Prima banka Slovensko, a.s.

Interim Separate financial statements

Prepared in Accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting
as Adopted by the European Union
for the Period of Six Months Ended 30st June 2019
and Independent Practitioner's Review Report

Prima Banka

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Independent practitioner's review report

Review Report to the Shareholders, Supervisory Board, Board of Directors and Audit Committee of Prima banka Slovensko, a.s.:

We have reviewed the accompanying interim financial statements of Prima banka Slovensko, a.s. ("the Bank"), that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity for the 6-months period then ended and the notes, which includes a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Practitioner's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements ISRE 2410. This Standard requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with IFRS EU. This Standard also requires us to comply with relevant ethical requirements. A review of financial statements in accordance with ISRE 2410 is a limited assurance engagement. The practitioner performs procedures, primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures, and evaluates the evidence obtained. The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 30 June 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by European Union.

Other Matters

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2018 were audited by another auditor whose report dated 17 April 2019 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Financial information in the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the 6-months period ended as at 30 June 2018 were neither audited nor subject to our limited review.

Spoločnosť zo skupiny Ernst & Young Global Limited
Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o., IČO: 35 840 463, zapísaná v Obchodnom registri Okresného súdu Bratislava I, oddiel: Sro, vložka číslo: 27004/B a v zozname auditorov vedenom Slovenskou komorou auditorov pod č. 257.

Financial information in the statement of comprehensive income for the 3-months periods ended as at 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018 were neither audited nor subject to our limited review.

3 September 2019
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Ernst & Young Slovakia, spol. s r.o.
SKAU Licence No. 257

Ing. Dalimil Draganovský, Statutory auditor
SKAU Licence No. 893

(in thousands of €)

FINACIAL STATEMENTS

Separate Statement of Financial Position

	Note	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Cash		89 267	95 750
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	1	3 647 699	3 464 239
Balances with central banks		135 924	97 006
Due from banks		5 751	7 095
Loans and advances to customers		3 257 380	3 054 489
Debt securities		248 644	305 649
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives	2	3	52
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3	2 828	2 141
Hedging derivatives	4	0	0
Non-current tangible assets	5	21 869	14 412
Non-current intangible assets	6	1 862	1 894
Deferred tax asset	7	9 570	9 570
Other assets	8	20 786	11 988
Assets total		3 793 884	3 600 046
Liabilities and equity			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:	9	3 389 429	3 220 271
Loans and deposits received from central banks		80 000	100 000
Due to banks		76 300	30 517
Customer deposits		3 231 246	3 087 787
Debt securities		1 883	1 967
Subordinated debt		0	0
Operating leases liabilities	10	8 290	0
Financial liabilities held for trading – derivatives	11	3	0
Hedging derivatives	12	87	427
Provisions and reserves	13	15 566	15 942
Current tax liability	14	0	0
Other liabilities	15	42 584	36 633
Liabilities total		3 455 959	3 273 273
Equity (except profit for the current year)		328 059	304 760
Profit/loss for the current year after tax		9 866	22 013
Equity total	16	337 925	326 773
Liabilities and equity total		3 793 884	3 600 046

The notes on pages 5 to 48 are an integral part of these separate financial statements. The separate financial statements were signed and authorised for issue on 31 Jul 2019:

Jan Rollo
Chairman of management Board
and Chief Executive Officer

Renáta Andries
Member of management Board
and Chief Financial Officer

(in thousands of €)

Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	for the six months ended		for the three months ended	
		30.6.2019	30.6.2018	30.6.2019	30.6.2018
Interest income and similar income		39 137	43 136	20 376	20 857
Interest expense and similar expenses		(8 523)	(8 604)	(4 303)	(4 248)
Net interest income	17	30 614	34 532	16 073	16 609
Fee and commission income		13 589	14 299	6 909	7 202
Fee and commission expenses		(2 766)	(2 651)	(1 471)	(1 436)
Net fee and commission income	18	10 823	11 648	5 438	5 766
Dividend income		3	3	2	2
Net profit from financial transactions	19	29	135	25	165
Other operating income	20	54	719	49	43
Specific contributions of selected financial institutions	21	(4 106)	(3 669)	(2 230)	(1 155)
Net income from banking activities		37 417	43 368	19 357	21 429
Personnel expenses		(12 097)	(13 888)	(6 027)	(6 969)
Depreciation and provisions for assets		(2 397)	(2 201)	(1 109)	(131)
Purchased output and services and other expenses		(10 965)	(13 452)	(5 310)	(6 931)
General and administrative expenses	22	(25 459)	(29 541)	(12 446)	(14 031)
Net operating income		11 958	13 827	6 911	7 398
Net allocation to provisions for receivables		(2 805)	(3 995)	(1 679)	(1 942)
Net allocation to provisions for off-balance sheet exposures		270	(497)	219	(827)
Write-off and assignment of receivables		443	(107)	414	787
Net allocation to provisions and reserves	23	(2 092)	(4 599)	(1 046)	(1 982)
Income before tax		9 866	9 228	5 865	5 416
Total tax		0	0	0	0
Net income	23	9 866	9 228	5 865	5 416
Net earnings per share (face value of € 399) in €		17.359	16.237	10.3197	9.5301
Net earnings per share (face value of € 67) in €		2.915	2.727	1.7329	1.6003
Net earnings per share (face value of € 5) in €		0.218	0.203	0.1293	0.1194
Net earnings per share (face value of € 1) in €		0.044	0.041	0.0259	0.0239

Other Comprehensive Income and Loss

	Note	for the six months ended		for the three months ended	
		30.6.2019	30.6.2018	30.6.2019	30.6.2018
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Amortisation of reclassified financial assets		775	1 128	320	671
Revaluation of cash flow hedge		(92)	(74)	(44)	(242)
Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		851	0	345	0
Actuarial gains (losses)		0	(74)	0	(148)
Total	15	1 534	980	621	281
Comprehensive income total		11 400	10 208	6 486	4 868

(in thousands of €)

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

	30.6.2019	30.6.2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	9 866	9 228
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation	2 397	3 030
(Profit)/loss from the sale non-current tangible and intangible assets	16	658
Loss from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	775	0
(Profit)/loss from revaluation of financial assets held for trading – derivatives	52	(667)
(Profit)/loss from revaluation of hedging derivatives	(432)	(637)
Profit from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	164	932
Dividend income	(3)	(3)
Interest expense	8 523	8 604
Interest income	(39 137)	(43 136)
Provisions and reserves for losses, net	2 538	19 279
Net loss on written-off receivables	(366)	23 803
Net loss from assigned receivables	(77)	0
Other non-cash transactions	(356)	(119 777)
Net cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**(16 041)**	**(98 686)**
(Increase) decrease in operating assets		
Due to the NBS – compulsory reserve	(42 773)	(7 918)
Interbank loans and advances	370	54 774
Loans and advances to customers	(202 742)	(48 691)
Other assets	(426)	792
Changes in operating liabilities		
Loans received from the central banks	(20 000)	0
Due to other banks	45 707	(108)
Customer deposits	142 635	31 334
Debt securities	(95)	0
Leases liabilities	0	0
Other liabilities	5 951	31 244
Interest paid	(7 612)	(7 446)
Interest received	31 145	44 096
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(63 880)**	**(3 785)**
Cash flows from investment activities		
Purchase of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(1 548)	2 247
Proceeds from the sale of non-current tangible and intangible assets	0	(1 429)
Financial assets at amortised cost	54 012	(3 378)
Proceeds from assigned receivables	77	0
Proceeds from shares and equity interests	3	3
Net cash flows from investment activities	**52 544**	**(2 557)**
Net cash flows from financial activities	**0**	**0**
Net cash inflows	(11 336)	(6 342)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period (Note 25)	119 661	171 903
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 25)	108 325	165 560

(in thousands of €)

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium funds	Legal reserve fund	Other capital funds	Revaluation reserves	Profit/loss for previous years	Profit/loss for the current year	Equity total
Balance at 1.1.2018	226 773	71 190	2 743	54 078	(2 537)	(63 489)	14 944	303 702
Distribution/settlement of profit/(loss) for 2017			1 494			13 449	(14 944)	0
Profit/(loss) of 6 months							9 228	9 228
Effect of IFRS 9 adoption						(640)		(640)
Profit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets					1 129			1 129
Revaluation of cash flow hedge					(74)			(74)
Actuarial gains					(74)			(74)
Balance at 30.6.2018	226 773	71 190	4 237	54 078	(1 556)	(50 679)	9 228	313 271
Balance at 1.1.2019	226 773	71 190	4 237	54 078	(839)	(50 679)	22 013	326 773
Distribution/settlement of profit/(loss) for 2018			2 202			19 811	(22 013)	0
Profit/(loss) of 6 months							9 866	9 866
Profit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets					775			775
Revaluation of cash flow hedge					(92)			(92)
Revaluation of equity instruments					851			851
Purchased own shares	(157)							(157)
Purchased own shares - premium funds		(91)						(91)
Balance at 30.6.2019	226 616	71 099	6 439	54 078	695	(30 868)	9 866	337 925

(in thousands of €)

II. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Information about Prima banka

Basic Information

Prima banka Slovensko, a. s., (hereinafter “Prima banka” or the “Bank”) is a joint-stock company whose registered seat is at Hodžova 11, Žilina. The Bank was established on 14 May 1992 and incorporated with the Commercial Register on 1 January 1993. The Bank has a general banking licence, issued by the National Bank of Slovakia (hereinafter “NBS”). The identification number of the Bank is 31 575 951 and its tax identification number is 202 037 2541.

Prima banka does not have a branch abroad and is not an unlimited guarantor in any other business entity.

Statutory and Management Bodies

Board of Directors

Chairman:	Iain Child
Vice-Chairman:	Marián Slivovič
Member:	Evžen Ollari

Management Board

Chairman:	Jan Rollo
Members:	Henrieta Gahérová
	Renáta Andries
	Stanislav Kubala

Proxy

Igor Tušl

In line with the entry in the Commercial Register dated 12 July 2013, a member of the Management Board acts together with a proxy, and the proxy attaches their signature with a comment specifying the procura.

Scope of Activities

Prima banka is a universal bank offering a wide range of banking and financial services, which operates only in the Slovak Republic. Its core activities include deposit taking, loan provision, domestic and cross-border money transfers, provision of investment services, investment activities, and supplementary services under Act No. 566/2001 Coll. on Securities and Investment Services, etc. The valid list of all the Bank activities is disclosed in the Commercial Register.

Prima banka does not carry out any research and development activities.

Shareholder Structure of Prima banka

	Stake in Share Capital in %	
	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
PENTA INVESTMENTS LIMITED, Cyprus	99.31	99.31
Shareholders under 1%	0.69	0.69
Total	100.00	100.00

The direct parent company is PENTA INVESTMENTS LIMITED, Agias Fylaxeos & Polygnostou, 212 C&I CENTER, 2nd floor, P.C. 3082 Limassol, Cyprus, registered in the Companies Register, maintained by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Company Registrar and Bankruptcy Administrator Department, Nicosia, registration number: HE158996.

The ultimate parent company that prepares the consolidated financial statements is PENTA INVESTMENTS LIMITED seated at 3rd floor, Osprey House, 5-7 Old Street, St Helier, JE2 3RG, Jersey, Channel Islands, registration number: 109645. The consolidated financial statements are available at PENTA INVESTMENTS LIMITED Jersey, Channel Islands.

(in thousands of €)

Share Capital and its Structure

Prima banka may only issue registered shares issued in book-entry form. Their transfer is made in accordance with the Securities Act in the Central Securities Depository, which maintains the list of shareholders. The transferability of shares is unlimited.

The structure of ordinary shares as at 30 Jun 2019 and 31 December 2018 is presented in the following overview:

Type	ISIN	Kind	Form*	Number	Face value
Ordinary shares	SK1110001270	Registered	Book-entered	100 200 pcs	€ 399
Ordinary shares	SK1100013671	Registered	Book-entered	100 200 pcs	€ 67
Ordinary shares	SK1110014927	Registered	Book-entered	701 400 pcs	€ 5
Ordinary shares	SK1110015676	Registered	Book-entered	14 705 882 pcs	€ 1
Ordinary shares	SK1110017037	Registered	Book-entered	24 000 000 pcs	€ 1
Ordinary shares	SK1110017508	Registered	Book-entered	22 257 415 pcs	€ 1
Ordinary shares	SK1110019579	Registered	Book-entered	115 609 441 pcs	€ 1

*all shares are book-entered in the Central Securities Depository of the Slovak Republic

Number of Employees

	30.6.2019
Average number of employees, of which:	867
Average number of managers	6

As at 30 Jun 2019, Prima banka had 863 employees (31 December 2018: 873) and offered its services at 124 branches (31 December 2018: 124 branches).

2. Basis for the Preparation of Financial Statements

The key accounting principles applied for the preparation of these financial statements are outlined in the text below:

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. Prima banka prepares its separate financial statements under special regulations - Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Application of International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter "IFRS"). The financial statements are intended for general use and information, and are not intended for a specific user or the consideration of any specific transactions. Accordingly, users should not rely exclusively on these financial statements when making decisions.

The Bank's separate financial statements for the previous reporting period (as at 31 December 2018) were approved and authorised for issue on 28 February 2019 and subsequently approved on 25 April 2019 by the General Meeting.

Basis of Presentation

The separate financial statements of the Bank (the "financial statements") for the period of 6 months ended 30 June 2019 and comparative data for the period of 6 months ended 30 June 2018 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union (the "EU") in Commission Regulation (EC) 1126/2008, and current interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Commission Regulation (EC) 1126/2008 of 3 November 2008 was issued to integrate all standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereinafter "IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (hereinafter "IFRIC") that have been fully adopted for use in the Community as at 15 October 2008, except for IAS 39 relating to the recognition and measurement of financial instruments in a single document. Commission Regulation (EC) 1126/2008 of 3 November 2008 replaces Commission Regulation (EC) 1725/2003 of 29 September 2003.

IFRS, as adopted by the EU, do not currently differ from IFRS as issued by the IASB, except for certain requirements for portfolio hedge accounting under IAS 39, which has not been approved by the EU. Prima banka has determined that portfolio hedge accounting under IAS 39 would have had no impact on its financial statements had it been approved by the EU at the balance sheet date.

Basis for the Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements were prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, ie the effects of transactions and other events are recognised by the Bank when they occur. Transactions and events are reported in the financial statements for the periods to which they relate.

The financial statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Bank will continue its operations as a going concern in the foreseeable future. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention; certain financial instruments were revalued to fair value.

The reporting currency used in these financial statements is the euro ("€"). Value figures are presented in thousands unless stipulated otherwise. Value figures in brackets represent negative values. Tables in these financial statements may contain rounding differences.

If necessary, comparative data was reclassified to ensure the comparability of presented data.

Segment Reporting

Due to the fact that the internal management of business activities of the Bank is not divided into operating segments with a specific approach, the Bank does not publish information on segments according to *IFRS 8 Operating segments*.

3. Significant Accounting Procedures

a) Transaction Date

The transaction date with respect to the purchase and sale of financial assets and liabilities such as term deposits, securities, and derivatives is the date when the deal is arranged. On such a date it is recognised in the off-balance sheet accounts. On the settlement date, the entry on the off-balance sheet accounts is reversed and recognised on the balance sheet accounts.

b) Transactions in a Foreign Currency

Transactions made in a foreign currency are translated to euros using the reference exchange rate determined and announced by the European Central Bank (ECB) on the date preceding the transaction date. Assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated to euros as at the reporting date using the exchange rate valid as at the reporting date. Exchange rate gains/(losses) from all foreign exchange transactions are included in the statement of comprehensive income item *"Net trading income"*.

c) Cash and Balances with Central Banks

Cash and balances with central banks comprise cash held, and cash balances with the National Bank of Slovakia (NBS), including the compulsory minimum reserve. The compulsory minimum reserve with the NBS is a required deposit with restricted drawing to be held by all commercial banks licensed in the Slovak Republic.

d) Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, asset balances on correspondent banks' accounts and cash deposits with the NBS, which are considered to be liquid, ie their maturity is up to three months. This category does include the minimum compulsory reserves held with the NBS, whose use (drawing) is restricted, however, they can be used if liquidity is required.

e) Sale and Repurchase Agreements (Repo Transactions)

A repo transaction is the provision of a loan secured by a security transfer. Securities sold under selling and repurchasing contracts are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as assets under *"Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss"* or "*Financial assets at AC"*. Depending on the nature of the liability, a payment received from a counterparty is recognised under *"Due to banks"* or *"Customer deposits"*.

Securities purchased under agreements to purchase and resell ("reverse repo transactions") are recognised in the statement of financial position in the account *"Due from banks"* or *"Loans and advances to customers"* as appropriate. Received collateral, which is a security, is recognised in the off-balance sheet accounts from the settlement date until the maturity date of the deal. 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.

f) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. With effect from 1 January 2018, the Bank classifies financial instruments based on the business model for management of financial instruments in accordance with its investment strategy and differentiates the following categories of financial instruments:

- Financial assets/financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC)
- Financial assets/financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

<u>Business model assessment</u>

- Classification of financial assets into separate groups or portfolios based on their management;
- Identification of the objectives which the Bank uses to manage each group or portfolio;
- Based on such objectives, the Bank classifies each group or portfolio of financial assets into the relevant business model;
- For assets classified as held to collect contractual cash flows, an assessment of the correct classification based on the analysis of the cash flows characteristics (the SPPI test "Solely payments of principal and interest").

The Bank has the following business models:

- Loan and investment portfolio (financial assets held only to collect contractual cash flows);

- Portfolio for trading (mainly derivatives);
- Equity share portfolio;
- Hedging portfolio.

Contractual cash flows

The Bank assesses whether 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 (under a standard loan agreement, consideration for the time value of money and credit risk are usually the most significant elements of interest). However, in such an agreement, interest may also include consideration for other basic risks (eg liquidity risk) and expenses (eg administrative expenses) related to holding a financial asset over a certain period. Interest may also include a profit margin which is consistent with the standard loan agreement.

The time value of money is the element of interest that only provides consideration for the passage of time, ie the time value of the money element does not provide consideration for other risks or expenses related to holding a financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held in a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets 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 principal amount outstanding.

In this business model, the Bank holds the following financial assets:

- Loans and receivables;
- Debt securities;

ie non-derivative financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments and maturity.

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate less provisions. Upon signing a loan agreement, a confirmation on the provision of a credit facility is recognised in the off-balance sheet accounts on the trade date. On the date the funds are drawn, the loan is reclassified to the statement of financial position. The unused portion of the loan recognised in the off-balance sheet accounts represents for the Bank, contingent liabilities with an inherent credit risk for which the Bank records a provision and a reserve. Provisions and reserves are recorded for off-balance sheet liabilities, such as unused credit facilities, issued bank guarantees, and letters of credit.

Debt securities are mainly securities issued by the government, or other securities of good quality, which the Bank intends to hold to maturity. They are also measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate and potential impairment is reflected in provisioning. Interest income, discounts and premiums are accrued on a daily basis and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income line "*Interest and similar income*".

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

To classify a financial instrument in this portfolio, both of the following conditions must be met:

- The financial asset is held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting 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.

The Bank holds the following financial assets in this business model:

- Equity instruments: solely equity securities of companies, in which participation is compulsory for the Bank (S. W. I. F. T. s. c., Belgium and VISA INC., USA).
Dividends are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under "Dividend income".

To determine the fair value of these securities, the Bank uses Level 3.

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income

The calculation of expected credit losses requires the use of accounting estimates and judgments. For expected credit losses, the Bank recognises a provision for financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income as at the reporting date. Provisions are recognised in the statement of financial position.

The Bank measures expected credit losses to reflect:

- The unbiased and probability-weighted amount of a loss that is determined by assessing various possible outcomes;
- The time value of money;
- Reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions available as at the reporting date without unreasonable costs or disproportionate effort.

IFRS 9 sets a 3-stage impairment model that is based on changes that have occurred in credit quality since the initial recognition date, ie a financial asset must be monitored over its full lifetime.

Upon its initial recognition, a financial asset is classified in stage 1. At this stage, a financial asset is measured at a provision equal to a 1-year expected credit loss.

If a significant increase in credit risk is subsequently identified since the initial recognition without the asset being impaired, the asset is moved to stage 2. If a financial asset is credit-impaired, it is classified in stage 3. In stages 2 and 3, a financial asset is measured at a provision equal to the expected credit loss over the full lifetime of the asset.
If the impairment of a financial asset was measured in an amount equal to expected credit losses over the asset's full lifetime in the previous reporting period, but such conditions are not met as at the current reporting date, the Bank measures the impairment loss in an amount equal to a 1-year expected credit loss as at the current reporting date.

The assessment of a financial asset's credit risk is based on the estimates as to the determination of the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EaD) and loss given default (LGD).

The assessment of credit impairment is performed on a collective or individual basis.

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there has been a change in the risk of default over the expected lifetime of a financial asset since the initial recognition by comparing the risk of default at the initial recognition to the risk of default as at the reporting date, taking into account reasonable and supportable information.

Significant increase in credit risk

The assessment of significance comprises future-focused information and is always performed as at the reporting date.

Receivables in portfolios measured solely using statistical models are classified in stage 2 if the client has at least one significant receivable overdue by more than 6 days.
Other receivables are classified in stage 2 on an individual basis. A decision to change the classification and the required coverage amount, if any, is made by the Credit Committee for individually assessed cases based on a monthly review when individual cases are discussed. The review process includes consultation on the opinion of the responsible approval department that expertly and comprehensively assesses the condition of the counterparty and change thereof.

Defaulted financial assets

A financial asset is in default if:

- The debtor is in arrears with material receivables whose contractual instalments are overdue by more than 90 days;
- It is likely that the debtor will not repay its liabilities in full without the Bank taking action, such as realisation of the collateral.

The above criteria are applied to all financial assets held by the Bank and are compliant with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes.

Probability of default
Probability of default is a risk parameter determining the probability that a debtor will fail to repay its financial liability over the next 12 months, or over the remaining lifetime of the liability. Hence, it is the probability that an exposure not in default will default within 12 months, or over the remaining lifetime.

Loss given default
Loss given default is a risk parameter defined as the difference between the value of 100% and the value of the recovery rate at the moment of completion of the debt collection or its write-off. Loss given default represents the Bank's expectation in terms of the loss on a defaulted exposure.

Exposure at default
Exposure at default is the volume of funds the Bank expects to be repaid at the time of default over the next 12 months, or over the remaining lifetime. The assumption of an early repayment of a debt is also taken into consideration in the calculation.

Hedging
The Bank primarily accepts the following types of collateral:

- Immovable assets;
- Movable assets;
- Cash collateral;
- Receivables;
- Securities;
- Guarantees.

The Bank uses the following legal instruments:

- Pledge;
- Blocking of cash;
- Security transfer of receivables;
- Security transfer of the right.

The Bank remeasures individual types of collateral on a regular basis, and the measurement methodology and its frequency depends on the type of collateral. The recoverable amount of collateral is derived from the pledge value, up to the amount of the current value of the receivable. The recoverable amount consists of a number of uncertainties and risks; therefore, the amounts upon realisation of collateral may differ from the estimates, and such a difference may be significant.

When realising collateral, the Bank uses:

- Voluntary auction;
- Foreclosure proceedings;
- Sale of receivables;
- Sale of the pledge over the Bank's receivable in bankruptcy proceedings.

Write-off of Receivables
The existence of unrecoverable receivables is connected with business risk, which is to a various degree inherent in all banking activities. If a particular receivable meets the conditions for a write-off, Prima banka writes off the receivable directly into expenses in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Net profit/(loss) on write-off of receivables"* and recognised impairment provisions are reversed. Receivables for which the right of collection did not expire continue to be recognised in off-balance sheet accounts. The Committee for Non-Performing Loans decides which write-off method will be applied with respect to a particular receivable. When a written-off receivable is collected, income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Net profit/(loss) on write-off of receivables"*.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
This portfolio consists of financial instruments held for trading, including derivatives used solely to manage position exposures, mainly liquidity risk and currency risk.

Financial assets disclosed in the portfolio at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at acquisition cost excluding transaction costs and are subsequently re-valued to fair value through statement of comprehensive income.

The Bank records unrealised gains and losses from the revaluation of these assets to their fair values in the statement of comprehensive income line *"Net trading income"*. Interest income from financial instruments at fair value through statement of comprehensive income is accrued on a daily basis and recorded in the statement of comprehensive income line *"Interest and similar income"*.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC)
All of the Bank's financial liabilities, except for derivative financial liabilities, are recognised at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
In this category, the Bank only recognises derivatives with negative values.

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 entity. 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.

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities only when the Bank's obligations are discharged or cancelled, or when they expire.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

The Bank only offsets financial assets and financial liabilities if this results from a contractual arrangement and the Bank's intention is to settle an asset and a liability on a net basis, and/or concurrently. Financial instruments subject to offsetting are presented in the statement of financial position in a net amount.

g) Financial Derivatives

Prima banka's financial derivatives include currency and interest rate swaps and forwards. They are held to hedge risk. In the statement of financial position, they are recognised at fair value under "*Financial assets held for trading – derivatives" and "Hedging derivatives"*. An underlying derivative financial instrument is recognised in off-balance sheet accounts on the transaction date. It is derecognised from the off-balance sheet accounts on the date the respective derivative is closed.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised on the balance sheet accounts to ensure that the positive fair values of derivatives are shown as an asset and negative fair values of derivatives are shown as a liability with a corresponding entry in revenues and expenses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under *"Net profit from financial transactions".*

The revaluation of swaps and other derivatives in the Banking Book and the hedging instruments takes place once a month based on their discounted cash flows using the market curves.

h) Hedging

Prima banka is hedged against volatility risk in the fair values ("Fair Value Hedge") of recognised assets, which relates to the risk of interest rate volatility and may affect the Bank's expenses or revenues. Hedged items include are long-term loans with a structured interest rate. The gain or loss from the fair value measurement of a hedging instrument is recognised in revenues or expenses. The gain or loss on a hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in profit or loss and the impact of changes in fair values of hedging instruments and hedged items on the P/L is insignificant. After 1 January 2018, the Bank continues to apply the accounting policy in line with IAS 39.

i) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments corresponds to the quoted market price as at the reporting date, without a reduction for transaction costs.

Fair values of financial instruments not quoted in active markets are determined using valuation techniques such as the theoretical price derived from the yield as read from the yield curve of government bonds and the credit margin of issuers' debt securities with comparable credit risk under generally accepted revaluation rules. If practicable, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk, volatilities, and liquidity require expert estimates. Changes in the assumptions related to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(in thousands of €)

When the discounted cash flows method is used, estimated future cash flows are based on the most accurate management estimates and the discount rate represents the market rate for instruments with similar conditions and maturity. When valuation models are used, input values are based on market values valid as at the reporting date.

Fair values of derivative instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange are derived from the estimated values the Bank would obtain under standard business conditions at the termination of the contract as at the reporting date after considering the market conditions and the creditworthiness of the relevant counterparty.

j) Non-Current Tangible and Intangible Assets

Non-current tangible and intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation together with accumulated impairment losses. Prima banka applies a linear method to depreciate or amortise non-current tangible and intangible assets based on the estimated useful life. Depreciation/amortisation starts in the month in which the assets were placed into service.

Low-value non-current tangible assets with a cost of up to € 1 700 and low-value non-current intangible assets with a cost of up to € 2 400 and a useful life of over one year are expensed in the year they are placed into service.

Land and works of art are not depreciated.

For accounting depreciation/amortisation of assets Prima banka uses the following depreciation/amortisation periods:

	Depreciation/Amortisation Period in Years
Computers, office tools, cars, etc.	4 - 6
Software	up to 10
Inventory	6 – 10
Office and banking equipment	4 - 12
Buildings and structures	40*

*The buildings owned by the Bank are depreciated over 40 years, reconstruction work on ATM 10 years, other reconstruction work on leased buildingsa accoding to the lease contract; engineering constructions from 12 to 20 years and advertising constructions from 4 to 6 years.

k) Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets

At each balance sheet date, Prima banka reviews the carrying amounts of its non-current tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the 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 the impairment loss (if any).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived 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 is reduced to equal the recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised directly through the statement of comprehensive income under *"Depreciation"*.

l) Leases

IFRS 16 supersedes International Accounting Standard 17 Leases ('IAS 17') and related interpretations. The Standard eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees and instead requires companies to bring most leases on-balance sheet under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance 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 will result 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,
- Leases where the underlying asset has a low value ('small-ticket' leases).

Lessor accounting shall remain largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases will be retained.

Leases in which the Bank is a lessee

The new Standard, when initially applied, had a significant impact on the financial statements. Bank recognised in statement of financial position assets and liabilities relating to operating leases for which the Bank acts as a lessee.

The Bank recognises new assets and liabilities (impact in amount of € 7,000 thousand) in the statement of financial position for its operating leases in respect of branch and office premises. The nature and expenses related to those leases was changed because the Bank will recognise a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on the lease liabilities. Previously, the Bank recognised operating lease expenses on a straight-line basis over the time of the lease, and recognised assets and liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between the actual lease payments and the expense recognised.

Transition
The Bank applied IFRS 16 initially on 1 January 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore no adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2019 was recognised, with no restatement of comparative information.
The Bank applied the practical expedient to grandfather the definition of lease on transition. This means that it applied IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into before 1 January 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

m) Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale are non-current assets held to sale for which the carrying amount will be realized through a sale transaction, rather than by using them. These are assets held for sale in their present condition and a sale is considered highly probable. Assets classified as non-current assets held for sale are reported at the lower of acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and provisions or at fair value less costs related to sale.

n) Income Tax

Current income tax is calculated on the tax base reported in accordance with Slovak tax legislation. The tax basis differs from accounting profit/(loss) recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, as it excludes items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or deductible. The current tax liability is calculated using the tax rates valid as of the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is reported, 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 enacted for future periods was used to determine deferred income tax, ie 21%.

A deferred tax liability related to taxable temporary differences represents tax to be paid in future taxation periods. A deferred tax asset is related to deductible temporary differences, the possibility to carry forward the tax loss, and the possibility to transfer unused tax deductions and other tax claims to future periods. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised generally 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.

When recognising deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the Bank applies an approach under which deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that conditions for the tax deduction of temporary differences in the future are met and that taxable profits will be available against which such tax assets can be utilised. Given that the amount of future taxable profits cannot be reliably estimated, the Bank does not recognise the deferred tax asset in full.

Deferred tax is recognised in the income statement, except where the deferred tax relates to items not recognised as income or expense, but charged and recognised in equity. In such cases, the related deferred tax is debited or credited to equity.

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

The Bank recognises current corporate income tax and deferred tax in the statement of financial position under *"Tax assets" or "Tax liabilities"*.

o) Debt Securities

Debt securities issued by the Bank are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The Bank issues mortgage debentures. Interest expense arising on the issue of securities is included in the statement of comprehensive income line *"Interest and similar expenses".*

p) Subordinated Debt

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

q) Accrued Interest

Accrued interest income and expense related to financial assets and liabilities are presented as at the preparation date of the financial statements together with the corresponding assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position.

r) Provisions for Liabilities

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

s) Earnings per Share

The Bank discloses earnings per share attributable to holders of ordinary shares. The Bank calculated earnings per ordinary share as profits attributable to holders of ordinary shares divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The profit attributable to each class of shares is determined based on the face value of each class of shares in relation to the percentage of the total face value of all shares.

t) Interest Income and Interest Expense

Interest income and expense, and interest related charges arising on all interest-bearing instruments are accrued in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method. Interest income (expense) from securities includes revenues from coupons with fixed and floating rates, and amortised discount or premium. Interest on impaired receivables (retail exposures are assessed based on the number of days overdue; other exposures are assessed on an individual basis) is reclassified by the Bank in the off-balance sheet accounts.

u) Fees and Commissions

Fees and commissions received and paid are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as *"Net interest income"* on an accrual basis, eg fees related to the provision of loans, brokerage commissions (are accrued over the term of the respective loan). Other fees and commissions received and paid, eg fees for account management, payment system fees, etc are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under "*Net fee and commission income"*.

4. Significant Accounting Estimates

Presenting the financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires estimates and assumptions to be prepared that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and estimated assets and liabilities as at the reporting date as well as disclosed expenses and revenues for the relevant reporting period. The effect of the change in accounting estimates is included, on a prospective basis, in the profit/loss of the period in which the estimate is changed provided that the changes only affect the given period, or also in the profit/loss of the subsequent periods if the change has an impact on the following periods. The estimates relate to: fair values of financial instruments, provisions for loans to customers and provisions for litigations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

If it is not possible to determine the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position from active markets, fair value is determined using by different valuation techniques including mathematical and statistical models. The inputs for these models are taken from observable recognised markets, but if this is not possible, the determination of fair value requires estimates. The estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs, eg current interest rates, exchange rates and credit spreads.

Provisions for Loans to Customers

As discussed in the paragraphs of Chapter 3 above, and as described in detail in Notes 1 and 23, Chapter 5 to the financial statements, the Bank recognises a provision for expected credit losses from financial instruments that are carried at amortised cost or fair value through OCI and identified contingent liabilities. The calculation of provisions is based on anticipated estimated cash flows, which are determined using different scenarios, taking into account the time value of money, supportable and reasonable information about past events and estimated future economic conditions.

The recognition of provisions for loan losses and identified contingent liabilities, however, includes various uncertainties regarding the outcome of the above risks (eg for portfolios measured using statistical models, the Bank does not have sufficiently representative historical data available and, therefore, the Bank has elected to use NBS estimates to estimate the impact of an adverse scenario, and requires Bank management to make many subjective judgments when estimating losses. Therefore, the result of such estimates may differ from the provisions recognised as at 30 June 2019.

Deferred Tax Asset

The utilization of a deferred tax asset depends on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits. Moreover, rules and regulations have undergone significant changes in recent years; there are few historical precedents or interpretative rulings on a number of complex issues affecting the banking industry. In addition, the tax authorities have broad powers when interpreting the application of the tax laws and regulations when examining taxpayers. Accordingly, there is a high degree of uncertainty about the ultimate outcome of examinations by the tax authorities.

Provision for Litigation Claims

The amounts recognised as provisions for liabilities are based on the Bank's management's judgement and represent the best estimate of the expenses required to settle a liability with uncertain timing and an uncertain amount payable.

Future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty. Accordingly, accounting estimates require judgement and the estimates that are used in the preparation of the financial statements are changed when new events occur or new information and experience are available, or when the business environment in which the Bank operates changes. Results may differ from these estimates, and the impact can be significant.

(in thousands of €)

5. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

30.6.2019	Gross Carrying Amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:				
Balances with central banks	135 924	135 924	0	0
Current accounts*	14 653	14 653	0	0
Compulsory minimum reserves	121 271	121 271	0	0
Due from banks	5 751	5 751	0	0
Loans and advances to customers, of which:	3 425 822	3 234 559	60 545	130 718
Public administration*)	138 668	137 336	225	1 107
Retail clients**)	2 829 468	2 765 965	16 199	47 304
of witch: Individuals	2 699 704	2 640 196	16 094	43 414
Other clients**)	457 686	331 258	44 121	82 307
Debt securities, of which:	250 757	230 679	20 078	0
Banks	15 982	15 982	0	0
Public administration	214 697	214 697	0	0
Other clients	20 078	0	20 078	0
Total	3 818 254	3 606 913	80 623	130 718
Provisions- Loans and advances to customers	(168 442)	(36 265)	(12 322)	(119 855)
Provisions- Debt securities	(2 113)	0	(2 113)	0
Net carrying amount	3 647 699	3 570 648	66 188	10 863

31.12.2018	Gross Carrying Amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:				
Balances with central banks	97 006	97 006	0	0
Current accounts*	18 508	18 508	0	0
Compulsory minimum reserves	78 498	78 498	0	0
Due from banks	7 095	7 095	0	0
Loans and advances to customers, of which:	3 227 325	2 958 050	128 596	140 679
Public administration*)	141 661	140 468	0	1 193
Retail clients**)	2 553 690	2 488 486	16 005	49 199
of witch: Individuals	2 414 540	2 353 191	16 005	45 344
Other clients**)	531 974	329 096	112 591	90 287
Debt securities, of which:	307 657	287 577	20 080	0
Banks	16 019	16 019	0	0
Public administration	271 558	271 558	0	0
Other clients	20 080	0	20 080	0
Total	3 639 083	3 349 728	148 676	140 679
Provisions- Loans and advances to customers	(172 836)	(29 385)	(18 068)	(125 383)
Provisions- Debt securities	(2 008)	0	(2 008)	0
Net carrying amount	3 464 239	3 320 343	128 600	15 296

*Relating to the merger of the Bank with Sberbank Slovensko, a.s., when based on a contract concluded between Prima banka and NBS as at 1 August 2017, an account was open to make/receive payments via TARGET2-SK and settle such payments by using bank code 3100 (the code of former Sberbank).

**The Bank classifies clients into sectors pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union, “ESA 2010”, where “Public Administration” is sector S.13, “Retail Clients” is sectors S.14 and S.15, and other clients are sectors S.11 and S.12, except for central and other banks.

Compulsory reserves with the NBS represent minimum compulsory reserves the Bank is obliged to maintain in cash with the NBS. The system of creating and maintaining minimum reserves is regulated by European Community and European Central Bank regulations. The Bank’s ability to withdraw the reserve is restricted by applicable legislation.

(in thousands of €)

The following summary shows the financial assets at amortised cost in the net carrying amount by geographical territory:

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Balances with central banks	135 924	97 006
Slovak Republic	135 924	97 006
Due from banks	5 751	7 095
Slovak Republic	6	6
EU Member States	5 449	5 288
Other countries	296	1 801
Loans and advances to customers	3 257 380	3 054 489
Slovak Republic	3 129 221	2 888 631
EU Member States	128 090	157 678
Other countries	69	8 180
Debt securities	248 644	305 649
Slovak Republic	163 741	221 155
EU Member States	84 903	84 494
Total	3 647 699	3 464 239

The following summary shows the financial assets at amortised cost in the net carrying amount by currencies:

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Balances with central banks	135 924	97 006
In euro	135 924	97 006
Due from banks	5 751	7 095
In euro	2 452	2 693
In foreign currencies	3 299	4 402
Loans and advances to customers	3 257 380	3 054 489
In euro	3 257 378	3 046 363
In foreign currencies	2	8 126
Debt securities	248 644	305 649
In euro	244 868	301 863
In foreign currencies	3 776	3 786
	3 647 699	3 464 239

The summary of the financial assets at amortised cost by residual maturity is presented in Note 30 2c).

(in thousands of €)

Provisions for Loans and Advances to Customers

Allocation and use of provisions as at 30 Jun 2019:

	1.1.2019	(Creation) / Reversal	Use	FX Differences	30.6.2019
Provisions for financial assets without an increase in credit risk since the initial recognition (stage 1)	(29 385)	(6 868)	0	(12)	(36 265)
Loans and advances to customers	(29 385)	(6 868)	0	(12)	(36 265)
Public administration	(10)	2	0	0	(8)
Retail clients	(24 475)	(7 234)	0	(12)	(31 721)
Other clients	(4 900)	364	0	0	(4 536)
Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0
Provisions for financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, but not credit-impaired (stage 2)	(20 076)	5 640	0	0	(14 436)
Loans and advances to customers	(18 068)	5 745	0	0	(12 323)
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	(4 158)	297	0	0	(3 861)
Other clients	(13 910)	5 448	0	0	(8 462)
Debt securities	(2 008)	(105)	0	0	(2 113)
Specific provision for individually and collectively measured items (stage 3)*	(122 614)	(1 472)	4 325	12	(119 855)
Loans and advances to customers	(122 614)	(1 472)	4 325	12	(119 855)
Public administration	(805)	53	0	0	(752)
Retail clients	(40 643)	(1 468)	3 837	12	(38 262)
Other clients*	(81 166)	(162)	488	0	(80 840)
Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0
	(172 075)*	(2 805)	4 325	0	(170 555)

* The Bank classified other financial assets (derivatives, cash collateral, others assets) in a total amount of € 12 412 thousand and related provisions in a total amount of € 2 765 thousand from "Loans and Advances to Customers" to „Others assets" as at 30 Jun 2019.

Allocation and use of provisions as at 31 December 2018:

	1.1.2018	(Creation) / Reversal	Use	FX Differences	31.12.2018
Provisions for financial assets without an increase in credit risk since the initial recognition (stage 1)	(23 294)	(6 091)	0	0	(29 385)
Loans and advances to customers	(22 818)	(6 567)	0	0	(29 385)
Public administration	(23)	13	0	0	(10)
Retail clients	(16 092)	(8 383)	0	0	(24 475)
Other clients	(6 703)	1 803	0	0	(4 900)
Debt securities	(476)	(476)	0	0	0
Provisions for financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, but not credit-impaired (stage 2)	(8 735)	(11 341)	0	0	(20 076)
Loans and advances to customers	(8 735)	(9 333)	0	0	(18 068)
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	(2 831)	(1 327)	0	0	(4 158)
Other clients	(5 904)	(8 006)	0	0	(13 910)
Debt securities	0	(2 008)	0	0	(2 008)
Specific provision for individually and collectively measured items (stage 3)	(171 350)	12 110	33 857	(1)	(125 383)
Loans and advances to customers	(171 350)	12 110	33 857	(1)	(125 383)
Public administration	(704)	(101)	0	0	(805)
Retail clients	(52 885)	781	11 461	(1)	(40 643)
Other clients	(117 761)	11 430	22 396	0	(83 935)
Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0
	(203 379)	(5 322)	33 857	(1)	(174 844)

(in thousands of €)

2. Financial Assets Held for Trading – Derivatives

	30.6.2019 Fair Value	30.6.2019 Nominal Value	31.12.2018 Fair Value	31.12.2018 Nominal Value
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives				
Currency derivatives	3	11 350	52	10 149
Total	3	11 350	52	10 149

The residual maturity of derivatives is presented in Note 27.

3. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

Name	Equity share at 30.6.2019 (%)	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Equity share at 31.12.2018 (%)	Nominal Value	Fair Value
SWIFT LA HULPE, Belgium	0,000	16	16	0,000	16	16
Visa Inc., USA	0,000	2 812	2 812	0,000	2 125	2 125
Total	x	2 828	2 828	x	2 141	2 141

In its portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Bank records equity securities – equity shares and other shares in a total amount of € 2 828 thousand, which are capital participations in SWIFT LA HULPE, Belgium and VISA Inc. USA.

4. Hedging Derivatives

	30.6.2019 Fair Value	30.6.2019 Nominal Value	31.12.2018 Fair Value	31.12.2018 Nominal Value
Hedging derivatives				
Interest rate derivatives	0	2 772	0	8 441
Total	0	2 772	0	8 441

The residual maturity of derivatives at nominal value is presented in Note 27. These are the derivatives to hedge fair value.

5. Non-current Tangible Assets

Movements in non-current tangible assets as at 30 Jun 2019:

	1.1.2019	Increase	Decrease	Other movements	30.6.2019
Land, buildings and structures	45 541	8 390	(146)	(8 030)	45 755
Information technologies	11 128	1 301	0	(1 231)	11 198
Other non-current tangible assets	20 012	259	(1 152)	0	19 119
Leases (IFRS 16)	0	0	0	9 262	9 262
Operating lease	5	0	0	0	5
Non-current tangible assets	76 686	9 950	(1 298)	0	85 339
Accumulated depreciation and provisions - buildings and structures	(32 836)	(1 787)	114	924	(33 585)
Accumulated depreciation – information technologies	(10 489)	(263)	0	99	(10 653)
Accumulated depreciation - other non-current tangible assets	(18 944)	(398)	1 138	0	(18 204)
Accumulated depreciation – lease (IFRS 16)	0	0		(1 023)	(1 023)
Accumulated depreciation - operating lease	(5)	0	0	0	(5)
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	(62 274)	(2 448)	1 252	0	(63 470)
Net book value	14 412	7 502	(46)	0	21 869

(in thousands of €)

Movements in non-current tangible assets as at 31 December 2018:

	1.1.2018	Increase	Decrease	Other movements	31.12.2018
Land, buildings and structures	59 075	11 140	(24 674)*	0	45 541
Information technologies	12 534	13	(1 419)	0	11 128
Other non-current tangible assets	26 335	2 575	(8 898)	0	20 012
Operating lease	5	0	0	0	5
Non-current tangible assets	97 949	13 728	(34 991)	0	76 686
Accumulated depreciation and provisions - buildings and structures	(40 692)	(9 920)	17 776	0	(32 836)
Accumulated depreciation – information technologies	(11 527)	(378)	1 416	0	(10 489)
Accumulated depreciation - other non-current tangible assets	(24 455)	(3 134)	8 645	0	(18 944)
Accumulated depreciation - operating lease	(5)	0	0	0	(5)
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	(76 679)	(13 432)	27 837	0	(62 274)
Net book value	21 270	296	(7 154)	0	14 412

*A major portion of the disposals is caused by the disposal of immovable assets through their sale.

Obligations from Contracts for Purchase of Non-current Tangible Assets

As at 30 Jun 2019, Prima banka did not record any obligations from contracts for the purchase of non-current tangible assets (31 December 2018: € 0).

Insurance Coverage

A set of immovable assets has insurance coverage of up to € 56 970 thousand and a set of movable assets with insurance coverage of up to € 39 479 thousand. The insurance covers damage caused by natural disaster, fire, theft and vandalism, flooding from water mains, falls, crashes, etc.

6. Non-Current Intangible Assets

Movements in non-current intangible assets as at 30 Jun 2019:

	1.1.2019	Increase	Decrease	30.6.2019
Software	19 925	(867)	0	19 058
Other non-current intangible assets	23 262	1 084	(27)	24 319
Non-current intangible assets	43 187	217	(27)	43 377
Accumulated amortisation - software	(19 716)	(112)	38	(19 790)
Accumulated amortisation - other non-current intangible assets	(21 577)	(175)	27	(21 725)
Accumulated amortisation and provisions	(41 293)	(287)	65	(41 515)
Net book value	1 894	(70)	38	1 862

Movements in non-current intangible assets as at 31 December 2018:

	1.1.2018	Increase	Decrease	31.12.2018
Software	27 001	1 071	(8 147)	19 925
Other non-current intangible assets	25 810	1 561	(4 109)	23 262
Non-current intangible assets	52 811	2 632	(12 256)	43 187
Accumulated amortisation - software	(26 263)	(2 048)	8 595	(19 716)
Accumulated amortisation - other non-current intangible assets	(25 386)	(258)	4 067	(21 577)
Accumulated amortisation and provisions	(51 649)	(2 306)	12 662	(41 293)
Net book value	1 162	326	406	1 894

(in thousands of €)

Insurance Coverage

Computer technology is insured up to the maximum amount of € 1 000 thousand. The relevant insurance covers electronic computer programs, data, and electronic media, and computer systems. The coverage is for damage caused by fraudulent modification of programs, data, and their destruction, etc.

As at 30 Jun 2019, Prima banka did not record any liabilities under agreements to purchase non-current intangible assets (31 December 2018: € 0).

7. Deferred Tax Assets

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Deferred tax asset	9 570	9 570
Total	9 570	9 570

8. Other Assets

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Assets, of witch:	19 011	7 487
Amounts due from assigned receivables	7 845	5 331
Receivables from clients' derivatives	2 707	0
Cash collateral	8 460	0
Others receivables	1 245	2 156
Other assets	5 520	5 820
Total	24 531	13 307
Provisions	(3 745)	(1 319)
Net carrying amount	20 786	11 988

9. Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Balances with central banks	80 000	100 000
Loans received	80 000	100 000
Due from banks	76 300	30 517
Current accounts and demand payables	1 342	1 644
Term deposits	74 958	28 873
Customer deposits	3 231 246	3 087 787
Current accounts	1 782 870	1 646 923
Term deposits	1 343 026	1 323 113
Saving deposits	104 718	116 943
Received loans	632	808
Debt securities	1 883	1 967
Mortgage debentures	1 883	1 967
Total	3 397 719	3 220 271

A short-term loan received from the NBS in amount of € 80 000 thousand falls due on 3 July 2019. As at 30 Jun 2019, the Bank pledged government bonds held in the portfolio of financial assets at amortised cost in favour of the NBS for pooling in the amount of € 222 874 thousand (31 December 2018: € 222 985 thousand).

As at 30 Jun 2019, the Bank recognises long-term loans received from customers falling due in 2025.

The following summary shows the financial liabilities at amortised cost by customers:

	30.6.2019	31.12.2019	30.6.2018
Public administration	448 666	306 341	432 772
Retail clients	2 483 337	2 409 824	2 330 449
of witch: Individuals	2 292 113	2 196 065	2 151 351
Other clients	299 243	371 622	348 952
	3 231 246	3 087 787	3 112 173

(in thousands of €)

The following summary shows the financial liabilities at amortised cost by geographical territory:

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Balances with central banks	80 000	100 000
Slovak Republic	80 000	100 000
Due from banks	76 300	30 517
Slovak Republic	75 298	29 515
EU Member States	1 002	1 002
Customer deposits	3 231 246	3 087 787
Slovak Republic	3 195 688	3 045 581
EU Member States	30 682	37 696
Other countries	4 876	4 510
Debt securities	1 883	1 967
Slovak Republic	1 883	1 967
Total	3 389 429	3 220 271

The following summary shows the financial liabilities at amortised cost by currencies:

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Balances with central banks	80 000	100 000
In euro	80 000	100000
Due from banks	76 300	30 517
In euro	76 272	30 041
In foreign currency	28	476
Customer deposits	3 231 246	3 087 787
In euro	3 226 424	3 081 335
In foreign currency	4 822	6 452
Debt securities	1 883	1 967
In euro	1 883	1 967
	3 389 429	3 220 271

As at 30 Jun 2019, Prima banka issued the securities summarised in the following table (these issued securities are not placed on a regulated market):

ISIN	Date of issue	Maturity date	Frequency of yield payment	Interest rate	Nominal value (€)	Number of securities issued	Carrying amount
SK4120007998	1.12.2011	1.12.2021	-	ZERO	1 000.00	1 465	1 883
Total							1 883

As at 31 December 2018, Prima banka issued the securities summarized in the following table (these securities issued are not placed on a regulated market):

ISIN	Date of issue	Maturity date	Frequency of yield payment	Interest rate	Nominal value (€)	Number of securities issued	Carrying amount
SK4120007998	1.12.2011	1.12.2021	-	ZERO	1 000.00	1 560	1 967
Total							1 967

Prima banka's issued mortgage debentures are registered book-entry securities. The bonds are readily transferrable with no pre-emption or conversion right attached thereto.

10. Liabilities from leases

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Liabilities from leases	8 290	0
Total	8 290	0

(in thousands of €)

11. Financial Liabilities Held for Trading

	30.6.2019 Fair Value	30.6.2019 Nominal Value	31.12.2018 Fair Value	31.12.2018 Nominal Value
Financial liabilities Held for Trading- derivatives				
Currency derivatives	3	11 369	0	10 123
Total	3	11 369	0	10 123

The residual maturity of the derivatives at nominal value is presented in Note 27.

12. Hedging Derivatives

Amount of Liabilities	30.6.2019 Fair Value	30.6.2019 Nominal Value	31.12.2018 Fair Value	31.12.2018 Nominal Value
Hedging derivatives				
Hedging derivatives – interest rate	87	2 772	427	8 441
Total	87	2 772	427	8 441

The residual maturity of the derivatives at nominal value is presented in Note 27. These are the fair value hedging derivatives.

13. Provisions and Reserves

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Provisions for litigation	10 165	10 173
Provisions for restructuring	1 332	1 430
Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities	4 069	4 339
Other reserves	0	0
Total	15 566	15 942

The Bank expects the remaining provision for restructuring to be used in 2018 - 2020.Provisions for litigation will be used after definitive closing of individual litigations, however, the final date is difficult to predict. Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities are continuously updated based on the settlement of the obligations.

Movements in provisions for liabilities as at 30 Jun 2019:

	1.1.2019	Allocation	Release	Use	30.6.2019
Provisions for litigation	10 173	18	(15)	(11)	10 165
Provisions for restructuring	1 430	0	(98)	0	1 332
Provision for off-balance sheet liabilities	4 339	3 598	(3 868)	0	4 069
Total	15 942	3 616	(3 981)	(11)	15 566

Movements in provisions for liabilities as at 31 December 2018:

	1.1.2018	Allocation	Release	Use	31.12.2018
Provisions for litigation	10 323	253	(203)	(200)	10 173
Provisions for restructuring	2 885	70	(1 525)	0	1 430
Provision for off-balance sheet liabilities	3 250	8 033	(6 944)	0	4 339
Other reserves (for retirement payments)	356	0	(356)	0	0
Total	16 814	8 356	(9 028)	(200)	15 942

Provisions for Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Each dispute is subject to special monitoring and a regular re-assessment as part of the Bank's standard procedures. If it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle a claim and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, provisions are recorded. The Bank will release the recorded provisions in the event of a final resolution of a dispute that was decided in the Bank's favour. The total provision for litigation amounts to € 10 165 thousand as at 30 Jun 2019, and represents principal and default interest (31 December 2018: € 10 173 thousand).

(in thousands of €)

Provisions for Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities

The Bank recognises provisions for off-balance sheet loan commitments, granted guarantees, and contingent liabilities. The provisions are assessed by the Bank similarly to loans to customers, reflecting the existing financial situation and activities of the entity to which the Bank granted a guarantee or a loan commitment, and the value of received collateral.

14. Current Tax Liabilities

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Current tax liability	0	0
Total	0	0

15. Other Liabilities

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Accruals and deferrals	3 924	84
Reserves and other payables	11 031	15 612
Settlement with employees,	1 202	897
of which: social fund	58	60
Other payables	25 958	19 543
State budget clearing account	469	497
Total	42 584	36 633

Reserves and other payables mainly comprise a provision for employee bonuses, a provision for unused vacation days and a provision for unbilled supplies of goods and services. Other liabilities mainly comprise the settlement of clearing collections and payments.

Social Fund

Prima banka has created the social fund as required by the Social Fund Act, the Income Tax Act. The social fund is used by Prima banka to finance its own social policy. The social fund is created during the year (if a profit is generated and tax and social security payments fulfilled) by a compulsory allocation at 0.6% of gross wages effectively paid to employees in the current year. For tax purposes, the allocations to the social fund are included in the expenses to generate, ensure and sustain taxable income. Social policy financing represents short-term employee benefits, which are recognized and disclosed as expenses of the current year.

The creation and use of the social fund as at 30 Jun 2019 and as at 31 December 2018 is presented in the following table:

Social fund	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Balance as at 1.1.	60	70
Allocation (from expenses)	81	153
Usage: catering allowance	(83)	(163)
Total	58	60

16. Equity

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Share capital	226 773	226 773
Purchased own shares	(157)	0
Share premium funds	71 099	71 190
Legal reserve fund	6 439	4 237
Other capital funds	54 078	54 078
Accumulated other comprehensive income	695	(839)
Profit/(loss) from previous years	(30 868)	(50 679)
Profit/(loss) for the current year	9 866	22 013
Total	337 925	326 773

(in thousands of €)

Share Capital

Face value of shares	30.6.2019 No. of shares	30.6.2019 in €´000	31.12.2018 No. of shares	31.12.2018 in €´000
Number of issued shares with face value of € 399	100 200	39 980	100 200	39 980
Number of issued shares with face value of € 67	100 200	6 713	100 200	6 713
Number of issued shares with face value of € 5	701 400	3 507	701 400	3 507
Number of issued shares with face value of € 1	176 572 738	176 573	176 572 738	176 573
	177 474 538	226 773	177 474 538	226 773

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 971	1 121
Available-for-sale securities	(1 462)	(2 237)
Cash flow hedge	186	277
Total	695	(839)

Accumulated other comprehensive income includes unrealised remeasurement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income without an effect on deferred tax. In accumulated other comprehensive income, the Bank also recognises the revaluation amount from the transfer of securities from the available-for-sale financial assets portfolio to the held-to-maturity financial assets portfolio pursuant to IAS 39. The aforementioned reserve is gradually amortised in the statement of comprehensive income until the maturity of the transferred securities.

Accumulated other comprehensive income also includes gains/(losses) on revaluation of the instrument used by Prima banka to hedge against the variability of cash flows for granted long-term loans until June 2011.

Proposed Distribution of Profit/Loss for 2018:

Statutory allotment to the reserve fund (10% of the profit after tax)	2 201
Transfer of profit into profit/loss from previous years	19 812
Retained earnings for 2018	22 013

The distribution of the 2018 profit was approved by the General Meeting of Prima banka on 25 April 2019.

17. Net Interest Margin

	for the six months ended 30.6.2019	for the six months ended 30.6.2018	for the three months ended 30.6.2019	for the three months ended 30.6.2018
Interest income and similar income on:	39 137	43 136	20 376	20 857
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:				
Balances with the central banks	(98)	(199)	(61)	(111)
Due from banks	7	(86)	12	(51)
Loans and advances to customers	35 901	40 140	18 854	19 375
Debt securities	3 334	3 321	1 573	1 656
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives	0	(2)	0	0
Hedging derivatives	(7)	(38)	(2)	(12)
Interest expense and similar expense for:	(8 523)	(8 604)	(4 303)	(4 248)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:				
Due to banks	(89)	(101)	(53)	(50)
Customer deposits	(8 347)	(8 139)	(4 211)	(4 108)
Debt securities	(46)	(201)	(26)	(19)
Financial liabilities held for trading – derivatives	0	(10)	0	0
Hedging derivatives	(41)	(153)	(13)	(61)
Net Interest Margin	30 614	34 532	16 073	16 609

(in thousands of €)

18. Net Fee and Commission Income

	for the six months ended 30.6.2019	30.6.2018	for the three months ended 30.6.2019	30.6.2018
Fee and commission income on:	13 589	14 299	6 911	7 202
Payment services	10 692	10 607	5 536	5 390
Credit activity	2 081	2 742	1 013	1 314
Transactions with securities	1	2	1	0
Other banking services	815	948	359	498
Fee and commission expense for:	(2 766)	(2 651)	(1 473)	(1 436)
Payment services	(569)	(894)	(308)	(488)
Credit activity	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)
Transactions with securities	(39)	(32)	(27)	(18)
Other banking services	(2 157)	(1 723)	(1 137)	(929)
Net Fee and Commission Income	10 823	11 648	5 438	5 766

19. Profit from Financial Transactions

	for the six months ended 30.6.2019	30.6.2018	for the three months ended 30.6.2019	30.6.2018
Net income (loss) from financial assets held for trading – derivatives	(137)	(40)	129	(40)
Net loss from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(168)	(213)	(71)	(51)
Net income (loss) from hedging derivatives	32	35	13	(90)
Foreign exchange differences	302	353	(46)	198
Net profit from financial transactions	29	135	25	165

20. Other Operating Income (Loss)

	for the six months ended 30.6.2019	30.6.2018	for the three months ended 30.6.2019	30.6.2018
Net income (loss) on the sale of non-current assets	(16)	653	6	12
Operating lease income	44	51	21	26
Other income from non-banking activities	26	9	22	5
Other expenses from non-banking activities	0	6	0	0
Other operating income	54	719	49	43

21. Specific Contributions of Selected Financial Institutions

	for the six months ended 30.6.2019	30.6.2018	for the three months ended 30.6.2019	30.6.2018
Deposits Protection Fund	(265)	(283)	(115)	248
Special levy of banking institutions	(3 277)	(3 237)	(1 657)	(1 585)
Resolution fund	(364)	(46)	(358)	234
Supervision of Central Banks	(200)	(103)	(100)	(52)
Specific Contributions of Selected Financial Institutions	(4 106)	(3 669)	(2 230)	(1 155)

The Bank is legally obliged to make a contribution to the Deposit Protection Fund. The annual contribution was determined by the Deposit Protection Fund.

As of 1 January 2012, Act No. 384/2011 Coll. on the Special Levy on Selected Financial Institutions came into effect. The levy calculation is based on the amount of the Bank's liabilities less the amount of equity and subordinated debt. Data as at the last date of the preceding calendar quarter were used to determine the base for calculating the levy for the relevant calendar quarter.

In addition, pursuant to Act No. 371/2014 Coll., the Bank makes contributions to the national resolution fund, which was established as one of the fundamental elements of the mechanism for the resolution of crisis situations in the financial sector. Contributions to the fund are calculated using the methodology set out in the European Commission's regulations, taking into account the size and risk profile of the financial institution.

(in thousands of €)

22. General and Administrative Expenses

	for the six months ended		for the three months ended	
	30.6.2019	30.6.2018	30.6.2019	30.6.2018
Personnel expenses	(12 097)	(13 888)	(6 027)	(6 969)
Wages and salaries*	(8 711)	(9 822)	(4 309)	(4 673)
Social expenses	(2 925)	(3 560)	(1 447)	(1 981)
Other personnel costs	(461)	(506)	(271)	(315)
Depreciation	(2 397)	(2 201)	(1 109)	(131)
Depreciation of non-current tangible assets	(2 175)	(1 633)	(1 020)	(801)
Amortisation of non-current intangible assets	(222)	(568)	(89)	670
Purchased output and services and other expenses	(10 965)	(13 452)	(5 310)	(6 931)
IT costs	(3 060)	(2 783)	(1 808)	(2 154)
Marketing, advertising and other services	(3 120)	(3 481)	(1 889)	(2 023)
Costs of audit and related services**	0	(10)	0	(10)
Leases	(121)	0	(65)	0
Other purchased outputs and services	(4 661)	(6 738)	(1 554)	(2 669)
Creation of provisions for litigation	(3)	(454)	6	(75)
Creation (use) of provisions for restructuring	0	14	0	0
General operating costs	(25 459)	(29 541)	(12 446)	(14 031)

* Including salaries and bonuses to members of the Management Board and Board of Directors.
** Costs of audit and the related services provided by the auditor, included audit of financial statements, audit of COREP reports and other non-audit services.

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

The Bank contributes to a defined contribution supplementary pension plan administered by a private pension fund, based on the employment period of the employee. No liabilities arise to the Bank from the payment of pensions to employees in the future. Supplementary pension insurance expenses amounted to € 66 thousand as at 30 Jun 2019 (30 Jun 2018: € 70 thousand).

23. Net Allocation to Provisions and Reserves

	for the six months ended		for the three months ended	
	30.6.2019	30.6.2018	30.6.2019	30.6.2018
(Allocation to)/reversal of provisions for financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	(2 805)	(3 995)	(1 679)	(1 942)
Loans and advances	(2 700)	(2 433)	(1 679)	(575)
Debt securities	(105)	(1 562)	0	(1 367)
Allocation to provisions for off-balances sheet exposures	270	(497)	219	(827)
Written-off and assignment of receivables*	443	(107)	414	787
Net Allocation to Provisions and Reserves	(2 092)	(4 599)	(1 046)	(1 982)

*including depreciation costs and payment received from assigned receivables

More information on provisions for losses from loans to customers and provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities is presented in Note 1 and in Note 13, respectively.

(in thousands of €)

24. Net Earnings per Share

	for the six months ended		for the three months ended	
	30.6.2019	30.6.2018	30.6.2019	30.6.2018
Net earnings for the current period (€ T)	9 866	9 228	5 865	5 416
Number of issued shares with value € 399	100 200	100 200	0	0
Number of issued shares with value € 67	100 200	100 200	0	0
Number of issued shares with value € 5	701 400	701 400	0	0
Number of issued shares with value € 1	176 572 738	176 572 738	0	0
Net earnings per share (face value € 399) in €	17.359	16.237	10.320	9.530
Net earnings per share (face value € 67) in €	2.915	2.727	1.733	1.600
Net earnings per share (face value € 5) in €	0.218	0.203	0.129	0.119
Net earnings per share (face value € 1) in €	0.044	0.041	0.026	0.024

25. Information on Statement of Cash Flows

In respect of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents include the following items with a maturity of up to three months:

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Cash	89 267	95 750
Balances with central banks	14 653	18 508
Current accounts in other banks	3 521	5 315
Term deposits in banks up to 3 months	884	88
Total	108 325	119 661

26. Contingent Liabilities and Other Off-Balance Sheet Items

Off-balance Sheet Assets

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Receivables from spot transactions	632	15 000
Guarantees received	7 219	12 818
Loan commitments - received	0	0
Received collateral from pledge, security and other rights	3 367 110	3 017 719
Total	3 374 961	3 045 537

Off-balance Sheet Liabilities

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Liabilities from spot transactions	992	15 000
Guarantees issued	6 335	7 253
Loan commitments and unused credit facilities	179 645	191 625
Letters of credit - given	0	2 945
Collateral given for the Bank's credit facility	222 874	227 514
Assets in custody	14 041	15 715
Total	423 887	460 052

The risk associated with off-balance sheet loan commitments, issued guarantees and contingent liabilities is assessed similarly as for loans to customers, and also reflects the financial situation and activities of the entity to which the Bank granted the guarantee as well as the value of received collateral. As at 30 Jun 2019, provisions recorded for off-balance sheet exposures amounted to € 4 069 thousand (31 December 2018: € 4 339 thousand), see Note 13 in this Chapter.

Issued Guarantees

Guarantees issued to customers constitute Prima banka's obligations to make payments when its customers are not able to meet their obligations to third parties.

Loan Commitments and Unused Credit Facilities

Loan commitments and unused credit facilities comprise approved but unused amounts of loans and overdraft facilities.

(in thousands of €)

Assets Received in Custody

Assets received from clients in custody are not in the Bank's possession and are thus not included in the Bank's assets. Income on securities in custody is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as *"Net fee and commission income"*.

27. Residual Maturity of Derivatives

All derivatives are traded in the over-the-counter market. The summary of derivatives held for trading with positive fair values is described in Note 2 and 4 and the summary of hedging derivatives with negative fair values is described in Notes 10 and 12 of this chapter.

The following summary shows the residual maturity of derivatives' face values as at 30 Jun 2019:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives				
Currency swaps	11 350	0	0	11 350
Hedging derivatives				
Interest rate swaps	1 832	0	940	2 772
Total off-balance sheet assets	13 182	0	940	14 122
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives				
Currency swaps	11 369	0	0	11 369
Hedging derivatives				
Interest rate swaps	1 832	0	940	2 772
Total off-balance sheet liabilities	13 201	0	940	14 141
Net derivatives	(19)	0	0	(19)

The following summary shows the residual maturity of derivatives' face values as at 31 December 2018:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest rate swaps	0	3 020	5 421	8 441
Currency swaps	10 149	0	0	10 149
Total off-balance sheet assets	10 149	3 020	5 421	18 590
Interest rate swaps	0	3 020	5 421	8 441
Currency swaps	10 122	0	0	10 122
Total off-balance sheet liabilities	10 122	3 020	5 421	18 563
Net derivatives	27	0	0	27

28. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments Recognised at Fair Value

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price at which it would be possible to sell the asset or transfer the liability as part of a standard transaction between market participants at the value determination date.

The Bank uses the following hierarchy to determine and disclose the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1 - market prices available on an active market for an identical financial instrument;
- Level 2 - if there is no market price, the Bank measures the financial instrument based on a model, which is a quantified estimate based on mathematical or statistical methods or a combination thereof, using market (observable) inputs with a strong impact on their fair value;
- Level 3 - valuation techniques where no observable market data with a significant impact on the fair value exist.

(in thousands of €)

The following table presents an overview of financial instruments recognised at fair value and classified in Levels 1 - 3 based on the determination of their fair values as at 30 Jun 2019 (as ta 31 December 2018):

30 Jun 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading: derivatives	0	3	0	3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	2 828	2 828
Financial assets at fair value total	0	3	2 828	2 831
Trading derivatives	0	3	0	3
Hedging derivatives	0	87	0	87
Financial liabilities at fair value total	0	90	0	90

31 December 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading: derivatives	0	52	0	52
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	2 141	2 141
Financial assets at fair value total	0	52	2 141	2 193
Hedging derivatives	0	427	0	427
Financial liabilities at fair value total	0	427	0	427

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are mainly capital participations in companies providing settlement and card services, whose fair value differs from their carrying amount after revaluation.

The fair value of derivatives is also determined by discounting future cash flows using the relevant yield curves consisting of observable market factors. The reconciliation of fair values of derivatives with a professional counterparty is performed on a monthly basis.

The following table shows the development of the fair value of financial instruments for which valuation models are based on unobservable market inputs:

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Negative fair value of derivatives
Market value as at 31 December 2018	2 141	0
Accrued coupon	0	0
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	2 141	0
Total gains/(losses)		
In profit/(loss)	(168)	0
In other comprehensive income	855	0
Market value as at 30 Jun 2019	2 828	0
Accrued coupon	0	0
Carrying amount as at 30 Jun 2019	2 828	0
Total gains/(losses) for the financial year included in the profit or loss for assets/liabilities held at the end of the reporting period	687	0

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities Reported at Amortised Cost

The calculation of the fair value of assets and liabilities reported at amortized cost is based on the sequence using the prices listed at the beginning of this chapter. This means if there is an available market price, it is used by the Bank, otherwise, the Bank uses the model. The Bank uses a valuation technique based on the discounted future cash flows using observable market interest rates, which are modified for credit spreads. In this way, every planned cash flow is measured in line with the signed contracts with counterparties. For assets where fair values are available, the fair value is determined in line with them.

The calculation takes into account current interest rates, currency exchange rates, and credit spreads. Interest rates and currency exchange rates are provided by Bloomberg. The curve is projected as follows: for a period of up to one year Money Market rates are applied; for periods of over one year, swap rates are applied. Credit spreads are calculated as a product of PD (probability of default) and LGD (loss given default).

Fair values of financial instruments at amortised cost were determined for the presentation of the financial statements for general use. Information on the fair value of these instruments cannot be used for any specific transaction of purchase or sale of these financial instruments. The users of financial statements should not rely on these financial statements when assessing the fair value of financial instruments at amortised cost as the only source of information.

(in thousands of €)

The following table shows the comparison of fair values and carrying amounts of balance sheet items as at 30 Jun 2019:

	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	89 267	0	89 267	0
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	3 647 699	246 217	163 702	3 627 770
Balances with central banks	135 924	0	135 924	0
Due from banks	5 751	0	5 067	0
Loans and advances to customers	3 257 380	0	0	3 627 770
Debt securities	248 644	246 217	22 711	0
Financial assets	3 736 966	246 217	252 969	3 627 770
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:	3 397 719	0	158 400	3 251 271
Loans and deposits received from central banks	80 000	0	80 000	0
Due to banks	76 300	0	76 309	0
Customer deposits	3 239 536	0	0	3 251 271
Issued securities	1 883	0	2 091	0
Financial liabilities	3 397 719	0	158 400	3 251 271

The following table shows the comparison of fair values and carrying amounts of balance sheet items as at 31 December 2018:

	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	95 750	0	95 750	0
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	3 464 239	302 275	127 353	3 270 455
Balances with central banks	97 006	0	97 006	0
Due from banks	7 095	0	7 220	0
Loans and advances to customers	3 054 489	0	0	3 270 455
Debt securities	305 649	302 275	23 128	0
Financial assets	3 559 989	302 275	223 103	3 270 455
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:	3 220 271	0	132 844	3 062 933
Loans and deposits received from central banks	100 000	0	100 000	0
Due to banks	30 517	0	30 611	0
Customer deposits	3 087 787	0	0	3 062 933
Issued securities	1 967	0	2 232	0
Financial liabilities	3 220 271	0	132 844	3 062 933

The fair value of cash is the same as the carrying amount.

The fair value of receivables from and payables to banks is given as the present value of discounted future cash flows using observable market factors on the interbank market, including the relevant credit spread. As most of these deposits are short term, their fair value approximates the carrying amount.

The fair value of receivables from and payables to customers is stated similarly as for receivables from and payables to banks. For receivables and payables with fixed interest and a residual maturity of less than one year, and for receivables and payables with a floating interest if the re-fixing period is shorter than one year, their fair value approximates the carrying value.

The fair-value measurement for financial assets at amortised cost is based on an observable market price from Bloomberg. If the market price of a security is not available, the valuation is based on a calculation of the present value of discounted future cash flows using observable market factors on the interbank market, including the relevant credit spread.

The fair value of issued mortgage debentures is calculated as the present value of discounted future cash flows using observable market factors on the interbank market, including the relevant credit spread.

(in thousands of €)

29. Capital Management

Own Funds

Regulatory capital represents Prima banka's own funds intended for covering unexpected losses resulting from financial risks to which the Bank is exposed. It is calculated in accordance with the valid Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the "CRR") and serves for the capital adequacy calculation in accordance with the CRR. In accordance with the CRR, regulatory capital must cover particular capital requirements on credit risk of the Trading and Banking Books, market risk of the Trading and Banking Books (interest-rate and currency risks), and operational risk.

The Bank's Management Board is regularly informed of the status and expected development of the adequacy of own funds along with other capital stability parameters which are classified in the Bank's system of risk appetite parameters, and necessary actions are taken on time to comply with the set parameters.

Prima banka's own funds represent a sum of original (Tier 1) and additional own funds (Tier 2) reduced by deductible items. Original own funds consist of paid-up share capital, share premiums, other funds (legal reserve fund, funds created from profit after tax and other capital funds), and retained earnings from previous years. Original own funds are reduced by the net book value of intangible assets and profit/loss to be approved, provided that the loss or loss from previous years was recognized. Additional own funds consist of general credit risk adjustments acceptable as Tier 2 capital.

Prima banka's own funds and regulatory capital requirements as at 30 Jun 2019 and 31 December 2018 are stated in the table below:

Own funds*	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Original own funds (Tier 1 Capital)	326 197	312 096
Items creating the value of original own funds	358 927	355 440
Paid-up share capital	226 773	226 773
Share premium	71 099	71 190
Purchased own shares	(157)	0
Other funds	60 517	58 315
Another accumulated comprehensive result	695	(838)
Items reducing the amount of original own funds	(32 729)	(43 344)
Accumulated loss of previous year	(30 868)	(41 451)
Intangible assets	(1 861)	(1 893)
Additional own funds (Tier 2 Capital)	22 392	21 959
Items creating the value of additional own funds	22 392	21 959
General credit risk adjustments	22 392	21 959
Own funds total	348 589	334 055

Own funds requirements*	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Own funds requirements to cover credit risk and risk of impairment of receivables	143 309	141 355
Own funds requirements to cover operational risk	13 300	13 300
Own funds requirements to cover CVA risk	3	11
Own funds requirements	156 612	154 666

*Amounts presented as at 30 Jun 2019 were not subject of limited review procedures. A review of own funds requirements will be performed by the Auditor during an audit of regulatory prudential reporting by 30 June 2020.

Prima banka met regulatory requirements under the CRR for the six months ended 30 Jun 2019. As at 30 Jun 2019, the Bank's overall capital adequacy was 17.81% (31 December 2018: 17.33%). The Bank uses a standardised approach for the calculation of own funds requirements.

30. Risk Management

1. Credit Risk

a) Information on Credit Risk Policy, Objectives and Management

The fundamental goal of the credit risk management strategy at Prima banka is to optimize the amount of accepted risks in line with the capital coverage amount and to generate sustainable profits over the long-term. The

(in thousands of €)

Bank has established a separate organizational unit at the Risk Management Division to identify, measure, monitor, and minimize credit risk and this division is independent from trading and settlements. The whole process is subject to the approved Risk and Capital Management Strategy, which is regularly reassessed in line with changes in the Slovak banking market. Lending is subject to the rules stipulated in the strategy and risk parameters and limits for issuing new loans are strictly observed by members of the credit approval bodies and monitored by the Bank's management, on the basis of regular reporting. Information on customers is permanently monitored and assessed.

Customers are assigned to risk segments to ensure correct monitoring, quantification, reporting and management of credit risks. Exposure limits are set for the defined segments. Exposure limits are also set for individual customers.

The following table gives the maximum amount of credit risk net of provisions, without considering the received collateral:

Credit risk related to balance sheet assets:	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Financial assets at amortised cost	3 647 699	3 464 239
Balances with central banks	135 924	97 006
Due from banks	5 751	7 095
Loans and advances to customers	3 257 380	3 054 489
Debt securities	248 644	305 649
Trading derivatives	3	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2 828	2 141
Deferred tax assets	9 570	9 570
Other assets	20 786	11 988
Total	3 680 886	3 487 938

Credit risk related to off-balance sheet items prior to the deduction of reserves:	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Issued guarantees	6 335	7 253
Loan commitments and unused credit limits	179 645	191 625
Issued letters of credit	0	2 945
Total	185 980	201 823

Summary of individual types of received collateral for financial assets in recoverable amounts to cover provided loans:

To cover granted loans	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Cash	3 016	14 683
Securities	11 500	0
Immovable assets	3 346 458	2 994 133
Movable assets	6 136	6 692
Collateral received for financial assets	3 367 110	3 015 508

b) Description of Credit Risk Measurement and Monitoring Methods

Credit risk is the fundamental and most significant bank risk; therefore, its management has a critical impact on Prima banka's results. In order to minimize credit risk, Prima banka uses various instruments to collateralize credit transactions and focuses on identifying and handling risks arising in credit risk mitigation. Through its internal procedures, Prima banka defines activities to be performed when valuating and accepting collateral instruments.

Prima banka uses its own rating system to assess customer creditworthiness, which is based on an assessment of the customer's financial and non-financial results. Prima banka has developed a specific system for assessing corporate, municipal, retail and sole trader customers. Customers are assigned to one of 17 risk groups. The credit scores are subject to reassessment and revised as and when needed, based on a decision of the Credit Committee.

(in thousands of €)

Characteristics of individual rating levels are given in the following summary:

Rating	Characteristics
AAA	The highest rated entities with small risk and an extremely strong capacity to meet their financial commitments.
AA+ AA AA-	Highly rated entities with very strong capacity to meet their financial commitments, with moderate risk over the long-term. It differs from the AAA rating to a small degree.
A+ A A-	Highly rated entities with strong capacity to meet their financial commitments, with recommended monitoring of future risk in the medium- and long-term.
BBB+ BBB BBB-	Creditworthy entities with adequate capacity to meet their financial commitments, but susceptible to adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances.
BB+ BB BB-	Entities with some ability to meet their present liabilities, likely to be significantly affected by adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances.
B+ B	Entities with vulnerable ability to meet their financial commitments, with risky future.
B- CCC	Highly risky and unstable entities with very low probability of meeting their financial commitments.

Credit risk is minimized at Prima banka by applying the following:
1. Active monitoring
2. Early identification of non-performing loans
3. Rating scale expressing the probability of a debtor's default
4. Credit procedures
5. Credit security (bank price fixing)
6. Internal review
7. Credit limits system
8. Black list, watch list and information from the Credit Registry and Social Insurance.

The quality of amounts due from banks and loans and advances to customers that are not impaired and are not overdue, prior to the deduction of provisions according to the Bank's internal rating:

Rating scale	Due from banks		Loans and advances to customers, of which: Public administration		Other clients	
	30.6.2019	31.12.2018	30.6.2019	31.12.2018	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
	5 751	7 095	137 832	140 329	501 380	576 775
Rating AAA	0	0	122	380	24	47
Rating AA+	0	0	1 439	1 485	333	297
Rating AA	4	4	6 031	6 184	47 115	48 543
Rating AA-	0	0	8 840	9 330	1 186	1 622
Rating A+	1 612	1 464	11 069	11 202	27 214	29 717
Rating A	1 234	20	20 222	21 409	17 673	26 242
Rating A-	0	2 490	9 851	9 783	7 906	7 104
Rating BBB+	883	969	32 218	34 466	6 770	13 155
Rating BBB	96	184	8 866	9 255	6 268	8 610
Rating BBB-	80	74	9 205	9 156	3 876	3 984
Rating BB+	0	0	10 106	10 441	4 362	10 983
Rating BB	98	6	6 864	6 889	305 800	297 168
Rating BB-	1 539	1 758	7 535	4 856	30 503	31 488
Rating B+	0	0	1 813	1 843	5 213	6 417
Rating B	0	0	3 365	3 490	1 599	13 239
Rating B-	205	126	61	160	13 773	14 370
Rating CCC	0	0	225	0	21 765	63 789

(in thousands of €)

Quality of off-balance sheet liabilities – issued guarantees and loan commitments according to the Bank's internal rating:

Rating scale	Issued guarantees				Loan commitments			
	Public administration		Other clients		Public administration		Other clients	
	30.6.2019	31.12.2018	30.6.2019	31.12.2018	30.6.2019	31.12.2018	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
	3 215	3 702	2 908	6 337	25 662	21 600	55 156	55 453
Rating AAA	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	32
Rating AA+	0	0	10	10	1 517	277	474	1 162
Rating AA	66	31	584	272	1 335	1 402	1 374	1 230
Rating AA-	701	760	281	415	4 535	3 547	709	1 219
Rating A+	897	1 336	0	44	3 567	3 105	875	1 312
Rating A	85	117	170	179	3 536	3 543	640	927
Rating A-	665	675	180	383	2 374	2 540	790	1 522
Rating BBB+	373	306	433	383	1 655	1 799	1 175	1 317
Rating BBB	0	49	40	40	1 660	1 357	677	1 454
Rating BBB-	350	350	8	8	1 788	1 473	793	1 270
Rating BB+	0	0	25	45	2 128	1 052	2 608	3 731
Rating BB	78	78	885	1 312	1 121	876	34 384	5 960
Rating BB-	0	0	3	3	386	571	7 889	342
Rating B+		0		0	54	52	1 114	1 284
Rating B	0	0	0	0	6	6	71	181
Rating B-	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	81
Rating CCC	0	0	289	3 243	0	0	1 366	32 429

Credit risk associated with the securities portfolio is low as the majority of purchased debt securities are government bonds issued by EU countries. As at 30 Jun 2019, the exposure to bank and corporate debt securities amounts to € 36 059 thousand (31 December 2018: € 36 099 thousand).

c) Risk Monitoring - Limit Setting

Prima banka monitors and evaluates counterparty limits and their use on a daily basis. The Bank reviews whether the limits have been met or exceeded and decides on further steps pursuant to internal rules. Limits are set according to segments, sectors, products and collateral.

The Bank ensures on an ongoing basis that its asset exposure net of the effects of credit risk mitigation, including the date of origin of asset exposure, does not exceed the higher of a) 25% of the Bank's regulatory capital and b) the limit for banks or bank groups towards an institution, and towards a group of economically-linked parties where at least one of the parties is an institution, if the sum of values of the Bank's asset exposures net of the effects of credit risk mitigation towards all other parties that are members of the group of economically-linked parties and that at the same time are not institutions, does not exceed 25% of the Bank's regulatory capital.

Bank limit: Prima banka monitors and evaluates compliance with limits for bank entities separately. Limits are set as the absolute maximum amount of exposure to the relevant counterparty.

Country limit: Prima banka monitors and evaluates compliance with country limits separately. Limits are set as the absolute maximum amount of exposure to the relevant counterparty.

d) Credit Risk Concentration Risk – Procedures and Methods Used for Credit Risk Concentration Hedging

For the purposes of the Bank's credit risk management strategy and related banking instructions, Prima banka considers concentration risk to be the risk arising from concentrating the Bank's transactions (asset exposure) with an individual, a group of economically-related parties, the state, a geographic area, or an economic sector.

The limits of asset exposure are expressed as shares of the Bank's own funds, which limit exposure in relation to the size of the Bank. The upper limit of the total exposure of the Banking and Trading Books corresponds with the limits stipulated by the CRR.

(in thousands of €)

The table below provides an analysis of credit risk exposure by industry segments as at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2018:

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	594	2 289
Mining and quarrying	55	89
Manufacturing	9 736	16 964
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5 796	16 003
Water supply; sewerage and waste water management	3 445	3 854
Construction	5 075	5 894
Wholesale and retail trade	30 690	37 481
Transportation and storage	3 070	3 433
Accommodation and catering	2 501	2 782
Information and communication	582	775
Financial and insurance activities	204 645	184 311
Real estate activities	98 585	111 498
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5 149	6 187
Administrative and support service activities	2 767	50 420
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	137 903	140 523
Education	94	55
Health care and social work activities	3 009	3 274
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2 606	2 658
Other activities	532	458
Activities of households as employers	2 740 546	2 465 551
Total	3 257 380	3 054 499

e) Identification of Impaired Assets (Mainly Receivables)

In respect of impaired assets, Prima banka has stipulated related rules and procedures in its internal regulations. The rules for identifying impaired assets are based on the rules specified in the NBS's Decrees, related internal regulations, and International Financial Reporting Standards.

As at 1 January 2018, Prima banka changed its methodology to calculate provisions and reserves in accordance with IFRS 9 application (described in more detail in chapter 3).

The summary below provides an analysis of the unimpaired loan portfolio (stage 1 and stage 2) based on days overdue as at 30 Jun 2019 prior to the deduction of provisions.

	Within maturity	Up to 90 days	From 91 to 180 days	From 181 days to 1 year	More than 1 year	Received collateral to defaulted loans
Loans and deposits with other banks	5 751	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers, of which:	3 271 092	24 012	0	0	0	25 780
Public administration	137 786	46	0	0	0	0
Other clients	371 664	3 534	0	0	0	602
Individuals	2 761 643	20 432	0	0	0	25 178
Total	3 276 843	24 012	0	0	0	25 780

The summary below provides an analysis of the unimpaired loan portfolio according to days overdue as at 31 December 2018 prior to the deduction of provisions:

	Within maturity	Up to 90 days	From 91 to 180 days	From 181 days to 1 year	More than 1 year	Received collateral to defaulted loans
Loans and deposits with other banks	7 095	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers, of which:	3 063 826	22 781	0	1	0	23 972
Public administration	140 329	138	0	0	0	0
Other clients	576 775	3 197	0	1	0	1 424
Individuals	2 346 722	19 446	0	0	0	22 548
Total	3 070 921	22 781	0	1	0	23 972

(in thousands of €)

The summary below provides an analysis of the impaired loan portfolio (stage 3) as at 30 Jun 2019, including other receivables from financial transactions:

	Public sector	Other clients	Retail clients	Total
Individually measured – impaired loans	1 107	68 934	893	70 934
Specific provisions	752	68 323	893	69 968
Recoverable amount of collateral received – individually measured	0	0	0	0
Portfolio measured – impaired loans	0	13 373	46 411	59 784
Portfolio provisions	0	12 518	37 369	49 887
Recoverable amount of collateral received – portfolio measured	0	3 049	8 432	11 481
% of coverage by provisions	68%	98%	81%	92%
% of coverage by provisions and received collateral	68%	100%	100%	100%
Interest income on impaired loans	x	x	x	2 337

The Bank classified other financial assets (derivatives, cash collateral, others assets) in the amount of € 12 412 thousand from "Loans and Advances to Customers" to „Others assets“ as at 30 Jun 2019.

Status of the impaired loan portfolio as at 30 Jun 2019:

- Impaired retail loans in the amount of € 47 304 thousand, of witch:
  - Loans in the amount of € 19 692 thousand from the former Sberbank Slovensko, a.s.
  - Housing loans in the amount of € 22 928 thousand, of witch:
    - Loans with DPD >90 days in the amount of € 9 564 thousand
    - Other impaired housing loans (DPD < 90) are contaminated with other lower volume products
    - Loans in the amount of € 11 224 thousand from the former Sberbank Slovensko, a.s.
- Impaired non-retail loans in the amount of € 82 307 thousand, of witch:
  - Non-retail loans in the amount of € 54 690 thousand from the former Sberbank Slovensko, a.s.

The summary below provides an analysis of the impaired loan portfolio as at 31 December 2018, including other receivables from financial transactions:

	Public sector	Other clients	Retail clients	Total
Individually measured – impaired loans	1 194	69 480	0	70 674
Specific provisions	805	67 089	0	67 894
Recoverable amount of collateral received – individually measured	0	2 551	0	2 551
Portfolio measured – impaired loans	0	20 797	49 246	70 043
Portfolio provisions	0	17 933	41 152	59 085
Recoverable amount of collateral received – portfolio measured	0	2 442	8 023	10 465
% of coverage by provisions	67%	94%	84%	90%
% of coverage by provisions and received collateral	67%	100%	100%	99%
Interest income on impaired loans	x	x	x	2 131

Restructuring

The Bank may modify the repayment terms of its loan receivables if the client's financial position is weak and the client will be unable to repay its liabilities to the Bank at agreed time.

For overdraft loans, the loan agreements may be transformed into instalment loans. In extraordinary circumstances, an overdraft loan may be extended but with the use of a gradual reduction. For instalment loans, repayment schedules are modified if a client is unable to keep to the agreed-upon deadlines.

The carrying amount of credit receivables whose contractual terms and conditions were amended due to their non-payment or the customer's impaired financial condition was € 297 thousand as at 30 Jun 2019 (31 December 2018: € 1 873 thousand).

The Bank sold real estate pledged against receivables which were unpaid as at 30 Jun 2019 for € 2 204 thousand (31 December 2018: € 3 446 thousand). The Bank sold a pledge over moveable assets (receivables) as at 30 Jun 2019 for € 0 thousand (31 December 2018: € 0 thousand).

f) Description of the Procedures and Rules of Acceptable Collateral Acceptance and Valuation

The procedures and rules for the collateral acceptance and valuation have been specified in Prima banka's internal regulations. Collateral is used to minimise the Bank's credit risk and constitutes a secondary source of credit repayment. Collateral should guarantee repayment of the Bank's receivables arising from credit transactions if a debtor becomes insolvent due to the deterioration of his financial position. Collateral has both financed and non-financed form.

Financed collateral means the right of lien (on immovable assets, movable assets, receivables, cash collateral, securities, etc). The Bank accepts various forms of collateral depending on a debtor's creditworthiness and collateral quality. Prima banka determines individual acceptance values of collateral on the basis of professional experience and historical results.

Prima banka's right of lien on collateral instruments is constituted by a written agreement, which is an inseparable part of a loan agreement. The agreement contains terms and conditions governing the implementation process and termination of the lien.

Non-financed collateral means a guarantee by third parties (state guarantee, bank guarantee, corporate guarantee, or personal guarantee). This collateral's effectiveness is subject to a commitment of unconditional debt assumption if the primary debtor is in default. Such a commitment is stipulated in a written agreement with the guarantor. Other instruments used by Prima banka to manage credit risk include a notarial deed, promissory note, insurance, and comfort letter.

The collateral held by Prima banka must comply with legal regulations, be enforceable in court, be of good quality, and comply with maximum liquidity requirements so that a yield from the collateral covers the highest possible amount of a customer's liabilities arising from a granted credit product. The collateral instruments held are listed in Note 29 (1). When valuating collateral, Prima banka takes into consideration the collateral's general value set by a court expert in an expert opinion (immovable assets, movable assets), the carrying amount maintained in the customer's accounting books (receivables, stock, new movable assets), and the market value (securities).

The following principles are applied when accepting and valuing collateral:

- Collateral is considered a secondary source of loan repayment.
- The required collateral amount/value depends on the level of accepted credit risk. Unsecured loans are typically only used for operational financing and for small amounts.
- The physical inspection of collateral is performed by a front-office employee (primarily for commercial real estate) who prepares a report on such an inspection.
- A real estate collateral valuation is prepared by a court expert and revalued by a bank supervisor.
- Real estate revaluation depends on conditions on the Slovak real estate market. Prima banka responds to significant changes in the real estate market by revaluating held collateral.
- The asset to be financed is usually required to be used as collateral.

2. Market Risk

a) Information on Market Risk Policy and Management

As regards market risk, Prima banka only takes into consideration interest and currency risk. Share and commodity risk is insignificant as Prima banka's approved strategy does not allow such instruments to be purchased for the Bank's portfolio due to the high risk. Exposure to equities, which Prima banka includes in the Banking Book, is very limited and they are not held for capital gain purposes. When valuing these exposures, Prima banka uses an equity method or recognizes them at their nominal value.

The market risk management system arises from the provisions of the CRR, the Banking Act and the related Decrees of the National Bank of Slovakia on prudent banking, risk management, and bank liquidity management.

Market risk management rules at Prima banka are primarily specified in internal documents that have been approved by the statutory body and contain the key targets, principles and procedures for market risk management. The responsibility for market risk management is assigned to the ALCO Committee, which makes decisions based on the underlying data provided by the relevant departments.

In order to manage the Trading Book and the Banking Book and to measure and monitor the market risk, Prima banka uses the Value at Risk method ("VaR"), a gap analysis and calculation of net present value ("NPV") or changes in NPV at a parallel and non-parallel shift in the yield curve. Prima banka uses a standard method as defined in the CRR to report and calculate its regulatory capital to cover market risk.

(in thousands of €)

b) Interest Risk

Prima banka manages interest risk with respect to the current and expected situation in the market by adjusting the assets and liabilities structure in terms of the type of interest rate and maturity of new transactions. Interest risk is managed separately for the Trading Book and the Banking Book. In line with the approved strategy, the Bank does not perform transactions that would meet conditions for including them in the Trading Book. The position in the Trading Book is zero.

To measure the Banking Book’s interest risk, Prima banka uses the VaR method on a weekly and a monthly basis at the 99% reliability interval. The interest risk of the Banking Book is measured based on estimated changes to the Net Present Value (NPV) positions caused by changes in market interest rates. The method is based on a gap analysis of the Banking Book positions. In addition, estimated changes to NPV positions in the Banking Book are calculated at a parallel shift in the yield curves of +/- 100, +/- 200 and +/- 300 basis points, including an opportunity for a non-parallel shift of the yield curve, and above all positions in the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at a parallel shift in the yield curves by +/- 100 basis points. Using back testing, Prima banka compares estimated VaR with changes to NPV positions caused by interest rate fluctuations on a weekly and monthly basis and evaluates the back testing results once a year.

Demand deposits (current accounts and term deposits accounts) are mapped by the Bank by time bands 1 month – 6 years. The Bank uses an internal model for the mapping and it is performed automatically in the data warehouse based on the approved model. The Bank classifies demand deposits into bands with a longer maturity than those that correspond to interest rate sensitivity. The mapping is based on the historical monitoring of movements in balances and the probability that the fulfilment of the relevant liabilities will not be requested (back testing).

The estimated change in the NPV positions in the Banking Book resulting from the interest rate fluctuation is quantified in the following table, assuming a negative movement of the yield curve to the detriment of the Bank by +100 basis points.

The impact of a change in the present value of assets and liabilities due to a change in the interest rate for euro positions as at 30 Jun 2019:

	Movement in yield curve	Bank´s loss from movement in yield curve
Banking Book: euro	+100 BP	(14 719)
Total		(14 719)

The impact of a change in the present value of assets and liabilities due to a change in the interest rate for euro positions as at 31 December 2018:

	Movement in yield curve	Bank´s loss from movement in yield curve
Banking Book: euro	+100 BP	(11 288)
Total		(11 170)

In terms of the Bank’s overall position, the positions in other currencies are insignificant. A potential effect of movements in the yield curve on the Bank’s profit/loss with respect to other currencies is insignificant.

The following table presents information on the balance sheet amounts of financial assets and liabilities per interest rate fluctuation risk. The assets and liabilities with a fixed interest rate are classified according to maturity date. The assets and liabilities with variable interest rates are listed according to the date of the anticipated closest change in interest rates. The Bank uses an internal model to classify demand deposits and savings deposits. Assets and liabilities without a contractually agreed maturity date and those that bear no interest are classified as “Unspecified items”.

(in thousands of €)

Financial assets and liabilities according to the risk of interest rate fluctuations as at 30 Jun 2019:

	Up to 3 months incl.	3 to 12 months incl.	1 to 5 years incl.	More than 5 years incl.	Unspecified items	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:						
Balances with central banks	135 924	0	0	0	0	135 924
Due from banks	4 406	701	644	0	0	5 751
Loans and advances to customers	411 446	604 059	2 217 536	27 346	(3 007)	3 257 380
Debt securities	622	55 991	126 957	65 074	0	248 644
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2 828	0	0	0	0	2 828
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives	3	0	0	0	0	3
Interest rate position - financial assets	555 229	660 751	2 345 137	92 420	(3 007)	3 650 530
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	80 000	0	0	0	0	80 000
Due to banks	1 341	74 959	0	0	0	76 300
Customer deposits	626 782	709 732	1 830 418	64 314	0	3 231 246
Issued securities	0	0	1 883	0	0	1 883
Leases	8 290					8 290
Financial liabilities held for trading - derivatives	3	0	0	0	0	3
Hedging derivatives	87	0	0	0	0	87
Interest rate position - financial liabilities	716 503	784 691	1 832 301	64 314	0	3 397 809
Net interest rate position	(161 274)	(123 940)	512 836	28 106	(3 007)	252 721

Financial assets and liabilities according to the risk of interest rate fluctuations as at 31 December 2018:

	Up to 3 months incl.	3 to 12 months incl.	1 to 5 years incl.	More than 5 years incl.	Unspecified items	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:						
Balances with central banks	97 006	0	0	0	0	97 006
Due from banks	5 404	719	972	0	0	7 095
Loans and advances to customers	481 078	822 531	1 721 935	34 887	(5 942)	3 054 489
Debt securities	2 071	75 652	162 708	65 218	0	305 649
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2 141	0	0	0	0	2 141
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives	52	0	0	0	0	52
Interest rate position - financial assets	587 752	898 902	1 885 615	100 105	(5 942)	3 466 432
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	100 000	0	0	0	0	100 000
Due from banks	1 644	28 873	0	0	0	30 517
Customer deposits	636 568	706 337	1 684 517	60 365	0	3 087 787
Issued securities	0	0	1 967	0	0	1 967
Financial liabilities held for trading - derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hedging derivatives	427	0	0	0	0	427
Interest rate position - financial liabilities	738 639	735 210	1 686 484	60 365	0	3 220 698
Net interest rate position	(150 887)	163 692	199 131	39 740	(5 942)	245 734

(in thousands of €)

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of a potential loss of the ability to pay one's liabilities as they mature. It is in the interest of the Bank to maintain permanent solvency, ie the ability to settle liabilities duly and on time, and to manage assets and liabilities to ensure the Bank always has sufficient liquidity.

Prima banka monitors liquidity risk via external and internal liquidity indicators and warning signals. From the externally defined liquidity indicators, the liquid assets indicator may not be lower than 1. During first quarter of year 2019, the Bank complied with the above legislative indicator with a sufficient cushion.

Internal liquidity indicators include, but are not limited to: seven-day liquidity indicator, global indicators of short- and long-term liquidity.

Liquidity warning signals include: amount of the volatile portion of demand deposits; LD ratio (ratio of primary deposits excl. mortgage debentures to extended loans); daily or weekly decrease in capital; daily or weekly increase in loan receivables overdue by more than 30 days; and weekly or monthly additions to loans, balance sheet amount of selected foreign currencies to the Bank's total assets.

The method for measuring liquidity risk is based on the measuring of net and accumulated cash flows in the relevant time bands for all balance sheet and selected off-balance sheet items. Prima banka has prepared basic and alternative scenarios and a contingency plan - crisis scenarios. The Bank maintains its sound and sustainable development by observing its liquidity limits and managing its balance sheet structure.

The table below provides an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of assets and liabilities by current residual maturity as at 30 Jun 2019:

	Up to 3 months incl.	3 to 12 months incl.	1 to 5 years incl.	More than 5 years incl.	Unspe-cified items	Total
Cash	89 267	0	0	0	0	89 267
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:						
Balances with central banks	135 924	0	0	0	0	135 924
Due from banks	4 406	701	644	0	0	5 751
Loans and advances to customers	91 830	273 564	915 224	1 990 206	(13 444)	3 257 380
Debt securities	622	55 992	126 957	65 073	0	248 644
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives	3	0	0	0	0	3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	2 828	0	2 828
Non-current tangible assets	0	0	0	0	21 869	21 869
Non-current intangible assets	0	0	0	0	1 862	1 862
Deferred tax asset					9 570	9 570
Other assets	0	0	0	8 439	12 347	20 786
Assets total	322 052	330 257	1 042 825	2 066 546	32 204	3 793 884
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	80 000	0	0	0	0	80 000
Due to banks	1 341	74 959	0	0	0	76 300
Customer deposits	2 069 406	523 150	637 967	723	0	3 231 246
Issued securities	0	0	1 883	0	0	1 883
Leases	0	0	0	8 290	0	8 290
Financial liabilities held for trading - derivatives	3	0	0	0	0	3
Hedging derivatives	0	23	0	64	0	87
Reserves	0	0	0	0	15 566	15 566
Other liabilities	38 169	0	0	0	4 415	42 584
Total equity	0	0	0	0	337 925	337 925
Liabilities and equity total	2 188 919	598 132	639 850	9 077	357 906	3 793 884
Net balance sheet position	(1 866 867)	(267 875)	402 975	2 057 469	(325 702)	0

(in thousands of €)

The table below provides an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of assets and liabilities by current residual maturity as at 31 December 2018:

	Up to 3 months incl.	3 to 12 months incl.	1 to 5 years incl.	More than 5 years incl.	Unspe-cified items	Total
Cash	95 750	0	0	0	0	95 750
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:						
Balances with central banks	97 006	0	0	0	0	97 006
Due from banks	5 404	719	972	0	0	7 095
Loans and advances to customers	194 621	193 981	857 786	1 825 930	(17 829)	3 054 489
Debt securities	2 071	75 652	162 708	65 218	0	305 649
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives					52	52
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	2 141	0	2 141
Non-current tangible assets	0	0	0	0	14 412	14 412
Non-current intangible assets	0	0	0	0	1 894	1 894
Deferred tax asset					9 570	9 570
Other assets	0	0	0	0	11 988	11 988
Held-for-sale assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets total	394 852	270 352	1 021 466	1 893 289	20 087	3 600 046
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	100 000	0	0	0	0	100 000
Due to banks	1 644	28 873	0	0	0	30 517
Customer deposits	1 971 633	535 205	580 141	808	0	3 087 787
Issued securities	0	0	1 967	0	0	1 967
Financial liabilities held for trading - derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0	427	427
Reserves	0	0	0	0	15 942	15 942
Other liabilities	24 644	0	0	0	11 989	36 633
Total equity	0	0	0	0	326 773	326 773
Liabilities and equity total	2 097 921	564 078	582 108	808	355 131	3 600 046
Net balance sheet position	(1 703 069)	(293 726)	439 358	1 892 481	(335 044)	0

The summary below is an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of non-derivative financial liabilities, ie the worst-case scenario as at 30 Jun 2019 (in undiscounted values):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 years incl.	More than 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	80 000	80 000	80 000	0	0	0
Due to banks	76 300	76 423	1 341	75 082	0	0
Customer deposits	3 231 246	3 263 331	2 069 655	526 661	658 002	9 013
Issued securities	1 883	2 025	0	0	2 025	0
Leases	8 290	8 290	0	0	0	8 290
Other liabilities	42 584	42 584	42 584	0	0	0

(in thousands of €)

The summary below is an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of non-derivative financial liabilities, ie the worst-case scenario as at 31 December 2018 (in undiscounted values):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.	From 1 year up to 5 years incl.	More than 5 years incl.
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:						
Due to banks	30 517	30 639	1 644	28 995	0	0
Customer deposits	3 087 787	3 100 138	1 971 918	538 570	588 842	808
Issued securities	1 967	2 149	0	0	2 149	0
Other liabilities	36 633	36 633	36 633	0	0	0

The summary below provides the worst-case scenario of an analysis of the contractual maturity of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 30 Jun 2019 (in undiscounted values):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:				
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	6 335	6 319	6 319	0
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	0	0	0	0
Loan commitments, of which:	179 645	179 645	179 479	166
irrevocable	179 479	179 479	179 479	0

The summary below is the worst-case scenario of an analysis of the contractual maturity of contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2018 (in undiscounted values):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.
Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:				
Contingent liabilities from guarantees				
Contingent liabilities from letters of credit	7 253	7 237	7 237	0
Loan commitments, of which:	2 945	2 913	2 913	0
irrevocable	191 625	191 625	191 625	0

d) Exchange Rate Risk

The Bank continued to apply conservative exchange rate risk management in accordance with the set limits. Foreign exchange positions of the Banking Book were open to a minimum extent, and only as a result of the standard operating activities of the Bank. The Bank did not enter into any speculative transactions regarding exchange rate movements for clients or on the Bank's account. For the half year ended 30 Jun 2019, the Bank did not have any speculative foreign exchange positions open in its Trading Book.

When measuring the exchange rate risk of the Banking Book and the Trading Book, Prima banka uses the VaR method on a daily basis at the 99% reliability interval. As at 30 Jun 2019, the VaR amounted to € (210) (31 December 2018: € (980)).

In addition to monitoring the internal VaR limits, the Bank has defined an internal limit for an individual open position in a given currency in absolute terms and a limit for the sum of absolute values of open positions in absolute terms for all currencies together.

(in thousands of €)

Foreign exchange position of Prima banka as at 30 Jun 2019:

	EUR	CZK	USD	Other	Total
Assets	3 775 636	1 078	15 321	1 849	3 793 884
Liabilities and equity	(3 775 718)	(1 061)	(15 321)	(1 783)	(3 793 884)
Net balance sheet foreign exchange position	(82)	17	0	66	1
Off-balance sheet assets	3 477 884	1	202	111	3 478 198
Off-balance sheet liabilities	(422 925)	(17)	(867)	(78)	(423 887)
Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange position	3 054 959	(16)	(665)	33	3 054 311
Net foreign exchange position	3 054 877	1	(665)	99	3 054 312

Foreign exchange position of Prima banka as at 31 December 2018:

	EUR	CZK	USD	Other	Total
Assets	3 581 607	2 085	14 392	1 962	3 600 046
Liabilities and equity	(3 581 607)	(2 074)	(14 403)	(1 961)	(3 600 046)
Net balance sheet foreign exchange position	(0)	11	(11)	1	1
Off-balance sheet assets	3 115 804	3	3	1	3 115 810
Off-balance sheet liabilities	(456 279)	0	(3 770)	(3)	(460 052)
Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange position	2 659 525	3	(3 767)	(2)	2 655 758
Net foreign exchange position	2 659 525	14	(3 779)	(1)	2 655 759

Based on back testing, Prima banka compares estimated VaR with the change to the fair value of the instruments on a daily basis and evaluates back testing results once a year. Prima banka compares the individual limit of an open position in a given currency in absolute terms with the open FX position on a daily basis.

The Bank performs stress testing quarterly. The Bank tests euro depreciation and appreciation scenarios against other foreign currencies by 3%, 8%, and 10%. Considering the minimum open foreign exchange positions for individual foreign currencies from the beginning of 2019, the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates on the Bank's profit/loss is insignificant.

To manage its FX position the Bank uses spot deals on the interbank market.

e) Equity Risk

The Bank's strategy is to not actively trade equity instruments, as evidenced by the size and structure of the equity securities portfolio. In its "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" portfolio, the Bank records equity securities in the total amount of €2 828 thousand, which are capital participations in SWIFT LA Hulpe, Belgium and VISA Inc. USA.

f) Commodity Risk

The Bank is not exposed to commodity risk. In line with the Bank's strategy, the Bank does not carry out transactions with commodities and has no exposure to commodities.

3. Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of financial and non-financial impacts resulting from inadequate or missing internal processes/actions of staff/system or external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategy risk.

Prima banka manages operational risks in line with the operational risk management strategy approved by the Bank's Management Board. The operational risk management comprises OR identification, assessment, monitoring and management/mitigation methods. Operational risk management is aimed at optimizing the Bank's risk profile at acceptable costs.

Operational risk is identified using risk analyses when preparing new products, new processes, non-standard transactions, implementing new information technologies/information sources, project management, and business continuity planning. The Bank monitors and analyses key risk indicators and records and analyses all operational risk-related events. Residual risk is identified during the Risk and Control Self-assessment process.

If an operational risk event or another operational risk instance is identified, action plans are usually adopted to eliminate or mitigate the occurrence of operational risk. To mitigate the financial impact of the occurrence of events, the Bank has concluded numerous insurance policies that cover the main risks.

(in thousands of €)

The Bank uses a standardized approach in accordance with the CRR to calculate regulatory capital requirements for operational risk, according to which the requirement is currently € 13 000 thousand, of which the following amounts are attributable to individual business lines: retail banking – € 7 556 thousand, commercial banking – € 3 943 thousand, payment services and settlement – € 990 thousand, other – € 811 thousand. Management measures and implemented systems for operational risk management are adequate for the Bank's strategy and profile.

31. Transactions with Related Parties

Under IAS 24 *"Related Party Disclosures"* a related party is a counterparty that:

a) Directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, has control over or is under joint control with the reporting entity (including parent companies, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
b) Is an associate;
c) Is a joint venture;
d) Is a member of key management personnel of the reporting entity or its parent company; and
e) Is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in letter a) or d).

When considering relations with each related party, attention is paid to the nature of the relation, not only to its legal form. Transactions with related parties were made under standard conditions and at market prices. Included in assets, liabilities, expenses, revenues and off-balance sheet items are the balances with the parent company PENTA INVESTMENTS LIMITED, Cyprus, with other companies of the Penta Investments Group ("Penta Group"), the members of the Board of Directors and Management Board, and other related parties pursuant to IAS 24.

Assets and liabilities concerning related parties as at 30 Jun 2019:

Balance sheet	Penta Investments Limited	Penta Group	Other related parties	Total
Loans and advances to customers	0	85 183	665	85 848
Other assets	0	1 889	0	1 889
Total assets	0	87 072	665	87 737
Due to banks	0	16 228	0	16 228
Customer deposits	9	12 484	2 029	14 522
Liabilities from leases	0	1 010	0	1 010
Other liabilities	0	70	0	70
Total liabilities and equity	9	29 792	2 029	30 820

Assets and liabilities concerning related parties as at 31 December 2018:

Balance sheet	Penta Investments Limited	Penta Group	Other related parties	Total
Loans and advances to customers	0	79 191	577	79 768
Other assets	0	3 371	0	3 371
Total assets	0	82 562	577	83 139
Due to banks	0	614	0	614
Customer deposits	10	26 221	2 706	28 937
Other liabilities	0	1 097	0	1 097
Total liabilities and equity	10	27 932	2 706	30 648

Revenues and expenses concerning related parties as at 30 Jun 2019:

	Penta Investments Limited	Penta Group	Other related parties	Total
Interest and similar income	0	1 197	5	1 202
Interest and similar expense	0	(11)	(7)	(18)
Net fee and commission income	0	48	1	49
Net profit from financial transactions	0	2	0	2
General and administrative expenses	0	(1 903)	(1 244)	(3 147)

(in thousands of €)

Revenues and expenses concerning related parties as at 30 Jun 2018:

	Penta Investments Limited	Penta Group	Other related parties	Total
Interest and similar income	0	1 662	5	1 667
Interest and similar expense	0	(615)	(16)	(631)
Net fee and commission income	0	125	0	0
Net profit from financial transactions	0	2	0	2
General and administrative expenses	0	(2 389)	(1 125)	(3 514)

Off-balance sheet liabilities concerning related parties as at 30 Jun 2019:

	Penta Group	Other related parties	Total
Received collateral from pledge, security and other rights	0	734	734
Off-balance sheet assets	0	734	734
Loan commitments and unused credit facilities	0	0	0
Off-balance sheet liabilities	0	0	0

Off-balance sheet liabilities concerning related parties as at 31 December 2018:

	Penta Group	Other related parties	Total
Received collateral from pledge, security and other rights	0	550	550
Off-balance sheet assets	0	550	550
Loan commitments and unused credit facilities	0	101	101
Off-balance sheet liabilities	0	101	101

32. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Based on the decision of the General Meeting, Prima banka terminated trading of its own shares ISIN: SK1110001270, SK1110013671, SK1110014927 and SK1110015676 on the regulated free market of the Bratislava Stock Exchange, effective as of 10 July 2019.

After the balance sheet date, the bank wrote off the defaulted receivable from the corporate client in the volume of € 13 859 thousand. Receivable was covered by provision in amount of € 13 859 thousand.

Between the balance sheet date and the authorisation date of these financial statements, there were no other significant events that would require any adjustment or additional disclosure.