					
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	-	11,023	-	-	11,023
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,644,081	183,023	3,845,348	10,994,044	18,666,496
Loans and advances to banks	-	49	-	-	49
Loans and advances to customers	272,329	-	3,719,824	10,994,044	14,986,197
of which: Lending for house purchase	-	-	-	8,618,372	8,618,372
of which: Credit for consumption	-	-	-	1,587,560	1,587,560
of which: Corporate loans and others	272,329	-	3,719,824	788,112	4,780,265
Debt securities	3,371,752	182,974	125,524	-	3,680,250
Finance lease receivables	517	-	230,635	15,668	246,820
Trade and other receivables	330	2,013	83,344	646	86,333
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	-	-	7,740	-	7,740
Derivatives - held for trading	-	8,347	51,554	93	59,994
Positive fair value of derivatives - hedge accounting	-	34,345	-	-	34,345
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	3,644,928	238,751	4,218,621	11,010,451	19,112,751
Off-balance	33,299	44,919	1,362,531	520,536	1,961,285
Total credit risk exposure	3,678,227	283,670	5,581,152	11,530,987	21,074,036

Expected credit loss measurement

The general principles and standards for credit loss allowances are governed by internal policies in the Bank. According to IFRS 9, credit loss allowances are calculated for all components of credit risk exposures which are measured at amortised cost (AC) or at fair value through other comprehensive income. They include debt securities, loans and advances, demand deposits on nostro accounts with commercial banks as well as finance lease and trade receivables. In addition, credit loss allowances are calculated for loan commitments and financial guarantees if they meet the applicable IFRS 9 definitions.

Classification into stages and definition of credit-impaired financial instruments

There are three main stages outlined for expected credit loss (ECL) determination. The stages approach applies to financial instruments within the scope of the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 and those that are not categorised as purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets (POCI), which form a category of their own. Depending on the impairment status and the assessment of the development of credit risk, these financial instruments are assigned to one of the three stages.

Stage 1 includes not credit-impaired financial instruments at initial recognition and not credit-impaired financial instruments without a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition, irrespective of their credit quality, or subject to the 'low risk exemption' allowed by IFRS 9. Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months.

Stage 2 includes not credit-impaired financial instruments with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and not subject to the 'low credit risk exemption' allowed by IFRS 9. Also, Stage 2 includes trade receivables without significant financing component to which the 'simplified approach' is applied mandatorily based on IFRS 9 requirements. In stage 2, the credit loss allowances are calculated as lifetime ECL. In the case of drawings by non-defaulted customers on previously committed credit lines, the whole exposure (on-balance and off-balance) is categorised as either Stage 1 or Stage 2, depending on the development of credit risk between the commitment date and the drawing date.

Stage 3 includes financial instruments that are credit-impaired at the reporting date but were not credit-impaired at initial recognition. In principle, a financial instrument becomes credit-impaired when the customer defaults. The default definition applied in the Bank has been developed in accordance with EBA/GL/2016/07 'Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013' and 'Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171 of 19 October 2017 on supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due'. The definition specifies the rules for default contagion across groups of connected clients and clarifies the concept of technical default. The Bank generally applies a customer view in applying the default definition, which leads to an impairment of all claims even if the customer defaults only on one of several transactions ('pulling effect'). On the other hand, an upgrade to a non-defaulted rating grade implies that the total exposure ceases to be impaired. In stage 3, credit loss allowances are calculated as lifetime ECLs.

POCI includes financial instruments that were credit-impaired at initial recognition, irrespective of whether they are still credit-impaired at the reporting date. Expected credit losses against POCI exposures are always calculated on a lifetime basis (cumulative changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition) and are reflected in the credit-adjusted effective interest rate at initial recognition. As a result, no loss allowance is recognised at inception. Subsequently, only adverse changes in lifetime expected credit losses after the initial recognition are recognised as loss allowance, whilst favorable changes are recognised as impairment gains increasing the gross carrying amount of the POCI financial assets.

Significant increase in credit risk determination

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR) of financial instruments as at the reporting date since initial recognition is one of the key drivers affecting the amount of the ECL recognised based on IFRS 9 requirements. In this respect, across portfolios and product types, quantitative and qualitative indicators are defined for assessing SICR, including the indicator of 30 days-past-due (DPD).

Quantitative criteria

Quantitative SICR indicators include adverse changes in annualised lifetime probability of default and in lifetime probability of default with significance being assessed by reference to a comparison of the current probability of failure and mix of relative and absolute change thresholds. The Bank has established thresholds for significant increases in credit risk based on both a percentage (relative) and absolute change in PD compared to initial recognition. In order for the SICR to occur for a particular financial instrument, both the relative and absolute thresholds need to be breached.

The relative measure is calculated as a ratio between current annualised PD and annualised PD value on initial recognition. The breach means that such ratio has reached or is higher than the established threshold. These relative thresholds for SICR assessment are established at PD segment level or client rating level for each separate entity, as necessary, and are subject to initial and on-going validation.

Relative thresholds for SICR assessment by geographical operating segment

	Threshold interval (x times)	
	Min	Max
31.12.2021	1,13	4,08
31.12.2020	1,13	4,08

There are certain portfolios where SICR quantitative criteria are assessed based on the ratings rather than PDs. The main rule in those cases is that downgrading of the ratings would lead to a positive conclusion on SICR. These rules are applied primarily to leasing and factoring business receivables.

For migration back to Stage 1 there are no additional cure periods established for quantitative criteria other than those already established in general credit risk practice (e.g. for rating improvement).

The absolute threshold refers to difference of LT PD on initial recognition and current LT PD. It is set to a maximum of 50 bps and serves as a back-stop for migrations between the best ratings (LT PDs considered for remaining maturity). In such cases, relative thresholds may be breached, however overall LT PD is very low, and therefore SICR is not positively concluded.

Qualitative criteria

Qualitative SICR indicators include forbearance-type flags (identification of regulatory forbearance), work-out transfer flags (when the account starts being monitored by the work-out department), information from the early-warning system (if it is not sufficiently considered in the rating) and fraud indicators. The assignment of some of the qualitative indicators inherently relies on experienced credit risk judgment being exercised adequately and in a timely manner. The related bank and entity-level credit risk controlling policies and procedures (adapted as necessary in the light of transition to IFRS 9) ensure the necessary governance framework. These indicators are used internally for identification of insolvency or increased probability that a borrower will enter bankruptcy and there is increased risk of default in the foreseeable future.

Besides the qualitative indicators defined on a client level, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on a portfolio level if the increase in credit risk on individual instruments or at a client level is available only with a certain time lag or is observable exclusively on a portfolio level. Bank introduced additional portfolio level SICR assessment criteria due to COVID-19 pandemic and related economic impacts. Please see Covid-19 disclosures in the chapter below.

For migration back to Stage 1 there are no additional cure periods established for qualitative criteria other than those already established in general credit risk practice for the above-mentioned flags (forbearance, watch lists).

Backstop

A backstop is applied and the financial instruments are considered to have experienced a SICR if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on contractual payments. As observed during validation, this does not represent a major trigger for Stage 2 classification.

Measuring ECL – explanation of inputs and measurement

Credit loss allowances are calculated individually or collectively.

The individual calculation approach is applied in case of exposures to significant defaulted customers in Stage 3 or POCI. It consists in the individual assessment of the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of the

expected cash flows, which are estimated by workout or risk managers. The discounting of the cash flows is based on the effective interest rate (POCI: credit-adjusted effective interest rate). However, the discount rate for financial guarantees shall reflect the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks that are specific to the cash flows which in Bank's implementation means using a risk free rate as a proxy.

A defaulted customer is classified as individually significant if the total on- and off-balance exposure exceeds a predefined materiality limit. Otherwise, the customer is considered insignificant and a rule-based (collective) approach is used for the calculation of the related credit loss allowance as the product of gross carrying amount and LGD, where the LGD depends on characteristics such as time in default or the stage of the workout process.

For exposures to non-defaulted customers (i.e. in Stage 1 and Stage 2), collective allowances are calculated according to a rule-based approach irrespective of the significance of the customer. The calculation of collective allowances requires grouping the related exposures into homogenous clusters on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The Banking criteria may differ based on the customer segment (retail, corporate) and include product type, collateral type, repayment type, loan to value band, and credit rating band. The bank is using rating method and product information to segment customers and assets into homogenous clusters to calculate collective credit loss allowances.

The calculation of credit loss allowances is done on a daily basis on a single exposure level and in the contractual currency of the exposure. To compute the collective credit loss allowance, the Bank applies an expected credit loss (ECL) model based on a three-stage approach that leads to either a 12-month ECL or to a lifetime ECL. ECL is the discounted product of exposure at default (EAD) that also includes a credit conversion factor in the case of off-balance sheet exposures, probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), defined as follows:

- PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (per definition of default below), either over next 12 months (1Y PD) for Stage 1 exposures or over the remaining lifetime (LT PD) for Stage 2 and 3 and POCI exposures.
- EAD is based on the amounts Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over next 12 months (1Y EAD) for Stage 1 exposures, or over the remaining lifetime (LT EAD) for Stage 2 and 3 and POCI exposures. The estimation includes current balance, expected repayments and expected drawings up to the current contractual limit by the time of default.
- LGD represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit exposure at the time of default (EAD).

Life-time parameters

The LT PD is developed through observation of historical defaults from initial recognition through the life-time of the loans. It is assumed to be the same across all assets in the same portfolio and rating band.

The 1Y and LT EADs are determined based on the expected payment profiles, which vary by product type. The LT EAD calculation utilises repayment schedule or repayment type (annuity, linear, bullet). In the case of undrawn commitments, credit conversion factor is estimated for reflecting the expected credit exposure in the EAD.

The LGD is estimated as a lifetime curve for any point in time, based on historical loss observations.

The risk parameters used in the ECL calculation take into account available information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts on future economic trends. Generally, the risk parameters applied in the calculation of collective allowances differ from the risk parameters compliant with capital requirement regulations, calculated on a through-the-cycle basis, if the characteristics of the respective portfolio in combination with IFRS standards necessitate this.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

Parameters are determined to reflect the risk as a 'point-in-time' measure and with consideration of forward-looking information (FLI). This results in using a baseline forecast and a number of alternative scenarios for selected macroeconomic variables. The alternative scenarios are derived, together with their probabilities of occurrence, as a deviation from baseline forecasts, where the baseline forecasts are, with a few exceptions, internally determined by Bank's research department. Given

multiple scenarios, the 'neutral' PDs (and, with a few exceptions, also LGDs) are adjusted using macro models that link relevant macroeconomic variables with risk drivers. The same macro-shift models as for external and internal stress test are used. Forward-looking information is incorporated for first three years of ECL measurement. Measurement of the parameters for the remaining lifetime returns back to through-the-cycle observations immediately in year four.

Specific situation of the Covid-19 pandemic and extensive supporting measures, mainly moratoria, lead to the lagging of the macroeconomic reflection in credit risk parameters. Therefore, macroeconomic variables of 2020 were included as additional predictors for future values of credit risk parameters. Variables in year 2020 have same values across all three scenarios. Thus, the unbiased probability-weighted ECL considering FLI is derived using the weights representing the probability of occurrence of each macroeconomic scenario. Typical macroeconomic variables may include real gross domestic product, unemployment rate, inflation rate, production index as well as market interest rates. The selection of variables also depends on the availability of reliable forecasts for the given local market. Nevertheless, the main indication of estimated economic development is the GDP development. We are disclosing sensitivity of the staging and ECL on macro scenarios in the Covid-19 section below.

Following factors, materializing at the end of 2021 led to assigning 40% probability of occurrence to baseline forecast that could not fully reflect them:

- new variant (omicron),
- increasing inflation through-the-region with potential effect on the increasing interest rates and
- unstable development of the geo-political situation – conflict Ukraine/Russia – that can as well effect energy prices.

The specific situation of the Covid-19 pandemic and extensive supporting measures additionally lead to the lagging of the macroeconomic reflection in credit risk parameters. Therefore, macroeconomic variables of 2020 and 2021 were included as additional predictors for future values of credit risk parameters. Variables of crisis year 2020 have the same values across all three scenarios. They were updated during 2021 according to the latest statistical offices' updates and publications.

Below we are publishing scenarios used for ECL calculation and as well latest available GDP growth forecasts.

Baseline, upside and downside scenarios of GDP growth

31.12.2021

Parameter	Scenario	Weight	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP - real growth (in %)	Macro down	43%	-4.8	-2.5	0.0	0.8
	Macro base	40%	-4.8	3.0	4.2	3.7
	Macro up	17%	-4.8	4.9	6.1	5.6
GDP - Nominal growth (in %)	Macro down	43%	-2.5	2.2	5.9	4.4
	Macro base	40%	-2.5	5.3	9.0	7.5
	Macro up	17%	-2.5	8.1	11.8	10.3
Unemployment rate (in %)	Macro down	43%	6.7	10.8	11.2	10.7
	Macro base	40%	6.7	7.0	6.4	5.7
	Macro up	17%	6.7	5.7	5.1	4.4
Inflation - CPI (in %)	Macro down	43%	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.4
	Macro base	40%	1.6	5.2	3.2	3.5
	Macro up	17%	1.6	6.3	4.3	4.6
Unemployment rate - shift 12 months (in %)	Macro down	43%	5.8	6.7	10.8	11.2
	Macro base	40%	5.8	6.7	7.0	6.4
	Macro up	17%	5.8	6.7	5.7	5.1
GDP - YtY (in %)	Macro down	43%	-7.3	2.3	2.5	0.9
	Macro base	40%	-7.3	7.8	1.2	-0.5
	Macro up	17%	-7.3	9.7	1.2	-0.5

31.12.2020

Parameter	Scenario	Weight	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP - real growth (in %)	Macro down	40%	-7.1	-2.5	0.0	0.8
	Macro base	35%	-7.1	3.0	4.2	3.7
	Macro up	25%	-7.1	4.9	6.1	5.6
GDP - Nominal growth (in %)	Macro down	40%	-5.39	2.2	5.9	4.4
	Macro base	35%	-5.39	5.3	9	7.5
	Macro up	25%	-5.39	8.1	11.8	10.3
Unemployment rate (in %)	Macro down	40%	7.19	10.8	11.2	10.7
	Macro base	35%	7.19	7.0	6.4	5.7
	Macro up	25%	7.19	5.7	5.1	4.4
Inflation - CPI (in %)	Macro down	40%	1.49	2.1	1.1	1.4
	Macro base	35%	1.49	5.2	3.2	3.5
	Macro up	25%	1.49	6.3	4.3	4.6
Unemployment rate - shift 12 months (in %)	Macro down	40%	5.87	7.2	10.8	11.2
	Macro base	35%	5.87	7.2	7.0	6.4
	Macro up	25%	5.87	7.2	5.7	5.1
GDP - YtY (in %)	Macro down	40%	-8.93	4.6	2.5	0.9
	Macro base	35%	-8.93	10.1	1.2	-0.5
	Macro up	25%	-8.93	12.0	1.2	-0.5

In order to reflect on the higher volatility of macro-economic variables estimates and significantly higher downward risk of macro-economic recovery due to current developments of the Covid-19 pandemics we have introduced a conservative downside scenario with relatively high probability of occurrence as shown in the GDP overview table above.

Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has been causing high uncertainty in the global economy and on the global markets. Social distancing rules and lockdown restrictions imposed by governments led to economic slow-down and a significant drop of revenues across industries. Unprecedented state aid packages (e.g. state guarantees, bridge financing, the state temporarily paying workers' salaries to avoid redundancies, hardship funds for one-person and micro businesses) and moratoria programs were introduced to support citizens and companies (similar measures have been introduced also for other markets where parent company of the Bank operates). While such measures mitigate the negative economic effects, they complicate a timely reflection of a potential deterioration of the loan portfolios.

Effect on customers

Immediately upon the crisis showing severe economic impacts in our region (governmental decisions on lockdowns), initiatives were started aiming to, on the one hand support Bank's clients to the utmost extent, and on the other hand, manage the respective risks and bearing the responsibility of Bank towards all stakeholders in mind.

In these circumstances, in order to minimize the medium- and long-term economic impacts of the efforts taken to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, Slovak government have implemented several support measures. These measures introduced in Act. 67/2020 include moratorium on payments of credit obligations (1. EBA-compliant legislative moratoria) or giving financial support through loans with state guarantee (2. Public guarantee schemes). In cases where clients did not meet all predefined criteria required by legislation, individual solutions could be agreed (3. Other Covid-19 related measures).

In order to qualify moratorium on payments as EBA-compliant moratoria several conditions must be met:

- The moratorium was launched in response to the COVID-19 pandemic,
- The moratorium has to be broadly applied,
- The moratorium has to apply to a broad range of obligors,
- The same moratorium offers the same conditions,
- The moratorium changes only schedule of payments,
- The moratorium does not apply to new loans granted after the launch of the moratorium.

Credit risk exposure of non-financial corporations by industry – measures applied in response to the COVID-19 crisis:

EUR ths.	Loans and advances subject to EBA-compliant moratoria	Other loans and advances subject to Covid-19-related forbearance measures	Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes in the context of the Covid-19 crisis
31.12.2021			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	179	6,393
Mining	-	-	719
Manufacturing	-	-	62,391
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	-	-	2,935
Construction	4	18	35,210
Trade	-	194	61,793
Transport and storage, Information and communication	64	18	20,647
Hotels and restaurants	10	758	9,225
Financial and insurance services	-	-	-
Real estate and housing	1,266	-	4,268
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other activities	-	3	16,674
Public administration and defense	-	-	-
Education, health and art, entertainment and recreation	-	31	4,329
Total	1,344	1,201	224,584

EUR ths.	Loans and advances subject to EBA-compliant moratoria	Other loans and advances subject to Covid-19-related forbearance measures	Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes in the context of the Covid-19 crisis
31.12.2020			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,923	1,201	3,973
Mining	-	-	-
Manufacturing	35,408	30	38,181
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	229	-	2,768
Construction	19,825	392	20,128
Trade	14,279	1,713	41,188
Transport and storage, Information and communication	18,845	63	14,195
Hotels and restaurants	11,227	11,440	7,066
Financial and insurance services	-	-	-
Real estate and housing	100,028	807	1,604
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other activities	6,231	83	7,860
Public administration and defense	-	-	-
Education, health and art, entertainment and recreation	3,818	11	1,940
Total	220,813	15,740	138,903

Loans and advances of non-financial corporations to which the measures applied in the response to Covid-19 were granted and are currently valid (have not been expired), amounted to EUR 2.5 million as of 31 December 2021 (excluding public guarantee schemes). Significant majority of the support measures expired not resulting in a severe negative effect on the portfolio quality.

Credit risk exposure of households and other financial institutions – measures applied in response to the COVID-19 crisis:

EUR ths.	Loans and advances subject to EBA-compliant moratoria	Other loans and advances subject to Covid-19-related forbearance measures	Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes in the context of the Covid-19 crisis
31.12.2021			
Private households	82	45,869	10,206
Financial and insurance services	-	-	364
Total	82	45,869	10,570

EUR ths.	Loans and advances subject to EBA-compliant moratoria	Other loans and advances subject to Covid-19-related forbearance measures	Newly originated loans and advances subject to public guarantee schemes in the context of the Covid-19 crisis
31.12.2020			
Private households	994,091	78,152	6,918
Financial and insurance services	364	-	111
Total	994,455	78,152	7,029

Loans and advances of households to which the measures applied in the response to Covid-19 were granted and are currently valid (have not been expired), amounted to EUR 46 million (excluding public guarantee schemes), which is significantly lower than EUR 1.072 million as of 31 December 2020. Most of the measures expired during January and February 2021 not resulting in a severe negative effect on the portfolio quality.

For clients with expired measures and still having difficulties going back to normal payment calendar, the Bank provides opportunity to lower loan payments to 25% of original loan payment for 6 months. This lowering of loan payments will be subject to standard forbearance assessment.

Loans and advances to which the measures applied in the response to Covid-19 have been treated as modified from the view of IFRS 9. However the effect of the modified contractual cash flows discounted by original effective interest rate compared to net present value of original cash flows was considered as immaterial. Due to this the Bank does not recognize any modification gain or loss.

Effect on business of bank

In March 2020, Risk and Business divisions started a joint initiative aiming to quickly provide a harmonized guidance for a focused industry approach within Erste Group, reflecting the changed economic environment. Industries and sub-industries were categorized into critical, high, medium and low expected impacts due to Covid-19 creating an "Industry Heat Map". Critical and high industries equal to "High risk" category that is further used in tables presented below. The categorization is based on a combination of research material, feedback collected from client meetings and single name analyses, both centrally as well as in the entities. The Industry Heat Map is reassessed on quarterly basis.

Main drivers for assigning corresponding green (low impact), yellow (medium impact), amber (high impact) and red (critical impact) industry classification was the assessment of both, short-term as well as medium-term impacts of the crisis on the specific (sub)industry. E.g. a complete lock-down of businesses like hotels or passenger air transport resulted in "red" classification on short-term view and based on expected re-opening/recovery remained on "amber" or "red" or was assessed as "yellow" or "green" on medium-term view. A respective business and risk strategy for the (sub)industries was formulated based on the assessment. The assessed risk for the specific (sub)industry can lead to strategic recommendations (e.g. to temporarily limit financing for specific categories to existing clients only) and/or the revision of underwriting standards.

In order to address COVID-19 pandemic induced crisis, the Bank introduced COVID-19 SICR overlays (described in detail below in section Effect on Expected Credit Loss) where exposures were moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 based on certain rules. In Q4 2021 the reassessment of Industry Heat Map led to a change in classification where almost all industries were assessed in better categories compared to 2020 with few exception where Covid still has a significant impact on their businesses, e.g. Hotels, Manufacturing.

Credit risk exposure and credit loss allowances by industry and IFRS9 treatment – industry heatmap:

EUR ths.	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Credit risk exposure (AC and FVOCI)	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Total	Credit loss allowances
31.12.2021								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	120,025	50,662	20,451	1,382	192,521	1,366	193,887	17,460
Mining	29,904	4,485	-	-	34,388	237	34,625	161
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	986,723	253,323	19,348	851	1,260,244	108,964	1,369,209	21,885
Construction	5,902	7,155	11,972	3	25,032	50	25,082	2,511
thereof: Development of building projects	451,765	133,547	775	-	586,088	68,346	654,434	19,587
Trade	263,898	92,211	8,684	391	365,182	188,470	553,653	12,628
Transport and storage, Information and communication	633,847	226,280	18,332	6,196	884,655	65,192	949,847	30,043
Hotels and restaurants	73,443	114,596	8,853	1,035	197,927	6,279	204,206	13,395
Financial and insurance services	662,971	80,497	4,402	207	748,077	39,440	787,517	8,164
thereof: Holding companies	156	26,947	113	-	27,216	50	27,266	478
Real estate and housing	2,932	74,120	5,740	12,975	95,767	401	96,169	7,522
Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and other activities	2,932	74,120	5,740	12,975	95,767	401	96,169	7,522
Public administration and defense	378,488	40,549	79	20	419,137	136,955	556,091	3,376
Education, health and art, entertainment and recreation	1,115,038	525,176	1,525	86,827	1,728,566	3,137	1,731,703	53,949
Private households	441,717	453,098	359	86,827	982,001	3,014	985,015	46,640
Other	137,368	101,758	6,231	975	246,332	10,577	256,910	8,909
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40,575	95,002	4,393	958	140,929	3,636	144,565	6,898
Mining	3,937,663	529	-	-	3,938,191	5,947	3,944,139	981
Manufacturing	91,986	57,821	842	43	150,692	102	150,793	3,450
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	34,454	24,165	92	-	58,711	102	58,813	1,040
Construction	10,620,440	489,451	204,484	3,176	11,317,551	32	11,317,583	181,017
thereof: Development of building projects	303	-	-	-	303	-	303	3
Total	19,433,349	2,130,409	290,894	113,044	21,967,696	629,166	22,596,862	369,135

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EUR ths.	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Credit risk exposure (AC and FVOCI)	Not subject to IFRS 9 impairment	Total	Credit loss allowances
31.12.2020								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	106,828	58,944	25,977	954	192,704	227	192,931	18,576
Mining	66,454	3,500	-	-	69,954	92	70,047	176
of which high risk	62,563	87	-	-	62,649	-	62,649	157
Manufacturing	816,909	536,018	4,161	1,934	1,359,021	68,981	1,428,002	24,692
of which high risk	237,648	423,315	1,370	1,238	663,571	26,175	689,746	14,541
Electricity, gas, steam and cold air supply, water supply	414,016	115,275	908	-	530,199	63,530	593,729	16,749
Construction	231,513	66,423	4,050	581	302,567	142,282	444,849	9,398
Trade	439,282	273,780	22,791	4,615	740,468	38,120	778,588	30,596
of which high risk	115,810	183,967	5,119	3,730	308,626	13,879	322,505	12,141
Transport and communication	553,558	226,218	3,533	310	783,618	27,445	811,063	11,930
of which high risk	156,808	78,129	273	-	235,209	1,079	236,289	1,998
Hotels and restaurants	2,701	80,860	1,512	14,170	99,243	828	100,072	7,325
of which high risk	2,701	80,860	1,512	14,170	99,243	828	100,072	7,325
Financial and insurance services	345,885	23,997	99	20	370,000	104,039	474,039	1,424
Real estate and housing	1,023,561	338,304	2,043	102,911	1,466,819	8,057	1,474,876	71,267
of which high risk	444,716	316,259	631	84,009	845,616	7,728	853,344	48,667
Services	103,452	105,866	11,513	1,321	222,152	22,857	245,009	13,597
of which high risk	65,828	98,922	10,539	1,103	176,392	4,494	180,886	11,846
Public administration	3,676,286	889	-	-	3,677,175	-	3,677,175	733
Education, health and art	68,278	52,078	308	23	120,687	51	120,737	4,006
of which high risk	14,287	17,005	154	-	31,446	51	31,497	754
Private households	9,607,937	826,436	225,052	2,963	10,662,387	92	10,662,479	198,201
Other	247	192	-	-	439	-	439	23
Total	17,456,907	2,708,780	301,946	129,802	20,597,435	476,601	21,074,037	408,692

Effect on Expected Credit Loss

The Bank kept its model for ECL (expected credit loss) consistent with prior periods. The Bank has enhanced few areas mainly in the credit risk parameters and SICR (significant increase in credit risk) assessment process in order to address COVID-19 pandemic induced crisis.

Credit risk parameters were affected by the macroeconomic development. The Bank is using macro shift translation models which the Bank has implemented for purposes of external and internal stress test to translate macro variables to parameters' shifts. Unprecedented state support measures lead to a significant delay in the observed defaults. Therefore, the Bank decided to adjust credit risk parameters to a different point in time (PiT) value – post financial crisis 2009-2011 (in previous year, financial crisis from 2008-2009 was used as PiT). Additionally, various expected macroeconomic developments are incorporated as forward-looking information (FLI).

The Bank uses three scenarios as a basis for the credit risk parameters' shift incorporation. The Baseline scenario is constructed by the Erste Group macro research team which leverages on the network of local macroeconomic experts in our core markets. The baseline scenario is generally aligned with other available external forecasts (e.g.: ECB, IMF, EU Commission).

Upside and downside scenarios are generated using internal statistical methodology based on the long-time horizon time series of macroeconomic variables.

The Bank has also used its internal COVID-19 related stress test scenario in constructing the downside scenarios. Due to higher volatility of the macro predictions, the Bank assigned for year 2021 equal or higher probability to the downside scenario rather than to the baseline scenario.

The Bank uses a 1-year period forward looking prediction to be incorporated into credit risk parameters. After the first year the Bank reverses to using through the cycle observed values. During current ECL estimation we used point in time shift from post-crisis period in 2009-2011 and as forward-looking prediction we used macro prediction for 2021.

The Bank has kept all the standard triggers for SICR assessment and has added additional ones such as COVID-19 SICR overlays. In order to properly identify portfolios with higher risk of default and addressing drawbacks in SICR identification due to the current COVID-19 situation and COVID-19 measures, the Bank decided to implement COVID-19 SICR overlays. They follow standard SICR assessment process and identify additional portfolios to be migrated to lifetime ECL measurement - Stage 2 (they cannot be used to over-ride standard stage 2 migrations back to stage 1).

In order to quantify COVID-19 SICR overlay, the Bank uses 3 negative information:

1. COVID-19 flag
2. Industry Heat Map information (not relevant for private individuals)
3. the level of the current 1Y IFRS PD

as factors which combination leads to COVID-19 SICR overlay assessment.

The Bank established a COVID-19 flag in the systems. The COVID-19 flag indicates any supporting measure granted to the customer irrespective whether legal or private moratorium, EBA guideline compliant or not. All these flags are considered as relevant and are referred to as COVID-19 flag for the purpose of COVID-19 SICR overlay. Applying for COVID-19 measures, even if not by itself, in combination with other negative information would point to current weakness and higher vulnerability to default in our view.

In order to distinguish between opportunistic applicants and those who really need the measure to cover a worsened situation, the Bank set 1Y IFRS PD threshold of 250 bps as second negative information (i.e. if the Bank has only industry heat map negative information or COVID-19 flag as the negative information). In case there exists already a combination of two negative information, the Bank does not need any PD discriminator – i.e. COVID-19 flag and high-risk industry combination would result to Stage 2 migration irrespective of current PD. Critical industry segment designation is the only criteria that would lead to Stage 2 on its own.

To summarize COVID-19 SICR overlay rules that would result to Stage 2 migration are as follows:

1. Private individuals
 - a. COVID-19 flag + PD
2. Non-private individuals
 - a. COVID-19 flag + medium risk industry + PD
 - b. COVID-19 flag + high risk industry (irrespective of PD)
 - c. High risk industry + PD (irrespective of COVID-19 flag)
 - d. Critical risk industry (irrespective of PD and COVID-19 flag)

After moratoria will end for clients, the Bank will still keep SICR overlays active for six months in order to compensate for lacking information. In case of private individuals we are addressing via these overlays mainly lacking information for the score-card variables on the delinquency. That means, once moratoria is lifted, and scorecard shall get complete information for sufficiently long time we would be releasing overlays.

In case of non-private individuals we are addressing increased risk specific to certain industry and lack of information due to lagging of the financial information captured in current financial statements (that serves as basis for rating assessment). In case of moratoria we have set up therefore observation period in order to have possibility to monitor delinquency. Corporate business and their default probabilities are tied to development of the economy. We are observing GDP in the regular FLI process. Therefore, we have selected second criteria for non-private individuals SICR overlays release improvement of the economy in the degree expected when the ECL estimate for crises coverage was built.

List of considerations to be followed before stage overlays are lifted is listed below.

Non-private individuals

Additional observations necessary prior the Stage Overlays rules cancelation:

- two quarters of realized macro recovery and confirmation of the continuous recovery in the next years -> this means:
 - two consecutive quarters of positive GDP development;
 - in those two quarters forecast for end of the year and next year cannot be significantly below baseline FLI estimates for the same period
- AND
- majority of the credit portfolio is re-rated, using financial information not affected by COVID supporting measures. Financial information entering re-rating during 2021 is mostly from 2020, it is affected by support measures, and therefore we decided to keep overlay over YE 2021.

Private individuals

- minimum of 6 months period after moratoria expiration

In case of private individuals the Bank already sees release of ECL where the 6 month period after moratoria expiration already passed. Most of the moratoria expired in January and February and the Bank released approximately 8 mil. of provisions in Retail and EUR 16 million in Corporate portfolio.

The sensitivity analyses tables below present staging splits of the current performing exposure and ECL. Movements of exposures between Stage 1 and Stage 2 and resulting changes in ECL triggered by effect of COVID-19 SICR overlays and FLI macro overlays is shown. Effects on industry segments and high-risk industry subsegments (high risk and critically impacted industries) are disclosed. For the ECL change a positive sign (+) equals a release while a negative sign (-) equals an allocation. For Exposure a positive sign (+) equals increase of exposure while a negative sign (-) equals decrease of exposure. Values presented as sensitivities are results of internal simulations.

Sensitivity analyses – Forward looking information (FLI) and stage overlays due to the Covid-19 pandemic

Impact on credit risk exposure by industry:

EUR ths.	Current status – parameters (FLI shifted)		Current status without stage overlays due to Covid-19		Point in time parameters (before FLI shift)	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
31.12.2021						
Agriculture and forestry	120,025	50,662	23,548	(23,548)	8,307	(8,307)
Mining	29,904	4,485	4,480	(4,480)	-	-
of which high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	986,723	253,323	163,011	(163,011)	13,720	(13,720)
of which high risk	5,902	7,155	5,585	(5,585)	562	(562)
Energy and water supply	451,765	133,547	2,627	(2,627)	39	(39)
Construction	263,898	92,211	26,023	(26,023)	5,357	(5,357)
Trade	633,847	226,280	145,619	(145,619)	12,141	(12,141)
of which high risk	73,443	114,596	110,701	(110,701)	1,963	(1,963)
Transport and communication	662,971	80,497	42,443	(42,443)	2,480	(2,480)
of which high risk	156	26,947	26,362	(26,362)	(75)	75
Hotels and restaurants	2,932	74,120	42,844	(42,844)	1,184	(1,184)
of which high risk	2,932	74,120	42,844	(42,844)	1,184	(1,184)
Financial and insurance services	378,488	40,549	6	(6)	(27)	27
Real estate and housing	1,115,038	525,176	255,431	(255,431)	2,038	(2,038)
of which high risk	441,717	453,098	217,609	(217,609)	2,254	(2,254)
Services	137,368	101,758	91,732	(91,732)	821	(821)
of which high risk	40,575	95,002	88,855	(88,855)	696	(696)
Public administration	3,937,663	529	-	-	-	-
Education, health and art	91,986	57,821	24,380	(24,380)	665	(665)
of which high risk	34,454	24,165	20,683	(20,683)	374	(374)
Households	10,620,440	489,451	1,273	(1,273)	9,992	(9,992)
Other	303	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19,433,349	2,130,409	823,418	(823,418)	56,717	(56,717)

EUR ths.	Current status – parameters (FLI shifted)		Current status without stage overlays due to Covid-19		Point in time parameters (before FLI shift)	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
31.12.2020						
Agriculture and forestry	106,828	58,944	18,824	(18,824)	16,275	(16,275)
Mining	66,454	3,500	1,548	(1,548)	166	(166)
of which high risk	62,563	87	3	(3)	60	(60)
Manufacturing	816,909	536,018	326,700	(326,700)	23,801	(23,801)
of which high risk	237,648	423,315	267,664	(267,664)	9,881	(9,881)
Energy and water supply	414,016	115,275	3,817	(3,817)	313	(313)
Construction	231,513	66,423	9,879	(9,879)	9,699	(9,699)
Trade	439,282	273,769	223,569	(223,569)	27,100	(27,100)
of which high risk	115,810	183,967	163,833	(163,833)	13,796	(13,796)
Transport and communication	553,558	226,218	120,413	(120,413)	6,085	(6,085)
of which high risk	156,808	78,129	44,921	(44,921)	124	(124)
Hotels and restaurants	2,701	80,860	53,040	(53,040)	1,154	(1,154)
of which high risk	2,701	80,860	53,040	(53,040)	1,154	(1,154)
Financial and insurance services	345,885	23,997	21	(21)	341	(341)
Real estate and housing	1,023,561	338,304	190,758	(190,758)	14,789	(14,789)
of which high risk	444,716	316,259	190,758	(190,758)	14,680	(14,680)
Services	103,452	105,866	87,179	(87,179)	3,969	(3,969)
of which high risk	65,828	98,922	85,424	(85,424)	1,640	(1,640)
Public administration	3,676,286	889	-	-	-	-
Education, health and art	68,278	52,078	20,989	(20,989)	386	(386)
of which high risk	14,287	17,005	16,037	(16,037)	106	(106)
Households	9,607,937	826,436	478,785	(478,785)	(1,139)	1,139
Other	247	203	-	-	151	(151)
Total	17,456,907	2,708,780	1,535,522	(1,535,522)	103,090	(103,090)

Impact on credit loss allowances by industry:

EUR ths.	Current status – parameters (FLI shifted)		Current status without stage overlays due to Covid-19		Point in time parameters (before FLI shift)	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
31.12.2021						
Agriculture and forestry	978	4,783	(689)	1,592	387	1,460
Mining	68	92	(23)	76	12	(1)
of which high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	5,909	9,296	(1,534)	4,034	1,375	1,446
of which high risk	14	312	(64)	209	11	35
Energy and water supply	1,423	17,529	(52)	134	266	206
Construction	2,206	4,265	(150)	425	537	478
Trade	2,664	10,013	(1,019)	3,894	850	803
of which high risk	204	3,766	(734)	2,822	248	190
Transport and communication	2,130	2,865	(258)	865	539	303
of which high risk	-	379	(99)	333	41	(12)
Hotels and restaurants	13	3,975	(313)	1,130	(53)	276
of which high risk	13	3,975	(313)	1,130	(53)	276
Financial and insurance services	624	2,607	-	-	147	(6)
Real estate and housing	5,217	20,038	(3,336)	8,236	484	454
of which high risk	2,806	16,220	(2,941)	7,458	465	488
Services	606	4,665	(867)	3,470	398	140
of which high risk	184	4,169	(721)	3,257	192	170
Public administration	964	16	-	-	-	-
Education, health and art	263	2,614	(207)	714	105	85
of which high risk	58	914	(150)	569	55	67
Households	26,036	36,377	(23)	88	8,436	1,146
Other	3	2	-	-	2	-
Total	49,104	119,140	(8,472)	24,659	13,485	6,789

EUR ths.	Current status – parameters (FLI shifted)		Current status without stage overlays due to Covid-19		Point in time parameters (before FLI shift)	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
31.12.2020						
Agriculture and forestry	1,168	5,480	(568)	1,275	462	2,104
Mining	160	16	(1)	4	(1)	11
of which high risk	154	4	-	-	(1)	3
Manufacturing	2,847	17,323	(2,388)	6,560	2,071	1,331
of which high risk	919	11,425	(1,893)	5,313	1,255	416
Energy and water supply	1,425	14,611	(22)	90	428	192
Construction	2,106	3,964	(182)	372	871	911
Trade	1,913	11,469	(2,000)	7,145	1,506	1,655
of which high risk	340	6,767	(1,333)	4,725	672	782
Transport and communication	1,449	7,456	(1,239)	4,336	1,107	437
of which high risk	207	1,571	(245)	894	127	9
Hotels and restaurants	28	4,456	(574)	1,976	199	86
of which high risk	28	4,456	(574)	1,976	199	86
Financial and insurance services	588	767	-	-	224	20
Real estate and housing	3,197	16,557	(2,049)	6,916	519	479
of which high risk	1,933	13,170	(2,049)	6,916	506	465
Services	498	4,454	(995)	2,656	546	340
of which high risk	210	3,813	(976)	2,564	394	135
Public administration	699	34	-	-	-	-
Education, health and art	277	3,486	(207)	797	185	42
of which high risk	60	570	(120)	524	81	3
Households	18,716	49,732	(3,483)	19,232	4,592	(4,512)
Other	5	21	-	-	(4)	17
Total	35,076	139,826	(13,708)	51,359	12,705	3,113

In case of FLI macro shifts and PiT parameters the Bank was given a choice either to use 2020 macro values for year 2021 for FLI or adjust PiT parameters to a crisis period and use standard FLI. The Bank decided to opt for the second option and adjusted PiT parameters to post-crisis period in years 2009-2011.

The following tables present sensitivity analyses taking into consideration only changes due to the different values of PDs according to the baseline, upside and downside FLI scenarios. Covid-19 SICR overlays are ignored. Sensitivities of these scenarios are calculated in comparison to current production - weighted scenarios FLI shifted - PDs (weights and scenarios are disclosed in the "Incorporation of forward-looking information" section above). In tables below the Bank is showing impacts of different scenarios on exposure and ECL, where each particular scenario has 100% weight.

Total exposure in Stage 2 decreases by EUR 56.7 million before the PiT adjustment and ECL decreases by EUR 20.3 million (values shown in tables refer to PiT risk parameters before the adjustment to the post-crisis period). In case of baseline and upside scenarios total exposure in Stage 2 decreases by EUR 150.9 million and EUR 276.7 million respectively and ECL decreases by EUR 21.5 million and EUR 35.5 million respectively. In case of downside scenario total exposure in Stage 2 increases by EUR 414.3 million and ECL increases by EUR 30.3 million.

Year to year changes are caused by introduction of FLI in Corporate and Real estate segments.

Sensitivity analyses – Different probabilities of default (PD)

Impact of different scenarios on credit risk exposure by industry:

EUR ths.	Point in time parameters (before FLI shift)		Upside scenario		Baseline scenario		Downside scenario	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
31.12.2021								
Agriculture and forestry	8,307	(8,307)	4,939	(4,939)	2,912	(2,912)	(1,720)	1,720
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	13,720	(13,720)	33,650	(33,650)	7,672	(7,672)	(74,392)	74,392
of which high risk	562	(562)	487	(487)	87	(87)	-	-
Energy and water supply	39	(39)	1,125	(1,125)	1,125	(1,125)	(16,988)	16,988
Construction	5,357	(5,357)	38,922	(38,922)	15,102	(15,102)	(21,933)	21,933
Trade	12,141	(12,141)	48,829	(48,829)	43,158	(43,158)	(14,651)	14,651
of which high risk	1,963	(1,963)	1,738	(1,738)	882	(882)	(1,234)	1,234
Transport and communication	2,480	(2,480)	2,914	(2,914)	2,257	(2,257)	(18,662)	18,662
of which high risk	(75)	75	53	(53)	53	(53)	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	1,184	(1,184)	7,906	(7,906)	888	(888)	(1,117)	1,117
of which high risk	1,184	(1,184)	7,906	(7,906)	888	(888)	(1,117)	1,117
Financial and insurance services	(27)	27	24,262	(24,262)	22,675	(22,675)	(7,522)	7,522
Real estate and housing	2,038	(2,038)	110,805	(110,805)	53,365	(53,365)	(255,096)	255,096
of which high risk	2,254	(2,254)	105,090	(105,090)	48,340	(48,340)	(127,611)	127,611
Services	821	(821)	910	(910)	576	(576)	(768)	768
of which high risk	696	(696)	732	(732)	530	(530)	(636)	636
Public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, health and art	665	(665)	1,310	(1,310)	410	(410)	(706)	706
of which high risk	374	(374)	1,154	(1,154)	382	(382)	(207)	207
Households	9,992	(9,992)	1,169	(1,169)	775	(775)	(727)	727
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56,717	(56,717)	276,740	(276,740)	150,915	(150,915)	(414,282)	414,282

EUR ths.	Point in time parameters (before FLI shift)		Upside scenario		Baseline scenario		Downside scenario	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
31.12.2020								
Agriculture and forestry	16,275	(16,275)	683	(683)	127	(127)	(290)	290
Mining	166	(166)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23,801	(23,801)	300	(300)	139	(139)	(102)	102
of which high risk	9,881	(9,881)	107	(107)	69	(69)	(33)	33
Energy and water supply	313	(313)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	9,699	(9,699)	277	(277)	238	(238)	(230)	230
Trade	27,100	(27,100)	1,010	(1,010)	488	(488)	(667)	667
of which high risk	13,796	(13,796)	202	(202)	82	(82)	(194)	194
Transport and communication	6,085	(6,085)	247	(247)	110	(110)	(151)	151
of which high risk	124	(124)	-	-	-	-	(41)	41
Hotels and restaurants	1,154	(1,154)	39	(39)	38	(38)	(30)	30
of which high risk	1,154	(1,154)	39	(39)	38	(38)	(30)	30
Financial and insurance services	341	(341)	4	(4)	4	(4)	-	-
Real estate and housing	14,789	(14,789)	111	(111)	-	-	-	-
of which high risk	14,680	(14,680)	111	(111)	-	-	-	-
Services	3,969	(3,969)	173	(173)	106	(106)	(140)	140
of which high risk	1,640	(1,640)	87	(87)	76	(76)	(98)	98
Public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, health and art	386	(386)	70	(70)	30	(30)	(16)	16
of which high risk	106	(106)	70	(70)	30	(30)	-	-
Households	(1,139)	1,139	5,608	(5,608)	3,486	(3,486)	(3,607)	3,607
Other	151	(151)	-	-	-	-	(50)	50
Total	103,090	(103,090)	8,522	(8,522)	4,766	(4,766)	(5,283)	5,283

Impact of different scenarios on credit loss allowances by industry:

EUR ths.	Point in time parameters (before FLI shift)		Upside scenario		Baseline scenario		Downside scenario	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
31.12.2021								
Agriculture and forestry	387	1,460	522	1,141	170	628	(400)	(337)
Mining	12	(1)	54	1	33	-	(52)	(1)
of which high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,375	1,446	2,712	1,818	1,453	858	(1,400)	(2,077)
of which high risk	11	35	15	37	6	10	(15)	(13)
Energy and water supply	266	206	823	3,743	475	2,534	(580)	(4,089)
Construction	537	478	859	1,679	419	952	(621)	(1,170)
Trade	850	803	1,051	3,308	96	2,729	(913)	(1,413)
of which high risk	248	190	294	274	85	181	(251)	(149)
Transport and communication	539	303	915	613	440	435	(732)	(299)
of which high risk	41	(12)	40	4	15	3	(30)	(1)
Hotels and restaurants	(53)	276	(19)	926	49	428	(79)	(636)
of which high risk	(53)	276	(19)	926	49	428	(79)	(636)
Financial and insurance services	147	(6)	(25)	1,809	(273)	1,603	(85)	(1,181)
Real estate and housing	484	454	4,389	5,438	2,753	3,765	(303)	(10,750)
of which high risk	465	488	2,904	4,338	1,739	2,991	(898)	(6,116)
Services	398	140	417	293	138	171	(317)	(184)
of which high risk	192	170	214	267	59	161	(172)	(157)
Public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, health and art	105	85	123	476	57	269	(42)	(408)
of which high risk	55	67	72	184	35	78	(43)	(51)
Households	8,436	1,146	1,836	626	1,006	358	(1,688)	(507)
Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,485	6,789	13,656	21,870	6,815	14,732	(7,213)	(23,051)

EUR ths.	Point in time parameters (before FLI shift)		Upside scenario		Baseline scenario		Downside scenario	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
31.12.2020								
Agriculture and forestry	462	2,104	1	73	5	21	(18)	(30)
Mining	(1)	11	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Manufacturing	2,071	1,331	22	29	15	12	(36)	(16)
of which high risk	1,255	416	13	4	7	3	(17)	(2)
Energy and water supply	428	192	1	2	1	1	(1)	(2)
Construction	871	911	27	55	10	35	(36)	(50)
Trade	1,506	1,655	39	66	22	35	(40)	(67)
of which high risk	672	782	16	10	10	4	(18)	(10)
Transport and communication	1,107	437	21	15	11	7	(26)	(13)
of which high risk	127	9	2	-	1	-	(1)	-
Hotels and restaurants	199	86	10	5	4	5	(13)	(2)
of which high risk	199	86	10	5	4	5	(13)	(2)
Financial and insurance services	224	20	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)
Real estate and housing	519	479	6	17	6	-	(13)	(1)
of which high risk	506	465	5	16	6	-	(11)	-
Services	546	340	19	18	10	8	(16)	(23)
of which high risk	394	135	13	3	6	2	(8)	(9)
Public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, health and art	185	42	7	4	4	3	(9)	(3)
of which high risk	81	3	1	2	-	1	(3)	-
Households	4,592	(4,512)	2,665	1,525	1,482	897	(2,978)	(1,511)
Other	(4)	17	-	1	-	1	1	(2)
Total	12,705	3,113	2,819	1,811	1,571	1,026	(3,186)	(1,722)

Restructuring, renegotiation and forbearance

Restructuring means contractual modification of any of the customer's loan repayment conditions including tenor, interest rate, fees, principal amount due or a combination thereof. Restructuring can be business restructuring (in the retail segment), commercial renegotiation (in the corporate segment), or forbearance (e.g. concession due to financial difficulties) in line with EBA requirements in both segments.

Restructuring and renegotiation

Restructuring as business restructuring in the retail segment or as commercial renegotiation in the corporate segment is a potential and effective customer retention tool involving re-pricing or the offering of an additional loan or both in order to maintain the Bank's valuable, good clientele.

Forbearance

The definition of 'forbearance' is included in Regulation (EU) 2015/227. A restructuring is considered 'forbearance' if it entails a concession towards a customer facing or about to face financial difficulties in meeting their contractual financial commitments. A borrower is in financial difficulties if any of the following conditions are met:

- the customer is more than 30 days past due on any account in the past 3 months;
- the customer would be more than 30 days past due on any account without receiving forbearance;
- the customer is in default;
- the customer would default without receiving forbearance.

Additional criteria for non-retail segment:

- specific early warning signals for this customer were identified in the last 3 months;
- customer has deteriorated financial figures, which led to decline of the rating grade;
- customer has increased probability of default.

Forborne exposure is assessed at account level and means only the exposure to which forbearance measures have been extended and excludes any other exposure the customer may have, as long as no forbearance was extended to these.

Contractual modification means that any of the following conditions are met:

- modification/refinancing of the contract would not have been granted, had the customer not been in financial difficulty;
- there is a difference in favour of the customer between the modified/refinanced terms of the contract and the previous terms of the contract;
- the modified/refinanced contract includes more favourable terms than other customers with a similar risk profile would have obtained from the same institution;
- the contract modification involves total or partial cancellation of the debt by (partial) write-off;
- activation of embedded forbearance clause of the contract;
- waiver of a material breach of a financial covenant.

Forbearance can be initiated by the Bank or by the customer (on account of loss of employment, illness etc.). Components of forbearance can be instalment reduction, tenor extension, interest reduction or forgiveness, principal reduction or forgiveness, revolving exposure change to instalment and/or others.

Forbearance statuses are divided and reported as:

- performing forbearance (incl. performing forbearance under probation that was upgraded from non-performing forbearance);
- non-performing forbearance (incl. defaulted forbearance; since 10/2019 the definition of non-performing status is aligned with default).

Forbearance measures are defined as qualitative trigger events in the SICR concept according to the internal regulations of the Bank.

Default definition

The Bank applies the definition of default on client level. If a client defaults on any of its credit risk exposure then the client rating must be set to "R" and all on- and off balance exposure including equity products is considered as defaulted.

Default is recognized when one or both of the following incidents occur:

- the obligor is past due 90 consecutive days with any material credit obligation to the Bank, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries in full; or
- the obligor is considered unlikely to pay (UTP) its credit obligation to the Bank, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries in full without realisation of the collateral.

In the Bank the default status triggers the credit-impairment and the Stage 3 classification under IFRS9. In addition the Bank considers all non-performing exposures as defaulted.

Client is classified as defaulted due following 5 reasons, which are linked either to unlikely to pay (UTP) or days past due:

- E1 – unlikely to pay
- E2 – 90 days overdue
- E3 –forbearance
- E4 – Credit loss
- E5 – bankruptcy

Credit Risk Model department participates on the definition of default with Late Collection and Corporate Workout departments. The definition of default fulfils EBA criteria and influences estimation of LLP, SRC, etc.

Changes in the treatment of forbearance and default due to the Covid-19 pandemic are described in the previous chapter 'Covid-19'.

Credit risk exposure, forbearance exposure and credit loss allowances:

EUR ths.	Loans and advances	Debt securities	Other positions	Off-balance	Total credit risk exposure
31.12.2021					
Gross exposure	16,311,359	3,926,803	73,986	2,284,714	22,596,862
thereof gross forborne exposure	455,255	-	121	44,743	500,119
Performing exposure	16,016,238	3,926,803	73,986	2,283,177	22,300,204
thereof performing forborne exposure	357,990	-	120	44,488	402,599
Credit loss allowances for performing exposure	171,963	1,236	-	25,056	198,255
thereof credit loss allowances for performing forborne exposure	15,896	-	-	772	16,668
Non-performing exposure	295,121	-	-	1,537	296,658
thereof non-performing forborne exposure	97,264	-	-	256	97,520
Credit loss allowances for non-performing exposure	170,152	-	-	728	170,880
thereof credit loss allowances for non-performing forborne exposure	48,369	-	-	155	48,524

EUR ths.	Loans and advances	Debt securities	Other positions	Off-balance	Total credit risk exposure
31.12.2020					
Gross exposure	15,319,400	3,687,990	105,362	1,961,286	21,074,037
thereof gross forborne exposure	291,581	-	80	89,141	380,803
Performing exposure	14,955,216	3,687,990	105,361	1,914,639	20,663,206
thereof performing forborne exposure	176,345	-	80	43,812	220,238
Credit loss allowances for performing exposure	(160,745)	(546)	-	(16,296)	(177,587)
thereof credit loss allowances for performing forborne exposure	(9,975)	-	-	(658)	(10,633)
Non-performing exposure	364,183	-	1	46,647	410,831
thereof non-performing forborne exposure	115,236	-	-	45,330	160,565
Credit loss allowances for non-performing exposure	(230,285)	-	-	(820)	(231,105)
thereof credit loss allowances for non-performing forborne exposure	(82,550)	-	-	(156)	(82,706)

Loans and advances also include lease, trade and other receivables.

Collateral

Recognition of credit collateral

Collateral Management is integrated in Underwriting Processes department of Credit Risk divisions. The Bank's Collateral Management Policy defines, among other things, uniform valuation standards for credit collateral. It ensures that the credit risk decision processes are standardised with respect to accepted collateral values.

All collateral types acceptable within the Bank are contained in the Collateral Catalogue. Permitted collateral is defined in accordance with applicable national legal provisions. The valuation and revaluation of collateral is done according to the principles defined in the Bank's Collateral Catalogue broken down by collateral type and based on the internal work instructions in accordance with the individual supervisory requirements. Whether a type of collateral or a specific collateral asset is accepted for credit risk mitigation is decided by Corporate Credit Risk Management after determining if the applicable regulatory requirements are met. Credit underwriting monitors adherence to the standard work processes stipulated for assigning the acceptable collateral assets to the categories available.

Main types of credit collateral

The following types of credit collateral are accepted:

- real estate: residential and commercial real estate;
- financial collateral: securities, cash deposits and life insurance policies;
- guarantees: given by sovereigns, public sector entities, financial institutes, companies and private individuals. All guarantors must have a minimum credit rating, which is reviewed annually;
- movables: equipment, investment goods, machinery and motor vehicles;
- claims and rights: trade account receivables, leasehold rights and shares in a company's capital.

Collateral valuation and management

Collateral valuation is based on current market prices while taking into account an amount that can be recovered within a reasonable period. The valuation processes are defined and their IT-supported technical application is performed by Collateral Management and by authorised staff in each country with the assistance of software applications. The allocated collateral values are capped by the amount of the secured transaction. Therefore, imputed excess collateral values are not possible. Only independent appraisers not involved in the lending decision process are permitted to conduct real estate valuations, and the valuation methods to be applied are defined by the Bank. For quality assurance purposes, the real estate evaluation mechanism and real estate valuations are validated on an ongoing basis.

The methods and discounts used for valuations are based on empirical data representing past experience of the workout departments and on the collected data on recoveries from realising collateral. The valuation discounts are adjusted regularly – at least once a year – to reflect current recoveries.

The revaluation of collateral is done periodically and is automated as far as possible. In the case of external data sources, the appropriate interfaces are used. The maximum periods for the revaluation of individual collateral assets are predefined and compliance is monitored by risk management using software applications. Apart from periodic revaluations, collateral is assessed when information becomes available that indicates a decrease in the value of the collateral for exceptional reasons. Concentration risks resulting from credit risk mitigation techniques may affect a single customer, but also a portfolio defined by region, industry, or type of collateral. All guarantee liabilities and loans of a corporate guarantee provider are taken into consideration in the credit application process in order to prevent possible concentrations. Guarantees provided by sovereigns, a public sector entity or financial institutions have to lie within the approved limit of the guarantor. Concerning other areas of a potentially detrimental correlation of risks, the collateral portfolios are analysed using statistical evaluations for, among other things, regional or industry-specific concentrations within the scope of portfolio monitoring. The response to those risks identified includes, above all, the adjustment of volume targets, setting of corresponding limits and modification of the staff's discretionary limits for lending.

Collateral obtained in foreclosure proceedings is made available for sale in an orderly fashion, with the proceeds used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. Generally, the Bank does not occupy repossessed properties for its own business use. The main part of assets taken onto its own books is commercial land and buildings. In addition, residential real estate properties and transport vehicles are taken into the Bank's possession.

Credit risk exposure by financial instrument and collaterals

31.12.2021	Credit risk exposure	Collateral: thereof attributable to credit impaired exposure	Collateralised by			Collateral total	Credit risk exposure net of collateral	IFRS 9 impairment relevant		
			Guarantees	Real estate	Other			Neither past due nor credit impaired	Past due but not credit impaired	Credit impaired
EUR ths.										
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	9,658	-	-	-	-	-	9,658	9,658	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	19,849,966	148,694	242,473	8,697,832	220,400	9,160,705	10,689,261	19,210,171	355,861	283,935
Loans and advances to banks	50,025	-	35	-	-	35	49,990	49,980	46	-
Loans and advances to customers	15,887,047	148,694	222,304	8,697,832	220,400	9,140,536	6,746,511	15,247,297	355,815	283,935
of which: Lending for house purchase	9,361,376	122,660	-	7,660,995	22	7,661,017	1,700,359	9,119,527	101,844	140,005
of which: Credit for consumption	1,422,176	158	-	196	16	212	1,421,964	1,309,920	50,836	61,420
of which: Corporate loans and others	5,103,495	25,876	222,304	1,036,641	220,362	1,479,307	3,624,188	4,817,850	203,135	82,510
Debt securities	3,912,894	-	20,134	-	-	20,134	3,892,760	3,912,894	-	-
Finance lease receivables	238,772	3,059	-	-	163,196	163,196	75,574	226,139	6,305	6,326
Trade and other receivables	135,518	-	-	-	-	-	135,517	119,782	10,875	4,860
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	13,909	-	-	-	-	-	13,909	-	-	-
Financial assets - held for trading	47,874	-	-	-	-	-	47,874	-	-	-
Positive fair value of derivatives	16,454	-	-	-	-	-	16,454	-	-	-
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	20,312,151	151,753	242,473	8,697,832	383,596	9,323,901	10,988,247	19,565,750	373,041	295,121
Off-balance	2,284,714	144	-	83,440	79,220	162,660	2,122,053	1,732,302	-	1,483
Total credit risk exposure	22,596,865	151,897	242,473	8,781,272	462,816	9,486,561	13,110,300	21,298,052	373,041	296,604

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31.12.2020	Credit risk exposure	Collateral: thereof attributable to credit impaired exposure	Collateralised by			Collateral total	Credit risk exposure net of collateral	IFRS 9 impairment relevant		
			Guarant ees	Real estate	Other			Neither past due nor credit impaired	Past due but not credit impaired	Credit impaired
EUR ths.										
Cash and cash balances - other demand deposits	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	11,023	11,023	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	18,666,495	139,823	158,225	8,437,965	247,271	8,843,462	9,823,033	18,051,118	264,431	350,948
Loans and advances to banks	49	-	41	-	-	41	8	-	49	-
Loans and advances to customers	14,986,196	139,823	140,173	8,437,965	247,271	8,825,410	6,160,787	14,370,868	264,382	350,948
of which: Lending for house purchase	8,618,370	120,023	-	7,519,339	23	7,519,362	1,099,009	8,400,705	78,659	139,008
'of which: Credit for consumption	1,587,560	100	-	114	56	171	1,587,389	1,456,490	48,831	82,239
'of which: Corporate loans and others	4,780,266	19,700	140,173	918,512	247,192	1,305,877	3,474,389	4,513,673	136,892	129,701
Debt securities	3,680,250	-	18,011	-	-	18,011	3,662,238	3,680,250	-	-
Finance lease receivables	246,820	5,100	-	-	171,736	171,736	75,084	228,718	9,266	8,837
Trade and other receivables	86,333	-	-	-	-	-	86,333	75,257	6,677	4,399
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - 'Debt securities	7,740	-	-	-	-	-	7,740	-	-	-
Financial assets - held for trading	59,994	-	-	-	-	-	59,994	-	-	-
Positive fair value of derivatives	34,345	-	-	-	-	-	34,345	-	-	-
Total credit risk exposure on-balance	19,112,750	144,923	158,225	8,437,965	419,007	9,015,198	10,097,552	18,366,116	280,374	364,184
Off-balance	1,961,286	71	42,325	76,939	31,238	150,502	1,810,784	1,540,183	-	46,580
Total credit risk exposure	21,074,036	144,994	200,550	8,514,904	450,245	9,165,700	11,908,336	19,906,299	280,374	410,764

The collateral attributable to exposures that are credit-impaired at 31 December 2021 amounts to EUR 151.9 million (2020: EUR 145 million).

Concentration

The following table presents a summary of the Banks's credit risk to the Slovak Republic, companies controlled by the Slovak government, self-governing regions, guarantees issued by the Slovak government and similar exposures:

EUR ths.	Amount		Portion of total assets %	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Cash and cash balances	1,354,133	2,483,999	6.53%	10.73%
Loans and receivables to customers	514,715	562,736	2.48%	2.43%
Securities portfolio	3,051,137	3,264,708	14.71%	14.11%
Total	4,919,985	6,311,443	23.72%	27.27%

The following table presents a breakdown of state debt securities held by the Bank per portfolio and type of security:

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,051,137	3,264,708
State bonds denominated in EUR	3,022,996	3,194,283
State bonds denominated in USD	28,141	70,425
Total	3,051,137	3,264,708

The sovereign issuer rating of the Slovak Republic according to the international rating agency Moody's is A2 with stable outlook (since 27 September 2019).

26. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise due to adverse changes in market prices and to the parameters derived from them.

These market value changes might appear in the profit and loss account, in the statement of comprehensive income or in hidden reserves. The entire market risk management is independent from the business lines and is carried out by Strategic Risk Management (SRM). Trading and investment operations are subject to strict rules defined by SRM and approved by ALCO committee.

Methods and instruments employed

All positions of the bank, both in banking and trading books, that are subject to market risk are re-valued daily (including positions held-to-maturity), either to market or to model prices, and respective profit or loss is calculated.

The main tools to measure market risk exposure are sensitivity analysis and value-at-risk (VAR) which is complemented by back testing and stress testing programme.

Sensitivity and VAR are applied to Trading Book positions as well as to Investment portfolios of the Banking Book. The overall interest rate risk of the bank (IRRBB) is quantified by Economic Value of Equity (change in balance sheet value due to shift in the yield curves) and ICAAP IRRBB capital charge (one year VAR at 99.92% confidence level based on historical observed shifts in yield curves). The limits are imposed to both of the measures.

The VaR describes what level of losses may be expected as a maximum at a defined probability – the confidence level – within a certain holding period of the positions under historically observed market conditions. The calculation is done according to the method of historic simulation with a one-sided confidence level of 99%, a holding period of one day and a simulation period of two years. Back-testing is used to constantly monitor the validity of the statistical methods. This process is conducted with a one-day delay to monitor if the model projections regarding losses have actually materialised. At a confidence level of 99%, the actual loss on a single day should exceed the VAR statistically only two to three times a year (1% of around 250 workdays).

This shows one of the limits of the VaR approach: on the one hand, the confidence level is limited to 99%, and on the other hand, the model takes into account only those market scenarios observed in each case within the simulation period of two

years, and calculates the VAR for the current position of the Bank on this basis. In order to investigate any extreme market situations beyond this, stress tests are conducted at the Bank. These events include mainly market movements of low probability.

In addition to standard day-to-day risk measurement and monitoring, comprehensive stress testing procedures are established. Neither traditional risk measurement using sensitivity indicators, nor value-at-risk model is capable of capturing extreme events that occur in the market from time to time. Since the value-at-risk model only estimates the potential maximum loss with 99% probability, potential stressful events that possess less than 1% probability will not be embraced in the value-at-risk figure.

In stress testing, scenarios of potential extreme behavior of the most significant market variables are developed. These are then applied to the current market values and potential profit or loss is calculated for current positions.

These analyses are made available to the management board within the scope of the regular market risk reporting.

Methods and instruments of risk mitigation

In order to manage the maximum risk exposure, a comprehensive system of limits is established, including VAR, sensitivity, and stop-loss limits. Limits are structured according to individual portfolios (separate limits are defined for derivative trades). Limits are reviewed and proposed usually at year-end by SRM in cooperation with Treasury and BSM for the upcoming business year. Reallocations are also possible during the current year. The new limits proposal or change in approved limits is subject to approval by ALCO committee. Monitoring is performed daily by SRM. Each limit violation must be reported and explained with ALCO being the supreme decision maker on further action.

Risk reporting is done daily for relevant management and monthly for ALCO.

Sensitivity, VAR and stop-loss limits are applied to Trading Book positions as well as to Investment portfolios of the Banking Book. The overall interest rate risk of the bank (entire balance sheet) is quantified by Economic Value of Equity (change in balance sheet value due to shift in the yield curves) and ICAAP IRRBB capital charge (one year VAR at 99.92% confidence level based on historical observed shifts in yield curves). The limits are imposed to both of the measures.

Analysis of market risk

The following tables summarize the risk measures – Value at Risk of banking book and trading book:

Value at Risk of banking book and trading book

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Erste Group		
Banking book - ALM portfolio	12,948	11,700
Banking book - Corporate portfolio	1,012	718
Banking book - ALCO portfolio	153	181
Trading book	10	7

VAR figure is almost fully driven by interest rate risk, whilst foreign exchange and other risks are negligible.

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk is the risk of an adverse change in the value of interest rate sensitive balance sheet positions caused by a movement in market interest rates. This type of risk arises when mismatches exist between assets and liabilities, including derivatives, in respect of their maturities, interest rate behavior or of the timing of interest rate adjustments.

Limits and thresholds are implemented for both aspects of the IRRBB, the change in economic value (EVE) as well as the change in earnings. Positions without contractually defined maturity or repricing structures, such as demand deposits or overdrafts are modelled accordingly. For positions where the customer has the right to prepay his debt prepayment models are applied.

Economic value of equity (EVE)

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
SLSP		
parallel down scenario	10,330	(35,990)
parallel up scenario	74,234	42,675
flattener scenario	(72,909)	(154,497)
steepener scenario	98,679	109,694
short down scenario	15,558	50,369
short up scenario	(78,886)	(100,661)

The positive numbers mean an increase in economic value due to the shift in yield curves, i.e. profit, the negative numbers vice versa. The biggest risk for the bank arises from non-parallel shift in the yield curves – the flattener scenario, under which the short end of the yield curves goes up while the long end declines.

Exchange rate risk

Risk from open foreign exchange positions is the risk related to exchange rates that derives from the mismatch between assets and liabilities, or from currency-related financial derivatives. These risks might originate from customer-related operations or proprietary trading and are monitored and managed on a daily basis.

Basis principle behind managing FX risk is to transfer positions stemming from banking book activities to Erste Holding. However, in reasonable cases, banking book is permitted to hold strategic FX positions. This would typically be opened in order to hedge existing FX positions that are not explicitly seen on the balance sheet.

Strategic positions are subject to ALCO approval and shall be managed on a daily basis by Balance Sheet Management. They are covered by sufficient limit structure and reporting on VAR, stop-loss limit and are disclosed as the gain or loss (responsibility of Strategic Risk Management).

Credit spread risk

Credit spread risk is the risk of an adverse movement in the fair value of financial instruments caused by a change in the creditworthiness of an issuer perceived by the market. The Bank is exposed to credit spread risk with respect to its bond portfolio accounted at fair value. There is no bonds position in the trading book. The bonds position in fair value portfolio in the banking book is small (EUR 6 million). Quantifying the credit spread risk of the securities in the banking book is based on a historical simulation. The maximum (hypothetical) drawdown that can be attributed to credit related risk factors over one-year horizon is calculated. It is based on credit spread sensitivities (CR01) and the risk factors used are mainly asset swap spreads for sovereigns and iTRAXX CDS indices for financials and corporates. The resulting amount is used as part of the ICAAP calculations to determine the capital consumption of the banking book portfolio.

Hedging

Banking book market risk management consists of optimising the Bank's risk position by finding the proper trade-off between the economic value of the balance sheet and forecasted earnings. Decisions are based on balance sheet development, economic environment, competitive landscape, fair value of risk, effect on net interest income and appropriate liquidity position. In order to achieve the goals of risk management, hedging activities focus on the two main control variables: net interest income and market value of equity risk. In a broader sense, hedging refers to an economic activity that mitigates risk but does not necessarily qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS rules. IFRS hedge accounting is applied, if possible, to avoid accounting mismatches due to hedging activity. Within the scope of IFRS-compliant hedge accounting, fair value hedges and cash flow hedges are used. In addition, the fair value option is used for hedging the market risk from the economic perspective. The hedging within the Bank concerns hedging of interest rate risk.

27. Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is defined in the Bank as the inability to meet the Bank's cash obligations as they come due because of an inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding. Accordingly, a distinction is made between market liquidity risk, which is the risk that the Bank cannot easily offset or close a position at the market price because of inadequate market depth or market disruption, and funding liquidity risk, which is the risk that the Banks will not be able to meet efficiently both expected and unexpected current and future cash flows and collateral needs without affecting either daily operations or the financial condition of Bank. Funding liquidity risk is further divided into insolvency risk and structural liquidity risk. The former is the short-term risk that current or future payment obligations cannot be met in full and on time in an economically justified manner, while structural liquidity risk is the long-term risk of losses due to a change in the Bank's own refinancing cost or spread.

Liquidity risk is within the authority of ALCO. The Local Operating Liquidity Committee (L-OLC) is responsible for operational managing and analysing of the liquidity situation of the Bank.

Actual management of liquidity risk is done by Strategic Risk Management. Structural liquidity management is performed by Balance Sheet Management and daily liquidity managing and the fulfilment of minimum required reserves is performed by the Treasury department.

Liquidity strategy

The goal of the Bank's Funding Strategy is to cover the gap coming from the core business and also Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) efficiently, i.e. reaching an optimal liquidity status and MREL compliance in terms of structure and costs versus risk tolerance.

In 2021, customer deposits remained the primary source of funding for the Bank. The growth in loan volume was lower than inflows of customer deposits, the excess liquidity was mainly placed with central bank. The Bank comfortably fulfills all regulatory and internal liquidity limits and keeps sufficient liquidity buffer composed mainly of government securities.

With regards its own issuance, the Bank issued EUR 312 million in bonds in 2021 (2020: EUR 993 million including EUR 500 million of retained covered bond) out of which EUR 230 million as preferred senior bonds and EUR 80 million as additional tier 1 capital.

The Bank's total TLTRO participation in 2021 was increased to EUR 2.75 billion (2020: EUR 1.5 billion).

Methods and instruments employed

Short-term insolvency risk is monitored by calculating the survival period (SPA) on weekly basis. This analysis determines the maximum period during which the Bank can survive a set of defined scenarios, including a severe combined market and idiosyncratic crisis while relying on its counterbalancing capacity consist mainly of pool of liquid assets. The monitored worst-case scenario simulates very limited money market and capital market access and at the same time significant client deposit outflows.

Liquidity ratios defined by the regulator (LCR – Liquidity Coverage Ratio, NSFR – Net Stable Funding Ration and local LCR) are periodically monitored and are all at very satisfactory levels. All limits defined by the regulator are observed with large buffer.

Additionally, the static liquidity gap is monitored regularly on weekly basis and reported monthly to ALCO. Funding concentration risk is continuously analysed in respect to counterparties and is also reported to ALCO monthly.

Strategic Risk Management provides the reverse stress testing of liquidity where several assumptions (withdrawal, rollover, reserve haircuts) are modelled in order for the Bank to survive exactly one month. This is done on a monthly basis and is reported to ALCO.

Methods and instruments of risk mitigation

General standards of liquidity risk controlling and management (standards, limits and analysis) have been defined within the Bank and are continuously reviewed and improved by L-OLC and ALCO.

The short-term liquidity risk is managed by limits resulting from the survival period analysis where horizon limits are defined for each scenario as follows:

- ordinary course of business – over 3 months
- severe name crisis – over 1 months
- severe market crisis – over 6 months
- severe combined name and market crisis – over 3 months
- mild name crisis – over 3 months
- mild market crisis – over 12 months
- mild combined name and market crisis – over 6 months

For each scenario also the limit for liquidity surplus over given horizon limit is applied. The limit is set at EUR 0 million with warning level in range between EUR 0 and EUR 200 million.

The minimum amount of highly liquid assets (cash and average balance in central bank less minimum reserve requirement) must be over EUR 2.5 billion.

The Bank daily monitors its counter-balancing capacity, which consists of cash, excess minimum reserve at the central banks, as well as unencumbered central bank eligible assets and amount of retained covered bonds which could be pledged in central bank. These assets can be mobilized in the short term to offset potential cash outflows in a crisis situation.

Further, short-term risk is managed by regulatory and internal (more severe) limits on LCR and NFSR.

Funding Concentrations management - sum of top 10 biggest clients of each monitored group of wholesale funding providers (public, financial, credit institutions and corporates) may not account for more than EUR 500 million.

Based on analysis and measurement, and based on liquidity strategy, medium and long-term (structural) management of liquidity is carried out by BSM while major decisions have to be approved by ALCO. Strategic Risk Management must ensure that the execution is in line with the approved Liquidity Strategy and that the approved limits are being followed. ALCO must be informed on the status of structural liquidity within the regular ALCO liquidity reports.

The Contingency Plan ensures the necessary coordination of all parties involved in the liquidity management process in case of crisis and is reviewed on a regular basis.

Analysis of liquidity risk

In the Bank, the liquidity risk is analysed by the following methods.

Liquidity coverage ratio

The Bank uses the regulatory liquidity coverage ratio for internal monitoring and steering of the liquidity position as well. In order to keep the LCR above both limits, the regulatory limit and the internal limit, the Bank closely monitors its short-term liquidity inflows and outflows as well as its available counterbalancing capacity.

The following table shows the LCR as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021:

Liquidity coverage ratio

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Liquidity buffer	4,294,441	4,327,590
Net liquidity outflow	2,010,503	2,282,137
Liquidity coverage ratio	213.60%	189.63%

Counterbalancing capacity

The Bank regularly monitors its counterbalancing capacity, which consists of cash, excess minimum reserves at the central banks as well as unencumbered central bank eligible assets, amount of retained covered bonds which could be pledged in ECB and other liquid securities, including impacts from repos, reverse repos and securities lending transactions. These assets can be mobilised in the short term to offset potential cash outflows in a crisis situation.

Term structure of counterbalancing capacity

EUR mil.	< 1 week	1 week-1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months
31.12.2021					
Cash, excess reserve	2,753	-	-	-	-
Liquid assets	1,487	-	-	-	-
Other central bank eligible assets	-	1,176	(2)	(4)	(7)
Thereof retained covered bonds	-	1,032	-	-	-
Thereof credit claims	-	144	(2)	(4)	(7)
Counterbalancing capacity	4,240	1,176	(2)	(4)	(7)

EUR mil.	< 1 week	1 week-1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months
31.12.2020					
Cash, excess reserve	1,552	-	-	-	-
Liquid assets	2,656	(9)	(117)	(5)	(20)
Other central bank eligible assets	-	914	(2)	(3)	(19)
Thereof retained covered bonds	-	806	-	-	-
Thereof credit claims	-	108	(2)	(3)	(19)
Counterbalancing capacity	4,208	905	(119)	(8)	(39)

The figures above show the total amount of potential liquidity available for the Bank in a going concern situation, taking into account the applicable central bank haircuts. In a crisis situation, adverse market movements can decrease this amount. Negative figures are maturing positions of the counterbalancing capacity. Positive figures after one week are positions not immediately available as counterbalancing capacity.

Financial liabilities

Maturities of contractual undiscounted cash flows from financial liabilities were as follows:

Financial liabilities

EUR ths.	Carrying amounts	Contractual cash flows	< 1 month	1-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
31.12.2021						
Non-derivative liabilities	20,816,523	20,828,126	15,486,854	787,356	4,215,153	338,763
Deposits by banks	2,893,347	2,879,226	8,803	26,102	2,800,463	43,858
Customer deposits	15,977,315	15,977,467	15,477,990	471,251	28,226	-
Debt securities in issue	1,863,933	1,888,467	61	260,424	1,349,368	278,614
Subordinated liabilities	81,928	82,966	-	29,579	37,096	16,291
Derivative liabilities	77,975	31,427	3,591	12,208	16,062	(434)
Derivatives liabilities with gross Cash Flow (net)	77,975	31,427	3,591	12,208	16,062	(434)
Outflows	-	296,143	73,552	114,215	98,751	9,625
Inflows	-	(264,716)	(69,961)	(102,007)	(82,689)	(10,059)
Contingent liabilities	2,284,714	2,284,714	2,284,714	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	10,801	10,801	10,801	-	-	-
Commitments	2,273,913	2,273,913	2,273,913	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	68,859	68,859	37,818	11,888	18,496	657
Total	23,248,071	23,213,126	17,812,977	811,452	4,249,711	338,986

EUR ths.	Carrying amounts	Contractual cash flows	< 1 month	1-12 months	1-5 years	> 5 years
31.12.2020						
Non-derivative liabilities	18,686,803	18,739,600	14,156,289	1,067,313	2,848,124	667,874
Deposits by banks	1,710,255	1,723,265	4,397	28,305	1,644,829	45,734
Customer deposits	14,924,817	14,925,033	14,151,785	735,212	38,036	-
Debt securities in issue	1,957,349	1,994,511	107	289,657	1,131,064	573,683
Subordinated liabilities	94,382	96,791	-	14,139	34,195	48,457
Derivative liabilities	104,897	37,683	3,076	5,414	29,269	(76)
Derivatives liabilities with gross Cash Flow (net)	104,897	37,683	3,076	5,414	29,269	(76)
Outflows	-	293,177	82,148	67,801	129,140	14,088
Inflows	-	(255,494)	(79,072)	(62,387)	(99,871)	(14,164)
Contingent liabilities	1,961,286	1,961,286	1,961,286	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	9,198	9,198	9,198	-	-	-
Commitments	1,952,088	1,952,088	1,952,088	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	62,382	62,382	23,517	12,045	26,129	691
Total	20,815,368	20,800,951	16,144,168	1,084,772	2,903,522	668,489

As of year-end 2021, the currency composition of the non-derivative liabilities consisted mainly by EUR (approximately 99%).

28. Operational risk

In line with Article 4 Section 52 of regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR), the Bank defines operational risk as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, including legal risks. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are used to identify operational risks. Consistent with international practice, the responsibility for managing operational risk rests with the line management.

Methods and instruments employed

The quantitative measurement methods are based on internal loss experience data, which are collected across the Bank using a standard methodology and entered into a central data pool. Additionally, in order to be able to model losses that have not occurred in the past but are nonetheless possible, scenarios and external data are also used. The Bank sources external data from a leading non-profit risk-loss data consortium.

The Bank calculates capital requirements for operational risk based on the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) that is subject to regulatory approval. AMA is a sophisticated approach for measuring operational risk. Pursuant to AMA, the required capital is calculated using an internal VaR model, taking into account internal data, external data, scenario analysis, business environment and internal risk control factors. Additionally, the Bank received the approval to use insurance contracts for mitigation within the AMA pursuant to Article 323 CRR.

Methods and instruments of risk mitigation

In addition to quantitative methods, qualitative methods are also used to determine operational risk, such as risk and control assessments through expert panels. Additional methods include setting of key risk indicators and risk assessments in connection with product approvals, outsourcing assessments and risk return decisions. The results of these assessments and processes are reported to line management along with mitigation measures and thus help to reduce operational risks. In order to ensure early detection of changes in the risk profile that may lead to losses, the Bank monitors a number of key risk indicators such as system availability, staff turnover, and customer complaints.

The Bank uses a group-wide insurance program that has reduced the cost of meeting the Bank's traditional property insurance needs. Freed-up resources made it possible to buy additional insurance for previously uninsured bank-specific risks. This program uses a captive reinsurance entity as a vehicle to share losses within the Bank and access the external market.

The quantitative and qualitative methods used, together with the insurance strategy and the modelling approaches described above, form the operational risk framework of the Bank. Information on operational risk is periodically communicated to the management board via various reports, including the quarterly top management reports, which describe the recent loss history, loss development, qualitative information from risk assessments and key risk indicators as well as the operational VaR for the Bank.

Main objectives of effective system of operational risk management are:

- set up a bank-wide framework for operational risk management and to translate this framework into specific policies, procedures or processes that can be implemented and verified within different business units
- properly identify major drivers of operational risk
- develop model for quantification of risk exposure profile and for calculation of both economic and regulatory capital
- prevent or minimize losses due to operational risk by adaptation of suitable processes, preventive measures or by selecting suitable insurance
- implement and update of insurance program
- define outsourcing and internal control system principles
- prepare ORCO meetings
- continuously improve the operational risk management process (described in subsequent chapters on risk identification, measurement and management)
- provide quality reporting and documentation

Risk identification

Comprehensive risk identification is imperative for each subsequent stages of the operational risk management life cycle. Its primary objective is to provide information needed for correct decision making within operational risk management. Prompt risk identification may lead to quick detection and correction of deficiencies in policies or processes, and may substantially reduce the potential frequency and / or severity of loss events.

Risk identification is generally forward-looking. While it is inevitable to use historical loss data, they are supported by forward-looking approaches in order to obtain better quality assessment. Whenever possible, identification factors are translatable into quantitative measures.

The most significant sources of operational risk in the Bank are:

- theft and fraud (both external and internal);
- legal risks;
- conduct risk;
- human processing error;
- data, infrastructure, and system related risks;
- ICT risk, especially cyber crime
- improper practices (including incomplete or ambiguous internal guidelines)
- natural disaster and wilful damage

These sources of risk must be consistently assessed and re-evaluated using a variety of risk identification techniques, described in the following sub-sections. The results of the risk identification are regularly reported to high-level decision bodies (ORCO, Board of Directors).

Internal data

The Bank maintains a central database of operational risk events and losses. This is as comprehensive as possible in that it captures all material activities throughout the Bank. Data collection is conducted via a web-based application EMUS which was upgraded in 2016 and continuously finetuned every year. This application now provides more user friendly platform to deal with operational risk losses. Currently this system contains more modules which supports whole compliance and operational risk management area (whistleblowing, conflict of interests, trading of employees, regulatory compliance, third party/clients checks evidence, corrective measures for fraud management). Thanks new reporting services possibilities and fully automated reports, EMUS becomes Business Intelligence application which supports our management needs.

Operational risk event is defined as an event due to inadequate or failed processes, human factors or systems, or external events, which lead (or have the potential to lead) to losses, or have other negative impact on the Bank. All organizational units and their employees are obligated to report operational risk events, encountered or potential loss (both direct and indirect) of which is higher than defined threshold, or is not quantifiable yet relevant. Reporting is done via EMUS, where every employee of the Bank has an access right. Information on loss amounts, recoveries, date of event and other relevant descriptive information must be provided.

Every event reported in the EMUS application follows the acceptance procedure by expert departments. Events have two-stage acceptance procedure. Depending on the type of event, first stage is conducted by either IT Security, Physical Security, Fraud Prevention, Card Services, Internal Services or Legal Unit. Second stage is a data consistency check and is performed by Operational Risk Management. Events are categorized according to business lines. Special attention must be paid to events that span more than one business line, or events that arise in centralized function that cannot be directly mapped to a business line. Internal data collection process is covered by Operational Risk Management in an associated guideline. This guideline covers definitions, principles for event and loss classification, minimum loss threshold, event acceptance procedure, required data for each event, etc.

External data

As severe operational risk events are scarce, and may not have been captured in internal data collection, the Bank also includes adequate external event data in its risk identification system. These cover infrequent severe events with relevance to the Bank or financial industry. The Bank systematically incorporate external data into its risk measurement methodology. External data collection is coordinated with the Erste group efforts on this matter and will be locally conducted by Operational Risk Management.

Scenario analysis

Contrary to internal and external data collection, scenario analysis is a forward-looking tool of risk identification. The Bank includes such analysis in order to evaluate its exposure to high-severity events and to derive reasonable estimates of potential severe losses. The results will in turn serve as input factors to the risk measurement process. Scenarios must be periodically reassessed for meaningfulness and should consider breakdown of assumed correlation patterns (i.e. the possibility of two or

more severe events happening simultaneously). Scenario analysis is conducted by Compliance and Operational Risk Management departments.

Risk mapping and key risk indicators

The objective of this risk identification technique is to map the level of different operational risks across the Bank and to set up a measurable framework known as key risk indicators ('KRI') that tracks the most important drivers of operational risk and that could subsequently be used in risk measurement. Risk mapping is a top-down approach. Compliance and Operational Risk Management, with the help of respective senior or third level manager, will conduct an analysis and grading of operational risks inherent in each unit's activities, in order to come with overall risk map of the Bank. The resulting map will have three dimensions, namely:

- risk category
- business line / product
- functional process level – where applicable, this provides depth for the business line / product dimension (e.g. stages of particular process or lifecycle phases of product)

The outcome of risk mapping will provide the basis for defining KRI, which will in turn be periodically monitored. It will serve as input for risk measurement and operational risk management decision making. Reporting on KRI is the responsibility of business units.

KRI has the following properties:

- it is easy to use, i.e. available for reliable periodical measurement, cost effective to measure, and easy to understand and communicate;
- it is effective, i.e. apply to high risk points, reflect objective measurement rather than subjective judgment, and provide useful management information.

Risk measurement

The Bank measures its operational risk exposure using the loss distribution approach. In this, the probability distribution of both, frequency of loss and amount of loss, is modelled and is recombined (typically using Monte Carlo simulation) into a compound distribution of yearly losses. Out of this distribution, both expected and unexpected losses could be calculated. In accordance with Basel II, the confidence interval for unexpected loss should be at least 99,9 % and the holding period should be one year.

In modelling the distribution, all outcomes of risk identification process is used, i.e. both internal and external data, scenario analysis, risk mapping, and factors reflecting the business environment and internal control systems is used. In calculating the exposure, mitigation techniques (specifically insurance) may be included. This is done via decreasing of the gross loss for individual loss events by probable insurance coverage.

The Bank is able, given both adequate data and sound models are available, to arrive at sufficiently granular profile of the risk exposures, i.e. to calculate the exposures for all major drivers of operational risk (along business lines and risk types). Over time, the model is validated through comparison to actual experience and appropriate corrections are made. Design of the risk measurement model is within the responsibility of Erste Holding (for more details see the Bank AMA documentation). Modelling inputs are provided by Operational Risk Management.

Managing operational risk

Management of operational risk is primarily the responsibility of each individual business unit in its daily course of operations. In addition, Operational Risk Management has a harmonization role and performs activities of global scope. In general, operational risk can be managed via any (or a combination) of the following:

- risk mitigation, including insurance
- system of internal controls
- outsourcing

- risk acceptance
- decrease of the extent or disposal of the risky activity

Selection of the approach is the responsibility of senior managers or of the Board of Directors for the activities and risks of global scope. For risks identified as significant, senior managers are required to present the selected risk management tactics to a high-level decision body (ORCO, the Board of Directors) for approval.

The following sub-sections give an overview of the main activities regarding operational risk management within the Bank.

Operational Risk and Compliance Committee is the ultimate decision-making body for operational risk issues. It is defined as a high-level management committee that deals with operational risk strategies and procedures, decides on risk appetite and tolerance levels, and decides on mitigation measures for, or risk acceptance of operational risk, compliance, financial crime, IT security and operations, anti-money laundering, etc.

Operational Risk Management or any other unit may present results of risk identification and risk measurement processes or other operational risk issues to ORCO for a risk acceptance/disapproval decision. It will typically happen in case high risk was identified during risk mapping or larger loss event was recorded or any substantial activity carrying possible high operational risk is planned. In case ORCO does not accept the identified risk, it assigns tasks to senior management to come up with mitigation measures. ORCO consists of selected board members, senior managers and other representatives.

System of internal controls

Each unit manager implements a system of internal controls ('ICS') within his area of competence, with the objective of identification and mitigation of operational risks. Within the system, a set of operative controls is created, in order to systematically check selected product, service, process, etc. Each unit manager is responsible for effectiveness and quality of the system. It is also his responsibility to identify problematic or risky areas that will be covered by operative controls.

Internal control system shall consist of:

- risk assessment – in order to determine what are the most important processes and what controls are needed
- written policies and procedures – all important operations must be covered by operation manuals
- control activities – control procedures itself
- review – in order to assess the appropriateness of controls
- accounting, information, and communication systems – a proper combination of such systems in order to provide detailed, accurate, and timely information

Principles to be followed when implementing ICS include, but are not limited to:

- four-eye principle
- thorough task assignment and monitoring
- substitutability of staff
- required vacation or absence from duties (for relevant units only)
- segregation of duties
- avoidance of conflict of interest

Internal Audit shall regularly conduct an audit of the Bank's ICS in order to determine whether the Bank is following enacted policies and procedures. Operational Risk Management issues associated Internal Control System Policy giving detailed information on the system. However, Operational Risk Management does not assume any coordination role in the implementation and execution of ICS by individual managers.

Insurance

In order to mitigate operational risk, the Bank engages in a comprehensive insurance program. This covers direct or indirect losses due to all major sources of operational risk, i.e. improper use or failure of internal processes, human factor failures, system failures or external factors, and that in both the Bank and its subsidiaries. The primary objective of the insurance

program is to safeguard the Bank against catastrophic events. Insurance does not serve for protection against common, expected losses. Responsibility for the insurance program is given to Operational Risk Management. It shall design suitable and cost-effective insurance program with the objective of minimizing losses due to operational risk. Overall insurance program is designed on Erste Holding level. The program is to be documented in an associated guideline which, inter alia, covers procedures in case of insurance incident.

Non-current assets and other investments

29. Property, equipment, investment properties and right of use assets

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Borrowing costs for qualifying assets are capitalised into the costs of property and equipment. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of income in the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation' and impairment in the line item 'Other operating result'.

Type of property and equipment	Useful lives in years
Buildings	30 years
Right-of-use assets - buildings	15- 30 years
Office equipment / other fixed assets	4 - 6 years
Passenger cars	4 years
IT assets (hardware)	4 years
Fixture and fittings	6 - 12 years

Land is not depreciated.

Property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Other operating result'.

Investment properties

Investment property is property (land and buildings or part of a building or both) held for the purpose of earning rental income or for capital appreciation or both. In the case of partial own use, the property is investment property only if the owner-occupied portion is insignificant. Investments in land and buildings under construction when the future use is expected to be the same as for investment property are treated as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Investment property is presented on the balance sheet in the line item 'Investment properties'.

Rental income is recognised in the statement of income in the line item 'Rental income from investment properties and other operating leases'. Depreciation is presented in the statement of income in the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation' using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life. The useful lives of investment properties are in the range of 15-30 years. Any impairment losses, as well as their reversals, are recognised under the line item 'Other operating result'.

Impairment

The bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Testing for impairment is done at individual asset level if the asset generates cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. The typical case is investment property. Otherwise, the impairment test is carried out at the level of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If any indication of impairment exists or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or the CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. If the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In measuring the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the bank estimates the asset's or the CGU's recoverable amount. Judgement and estimates are required to determine the value in use and fair value less costs of disposal by estimating the timing and amount of future expected cash flows and the discount rates. The previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount or does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

Impairments and their reversals are recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Other operating result'.

Acquisition and production costs

Own property, equipment, investment properties and right of use assets

EUR ths.	Land and buildings	Office equipment / other fixed assets	IT assets (hardware)	Right-of-use assets - Land and buildings	Property and equipment total	Investment properties
Balance as at 01.01.2020	158,613	49,345	49,055	50,782	307,795	6,499
Additions	5,082	2,419	7,488	9,191	24,180	-
Disposals	(19,627)	(5,921)	(142)	(1,416)	(27,106)	(17)
Reclassification	(113)	-	-	-	(113)	113
Balance as at 31.12.2020	143,955	45,843	56,401	58,557	304,756	6,595
Additions	6,676	3,179	3,594	6,632	20,081	-
Disposals	(3,907)	(2,476)	(1,041)	(1,026)	(8,450)	-
Reclassification	430	-	-	-	430	(430)
Balance as at 31.12.2021	147,154	46,546	58,954	64,163	316,817	6,165

Accumulated depreciation

Own property, equipment, investment properties and right of use assets

EUR ths.	Land and buildings	Office and plant equipment/other fixed assets	IT assets (hardware)	Right-of-use assets - Land and buildings	Property and equipment total	Investment properties
Balance as at 01.01.2020	(99,910)	(40,557)	(32,549)	(6,435)	(179,451)	(4,672)
Amortisation and depreciation	(6,217)	(3,359)	(5,077)	(13,751)	(28,404)	(214)
Disposals	15,562	5,793	138	1,376	22,869	12
Impairment	(3,073)	-	-	-	(3,073)	-
Reversal of impairment	2,601	-	-	-	2,601	224
Reclassification	47	-	-	-	47	(47)
Balance as at 31.12.2020	(90,990)	(38,123)	(37,488)	(18,810)	(185,411)	(4,697)
Amortisation and depreciation	(6,434)	(2,904)	(5,736)	(14,126)	(29,200)	(205)
Disposals	3,111	2,404	1,022	1,026	7,563	-
Impairment	(1,194)	-	-	-	(1,194)	(1)
Reversal of impairment	2,610	-	-	-	2,610	42
Reclassification	(214)	-	-	-	(214)	214
Balance as at 31.12.2021	(93,111)	(38,623)	(42,202)	(31,910)	(205,846)	(4,647)

Carrying amounts

Own property, equipment, investment properties and right of use assets

EUR ths.	Land and buildings (used by the Group)	Office equipment / other fixed assets	IT assets (hardware)	Right-of-use assets - Land and buildings	Property and equipment total	Investment properties
As of 31.12.2020	52,965	7,720	18,913	39,747	119,345	1,898
As of 31.12.2021	54,043	7,923	16,752	32,253	110,971	1,518

In 2021, land and buildings were impaired to the amount of EUR 10.6 million (2020: EUR 12.1 million).

Cost of property and equipment, which are fully depreciated but still used by the Bank as at 31 December 2021 amounted EUR 71.5 million (2020: EUR 67.4 million) and includes various types of tangible fixed assets.

As at 31 December 2021 the Bank owned property and equipment not yet put in use in the amount of EUR 0.7 million (2020: EUR 1.4 million).

Tangible assets are insured for standard risks, such as theft, robbery, vandalism, natural disasters etc.

30. Intangible assets

The Bank's intangible assets other than goodwill include computer software and other intangible assets. An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the bank.

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost, including transaction costs. Costs of internally generated software are capitalised if Erste Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility and intention of completing the software, the ability to use it, how it will generate probable economic benefits, the availability of resources and the ability to measure the expenditures reliably. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives using the straight-line method. The amortisation period and method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end and adjusted if necessary. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation'.

Type of intangible assets	Useful lives in years
Software	4 - 8 years
Core banking system and related applications	8 years

Impairment of intangible assets

Impairment of intangible assets is based on the same requirements as described in Note 29 Property, equipment, investment properties and right of use assets. It is typical of intangible assets that they do not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. As a result, the impairment test is carried out at the level of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Acquisition and production costs

EUR ths.	Software acquired	Self-constructed software	Others (licenses, patents, etc.)	Total
Balance as at 01.01.2020	275,064	2,661	2,694	280,419
Additions	6,297	-	29	6,326
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2020	281,361	2,661	2,723	286,745
Additions	7,508	-	-	7,508
Disposals	(159)	-	-	(159)
Balance as at 31.12.2021	288,710	2,661	2,723	294,094

Accumulated depreciation

EUR ths.	Software acquired	Self-constructed software	Others (licenses, patents, etc.)	Total
Balance as at 01.01.2020	(251,774)	(2,271)	(2,638)	(256,683)
Amortisation and depreciation	(10,729)	(360)	(26)	(11,115)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2020	(262,503)	(2,631)	(2,664)	(267,798)
Amortisation and depreciation	(7,453)	(29)	(23)	(7,505)
Disposals	159	-	-	159
Balance as at 31.12.2021	(269,797)	(2,660)	(2,687)	(275,144)

Carrying amounts

EUR ths.	Software acquired	Self-constructed software	Others (licenses, patents, etc.)	Total
As of 31.12.2020	18,858	30	59	18,947
As of 31.12.2021	18,911	-	36	18,947

Cost of intangible assets, which are fully depreciated but still used by the Bank as at 31 December 2021 amounted EUR 253.7 million (2020: EUR 247.3 million).

As at 31 December 2021 the Bank owned intangible assets not yet put in use in the amount of EUR 3.3 million (2020: EUR 3.4 million).

During the year 2021 the Bank put in use upgrade of the core banking system, which amounted EUR 6.0 million (2020: EUR 4.1 million).

Intangible assets are insured for standard risks, such as theft, robbery, vandalism, natural disasters etc.

31. Other assets

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Client settlement	11,643	28,565
Personnel balances	17	192
State budget, social and health insurance, taxes	-	-
Sundry assets	9,287	6,934
Other assets	20,947	35,691

These items represent balances like:

Item Client settlement represents mainly suspense accounts or money in transit accounts that are not allocated to respective client account due to missing information or due to essence of the transaction. The main part of this items belongs to interbank clearing or open settlement with securities transactions.

Item Personnel balances represents other unsettled transactions – mainly unsettled prepaid expenses.

Item State budget, social and health insurance, taxes consist mainly of withholding tax and VAT tax receivables that will be settled with state budget within next month.

Sundry assets represent other items that do not fall into the above mentioned categories – mainly deferred costs and suspense accounts.

Fiduciary assets

The Bank provides trust and other fiduciary services that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of its clients. Assets held in a fiduciary capacity are not reported in the financial statements, as they are not the assets of the Bank.

Leases

A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Bank as a lessor

A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. In the case of a finance lease, the lessor reports a receivable from the lessee under the line item 'Finance lease receivables'. The receivable is equal to the present value of the contractually agreed payments taking into account any residual value. Interest income on the receivable is reported in the statement of income in the line item 'Other similar income' under 'Net interest income'.

Finance leases

The Bank leases both movable property and real estate to other parties under finance lease arrangements. For finance lease receivables included in this item, the reconciliation of the gross investment in leases to the present value of the minimum lease payments is as follows:

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Outstanding lease payments	261,671	253,955
Gross investment	261,671	253,955
Unrealised financial income	(14,851)	(15,185)
Net investment	246,820	238,770
Present value of non-guaranteed residual values	-	-
Present value of outstanding lease payments	246,820	238,770

Maturity analysis by residual maturities

EUR ths.	31.12.2020		31.12.2021	
	Gross investment	Present value of outstanding lease payments	Gross investment	Present value of outstanding lease payments
< 1 year	77,769	73,106	72,632	68,448
1-2 years	52,928	49,564	46,436	43,317
2-3 years	39,655	37,299	35,350	33,014
3-4 years	29,141	27,496	27,929	26,164
4-5 years	22,474	21,336	20,842	19,561
> 5 years	39,705	38,019	50,766	48,267
Total	261,672	246,820	253,955	238,771

During 2021, the Bank recognised interest income on finance lease receivables in the amount of EUR 5.0 million (2020: EUR 5.4 million). Gains/losses from derecognition of finance lease receivables are recognized in line item 'Gains/losses from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost'.

Finance lease receivables

Gross carrying amounts and credit loss allowances per impairment buckets

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	
As of 31.12.2021											
General governments	1,327	-	-	-	1,327	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	1,326
Other financial corporations	37	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	37
Non-financial corporations	205,363	23,298	5,391	-	234,052	(1,239)	(504)	(3,087)	-	(4,830)	229,222
Households	1,967	452	936	-	3,355	(4)	(2)	(499)	-	(505)	2,850
Total	208,694	23,750	6,327	-	238,771	(1,244)	(506)	(3,586)	-	(5,336)	233,435

EUR ths.	Gross carrying amount					Credit loss allowances					Carrying amount	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total		
As of 31.12.2020												
General governments	510	-	-	-	510	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	509	
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other financial corporations	102	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	102	
Non-financial corporations	146,690	86,430	7,262	-	240,382	(417)	(1,174)	(3,321)	-	(4,912)	235,470	
Households	3,013	1,238	1,575	-	5,826	(8)	(11)	(876)	-	(895)	4,931	
Total	150,315	87,668	8,837	-	246,820	-	(426)	(1,185)	(4,197)	-	(5,808)	241,012

Movement in credit loss allowances

EUR ths.	01.01.2021	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2021
Stage 1	(425)	(369)	161	1,313	(1,924)	-	-	-	(1,244)
Stage 2	(1,185)	-	15	(55)	718	-	-	-	(507)
Stage 3	(4,198)	-	214	(51)	450	-	-	-	(3,585)
POCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(5,808)	(369)	390	1,207	(756)	-	-	-	(5,336)

EUR ths.	01.01.2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers between stages	Other changes in credit risk (net)	Insignificant modifications (net)	Write-offs	Other	31.12.2020
Stage 1	(253)	(983)	30	96	685	-	-	-	(425)
Stage 2	(6)	-	5	16	(1,200)	-	-	-	(1,185)
Stage 3	(4,307)	-	500	(356)	(35)	-	-	-	(4,198)
POCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(4,566)	(983)	535	(244)	(550)	-	-	-	(5,808)

In column 'Additions' increases of credit loss allowance due to the initial recognition of finance lease receivables during the current reporting period are disclosed. Releases of credit loss allowance following the derecognition of the related finance lease receivables are reported in column 'Derecognitions'.

In column 'Transfers between stages' credit loss allowance net changes due to changes in credit risk that triggered re-assignments of the related finance lease receivables from Stage 1 as of 1 January 2021 or initial recognition date to Stages 2 or 3 as of 31 December 2021 or vice-versa are reported. The effects of transfers from Stage 1 to Stages 2 or 3 on the related credit loss allowances are adverse and presented in lines attributable to Stages 2 or 3. The effects of transfers from Stages 2 or 3 to Stage 1 on the related credit loss allowances are favourable and presented in line 'Stage 1'. The P&L-neutral effect from cross-stage transferring of the related credit loss allowance amounts recognized prior to stage re-assignments are presented above in column 'Other changes in credit risk (net)'.

Any other changes in credit risk which do not trigger a transfer between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or 3 or vice-versa are disclosed in column 'Other changes in credit risk (net)'.

The column 'Insignificant modifications (net)' reflects the effect on credit loss allowance arising from contractual modifications of finance lease receivables which do not trigger their full derecognition. The use of credit loss allowance triggered by full or partial write-offs of finance lease receivables is reported in column 'Write-offs'.

One significant driver of the credit loss allowance movements for the year has been the transfer of the related instruments across impairment stages. The year-end GCA of finance lease receivables that were assigned at 31 December 2021 to a different stage compared to 1 January 2021 (or to the initial recognition date, if originated during the year) are summarized below:

Transfers between stages

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2	83,440	48,445
To Stage 2 from Stage 1	83,278	5,463
To Stage 1 from Stage 2	162	42,982
Transfers between Stage 2 and Stage 3	541	276
To Stage 3 from Stage 2	470	246
To Stage 2 from Stage 3	71	30
Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 3	2,618	533
To Stage 3 from Stage 1	2,552	465
To Stage 1 from Stage 3	66	68

The year-end total gross carrying amount of the finance lease receivables that were initially recognized during the reporting period and not fully de-recognized by 31 December 2021 amounts to EUR 53.5 million (2020: EUR 79.6 million). The gross carrying amounts of the finance lease receivables that were held at 1 January 2021 and fully de-recognized during the year 2021 amounts to EUR 0.4 million (2020: EUR 44.4 million).

Leases where the Bank is a lessee

Under IFRS 16, a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of low-value items.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost. The cost comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability and also includes other elements such as initial direct costs incurred by the lessee. Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is depreciated to the earlier of the end of its useful life or the end of the lease term. The Bank uses the straight-line method of depreciation. The right-of-use assets are presented on the balance sheet as part of 'Property and equipment, right-of-use assets' or, if they are subleased to third parties, for operating leases as part of 'Investment properties' and for finance leases as a 'Finance lease receivables'.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if the rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise fixed lease payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Additionally, the exercise price under a purchase option and lease payments in an optional renewal period are considered if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options. Extension and termination options are included in a number of real estate leases across the Bank. The use of extension and termination options gives the Bank added flexibility in case more suitable premises in terms of costs and/or location are identified or in case it is considered favourable to remain in a location beyond the original lease term.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the lease liability is increased by interest accrued using the applicable discount rate, reduced by lease payments made and remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modification. The incremental borrowing rate for movables consists of Euribor as a base rate, adjusted by a surcharge based on the entity's rating, the

amount of funds borrowed, the term of the lease and the collateral provided. The determination of the incremental borrowing rate for property leases is based on two components, the market rate and the single property rate. The market rate considers the lease term, creditworthiness and the base rate Euribor and is derived from existing bank data. The single property rate represents a surcharge to the market rate based on the quality of the single property. On the balance sheet the lease liabilities are presented in the line item 'Lease liabilities'.

The Bank primarily rents real estates such as buildings and land for headquarters, branches and parking lots. For details related to right of use assets capitalized in balance sheet arising from leases where the Bank is lessee, please see Note 29 Property, equipment, investment properties and right of use assets.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on undiscounted cash flows

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
< 1 year	13,059	13,182
1-5 years	26,134	18,499
> 5 years	692	658
Total	39,885	32,339

During 2021, interest expenses on lease liabilities were recognised in the amount of EUR 0.0 million (2020: EUR 0.0 million). In addition expenses in the amount of EUR 0.7 million (2020: EUR 0.8 million) relating to short term leases and expenses amounting to EUR 0.0 million (2020: EUR 0.0 million) relating to leases of low value items, for which the recognition exemption of IFRS 16 applies, were recognised. Total cash outflow for leases in 2021 was EUR 14.9 million (2020: EUR 14.8 million).

Accruals, provisions, contingent liabilities and legal proceedings

32. Other liabilities

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Client settlement	2,716	25,296
Trade payables	38,596	43,918
Personnel balances and social fund	32,395	35,794
State budget, social and health insurance, taxes	6,203	5,882
Sundry liabilities	-	3
Other liabilities	79,910	110,893

Item Client settlement represents mainly suspense accounts or money in transit accounts that are not allocated to respective client account due to missing information or due to essence of the transaction.

Item Trade payables represents liabilities to suppliers, including accruals and the main part belongs to unbilled deliveries, that are completed but unbilled as end of month.

Item Personnel balances and social fund mainly represents provisions for personnel costs, wage liabilities to employees and social fund contribution.

Item State budget, social and health insurance, taxes consist mainly of withholding tax and VAT tax payables that will be settled with state budget within next month.

Social fund liability, which is included in the line item 'Other liabilities', developed as follows:

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
As at 1 January	2,242	4,359
Additions	4,336	2,837
Withdrawals	(2,220)	(3,288)
As at 31 December	4,359	3,907

33. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. On the balance sheet, provisions are reported under the line item 'Provisions'. They include credit risk loss provisions (particularly for financial guarantees and loan commitments) as well as provisions for litigations and restructuring. Expenses or income related to provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees are reported in the statement of income under the line item 'Impairment result from financial instruments'. Expenses or income related to other provisions are reported in the statement of income under the line item 'Other operating result'.

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Long-term employee provisions	7,620	7,577
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	5,553	9,602
Loan commitments and financial guarantees given	16,284	24,651
Other provisions	2,379	1,384
Restructuring	1,547	250
Other	832	1,134
Provisions	31,836	43,214

Defined employee benefit plans

Defined employee benefit plans operated by the Bank are for severance and jubilee benefits. From IAS 19 categorisation perspective, severance benefits qualify as post-employment defined benefits plans whereas jubilee benefits are other long-term employee benefits.

All employees that are employed are entitled to receive a severance payment if their employment is terminated by the employer or if they retire after defined employment period. The amount to be paid depends on the number of years of service and the employee's salary at termination of the employment.

Defined benefit plans include jubilee benefits. Jubilee provisions are special one-off payments stipulated in the collective agreement which are dependent on remuneration and duration of service. Eligibility is conditioned on a certain minimum duration of the employment.

Obligations ensuing from defined employee benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Future obligations are determined based on actuarial expert opinions. The calculation takes into account not only those salaries, statistical data but also anticipated future rates of increase in salaries.

The liability recognised under a defined benefit plan represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Remeasurements consist of actuarial gains and losses on the defined benefit obligations. Remeasurements of severance defined benefit plans are recognised as accumulated OCI in equity specifically under 'Remeasurement of defined benefit pension liabilities' in the statement of changes in equity. The change for the period is reported as OCI in the statement of comprehensive income in the line 'Remeasurement of defined benefit plans'. Remeasurements of jubilee defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Personnel expenses'.

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan is determined using an actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Assumptions, estimates and sensitivities used for the defined benefit obligation calculations, as well as related amounts are disclosed in the section 'Long-term employee pension provisions'.

Financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank provides financial guarantees, consisting of various types of letters of credit and guarantees. A financial guarantee is a contract that requires the guarantor to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs in case a specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

The Bank as a guarantor recognises financial guarantees as soon as it becomes a contracting party. Financial guarantees are initially measured at fair value. Generally, the initial measurement is the premium received for a guarantee. This amount is subsequently amortised to fee income. If no premium is received at contract inception (i.e. the initial transaction price is zero), this is the price that would be paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As a result, the fair value of such a financial guarantee and thus the initial measurement is nil. Subsequent to initial recognition, provisions are recognised based on the expected credit loss impairment model if the amount is higher than the unamortised balance of the initial premium. They are presented on the balance sheet under the line 'Provisions'. The premium received is recognised in the statement of income under the line item 'Fee and commission income' under 'Net fee and commission income' on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

If the Bank is a guarantee holder, the treatment depends on whether the financial guarantee is considered as integral to the contractual terms of financial assets whose risk is guaranteed. The Bank considers as integral those guarantees which are entered into at or close to the inception of the guaranteed financial assets. If the bank has in a loan contract an option to require provision of a guarantee, it is also considered as integral.

Integral financial guarantees are included in the estimates of expected credit losses from the related financial assets. Premiums paid for integral financial guarantees and other credit enhancements are considered in the EIR of the related financial assets.

Financial guarantees which are not considered integral are recognised as reimbursement assets under 'Other assets' in the balance sheet. In the statement of income they reduce the impairment loss incurred on guaranteed financial assets under 'Impairment result from financial instruments'. A precondition for this treatment is that it must be virtually certain that the guarantee would reimburse the bank for the loss. Premiums paid for non-integral financial guarantees are presented in the statement of income under the line item 'Fee and commission expense' under 'Net fee and commission income'.

Accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates

Recognition of provisions requires judgement with respect to whether the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event and whether it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Furthermore, estimates are necessary with respect to the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the amount of provisions. Further details on provisions for off-balance credit risk exposures in Note 25 Credit risk. Legal proceedings that do not meet the criteria for recognition of provisions are described in Note 34 Contingent liabilities.

Provision for commitments and financial guarantees given

Provisions for commitments and financial guarantees were created to cover losses expected in unused loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credits. The amount of these provisions is estimated with respect to credit risk relating to affected items, as well as time value of money (i.e. current market interest rates used for discounting).

The following table presents movements in the provision for commitments and financial guarantees:

EUR ths.	01.01.2021	Increases due to origination and acquisition	Decreases due to derecognition	Net changes due to change in credit risk	Transfers between stages	31.12.2021
Provisions for commitments and guarantees given						
Stage 1	3,812	29,513	(18,331)	(9,550)	(86)	5,358
Stage 2	11,658	-	(9,215)	(2,250)	7,251	7,444
Stage 3	539	-	(1,643)	526	1,150	572
POCI	275	-	(7,098)	18,100	-	11,277
Total	16,284	29,513	(36,287)	6,826	8,315	24,651

EUR ths.	01.01.2020	Increases due to origination and acquisition	Decreases due to derecognition	Net changes due to change in credit risk	Transfers between stages	31.12.2020
Provisions for commitments and guarantees given						
Stage 1	3,363	30,837	(9,906)	(20,463)	(19)	3,812
Stage 2	1,718	-	(2,548)	3,994	8,494	11,658
Stage 3	957	-	(336)	(203)	121	539
POCI	170	-	(59)	164	-	275
Total	6,208	30,837	(12,849)	(16,508)	8,596	16,284

Movement table of credit loss allowances above represents changes in allowances disclosed based on the reason of the change and is prepared as at the end of the reporting period in comparison to the balance as at 1 January of the relevant reporting period. The table contains allocations, releases of the credit loss allowances and reclassifications between stages. Reconciliation of such movements to income statement line „Impairment result from financial instruments“ is disclosed in note 9 Impairment result from financial instruments.

In column ‘Increases due to origination and acquisition’ increases of credit risk allowances due to the initial recognition of commitments and guarantees given during the current reporting period are disclosed. Releases of credit risk allowances following the derecognition of the related commitments and guarantees given are reported in column ‘Decreases due to derecognition’.

Long-term employee provisions

The Bank has a defined employee benefit program under which all employees are entitled to a lump-sum payment upon working anniversaries or retirement. The number of employees under this program is disclosed in the note 8 General administrative expenses.

The amount of long-term employee provisions is calculated using an actuarial model based on the projected unit credit method. The Bank performs annual review of the long-term employee benefits provisions using updated data in order to recognize the provisions in appropriate amounts.

The amounts relating to long-term employee provisions recognised on the balance sheet, in the income statement and in the statement of other comprehensive income were as follows:

EUR ths.	Long-term employee provision	Severance payments	Working anniversaries provision	Total
Present value of long-term employee benefit obligations – 1 January 2020	3,223	-	2,723	5,946
Service cost	309	-	299	608
Interest cost	-	-	8	8
Payments	(182)	-	(235)	(417)
Actuarial gains/losses recognised in OCI	1,014	-	461	1,475
Experience adjustments	1,014	-	461	1,475
As at 31 December 2020	4,364	-	3,256	7,620

EUR ths.	Long-term employee provision	Severance payments	Working anniversaries provision	Total
Service cost	270	-	267	537
Interest cost	1	-	-	1
Payments	(214)	-	(249)	(463)
Actuarial gains/losses recognised in OCI	74	-	(192)	(118)
Experience adjustments	74	-	(192)	(118)
As at 31 December 2021	4,495	-	3,082	7,577

Actuarial assumptions

The actuarial calculation of long-term employee provision used the following assumptions:

Long-term employee provision	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Annual discount rate	0.01%	0.17%
Annual rate of salary increase in future	0.00%	0.00%
Annual employee turnover	3,73 % - 9,65 %	4,28% - 10,95%
Retirement age	64 years	64 years

The actuarial calculation of working anniversaries provision used the following assumptions:

Working anniversary provision	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Annual discount rate	0.01%	0.17%
Annual rate of salary increase in future	0.00%	0.00%
Annual employee turnover	3,73 % - 9,65 %	4,28% - 10,95%
Retirement age	64 years	64 years

In the calculation of long-term employee provisions official mortality tables published by the Statistical Office were used.

Sensitivity to key assumption

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumptions that were reasonably possible at the balance sheet. The analysis is based on relative change in employee turnover by 10%.

EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Change in the annual employee turnover +10%	4,151	4,271
Change in the annual employee turnover -10%	4,384	4,732

Provisions for pending legal issues and tax litigation and other provisions

Provisions for legal issues relate to legal cases where the Bank is sued and which arose from normal banking activities. During the reporting period the Bank does not participate in any new passive legal cases.

The item 'Other provisions' includes provision on contribution to Resolution fund and provision on contribution to Deposit protection fund during the year. When the actual amount of contributions is announced, the payment is accounted for as utilisation of particular provision. Both contributions for the year 2021 were paid in full amount, therefore the Bank does not disclose these items as other provisions.

The following table presents development of legal issues and tax litigation as well as other provisions:

EUR ths.	01.01.2021	Additions	Use	Release	31.12.2021
Restructuring provision	1,547	-	(1,220)	(77)	250
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	5,553	4,132	(83)	-	9,602
Other provisions	832	32,070	(14,091)	(17,678)	1,135
Total	7,932	36,204	(15,394)	(17,755)	10,987

EUR ths.	1.1.2020	Additions	Use	Release	31.12.2020
Restructuring provision	77	1,470	-	-	1,547
Pending legal issues and tax litigation	5,281	523	(2)	(249)	5,553
Other provisions	2	12,523	(5,052)	(6,641)	832
Total	5,360	14,516	(5,054)	(6,890)	7,932

The movement of other provisions related to the provisions for Deposit protection fund and Resolution fund accounted for in accordance with IFRIC 21.

34. Contingent liabilities

To meet the financial needs of customers, the bank enters into various irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities. Even though these obligations may not be recognised on the balance sheet, they do involve credit risk and are therefore part of the overall risk of the Bank (see Note 25 Credit risk).

Legal proceedings

The Bank is involved in legal disputes, most of which have arisen in the course of ordinary banking business. These proceedings are not expected to have a significant negative impact on the financial position or profitability of the Bank.

Capital instruments, equity and reserves

35. Total equity

in EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Subscribed capital	212,000	212,000
Additional paid-in capital	-	-
Retained earnings and other reserves	1,248,004	1,434,032
Additional equity instruments	300,000	380,000
Owners of the parent	1,760,004	2,026,032
Total	1,760,004	2,026,032

As of 31 December 2021, subscribed capital (also known as registered capital) consists of 212,000 (2020: 212,000) voting shares (ordinary shares). Nominal value of share is EUR 1,000.00. Subscribed capital was fully paid. Retained earnings and other reserves represent accumulated net profit brought forward, as well as income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income.

Additional equity instruments

Name	ISIN	Nominal value	Currency	Issue date	Initial fixed rate	Reset rate after the first call date	Coupon payments	First and subsequent calls dates
EUR 80,000,000 Undated Fixed to Fixed Resettable Additional Tier 1 Notes	AT0000A2UFJ4	80,000,000	EUR	30.11.2021	4.49% p.a.	M/S + 457 bps	Semi-annually	30.11.2026 and each Distribution Payment Date following the First Reset Date
SLSP AT1 PNC5 IC 2020 II	SK4000018172	150,000,000	EUR	23.11.2020	4.82% p.a.	M/S + 527 bps	Semi-annually	23.11.2025 and each Distribution Payment Date following the First Reset Date
SLSP AT1 PNC5 IC 2020	SK4000016788	150,000,000	EUR	27.2.2020	4.15% p.a.	M/S + 449 bps	Semi-annually	27.2.2025 and each Distribution Payment Date after 27.2.2025 falling one year after the previous Call Redemption Date

Distributions on own equity instruments

Distributions on own equity instruments are recognised when their payment is confirmed. For dividends on common shares as well as for coupons on Additional Tier 1 instruments the decision is taken by the Annual General Meeting.

The following table presents distribution of individual profits of the Bank for the years 2020 (approved) and 2021 (proposed):

Profit distribution	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Profit for the year (in EUR ths.)	114 633	239 428
Coupon payment for Investment certificate 2015 SLSP AT1 PNC5	-	-
Coupon payment for Investment certificate SLSP AT1 SK4000016788	6 225	6 225
Coupon payment for Investment certificate SLSP AT1 SK4000018172	7 230	7 230
Coupon payment for Investment certificate SLSP AT1 AT0000A2UFJ4	-	3 592
Dividends paid to shareholder from profit for the year	40 471	97 158
Transfer to retained earnings	60 707	125 223
Number of shares with nominal value of EUR 1 000 (in pcs.)	212 000	212 000
Dividend per share (in EUR)	191	458

Dividends for the year 2020 were paid in March 2021 following the resolution of General Assembly of the Bank dated 24 March 2021.

Additionally the first portion of coupon payment from investment certificate 2015 SLSP AT1 PNC5 II in amount of EUR 3.6 million was paid from retained earnings as at 23 May 2021.

As at 27 August 2021 was paid the first portion of coupon payment from investment certificate 2015 SLSP AT1 PNC5 in amount of EUR 3,1 million. The second portion was paid in amount of EUR 3.6 million as at 23. November 2021.

Legal reserve fund

According to Commercial Code all companies are required to create a legal reserve fund to cover adverse financial conditions in the future. The Bank is obliged to contribute to the fund the amount, which is not less than 10% of its annual net profit until the cumulative amount of annual contributions reaches 20% of its share capital. As at 31 December 2021 Legal reserve fund amounted to EUR 79.8 million (2020: EUR 79.8 million) and in both years exceeded the required 20% of the share capital. Legal reserve fund is not available for distribution to the shareholder.

Other funds

Other funds include only Statutory fund created from distributable profits to strengthen the Bank's capital base. This fund is not available for distribution to the shareholder. Once the Bank's share capital or legal reserve fund is increased, Statutory fund may be terminated and transferred back to the distributable profits with the approval of the Supervisory Board and of the General Assembly. As at 31 December 2021 Statutory fund amounted EUR 39.1 million (2020: EUR 39.1 million).

Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve represents the unrealised revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. This reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholder. As at 31 December 2021 the revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to EUR 0.0 million (2020: EUR 0.0 million), net of deferred tax.

Remeasurements of defined benefit pension liabilities

This equity component reflects the results of actuarial calculations related to the pension provision. As at 31 December 2021 the remeasurement of the pension provision amounted EUR 1,8 million (2020: EUR 1.7 million), net of deferred tax.

36. Subsidiaries

The Bank holds controlling interests in the subsidiaries described in the table below. In these separate financial statements the subsidiaries are recognised at cost, less any impairment losses.

Subsidiaries are recognized on the balance sheet from the date when control is obtained until the date when control is lost. Control is achieved when the Bank is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary (the investee) and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to govern the relevant activities of this company. Relevant activities of the company are those which most significantly affect the variable returns of an entity.

The following table presents overview of the carrying amounts of investments in subsidiaries:

EUR ths.	Cost		Impairment		Net book value	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Subsidiaries						
Procurement Services SK, s.r.o.	3	3	-	-	3	3
Služby SLSP, s. r. o. v likvidácii	14,903	-	-	-	14,903	-
S Slovensko, spol. s r.o.	24,848	-	-	-	24,848	-
SLSP Social Finance, s.r.o.	2,050	3,050	-	-	2,050	3,050
LANED a.s.	25,807	25,807	-	-	25,807	25,807
Total	67,611	28,860	-	-	67,611	28,860

Investments in subsidiaries of Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s.

EUR ths.	Služby SLSP, s. r. o. v likvidácii		LANED, a.s.		Procurement Services SK, s.r.o.		S Slovensko, spol. s r.o.		SLSP Social Finance, s.r.o.	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Place of business	Tomášikova 48, 832 01 Bratislava, Slovenská republika		Tomášikova 48, 832 71 Bratislava, Slovenská republika		Tomášikova 48, 832 75 Bratislava, Slovenská republika		Tomášikova 48, 831 04 Bratislava, Slovenská republika		Tomášikova 48, 832 01 Bratislava, Slovenská republika	
Main business activity	Ancillary bank services		Real estate company		Procurement		Leasing company		Advisory services	
Ownership held	100%		100%		51%		100%		100% 60.40%	
Voting rights held	100%		100%		51%		100%		100% 60.40%	
IFRS Classification	Subsidiary		Subsidiary		Subsidiary		Subsidiary		Subsidiary	
Reporting currency	EURO		EURO		EURO		EURO		EURO	
Dividend income received	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-
Investee's key financial information for the reporting year										
Cash and cash balances	25,964	-	4,028	4,043	166	245	25,631	-	56	267
Other current assets	-	-	9	103	102	57	217	-	-	-
Non-current assets	-	-	52,299	49,258	31	36	440	-	1,980	11,730
Current liabilities	-	-	26,567	21,849	-	-	-	-	-	7,012
Non-current liabilities	14	-	302	133	238	278	785	-	-	8
Operating result	(84)	(18)	2,445	2,527	(918)	(938)	(825)	-	(15)	(57)
Post-tax result from continuing operations	(342)	(18)	1,866	1,956	36	36	(1,029)	-	(15)	(57)
Total comprehensive income	(342)	(18)	1,866	1,956	36	36	(1,029)	-	(15)	(57)
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	(3,683)	(3,653)	-	-	(29)	-	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	(485)	(403)	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
Tax expense/income	-	-	(496)	(520)	(11)	(11)	(262)	-	-	-

Changes in subsidiaries during the year 2021

On 1 April 2021 the subsidiary S Slovensko, spol. S r. o. was merged with the Bank with impact of EUR 24.8 million to line item "Cash and cash balances" and EUR 0.4 million to the line item "Deferred tax asset". On 28 May 2021 has been completed the liquidation of the subsidiary Služby SLSP, s. r. o. in liquidation and a liquidation residue was distributed among its shareholders. Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s. as a shareholder with 100 % share received a liquidation payment in the amount of EUR 26.0 million. In September 2021 the Bank additionally increased equity contribution to the subsidiary SLSP Social Finance, s.r.o. by EUR 1 million. As at 31 December 2021, the value of the investment in this subsidiary was EUR 3.1 million.

During 2021, the ownership share of SLSP Social Finance, s.r.o. have decreased from 100% (31.12.2020) to 60.40% (31.12.2021) due to the accession of another investor to the company.

Changes in subsidiaries during the year 2020

In February 2020 a subsidiary, SLSP Social Finance, s.r.o., was established in which the Bank has an ownership interest in the amount EUR 2.1 million and therefore represents a 100% share of the company's share capital. In April 2020 the Bank also acquired the ownership interest in the company LANED a.s. as a 100% share in the equity of the company at cost in the form of cash consideration in amount of EUR 25.8 million from its subsidiary Služby SLSP, s. r. o. In March 2020 an associate, Dostupný Domov j.s.a. was established by the Bank's subsidiary SLSP Social Finance, s.r.o. which has an ownership interest in the associate in the amount EUR 2.0 million and represents a 49.88% share of the company's share capital.

37. Investments in associates

The Bank has significant influence in the associates described in the table below. In these separate financial statements the investments in associates are recognized at cost, less any impairment losses.

Investments in associates ('associates') represent entities over which the Bank exercises significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies.

The following table presents overview of the carrying amounts of investments in associates:

EUR ths.	Cost		Impairment		Net book value	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Associates						
Prvá stavebná sporiteľňa, a.s.	1,093	1,093	-	-	1,093	1,093
Slovak Banking Credit Bureau, s.r.o.	3	3	-	-	3	3
Holding Card Service s.r.o.	7,046	7,046	-	-	7,046	7,046
Total	8,142	8,142	-	-	8,142	8,142

Investments in associates of Slovenská sporiteľňa, a.s.

	Prvá stavebná sporiteľňa, a.s.		Slovak Banking Credit Bureau, s.r.o.		Holding Card Service s.r.o.		Dostupný Domov j.s.a. (49,88% associate of SLSP Social Finance, s.r.o.)	
EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Place of business	Bajkalská 30 829 48 Bratislava, Slovenská republika		Mlynské nivy 14 821 09 Bratislava, Slovenská republika		Olbrachtova 1929/62 140 00 Praha 4, Česká republika		Farská 48 949 01 Nitra, Slovenská republika	
Main business activity	Banking		Retail credit register		Equity release company		Rental of real estate and related services	
Ownership held	9.98%	9.98%	33.33%	33.33%	24.62%	21.78%	-	49.88%
Voting rights held	35.00%	35.00%	33.33%	33.33%	24.62%	21.78%	-	49.88%
IFRS Classification	Associate		Associate		Associate		Associate	
Reporting currency	EURO		EURO		EURO		EURO	
Investee's key financial information for the reporting year								
Cash and cash balances	925	650	263	214	7	5	2,329	19,954
Other financial assets	2,860,315	2,848,544	9	47	-	-	1	4
Non-financial assets	89,732	89,528	-	-	29,419	43,574	1,625	3,034
Current liabilities	2,667,611	2,638,331	24	5	-	-	(94)	(48)
Non-current liabilities	16,912	17,084	-	-	-	-	(37)	(26)
Operating Income	38,399	37,505	25	26	(1)	(3)	(144)	(211)
Post-tax result from continuing operations	7,602	16,576	24	24	(1)	(3)	(146)	(217)
Total comprehensive income	7,602	16,576	24	24	(1)	(3)	(146)	(217)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,734)	(5,947)	-	-	-	-	(17)	(72)
Interest income	88,695	86,156	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	(28,997)	(26,795)	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	(1)
Tax expense/income	(2,746)	(5,206)	-	-	-	-	-	-

The classification of current and non-current financial assets and liabilities is based on the expected remaining maturities of assets and liabilities.

Changes in associates during the year 2021

During 2021, the ownership share of Holding Card Service, s.r.o. have decreased from 24.62% (31.12.2020) to 21.78% (31.12.2021) due to the accession of another investor to the company.

Changes in associates during the year 2020

There were no significant changes in investments in associates during 2020

Other disclosure matters

38. Related-party transactions and principal shareholders

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The Bank is controlled by the only shareholder Erste Group Bank AG, which directly owns 100% share on the voting rights of the Bank. Further related parties include subsidiaries, which are under control of the Bank and associates, over which the Bank has significant influence. Moreover, other members of the Erste Group are also related parties of the Bank.

Transactions with related parties occur in the normal course of business and primarily include loans and deposits. These transactions are performed at arm's length, i.e. the terms and conditions applied respect market conditions.

Balances exposures with related parties:

	Erste Group Bank AG		Companies of Erste Group		Subsidiaries		Associates	
EUR ths.	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Assets								
Cash and cash balances	7,681	5,261	3,155	225	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	7,996	6,834	-	27	-	-	-	-
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	28,095	11,540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities	-	-	-	-	-	5,996	5,255	5,254
Loans and advances to banks	1,934	1,805	85	62	-	-	3	1
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	1,904	1,989	26,583	21,851	-	-
Property and equipment, right-of-use	-	-	-	-	19,274	12,255	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45,706	25,440	5,144	2,303	45,857	40,102	5,258	5,255
Liabilities								
Derivatives held for trading	48,043	39,643	2	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	51,410	676	470	1,170	-	-	213	189
Deposits from customers	-	-	3,185	6,307	55,802	4,552	-	-
Debt securities issued	679,377	573,274	3,020	2,988	-	-	-	-
Derivatives – hedge accounting	48,373	31,844	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	19,301	12,282	-	-
Other liabilities	251	2,873	1,567	332	-	(46)	-	-
Total	827,454	648,310	8,244	10,797	75,103	16,788	213	189

Expenses/Income generated by transactions with related parties:

	Erste Group Bank AG		Companies of Erste Group		Subsidiaries		Associates	
EUR ths.	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Interest income	(7,511)	(7,818)	326	7	485	409	130	100
Interest expense	(288)	1,644	(10)	(8)	-	-	-	(10)
Dividend income	-	-	493	-	19	18	-	-
Net fee and commission income	(97)	(473)	8,110	13,494	190	33	1	1
Net trading result	(2,733)	14,352	438	(226)	-	-	-	-
Gains/losses from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-
General administrative expenses	(3,530)	(6,006)	(16,190)	(17,856)	(1,035)	(1,014)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-	-	-	(7,018)	(7,018)	-	-
Other operating result	169	(2,048)	699	477	234	11,050	8	7
Total	(13,990)	(349)	(6,134)	(4,112)	(7,125)	3,539	139	98

Transactions with related parties are done at arm's length.

The amounts with Erste Group Bank AG reported in the line items 'Interest income' and 'Net trading result' represent results from derivative instruments used to close positions with the clients.

All issued investment certificates disclosed as AT1 instruments in equity at 31 December 2021 were purchased by Erste Group Bank AG (see note 35).

The Bank received guarantees from its parent company Erste Group Bank AG covering clients' exposures in the amount of EUR 2.2 million as at the reporting date (2020: EUR 2.2 million).

The Bank does not have a guarantee from its sister company Česká spořitelna, a.s. covering credit exposures towards s_Autoleasing SK, s.r.o. as at 31 December 2021 any more however the amount of this guarantee in 2020 was EUR 9.0 million.

The Bank received guarantees from its sister company Česká spořitelna, a.s. covering clients' exposures in the amount of EUR 0.2 million as at the reporting date (2020: EUR 0.2 million).

As at 31 December 2021 the Bank owned a share in real estate fund Sporo realitny fond SPF of Asset Management Slovenskej sporiteľne, a.s. in the amount EUR 1.4 million (2020: EUR 1.7 million).

As at 31 December 2021 and in 2020, the Bank did not receive any dividends from its associates

Remuneration of management and supervisory board members

The remuneration of the Board of Directors members and the Supervisory Board members paid during the year 2021 in form of short-term employee benefits amounted to EUR 3.2 million (2020: EUR 2.5 million). The remuneration policy of the Board of Directors members is in compliance with CRD directive as adopted in the national legislation.

39. Audit fees and tax consultancy fees

The following table contains fees charged by the auditors of the Bank for the financial years 2021 and 2020; the auditors being PricewaterhouseCoopers Slovensko, s.r.o..

EUR ths.	2020	2021
Audit of statutory financial statements	(525)	(546)
Other assurance services	(144)	(170)
Other non-audit services	(3)	(3)
Total	(672)	(719)

Other assurance services in the amount of 170 ths. EUR (2020: 144 ths. EUR) related to a review of the special-purpose standard reporting forms; reports ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3402 prepared in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements, review of the report for the resolution body and services related to merger of S Slovensko, spol. s.r.o.. Other non-audit services in the amount of 3 ths. EUR (2020: 3 ths. EUR) related to agreed-upon procedures on the Bank's compliance with the covenants of the loan agreement between the Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

40. Analysis of remaining maturities

Expected remaining maturities of assets and liabilities

EUR ths.	< 1 year	> 1 year	< 1 year	> 1 year
	31.12.2020		31.12.2021	
Assets				
Cash and cash balances	1,717,486	-	2,907,420	-
Financial assets HfT	2,084	57,910	11,181	36,693
Derivatives	2,084	57,910	11,181	36,693
Non-trading financial assets at FVPL	-	15,287	-	21,064
Equity instruments	-	7,547	-	7,155
Debt securities	-	7,740	-	13,909
Financial assets at AC	2,114,337	16,171,127	2,215,545	17,302,993
Debt securities	159,354	3,520,350	70,425	3,841,234
Loans and advances to banks	49	-	49,983	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,954,934	12,650,777	2,095,137	13,461,759
Finance lease receivables	67,297	173,715	63,112	170,323
Hedge accounting derivatives	-	34,345	-	16,454
Property and equipment, right-of-use assets	-	119,345	-	110,972
Investment properties	-	1,898	-	1,518
Intangible assets	-	18,947	-	18,947
Investments in associates	-	75,753	-	37,002
Deferred tax assets	-	75,666	-	67,843
Trade and other receivables	81,597	-	128,930	-
Other assets	20,947	-	35,692	-
Total assets	4,003,748	16,743,993	5,361,880	17,783,809
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities HfT	1,938	54,586	11,782	34,349
Derivatives	1,938	54,586	11,782	34,349
Financial liabilities at AC	15,241,687	3,467,621	16,306,933	4,546,116
Deposits from banks	32,664	1,677,591	34,929	2,858,418
Deposits from customers	14,886,802	38,015	15,949,101	28,214
Debt securities in issued	299,716	1,752,015	286,377	1,659,484
Other financial liabilities	22,505	-	36,526	-
Lease liabilities	13,057	26,821	13,180	19,153
Hedge accounting derivatives	2,320	46,053	-	31,844
Provisions	18,663	13,173	26,034	17,180
Current tax liabilities	21,908	-	2,193	-
Other Liabilities	79,910	-	110,892	-
Total liabilities	15,379,483	3,608,254	16,471,014	4,648,642

41. Events after the balance sheet date

There are no significant events after the balance sheet date.

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Bank as required by the applicable accounting standards and that the Bank management report gives a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Bank, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties to which the Bank is exposed.



Ing. Peter Krutil

Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Chief Executive Officer



Ing. Pavel Cetkovský

Member of the Board of Directors
and Deputy of Chief Executive Officer

Bratislava, 15 February 2022