TATRA BANKA

Member of Raiffeisen Bank International

Separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and Independent Auditor's Report

TATRA BANKA
Member of Raiffeisen Bank International

Separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as adopted by the European Union and independent auditor's report

Contents | Page

Tel: +421 2 5710 6666
www.bdoslovakia.com

Eurovea - Central 3
Pribinova 10, 811 09, Bratislava
Slovak Republic

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board, Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the company Tatra banka, a. s.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Tatra banka, a.s. (further referred to as "the Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31st, 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and accounting methods.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at December 31st, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by European union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council 537/2014 of April 16th, 2014 on special requirements for the statutory audit of Public Interest Entities. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the provisions of the Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit and on amendments and supplements to the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. as per later amendments (hereinafter the "Act on Statutory Audit") related to ethical requirements, including the Code of Ethics for Auditors, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have identified the following key audit matter:

Provisions for loans and advances to customers

As disclosed in Note 21 to the separate financial statements, the Board of Directors created impairment allowances for total expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers in the amount of EUR 224,652 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: EUR 213,563 thousand).

Key Audit Matters	*How the Matter Was Addressed in the Audit*
Part II. Principal accounting principles of the separate financial statements states that the Bank considers the creation of impairment allowances for expected credit losses to be significant accounting estimates that require management judgment to identify significant increases in credit risk and default, impairment estimates, including estimates of future cash flows and valuation of collateral received, as well as in the implementation of complex credit models. In addition, during 2022, the estimate of expected credit losses was significantly affected by clients' sensitivity to changes in energy/oil prices, inflation, and interest rates. The estimate of expected credit losses was also affected by clients' connection to the war in Ukraine. In contrast to 2021, there was a decline in impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic on an ability of clients to repay their loans. If specific or portfolio expected credit losses on loans were not properly identified and estimated, the carrying amount of loans provided to clients could be materially incorrect accordingly we have identified an estimate of expected credit losses as our significant risk. For the above reasons, we consider the creation of impairment allowances for expected credit losses to be a key audit matter.	• We became familiar with the Bank's methodology related to creation of impairment allowances and assessed whether the methods, estimates and data sources and their application were appropriate in relation to the requirements of IFRS 9; • We requested relevant information in the area of risk management and information technology (IT) in order to gain an understanding of the provisioning process, the IT applications used, key data sources and assumptions used in expected credit loss models. We assessed and tested the bank's IT control environment in relation to security and data access in cooperation with IT specialists; • We have assessed and tested how selected controls are designed and operationally effective, including controls related to loss event/default identification, suitability of credit classification for standard and non-standard exposures, rating determination, calculation of default days, collateral valuation and overall estimate of expected credit losses; • We assessed whether the Bank appropriately took into account the effects of market disruption resulting from changes in energy/oil prices, inflation, and interest rates - which were also included in creation of impairment allowances beyond portfolio (model generated) and standard individual allowances. We also assessed Bank's consideration of war in Ukraine, as well as a declining impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. • We used the work of an expert to assess the models used, including the prospective information implemented in them. Based on the sample, we tested and assessed their consistent application, the adequacy of the assumptions and the completeness and accuracy of the relevant data used by the Bank to estimate portfolio expected credit losses that have similar credit risk characteristics.

- We critically assessed the existence of indicators for classification into Stage 2 or Stage 3 as at 31 December 2022 through credit component analysis and discussions with relationship managers and credit risk management staff;
- For Stage 3 loans classification indicators, we assessed the key assumptions in the Board of Directors' estimates in projecting future cash flows in calculating impairment allowances, such as discount rates, loan collateral values and execution times, and making independent estimates (where relevant);
- We have examined whether relevant quantitative and qualitative information about expected credit losses and credit risk is adequately disclosed in the separate financial statements.

Responsibilities of the Statutory Body and Those Charged with Governance for the separate financial statements

Board of Directors of the Bank is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by European union, and for such internal controls as statutory body determines are 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, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Banks'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 Banks'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 skepticism 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 Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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, among other matters, about the planned extent and timing of the audit and about significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement on our compliance with the relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and we communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to be threaten our independence, and where applicable, we discuss related protective measures. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were most significant in the audit of the separate financial statements for 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

Report on other information contained in the annual report

The Board of Directors is responsible for information contained in the annual report, compiled in accordance with the requirements of Act on Accounting. The information related to the individual annual report required by the Act on Accounting is provided in the consolidated annual report (hereinafter the "Annual Report") of the Bank and therefore we refer to this report below. Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not apply to otherinformation in the annual report.

In connection with the audit of the separate financial statements, it is our responsibility to familiarize oneself with the information contained in the annual report and to assess whether this information is not materially inconsistent with the audited separate financial statements or our findings obtained during the audit of the separate financial statements appear to be significantly incorrect. If, on the basis of the work we have performed, we conclude that this other information is materially incorrect, we are required to state that fact.

We did not have an annual report at the date of the auditor's report on the audit of the separate financial statements. When we obtain the annual report, we assess whether the Bank's annual report contains the information required by the Accounting Act and, based on the work performed during the audit of the separate financial statements, express an opinion as to whether, in all material respects:

- the information disclosed in the annual report prepared for year 2022 is consistent with the separate financial statement for that year,
- the annual report contains information in accordance with the Accounting Act.

In addition, we will state whether we have identified material misstatements in the annual report based on our knowledge of the Bank and its situation, which we obtained during the audit of the separate financial statements.

Presentation of the financial statements in compliance with the requirements of the European Single Electronic Format ("ESEF")

The Board of Directors is responsible for the presentation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 included in the Annual Financial Report that complies with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (the "ESEF Regulation"). The presentation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 in electronic XHTML format is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the compliance of the presentation of the accompanying financial statements with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

After Board of Directors provides us with the electronic XHTML format of the accompanying financial statements, our responsibility will be to perform an engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), *Assurance*

Engagements Other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, with the objective to obtain reasonable assurance on the compliance of the financial statements with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation. Our updated auditor's report will either state that based on the procedures performed, the presentation of the financial statements complies, in all material respects, with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation, or we will describe any material non-compliance that we would identify in this respect.

Additional requirements for the content of the auditor's report pursuant to Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council 537/2014 of April 16th, 2014 on specific requirements for the statutory audit of Public Interest Entities.

- *Appointment and Approval of the Auditor*

  We were appointed as auditor by Bank's General Meeting on April 28th, 2022. The period of our total uninterrupted engagement including our previous renewals and reappointments of the statutory auditors is 2 years.

- *Consistency with the additional report for Audit Committee*

  Our audit opinion on the separate financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the Audit committee of the Bank which we issued on the same date as the issue date of this report.

- *Non-audit Services*

  We have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under article 5, paragraph 1 of the Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council from April 16th, 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities and we are independent of the Bank. Except for statutory audit and services published in the separate financial statements, we have not provided to the Bank and its subsidiaries any other services.

BDO Audit

BDO Audit, spol. s r. o.
Licence UDVA No. 339

ÚRAD PRE DOHĽAD NAD VÝKONOM AUDITU
UDVA
339
číslo licencie
BDO Audit, spol. s r.o.

Ing. Jozef LUKČA
Licence UDVA No. 1213

ÚRAD PRE DOHĽAD NAD VÝKONOM AUDITU
UDVA
1213
číslo licencie
CERTIFIKOVANÝ AUDÍTOR
Ing. Jozef Lukča

February 17th 2023
Pribinova 10
Bratislava, Slovak republic

TATRA BANKA
Member of Raiffeisen Bank International

Separate statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended as at 31 December 2022
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2022	2021
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate		326 666	269 823
Other interest income		7 770	37 072
Interest expense		(29 493)	(19 773)
Net interest income	(1)	304 943	287 122
Dividend income		26 340	8 026
Net interest income and dividend income	(1)	331 283	295 148
Fee and commission income		192 818	176 896
Fee and commission expense		(59 203)	(50 178)
Net fee and commission income	(2)	133 615	126 718
Net profit / (loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3)	223	617
Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences	(4)	39 046	25 762
Net profit / (loss) from non-trading financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(5)	914	498
Other operating profit	(6)	6 196	4 931
Other operating loss	(6)	(3 148)	(2 337)
General administrative expenses	(7)	(231 372)	(219 573)
Contribution to the Resolution fund and the Deposit Guarantee fund	(8)	(11 228)	(10 349)
Net modification profit / (loss)	(9)	(6)	(31)
(Creation) / release of provisions	(10)	10 432	(1 314)
(Creation) / release of provisions for expected losses from commitments and guarantees given	(11)	(2 403)	(2 719)
Impairment allowances for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(12)	(40 047)	(21 126)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	(13)	(2 725)	(248)
Profit/(loss) on non-current assets and assets for disposal classified as held for sale	(14)	3 854	(2 790)
Profit before income tax		234 634	193 187
Income tax	(15)	(40 795)	(42 274)
Profit after tax		193 839	150 913
Other comprehensive income after income tax:			
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss			
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(15 139)	(2 007)
Income tax related to items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		3 131	430
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss		(12 008)	(1 577)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		18	5
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(4)	(1)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		14	4
Other comprehensive income after income tax		(11 994)	(1 573)
Comprehensive profit after tax		181 845	149 340
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 800) in EUR	(16)	2 266	1 862
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (face value EUR 4 000) in EUR	(16)	11 330	9 310
Basic and diluted earnings per preference share (face value EUR 4) in EUR	(16)	11.3	9.3

Separate statement of financial position for the year ended as at 31 December 2022
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2022	2021
Assets			
Cash and Other deposits payable on demand	(17)	224 292	144 274
Cash balances at central banks	(17)	4 435 285	4 067 786
Financial assets held for trading	(18)	47 246	90 279
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(19)	13 919	10 402
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(20)	186 047	341 203
Financial assets at amortised cost	(21)	16 406 267	14 425 023
Receivables from hedging transactions	(22)	18 489	8 049
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	(23)	60 246	60 361
Non-current tangible assets	(24)	92 095	95 652
Non-current intangible assets	(24)	46 573	46 137
Deferred tax asset	(25)	42 946	36 037
Other assets	(26)	28 301	59 020
Non-current assets held for sale	(27)	531	15 864
Total assets		21 602 237	19 400 087
Equity and liabilities			
Financial liabilities held for trading	(28)	53 705	46 713
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(29)	19 945 223	17 866 996
Liabilities from hedging transactions	(30)	79 209	8 503
Provisions	(31)	57 369	75 661
Current tax liability	(32)	6 085	11 354
Other liabilities	(33)	45 460	34 382
Total liabilities		20 187 051	18 043 609
Equity (excluding current year profit)	(34)	1 221 347	1 205 565
Profit after tax		193 839	150 913
Total equity		1 415 186	1 356 478
Total equity and liabilities		21 602 237	19 400 087

Separate statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Share capital	Share capital – treasury shares	Share premium	Share premium – treasury shares	Reserve and other funds	Fair value reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	AT1 capital	Profit after tax	Total
Equity as at 1 January 2022	64 326	(21)	298 414	(336)	14 446	3 117	725 619	100 000	150 913	1 356 478
Total profit after tax										
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193 839	193 839
Other comprehensive income										
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(12 008)	-	-	-	(12 008)
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(11 994)	-	-	-	(11 994)
Total profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	(11 994)	-	-	193 839	181 845
Transactions with owners of the Bank										
Contributions and distributions										
Distribution of profit out of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 793	-	(150 913)	(121 120)
transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	144 820	-	(144 820)	-
dividend paid – ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(101 802)	-	-	(101 802)
dividend paid – preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13 225)	-	-	(13 225)
AT1 revenue payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6 093)	(6 093)
Disposal of equity shares	-	513	-	8 505	-	-	-	-	-	9 018
Sale of ordinary and preference shares	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Repurchase of preference shares	-	(628)	-	(10 440)	-	-	-	-	-	(11 068)
Total transactions with owners of the Bank	-	(115)	33	(1 935)	-	-	29 793	-	(150 913)	(123 137)
Equity as at 31 December 2022	64 326	(136)	298 447	(2 271)	14 446	(8 877)	755 412	100 000	193 839	1 415 186

TATRA BANKA

Member of Raiffeisen Bank International

Separate statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021
prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards
as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Share capital	Share capital – treasury shares	Share premium	Share premium – treasury shares	Reserve and other funds	Fair value reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	AT1 capital	Profit after tax	Total
Equity as at 1 January 2021	64 326	(97)	298 095	(1 311)	14 446	4 690	693 597	100 000	106 313	1 280 059
Total profit after tax										
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 913	150 913
Other comprehensive income										
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(1 577)	-	-	-	(1 577)
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(1 573)	-	-	-	(1 573)
Total profit after tax	-	-	-	-	-	(1 573)	-	-	150 913	149 340
Transactions with owners of the Bank										
Contributions and distributions										
Distribution of profit out of which:	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 022	-	(106 313)	(74 291)
transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 007	-	(100 007)	-
dividend paid – ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60 285)	-	-	(60 285)
dividend paid – preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7 699)	-	-	(7 699)
AT1 revenue payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6 306)	(6 306)
Disposal of equity shares	-	576	-	9 024	-	-	-	-	-	9 600
Sale of ordinary and preference shares	-	-	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	319
Repurchase of preference shares	-	(500)	-	(8 049)	-	-	-	-	-	(8 549)
Total transactions with owners of the Bank	-	76	319	975	-	-	32 022	-	(106 313)	(72 921)
Equity as at 31 December 2021	64 326	(21)	298 414	(336)	14 446	3 117	725 619	100 000	150 913	1 356 478

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		234 634	193 187
Adjustments for non-cash transactions:		(260 885)	(248 043)
Interest expense	(1)	29 493	19 773
Interest income	(1)	(308 095)	(298 870)
Dividend income	(1)	(26 340)	(8 026)
Impairment loss allowances, provisions for losses and other provisions, net	(10-13)	7 059	6 897
(Profit) / loss on sale and other disposal of non-current assets	(6)	(3 588)	10 616
Unrealised (profit) / loss from financial derivatives and financial assets held for trading	(4)	(85 927)	(20 941)
Unrealised (profit) / loss from non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(5)	(5 220)	499
Unrealized (profit) / loss from hedging derivatives	(4)	56 007	11 602
Net / (profit) loss from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		3 410	(3 259)
Depreciation and amortisation	(7)	32 729	31 615
(Profit) / loss from foreign exchange operations and other operations with cash and cash equivalents	(4)	24 254	(697)
(Profit)/loss from sale of non-current assets held for sale	(14)	15 333	2 748
Cash flows used in operating activities before changes in working capital, interest received and paid and income tax paid		(26 251)	(54 856)
(Increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
Obligatory reserve with National Bank of Slovakia	(17)	(367 499)	(2 495 634)
Loans and advances to banks and customers	(21)	(1 383 366)	(1 166 896)
Financial assets held for trading	(18)	48 950	(29 100)
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(19)	1 703	(2 704)
Other Assets	(26)	30 298	(5 423)
Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Deposits from customers and current bank accounts	(29)	1 955 441	1 383 550
Financial liabilities held for trading	(28)	11 689	(36 387)
Other liabilities	(33)	12 809	17 973
Cash (used in) earned from operations before interest paid and received and income tax paid		283 774	(2 389 477)
Interest paid	(1)	(24 978)	(41 911)
Interest received	(1)	279 771	299 490
Income tax paid	(15)	(49 846)	(35 985)
Cash flows from operating activities, net		488 721	(2 167 883)
Cash flows from investment activities			
(Increase) in debt securities at amortised cost	(21)	(711 492)	(467 940)
Decrease in debt securities at amortised cost	(21)	90 183	397 673
(Increase) in debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(20)	(24 428)	(200 626)
Decrease in debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(20)	163 034	84 049
Interest received from financial assets at amortised cost	(1)	15 844	9 429
Proceeds from the sale or disposal of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(24)	531	1 225
Purchase of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(24)	(28 854)	(45 074)
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	(23)	(1 321)	(20 000)
Sell of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	(23)	1 436	-
Dividends received	(1)	26 340	8 026
Cash flows from investment activities, net		(468 727)	(233 238)

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows from financing activities			
Redemption of preference shares	(34)	(11 067)	(8 550)
Sale of preference shares	(34)	9 051	9 920
Loans received	(29)	-	2 237 000
Loans paid	(29)	(165 681)	-
Subordinated debt	(29)	481	(3)
Received debt security liabilities	(29)	361 698	309 523
Repayments of debt security liabilities	(29)	-	(45 800)
Rentals paid	(29)	(13 098)	(17 304)
Dividends paid	(34)	(121 121)	(74 290)
Cash flows from financing activities, net		60 263	2 410 496
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents and other effects	(17)	(239)	739
Change in cash and cash equivalents		80 018	10 111
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year*	(17)	144 274	134 163
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year*	(17)	224 292	144 274

* Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts payable on demand (nostro accounts)

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Scope of activities

Tatra banka, a.s., Bratislava (the "Bank") is a joint stock company with its registered seat at Hodžovo námestie 3, Bratislava. The Bank was established on 17 September 1990 and incorporated with the Commercial Register on 1 November 1990. The Bank has a general banking license issued by the National Bank of Slovakia ("NBS"). The identification number of the Bank is 00 686 930; the tax identification number is 202 040 8522.

The Bank is a bank offering a wide range of banking and financial services. Its core activities include receipt of deposits, provision of loans, domestic and cross-border money transfers, provision of investment services and investment activities. A valid list of all the Bank's activities is issued in the Commercial Register.

The Bank's Shareholders as a percentage of voting rights:

	31. December 2022	31. December 2021
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	89.11%	89.11%
Other	10.89%	10.89%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

The Bank's Shareholders as a percentage of subscribed share capital:

	31. December 2022	31. December 2021
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	78.78%	78.78%
Other	21.22%	21.22%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

The Bank's Shareholders as absolute shares of subscribed share capital:

	31. December 2022	31. December 2021
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna	50 678	50 678
Other	13 648	13 648
Total	64 326	64 326

The Bank performs its activities in the Slovak Republic through its 78 branches, corporate centres and corporate centre sub-agencies and 57 branches of the Organisational Unit of Raiffeisen Bank.

The Bank's ordinary shares are publicly traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

The members of the statutory and supervisory bodies of the Bank as at 31 December 2022:

Supervisory Board	
Chairman:	Andrii STEPANENKO
Vice-chairman:	Johann STROBL
Members:	Peter LENNKH Peter GOLHA Tomáš BOREC Iveta MEDVEĎOVÁ Iveta UHRINOVÁ Hannes MÖSENBACHER Andreas GSCHWENTER
Board of Directors	
Chairman:	Michal LIDAY
Members:	Zuzana KOŠTIALOVÁ Peter MATÚŠ Natália MAJOR Bernhard HENHAPPEL Johannes SCHUSTER Martin KUBÍK

Changes in the Bank´s Supervisory Board in 2022:

There were no changes in the structure of the Bank's Supervisory Board during 2022.

Changes in the Bank´s Board of Directors in 2022:

Marcel Kaščák – termination of office of a member of the Board of Directors as at 30.6.2022.
Zuzana Koštialová – appointed to office of the Board of Directors as at 1.7.2022.

Business name of the ultimate parent company:
Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna, Austria

Business name of the ultimate parent company preparing the consolidated financial statements:
Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna, Austria

Business name of the immediate parent company:
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, Vienna

The RBI Group represents the parent company Raiffeisen Bank International and its subsidiaries and associated undertakings owned directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries.

Raiffeisen Bank International AG prepares consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of the Raiffeisen Bank International AG Group (the „RBI Group") are deposited with the register court Handelsgericht Wien at Marxergasse 1a, 1030 Vienna, Austria. The shares of Raiffeisen Bank International AG are listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Business names of the Bank´s subsidiary entities as at 31 December 2022

	Seat	Type of ownership interest	% of ownership
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100 %
Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a. s.	Bratislava	direct	100 %
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	Bratislava	direct	100 %
Eurolease RE Leasing, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100 %
Rent GRJ, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100 %
Rent PO, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100 %
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	Bratislava	indirect	100 %

Business names of the Bank´s joint venture entities as at 31 December 2022

	Seat	Type of ownership interest	% of ownership
Monilogi s.r.o	Bratislava	direct	26 %

Voting right percentage in each company is the same as the percentage of ownership.

Changes in the Bank's group

As of the decisive date of 29 March 2022, the bank purchased an 11.3% stake in the company IMPULS-LEASING Services s.r.o. from IMPULS-LEASING Slovakia s.r.o. As of the decisive date of 1 April 2022, the company IMPULS-LEASING Slovakia s.r.o. merged with the company Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o., the company IMPULS-LEASING Slovakia s.r.o. ceased to exist on this date. As of the decisive date of 13 July 2022, the company IMPULS-LEASING Services s.r.o. changed its name, the new name of the company is Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.

As of the decisive date of 18 July 2022, the bank sold its participation in the subsidiary Tatra Residence, a. s.

Distribution of the Bank's profit for 2021

AT1 Investment certificate revenue payment*	6 094
Contribution to retained earnings	144 819
Total	150 913

*AT1 Investment certificate revenue payment will take place in accordance with the issue conditions of the instrument.

Payment of dividends from the Bank's retained earnings

Dividens – ordinary shares	101 803
Dividends – preference shares	13 360
Total	115 163

Dividend amount per 1 piece of ordinary share with nominal value of 800 EUR amounted to 1 432 EUR.
Dividend amount per 1 piece of ordinary share with nominal value of 4 000 EUR amounted to 7 160 EUR.
Dividend amount per 1 piece of preference share with nominal value of 4 EUR amounted to 7.17 EUR.

The separate and consolidated financial statements for 2021, the Annual Report for 2021, the distribution of profit, retained earnings and the determination of royalties to the members of the Supervisory Board for 2021 were approved by the Parent company's General Meeting held on 22 April 2022. Dividends for which no entitlement arose in the amount of EUR 135 thousand till the date of the General Meeting, were recognised in retained earnings of previous years.

Regulatory requirements

The Bank is subject to the regulatory requirements of the National Bank of Slovakia, which include limits and other restrictions pertaining to minimum capital adequacy requirements, provisioning to cover credit risk, liquidity, interest rates and foreign exchange position of the Bank.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Impact of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic

The economic damage caused by the next waves of coronavirus, which also spread to Slovakia last year, is not even close to that of the initial first wave, and with each subsequent wave they are slightly milder. This development mainly reflects the gradual adaptation of companies and consumers to the new conditions.

The bank, of course, continued to benefit from its long-standing strategic focus on digital innovation, which allowed clients to use the full range of services easily and comfortably, despite the limitations of the pandemic.

We expect that the direct effects of the pandemic on the economy, clients and thus the group will continue to mitigate in the coming year.

No rent concessions have been granted to the Bank in connection with COVID-19 and therefore the requirement "Amendment to IFRS 16, Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions" effective for periods beginning on or after 1. April 2021 is not part of the financial statements.

The following table presents the carrying amount of loans and advances subject to the public guarantee scheme as at 31 December 2022 and as at 31 December 2021:

	2022	2021
Loans and advances to banks	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	152 944	213 199
Public sector	-	-
Corporate clients	36 392	51 721
Retail clients	116 552	161 478
Total	152 944	213 199

The following table provides an overview of the gross carrying amount of financial assets and impairment allowances for expected losses subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoriums by the remaining maturity of the moratoriums as at 31 December 2022:

	Gross carrying amount			Impairment allowances for expected losses		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	773 905	306 817	86 234	(2 914)	(11 309)	(49 187)
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	356 630	153 991	37 165	(1 923)	(3 558)	(24 136)
Retail clients	417 275	152 826	49 069	(991)	(7 751)	(25 051)
Total	773 905	306 817	86 234	(2 914)	(11 309)	(49 187)

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The following table provides an overview of the gross carrying amount of financial assets and impairment allowances for expected losses subject to legislative and non-legislative moratoriums by the remaining maturity of the moratoriums as at 31 December 2021:

	Gross carrying amount			Impairment allowances for expected losses		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	465 750	651 409	75 624	(1 742)	(10 180)	(40 553)
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	197 381	169 869	40 150	(1 225)	(2 775)	(20 613)
Retail clients	268 369	481 540	35 474	(517)	(7 405)	(19 940)
Total	465 750	651 409	75 624	(1 742)	(10 180)	(40 553)

The impact of the situation in Ukraine

Considering the minimum amount of exposure to entities from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine (the gross book value of exposures to entities from Russia, Belarus and Ukraine as of 31 December 2022 was EUR 874 thousand, as of 31 December 2021 it was EUR 778 thousand) the bank does not expect materially negative impact on the bank's economic results.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine affects the bank only indirectly, through the changes in the macroeconomic environment that it caused. These are mainly the extraordinary rise in energy prices and concerns about energy security, high inflation, tightening of monetary policy, higher interest rates and slowing economic growth. The impact of these changes in the macroeconomic environment on the Slovak banking sector is complex and multi-layered. Higher inflation and higher interest rates lead to a nominal increase in income, while inflationary pressures and a slowing economy simultaneously push up operating and risk costs.

Provisioning methodology of Tatra banka captures forward looking information in provisioning calculation in several ways. Besides macro-economic scenarios, Industry Module is specifically designed to capture different stage of credit cycle or different impact of distortions like Covid-19, supply squeeze or UA-RU induced impacts. Within Industry Module, so called Special Risk Factors approach is implemented and is designed to address RU-UA war and its impact on the economy driven mainly by sanctions imposed on Russia, exploded prices of oil and energies, high inflation, significantly increased interest rates and generally high volatility and uncertainty.

Climate change

The bank has implemented an accounting policy for ESG - linked financial instruments in accordance with the opinions published by IFRS working groups.

ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) stands for sustainability and social responsibility. With all ESG - linked instruments, it is also necessary to examine whether they meet the SPPI test and, based on the result, to include the instrument in the relevant portfolio. The SPPI test is met if:
• the conditions change the cash flow only minimally ("de minimis" condition), or
• the contractual terms are set in such a way that the instrument meets the definition of a basic loan agreement and following applies:
  • contractual cash flows before and after the event/change (reset point) represent repayments of principal and interest and therefore meet the SPPI test
  • the contingent event is specific to the borrower and is specified in the contract
  • the contractual terms do not represent an investment or exposure to a separate asset or cash flows that are not exclusively interest and principal payments and therefore do not meet the SPPI test;

In the event that the contingent event is not specific to the borrower or does not meet the de minimis condition, the SPPI financial asset may not meet the test.

II. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

a) Statement of compliance

The separate financial statements of the Bank (hereinafter also "financial statements") for 2022 and comparatives for 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") in Commision Regulation (EC) no. 1 126 / 2008 as amended including valid interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), further "IFRS".

Standards and Interpretations effective in the current period

The Bank has adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that have been endorsed for use in the EU and that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2022. The adoption of these standards and amendments to the existing standards and new interpretations had no significant impact on the Bank's accounting policies.

The following standards came into force on 1.1.2022:

Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – Onerous contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

In determining costs of fulfilling a contract, the amendments require an entity to include all costs that relate directly to a contract. Paragraph 68A clarifies that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises both: the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

The following improvements were finalised in May 2020:
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities.
- IFRS 16 Leases – amendment of illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – allows entities that have measured their assets and liabilities at carrying amounts recorded in their parent's books to also measure any cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same IFRS 1 exemption. IAS 41 Agriculture – removal of the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under IAS 41. This amendment is intended to align with the requirement in the standard to discount cash flows on a post-tax basis.

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendment – Proceeds before Intended Use)

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16, which prohibit a company from deducting amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use from the cost of property, plant and equipment. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and any related costs in profit or loss.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

Minor amendments were made to IFRS 3 Business Combinations to update the references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and to add an exception for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and Interpretation 21 Levies. The amendments also confirm that contingent assets should not be recognised at the acquisition date.

The Bank assessed the impact on the individual financial statements of the aforementioned amendments to the standards as insignificant.

As of the date of these financial statements, the following new standards have been issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU, but have not yet become effective:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1

The narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or noncurrent, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (e.g. the receipt of a waver or a breach of covenant). The amendments also clarify what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability. The amendments could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for entities that previously considered management's intentions to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity. They must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the normal requirements in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Since approving these amendments, the IASB has issued an exposure draft proposing further changes and the deferral of the amendments until at least 1 January 2024.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information. To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendment to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations, and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities. The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets. The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised in retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate. IAS 12 did not previously address how to account for the tax effects of on-balance sheet leases and similar transactions and various approaches were considered acceptable. Some entities may have already accounted for such transactions consistent with the new requirements. These entities will not be affected by the amendments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023).

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.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The Bank does not expect that any of its contracts will fall in scope of IFRS 17.

Purpose of preparation

The purpose of preparing these separate financial statements in the Slovak Republic is to comply with Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll., as amended. The Bank prepares its separate and consolidated financial statements and annual report under special regulation – Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Application of International Accounting Standards (IFRS). Separate and consolidated financial statements prepared in compliance with IFRS as at 31 December 2022, dated 17 February 2023 will be available in the Financial Statements Register in accordance with Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended. The financial statements are intended for general use and information; they are not intended for the purposes of any specific user or consideration of any specific transactions. Accordingly, the user should not rely exclusively on these financial statements when making decisions.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following material items, which are measured on the following alternative basis on each reporting date.

Items	Measurement basis
Non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value
Debt and equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value
Recognised financial assets and financial liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedging relationships (which otherwise would have been measured at amortised cost)	Amortised cost adjusted for hedging gain or loss

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting whereby the effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur and reported in the financial statements of the periods to which they relate and on the going concern assumption.

The reporting currency used in the financial statements is the euro (”EUR”) with accuracy to EUR thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting judgements

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the preparation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and their reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and future changes in the economic conditions, business strategies, regulatory requirements, accounting rules, or other factors could subsequently result in a change in estimates or other adjustments which could have a material impact on the reported financial position and results of operations.

The effect of a change in accounting estimates shall be recognised prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both. Significant areas of judgement include the following:

- The creation of impairment allowances for credit losses involves many uncertainties concerning the outcomes of the risks mentioned above and requires the Bank’s management to make many subjective assessments when estimating the amount of losses. Measurement of the impairment allowances for expected credit losses for financial assets at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantees is an area which requires application of models and significant judgements regarding such future economic conditions and credit behaviour. Considering the current economic conditions, the result of estimates may differ from the impairment provisions recognised as at 31 December 2022. The item is reported in ”(Creation) / release of provisions for expected losses from commitments and guarantees given“ or “Impairment allowances for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss”.

- The income tax rules and regulations have recently experienced significant changes; there is a limited historical precedent and / or interpretation judgement with respect to the extensive and complex issues affecting the banking sector. Furthermore, the tax authorities have broad powers as regards the interpretation of tax laws and regulations during the tax audit of a taxpayer. As a result, there is a higher degree of uncertainty as to the final outcome of any potential review conducted by the tax authorities. Since many areas of the Slovak tax law have not been sufficiently validated yet in practice, there is uncertainty as to how they will be applied by the tax authorities. The extent of this uncertainty can not be quantified and disappears only when legal precedents or official interpretations of the competent authorities become available. The item adjustment for the uncertain realisation of a deferred tax asset is disclosed in the note "Income Tax".

- Provisions for investments in subsidiaries and associated undertakings represent the best estimate of a loss, taking into account objective factors affecting the future cash flows in subsidiaries and associated undertakings. The item is reported in "Impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates."

- Provisions for litigation take into account a significant degree of judgment in the expected future development of the respective litigation based on the facts available at the time of their creation. However, the actual outcome of the respective litigation may ultimately differ significantly from the expected state as a result of the development of the litigation itself. (Creation) / Release of provisions for litigation is reported in "(Creation) / release of provisions".

- Amounts recognised as provisions are based on the management's judgment and represent the best estimate of expenses required to settle the liability with uncertain timing or uncertain amount payable.

b) Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros and reported in the financial statements at the exchange rate declared by the European Central Bank (ECB) valid as at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in euros in the underlying accounting system of the Bank and are reported in the financial statements at the actual exchange rate of the European Central Bank valid as at the date of the transaction.

Exchange rate gains (losses) from foreign exchange transactions including unrealised gains and losses from financial assets revaluations to fair value are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income item "Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences". Exchange rate gains (losses) from equity financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in "Other comprehensive income".

The unrealised gain or loss from fixed term transactions are recognised only in EUR where fair value is calculated by the standard mathematical formula on the anticipated forward exchange rate basis, which takes into account the European Central Bank spot rate and interest rates effective as at the balance sheet date and is reported in the item "Receivables from hedging transactions" or in the item "Liabilities from hedging transactions" in the statement of financial position, and "Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences" in the statement of comprehensive income.

Off-balance sheet transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into euros in the Bank's off-balance sheet using the ECB spot exchange rate valid as at the balance sheet date.

c) Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits consist of cash and balances on advances in the National Bank of Slovakia, including the compulsory minimum reserve in the National Bank of Slovakia. Other demand deposits include current deposits due to banks payable on demand.

The compulsory minimum reserve in the National Bank of Slovakia is a required deposit with restricted drawing to be held by all commercial banks licensed in the Slovak Republic. The interest rate is determined by the European Central Bank on a regular basis after the end of each period.

d) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity of another entity.

The Bank has applied an approach to the classification and measurement of financial assets that takes into account the business model in which the assets are managed as well as the characteristics of their cash flows.

The Bank classifies financial instruments into four categories of financial assets and two categories of financial liabilities:

1. financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC),
2. financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI),
3. financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),
4. financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),
5. financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC) and
6. financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Occasional or insignificant sales, pre-maturity sales or sales which do not constitute a change in business model are not contrary to the intention to hold the financial assets to maturity to collect contractual cash flows.

A financial asset is classified as subsequently measured at FVOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This decision is made on an investment–by–investment basis for each investment and takes into account strategic interests. Profits and losses from revaluation are not recognised in profit or loss. After derecognition of the investment, the final profit or loss is recognised in retained earnings.

All other financial assets, i.e. financial assets that do not meet the criteria for classification as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or FVOCI, are classified as subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

In addition, the Bank has the option at initial recognition to irrevocably designate a financial asset as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, i.e. an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. Based on the business model and cash flow circumstances a financial asset is classified into one of these categories upon initial recognition.

Business model assessment

The Bank made an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level, as this reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

The Bank has the following business models:

- Credit and investment portfolio "hold-to-collect"
- Liquid portfolio "hold and sell"
- Trading portfolio
- Hedging portfolio
- Equity investment portfolio

The following are considered as evidence when assessing which business model is relevant:

- How the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) is evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel,
- What are the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and the way those risks are managed,
- How managers of the Bank are compensated (e.g. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected),

- The frequency, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity, and
- Whether sales activity and the collection of contractual cash flows are integral or incidental to the business model ("hold-to-collect" versus "hold and sell" business model).

Financial assets that are held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is measured based on a fair value basis will be measured at FVTPL.

Analysis of contractual cash flow characteristics

Once the Bank determines that the business model of a specific portfolio is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows (or by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets), it must assess whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely the payments of principal and interest. For this purpose, interest is defined as a consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. This assessment will be carried out on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition of the financial asset.

When assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely the payments of principal and interest, the Bank will consider the contractual terms of the instrument. This will include assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

The Bank will consider:
- prepayment, extension terms,
- leverage features,
- if a claim is limited to specified assets or cash flows,
- contractually-linked instruments, and
- interest rate.

Modification of time value of money and the benchmark test

The time value of money is the element of interest that provides consideration for the passage of time (IFRS 9.B4.1.9A). It does not take into account other risks (credit, liquidity etc.) or costs (administrative, etc.) associated with holding a financial asset.

In some cases, the time value of money element may be modified (imperfect). This is the case, for example, if a financial asset's interest rate is periodically reset but the frequency of that reset does not match the tenor of the interest rate. In this case, the entity must assess the modification to determine whether the contractual cash flows still represent solely the payments of principal and interest, i.e. the modification term does not significantly alter the cash flows from a "perfect" benchmark instrument.

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC)

The main components of the portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost are:
- Loans and advances in "hold-to-collect" business model and
- Debt securities in "hold-to-collect" business model.

Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and advances are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses.

When signing a loan agreement, the Bank books the credit facility as off-balance sheet. The loan is recognised by the Bank in the statement of financial position when providing funds to the debtor. During this exercise, the Bank creates potential liabilities that are associated with credit risk. The Bank recognises potential off-balance sheet liabilities and creates provisions for such liabilities that represent the level of risk of issued guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn credit limits as at the balance sheet date.

Debt securities

The portfolio is a financial asset with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity that the Bank intends and has the ability to hold to maturity in accordance with the established hold-to-collect business model. The portfolio includes, in particular, securities issued by the government and other creditworthy securities.

Debt securities at amortised cost are measured using the effective interest rate less impairment. Interest income, discounts and premiums on debt securities at amortised cost are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under „Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate“.

2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Bank owns two portfolios of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. These are portfolios for:

- Equity investments not held for trading and
- Debt securities in ”hold and sell” business model.

Equity investments

Equity investments in the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. This portfolio includes, in particular, shares in privately-owned companies in which there is no active market, or in companies in which they are required to participate (Bratislava Stock Exchange, S.W.I.F.T. s. c., D. Trust Certifikačná Autorita, a. s., Slovak Banking Credit Bureau, s. r. o.).

Dividends on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under "Net interest income and dividend income". Fair value gains or losses on equity investment measured at FVOCI are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Debt securities

Debt securities in the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in the item "Revaluation reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income" within the Bank's equity until the moment of disposal or impairment. In the event of a disposal or impairment of a debt security, the cumulative gains and losses recognised in "Revaluation reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income" are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income under "Net profit / (loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss".

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantees

The calculation of expected credit losses requires the use of accounting estimates which may differ from the actual results. For the purposes of calculation, the management also considers the Bank’s accounting policies.

The Bank assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments – assets measured at amortised cost and through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and with the exposure arising from loan commitments, leasing receivables and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank recognises impairment allowance for such losses as at each reporting date.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses 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 measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income is area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour. Significant judgements are:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk,
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of expected credit losses,
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated expected credit losses,
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring expected credit losses.

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the probability of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Bank measures credit risk using probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD). This is the predominant approach used for the purposes of measuring expected credit losses under IFRS 9.

IFRS 9 prescribes a three-stage model for impairment based on the changes in credit quality since the initial recognition. This model requires that a financial instrument which is not impaired on initial recognition is classified as Stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored. If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2, but is not deemed to be impaired. If the financial instrument is impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to Stage 3.

Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their expected credit loss measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible in the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their expected credit losses measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. According to IFRS 9, when measuring expected credit losses it is necessary to consider forward-looking information. Purchased or originated impaired financial assets are financial assets that are impaired on initial recognition. Their expected credit loss is measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

Expected credit losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income as ”Impairment allowances for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss” and as ”(Creation) / release of provisions for expected losses from commitments and guarantees given”. If the reason for recognition of an allowance no longer applies or the amount of the allowance / provision is unreasonable, surplus allowances/provisions will be released through the same line of the Statement of comprehensive income.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria

The Bank uses quantitative criteria as the primary indicator of a significant increase in credit risk for all material portfolios. For quantitative staging, the Bank compares the lifetime PD curve at measurement date with the forward lifetime PD curve at the date of initial recognition. For the estimation of the lifetime PD curve at the date of initial recognition, assumptions are made about the structure of the PD curve. For highly rated financial instruments (i.e. instrument with higher than average rating of the portfolio) it is assumed that the PD curve will deteriorate over time. For low-rated financial instruments, it is assumed that the PD curve will improve over time. The degree of improvement or deterioration will depend on the level of the initial rating.

The Bank applies increase in PD as a criterium for SICR determination for all portfolios with officially validated Lifetime PD models. Currently, these are the following: mortgages and home equity loans, personal loans, credit cards for private individuals (PI), and PI overdrafts. Significance trigger (a threshold value) is defined during model development as it is evaluated for each of these portfolios separately. It corresponds to a predefined quantile of distribution of logit differences of cumulative PDs (current and at origination), assessed on worsening portfolio. Currently, RBI Group’s recommended quantile = 0.5 (i.e. median) is used for all portfolios.

Qualitative criteria

The Bank uses qualitative criteria as a secondary indicator of significant increase in credit risk for all material portfolios. Transfer to Stage 2 takes place when the criteria below are met.

For sovereign, bank, corporate and project finance portfolios, if the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:
- External market indicators
- Changes in contract terms
- Changes to management approach
- Expert judgement

Significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument or similar financial instruments with the same expected life. Changes in market indicators of credit risk include, but are not limited to the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the borrower, the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost, and other market information related to the borrower (such as changes in the price of a borrower’s debt and equity instruments).

Expected changes in the contractual terms including an expected breach of contract that may lead to covenant waivers or amendments, interest payment holidays, interest rate step-ups, requiring additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes to the contractual framework of the instrument

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk incorporates forward-looking information and is performed on a quarterly basis at a deal level for all non-retail portfolios held by the Bank.
For retail portfolios, if the borrower meets one or both of the criteria enlisted below:
- Forbearance
- Expert judgement

The assessment of a significant increase in credit risk incorporates forward-looking information and is performed on a monthly basis at a deal level for all portfolios held by the Bank.

Backstop

A backstop is applied if the financial instrument is considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when a borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments. In some limited cases, the presumption that financial assets which are more than 30 days past due should be in Stage 2 is rebutted. Rebuttance can be performed only due to technical reasons (such as failed or incorrect IT processes for past due data calculation), and only in rare situations when correction of input data cannot be successfully remedied in the original IT system.

The Bank has not used the low credit risk exemption for any lending business; however, it selectively uses the exemption for debt securities due to low credit risk.

Definition of default and impaired assets

The Bank defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria.

When the borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments, no attempt is made to rebut the presumption that financial assets which are more than 90 days past due should be in Stage 3.

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates that the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are the cases where:
- The borrower is in long-term forbearance,
- The borrower is deceased,
- The borrower is insolvent,
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenants,
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties,
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty,
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy,
- Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The above criteria have been applied to all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Bank and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes.

Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The expected credit loss is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition, or whether an asset is considered to be impaired. Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), exposure at default (EAD) and discount factor (D).

Probability of default

The probability of default represents the probability of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation. As a rule, the lifetime probability of default is calculated using the regulatory 12 month probability of default, stripped of any margin of conservatism, as a starting point. Thereafter, various statistical methods are used to generate an estimate of how the default profile will develop from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loan or portfolio of loans. This probability of default is calculated separately for each product type based on the longest possible history of data for the product concerned available in the Bank's internal database. Subsequently, various statistical methods are used to estimate the development of the default profile since the initial recognition over the lifetime of the loan or the loan portfolio, in particular: survival rating level analysis, interpolation of 12-month probability of default to loan lifetime and, in case of insufficient data for the above mentioned models, benchmark values (constants) were recommended by a group methodology that differs depending on the product type.

In limited cases, where some inputs are not fully available, grouping, averaging and benchmarking of inputs are used for the calculation.

Loss given default

Loss given default represents the Bank’s expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. Loss given default varies by type of counterparty and product. Loss given default is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default. Loss given default is calculated by counting the yield collected for 36 months from the loan default, the resulting percentage loss given default being expressed as an add-up to 100% to the weighted average of all yields over the 36-month observation period of the number of defaulted loans for that product type. In a simplified methodology, the Bank does not use the loan-level yields, but yields are counted by date of default.

Exposure at default

Exposure at default is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type. For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis. Where relevant, early repayment / refinance assumptions are also considered in the calculation.

For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by adding a credit conversion factor to the current drawn balance, which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default.

Discount factor

As a rule, for balance sheet exposure which is not leasing or purchased or originated credit-impaired asset (POCI), the discount rate used in the expected credit loss calculation is the effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The expected credit loss is the product of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and by the probability of non-default prior to the considered time period. The latter is expressed by the survivorship function S. This calculates future values of expected credit losses, which are then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The calculated values of expected credit losses are then weighted by a forward looking scenario.

Different models have been used to estimate the Stage 3 provisions of outstanding lending amounts and these can be split into the following categories:

- Sovereign, corporate customers, project finance, financial institutions, local and regional governments, insurance companies and collective investment undertakings - Stage 3 provisions are calculated by workout managers who discount expected cash flows by the appropriate effective interest rate.
- Retail mortgages - Stage 3 provisions are generated by calculating the statistically derived best estimate of expected loss which has been adjusted for indirect costs.

Forward-looking information

Both the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk and the calculation of expected credit losses incorporate forward-looking information. The Bank has performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

Expert judgment is applied in this process. Forecasts of economic variables (base economic scenario) are provided by Raiffeisen Research on a quarterly basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next three years. After three years, to project the economic variables for the full remaining lifetime of each instrument, a mean reversion approach is used, which means that economic variables tend to achieve either a long run average rate, or a long run average growth rate until maturity. The impact of economic variables on the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default is determined using statistical regression to understand the impact that changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of loss given default and exposure at default.

In addition to the base economic scenario, Raiffeisen Research also provide a best case and worst case scenario. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking into account the range of possible outcomes that each chosen scenario is representative of. Since the adoption of IFRS 9 in January 2018, the following weights for individual economic scenarios are used in retail: 25% (upside / optimistic), 50% (base), 25% (downside / pessimistic).

The Bank considers these forecasts representing its best estimate of the possible outcomes to cover any potential non-linearities and asymmetries in the Bank’s different portfolios.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Economic scenarios used as at 31 December 2022 include the following key indicators for the Slovak republic for the years ending 31 December 2023 to 2025:

	(%)	2023	2024	2025
Unemployment rates	Baseline	6.11	5.84	5.71
	Downside	8.72	7.29	7.16
	Upside	3.96	4.38	4.25
Interest rates	Baseline	2.60	2.15	1.78
	Downside	3.50	2.65	2.27
	Upside	2.12	1.88	1.51
GDP growth	Baseline	1.71	2.47	2.50
	Downside	-1.13	0.90	0.92
	Upside	3.25	3.33	3.35
Real estate price index	Baseline	2.88	2.97	3.06
	Downside	2.67	2.65	2.63
	Upside	3.10	3.31	3.54

Economic scenarios used as at 31 December 2021 include the following key indicators for the Slovak republic for the years ending 31 December 2022 to 2024:

	(%)	2022	2023	2024
Unemployment rates	Baseline	6.34	5.67	5.61
	Downside	10.92	8.22	8.15
	Upside	3.04	3.84	3.78
Interest rates	Baseline	-0.48	-0.40	-0.30
	Downside	0.40	0.09	0.19
	Upside	-0.92	-0.65	-0.55
GDP growth	Baseline	4.75	3.22	1.96
	Downside	1.60	1.47	0.21
	Upside	6.33	4.10	2.84
Real estate price index	Baseline	2.54	2.66	2.80
	Downside	2.38	2.43	2.47
	Upside	2.70	2.93	3.18

Sensitivity analysis

The assumptions affecting the expected credit loss allowance are as follows:

- Corporate portfolios
  - Gross domestic product,
  - Unemployment rate,
  - Long term government bond rate,
  - Inflation rate.

- Retail portfolios
  - Gross domestic product,
  - Unemployment rate,
  - Real estate prices.

Write-offs

The Bank writes off the loans and advances provided to clients if, on the basis of an in-depth analysis, it proves that there is no real expectation of another recovery or the chance of another recovery is minimal. The usual, but not the only write-off indicators are the following: (i) the debtor does not carry out any activity, no repayment has been made over the past two years and there is no collateral or (ii) the debtor is in bankruptcy, all the assets being monetised and the proceeds realised; (iii) the court has decided (e.g. in case of legal restructuring, debt elimination, etc.) to write off part of the receivable, or (iv) the Bank sells the claim, and others. In the event of ongoing litigation or other actions that might eventually lead to a recovery, the Bank usually writes off the receivables into the off-balance sheet.

Loans are written off on the basis of a valid decision of a court, Board of Directors, or another body of the Bank (i.e. Problem Loan Committee and Executive Committee), in line with an internal directive on waiving their enforcement against booked impairment allowance. If the amount of the written-off receivable is higher than the impairment allowance created, further impairment allowance is created up to the amount of the written-off receivable and subsequently is derecognised from the statement of comprehensive income. The writen-off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired are recorded in the off-balance sheet. As at 31 December 2022 written off receivables for which the right to recovery have not expired were in the amount of EUR 20 935 thousand (as at 31 December 2021 EUR 20 911 thousand).

After the write-off, the Bank does not carry out active enforcement, only in cases of write-offs to the off-balance sheet does it continue to conduct litigation in order to achieve a recovery in the future. If the Bank, after writing off the loans and advances provided to the client, collects additional amounts from the client or obtains control over the collateral that is higher than originally estimated, the yield is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under „Impairment allowances for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss“.

Loan collateral

In terms of handling collateral, the Bank places great emphasis on valuation and revaluation of individual items of collateral, determining the value of pledged collateral for secured loans, determining collateral acceptability to mitigate credit risk, and collateral enforcement, should the client be in default.

The Bank mainly accepts the following types of collateral:
- Financial collateral
- Guarantees
- Real estate
- Chattel
- Receivables
- Life insurance

In terms of legal instruments, the Bank uses:
- Pledges
- Assignments of receivable intended to serve as security
- Transfers of title intended to serve as security
- Blockages of cash
- Contracts for purchase of securities
- Agreements on liability replacement

The methodology of collateral valuation and the frequency of such revaluation depend on the type of collateral and the minimum requirements pursuant to the effective legislative standards implemented in the Bank’s internal regulations. The method of determining the value of collateral is specific for each type of collateral, and the Bank respects a degree of prudence.

The value of pledged collateral is determined on a case-by-case basis for each type of collateral depending on the type of collateral and transaction, and individual risk characteristics. The value of pledged collateral is obtained by discounting the initial value of collateral obtained in valuation and revaluation. Factors based on which discounting factors are determined relate mainly to the enforceability of collateral if the counterparty defaults (e.g. type, location and condition of real estate), potential default of the security provider (e.g. credit quality and maturity of financial collateral), and other factors (business strategy and Bank orientation). The discounting factors applied are subject to regular revaluation.

The claim value of collateral is derived from the value of pledged collateral up to the amount of the current amount receivable. If the value of pledged collateral is lower than the balance of the receivable, the Bank will determine the claim value of collateral up to the amount of the value of pledged collateral.

The claim value of collateral contains a number of uncertainties and risks. The amounts that may be recovered in the course of liquidating the collateral for bad debts could differ from the estimated amounts, and the difference could be material.

The Bank's decision on the enforcement of collateral is individual and depends on factors such as the current condition and value of the collateral, the current amount receivable, the promptness of the satisfaction of the receivable, collection-related costs etc. The relevant competent body of the Bank decides which security instrument will be used in specific cases.

The Bank mainly uses the following forms of enforcement of collateral:
- Voluntary auction
- Foreclosure procedure
- Realisation of the collateral for the receivable in a bankruptcy procedure
- Sale of receivables.

3. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

When the Bank determines that a specific portfolio business model is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (or both: to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets) and assumes that for the financial assets in question, the contractual cash flows do not constitute purely principal and interest payments, the Bank recognises those financial assets under "Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss". Primary as well as subsequent valuation of the listed financial assets is at fair value.

4. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

a. Financial assets held for trading

The Bank has acquired financial assets held for trading to utilise short-term price fluctuations in order to generate profits. In this category, the Bank recognises securities - debt securities, treasury bills and shares. Debt securities and treasury bills are recognised by the Bank in the statement of financial position line "Financial assets held for trading". All purchases and sales of trading securities are recognised as at the settlement date.

Financial assets held for trading are initially recognised at fair value. The Bank discloses unrealised gains and losses on revaluing such assets to fair value and net interest income in the statement of comprehensive income line "Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences".

b. Derivative financial instruments

In this category, the Bank discloses derivative financial instruments - interest rate swaps, currency swaps, index swaps, currency forwards, interest rate options, currency options, share index options, currency, interest rate and index futures and commodity derivatives.

All purchases and sales that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention („regular way") are recognised as spot transactions. Transactions that do not meet the "standard way" settlement criteria are treated as financial derivatives.

The Bank records unrealised gains and losses from the revaluation of derivative instruments to their fair values and net interest income in the statement of comprehensive income line "Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences ".

c. Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract which also includes a non-derivative host contract. As a result of such a contract, some of the cash flows of such combined instrument change in the same way as for the derivative itself. If a hybrid contract contains a host contract which is an asset and falls within the scope of IFRS 9, the whole contract is treated as a single instrument from an accounting perspective, with the embedded derivative not separated, i.e. the Bank analyzes the cash flows of the whole asset and the business model, from which the asset was acquired.

If a hybrid contract contains a host contract which is not within the scope of IFRS 9, embedded derivatives are separated and recongised as separate derivatives unless there is a close relationship between the risks and economic characteristics of the derivative and the risks and economic characteristics of the host contract and if the embedded derivative recognised separately meets the definition of a derivative and if the primary contract is not accounted for at fair value, the changes in which are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If an embedded derivative is separated, the host contract is recognised in accordance with other standards.

5. Hedging derivatives

Within implementation of IFRS 9, the Bank has decided to continue using the original accounting under IAS 39 in the reporting of hedging derivatives. Hedging derivatives are derivatives designed in the Bank's strategy to hedge certain risks and which meet all classification criteria for hedging derivatives under international accounting standards. The relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item is documented at the origin of the hedging transaction. At the origin and during the existence of the hedging relationship the hedging effectiveness is tested so that the changes in fair values or cash flows from hedged or hedging items are set off with the final results within the range of 80% to 125%.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives which are regarded as fair-value hedges are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income together with any changes in the fair value of hedged assets or liabilities to which a hedge risk can be attributed. Hedge accounting is discontinued if the Bank cancels the hedging relationship, the derivative instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for fair-value hedge accounting.

The positive fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line "Hedging derivative financial assets". The negative fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line "Hedging derivative financial liabilities". Any change in the fair value of a hedging derivative and a hedged instrument relating to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, line "Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences". Interest income and expenses related to the hedging derivative are recognised together with interest expenses related to the hedged instruments in the statement of comprehensive income as " Net interest income and dividend income" depending on the hedged item type.

Cash flow hedges

The Bank uses derivative financial instruments – interest rate swaps to hedge the risk of the variability of future cash flows associated with floating rate assets, which could result in unexpected losses in the event of changes in interest rates on the interbank market. The structure of such derivatives is strictly adjusted to the structure of a secured loan, as a result of which the Bank is not exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates and the risk of cash flows. The efficiency of such hedging transactions is regularly monitored and the hedges were efficient during the respective period.

The positive fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line "Hedging derivative financial assets". The negative fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position, line "Hedging derivative financial liabilities". Only a change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income, line "Cash flow hedges". Interest income and expenses related to the hedging derivative are recognised together with interest income related to the hedged instruments in the statement of comprehensive income as "Net interest income and dividend income".

Macro hedges

In macro hedges, the Bank used the so-called carve-out to IAS 39 adopted by the European Union, which enables hedging of the interest rate risk of core deposits. The Bank uses macro hedges for a dynamically changing portfolio of fixed loans and deposits, where it can periodically add hedging and hedging items. In this way, the Bank hedges its interest rate risk, with the hedged items (designated part of the portfolio) being remeasured at fair value associated with movements in the risk-free interest rate (or benchmark rate). The fair value of the hedged portfolio of loans and deposits is recognised in the note "Change in fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedging". The change in the fair value of the hedged portfolio of loans and deposits related to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in "Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences".

The positive fair value of the hedging derIvative is presented in the statement of financial position in "Hedging derivative financial assets". The negative fair value of the hedging derivative is recognised in the statement of financial position in "Hedging derivative financial liabilities". The movement in the fair value of the hedging derivative and the hedged instrument attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in "Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences". Interest income and expense from the hedging derivative are presented together with the interest expense and income of the hedged instrument in the statement of comprehensive income in "Net interest income and dividend income" depending on the type of hedging item.

6. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC)

All liabilities of the Bank, except for financial liabilities held for trading and hedging derivative financial liabilities, are measured at amortised cost. Subordinated debt is recognised under Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Subordinated debt refers to the Bank's external funds and, in the event of bankruptcy, composition or Bank's liquidation, the entitlement to its repayment is subordinated to liabilities to other creditors. Interest expense paid on the received subordinated debt is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income in "Interest expense".

Subordinated debt is a financial liability initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. It is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The Bank issues debt securities as part of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

7. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Bank, within financial liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss, recognises short-sell debt securities ("short selling") and the negative fair value of derivatives from the portfolio of financial liabilities held for trading and securities issued by the Bank, which the bank hedges and are remeasured to fair value due to the hedged risk.

e) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Bank derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Bank neither transfers nor substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Bank substantially retains all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

If the financial assets are modified resulting in a significant change in cash flows (see "Modification of financial instruments"), the original asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised.
The Bank derecognises financial liabilities only when the Bank's obligations are discharged or cancelled, or when they expire.

If debt instruments are exchanged between the borrower and the creditor with significantly different terms, the group derecognises the original financial liability and recognises a new financial liability. The Bank proceeds similarly in case there is a fundamental change in the terms of the existing financial liability or part of it.

f) Modification of financial instruments

Modification under IFRS 9 represents a change in the contractual cash flows of the loan/asset on the basis of a change in the contractual terms. If the modification meets the following qualitative or quantitative criteria (substantial modification), it leads to derecognition of the original loan or other asset and recognition of a new one.

The Bank defines qualitative criteria as follows:
- Change in loan currency,
- Changes that cause the SPPI test to fail,
- Change in the type of financial asset (e.g. from loan to debt security).

The Bank defines the quantitative criteria as follows:

- Extending maturity by more than 50% and over 2 years (cumulative), and/or
- Change in the amortised cost (NPV before and after change using the original effective interest rate) of more than 10% or less than 10%, but more than EUR 100 000.

In the event that a modification does not result in the obligation to derecognise the loan/asset, the Bank is required to recognise gains or losses on modifications. Gain or loss is equal to the difference between NPV from the new (modified) cash flow and current book value recorded in Note 9 "Net modification profit / (loss)".

g) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).

- The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments for non-optional derivatives, and option pricing models for optional derivatives. Foreign currency forward contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching the maturities of the contracts. Interest rate swaps are measured at the present value of future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates. Fair value of derivative instruments is also subject to credit impairment allowances.
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding those described above) are determined in accordance with generally-accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

- Level 1 – fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2 – fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

- Level 3 – fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Insofar as market prices are available (which is mainly the case for securities traded on the stock exchange and active markets), the Bank groups the respective financial instrument based on an observable market price into Level 1. If the security is not traded on the stock exchange or the NBS benchmark for the security is not disclosed, the Bank measures the security at fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices.

An analysis of the amount of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided according to their fair value measurement levels is disclosed as „Fair value of financial instruments".

With respect to the definition of the fair value of financial instruments not remeasured to fair value, the Bank applies the net present value method using the prime interest rates of individual currencies disclosed by central banks, which approximate market rates adjusted for an average mark-up for systematic risk.

Transfers between valuation levels

If the security is measured at fair value derived from quoted prices – Level 1 and the security is removed from trading on the stock exchange as well as from the NBS benchmark, the Bank transfers such security to Level 2.

If at the initial recognition, the security was measured primarily at a theoretical price – Level 2, the Bank changes the security's grouping from Level 2 to Level 1 by making the first deal on the stock exchange and disclosing its price. If the security is not traded in the following days and the security's price is not disclosed, such security will be transferred back to Level 2.

h) Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Subsidiaries are companies for which the Bank assessed that it has the right to decide on activities significantly affecting their earnings and has the right to obtain variable revenues (e.g. dividends) arising from its involvement in these companies.

Investments in associates include investments in subjects in which the Bank owns more than 20 % but less than 50% of the capital and voting rights and in which the Bank has significant influence. Significant influence means the right to participate in decision making about the financial and operating policies of the company. There is no control or joint control over these principles.

Shares in subsidiaries and associates are valued at cost less impairment allowances for losses from reduction in the net realisable value of the share arising from decrease in the equity of a company, that are reported in the statement of comprehensive income in line ”Impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates”.

Dividends from shares in subsidiaries and associates are reported in the statement of comprehensive income in line ” Net interest income and dividend income”.

i) Sale and repurchase agreements – repo transactions

Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements („repo transactions”) are recorded as assets in the statement of financial position, line „Financial assets at amortised cost”, and the counterparty liabilities are included in „Financial liabilities at amortised cost”.

Debt securities purchased under agreements to purchase and resell (”reverse repos”) are recorded as assets in the statement of financial position, line ”Financial assets at amortised cost”.

The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued evenly over the life of the repo agreement using the effective interest rate.

j) Non-current tangible and intangible assets

Non-current tangible and intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation together with accumulated impairment losses. Non-current assets are depreciated using the straight–line method based on the estimated useful life. Tangible assets in progress, land, and artwork are not depreciated.

The estimated useful economic lives (in years) are set out below:

Machinery and equipment, computers, vehicles	Up to 6
Software	Up to 17
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	6 – 10
Energy machinery and equipment	10 – 15
Optical network	30
Buildings and structures	Up to 40

k) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to derive from the asset. If any of the amounts above exceeds the carrying amount, there is no need to estimate the other amount. If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to equal the recoverable amount. The impairment loss shall be recognised directly through the statement of comprehensive income.

l) Leases

IFRS 16 Leases

Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For such contracts, the new model requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated and the liability accrues interest. This results in a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when the lessee pays constant annual rentals. The new Standard introduces a number of limited scope exceptions for lessees which include:

• leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options, and
• leases where the underlying asset has a low value ('small-ticket' leases).

IFRS 16 does not largely affect the lessor's accounting. The lessor will continue to distinguish between finance and operating leases.

1. The Bank as lessor

The Bank as a lessor initially assesses whether the lease takes the form of a finance lease or an operating lease.

For the classification of a lease, the Bank makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. If the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards, the lease is classified as financial. Otherwise as an operating lease. One indicator of a finance lease is a lease term that lasts for almost the entire useful life of the asset.

The Bank recognises lease payments under operating leases on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease in Note 7 "Other operating profit / (loss)" in "Income from non-banking operations".

2. The Bank as a lessee

The Bank leases real estate and other similar assets (branch business premises, parking spaces, data center, etc.) as part of a longer-term lease.

The Bank recognises assets related to operating leases in the statement of financial position in the note 24 "Non-current tangible assets" under "Land and buildings - Right of use assets". Information on leases where the Bank is a lessee is presented in Note 44 Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16).

m) Non-current assets held for sale

When the carrying amount is recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuous use, non-current assets are classified as held for sale. This condition is considered to be met only if the sale is highly probable and the assets (or assets for disposal) are readily available for sale and, in addition, management has undertaken to perform the sale. The sales transaction must be completed within twelve months.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less selling costs and are reported under "Non-current assets held for sale".

n) Provisions

The amount of provisions is recognised as an expense and liability when the Bank has legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and a reasonable estimate of the amount of the resulting loss can be made, provisions for liabilities are recognised as an expense or a liability. Any loss resulting from the recognition of provision for liability is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

o) Provision for employee benefits

The Bank has a long-term employee benefit program comprising a lump-sum retirement benefit. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank had 3 324 employees included in the program (31 December 2021: 3 327 employees).

The method of calculating the liability applies actuarial calculations, based on employee's age, number of years worked, employee turnover, mortality tables, and discount rates.

The employee benefit costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date, measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows discounted by interest approximating yield on investment grade fixed income securities. Gains and losses from the post-employment defined benefit obligation are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the current year in ”General administrative expenses”. Discount from the liability in this provision is recognised in the current period in the statement of comprehensive income under ”Interest expense”. The provision for employee benefits is recognised in the statement of financial position as ”Provisions”.

The Bank has also a defined contribution plan for employees. All company contributions are included in personnel expenses in Note 8 ”General administrative expenses”.

p) Accrued interest

Accrued interest income and expenses related to financial assets and liabilities are presented along with the corresponding assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

q) Recognition of income and expenses

Income represents an increase in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of an asset appreciation or a reduction in liabilities resulting in equity increase and are other than those relating to shareholder contributions.

Expense represents a decrease in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of decrease or impairment of assets, impairment or rise of liability resulting in equity decrease and are other than those relating to the distribution of profit to shareholders.

The Bank asseses each contract and product terms and conditions on an individual basis when recognising income and expense:

- Service or other fulfillment for which the reward is received or paid,
- The period in which the income or expense are to be recognised,
- Correct income and expense amount to be recognised depending on product terms and conditions or contract,
- Correct recognition of all discounts and rebates related to received or provided service,
- Significant financial component, if any
- Non-financial services,
- Client rewards,
- Uncertain income

1) Interest and interest related charges and fees
Paid interest related fees and commissions are transaction costs. Transaction costs represent incremental expenses that are part of an effective interest rate which can be directly added to acquisition, issue or disposal of financial assets or liabilities. Incremental expense would not arise without acquisition, issue or disposal of the financial instruments.

Received interest related fees and commissions are initial fees related to the acquisition / provision of financial instrument including compensation for activities such as for the assessment of debtor financial status, assessment and evidence of guarantees and other hedging measurements, preparation and processing of documents and closing of transaction.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period.

Interest income and expenses, and interest related charges arising on all interest-bearing instruments except for ”Financial assets held for trading” are accrued in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method.

Interest income from ”Financial assets held for trading” are in the statement of comprehensive income in ” Net interest income and dividend income ”.

Interest income / (expense) from securities includes revenues from coupons with fixed and floating rates, and amortised discount or premium.

If the Bank is a contractual party with deferred payment for received or provided services, income or expense are recognised individually in interest income or expense in the amount related to the service price.

2) Fee and commision income/expense

Fees and commissions are recognised as expense or income depending on whether the service is provided on a one-off basis or for a specified period. In case of a service received or provided during a specified period, fees and commissions are recognised during that period on an accrual basis as earned. Fees paid and received for a one-time service are recognised immediately.
Fees and commissions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in "Net fee and commission income" from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value.

The Bank applies IFRS 15 to customer contracts if:

- the parties have agreed to the contract,
- it is possible to identify the rights of each party regarding the provision of services,
- it is possible to identify payment terms,
- the contract has a commercial substance,
- it is probable that the Bank will receive consideration for the service provided.

In the contract, the Bank identifies each obligation to deliver a service or several various services. Each such delivery of a different service is assessed and reported separately by the Bank. Revenue is recognised when the service is delivered, i.e. the Bank has fulfilled its obligation and the customer has the opportunity to benefit from the delivered service. Revenue is recognised on a one-off basis if it is a one-off service or sequentially if the service is delivered sequentially. A transaction price is set for each service delivery. If the Bank receives a consideration from the client but a portion or full amount is expected to be returned, the revenue is not recognised and the consideration received is recognised as a liability. If the transaction price provides the client or the Bank with a significant element of financing the delivery of the service, the financing component and the price of the service are recognised separately.

3) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the dividend is approved to the Bank in the statement of comprehensive income line " Net interest income and dividend income".

4) Income to be partially returned

Received income, part of which the Bank promised to return, is recognised as liability that is measured as at each financial statement date on contractual and probability basis.

r) Basic and diluted earnings per share

The Bank reports earnings per share attributable to the holders of each class of share. The Bank calculated earnings per share as profits attributable to each class of shares divided by the weighted average number of each class of shares outstanding during the reporting period.

The profit attributable to each class of share is determined based on the face value of each class of share in relation to the percentage of the total face value of all shares.

s) Taxation and deferred taxation

The Bank calculates income tax in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation of the Slovak Republic, based on taxable profit. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet method, for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The tax rate anticipated for future periods was used to determine deferred income tax, i.e. 21%. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally-enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Bank intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The Bank recognises the due corporate income tax in the statement of financial position line ”Current tax asset” or ”Current tax liability” and the deferred tax in ”Deferred tax asset” or ”Deferred tax liability”.

The Bank pays various local taxes and value added tax (VAT). Various non-deductible local taxes are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income line ”General administrative expenses” and VAT on the acquisition of noncurrent tangible and intangible assets is included in the cost of non-current tangible and intangible assets.

III. SEGMENT REPORTING

When reporting by segment, the Bank applies IFRS 8 – "Operating Segments". The accounting principles related to the reported segments are consistent with the Bank's accounting principles.

The basis for classifying by segment is an internal principle for the Bank management that is customer oriented. It also reflects the segmentation principle of the majority shareholder (Raiffeisen Bank International AG). The segmentation applied by the Bank is as follows:
- Corporate clients
- Financial institutions and public sector
- Retail customers
- Investment Banking and Treasury
- Equity investments and others

Corporate clients include all resident and non-resident companies, including state-owned companies. In terms of products, corporate clients were mainly provided with investment and operating loans in the form of instalment credits or overdraft facilities, factoring and documentary financing, project financing of commercial real estate projects, office premises, construction of shopping centres etc.

Financial institutions and public sector include:

Banks/Supra-Nationals, which include all local and international banks and their majority-owned subsidiaries in the country and institutions such as the World Bank, EBRD, EIB, IMF, and KfW. In terms of products on the side of assets, exposures to banks mainly included nostro accounts and term deposits made. On the side of liabilities, they included mainly loro accounts, term deposits received and loans received from banks.

Brokers & Asset Management Companies, which include foundations, all broker houses, mutual fund companies, leasing companies, investment banks, and other similar entities. Insurance companies include, for example, pension funds. These entities are mainly provided with investment and operating loans.

Public sector, which includes all government entities, ministries, municipalities, and similar institutions. Corporations that are owned by the public sector (state-owned) are shown under the corporate clients segment. Banks that belong to the government are defined as financial institutions. Securities of the Slovak Republic are disclosed in the Investment Banking and Treasury segment. Embassies and trade representatives are shown in this segment.

Retail Customers consist of Individuals (Consumers), which include all consumer customers, from low-income to high-income. The retail customers segment also includes micro businesses. For private banking, individuals are defined locally, with special treatment to individually manage their assets. In terms of products, retail customers – micro businesses and sole traders – are mainly provided with operating loans called BusinessÚverTB Expres, BusinessÚverTB Hypo and BusinessÚverTB Variant, company credit cards (VISA Standard / Visa Gold) and other products.

Retail customers – households are mainly provided with mortgage loans, equity home loans, hypotékaTB, Bezúčelový úverTB Classic, Bezúčelový úverTB Garant, private credit cards (Visa Standard / Visa Gold / Visa Platinum) and other products. Retail customers place their financial funds mainly in current accounts and term deposits.

Treasury and Investment Banking consist of business transactions conducted on the Bank's own account and risk originated from managing market risk positions like FX-dealing, securities and derivatives trading, money market trading, liquidity management and funding, strategic placement positioning (investment portfolio), interest rate gapping (maturity transformation).

Segment reporting is based on the schemes of contribution margins that are calculated as a basis for the management of the Bank. In these schemes, revenues and expenses are allocated under the principles of causality, i.e. revenues and expenses are allocated to individual segments based on their place of origin.

"General administrative expenses" consist of direct and indirect expenses. Direct expenses (personnel expenses and other administrative expenses) are allocated per individual segment and indirect expenses are allocated in line with the approved ratios.

"Special levy of selected financial institutions" was allocated to individual segments according to the daily balances of all liabilities and to all segments.

The structure of items presented in Note III ”Segment Reporting” is consistent with similar items of the statement of comprehensive income.

Geographically, operating profit was primarily generated by the provision of banking services in the Slovak Republic. Some assets and liabilities are placed outside the Slovak Republic. The summary of the most significant exposures of total assets and liabilities to customers in foreign countries is included in ”Foreign assets and liabilities”. The Bank decided not to report the total amount of revenues from foreign entities owing to their immateriality.

The Bank’s management monitors the interest income of individual segments on a net basis.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The separate statement of comprehensive income and other indicators by segment as at 31 December 2022:

	Corporate customers	Financial institutions and public sector	Retail customers	Investment banking and Treasury	Total reportable segments	Equity investments and other	Total
Net interest income and dividend income	98 201	3 139	224 278	(13 461)	312 157	19 126	331 283
Net fee and commission income	28 228	7 045	98 760	(407)	133 626	(11)	133 615
From payment transfers business	15 658	2 407	61 767	(45)	79 787	(108)	79 679
From credit processing business	7 701	98	12 069	-	19 868	13	19 881
From securities business	191	4 267	19 823	(362)	23 919	37	23 956
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	18	-	6 821	-	6 839	38	6 877
From guarantee business	4 669	278	303	-	5 250	9	5 259
For other banking services	(9)	(5)	(2 023)	-	(2 037)	-	(2 037)
Net profit / (loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	223	223	-	223
Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences	8 670	484	22 624	4 881	36 659	2 387	39 046
Net profit / (loss) from non-trading financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	(55)	874	95	914	-	914
Other operating profit	-	-	-	-	-	6 196	6 196
Other operating loss	-	-	-	-	-	(3 148)	(3 148)
General administrative expenses	(34 606)	(1 887)	(182 339)	(2 664)	(221 496)	(9 876)	(231 372)
Contribution to the Resolution fund and the Deposit Guarantee fund	(1 624)	(339)	(6 397)	(1 883)	(10 243)	(985)	(11 228)
Net modification profit / (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
(Creation) / release of provisions	-	-	-	-	-	10 432	10 432
(Creation) / release of provisions for expected losses from commitments and guarantees given	(2 521)	(13)	131	-	(2 403)	-	(2 403)
Impairment allowances for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(12 305)	(60)	(26 883)	(799)	(40 047)	-	(40 047)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(2 725)	(2 725)
Net profit on non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	3 854	3 854
Profit before income tax	84 043	8 314	131 048	(14 015)	209 390	25 244	234 634
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(40 795)	(40 795)
Profit after tax	84 043	8 314	131 048	(14 015)	209 390	(15 551)	193 839
Total assets	4 936 414	574 363	8 189 697	7 364 216	21 064 690	537 547	21 602 237
Total equity and liabilities	4 117 383	849 433	10 036 354	4 162 632	19 165 802	2 436 435	21 602 237

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The separate statement of comprehensive income and other indicators by segment as at 31 December 2021:

	Corporate customers	Financial institutions and public sector	Retail customers	Investment banking and Treasury	Total reportable segments	Equity investments and other	Total
Net interest income and dividend income	71 416	320	181 279	19 496	272 511	22 637	295 148
Net fee and commission income	25 510	7 030	94 605	(444)	126 701	17	126 718
From payment transfers business	14 515	2 163	58 873	(31)	75 520	22	75 542
From credit processing business	7 077	91	10 810	-	17 978	(3)	17 975
From securities business	209	4 591	20 933	(413)	25 320	(75)	25 245
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	18	-	5 911	-	5 929	60	5 989
From guarantee business	3 657	187	286	-	4 130	13	4 143
For other banking services	34	(2)	(2 208)	-	(2 176)	-	(2 176)
Net profit / (loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	617	617	-	617
Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences	5 514	186	16 321	3 473	25 494	268	25 762
Net profit / (loss) from non-trading financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	462	36	498	-	498
Other operating profit	-	-	-	-	-	4 931	4 931
Other operating loss	-	-	-	-	-	(2 337)	(2 337)
General administrative expenses	(33 801)	(1 666)	(173 680)	(2 532)	(211 679)	(7 894)	(219 573)
Contribution to the Resolution fund and the Deposit Guarantee fund	(520)	(78)	(3 136)	(459)	(4 193)	(6 156)	(10 349)
Net modification profit / (loss)	(1)	-	(30)	-	(31)	-	(31)
(Creation) / release of provisions	-	-	-	-	-	(1 314)	(1 314)
(Creation) / release of provisions for expected losses from commitments and guarantees given	(2 615)	31	(135)	-	(2 719)	-	(2 719)
Impairment allowances for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	(5 189)	(194)	(15 798)	55	(21 126)	-	(21 126)
Impairment allowances for non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(248)	(248)
Net profit on non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	(2 790)	(2 790)
Profit before income tax	60 314	5 629	99 888	20 242	186 073	7 114	193 187
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(42 274)	(42 274)
Profit after tax	60 314	5 629	99 888	20 242	186 073	(35 160)	150 913
Total assets	4 371 809	520 469	7 582 373	6 464 849	18 939 500	460 587	19 400 087
Total equity and liabilities	3 029 548	453 430	9 573 458	4 242 245	17 298 681	2 101 406	19 400 087

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

IV. OTHER NOTES

1. Net interest income and dividend income

	2022	2021
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate:	326 666	269 823
From loans and advances to banks at amortised cost	19 669	536
From loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	286 661	253 766
From debt securities at amortised cost	18 555	13 892
From debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 781	1 629
Other interest income:	7 770	37 072
From debt securities held for trading	139	80
From derivates held from trading	476	134
From financial liabilities	7 080	36 780
From other interest income	75	78
Interest expense:	(29 493)	(19 773)
On deposits from banks	(104)	(8)
On deposits from customers	(8 937)	(411)
On subordinated debts	(3 324)	(2 546)
On liabilities from debt securities issued by the bank at amortised cost	(7 982)	(779)
On derivatives held for trading	(72)	-
On loans and deposits at amortised cost (including negative interest)	(8 064)	(15 190)
On lease liabilities	(550)	(604)
Other interest expenses	(460)	(235)
Net interest income	304 943	287 122
Dividend income:	26 340	8 026
From financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	40	26
From investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	26 300	8 000
Net interest and dividend income	331 283	295 148

2. Net fee and commission income

	2022	2021
Fee and commission income:	192 818	176 896
out of which related to IFRS 15	187 557	172 751
From payment transfers business	132 553	119 452
From credit processing business	21 514	19 709
From securities business	25 695	27 087
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	6 877	5 989
For other banking services	918	514
Other fee and commission income	5 261	4 145
From guarantee business	5 261	4 145
Fee and commission expenses:	(59 203)	(50 178)
out of which related to IFRS 15	(59 201)	(50 176)
From payment transfers business	(52 874)	(43 910)
From credit processing business	(1 633)	(1 734)
From securities business	(1 739)	(1 842)
From activities regarding mediation for third parties	(2 955)	(2 690)
Other fee and commission expenses	(2)	(2)
From guarantees business	(2)	(2)
Net fee and commission income	133 615	126 718

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

3. Net profit / (loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	2021
Net profit / (loss) from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost:	-	(2)
Profit / (loss) from debt securities sold	-	(2)
Net profit / (loss) from derecognition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	223	619
Profit / (loss) from debt securities sold	223	619
Total	223	617

4. Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences

	2022	2021
Interest rate contracts – securities:	1 604	2 810
Revaluation to fair value	(127)	1 047
Profit / (loss) from securities sold	1 731	1 763
Interest rate transactions- loans and advances to clients:	(354)	354
Revaluation to fair value	(354)	354
Interest rate contracts – derivatives:	3 141	415
Profit / (loss) from derivatives	(1)	(268)
Revaluation to fair value	3 142	683
Net profit / (loss) from hedge accounting:	15	(443)
Revaluation to fair value of hedging instruments - Interest rate derivatives	(161 512)	(15 330)
Revaluation to fair value of hedging instruments - Debt securities	(18 090)	(3 946)
Revaluation to fair value of hedging instruments - Liabilities from debt securities	74 112	13 115
Revaluation to fair value of hedging instruments - Loans to customers	(7 874)	-
Revaluation to fair value of hedging instruments - Deposits from customers	113 379	5 718
Currency contracts:	7 275	919
Realised profit / (loss) from derivatives	6 164	2 516
Revaluation to fair value of derivatives	1 111	(1 597)
Foreign exchange differences	27 365	21 707
Total	39 046	25 762

5. Net profit / (loss) from non-trading financial instruments mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	2021
Interest rate contracts – securities:	914	498
Revaluation to fair value	914	498
Total	914	498

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

6. Other operating profit / (loss)

	2022	2021
Income from non-banking operations	4 953	3 771
Other operating income	1 243	1 160
Other operating income	6 196	4 931

	2022	2021
Net loss from disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets	(330)	(671)
Other operating expenses	(2 818)	(1 666)
Other operating expenses	(3 148)	(2 337)

7. General administrative expenses

	2022	2021
Personnel costs:	(133 344)	(122 568)
Wages and salaries	(94 887)	(87 021)
Social security costs	(34 005)	(31 493)
Other social expenses	(5 478)	(4 115)
(Creation) / release of provisions for employee benefits	1 026	61
Other administrative expenses:	(65 299)	(65 390)
Costs of premises	(10 903)	(9 973)
Costs of information technology	(23 547)	(22 894)
Communication costs	(1 834)	(1 835)
Legal and consultancy costs*	(10 149)	(9 891)
Advertising and entertainment expenses	(12 449)	(13 638)
Consumption of stationeries	(516)	(590)
Transport and processing of cash	(750)	(704)
Travel costs	(1 109)	(610)
Education of employees	(1 959)	(1 520)
Other taxes and charges	(265)	(318)
Other expenses	(1 818)	(3 417)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current tangible and intangible assets:	(32 729)	(31 615)
Non-current tangible assets	(21 214)	(21 142)
out of which: right-of-use assets	(11 143)	(11 078)
Non-current intangible assets	(11 515)	(10 473)
Total	(231 372)	(219 573)

* "Legal and consultancy costs" include fee for the statutory audit in the amount of EUR 206 thousand (2021: EUR 201 thousand) from which other audit-related assurance services in the amount of EUR 46 thousand (2021: EUR 46 thousand), that related to audit procedures related to NBS prudential returns and FINREP and COREP returns, agreed upon procedures under Act No. 566 / 2001 Coll. on Securities and Investment Services, preparation of Long-form report for NBS, and other non-audit services in the amount of EUR 73 thousand (2021: EUR 0 thousand), which related to review of interim financial statements and other non-audit services in amount of 0 thousand (2021: 11 thousand).

8. Contribution to the Resolution fund and the Deposit Guarantee fund

	2022	2021
Contribution to the Resolution fund and the Deposit Guarantee fund		
Contribution to the Resolution fund*	(6 202)	(5 757)
Contribution to the Deposit Guarantee fund	(5 026)	(4 592)
Total	(11 228)	(10 349)

* The Resolution fund represents an annual contribution for banks within the EU that are members of the Banking Union, the amount of which depends from the size and risk profile of the Bank as defined in the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 2016/59/EU.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

9. Net modification profit / (loss)

	2022	2021
Financial assets at amortised cost:	(6)	(31)
Net modification profit / (loss) – Stage 1	(1)	(1)
Net modification profit / (loss) – Stage 2	(6)	(25)
Net modification profit / (loss) – Stage 3	1	(2)
Net modification profit / (loss) – POCI	-	(3)
Total	(6)	(31)

10. (Creation) / release of provisions

	2022	2021
(Creation) / release of provisions for:	10 432	(1 314)
(Creation) / release of provisions for litigations	10 432	(1 314)
Total	10 432	(1 314)

In the course of 2022, based on expectations, the bank released a significant part of the reserve for litigation in the amount of EUR 9 909 thousands.

11. (Creation) / release of provisions for expected losses from provided commitments and guarantees

	2022	2021
Provisions for provided commitments and guarantees (Stage 1):	(888)	(2 979)
(Creation) / release	(888)	(2 979)
Provisions for provided commitments and guarantees (Stage 2):	(1 758)	289
(Creation) / release	(1 758)	289
Provisions for provided commitments and guarantees (Stage 3):	243	(29)
(Creation) / release	243	(29)
Total	(2 403)	(2 719)

12. Impairment allowances for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss

	2022	2021
Impairment allowances for financial assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1):	(14 476)	(6 237)
(Creation) / release	(14 476)	(6 237)
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2):	(17 628)	4 336
(Creation) / release	(17 628)	4 336
Impairment allowances for credit impaired financial assets (Stage 3):	(7 245)	(17 799)
(Creation) / release	(7 245)	(17 799)
Impairment allowances for financial assets (POCI):	(698)	(1 426)
(Creation) / release	(698)	(1 426)
Total	(40 047)	(21 126)

For further information on the impairment allowances for expected credit losses, see Note 20 „Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" and Note 21 „Financial assets at amortised cost".

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

13. Impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Movement in impairment allowances for non-financial assets:

	2022	2021
(Creation) / release of impairment allowances for non-current tangible assets	902	(30)
(Creation) / release of impairment allowances for non-current intangible assets	(3 206)	-
(Creation) / release of impairment allowances for other assets	(421)	(218)
Total	(2 725)	(248)

14. Net profit/(loss) on non-current assets held for sale

	2022	2021
Net profit/(loss) on assets held for sale	3 854	(2 790)
Total	3 854	(2 790)

During the year 2022, the bank reclassified the participation in the company Tatra Residence, a.s. to the item "Non-current assets held for sale" in the book value of EUR 1 437 thousand. The participation was subsequently sold and the bank made a profit in the amount of EUR 782 thousand. In addition, during the year 2022, the bank made a profit from the sale of real estate held for sale in the amount of EUR 3 072 thousand.

15. Income tax

	2022	2021
Current tax expense	(44 577)	(43 847)
Deferred tax (expense)/income	3 782	1 573
Total	(40 795)	(42 274)

Slovak legal entities must individually report taxable income and remit corporate income taxes thereon to the appropriate authorities. In 2022, the corporate income tax rate amounted to 21% (2021: 21%).

Pre-tax profit tax differs from the theoretical tax that would arise using the applicable income tax rate as follows:

	2022	2021
Profit before tax	234 634	193 187
Theoretical tax calculated at the tax rate 21% (2020: 21%)	49 273	40 569
Tax impact:		
Non-taxable income	(5 531)	(2 193)
Tax non-deductible expense	2 548	1 136
Impairment allowances and provisions, net	(5 094)	3 189
Additional tax of prior periods	(638)	(254)
Creation/(release) of impairment allowances for uncertain realisation of deferred tax assets	237	(173)
Income tax expense	40 795	42 274
Effective tax for accounting period	17.39 %	21.88 %

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and as at 31 December 2021 relate to the following items:

	Book value	Tax value	Permanent difference	Temporary difference	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets						
Financial assets at amortised cost	16 406 267	16 631 804	2 426	223 111	46 853	44 553
Non-current tangible assets	19 945 223	19 957 763	-	12 540	2 633	-
Provisions	92 095	91 575	-	(520)	(109)	489
Other assets	57 369	-	22 464	34 905	7 330	8 454
Other liabilities	28 301	29 378	1 077	-	-	-
Total	45 460	13 710	1 944	29 806	6 259	5 451
					62 966	58 947
Deferred tax liabilities						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Derivative financial assets	186 047	197 497	-	11 450	2 405	(722)
Total					2 405	(722)
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)					65 371	58 225
Uncertain realisation adjustment of deferred tax asset					(22 425)	(22 188)
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)					42 946	36 037

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank did not present a deferred tax asset of EUR 22 425 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 22 188 thousand), which relates mainly to deductible temporary differences arising from impairment allowances for loans and advances. The Bank regularly performs testing of derecognition of loan receivables for write-offs from the tax point of view and, based on the results, adjusts the percentage of eligibility estimate of impairment allowances for loans and advances.

16. Basic and diluted earnings per share

2022	Ordinary shares Face value EUR 800	Ordinary Shares Face value EUR 4 000	Preference shares Face value EUR 4
Profit after tax in the accounting period attributable to:	137 374	23 740	20 731
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 829 528
Basic and diluted earnings per share	2 266	11 330	11.3

2021	Ordinary shares Face value EUR 800	Ordinary Shares Face value EUR 4 000	Preference shares Face value EUR 4
Profit after tax in the accounting period attributable to:	112 851	19 502	16 987
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	60 616	2 095	1 824 855
Basic and diluted earnings per share	1 862	9 310	9.3

Information on method of calculation of earnings per share is stated in Section II. Principal accounting Policies r).

17. Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

	2022	2021
Cash in hand	213 267	119 606
Balances at central banks	4 435 285	4 067 786
Other deposits payable on demand	11 025	24 668
Total	4 659 577	4 212 060

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The obligatory minimum reserve is maintained as an interest-bearing deposit under the regulations of the National Bank of Slovakia and are part of item "Balances at central banks". The amount of the reserve depends on the level of deposits accepted by the Bank. The Bank's ability to draw a reserve is limited in accordance with the applicable legislation. Therefore it is not included in „Cash and cash equivalents" for the purposes of cash flow statement preparation (see the „Separate cash flow statement").

The bank has reassessed the accounting of cash entrusted to the cash management companies that based on concluded contracts, ensure the subsidy of ATMs and the transfer of cash to branches, or the collection of cash to the NBS. In order for the cash management companies to be able to ensure the aforementioned activity, the bank entrusted them with the necessary amount of cash. The company can handle cash only on the basis of the bank's instructions, it may not use it for its own activities. The amount of such cash was moved from note 26 "Other assets" from the item "Receivables from the service company" to the item "Cash in hand".

18. Financial assets held for trading

	2022	2021
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	42 892	30 302
Interest rate contracts	36 910	14 556
Currency contracts	5 982	15 746
Debt securities	4 354	47 569
Government bonds	4 354	47 569
Loans and advances to customers	-	12 408
Loans and advances to the corporate sector	-	12 408
Total	47 246	90 279

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

	2022	2021
Equity securities, debt securities and other securities with variable yield	13 919	10 402
Equity securities	5 033	-
Debt securities	4 897	8 541
Mutual funds units*	3 989	1 861
Total	13 919	10 402

*As at 31 December 2022, the Bank held equity securities (mutual fund shares) for which the option of fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) could not be used because these securities have a defined maturity and do not meet the definition of an equity instrument under IAS 32. As at 31 December 2022, the value of the above-mentioned mutual fund shares was EUR 894 thousand (31.12.2021: EUR 799 thousand).

20. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2022	2021
Debt securities	185 938	341 112
Government bonds	53 496	168 693
Bonds issued by bank sector	74 792	103 367
Bonds issued by other sectors	57 650	69 052
Equity investments	109	91
Equity instruments	109	91
Total	186 047	341 203

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Classification of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2022:

	Gross book value	Impairment allowances	Net book value
Debt securities	186 108	(170)	185 938
Government bonds	53 517	(21)	53 496
Bonds issued by bank sector	74 804	(12)	74 792
Bonds issued by other sectors	57 787	(137)	57 650
Total	186 108	(170)	185 938

Classification of debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2021:

	Gross book value	Impairment allowances	Net book value
Debt securities	341 512	(400)	341 112
Government bonds	168 696	(3)	168 693
Bonds issued by bank sector	103 375	(8)	103 367
Bonds issued by other sectors	69 441	(389)	69 052
Total	341 512	(400)	341 112

21. Financial assets at amortised cost

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2022:

	Gross book value	Impairment allowances	Net book value
Loans and advances to banks	195 011	-	195 011
Money-market business	149 782	-	149 782
Reverse repo transactions	45 224	-	45 224
Other loans and advances to banks	5	-	5
Loans and advances to customers	13 840 281	(224 652)	13 615 629
Overdraft loans and current account overdrafts	1 032 361	(19 501)	1 012 860
Receivables from credit cards	109 190	(4 503)	104 687
Factoring and loans backed by bills of exchange	66 670	(599)	66 071
Mortgage and housing loans	5 423 611	(35 717)	5 387 894
Home Equity Loans	1 136 710	(8 238)	1 128 472
Consumer loans	816 075	(63 597)	752 478
Investment, operating and other loans	5 255 664	(92 497)	5 163 167
Debt securities	2 596 512	(885)	2 595 627
Government bonds	2 400 053	(797)	2 399 256
Bonds issued by bank sector	176 830	(30)	176 800
Bonds issued by other sector	19 629	(58)	19 571
Total	16 631 804	(225 537)	16 406 267

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2021:

	Gross book value	Impairment allowances	Net book value
Loans and advances to banks	74 240	-	74 240
Money-market business	5 839	-	5 839
Reverse repo transactions	68 399	-	68 399
Other loans and advances to banks	2	-	2
Loans and advances to customers	12 570 387	(213 563)	12 356 824
Overdraft loans and current account overdrafts	988 650	(17 349)	971 301
Receivables from credit cards	97 683	(5 035)	92 648
Factoring and loans backed by bills of exchange	70 960	(1 549)	69 411
Mortgage and housing loans	5 147 770	(34 413)	5 113 357
Home Equity Loans	898 160	(8 455)	889 705
Consumer loans	768 909	(56 818)	712 091
Investment, operating and other loans	4 598 255	(89 944)	4 508 311
Debt securities	1 994 026	(67)	1 993 959
Treasury bills	25 028	-	25 028
Government bonds	1 848 385	(52)	1 848 333
Bonds issued by bank sector	95 854	(8)	95 846
Bonds issued by other sector	24 759	(7)	24 752
Total	14 638 653	(213 630)	14 425 023

As at 31 December 2022, the total amount of syndicated loans managed by the Bank was in the amount of EUR 1 454 711 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 1 255 143 thousand). The Bank's share amounted to EUR 495 576 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 445 674 thousand). Syndicated loans are included in "Investment, operating and other loans".

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost by customer group as at 31 December 2022:

	Gross book value	Impairment allowances	Net book value
Banks	371 841	(30)	371 811
Public sector	2 402 492	(798)	2 401 694
Corporate clients	5 918 229	(80 096)	5 838 133
Retail clients	7 939 242	(144 613)	7 794 629
Total	16 631 804	(225 537)	16 406 267

Classification of financial assets measured at amortised cost by customer group as at 31 December 2021:

	Gross book value	Impairment allowances	Net book value
Banks	170 094	(8)	170 086
Public sector	1 876 837	(52)	1 876 785
Corporate clients	5 161 565	(74 639)	5 086 926
Retail clients	7 430 157	(138 931)	7 291 226
Total	14 638 653	(213 630)	14 425 023

An overview of the quality of financial assets measured at amortised values is stated in Note 42 "Risk report".

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Movement in impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2022:

	As at 1 January 2022	Creation / (Release)*	Usage	Other adjust-ments	As at 31 December 2022
Impairment allowances for financial assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	22 144	14 318	-	-	36 462
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	15 085	5 222	-	-	20 307
Retail clients	6 992	8 328	-	-	15 320
Debt securities	67	768	-	-	835
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2)	40 986	17 391	-	-	58 377
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	10 742	5 698	-	-	16 440
Retail clients	30 244	11 643	-	-	41 887
Debt securities	-	50	-	-	50
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	146 702	6 214	(26 295)	139	126 760
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	45 718	694	(6 534)	8	39 886
Retail clients	100 984	5 520	(19 761)	131	86 874
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	3 798	609	(472)	3	3 938
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	3 087	664	(347)	2	3 406
Retail clients	711	(55)	(125)	1	532
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	213 630	38 532	(26 767)	142	225 537

*The amount of creation/(release) of the impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the impact of unwinding in the amount of EUR 106 thousand.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Movement in impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2021:

	As at 1 January 2021	Creation / (Release)*	Usage	Other adjust-ments	As at 31 December 2021
Impairment allowances for financial assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	16 002	6 142	-	-	22 144
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	4 573	10 512	-	-	15 085
Retail clients	11 295	(4 303)	-	-	6 992
Debt securities	134	(67)	-	-	67
Impairment allowances for financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired (Stage 2)	45 745	(4 759)	-	-	40 986
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	18 978	(8 236)	-	-	10 742
Retail clients	26 767	3 477	-	-	30 244
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Specific impairment allowances for individually and collectively assessed items (Stage 3)	149 809	17 051	(20 035)	(123)	146 702
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	48 356	1 408	(3 849)	(197)	45 718
Retail clients	101 453	15 643	(16 186)	74	100 984
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowances for financial assets impaired on initial recognition (POCI)	2 251	1 880	(427)	94	3 798
Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	1 196	2 035	(237)	93	3 087
Retail clients	1 055	(155)	(190)	1	711
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	213 807	20 314	(20 462)	(29)	213 630

*The amount of creation/(release) of the impairment allowances for losses from financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the impact of unwinding in the amount of EUR (71) thousand.

The following table represents the gross carrying amount of transfers between the impairment stages for financial assets at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items at 31 December 2022:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 2	From Stage 3 to Stage 2	From Stage 2 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to POCI*
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1 635 282	779 466	5 772	32 273	1 992	20 262	2 578
Corporate clients	157 471	222 946	46	1 270	-	4 634	2 265
Retail clients	1 477 811	556 520	5 726	31 003	1 992	15 628	313
Debt securities	-	36 503	-	-	-	-	-
Provided commitments and financial guarantees	143 145	669 815	111	175	106	480	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	64 822	602 652	9	43	-	432	-
Retail clients	78 323	67 163	102	132	106	48	-
Total	1 778 427	1 485 784	5 883	32 448	2 098	20 742	2 578

*In Bank, such loans may arise from the purchase of such a loan in its own books (e.g., a loan purchased at a large discount that presents credit risk) or most often by modifying an existing loan at the client's request, a legal restructuring decision or a standstill between banks when a significant change arrised and the qualitative and quantitative criteria are met.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The following table presents the transfers (decreases) of the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2022:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 2	From Stage 3 to Stage 2	From Stage 2 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to POCI
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	(17 301)	(3 465)	(3 892)	(2 155)	(1 156)	(170)	(1 383)
Corporate clients	(2 716)	(1 872)	(36)	(63)	(1)	(13)	(1 117)
Retail clients	(14 585)	(1 593)	(3 856)	(2 092)	(1 155)	(157)	(266)
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provided ommitments and financial guarantees	(772)	(1 382)	(72)	(1)	(73)	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(421)	(1 332)	-	-	-	-	-
Retail clients	(351)	(50)	(72)	(1)	(73)	-	-
Total	(18 073)	(4 847)	(3 964)	(2 156)	(1 229)	(170)	(1 383)

The following table presents the transfers (increases) of the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2022:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 2	From Stage 3 to Stage 2	From Stage 2 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 3
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	4 726	23 081	239	14 747	13	9 447
Corporate clients	1 575	5 022	12	461	-	1 990
Retail clients	3 151	18 059	227	14 286	13	7 457
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provided ommitments and financial guarantees	606	2 464	1	26	-	420
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	573	2 079	-	-	-	403
Retail clients	33	385	1	26	-	17
Total	5 332	25 545	240	14 773	13	9 867

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The following table represents the gross carrying amount of transfers between the impairment stages for financial assets at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items at 31 December 2021:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 2	From Stage 3 to Stage 2	From Stage 2 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to POCI*
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	870 193	996 274	5 950	45 779	2 586	12 546	1 681
Corporate clients	601 700	133 925	-	18 006	-	315	1 205
Retail clients	268 493	862 349	5 950	27 773	2 586	12 231	476
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provided commitments and financial guarantees	203 616	85 790	78	2 029	96	14 483	-
Banks	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	191 621	40 596	-	1 778	-	13 947	-
Retail clients	11 295	45 194	78	251	96	536	-
Total	1 073 809	1 082 064	6 028	47 808	2 682	27 029	1 681

The following table presents the transfers (decreases) of the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2021:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 2	From Stage 3 to Stage 2	From Stage 2 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to POCI
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	(11 749)	(5 328)	(2 702)	(3 338)	(1 586)	(178)	(1 398)
Corporate clients	(6 003)	(547)	-	(1 620)	-	(2)	(1 012)
Retail clients	(5 746)	(4 781)	(2 702)	(1 718)	(1 586)	(176)	(386)
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provided ommitments and financial guarantees	(837)	(193)	(59)	(3)	(49)	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	(677)	(150)	-	-	-	-	-
Retail clients	(160)	(43)	(59)	(3)	(49)	-	-
Total	(12 586)	(5 521)	(2 761)	(3 341)	(1 635)	(178)	(1 398)

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The following table presents the transfers (increases) of the impairment allowance from the stages for financial assets measured at amortised cost and contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2021:

	From Stage 2 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 2	From Stage 3 to Stage 2	From Stage 2 to Stage 3	From Stage 3 to Stage 1	From Stage 1 to Stage 3
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	4 520	12 056	151	22 558	15	6 901
Corporate clients	3 990	1 923	-	7 641	-	128
Retail clients	530	10 133	151	14 917	15	6 773
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provided ommitments and financial guarantees	792	500	1	127	-	175
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	781	288	-	-	-	-
Retail clients	11	212	1	127	-	175
Total	5 312	12 556	152	22 685	15	7 076

22. Receivables from hedging transactions

	2022	2021
Positive fair value of financial derivatives for fair value hedging	26 363	4 322
Interest–rate contracts	26 363	4 322
Change in fair value of hedged items in hedging of interest rate risk	(7 874)	3 727
Loans and adances to customers	(7 874)	3 727
Total	18 489	8 049

A more detailed overview of receivables from hedging transactions is shown in note 39. Fair value hedges relating to hedging transactions.

23. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Company	Owner-ship interest in %	Cost	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2022	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2021
Subsidiaries					
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o.	100.00	46 419	-	46 419	46 418
Tatra Residence, a. s.,	-	-	-	-	1 437
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a. s.	100.00	1 660	-	1 660	1 660
Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a. s.	100.00	10 846	-	10 846	10 846
Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.	11.30	17	-	17	-
Associates					
Monilogi s. r. o	26.00	1 304	-	1 304	-
Total		60 246	-	60 246	60 361

The Bank owns indirect shares in its subsidiaries through Tatra Residence, a.s. and Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o., as set out in Part I. General information of these Notes. The Bank owns a 100% share in all of these subsidiaries with 100% voting rights.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

As of the decisive date of 29 March 2022, the bank purchased an 11.3% stake in the company IMPULS-LEASING Services s.r.o. from IMPULS-LEASING Slovakia s.r.o. As of the decisive date of 1 April 2022, the company IMPULS-LEASING Slovakia s.r.o. merged with the company Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o., the company IMPULS-LEASING Slovakia s.r.o. ceased to exist on this date. As of the decisive date of 13 July 2022, the company IMPULS-LEASING Services s.r.o. changed its name, the new name of the company is Tatra Leasing Broker, s.r.o.

As of the decisive date of 13 January 2022, the bank acquired a stake of 26% in the company Monilogi s.r.o.

As of the decisive date of 18 July 2022, the bank sold its participation in the subsidiary Tatra Residence, a. s.

Movement of impairment allowances for investments in subsidiaries and associates:

	2022	2021
As at 1 January	25 619	25 619
Creation	(25 619)	-
Total	-	25 619

During the year 2022, the bank reclassified the participation in the company Tatra Residence, a.s. to the item „Non-current assets held for sale“ in the book value of EUR 1 437 thousand. The provision for the participation of Tatra Residence was used in the amount of EUR 25 619 thousand.

24. Non-current tangible and intangible assets

Movements in the non-current tangible assets as at 31 December 2022:

	Land and Buildings-Right-of-use of assets	Land and buildings	Machinery & equipment	Other non-current assets	Vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
Cost							
1 January 2022	74 711	33 582	57 450	15 889	3 838	4 055	189 525
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	18 701	18 701
Disposals	(2 921)	(5 294)	(8 741)	(2 047)	(793)	-	(19 796)
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale*	-	(658)	-	(157)	-	-	(815)
Transfer from tangible assets in progress	8 967	2 033	2 213	3 658	584	(17 455)	-
31 December 2022	80 757	29 663	50 922	17 343	3 629	5 301	187 615
Accumulated depreciation and provisions							
1 January 2022	(26 542)	(18 093)	(41 725)	(5 623)	(1 890)	-	(93 873)
Depreciation charge	(11 143)	(2 341)	(3 064)	(4 261)	(405)	-	(21 214)
Disposals	2 031	5 570	8 675	1 587	658	-	18 521
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale*	-	82	-	62	-	-	144
Impairment allowance	-	902	-	-	-	-	902
31. decembra 2022	(35 654)	(13 880)	(36 114)	(8 235)	(1 637)	-	(95 520)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2022	48 169	15 489	15 725	10 266	1 948	4 055	95 652
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2022	45 103	15 783	14 808	9 108	1 992	5 301	92 095

* see Note 27. Non-current assets held for sale

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Movements in the non-current tangible assets as at 31 December 2021:

	Land and Buildings-Right-of-use of assets	Land and buildings	Machinery & equipment	Other non-current assets	Vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
Cost							
1 January 2021	69 118	67 268	65 292	18 056	4 120	8 861	232 715
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	21 614	21 614
Disposals	(4 096)	(2 760)	(14 342)	(7 931)	(480)	-	(29 609)
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale*	-	(35 195)	-	-	-	-	(35 195)
Transfer from tangible assets in progress	9 689	4 269	6 500	5 764	198	(26 420)	-
31 December 2021	74 711	33 582	57 450	15 889	3 838	4 055	189 525
Accumulated depreciation and provisions							
1 January 2021	(19 300)	(38 243)	(50 578)	(10 972)	(1 877)	-	(120 970)
Depreciation charge	(11 078)	(2 332)	(5 452)	(1 858)	(422)	-	(21 142)
Disposals	3 836	1 881	14 305	7 207	409	-	27 638
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale*	-	20 631	-	-	-	-	20 631
Impairment allowance	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	(30)
. December 2021	(26 542)	(18 093)	(41 725)	(5 623)	(1 890)	-	(93 873)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2021	49 818	29 025	14 714	7 084	2 243	8 861	111 745
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2021	48 169	15 489	15 725	10 266	1 948	4 055	95 652

* see Note 27. Non-current assets held for sale

Movements in the non-current tangible assets as at 31 December 2022:

	Software	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Cost				
1 January 2022	174 038	-	4 384	178 422
Additions	-	-	15 158	15 158
Disposals	(58 058)	-	-	(58 058)
Transfer from intangible assets in progress	11 640	-	(11 640)	-
31 December 2022	127 620	-	7 902	135 522
Accumulated depreciation and provisions				
1 January 2022	(132 285)	-	-	(132 285)
Depreciation charge	(11 515)	-	-	(11 515)
Disposals	58 057	-	-	58 057
Impairment allowance	(3 206)	-	-	(3 206)
31 December 2022	(88 949)	-	-	(88 949)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2022	41 753	-	4 384	46 137
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2022	38 671	-	7 902	46 573

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Movements in the non-current tangible assets as at 31 December 2021:

	Software	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Cost				
1 January 2021	162 408	3 372	4 930	170 710
Additions	-	-	13 615	13 615
Disposals	(2 531)	(3 372)	-	(5 903)
Transfer from intangible assets in progress	14 161	-	(14 161)	-
31 December 2021	174 038	-	4 384	178 422
Accumulated depreciation and provisions				
1 January 2021	(124 630)	(3 062)	-	(127 692)
Depreciation charge	(10 163)	(310)	-	(10 473)
Disposals	2 508	3 372	-	5 880
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-
31 December 2021	(132 285)	-	-	(132 285)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2021	37 778	310	4 930	43 018
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2021	41 753	-	4 384	46 137

Insurance coverage

The Bank concluded insurance coverage and Interruption of Operation (International Insurance Program) under which its buildings are covered up to EUR 28 385 thousand, operational-commercial facilities up to EUR 6 668 thousand, business disruption up to EUR 2 000 thousand, loss of assets up to EUR 500 thousand, insurance of electronics (local amendment to the fronting contract), under which the Bank's ATMs and cash dispensers (cashomats) are covered up to EUR 4 086 thousand and liability insurance - damage to third party assets, life and health, expenses for insured person's defence with an insured amount of EUR 10 000 thousand. Vehicles are insured up to a maximum risk for EUR 4 522 thousand.

25. Deferred tax asset

	2022	2021
Tax asset – deferred	42 946	36 037
Total	42 946	36 037

Net deferred income tax asset resulted mainly from temporary deductible differences described in Note 15 "Income tax".

26. Other assets

	2022	2021
Prepayments and other deferrals	26 487	14 533
Receivables from a service company	-	42 921
Inventories	888	939
Other assets	926	627
Total	28 301	59 020

The bank has reassessed the accounting of cash entrusted to the cash management companies that based on concluded contracts, ensure the subsidy of ATMs and the transfer of cash to branches, or the collection of cash to the NBS. The amount of such cash was moved from the item „Receivables from the service company" to the item „Cash in hand" in the note 17. „Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits".

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

27. Non-current assets held for sale

	2022	2021
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	531	15 864
Total	531	15 864

During 2022, the Bank reclassified part of its real estate from its own use to non-current assets held for sale in the amount of EUR 679 thousand. During the year 2022, the bank sold real estate with a residual value of EUR 15 658 thousand.

28. Financial liabilities held for trading

	2022	2021
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	48 989	22 380
Interest rate contracts	35 076	16 032
Currency contracts	13 913	6 348
Liabilities from debt securities held for trading	4 716	24 333
Total	53 705	46 713

29. Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost by product group are as follows:

	2022	2021
Deposits from banks	3 235 555	3 406 941
Current accounts and interbank settlement	3 206	15 487
Money-market business	11 842	-
Loans received	3 084 655	3 256 083
Subordinated debt	135 852	135 371
Deposits from customers	15 494 993	13 526 063
Current accounts and settlement	12 872 071	12 488 561
Time deposits	2 622 353	931 421
Savings deposits	310	105 447
Loans received	259	634
Other financial liabilities	1 161 538	871 379
Issued debt securities – covered bonds	432 074	451 188
Debt securities issued – uncovered bonds	729 464	420 191
Other financial liabilities	53 137	62 613
out of which: Lease liabilities	46 926	49 834
Total	19 945 223	17 866 996

Deposits measured at amortised cost by customer segment as at 31 December 2022 and as at 31 December 2021:

	2022	2021
Banks	3 235 555	3 406 941
Public sector	457 329	421 402
Corporate clients	5 490 135	3 969 976
Retail clients	9 547 529	9 134 685
Total	18 730 548	16 933 004

Under the TLTRO programme (targeted longer-term refinancing operations), the Bank received 4 loans from the National Bank of Slovakia in the amount of EUR 3 137 000 thousand. As at 31 December 2022, outstanding borrowings included in the balance sheet under the third series of the targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO-III) program of the European Central Bank (ECB) amount to EUR 3 137 000 thousand. As collateral for the received repo deals, the Bank provided purchased securities and issued covered bond collaterised by provided mortgage loans, residential mortgage loans and non-purpose loans pledged by a real estate in the total amount of EUR 4 182 042 thousand.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The bank has analysed as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 whether it expects to meet the lending targets based on its current lending volumes and projections and believes that it has reasonable assurance that it will meet these targets.

TLTRO operations are one of the central bank's key measures in mitigating the economic consequences of the crisis. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the central bank made conditions even more attractive and, thanks to the possibility of obtaining an attractive interest rate on these operations, the central bank motivated commercial banks to lend. The bank prematurely repaid TLTRO operations in the amount of EUR 10 000 thousand in 2022.

Based on an analysis of the observable conditions of comparably collateralised refinancing sources available on the market, the Group concludes that the conditions for TLTRO III direct government programs do not constitute a significant market advantage. TLTRO III financial liabilities are reported and measured as financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9, as TLTRO instruments are understood as a separate market organized by the central bank in the context of its money market policy.

In previous periods, the Bank reported this instrument in accordance with IAS 20. Following the harmonization of the methodology with the Group's parent company, it changed the method of reporting in accordance with IFRS 9.

Loans received and subordinated debt by type of counterparty is as follows:

Type of loan	Currency	Type of loan by maturity	Start of loan drawing	Interest rate	Contractual maturity	2022	2021
Loans received from banks:							
– national bank	EUR	Long-term	June 2020	2,0%	June 2023	431 201	441 963
– national bank	EUR	Long-term	December 2020	2,0%	December 2023	443 256	444 150
– national bank	EUR	Long-term	March 2021	2,0%	March 2024	2 173 290	2 177 389
– national bank	EUR	Long-term	December 2021	2,0%	December 2024	36 908	36 900
Received repo-trades from banks:							
– commercial bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	155 681
Subordinated debt from banks:							
– commercial banks	EUR	Long-term	November 2019	3M EURIBOR + 2.4%	November 2029	135 852	135 371
Celkom						3 220 507	3 391 454

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The Bank issued covered mortgage bonds with the following conditions:

Name	Interest rate	Currency	Number of mortgage bonds issued	Mortgage bonds unit face value in currency	Issue date	Maturity date	Frequency of coupon payment	2022	2021
Covered bonds									
HZL 068	5.00 %	EUR	1 000	10 000	14.10.2011	14.10.2031	annualy	10 037	10 031
HZL 083	1.11 %	EUR	500	100 000	29.4.2015	29.4.2025	annualy	47 131	51 217
HZL 086	0.75 %	EUR	600	100 000	15.2.2016	15.2.2023	annualy	60 387	60 328
HZL 088	1.00 %	EUR	500	100 000	16.11.2016	16.11.2026	annualy	45 232	51 310
HZL 089	0.90 %	EUR	280	100 000	10.2.2017	10.2.2024	annualy	27 384	28 673
TATSK FVHDG	0.13 %	EUR	2 500	100 000	1.7.2019	1.7.2026	annualy	223 213	249 629
TATSK KD4	0.125%	EUR	200	100 000	5.3.2021	5.3.2025	annualy	18 690	-
Uncovered bonds									
TB FLOAT1	6M EUR EURIBOR	EUR	1 000	100 000	26.10.2020	26.10.2027	semi-annualy	103 328	103 369
TB FIX1	0.50%	EUR	250	100 000	26.10.2020	26.10.2027	annualy	24 597	22 016
TB FVHDG GREEN	0.50%	EUR	3 000	100 000	23.4.2021	23.4.2028	annualy	258 709	294 806
TB FIX2	3.20%	EUR	70 981	1 000	10.10.2022	9.10.2026	annualy	71 388	-
TB GREEN	5.50%	EUR	2 000	100 000	25.10.2022	25.10.2025	annualy	201 880	-
TB FIX3	3.60%	EUR	50 000	1 000	28.10.2022	28.10.2025	annualy	50 295	-
TB GREEN FVHDG2	7.50%	USD	200	100 000	10.11.2022	10.11.2029	semi-annualy	19 267	-
Total issued bonds								1 161 538	871 379

In addition to the above mentioned covered bonds, the Bank issued a covered bond (nominal value of EUR 1 480 000 thousand, book value of EUR 1 357 856 thousand) which was not sold but pledged as collateral within the TLTRO programme.

The Bank issues covered bonds as one of the financing sources on the capital markets. For the purpose of meeting the requirement for eligible liabilities, the Bank also issued unsecured non-subordinated bonds.

The rights arising from bonds are governed by generally binding legal regulations and relevant documentation (securities prospectus, issue or final terms), which the issuer publishes on its website.

All bonds issued by the Bank are book-entry, bearer and freely transferable. They are traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

30. Liabilities from hedging transactions

	2022	2021
Negative fair value of financial derivatives for fair value hedging	196 315	8 503
Interest rate contracts	196 315	8 503
Change in fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedges	(117 106)	-
Deposits to customers	(117 106)	-
Total	79 209	8 503

A more detailed overview of hedge liabilities is shown in note 39 Fair value hedges related to hedging transactions.

31. Provisions

Movements in provisions for contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2022:

	As at 1 January 2022	Creation / (Release)	Usage	As at 31 December 2022
Provision for guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	6 047	888	-	6 935
Provision for guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 2)	2 846	1 758	-	4 604
Specific impairment allowances for guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (Stage 3)	812	(243)	-	569
Litigations (Note 43)	33 516	(10 181)	(1 273)	22 062
Provisions for employee benefits	5 113	(800)	(19)	4 294
Employee provisions	17 793	7 814	(7 006)	18 601
Other provisions	9 534	(9 230)	-	304
Total	75 661	(9 994)	(8 298)	57 369

Movements in provisions for contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2021:

	As at 1 January 2021	Creation / (Release)	Usage	As at 31 December 2021
Provision for guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	3 068	2 979	-	6 047
Provision for guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 2)	3 135	(289)	-	2 846
Specific impairment allowances for guarantees and irrevocable loan commitments (Stage 3)	783	29	-	812
Litigations (Note 43)	32 070	1 505	(59)	33 516
Provisions for employee benefits	5 131	1	(19)	5 113
Employee provisions	17 744	6 346	(6 297)	17 793
Other provisions	6 905	2 629	-	9 534
Total	68 836	13 200	(6 375)	75 661

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Key assumptions used in actuarial valuation of provisions for employee benefits:

Real annual discount rate	4.06 %
Annual future real rate of salary increases	2.00 %
Annual employee turnover	3.5 % – 9.0 %
Retirement age	According to the applicable legislation

Long-term provisions for employee benefits are calculated using the valid mortality tables issued by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

The Bank does not have pension arrangements separate from the state pension system of the Slovak Republic. Pursuant to the Slovak legal regulations, an employer is obliged to pay contributions to social security, health insurance, accident insurance, unemployment insurance, and contributions to a guarantee fund set as a percentage of gross salary. These expenses are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the employee was entitled to a salary.

32. Current tax liability

	2022	2021
Current tax liability	6 085	11 354
Total	6 085	11 354

33. Other liabilities

	2022	2021
Outstanding and other liabilities	35 965	27 274
Other liabilities to the state budget	303	32
Social fund – liabilities	1 643	927
Liabilities to employees	7 334	5 539
Other liabilities	215	610
Total	45 460	34 382

34. Equity

Equity, except for the profit for the current year, consists of:

	2022	2021
Share capital – ordinary shares	56 873	56 873
Share capital – preference shares	7 453	7 453
Treasury shares	(2 407)	(357)
Share premium	298 447	298 414
Reserve and other funds	14 446	14 446
Revaluation reserve for financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(8 877)	3 117
Retained earnings (excluding current year net profit after tax)	755 412	725 619
AT1 capital	100 000	100 000
Total	1 221 347	1 205 565

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The type, form, nature, number and par value of equity shares and preference shares issued by the Bank:

Type	Ordinary shares	Ordinary shares	Preference shares
Form	Registered	Registered	Registered
Nature	Non-certified	Non-certified	Non-certified
Number	60 616 pcs	2 095 pcs	1 863 357 shares
Par value 1 pc	800 EUR	4 000 EUR	4 EUR
Issue No. (ISIN)	SK1110001502 series 01-05	SK1110015510	SK1110007186 SK1110008424 SK1110010131 SK1110012103 SK1110013937 SK1110014901 SK1110016237 SK1110016591

Description of rights:

Each holder of an equity share is the Bank’s shareholder. Each shareholder enjoys its fundamental shareholder rights resulting from the Commercial Code and from the Bank’s Articles, mainly:

- The right to share in the Bank's profit (dividend), based on the proportion of total face value of their shares to the total face value of all shareholders,
- The right to attend the General Meeting, vote at the General Meeting, ask for information thereon and explanations regarding the Bank's issues and / or issues concerning the controlled entities and related to the agenda of the General Meeting, make motions at the General Meeting, and
- The right to share in the liquidation balance.

Each holder of preference shares has similar rights as holders of equity shares; the only difference is that the preference shares are not equipped with the right to vote at a General Meeting, except for cases in which the law assigns voting power to such shares. A preferential right to dividends is attached to preference shares and solely consists of the right to a dividend amounting to a fixed multiple of the dividend awarded at the distribution of profit to shareholders holding the ordinary shares according to the formula: DPA = 1.001 x DKA800 / 200 = 1.001 x DKA4000 / 1000 (DPA – preferential dividend per preference share at a face value of EUR 4, DKA800 – dividend per ordinary share at a face value of EUR 800 and DKA4000 – dividend per ordinary share at a face value of EUR 4 000).

Voting power exercisable at the General Meeting is determined by the face value of the share, where one vote is assigned to each share at face value of EUR 800 and five voting rights are assigned to each ordinary share at face value of EUR 4 000. If the law requires voting by the preference share holders, their voting is conducted separately and each preference share at face value of EUR 4 is assigned one vote.

Ordinary shares are publicly tradable on stock markets, preference shares are not publicly tradable. The Bank creates a share premium fund from ordinary and preference share premiums.

Reserve fund and other funds: In 1992, the Bank established a reserve fund at 10% of the registered capital, which is intended to cover the company's losses. The reserve fund was replenished annually with 10% of net profit, up to 20% of the Bank's share capital, but not less than the minimum reserve fund stipulated by applicable law. The Bank has created a special-purpose reserve fund in accordance with the Methodological Instruction of the Ministry of Finance of 1990 from exchange rate differences of foreign capital resulting from devaluation. Its use is intended to cover the losses from banking transactions.

In August 2018, the Bank issued subordinated AT1 capital investment certificates in the amount of EUR 100 000 thousand with the interest rate of 12M EURIBOR + 6.50% meeting the requirements for Tier 1 capital.

The AT1 capital investment certificate is a perpetual instrument without the obligation to deliver cash. The Bank may, on the basis of its decision, repay the certificate at the earliest 5 years after issue. Early repayment must be approved by the Supervisory board of the parent company and the regulator. AT1 capital investment certificates comply with the definition of an equity instrument in accordance with IAS 32.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

35. Values in custody and management

	2022	2021
Values in custody	19 802	14 999
Merchandise and warehouse trust receipts	16 273	12 345
Gold	3 529	2 654
Total	19 802	14 999

The Bank recognises values received in custody and management at fair values. Values received in custody and management do not represent the Bank's property and accordingly they are not part of the Bank's assets.

In addition to amounts in the table above, in accordance with the depositary function for Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s. ("TAM"), as at 31 December 2022 the Bank reported deposited securities in custody of the TAM mutual funds in the amount of EUR 1 466 073 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: EUR 1 947 282 thousand).

36. Sale and repurchase agreements

As at 31 December 2022 and as at 31 December 2021 the following repurchase agreements were concluded:

	2022	2021
Repo deals (debtor)		
Deposits from banks	-	155 681
Total	-	155 681

	2022	2021
Reverse repo deals (creditor)		
Loans and advances to banks	45 224	68 399
Total	45 224	68 399

As part of the reverse repo deals, the Bank received government debt securities as collateral with a fair value of EUR 42 751 thousand.

37. Assets pledged as collateral

Liabilities secured by the Bank's assets:

	2022	2021
Deposits to banks at amortised cost – Received loans – repo transactions with National Bank of Slovakia	3 084 655	3 100 402
Deposits to banks at amortised cost- Loans received- repo transactions	-	155 681
Debt securities liabilities	432 074	451 188
Financial liabilities held for trading – Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	777	20 181
Borrowed securities liabilities	4 715	24 595
Total	3 522 221	3 752 047

The pledge attributable to the aforementioned liabilities comprised the following assets recognised in the statement of financial position:

	2022	2021
Other demand deposits	1 831	6 048
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	2 674 859	2 908 809
Debt securities for trading	4 354	22 353
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	130 540	124 131
Debt securities at amortised cost	1 989 446	1 669 396
Total	4 801 030	4 730 737

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Other pledged assets without a liability:

	2022	2021
Debt securities at amortised cost	64 656	164 820
Total	64 656	164 820

At the end of 2022, the Bank determined the volume of mortgage loans usable as collateral for future issues of covered bonds in the amount of EUR 2 281 128 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 1 241 222 thousand).

The Bank opened margin accounts as a collateral for derivative transactions. The amount of cash deposited by the Bank in margin accounts depends on the volume and risk exposures of the deals made. The amount of cash deposited in margin accounts equals the amount of assets pledged as collateral and is recognised in „Financial assets at amortised cost".

Due to the received TLTRO loan, the bank pledged government bonds and bonds issued by the banking sector held in the portfolio of securities valued at amortised costs in the amount of EUR 2 046 152 thousand in favor of the NBS. (31 December 2021: EUR 1 632 701 thousand). The bank does not have the possibility to draw an intraday loan for the pledged securities (31 December 2021: bank did not have the possibility to draw). With the exception of the TLTRO loan, the bank does not draw any other financing from the central bank as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: also no drawing).

The Bank has determined the amount of highly liquid assets usable as collateral in the monetary policy operations of the European Central Bank, except for deposits with central banks and other banks for the following financial assets:

	2022 Nominal Value	2022 Carrying amount
Government bonds	2 456 172	2 453 301
Bonds issued by other sectors	315 185	303 942
Loans and advances to customers	189 110	189 172
Total	2 960 467	2 946 415

38. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that are offset in the Bank's statement of financial position or are subject to an enforceable / unenforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments, irrespective of whether they are offset in the statement of financial position or not.

The following summary represents the structure of framework agreements for offsetting the assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022:

	Asset / Liability in the statement of financial position	Value not offset in the statement of financial position: Financial instrument	Net value
Assets:			
Positive fair value of financial derivates available-for-sale	69 040	68 976	64
Total assets	69 040	68 976	64
Liabilities:			
Negative fair value of financial derivates available-for-sale	211 950	68 976	142 974
Total liabilities	211 950	68 976	142 974

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The following summary represents the structure of framework agreements for setting-off assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021:

	Asset/Liability in the statement of financial position	Value not offset in the statement of financial position: Financial instrument	Net value
Assets:			
Positive fair value of financial derivates available-for-sale	29 955	29 193	762
Total assets	29 955	29 193	762
Liabilities:			
Negative fair value of financial derivates available-for-sale	29 998	29 193	805
Total liabilities	29 998	29 193	805

39. Fair value hedges relating to hedging transactions

The Bank uses interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk related to issued debt securities – mortgage bonds and debentures from the debt securities portfolio and debt securities from the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair values of these interest rate swaps as a result of interest rate changes set off, to a large extent, changes in the fair values of issued mortgage bonds and debentures caused by changes in risk-free interest rates. Hedging was effective during the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2022 in relation to the above mentioned hedging instruments, the Bank recognised net loss in the amount of EUR 56 007 thousand. As at 31 December 2021 in relation to the hedging instruments, the Bank recognised net loss in the amount of EUR 9 612 thousand. As at 31 December 2022, the net profit from hedged items that related to the hedged risk amounted to EUR 74 112 thousand. As at 31 December 2021, the Bank recognised a net profit in the amount of EUR 13 115 thousand. Both items are recognised in Note 4 "Net profit / (loss) from financial instruments held for trading and exchange rate differences".

The following tables represent overview of Hedging derivative financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022:

The table below displays the periods when cash flow hedges are expected:

	Up to 3 Months	More than 3 months, up to 1 year	More than 1 year, up to 5 years	More than 5 years
Fair value hedges	24 805	-	1 543 000	823 751
Interest based transactions	24 805	-	1 543 000	823 751

Effects of hedge accounting on financial position and performance - information regarding hedging instruments:

	Nominal Amount of the hedging instrument	Assets – Fair value of the hedging instrument	Liabilities – Fair value of the hedging instrument	Changes in fair value used for caluclating hedge ineffectiveness
Interest rate risk	949 556	19 349	78 651	(56 007)
Micro financial derivatives for fair value hedging	949 556	19 349	78 651	(56 007)
Interest rate risk	1 442 000	7 014	117 664	(105 505)
Portfolio financial derivatives for fair value hedging	1 442 000	7 014	117 664	(105 505)

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Effects of hedge accounting on financial position and performance - information regarding hedging instruments:

	Assets - Carrying amount of the hedged item	Liabilities - Carrying amount of the hedged item	Carrying amount of the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
Debt securities	216 683	-	251 556	(14 372)	(18 090)
Loans and advances	653 375	-	653 375	(7 874)	(7 874)
Deposits from customers	-	788 625	788 625	(117 106)	113 379
Debt securities issued	-	620 935	698 000	(75 032)	74 112
Fair value hedges	870 058	1 409 560	2 391 556	(214 384)	161 526

The following tables represent overview of Hedging derivative financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021:

The amount and timing of future cash flows - information regarding hedging instruments:

	Up to 3 Months	More than 3 months, up to 1 year	More than 1 year, up to 5 years	More than 5 years
Fair value hedges	-	-	493 182	630 000
Interest based transactions	-	-	493 182	630 000

Effects of hedge accounting on financial position and performance - information regarding hedging instruments:

	Nominal Amount of the hedging instrument	Assets – Fair value of the hedging instrument	Liabilities – Fair value of the hedging instrument	Changes in fair value used in the calculationof hedge ineffectiveness
Interest rate risk	792 182	4 322	4 787	(9 443)
Micro financial derivatives for fair value hedging	792 182	4 322	4 787	(9 443)
Interest rate risk	331 000	-	3 716	(5 887)
Portfolio financial derivatives for fair value hedging	331 000	-	3 716	(5 887)

V Effects of hedge accounting on financial position and performance - information regarding hedging instruments:

	Assets - Carrying amount of the hedged item	Liabilities - Carrying amount of the hedged item	Carrying amount of the hedged item	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount	Changes in fair value used in the calculationof hedge ineffectiveness
Debt securities	114 428	-	114 182	(1 075)	(3 946)
Deposits from customers	-	331 000	331 000	3 728	5 717
Debt securities issued	-	675 635	678 000	(912)	13 115
Fair value hedges	114 428	1 006 635	1 123 182	1 741	14 886

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

40. Derivative financial instruments

The total volume of unsettled derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	Nominal amounts by maturity				Fair values	
	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Positive (Note 18 and Note 22)	Negative (Note 28 and Note 30)
a) Interest rate contracts for hedging	24 805	1 543 000	823 751	2 391 556	26 363	(196 315)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	24 805	1 543 000	823 751	2 391 556	26 363	(196 315)
b) Interest-rate contracts for trading	78 904	1 035 267	148 720	1 262 891	36 909	(35 076)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	76 998	925 405	122 697	1 125 100	32 708	(32 568)
Interest rate options – buy	1 575	59 397	21 709	82 681	4 201	-
Interest rate options – sell	331	50 465	4 314	55 110	-	(2 508)
Stock exchange products:						
Interest rate futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Currency contracts for trading	605 706	52	-	605 758	5 983	(13 913)
OTC products:						
Currency swaps	453 550	-	-	453 550	5 557	(13 019)
Currency-interest rate swaps	36 959	-	-	36 959	-	(39)
Currency forwards	43 985	52	-	44 037	207	(655)
Currency options-buy	29 676	-	-	29 676	219	-
Currency options-sell	41 536	-	-	41 536	-	(200)
Total	709 415	2 578 319	972 471	4 260 205	69 255	(245 304)

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The total volume of unsettled derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2021 was as follows:

	Nominal amounts by maturity				Fair values	
	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Positive (Note 18 and Note 22)	Negative (Note 28 and Note 30)
a) Interest rate contracts for hedging	-	493 182	630 000	1 123 182	4 322	(8 503)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	-	493 182	630 000	1 123 182	4 322	(8 503)
b) Interest rate contracts for trading	77 778	756 214	468 792	1 302 784	14 556	(16 032)
OTC products:						
Interest rate swaps	5 093	731 966	439 567	1 176 626	14 534	(14 969)
Interest rate options – buy	18 185	18 749	23 975	60 909	22	(1 041)
Interest rate options – sell	2 500	5 499	5 250	13 249	-	(22)
Stock exchange products:						
Interest rate futures	52 000	-	-	52 000	-	-
c) Currency contracts for trading	517 704	70 930	-	588 634	15 746	(6 348)
OTC products:						
Currency swaps	305 901	32 685	-	338 586	10 781	(768)
Currency-interest rate swaps	99 806	37 290	-	137 096	4 533	(4 617)
Currency forwards	77 392	241	-	77 633	274	(842)
Currency options-buy	16 915	357	-	17 272	158	-
Currency options-sell	17 690	357	-	18 047	-	(121)
Total	595 482	1 320 326	1 098 792	3 014 600	34 624	(30 883)

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

41. Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments at fair value

The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction. Where market prices are available (in this case, in particular, for securities and derivatives traded on a stock exchange and in functioning markets), the fair value estimate is based on market prices. All other financial instruments were valued on the basis of internal valuation models, including present value or option price models, or an external expert opinion was used.

The following table shows a summary of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided into Levels 1 to 3 based on fair value measurements as at 31 December 2022:

Financial assets at fair value	*Level* 1*	*Level* 2**	*Level* 3***	Total
Financial assets held for trading	4 354	42 892	-	47 246
Positive fair value of financial derivative instruments for trading	-	42 892	-	42 892
Debt securities	4 354	-	-	4 354
Loans provided to customers				
	-	9 930	3 989	13 919
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	5 033	-	5 033
Equity investments	-	4 897	-	4 897
Mutual fund unit certificates	-	-	3 989	3 989
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	129 136	56 802	109	186 047
Equity instruments	-	-	109	109
Debt securities	129 136	56 802	-	185 938
Receivables from hedging transactions	-	26 363	-	26 363
Positive fair value of financial derivative instruments for fair value hedging	-	26 363	-	26 363
Total	133 490	135 987	4 098	273 575

Financial assets at fair value	*Level* 1*	*Level* 2**	*Level* 3***	Total
Financial liabilities held for trading	4 716	48 989	-	53 705
Negative fair value of financial derivative instruments for trading	-	48 989	-	48 989
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	4 716	-	-	4 716
Liabilities from hedging transactions	-	196 315	-	196 315
Negative fair value of financial derivative instruments for fair value hedging	-	196 315	-	196 315
Total	4 716	245 304	-	250 020

* Level 1 – derived from listed prices on active markets.
** Level 2 – derived on the basis of active markets other than prices for identical assets or liabilities.
*** Level 3 – inputs for assets or liabilities, which are not based on observable market data.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The following table shows a summary of financial instruments recognised at fair value divided into Levels 1 to 3 based on fair value measurements as at 31 December 2021:

Financial assets at fair value	*Level* 1*	*Level* 2**	*Level* 3***	Total
Financial assets held for trading	37 286	40 585	12 408	90 279
Positive fair value of financial derivative instruments for trading	-	30 302	-	30 302
Debt securities	37 286	10 283	-	47 569
	-	-	12 408	12 408
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity investments	-	8 541	1 861	10 402
Mutual fund unit certificates	-	8 541	-	8 541
	-	-	1 861	1 861
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments	260 418	80 694	91	341 203
Debt securities	-	-	91	91
	260 418	80 694	-	341 112
Receivables from hedging transactions				
Positive fair value of financial derivative instruments for fair value hedging	-	4 322	-	4 322
	-	4 322	-	4 322
Total				
Financial assets held for trading	297 704	134 142	14 360	446 206

Financial liabilities at fair value	*Level* 1*	*Level* 2**	*Level* 3***	Total
Financial liabilities held for trading	24 333	22 380	-	46 713
Negative fair value of financial derivative instruments for trading	-	22 380	-	22 380
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	24 333	-	-	24 333
Liabilities from hedging transactions	-	8 503	-	8 503
Negative fair value of financial derivative instruments for fair value hedging	-	8 503	-	8 503
Total	24 333	30 883	-	55 216

* Level 1 – derived from listed prices on active markets.
** Level 2 – derived on the basis of active markets other than prices for identical assets or liabilities.
*** Level 3 – inputs for assets or liabilities, which are not based on observable market data.

Movements between Level 1 and Level 2

During 2022, there were no movements in bonds at fair vaule that were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 based on a change in the bond price source.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Movements in Level 3 financial instruments at fair value

If there is at least one significant parameter of the measurement that is not observable in the market, this instrument is assigned to Level 3 measured at fair value. The following table shows changes in the financial instruments at fair value whose valuation models are based on unobservable inputs:

	As at 31 December 2021	Increase / Decrease	Revaluation: Profit / loss	Revaluation: Other comprehen-sive income	As at 31 December 2022
Mutual fund shares	1 861	2 099	29	-	3 989
Equity investments	91	-	-	18	109
Loans and advances	12 408	(12 054)	(354)	-	-
Total	14 360	(9 955)	(325)	18	4 098

Qualitative information on financial instruments for Level 3 measurements:

Financial instrument	Valuation method	Fair value	Significant unobserv-able Inputs	Range of unobserva-ble Inputs	Positive sensitivity*	Negative sensitivity*
Mutual fund shares	Net asset value	3 989	deduction	20 – 50 %	399	(399)
Equity investments	Market value of discounted cash flows	109	-	-	11	(11)
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		4 098			410	(410)

* Equity investments valued at net asset value – price deterioration between -10% and +10%.

Financial instruments recognised at amortised cost

For purposes of valuation of non-impaired receivables to banks and customers, the Bank uniformly implemented an approach applicable to the whole group. For valuation of retail and corporate portfolios the method of discounting future cash flows until maturity is used.

For the retail portfolio future cash flows are discounted by a rate that takes into consideration the actual market situation and specific risk factors of respective retail sub-portfolios. For the corporate portfolio, future cash flows are discounted by a rate that takes into consideration the actual market situation and risk specific factors of respective transactions.

Calculation of fair value of respective transactions comprises of two essential steps:

1. Determination of future cash flows at the level of individual transactions representing the loan receivable
2. Calculation of the respective discount rate that takes into consideration factors such as:

   - Market rates
   - Client’s credit quality
   - Liquidity
   - Administration expenses

For the discounted future cash flows method, components of the discount factor take into consideration credit quality, level of liquidity costs and market rates, which change during the lifetime of the transaction (depending on the current situation at the time of respective cash flows), while for example administrative costs are constant all the time at a level given by calibration at the beginning of the transaction.

In case of debt securities at amortised cost and debt securities liabilities at amortised cost and available market prices, the Bank classifies the securities to Level 1. If the security is not traded on the stock exchange or the NBS benchmark for the security is not disclosed, the Bank measures the security at fair value derived from inputs other than quoted prices and classifies the security to Level 2.

In case of valuation of the defaulted portfolio, the Bank recognises the net value as fair value of respective exposures, which represents the gross amount less any impairment allowances.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Deposits by banks and customers with fixed interest were remeasured to fair values that were different from their carrying amount, provided that their remaining maturity exceeded one year. Floating interest liabilities were taken into account only if the interest extension period was longer than 1 year. Only then will discounting on the basis of the presumed interest rate in line with market rates have a significant impact.

The Bank used the income approach to calculate the fair value of its liabilities to banks and customers. Within the income approach, it applied the present value technique. The Bank used the discounted rate calculated by the discount rate adjustment technique to discount future contractual cash flows.

	Fair value as at 2022	Carrying amount as at 2022	Difference as at 2022	Fair value as at 2021	Carrying amount as at 2021	Difference as at 2021
Assets						
Financial assets at amortised cost	15 676 600	16 406 267	(729 667)	14 639 492	14 425 023	214 469
Loans and advances to banks	195 011	195 011	-	74 240	74 240	-
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	195 011	195 011	-	74 240	74 240	-
Loans and advances to customers	13 121 917	13 615 629	(493 712)	12 484 730	12 356 824	127 906
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	13 121 917	13 615 629	(493 712)	12 484 730	12 356 824	127 906
Debt securities	2 359 672	2 595 627	(235 955)	2 080 522	1 993 959	86 563
of which Level 1	2 187 705	2 418 797	(231 092)	1 575 419	1 501 235	74 184
of which Level 2	171 967	176 830	(4 863)	505 103	492 724	12 379
of which Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	60 246	60 246	-	60 361	60 361	-
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	60 246	60 246	-	60 361	60 361	-
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	19 777 514	19 945 223	(167 709)	17 880 103	17 866 996	13 107
Deposits from banks	3 235 555	3 235 555	-	3 406 941	3 406 941	-
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	3 235 555	3 235 555	-	3 406 941	3 406 941	-
Deposit from customers	15 362 133	15 494 993	(132 860)	13 526 552	13 526 063	489
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	15 362 133	15 494 993	(132 860)	13 526 552	13 526 063	489
Liabilities from debt securities	1 126 689	1 161 538	(34 849)	883 997	871 379	12 618
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	1 126 689	1 161 538	(34 849)	883 997	871 379	12 618
of which Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	53 137	53 137	-	62 613	62 613	-
of which Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which Level 3	53 137	53 137	-	62 613	62 613	-

42. Risk report

Credit risk

The Bank bears a credit risk, i.e. the risk that the counterparty will not be able to fully repay the amounts owed at their maturity. The Bank classifies loan exposure borne by the Bank by setting limits of risk accepted with respect to one debtor, or a group of debtors, and with respect to individual countries. The aforementioned risks are monitored on a regular basis and reviewed at least annually. Exposure to one debtor, including banks and securities dealers, is also limited by partial limits set for balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures, and by daily limits of exposure in relation to items traded, such as forward foreign currency contracts. The actual exposure is compared to set limits on a daily basis.

The loan exposure is managed based on regular analyses of the ability of debtors and potential debtors to repay the principal amount and interest and using potential adjustments to such loan limits. Credit risks are also partially managed by collaterals and guarantees received from private individuals or legal entities.

Retail debtors are assessed by the Bank using the scoring models developed for individual products, or an individual client. Credit risk in the retail loan portfolio is managed using the following main tools: credit scoring is a tool used by the Bank in the loan decision-making process for private individuals and retail legal entities. An important tool in credit quality management is the system of credit underwriting by risk assessment specialists, whose goal is to optimise revenues from the portfolio in relation to the risk borne by the Bank. The regular monitoring of the existing loan portfolio quality and trends in the portfolio together with appropriate strategies to secure the quality of the existing portfolio are also a very important component that contributes to retaining the entire portfolio quality and the targeted level of risk charges of the Bank.

When collecting receivables, the Bank uses a very broad scale of tools and collection strategies depending on the amount and type of receivable. The Bank uses both internal and external resources to collect receivables. In the event of an unsuccessful collection of receivables from clients, the receivables are subsequently forwarded to external agencies specialising in the enforcement of receivables via the courts. Receivables with higher amounts and specific receivables are dealt with by an in-house expert team in co-operation with the legal department and other professional units of the Bank.

As part of credit risk monitoring and management, the Bank also closely observes the area of exposure and residual risks.

Exposure risk represents the risk resulting from the concentration of the Bank’s transactions with an entity, a group of economically-related parties, state, geographical area, industry sector, collateral provider, etc. The risk is closely related to both exposures in the Banking book and exposures in the Trading book. To manage exposure risk effectively, the Bank focuses on quality portfolio management and its adequate diversification while adhering to set exposure limits (large assets exposure and others). The Bank also develops methods for exposure risk quantification.

Residual risk represents the risk stemming from the insufficient enforceability of rights arising to the Bank from security received against credit risk. The Bank eliminates this risk in particular by means of consistently observing legal and operational requirements, conservative valuation and revaluation methods, and by applying appropriate discounts depending on the type and quality of the received collateral.

The Bank also bears a credit risk in trading with OTC derivatives. This risk is monitored on a daily basis and mitigated by collateral contracts which allow the Bank to request additional collateral from the counterparty to ensure at least the current value of the derivative transactions with the counterparty. In case of counterparties that are not financial institutions, the Bank requires, in addition to current value, a potential future value of derivatives within the 10-day horizon. In the event of failure to provide the relevant collateral, the Bank has the right to terminate all derivative transactions with the counterparty prematurely, offsetting the individual losses and gains, and the potential resulting loss to the client is realised against the collateral provided by the client.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The table below shows the maximum amount of credit risk regardless of received collateral:

	2022	2021
Credit risk related to balance sheet assets:		
Cash and Other demand deposits	224 292	144 274
Cash balances at central banks	4 435 285	4 067 786
Financial assets held for trading	47 246	90 279
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	13 919	10 402
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	186 047	341 203
Financial assets at amortised cost	16 406 267	14 425 023
Receivables from hedging transactions	18 489	8 049
Other assets	26 487	57 454
Total	21 358 032	19 144 470

	2022	2021
Credit risk related to off-balance sheet items:		
Contingent commitments from guarantees and letters of credit	634 798	479 917
Irrevocable loan commitments/ “stand-by facility”	1 224 549	1 178 377
Revocable loan commitments/ “stand-by facility”	2 193 957	2 100 358
Total	4 053 304	3 758 652

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The table below shows a summary of the quality of the financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2022:

	Total carrying amount	Gross carrying amount – Stage 1*	Gross carrying amount – Stage 2**	Gross carrying amount – Stage 3***	Gross carrying amount – POCI****	Allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 1	Allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 2	Allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 3	Allowances - POCI	Net carrying amount
Financial assets at amortised cost	16 631 804	14 243 476	2 184 142	198 133	6 053	36 462	58 377	126 760	3 938	16 406 267
Loans and advances to banks	195 011	195 011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195 011
Loans and advances to customers	13 840 281	11 464 121	2 171 974	198 133	6 053	35 627	58 327	126 760	3 938	13 615 629
Public sector	2 445	2 438	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	2 438
Corporate clients	5 898 594	4 873 088	964 159	57 413	3 934	20 300	16 440	39 886	3 406	5 818 562
Retail clients	7 939 242	6 588 595	1 207 808	140 720	2 119	15 320	41 887	86 874	532	7 794 629
Debt securities	2 596 512	2 584 344	12 168	-	-	835	50	-	-	2 595 627
Banks	176 830	176 830	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	176 800
Public sector	2 400 053	2 400 053	-	-	-	797	-	-	-	2 399 256
Corporate clients	19 629	7 461	12 168	-	-	8	50	-	-	19 571
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	186 108	161 086	25 022	-	-	106	64	-	-	185 938
Debt securities	186 108	161 086	25 022	-	-	106	64	-	-	185 938
Banks	74 804	74 804	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	74 792
Public sector	53 517	53 517	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	53 496
Corporate clients	57 787	32 765	25 022	-	-	73	64	-	-	57 650
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	4 053 304	3 018 485	1 031 713	3 106	-	6 935	4 604	569	-	4 041 196

* Stage 1 – without significant increase in credit risk since initital recognition.
** Stage 2 – with significant increase in credit risk since initital recognition, but not credit impaired.
*** Stage 3 – credit impaired.
**** POCI – recognised as impaired on initial recognition.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The table below shows a summary of the quality of the financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2021:

	Total carrying amount	Gross carrying amount – Stage 1*	Gross carrying amount – Stage 2**	Gross carrying amount – Stage 3***	Gross carrying amount – POCI****	Allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 1	Allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 2	Allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 3	Allowances - POCI	Net carrying amount
Financial assets at amortised cost	14 638 653	11 352 224	3 078 536	201 139	6 754	22 144	40 986	146 702	3 798	14 425 023
Loans and advances to banks	74 240	74 240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74 240
Loans and advances to customers	12 570 387	9 283 958	3 078 536	201 139	6 754	22 077	40 986	146 702	3 798	12 356 824
Public sector	3 428	2 894	532	2	-	-	4	-	-	3 424
Corporate clients	5 136 802	4 384 382	685 264	62 790	4 366	15 085	10 738	45 718	3 087	5 062 174
Retail clients	7 430 157	4 896 682	2 392 740	138 347	2 388	6 992	30 244	100 984	711	7 291 226
Debt securities	1 994 026	1 994 026	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	1 993 959
Banks	95 854	95 854	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	95 846
Public sector	1 873 413	1 873 413	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	1 873 361
Corporate clients	24 759	24 759	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	24 752
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	341 512	314 341	27 171	-	-	19	381	-	-	341 112
Debt securities	341 512	314 341	27 171	-	-	19	381	-	-	341 112
Banks	103 375	103 375	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	103 367
Public sector	168 696	168 696	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	168 693
Corporate clients	69 441	42 270	27 171	-	-	8	381	-	-	69 052
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	3 758 652	3 359 414	381 171	18 067	-	6 047	2 846	812	-	3 748 947

* Stage 1 – without significant increase in credit risk since initital recognition.
** Stage 2 – with significant increase in credit risk since initital recognition, but not credit impaired.
*** Stage 3 – credit impaired.
**** POCI – recognised as impaired on initial recognition.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents net book value of overdue financial assets at amortised cost and overdue financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 31 December 2022:

	Stage 1 ≤ 30 days	Stage 1 > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 1 > 90 days	Stage 2 ≤ 30 days	Stage 2 > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 2 > 90 days	Stage 3 ≤ 30 days	Stage 3 > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 3 > 90 days	POCI ≤ 30 days	POCI > 30 days ≤ 90 days	POCI > 90 days
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	105 128	1 123	81	99 543	10 822	1 718	6 900	9 919	32 313	299	18	236
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	76 320	13	0	46 419	736	165	1 584	68	4 802	1	-	191
Retail clients	28 808	1 110	81	53 124	10 085	1 554	5 315	9 851	27 511	298	18	45
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	105 128	1 123	81	99 543	10 822	1 718	6 900	9 919	32 313	299	18	236

The summary below represents net book value of overdue financial assets at amortised cost and overdue financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income by overdue days as at 31 December 2021:

	Stage 1 ≤ 30 days	Stage 1 > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 1 > 90 days	Stage 2 ≤ 30 days	Stage 2 > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 2 > 90 days	Stage 3 ≤ 30 days	Stage 3 > 30 days ≤ 90 days	Stage 3 > 90 days	POCI ≤ 30 days	POCI > 30 days ≤ 90 days	POCI > 90 days
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	81 047	403	157	86 329	10 843	666	4 959	7 809	19 087	354	318	920
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Corporate clients	49 947	19	0	39 345	719	70	1 742	1 299	2 049	-	173	784
Retail clients	31 100	384	157	46 985	10 125	595	3 217	6 510	17 036	354	145	136
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	81 047	403	157	86 329	10 843	666	4 959	7 809	19 087	354	318	920

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The following summary represents an analysis of the impaired portfolio of financial assets and portfolio of purchased or originated credit-impaired assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2022:

	Gross book value (Stage 3)	Impairment allowances (Stage 3)	Recoverable value of received collateral
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	61 347	43 292	13 046
Retail clients	142 839	87 406	44 406
Total	204 186	130 698	57 452

The following summary represents an analysis of the impaired portfolio of financial assets recognised as impaired on initial recongition measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2021:

	Gross book value (Stage 3)	Impairment allowances (Stage 3)	Recoverable value of received collateral
Banks	-	-	-
Corporate clients	67 158	48 806	12 870
Retail clients	140 735	101 694	46 095
Total	207 893	150 500	58 965

The summary of individual types of received collateral for financial assets at recoverable value is provided as follows:

	2022	2021
Collateralisation of issued loans		
Cash and equivalents	30 127	31 911
Guarantees	247 797	260 780
Securities	50 795	91 502
Real estate	7 329 037	6 501 699
Movables	57 341	43 690
Receivables and other collateral	163 112	183 999
Total	7 878 209	7 113 581

The summary of individual types of received collateral for contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet liabilities at recoverable value is provided as follows:

	2022	2021
Collateralisation of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet liabilities		
Cash and equivalents	42 361	31 625
Guarantees	115 263	43 218
Securities	10 717	31 243
Real estate	298 585	214 593
Movables	333	169
Receivables and other collaterals	117 299	115 681
Total	584 558	436 529

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents the quality of the portfolio of financial assets at amortised cost that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) and non-overdue in accordance with the internal rating:

	2022		2021	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Loans and advances to banks	195 011	-	74 240	-
Minimum risk	1 130	-	460	-
Excellent credit rating	193 881	-	73 780	-
Very good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful / high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers:	11 356 677	2 050 945	9 201 975	2 975 632
Of which public sector:	2 438	7	2 894	532
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	7	5	3	1
Very good credit rating	2 070	2	2 891	117
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	34	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	327	-	-	414
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful / high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Of which corporate clients without project financing:	3 362 863	788 143	3 226 848	516 673
Minimum risk	7 649	11	8 243	10
Excellent credit rating	727 502	141 460	729 620	583
Very good credit rating	436 918	25 671	472 096	4 038
Good credit rating	793 797	72 884	642 875	8 246
Standard credit rating	782 297	68 067	740 564	25 637
Ordinary credit rating	438 570	177 005	514 688	122 187
Sub-standard credit rating	168 982	103 444	113 699	108 270
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	7 116	183 671	1 969	235 754
Doubtful / high risk of default	32	15 930	70	11 828
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	3 024	120
Of which corporate clients – project financing:	1 433 424	126 435	1 107 447	127 643
Excellent project financing profile rating	717 276	-	825 431	-
Good project financing profile rating	716 148	66 414	282 016	107 164
Acceptable project financing profile rating	-	47 615	-	7 802
Weak project financing profile rating	-	12 406	-	12 677
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
Of which retail clients:	6 557 952	1 136 360	4 864 786	2 330 784
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	1 650 328	38 805	289 226	172 173
Good credit rating	3 974 675	572 200	4 158 091	1 780 389
Ordinary credit rating	705 467	233 999	220 234	295 573
Sub-standard credit rating	142 650	271 643	7 264	62 086
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	84 832	19 713	189 971	20 563
Debt securities	2 584 344	12 168	1 994 026	-
Minimum risk	101 864	-	102 620	-
Excellent credit rating	2 116 969	-	1 625 469	-
Very good credit rating	306 137	12 168	260 850	-
Good credit rating	59 374	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	5 087	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful / high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	14 136 032	2 063 113	11 270 241	2 975 632

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents the quality of the portfolio of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) in accordance with the internal rating:

	2022		2021	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items to banks	115 532	125	105 108	-
Minimum risk	-	-	-	-
Excellent credit rating	96 618	120	53 250	-
Very good credit rating	18 806	5	36 510	-
Good credit rating	-	-	15 348	-
Standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful / high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	108	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items to customers	2 902 952	1 031 589	3 254 304	381 173
Of which public sector:	1 655	399	5 118	352
Minimum risk	-	17	-	17
Excellent credit rating	49	141	4 753	175
Very good credit rating	1 167	241	365	74
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	266	-	-	-
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	173	-	-	86
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful / high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	-	-	-	-
Of which corporate clients without project financing:	1 701 885	846 012	2 206 030	150 789
Minimum risk	3 467	1 667	10 238	46
Excellent credit rating	353 687	40 176	478 831	2 018
Very good credit rating	437 865	237 785	500 455	18 891
Good credit rating	413 159	209 993	605 905	5 716
Standard credit rating	225 568	151 357	392 659	6 943
Ordinary credit rating	218 651	137 644	183 189	60 611
Sub-standard credit rating	47 607	50 216	33 340	25 326
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	1 843	12 840	1 341	24 841
Doubtful / high risk of default	37	4 330	-	6 373
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	1	4	72	24
Of which corporate clients – project financing	431 748	6 758	326 465	3 550
Excellent project financing profile rating	230 097	-	245 256	-
Good project financing profile rating	201 651	6 037	81 209	3 535
Acceptable project financing profile rating	-	711	-	5
Weak project financing profile rating	-	10	-	10
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
Of which retail clients:	767 664	178 420	716 691	226 482
Excellent credit rating	-	-	-	-
Very good credit rating	59 398	4 178	38 480	4 224
Good credit rating	531 163	119 029	478 995	187 077
Standard credit rating	48 058	29 653	7 771	13 054
Sub-standard credit rating	4 984	8 043	413	1 135
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
With no assigned rating	124 061	17 517	191 032	20 992
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	3 018 484	1 031 714	3 359 412	381 173

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents the quality of the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that are non-impaired (Stage 1 and 2) and non-overdue in accordance with the internal rating:

	2022		2021	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1	Stage 2
	161 086	25 022	314 341	27 171
Debt securities	-	-	-	-
Minimum risk	118 434	-	244 257	-
Excellent credit rating	42 652	-	42 196	-
Very good credit rating	-	-	27 888	-
Good credit rating	-	-	-	-
Standard credit rating	-	25 022	-	27 171
Ordinary credit rating	-	-	-	-
Sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Significantly sub-standard credit rating	-	-	-	-
Doubtful / high risk of default	-	-	-	-
Defaulted	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	161 086	25 022	314 341	27 171

The scoring system of the Bank's corporate clients (applied for the entire RBI Group) is based on the client's economic rating and complies with the rules of the Internal Rating Based Approach (IRB). The rating range has 28 grades from 1A to 10 for corporate clients, and 5 grades for project financing from 6.1 to 6.5.

The table below represents details of rating scale:

Institution Rating Scale	10-Grade Rating Scale	28-Grade Rating Scale			Description
A1	0.5	1A	1B	1C	Minimum risk
A2	1.0	2A	2B	2C	Excellent credit rating
A3	1.5	3A	3B	3C	Very good credit rating
B1	2.0	4A	4B	4C	Good credit rating
B2	2.5	5A	5B	5C	Standard credit rating
B3	3.0	6A	6B	6C	Ordinary credit rating
B4	3.5	7A	7B	7C	Sub-standard credit rating
B5	4.0	8A	8B	8C	Significantly sub-standard credit rating
C	4.5	9A	9B	9C	Doubtful/high risk of default
D	5.0	10A			Defaulted

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents the net book value of the loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers in terms of the concentration risk by industry:

	2022	2021
A. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	226 544	200 726
B. Mining and quarrying	16 030	5 307
C. Industrial production	716 871	692 012
D. Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning	489 848	380 452
E. Water supply	52 304	49 701
F. Construction	482 922	341 332
G. Wholesale and retail trade	776 873	678 521
H. Transport and storage	310 391	407 325
I. Accommodation and catering services	57 870	59 295
J. Information and Communication	283 168	224 228
K. Financial and insurance activities	973 235	711 481
L. Real estate activities	1 390 736	1 229 086
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	214 949	210 679
N. Administrative and support services	85 772	99 869
O. Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	5 573	6 190
P. Education	11 630	14 600
Q. Health and social assistance	112 235	128 565
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	23 288	28 238
S. Other service activities	22 032	11 948
T. Activities of households, private households with domestic staff	7 558 369	6 951 509
Total	13 810 640	12 431 064

The structure of the Bank‘s credit risk exposure to the Slovak Republic (entities controlled by the Slovak Republic, guarantees issued by the Slovak Republic, and similar exposures) is as follows:

	2022	2021
Government bonds with no coupon	75 543	76 884
Loans and advances to banks	4 435 295	4 067 786
Loans and advances to customers	279 505	217 757
Debt securities	2 197 753	1 876 250
Total	6 988 096	6 238 677

The following summary presents the change in the amount of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and advances measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2022:

	Impairment allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 1	Impairment allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 2	Impairment allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 3	Impairment allowances - POCI	Total
As at 1 January 2022	22 077	40 986	146 702	3 798	213 563
Net changes due to credit risk	(1 268)	20 054	17 857	1 905	38 548
Increase due to origin or acquisition	22 206	10 380	-	-	32 586
Decrease due to derecognition	(7 388)	(13 093)	(11 643)	(1 296)	(33 420)
Write-off	-	-	(26 295)	(472)	(26 767)
Unwinding	-	-	103	3	106
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	36	-	36
As at 31 December 2022	35 627	58 327	126 760	3 938	224 652

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The following summary presents the change in the amount of impairment allowances for expected credit losses and advances measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2021:

	Impairment allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 1	Impairment allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 2	Impairment allowances for expected credit losses – Stage 3	Impairment allowances - POCI	Total
As at 1 January 2021	15 868	45 745	149 809	2 251	213 673
Net changes due to credit risk	(7 455)	(2 642)	34 327	2 216	26 446
Increase due to origin or acquisition	16 807	9 976	-	-	26 783
Decrease due to derecognition	(3 143)	(12 093)	(17 276)	(336)	(32 848)
Write-off	-	-	(20 035)	(427)	(20 462)
Unwinding	-	-	(165)	94	(71)
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	42	-	42
As at 31 December 2021	22 077	40 986	146 702	3 798	213 563

Sensitivity analysis of impairment allowances

The retail loan portfolio's sensitivity to change of probability of default (PD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the PD scenario. In case of a 10% increase/decrease in PD, the impact on ECL would be +/- 2.3%.
The retail loan portfolio's sensitivity to change in the loss given deafult (LGD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the LGD scenario. If the LGD increases by 10%, the impact on ECL would be +7.4%. If the LGD decreases by 10%, the impact on the ECL would be -9.8%.

The corporate loan portfolio's sensitivity (Stage 1 and Stage 2) to change of probability of default (PD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the PD scenario. In case of a 10% increase/decrease in PD, the impact on ECL would be +/- 10%.
The corporate loan portfolio's sensitivity (Stage 1 and Stage 2) to change in the loss given default (LGD) was tested by a 10% increase/decrease in the LGD scenario. In case of a 10% increase/decrease in LGD, the impact on ECL would be +/- 10%.

Non-performing exposures (NPE)

Non-performing exposures are defined in the technical standard governing the reporting of forborne exposures and non-performing exposures, as issued by the EBA (European Bank Authority). Non-performing exposures include both defaulted and non-defaulted exposures.

Based on changes (implementation of IFRS 9), in line with the EBA standard definition (FINREP ANNEX III REV1/FINREP ANNEX V), cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits and government and corporate bonds purchased to the Banking book are part of the share of non-performing exposures, resulting in decrease of the indicator.

The table below represents the summary of non-performing exposures as at 31 December 2022:

	Gross carrying amount	Share of non-performing exposures	% coverage of non-performing exposures
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	203 039	1.47%	64.37%
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	61 347	1.04%	70.57%
Retail clients	141 692	1.78%	61.68%
Debt securities	901	0.03%	100.00%
Total	203 940	0.96%	64.53%

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The table below represents the summary of non-performing exposures as at 31 december 2021:

	Gross carrying amount	Share of non-performing exposures	% coverage of non-performing exposures
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	206 716	1.64%	72.80%
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	67 158	1.31%	151.42%
Retail clients	139 558	1.88%	34.97%
Debt securities	901	0.04%	100.00%
Total	207 617	1.09%	72.92%

Forborne exposures

This section applies exclusively to non-default exposures based on Article 178 CRR. In the business sphere, when credit conditions change for the benefit of the client, the Bank differentiates between modified loans and forborne loans based on valid definitions in the technical standard (ITS) governing the reporting of forborne exposures and non-performing exposures, as issued by the EBA (European Bank Authority).

A key aspect when deciding whether a loan is forborne, is in the business sector the client's financial situation at the time of the change in maturity or loan terms. If, on the basis of the client's creditworthiness (taking into account the internal early warning system), it can be assumed that the client has financial difficulties at the time of changing loan terms, and if the change is treated as easing of conditions, such loans are flagged as forborne exposures. If such change is made to a loan or such a loan becomes more than 30 days overdue and was previously considered to be defaulted but is subsequently considered as non-defaulted (under Article 178 CRR), the loan is considered to be a default exposure (NPE) regardless of whether there is a reason for default under Article 178 CRR. Such monitoring is performed over a two-year period after the loan is no longer considered to be defaulted. The decision as to whether the loan is classified as defaulted and/or forborne is not a reason for creation of a specific impairment allowance.

Under IFRS 9, non-defaulted forborne exposures are automatically transferred to Stage 2 and are therefore subject to lifetime expected credit losses. The transfer back to Stage 1 is only possible after all of the exit criteria have been met (including a trial period in the retail segment) and at the same time criteria for classification to Stage 2 are not met (quantitative or qualitative).

The Bank may adjust the terms and conditions of repayment of its loan receivables if the client's financial situation is poor and the client would not be able to repay its obligations to the Bank in real time.

In case of overdrafts, where an agreement on repayments of debt due is concluded - the contract is not prolonged, it is only transformed into an installment loan after being declared as due. In case of installment loans, repayment schedules are changed due to the client's inability to pay within the agreed deadlines.

For retail loans, there is a possibility to apply for loan restructuring in the form of a temporary reduction of repayments, mostly for a period of 12 months, with subsequent changes to the original loan (extension of the maturity, change of the installment amount) so as not to reduce the cash flows after termination of the credit relationship (i.e. there is no impairment).

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents the analysis of forborne exposures as at 31 December 2022:

	Gross carrying amount	Allowances for expected credit losses	Net carrying amount
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	139 319	(35 814)	103 505
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	105 488	(24 564)	80 924
Retail clients	33 831	(11 250)	22 581
Total	139 319	(35 814)	103 505

The summary below represents the analysis of forborne exposures as at 31 December 2021:

	Gross carrying amount	Allowances for expected credit losses	Net carrying amount
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	107 733	(40 144)	67 589
Public sector	-	-	-
Corporate clients	78 240	(27 221)	51 019
Retail clients	29 493	(12 923)	16 570
Total	107 733	(40 144)	67 589

Default loan portfolio (NPL)

There is no definition of default loans in the methodology of International Financial Reporting Standards. The Bank also uses impaired loans as the equivalent for non-performing loans.

To determine the client's default, the Bank mainly uses the following indicators, also depending on the client's segment: permanent delay in the repayment of a material portion of a receivable of more than 90 days, declaration of immediate maturity, bankruptcy or insolvency, a portion of the loan receivables from the client written off, legal restructuring, suspended interest on receivables, sale of the receivables from the client resulting in a loss or an anticipated loss from a deal. In the retail portfolio, the Bank applies a limit set at an absolute materiality threshold of EUR 100 and a relative materiality threshold of 1% of the gross carrying amount of all client credit exposures that the receivable must exceed. In the corporate portfolio, the Bank applies a limit that depends on the default type. In case of a permanent default of more than 90 days, the limit is set at EUR 500 and simultaneously 1% of the gross carrying value, in restructuring the limit of change in net present value is set at 1% and in case of other types, the receivable is assessed with no limit application.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents analysis of the default loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocabale loan commitments) as at 31 December 2022:

	Defaulted loans (Gross book value)	Impairment allowances for default loans	Impaired loans (Net book value)	Recoverable value of received collateral for default loans
Loans and advances	202 833	130 683	72 150	56 654
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	61 347	43 292	18 055	13 368
Retail clients	141 486	87 391	54 095	43 286
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	3 091	569	2 522	586
Corporate clients	2 642	402	2 240	397
Retail clients	449	167	282	189
Total	205 924	131 252	74 672	57 240

The summary below represents analysis of the default loan portfolio (balance sheet items) and impairment off-balance sheet portfolio analysis (guarantees and irrevocabale loan commitments) as at 31 December 2021:

	Defaulted loans (Gross book value)	Impairment allowances for default loans	Impaired loans (Net book value)	Recoverable value of received collateral for default loans
Loans and advances	206 461	150 485	55 976	57 692
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate clients	67 158	48 806	18 352	12 870
Retail clients	139 303	101 679	37 624	44 822
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items	18 002	812	17 190	1 027
Corporate clients	16 533	-	16 533	445
Retail clients	1 469	812	657	582
Total	224 463	151 297	73 166	58 719

Concentration risk by geographic regions

Structure of assets and liabilities related to entities outside the Slovak Republic:

	2022	2021
Assets	1 413 891	906 351
Of which Austria	387 830	200 173
Of which Czech Republic	236 723	140 020
Of which United States of America	10 720	9 287
Of which Poland	171 468	159 766
Of which Netherlands	43 933	20 165
Of which Great Britain	28 102	35 007
Of which Germany	78 073	72 343
Of which Spain	12 541	27 884
Of which Hungary	61 904	54 155
Of which Bulgaria	88 296	12 217
Of which other countries (mainly EU countries)	294 302	175 334
Liabilities	1 844 550	1 502 842
Of which Austria	989 780	796 408
z toho Maďarská republika	57 424	51 927
Of which Czech Republic	255 023	94 678
Of which Germany	49 902	54 278
Of which Ukraine	178 975	57 927
Of which Romania	2 347	157 178
Of which other countries (mainly EU countries)	311 100	290 446

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Market risk

The Bank is exposed to market risks. Market risks result from open positions from transactions with interest rate, cross-currency, and equity products that are subject to general and specific market changes. To assess the approximate level of market risk associated with the Bank's positions, and the expected maximum amount of potential losses, the Bank uses internal reports and models for individual types of risk faced by the Bank. The Bank uses a system of limits, the aim of which is to ensure that the level of risks the Bank is exposed to at any time does not exceed the level of risks the Bank is willing and able to accept. These limits are monitored on a daily basis.

For risk management purposes, market risk is regarded as the risk of potential losses the Bank may incur due to unfavourable developments in market rates and prices. To manage market risk, the Bank uses a system of limits imposed on individual positions and portfolios.

As to the structure of trades, the Bank primarily faces the following market risks:

- Currency risk and
- Interest rate risk.

Market risks to which the Bank faces insignificant exposure (nominal value does not exceed 0.1% of the Bank's balance):

- Equity price risk
- Commodity risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the potential for loss resulting from unfavourable movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The Bank controls this risk by determining and monitoring open position limits.

Open currency positions are subject to real-time monitoring through the information system. The currency position of the Bank is monitored separately for each currency, as well as the group limit for specific currencies if monitoring is necessary, e.g. in case of market turbulences. Limits for these positions are set in line with the RBI Group standards. Data on the Bank's currency positions and on the compliance with the limits set by RBI are reported on a weekly basis.

In addition to the limit on an open currency position, the Bank also sets gamma and vega limits on an option position for each currency match subject to trading. The gamma limit sets the maximum allowable rate of change in the foreign exchange position from option contracts due to a change in the underlying exchange rate. The Vega limit sets the maximum allowable rate of change in the value of options due to a change in the volatility of the underlying currency pair.

Positions from client option trades to currency matches, where no gamma and vega limits on trading has been specified by the Bank, are closed at the market, so as to ensure that the Bank has no open position for this currency match.

In addition, the Bank has set stop-loss limit for the overall foreign exchange position.

Items in foreign currencies

The financial statements consist of the following assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies:

	2022	2021
Assets	158 317	326 588
Of which: USD	37 774	150 979
Of which: CZK	84 905	98 066
Of which: other currencies (PLN, HUF, GBP and other)	35 638	77 543
Liabilities	554 170	420 616
Of which: USD	388 633	223 248
Of which: CZK	65 413	84 526
Of which: other currencies (PLN, HUF, GBP and other)	100 124	112 842

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Bank’s net foreign exchange (FX) position of assets, liabilities and equity as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 was as follows:

	Net FX position as at 31 December 2022	Net FX position as at 31 December 2021
USD	(350 859)	(72 269)
CZK	19 492	13 540
Other (GBP, CHF, PLN, HUF and other)	(64 486)	(35 299)
Total net FX balance sheet position	(395 853)	(94 028)
USD	354 115	73 842
CZK	(18 210)	(11 968)
Other (GBP, CHF, PLN, HUF and other)	60 298	36 318
Total net FX off-balance sheet position	396 203	98 192
Total net FX position	350	4 164

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The length of time for which the rate of interest is fixed on a financial instrument therefore indicates to what extent it is exposed to interest rate risk.

The Bank controls and manages its interest rate risk for all trades, and for the Banking book, and the Trading book separately. Interest rate risk is monitored and assessed on a daily basis. The interest rate risk in the Banking book in terms of change in the Bank's income is monitored and evaluated monthly, always as at the end of the month. Interest rate risk in the Banking book is monitored and evaluated on a daily basis in terms of changes in economic value.

To monitor interest rate risk, the Bank uses the gap analysis method (interest GAP), method of market value sensitivity to yield curve shift by defined number of basis points (basis point value – BPV), method of interest field sensitivity yield curve shift by defined number of basis points and stop-loss limit to interest rate sensitive instruments.

The internal interest rate risk limits applicable in the Banking book are set in the form of limits on open positions in each time band of the interest gap for each currency that is included in the Banking Book (mainly EUR and USD).

The Bank’s limit on the interest rate risk of the Banking book is set in the form of limits on the sensitivity of the overall position to the yield curve shifts (BPV) in the Banking book, with a limit on the position concentration in one time basket and one currency.

The interest rate risk limits applicable in the Trading book are set in the form of limits related to the sensitivity of the overall position to yield curve shifts (BPV). The limits are set for individual currencies included in the Trading book. The loss resulting from interest rate variations is limited to stop-loss limit.

Market Risk Management regularly submits information on the actual amount of credit risk in individual currencies and information on the use of the Banking Book’s credit risk limits to the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

In the event of exceeding the set limit, the interest rate positions are closed by using both traditional and derivative financial instruments.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The table below provides information on the carrying amount to the extent of the Bank's interest rate exposure based either on the contractual maturity date of its financial instruments or, in case of instruments that re-price to a market rate of interest before maturity, the next re-pricing date. Those assets and liabilities that do not have a contractual maturity date or are not interest-bearing are grouped in the „Unspecified" category.

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022:

	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years included	Over 5 years included	Unspecified	Total
Assets						
Cash and Oher demand deposits	11 025	-	-	-	213 267	224 292
Cash balances at central banks	4 435 285	-	-	-	-	4 435 285
Financial assets held for trading	-	3	4 351	-	42 892	47 246
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	13 919	13 919
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	37 922	39 372	69 740	38 904	109	186 047
Financial assets at amortised cost	4 751 935	1 908 053	6 651 813	2 993 704	100 762	16 406 267
Receivables from hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	18 489	18 489
Other assets	-	-	-	-	28 301	28 301
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 31 December 2022	9 236 167	1 947 428	6 725 904	3 032 608	417 739	21 359 846
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	53 705	53 705
Financial liabilities at amortised cost*	6 584 445	3 096 004	7 048 589	3 078 922	137 263	19 945 223
Liabilities from hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	79 209	79 209
Provisions	-	-	-	-	57 369	57 369
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	45 460	45 460
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022	6 584 445	3 096 004	7 048 589	3 078 922	373 006	20 180 966
Net interest rate position as at 31 December 2022	2 651 722	(1 148 576)	(322 685)	(46 314)	44 733	1 178 880

*The Bank uses its own model to categorize the non-term deposits according to interest rate sensitivity, whereas these deposits are categorized for up to 10 years.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The interest rate gap of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021:

	Do 3 mesiacov vrátane	Od 3 mesiacov do 1 roka vrátane	Od 1 do 5 rokov vrátane	Viac ako 5 rokov vrátane	Nešpecifi-kované	Celkom
Aktíva						
Cash and Oher demand deposits	24 668	-	-	-	119 606	144 274
Cash balances at central banks	4 067 786	-	-	-	-	4 067 786
Financial assets held for trading	12 408	25 841	-	21 728	30 302	90 279
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	10 402	10 402
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 102	125 320	165 155	49 535	91	341 203
Financial assets at amortised cost	3 866 532	2 024 347	6 759 799	1 664 514	109 831	14 425 023
Receivables from hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	8 049	8 049
Other assets	-	-	-	-	59 020	59 020
Interest rate position for financial assets as at 31 December 2022	7 972 496	2 175 508	6 924 954	1 735 777	337 301	19 146 036
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	46 713	46 713
Financial liabilities at amortised cost*	5 827 925	1 379 329	8 006 928	2 534 179	118 635	17 866 996
Liabilities from hedging transactions	-	-	-	-	8 503	8 503
Provisions	-	-	-	-	75 661	75 661
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	34 382	34 382
Interest rate position for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022	5 827 925	1 379 329	8 006 928	2 534 179	283 894	18 032 255
Net interest rate position as at 31 December 2022	2 144 571	796 179	(1 081 974)	(798 402)	53 407	1 113 781

*The Bank uses its own model to categorize the non-term deposits according to interest rate sensitivity, whereas these deposits are categorized for up to 10 years.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from the Bank's exposure to changes in equity investment prices. Equity price risk is determined at the Bank level. Equity price risk is measured using individual exposures and by calculating and monitoring the overall equity investment position. Equity investment positions are reported at the level of the overall portfolio on a weekly basis.

Commodity risk

Commodity risk arises from the Bank's exposure to changes in commodity prices. Commodity risk is determined at the Bank level and is measured using positions in individual commodities. Sensitivity analysis is applied for the measurement and management of commodity risk.

Sensitivity analysis of market risks

Sensitivity analysis reflects the implications on the Bank's profit / loss arising from the movements in market parameters (interest rates, exchange rates, share prices etc.) by predetermined delta values. For monitoring and limiting of risk, the Bank uses 100 basis points for interest rates, a 5% movement in exchange rates, and 50% movement in share prices, and 30% movement in commodity prices.

The GAP method sorts the Bank's positions into baskets and examines the Bank's final position in individual baskets. This method is used in interest rate risk management. The stress scenario is similar to the sensitivity analysis; however, it takes into consideration a marginal situation on the market. It combines movements in the market parameters so that these are the least favourable for the Bank.

The table below shows the Bank's sensitivity to movements in exchange rates, assuming negative movements in exchange rates by 5% to the detriment of the Bank.

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Bank following the movements in exchange rates of the selected currencies to the detriment of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 (in thousand of EUR):

	Present value of exchange rate	Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario	Bank's position in the respective currency	Economic loss of the Bank for a given scenario with an impact on equity
HUF	400,8700	380,8265	(4 149)	(207)
USD	1,0666	1,1199	3 257	(163)
CZK	24,1160	25,3218	1 282	(64)
GBP	0,8869	0,8426	(1 215)	(61)
PLN	4,6808	4,9148	785	(39)
Total			(40)	(534)

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Bank following the movements in exchange rates of the selected currencies to the detriment of the Bank as at 31 December 2021 (in thousands of EUR):

	Present value of exchange rate	Exchange rate in sensitivity scenario	Bank's position in the respective currency	Economic loss of the Bank for a given scenario with an impact on equity
USD	1,1326	1,1892	1 573	(79)
CZK	24,8580	26,1009	1 572	(79)
HUF	369,1900	387,6495	518	(26)
PLN	4,5969	4,8267	316	(16)
CHF	1,0331	0,9814	(204)	(10)
Total			3 775	(209)

The table below shows the Bank's sensitivity to movements in the interest rate assuming negative movement of the yield curve to the detriment of the Bank by 100 basis points.

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Bank following the change in the interest rate for the selected currencies as at 31 December 2022 (in thousands of EUR):

	Yield curve shift	Bank's loss from yield curve shift
EUR	-100 BPV	(43 707)
USD	+100 BPV	(127)
Total		(43 834)

Change in the present value of assets and liabilities of the Bank following the change in the interest rate for the selected currencies as at 31 December 2021 (in thousands of EUR):

	Yield curve shift	Bank's loss from yield curve shift
EUR	-100 BPV	(6 938)
USD	+100 BPV	(473)
Total		(7 411)

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's exposure position in the Trading Book to equity price risk was nil, as at 31 December 2021 it was also nil. The Bank, therefore, does not recognise this exposure position to equity price risk.

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's net exposure position to commodities in the Trading book was insignificant; as at 31 December 2021, the Bank's position was also insignificant. Therefore, the Bank does not recognise this exposure position to commodity risk.

The Bank in the sensitivity analysis scenario uses the negative development of exchange rates, yield curves movements, and decrease in share prices. In case of exactly-opposite movements, the Bank would book profit instead of loss in approximately the same amount.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank may not be able to fulfil its obligation to settle its liabilities when they fall due.

The Bank wishes to maintain its solvency, i.e. its ability to meet its financial liabilities in a duly and timely manner, and to manage its assets and liabilities so as to ensure continuous liquidity. Liquidity management is the responsibility of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), the Asset and Liabilities Management function and Capital Markets division. The ALCO at its regular meetings assesses the Bank's liquidity and, subsequently, makes decisions based on the current state of affairs.

The Bank is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loan draw downs, guarantees, and from margin and other calls on cash settled derivatives. The Bank does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. The Bank sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of interbank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

Deposits from customers are one of the primary funding source for the Bank. Although the terms of the majority of the deposits permit customers withdrawals with no advanced notice, the actual balances maintained by customers provide a stable source of funding.

The Market Risk Management function monitors the Bank's liquidity on a daily basis and reports on its development. Information on the liquidity position is reported to ALCO at least once a month. The Treasury department submits reports on the Bank's structure of assets and liabilities at regular meetings of ALCO, and proposes the size and structure of the portfolio of securities held strategically for the following period subject to monitoring. Treasury department informs ALCO about new investments in securities on a regular basis.

The Bank monitors short-, medium- and long-term liquidity risk by developing a liquidity and crisis liquidity gap (3 scenarios: market crisis, currency crisis and combined scenario) compiled on the basis

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

of the rules and assumptions set by the parent company RBI. Internal liquidity limits are approved by the Bank's management through an annual update of the liquidity management strategy.
The Bank also monitors the regulatory coefficients set by the NBS and the ECB and the coefficients and limits set by the parent company RBI.

The Bank's liquidity position reflecting the existing contractual remaining maturity of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022:

	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months	Unspecified	Total
Assets				
Cash and oher demand deposits	224 292	-	-	224 292
Cash balances at central banks	4 435 285	-	-	4 435 285
Financial assets held for trading	3	4 351	42 892	47 246
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	13 919	13 919
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	77 294	108 644	109	186 047
Financial assets at amortised cost	3 206 333	12 922 213	277 721	16 406 267
Receivables from hedging transactions 3	-	-	18 489	18 489
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	-	60 246	60 246
Non-current tangible assets	-	-	92 095	92 095
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	46 573	46 573
Deferred tax asset	-	-	42 946	42 946
Other assets	-	-	28 301	28 301
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	531	531
Total assets	7 943 207	13 035 208	623 822	21 602 237
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading3)	-	-	53 705	53 705
Financial liabilities at amortised cost1)	4 826 097	15 033 026	86 100	19 945 223
Liabilities from hedging transactions 3)	-	-	79 209	79 209
Provisions	-	-	57 369	57 369
Current tax liability	-	-	6 085	6 085
Other liabilities	-	-	45 460	45 460
Total liabilities	4 826 097	15 033 026	327 928	20 187 051
Net balance sheet position	3 117 110	(1 997 818)	295 894	1 415 186
Net off-balance sheet position2)	(3 422 637)	(127)	4 002 262	579 498
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	(305 527)	(1 997 945)	4 298 156	1 994 684

1) Amounts for current accounts and savings books are recognised based on the estimated maturity model.
2) The off-balance sheet position includes receivables and liabilities from spot transactions and financial derivative transactions where the underlying instrument is replaced, in particular from future loans and borrowings, guarantees and letters of credit, and delta option equivalents.
3) Positive/ negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading and hedging derivative assets/liabilities are classified as not specified under the National Bank of Slovakia Reporting on the current and estimated remaining maturity of assets and liabilities.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The Bank's liquidity position reflecting the existing contractual remaining maturity of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021:

	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months	Unspecified	Total
Assets				
Cash and oher demand deposits	144 274	-	-	144 274
Cash balances at central banks	4 067 786	-	-	4 067 786
Financial assets held for trading	27 181	32 796	30 302	90 279
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	10 402	10 402
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	126 422	214 690	91	341 203
Financial assets at amortised cost	2 688 546	11 469 784	266 693	14 425 023
Receivables from hedging transactions 3	-	-	8 049	8 049
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	-	60 361	60 361
Non-current tangible assets	-	-	95 652	95 652
Non-current intangible assets	-	-	46 137	46 137
Deferred tax asset	-	-	36 037	36 037
Other assets	-	-	59 020	59 020
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	15 864	15 864
Total assets	7 054 209	11 717 270	628 608	19 400 087
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held for trading 3)	-	-	46 713	46 713
Financial liabilities at amortised cost 1)	2 255 336	15 547 058	64 602	17 866 996
Liabilities from hedging transactions 3)	-	-	8 503	8 503
Provisions	-	-	75 661	75 661
Current tax liability	-	-	11 354	11 354
Other liabilities	-	-	34 382	34 382
Total liabilities	2 255 336	15 547 058	241 215	18 043 609
Net balance sheet position	4 798 873	(3 829 788)	387 393	1 356 478
Net off-balance sheet position 2)	(3 280 400)	(186)	(479 501)	(3 760 087)
Cumulative balance sheet and off-balance sheet position	1 518 473	(3 829 974)	(92 108)	(2 403 609)

1) Amounts for current accounts and savings books are recognised based on the estimated maturity model.
2) The off-balance sheet position includes receivables and liabilities from spot transactions and financial derivative transactions where the underlying instrument is replaced, in particular from future loans and borrowings, guarantees and letters of credit, and delta option equivalents.
3) Positive/ negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading and hedging derivative assets/liabilities are classified as not specified under the National Bank of Slovakia Reporting on the current and estimated remaining maturity of assets and liabilities.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial assets, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2022 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Remaining maturity			
			Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 years incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial assets:						
Cash in hand	213 267	213 267	213 267	-	-	-
Balances at central banks	4 435 285	4 435 285	4 435 285	-	-	-
Other deposits payable on demand	11 025	11 025	11 025	-	-	-
Loans and advances	13 810 640	14 643 607	5 154 994	2 733 300	5 246 008	1 509 305
Debt securities	2 794 805	3 058 649	154 012	409 365	1 064 093	1 431 179
Derivative financial assets:						
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	42 892	609 343	278 479	290 833	34 334	5 697
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for hedging	26 363	126 119	4 812	18 695	66 870	35 742

The summary below represents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial assets, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2021 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Remaining maturity			
			Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 years incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial assets:						
Cash in hand	119 606	119 606	119 606	-	-	-
Balances at central banks	4 067 786	4 067 786	4 067 786	-	-	-
Other deposits payable on demand	24 668	24 668	24 668	-	-	-
Loans and advances	12 431 064	13 855 252	2 119 138	1 893 214	4 236 995	5 605 905
Debt securities	2 393 042	2 458 785	122 112	299 789	919 526	1 117 358
Derivative financial assets:						
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	30 302	494 825	221 526	198 885	57 110	17 304
Positive fair value of financial derivatives held for hedging	4 322	35 168	1 321	5 035	24 129	4 683

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2022 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Remaining maturity			
			Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 years incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Financial liabilities held for trading	4 716	4 716	4 716	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	19 945 223	20 326 698	15 095 729	738 798	4 205 600	286 571
Of which Deposits	18 730 548	18 941 277	14 951 370	652 671	3 189 957	147 279
Of which Liabilities from debt securities	1 161 538	1 332 284	135 360	78 838	989 751	128 335
Of which Other financial liabilities	53 137	53 137	8 999	7 289	25 892	10 957
Provisions	57 369	57 369	57 369	-	-	-
Other liabilities	45 460	45 460	45 460	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	48 989	620 886	272 499	300 104	42 497	5 786
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for hedging	196 315	283 866	5 776	40 213	181 320	56 557

The following overview shows the current contractual maturities of future contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items in the worst possible scenario as of 31. December 2022 (in undiscounted value):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Remaining maturity			
			Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 years incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:						
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	631 435	631 435	631 435	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	3 363	3 363	3 363	-	-	-
From irrevocable loan commitments	1 224 549	1 224 549	1 224 549	-	-	-

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The summary below represents an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of financial liabilities, in the worst-case scenario, as at 31 December 2021 (in non-discounted amounts):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Remaining maturity			
			Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 years incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Financial liabilities held for trading	24 333	24 333	24 333	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	17 866 996	17 952 321	13 508 840	288 075	3 582 333	573 073
Of which Deposits	16 933 004	16 986 904	13 490 701	222 476	3 130 215	143 512
Of which Liabilities from debt securities	871 379	902 804	2 570	58 452	426 609	415 173
Of which Other financial liabilities	62 613	62 613	15 569	7 147	25 509	14 388
Provisions	75 661	75 661	75 661	-	-	-
Other liabilities	34 382	34 382	34 382	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:						
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for trading	22 380	484 576	220 404	191 904	54 426	17 842
Negative fair value of financial derivatives held for hedging	8 503	11 348	518	1 570	6 999	2 261

The following overview shows the current contractual maturities of future contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items in the worst possible scenario as of 31. December 2021 (in undiscounted value):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Remaining maturity			
			Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 years incl.	Over 5 years incl.
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:						
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	479 501	479 501	479 501	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	416	416	416	-	-	-
From irrevocable loan commitments	1 178 377	1 178 377	1 178 377	-	-	-

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk arising from inappropriate or erroneous procedures, human errors, failures of the Bank's systems or from external events. Operational risk also includes legal risk, i.e. the risk of loss primarily due to the failure to enforce contracts, risk of unsuccessful legal disputes or court rulings with adverse impacts on the Bank. As in the case of other types of risk, operational risk is managed by applying the standard principle including the separation of functions in risk management and controlling.

For the purposes of the capital requirement calculation to cover operational risk, the Bank uses the „Standardised Approach" according to the requirements of BASEL II and the Banking Act. Under the Standardised Approach, the Bank's activities and the related Gross Income are divided into eight business lines. Gross Income for each business line is represented by a general indicator serving as a representative for a range of business activities, thereby representing an operational risk rate for each business line. The capital to cover operational risk is calculated as net interest income and net interest-free income multiplied by an assigned ß factor for each business line separately. The total capital requirement equals the sum of eight partial requirements for each business line and the average for the past three years.

To identify operational risk, the Bank uses a three-dimensional model compound of risk categories, business functions, and business lines (Risk Management Association methodology). Operational risk loss data collection covers the collection of all operational losses by individual risk categories of this three-dimensional model.

The Bank gives emphasis to process quality improvement and operational risk mitigation actions. The essential assumption of set goals is based on operational risk awareness and operational risk Bank culture.

The Bank also uses other tools to manage operational risk such as Key Risk Indicators and Self-Assessment and operational risk scenarios, which are designated to identify, analyze and monitor areas with increased operational risk.

The Bank is also active in preparing Business Continuity plans. The plans aim to minimize impacts of unexpected events on the Bank's operation.

Other risks

Simultaneously, in terms of implementing an internal process of capital adequacy determination, the Bank monitors and develops quantification and management methods aimed at other risks.

Basel III

In connection with the adopted new legislative rules known as Basel III (by Regulation No 575 / 2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, which is directly applicable in all member states of the EU with effect from 1 January 2015, and Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudent supervision of credit institutions and investment firms), the Bank has prepared and applies these stricter rules in capital adequacy and liquidity; the Bank ensured smooth compliance with these rules while maintaining the required level of risk appetite, portfolio performance and return on capital.

The concepts, methodology, and documentation for the activities in the Basel III Project are prepared in close co-operation with Raiffeisen Bank International AG while reflecting the local specifics of the Bank and the entire bank environment.

The Bank's intention is to implement an advanced approach to the management, quantification, and reporting of individual risks as soon as possible. As at the reporting date, for credit risk, the Bank used the standardised approach and the internal rating approach for calculating the regulatory capital requirement to cover credit risk. The general approach of internal ratings is applied by the Bank for the bulk of the non-retail portfolio. For the bulk of the retail portfolio, the advanced internal ratings-based approach is applied.

The IRB approach is used for central governments and central banks, institutions, corporate entities (including project financing, insurance companies, leasing companies and financial institutions) as of 1 January 2009, as of 1 April 2010 for the retail part of the portfolio and as of 1 December 2013 for the SME portfolio. In connection with the approved IRB approach, the Bank continuously reassesses the performance of its rating models and subsequently ensures the required performance of the models.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The Bank modifies and supplements its methodology and process procedures for Pillar 2 (internal process of capital adequacy assessment) in the context of its risk appetite and performed business activities. As part of this process, pursuant to the approved methodology, the Bank performs a risk relevance and materiality assessment, a risk quantification and an assessment with respect to the Bank's capital and subsequent reporting on a regular basis. The process of capital allocation, which is closely linked with budgeting, forms an integral part.

An important aspect of the Bank's capital management is a thorough prediction of capital adequacy developments and its stress testing to eliminate the effects of unforeseen events and for efficient capital planning. Information on the Bank's individual risks and capital are reflected in the management of the Bank and its business strategies to achieve an optimum compromise between the mitigation of individual risk types and augmentation of the market share, profit and return on capital. Major changes introduced by the Bank with respect to the changing economic development included, for instance, implementing comprehensive stress testing for Pillar 1 risks as well as for other risk types identified by the Bank as material or partial optimisation of parameter estimates for the calculation of the own funds requirement for the retail portion of the portfolio. At the same time, the Bank actively uses the results of the stress testing in capital planning and capital management.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

43. Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items

The Bank reports the following contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:

	2022	2021
Contingent liabilities:	634 798	479 917
From guarantees	631 435	479 501
From letters of credit	3 363	416
Commitments:	3 418 506	3 278 735
From irrevocable loan commitments:	1 224 549	1 178 377
Up to 1 year	688 778	581 184
More than 1 year	535 771	597 193
From revocable loan commitments:	2 193 957	2 100 358
Up to 1 year	1 622 976	1 377 963
More than 1 year	570 981	722 395
Total	4 053 304	3 758 652

Off-balance sheet commitments from guarantees represent obligations that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot fulfil its obligations against third parties.

A documentary letter of credit is an irrevocable undertaking of the issuing Bank acting at the request of a customer (buyer) to make a payment to the beneficiary (seller) or to pay or accept bills of exchange drawn by the beneficiary against the stipulated documents, provided all terms and conditions of the letter of credit are complied with. The documentary letters of credit are collateralised depending on the creditworthiness of the customer and on the same basis as guarantees or loans.

The primary purpose of unused credit facilities (loan commitments) is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Commitments to grant loans issued by the Bank represent issued loan commitments and the unused part of approved overdraft loans.

The risk associated with off-balance sheet financial commitments and contingent liabilities is assessed similarly as for loans to customers, taking into account the financial position and activities of the entity to which the Bank issued the guarantee and taking into account the collateral obtained. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank created reserves for these risks amounting to EUR 12 108 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: EUR 9 705 thousand), Note 31 ”Provisions”. As at 31 December 2022, the other contingent liabilities amounted to EUR 105 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: EUR 105 thousand).

An overview of the quality of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items is stated in Note 42 ”Risk report”.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Ligitations and claims

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Each dispute is subject to special monitoring and regular re-assessment as a part of the Bank’s standard procedures. In the event of significant disputes the Bank cooperates with external lawyers submitting the changes in dispute to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. In 2021, the Bank was not subject to any new significant dispute and some long-term disputes developed in favour of the Bank. It is the policy of the Bank not to disclose details of ongoing legal actions in cases where such disclosure might be prejudicial. This policy is in line with wording of IAS 37.92.

The case of the most serious legal action revolves around agreed credit facilities and a contract breach allegedly committed by the Bank through failing to execute payment transfer orders and renew credit facilities, which ultimately allegedly led to the termination of the customer's business activities and an additional, related two lawsuits for damages and lost profit. In the former one, the first and second instance court rejected the applied claim and the court of appeal dismissed the appeal. In the latter case, the court of first instance dismissed the action. In the Bank's view, both actions are speculative.

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank examined the status of disputes, taking into account the amount of claims and IFRS requirements related to provision and contingent liabilities recognition in the amount of EUR 3 669 thousand (as at 31 December 2021: EUR 3 673 thousand).

If it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle a claim and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, the Bank creates provisions. The total provision for claims is in the amount of EUR 22 062 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 33 516 thousand), Note 31 ”Provisions”. To determine the amount of provisions, the Bank uses professional judgement and relies on advice from legal counsel, taking into account all the circumstances and all available factors, including the application of publicly available information on disputes in the Slovak Republic from the past. For important accounting estimates, see Note II.

44. Leases as a lessee (IFRS 16)

The right-of-use asset (under IFRS 16) is part of the Bank's tangible assets. Its amount and movement, along with the amount and movement of accumulated depreciation, are recognised in the tangible fixed assets in "Right-of-use asset".

Depreciation of the right-of-use is included in the general administrative expenses under "Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets", where they are separately allocated: "out of which the right-of-use asset".

The amount of interest expense on lease liability is disclosed in Note 1 "Net interest and dividend income", separately reported in "Interest expenses: lease liability".

The following table provides an overview of rental costs under IFRS 16, which are part of the general administrative expenses under "Other administrative expenses: Other expenses" for which the Bank has chosen an exception in accordance with IFRS 16.22 to 49:

	2022	2021
Lease costs:	(644)	(675)
Short-term lease	(5)	(3)
Lease of low-value tangible fixed assets	(639)	(672)

The following table provides an analysis of the maturity of contractual undiscounted cash flows from lease liability:

	2022	2021
Contractual undiscounted cash flows:	49 581	52 094
Less than 1 year	10 620	11 091
1 to 5 years	27 780	26 209
More than 5 years	11 181	14 794

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

45. Related parties

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

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank enters into several banking transactions with related parties. Bank transactions were carried out under normal conditions and relationships at market prices.
Assets, liabilities, commitments, issued and received guarantees related to related parties as at 31 December 2022:

Related parties *	RBI	RBI Group	Subsidiaries and Associates	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board**	Other related parties	Total
Loans and advances to banks and customers	143 052	56 958	544 100	1 369	1 946	747 425
Receivables from financial derivative transactions	68 848	-	-	-	-	68 848
Other assets	663	843	980	-	-	2 486
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	1 690	5 049	49 214	1 252	1 368	58 573
Liabilities from financial derivative transactions	208 586	-	-	-	-	208 586
Subordinated debt	135 852	-	-	-	-	135 852
Other liabilities	6 249	1 161	77	-	-	7 487
Guarantees issued	8 801	546	29 583	-	-	38 930
Loan commitments	37 000	5 541	112 500	118	1 421	156 580

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition
** Including members of RBI Boards of Directors

Assets, liabilities, commitments, issued and received guarantees related to related parties as at 31 December 2021:

Related parties *	RBI	RBI Group	Subsidiaries and Associates	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board**	Other related parties	Total
Loans and advances to banks and customers	11 122	70 826	493 224	1 663	3 041	579 876
Receivables from financial derivative transactions	29 118	1	-	-	-	29 119
Other assets	153	639	975	-	-	1 767
Deposits and current accounts from banks and customers	762	158 338	51 186	2 094	1 027	213 407
Liabilities from financial derivative transactions	28 742	-	-	-	-	28 742
Subordinated debt	135 371	-	-	-	-	135 371
Other liabilities	2 933	1 131	-	-	-	4 064
Guarantees issued	5 593	10 546	-	-	-	16 139
Loan commitments	37 000	3 107	142 511	142	1 025	183 785

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition
** Including members of RBI Boards of Directors

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

Revenue and expenses of related parties as at 31 December 2022:

Related Parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Subsidiaries and Associates	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board	Other related parties	Total
Interest and dividend income	31 471	5 410	28 827	11	62	65 781
Fee and commission income	805	1 050	8 947	-	-	10 802
Unrealised gain / (loss) on financial derivative transactions	(135 822)	-	-	-	-	(135 822)
Operating revenues	925	49	2 261	-	-	3 235
Interest expense	(33 884)	(55)	(8)	-	(7)	(33 954)
Fee and commission expense	(856)	(8 217)	-	-	-	(9 073)
General administrative expense	(9 858)	(461)	2	(4 384)**	-	(14 701)
Total	(147 219)	(2 224)	40 029	(4 373)	55	(113 732)

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition
**Wages and bonuses to the Board of Directors' members, Supervisory board members and authorized signatories

Revenue and expenses of related parties as at 31 December 2021:

Related Parties*	RBI	RBI Group	Subsidiaries and Associates	Statutory bodies and Supervisory Board	Other related parties	Total
Interest and dividend income	8 606	1 525	9 476	13	55	19 675
Fee and commission income	781	948	10 976	-	-	12 705
Unrealised gain / (loss) on financial derivative transactions	9 983	(27)	-	-	-	9 956
Operating revenues	474	328	1 921	-	-	2 723
Interest expense	(8 627)	(72)	-	-	(1)	(8 700)
Fee and commission expense	(713)	(8 299)	-	-	-	(9 012)
General administrative expense	(8 447)	(781)	6	(4 111)**	-	(13 333)
Total	2 057	(6 378)	22 379	(4 098)	54	14 014

* Groups of related parties under the IAS 24 definition
**Wages and bonuses to the Board of Directors' members, Supervisory board members and authorized signatories

During 2022 and 2021, the following remuneration was paid to the members of the Bank's Statutory body:

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	3 258	3 276
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment benefits	-	-
Total	3 258	3 276

The members of Statutory body own preference shares of Tatra Banka. Conditions of the preference shares are described in Note 34 Equity.

46. Average number of employees

The average number of Bank's employees was as follows:

	2022	2021
Bank employees	3 317	3 372
Of which: Members of the Board of Directors	7	7
Total	3 317	3 372

47. Capital management

For capital management purposes, the Bank defines regulatory capital, capital adequacy, internal capital and economic capital.

Regulatory capital is the capital defined by the capital adequacy rules under Pillar 1. When quantifying regulatory capital, the Bank complies with current legislation, defining its structure and minimum amount.

Regulatory capital, referred to as own funds, consists of Tier 1 equity, additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Regulatory capital is used to cover credit risk from Banking book activities, counterparty risk related to activities in the Trading book, market risks (position risk for activities in the Trading book, foreign exchange risk and commodity risk from all trading activities), settlement risk, CVA risk, OTC derivative and operational risk.

Capital adequacy is monitored with regard to Tier 1 regulatory capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk exposure, and with regard to Tier 1 capital expressed as its percentage of the total risk exposure and as own funds expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure. The methodology for its quantification is regulated. Additional information on the Bank’s capital requirement is disclosed in Note 42 ”Risk report”, part ”BASEL III”.
During 2022, the Bank complied with the level of capital adequacy defined for the Bank.

Internal capital is the Bank's own funds that the Bank maintains and places internally to cover its risks. The internal capital components are made up of capital items supplemented by other additional resources available to the Bank. The Bank's objective is to maintain the required amount of internal capital. In 2021 and 2022, the Bank met this objective.

Economic capital represents the necessary capital or relates to the Minimum Capital Requirement to cover unexpected losses from risks internally defined as material and quantified by the Bank. Economic capital thus ensures the financial stability of the Bank at the level of reliability corresponding to the bank's credibility. The use of economic capital knowledge is important to the bank, eg. for active portfolio management, valuation, controlling etc.

An additional own resources requirement, the so-called "Pillar 2 requirement" (P2R), is designed to cover risks that are not covered or are not sufficiently covered by the first pillar own funds requirement. Its value was determined by bank supervision based on the SREP assessment from 1 January 2020 at 1.5%.

as adopted by the European Union (in thousands of EUR)

The below table provides the outline of the Bank's regulatory capital structure and the capital adequacy ratios:

	2022	2021
The original own funds (TIER 1)	1 159 800	1 105 565
Paid-up share capital	64 326	64 326
(-) Treasury shares	(13)	(21)
Share premium	298 447	298 414
(-) Share premium - treasury shares	(2 271)	(336)
Funds from profit and other capital reserves	14 446	14 446
Other specific items of original own funds	793 864	725 619
Other temporary adjustments to Tier 1 capital	(8 876)	3 117
The additional own funds (TIER 1) (AT1 capital)	100 000	100 000
(-) Items deductible from the original own funds	(41 989)	(39 598)
(-) Intangible assets	(41 989)	(39 598)
Additional own funds (TIER 2)	165 516	149 877
Subordinated debts	135 000	135 000
IRB excess of provisions over expected losses eligible	30 516	14 877
(-) Items deductible from the original and additional own funds	(9 128)	(5 353)
(-) From the original own funds	(9 128)	(5 353)
Total own funds	1 374 199	1 310 491

Adequacy of own funds (%)	18,61	19,25
Own funds	1 374 199	1 310 491
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	7 385 518	6 806 895
RWA from receivables recorded in the Banking book	6 635 435	6 047 055
RWA from positions recorded in the Trading book	9 085	42 541
RWA from operating risk – standardised approach	740 998	717 299

48. Events after the balance sheet date

There were no significant events between the balance sheet date and the approval date of these financial statements that would require an adjustment or additional disclosure.

49. Approval of the separate financial statements

The annual separate financial statements for the immediately-preceding reporting period (as at 31 December 2021) were signed and authorised for issue on 3. March 2022.

The financial statements were signed and authorised for issue on 17 February 2023 by the following bodies/ persons:

a) Statutory body

Michal Liday
Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Chief Executive Officer

Johannes Schuster
Member of the Board of Directors

b) Person responsible for the bookkeeping and the preparation of the financial statements

Ľubica Jurkovičová
Accounting, Reporting
and Tax Director