

Prima banka Slovensko, a.s.

Interim Separate Financial Statements
For the 6 Months Ended 30 June 2020

Prepared in Accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting
as Adopted by the European Union

Contents

I. Financial Statements

Separate Statement of Financial Position
Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income
Separate Statement of Cash Flows
Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

II. Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

1. General Information about Prima banka
2. Basis for the Preparation of Separate Financial Statements
3. Significant Accounting Procedures
4. Significant Accounting Estimates
5. Notes to the Financial Statements

I. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Separate Statement of Financial Position

Assets	Note	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Cash		90 196	99 048
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	1	4 200 408	4 022 390
Balances with central banks		341 991	349 638
Due from banks		6 829	3 851
Loans and advances to customers		3 618 098	3 437 837
Debt securities		233 490	231 064
Financial assets held for trading - derivatives	2	0	103
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3	3 197	3 100
Hedging derivatives		0	0
Non-current tangible assets	4	18 973	20 613
Non-current intangible assets	5	1 817	1 893
Deferred tax asset	6	9 432	9 432
Other assets	7	20 535	22 139
Assets total		4 344 558	4 178 718
Liabilities and equity			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:	8	3 935 846	3 776 781
Loans and deposits received from central banks		0	0
Due to banks		1 353	21 341
Customer deposits		3 430 619	3 251 476
Debt securities		503 874	503 964
Liabilities from leasing	9	7 378	7 711
Financial liabilities held for trading - derivatives	10	58	0
Provisions and reserves	11	8 547	14 791
Other liabilities	12	36 053	33 414
Liabilities total		3 987 882	3 832 697
Equity (except profit for the current year)		345 847	328 961
Profit/loss for the current year after tax		10 829	17 060
Equity total	13	356 676	346 021
Liabilities and equity total		4 344 558	4 178 718

The notes on pages 7 to 49 are an integral part of these separate financial statements. The separate financial statements were signed and authorised for issue on 30 July 2020:


Jan Rollo
 Chairman of Management Board and
 Chief Executive Officer


Henrieta Gahérová
 Member of Management Board and
 Chief Product Officer

Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	for 6 months ended		for 3 months ended	
		30.6.2020	30.6.2019	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Interest income		37 085	39 137	18 462	20 376
Interest expense		(8 843)	(8 523)	(4 345)	(4 303)
Net interest margin	14	28 242	30 614	14 117	16 073
Fee and commission income		16 023	13 589	7 975	6 909
Fee and commission expense		(3 186)	(2 766)	(1 698)	(1 471)
Net fee and commission income	15	12 837	10 823	6 277	5 438
Dividend income		35	3	5	2
Net income from financial transactions	16	694	29	567	25
Other operating income	17	198	54	181	49
General administrative expenses	18	(26 302)	(26 539)	(11 021)	(13 094)
Contributions to the Resolution Fund and Deposits protection Fund	19	(378)	(629)	(164)	(473)
Depreciation and provisions for assets	20	(2 298)	(2 397)	(1 139)	(1 109)
Net allocation to provisions	21	(2 199)	(2 092)	(2 090)	(1 046)
Loss before tax		10 829	9 866	6 733	5 865
Income tax		0	0	0	0
Net result for the current period	22	10 829	9 866	6 733	5 865
Other Comprehensive Income and Loss					
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement					
Financial assets available for sale		477	775	270	320
Cash flow hedge		(108)	(92)	(69)	(44)
Items that can not be reclassified to the income statement					
Equity instruments valued at fair value through another comprehensive income		(543)	851	(39)	345
Total	13	(174)	1 534	162	621
Comprehensive income total		10 655	11 400	6 895	6 486
Net profit per share (face value of € 399) in €		19.054	17.359	11.846	10.320
Net profit per share (face value of € 67) in €		3.199	2.915	1.989	1.733
Net profit per share (face value of € 5) in €		0.239	0.218	0.148	0.129
Net profit per share (face value of € 1) in €		0.048	0.044	0.030	0.026

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	10 829	9 866
Adjustment:		
Depreciation and amortisation	2 298	2 397
Loss on property sold	(156)	16
Profit/(loss) of revaluation available for sale financial assets	477	775
Profit/(Loss) of revaluation on financial assets held for trading - derivatives	161	52
Profit/(Loss) of revaluation on securing derivatives	(108)	(432)
Profit of revaluation on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(640)	164
Proceeds from shares and equity interests	(35)	(3)
Interest expense	8 843	8 523
Interest income	(37 085)	(39 137)
Provisions and reserves for losses, net	(2 754)	2 538
Net loss on written off receivables	(613)	(366)
Net profit off postponed assets	0	(77)
Other non-cash transactions	(621)	(357)
Net cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(19 404)	(16 041)
Changes in operating assets		
Due to the NBS	7 239	(42 773)
Interbank loans and advances	352	370
Loans and advances to customers	(182 040)	(194 370)
Other assets	1 644	(8 798)
Changes in operating liabilities		
Loans received from the central banks	0	(20 000)
Due to other banks	(19 947)	45 707
Customer deposits	177 685	142 635
Other liabilities	2 639	5 951
Interest paid	(7 516)	(7 612)
Interest received	38 129	31 146
Net cash flows from operating activities	(1 219)	(55 590)
Cash flows from investment activities		
Purchase of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(759)	(9 838)
Proceeds from sale of non-current tangible and intangible assets	0	0
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	(4 000)	54 012
Proceeds from postponed assets	0	77
Proceeds from shares and equity interests	35	3
Net cash flows from investment activities	(4 724)	44 254
Net cash flows from financing activities		
	0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash flows	(5 943)	(11 336)
Cash and cash equivalents as the beginning of year (Note 23)	130 644	119 661
Cash and cash equivalents as the end of year (Note 23)	124 701	108 325

Prima banka Slovensko, a.s.

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity for the six months ended 30 June 2020
prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the European Union
(in thousands of €)

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium funds	Legal Reserve Fund	Other capital funds	Revaluation reserves	Profit/loss from		Equity total
						previous years	current year	
1.1.2019	226 773	71 190	4 237	54 078	(839)	(50 679)	22 013	326 773
Distribution/settlement of profit from previous years			2 202			19 811	(22 013)	0
Results for 6 months 2019							9 866	9 866
Profit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets					775			775
Cash flow hedge					(92)			(92)
Revaluation of equity instruments					851			851
Share capital - repurchase of own shares	(157)							(157)
Share premium - own shares		(91)						(91)
30.6.2019	226 616	71 099	6 439	54 078	695	(30 868)	9 866	337 925
1.1.2020	226 773	71 190	6 439	54 078	1 349	(30 868)	17 060	346 021
Distribution of profit/(loss) from previous years			1 706			15 354	(17 060)	0
Results for 6 months 2020							10 829	10 829
Profit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets					477			477
Cash flow hedge					(108)			(108)
Revaluation of equity instruments					(543)			(543)
30.6.2020	226 773	71 190	8 145	54 078	1 175	(15 514)	10 829	356 676

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is an English language translation of the original Slovak language document.

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, until 31 March 2020
Peter Novák

Proxy

Igor Tuší

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 %	
	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
PENTA INVESTMENTS LIMITED, Cyprus	99.49	99.49
Shareholders under 1%	0.51	0.51
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.

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 Jul 2020 and 31 December 2019 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	SK11100013671	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

	30.6.2020
Average number of employees, of which:	843
Average number of managers	5

As at 30 June 2020, Prima banka had 842 employees (31 December 2019: 865) and offered its services at 123 branches (31 December 2019: 123 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 2019) were approved and authorised for issue on 4 March 2020 and subsequently approved on 23 April 2020 by the General Meeting.

Basis of Presentation

The separate financial statements of the Bank (the "financial statements") for the 6 months ended 30 June 2020 and comparative data for the 6 months ended 30 June 2019 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.

Standards and Interpretations in Current Period

The Bank has adopted all new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and IFRIC for the IASB that have been approved for use in the EU and which relate to its activities and are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

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 have been prepared under the historical cost convention; except for the following cases, which are measured at fair value:

- Financial assets/liabilities held to trading, including derivatives,
- Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss,
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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, i.e. 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) 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).

Business model assessment

- 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, i.e. 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, i.e. 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 30 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.

Collateral

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 depend 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 Loans Committee 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.

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 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.

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.

f) 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.

g) 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.

h) 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.

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.

i) 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 buildings according to the lease contract; engineering constructions from 12 to 20 years and advertising constructions from 4 to 6 years.

j) 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".

k) 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.

l) 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.

m) 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, i.e. 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*".

n) 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*".

o) 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*".

p) 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.

q) 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.

r) 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.

s) 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.

t) 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 2020.

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.

5. Notes to the Financial Statements**1. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost**

30.6.2020	Gross Carrying Amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:				
Balances with central banks	341 991	341 991	0	0
Current accounts	28 340	28 340	0	0
Compulsory minimum reserves	313 651	313 651	0	0
Due from banks	6 829	6 829	0	0
Loans and advances to customers*, of which:	3 763 909	3 616 611	45 940	101 358
Public administration	139 315	138 271	815	229
Retail clients	3 131 393	3 087 004	3 724	40 665
of witch: Individuals	3 014 058	2 973 320	3 688	37 050
Other clients	493 201	391 336	41 401	60 464
Debt securities, of which:	236 080	216 002	20 078	0
Banks	9 985	9 985	0	0
Public administration	165 907	165 907	0	0
Other clients	60 188	40 110	20 078	0
Total	4 348 809	4 181 433	66 018	101 358
Provisions- Loans and advances to customers	(145 812)	(43 697)	(9 350)	(92 765)
Provisions- Debt securities	(2 590)	0	(2 590)	0
Net carrying amount	4 200 407	4 137 736	54 078	8 593

31.12.2019	Gross Carrying Amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:				
Balances with central banks	349 638	349 638	0	0
Current accounts	28 748	28 748	0	0
Compulsory minimum reserves	320 890	320 890	0	0
Due from banks	3 851	3 851	0	0
Loans and advances to customers*, of which:	3 587 711	3 418 389	61 067	108 255
Public administration	143 156	141 887	209	1 060
Retail clients	2 963 087	2 902 695	18 535	41 857
of witch: Individuals	2 839 671	2 783 038	18 417	38 216
Other clients	481 468	373 807	42 323	65 338
Debt securities, of which:	233 177	213 097	20 080	0
Banks	16 023	16 023	0	0
Public administration	197 074	197 074	0	0
Other clients	20 080	0	20 080	0
Total	4 174 477	3 984 975	81 147	108 255
Provisions- Loans and advances to customers	(149 874)	(39 851)	(12 596)	(97 427)
Provisions- Debt securities	(2 113)	0	(2 113)	0
Net carrying amount	4 022 390	3 945 124	66 438	10 828

*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.

Gross book value transfers between levels

Loans and advances to customers	30.6.2020			31.12.2019		
	Move to level 1	Move to level 2	Move to level 3	Move to level 1	Move to level 2	Move to level 3
Level 1	12 990	(1 484)	(1 958)	4 685	(13 955)	(5 745)
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	12 778	(1 484)	(1 952)	4 428	(11 185)	(4 944)
Other clients	212	0	(6)	257	(2 770)	(801)
Level 2	(12 922)	3 081	(3 301)	(4 399)	14 209	(3 537)
Public administration	0	570	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	(12 710)	2 454	(3 166)	(4 142)	11 209	(3 204)
Other clients	(212)	57	(135)	(257)	3 000	(332)
Level 3	(68)	(1 540)	5 258	(286)	(254)	9 282
Public administration	0	(570)	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	(68)	(970)	5 117	(286)	(24)	8 148
Other clients	0	0	141	0	(230)	1 134

Provisions for loans and advances to customers

Provisions for loans and advances to customers	1.1.2020	An increase due to the creation or acquisition	Decline due to discontinuation of reporting	Net changes due to change in credit risk	Transfers between levels	Other movements	Exchange rate differences	Decrease in proviso due to depreciation	30.6.2020
Stage 1	(39 851)	(4 257)	2 812	(3 096)	695	0	1	0	(43 697)
Public administration	(7)	(2)	0	2	0	0	0	0	(7)
Retail clients	(31 418)	(4 064)	2 565	(5 468)	696	0	(9)	0	(37 698)
Other clients	(8 427)	(191)	247	2 370	(1)	0	10	0	(5 992)
Stage 2	(12 596)	(355)	329	733	2 539	0	2	0	(9 350)
Public administration	0	(11)	0	(38)	(114)	0	0	0	(163)
Retail clients	(4 480)	(56)	186	870	2 511	0	0	0	(970)
Other clients	(8 117)	(288)	143	(99)	142	0	2	0	(8 217)
Stage 3	(97 427)	(1 453)	2 839	(23)	(3 234)	0	10	6 524	(92 765)
Public administration	(737)	0	209	299	114	0	0	0	(115)
Retail clients	(33 550)	(406)	1 158	764	(3 207)	0	10	3 139	(32 092)
Other clients	(63 141)	(1 047)	1 472	(1 086)	(141)	0	0	3 385	(60 558)
Total	(149 874)	(6 065)	5 980	(2 386)	(0)	0	13	6 524	(145 812)

Provisions for loans and advances to customers	1.1.2019	An increase due to the creation or acquisition	Decline due to discontinuation of reporting	Net changes due to change in credit risk	Transfers between levels	Other movements	Exchange rate differences	Decrease in proviso due to depreciation	31.12.2019
Stage 1	(29 385)	(12 309)	3 941	(9 347)	7 150	100	0	0	(39 851)
Public administration	(10)	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	(7)
Retail clients	(24 475)	(10 801)	3 124	(5 103)	5 837	0	0	0	(31 418)
Other clients	(4 900)	(1 509)	814	(4 224)	1 313	100	0	0	(8 427)
Stage 2	(18 068)	(538)	5 542	1 116	(649)	0	0	0	(12 596)
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	(4 158)	(476)	364	(87)	(297)	0	0	0	(4 480)
Other clients	(13 910)	(62)	5 178	1 029	(352)	0	0	0	(8 117)
Stage 3	(125 383)	(2 499)	5 250	3 658	(6 501)	2 672	0	25 375	(97 427)
Public administration	(805)	(26)	0	94	0	0	0	0	(737)
Retail clients	(40 643)	(1 408)	3 831	1 319	(5 540)	0	0	8 892	(33 550)
Other clients	(83 935)	(1 065)	1 419	2 246	(961)	2 672	0	16 483	(63 141)
Total	(172 836)	(15 345)	14 733	(4 647)	0	2 772	0	25 375	(149 874)

Provisions transfer between levels

Provisions for loans and advances to customers	30.6.2020			31.12.2019		
	Move to level 1	Move to level 2	Move to level 3	Move to level 1	Move to level 2	Move to level 3
Stage 1	(927)	439	1 184	4 685	(13 955)	(5 745)
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	(920)	439	1 178	4 428	(11 185)	(4 944)
Other clients	(7)	0	6	257	(2 770)	(801)
Stage 2	927	(589)	2 201	(4 399)	14 209	(3 537)
Public administration	0	(114)	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	920	(475)	2 066	(4 142)	11 209	(3 204)
Other clients	7	0	135	(257)	3 000	(332)
Stage 3	1	150	(3 385)	(286)	(254)	9 282
Public administration	0	114	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	1	36	(3 244)	(286)	(24)	8 148
Other clients	0	0	(141)	0	(230)	1 134

Provisions for debt securities

Debt securities	1.1.2020	An increase due to the creation or acquisition	Decline due to discontinuation of reporting	Net changes due to change in credit risk	Transfers between levels	Decrease in provision due to depreciation	30.6.2020
Stage 1	0	0	0	(477)	0	0	(477)
Stage 2	(2 113)	0	0	0	0	0	(2 113)
Stage 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	(2 008)	0	0	(477)	0	0	(2 590)

Debt securities	1.1.2019	An increase due to the creation or acquisition	Decline due to discontinuation of reporting	Net changes due to change in credit risk	Transfers between levels	Decrease in provision due to depreciation	31.12.2019
Stage 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stage 2	(2 008)	0	0	(105)	0	0	(2 113)
Stage 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	(2 008)	0	0	(105)	0	0	(2 113)

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

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Balances with central banks	341 991	349 638
Slovak Republic	341 991	349 638
Due from banks	6 829	3 851
Slovak Republic	5	5
EU Member States	6 149	2 828
Other countries	675	1 018
Loans and advances to customers	3 618 098	3 437 837
Slovak Republic	3 416 224	3 255 193
EU Member States	201 806	182 576
Other countries	68	67
Debt securities	233 490	231 064
Slovak Republic	99 746	165 287
EU Member States	133 744	65 777
Total	4 200 408	4 022 390

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

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Balances with central banks	341 991	349 638
In euro	341 991	349 638
Due from banks	6 829	3 851
In euro	4 732	1 301
In foreign currencies	2 097	2 550
Loans and advances to customers	3 618 098	3 437 837
In euro	3 618 097	3 437 835
In foreign currencies	0	2
Debt securities	233 490	231 064
In euro	229 721	227 273
In foreign currencies	3 769	3 791
Total	4 200 408	4 022 390

The summary of the financial assets at amortised cost by residual maturity is presented in Note 28 2c).

2. Financial Derivatives - assets

Assets	30.6.2020		31.12.2019	
	Fair	Nominal Value	Fair	Nominal
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives				
Currency derivatives	0	12 360	103	11 960
Total	0	12 360	103	11 960
Hedging derivatives				
Interest rate swap	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

The residual maturity of derivatives at nominal value is presented in Note 25.

3. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Name	Equity share at 30.6.2020			Equity share at 31.12.2019		
	(%)	Nominal Value	Fair Value	(%)	Nominal Value	Fair Value
SWIFT LA HULPE, Belgium	0,000	16	16	0,000	16	16
Visa Inc., USA	0,000	3 181	3 181	0,000	3 084	3 084
Total	x	3 197	3 197	x	3 100	3 100

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 € 3 197 thousand, which are capital participations in SWIFT LA HULPE, Belgium and VISA Inc. USA.

4. Non-current Tangible Assets

Movements in non-current tangible assets as at 30 June 2020:

	1.1.2020	Increase	Decrease	30.6.2020
Land, buildings and structures	45 718	1 322	(5 282)	41 758
Information technologies	10 811	27	(1)	10 837
Other non-current tangible assets	19 320	753	(1 350)	18 723
Leasing	9 755	697	(44)	10 408
Non-current tangible assets	85 604	2 799	(6 677)	81 726
Accumulated depreciation and provisions - buildings and structures	(34 281)	(1 949)	4 875	(31 355)
Accumulated depreciation – information technologies	(10 405)	(128)	0	(10 533)
Accumulated depreciation - other non-current tangible assets	(18 216)	(849)	1 319	(17 746)
Accumulated depreciation - Leasing	(2 089)	(1 074)	44	(3 119)
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	(64 991)	(4 000)	6 238	(62 753)
Net book value	20 613	(1 201)	(439)	18 973

Movements in non-current tangible assets as at 31 December 2019:

	1.1.2019	Increase	Decrease	Other movements	31.12.2019
Land, buildings and structures	45 541	9 587	(891)	(8 518)	45 718
Information technologies	11 128	1 318	(404)	(1 231)	10 811
Other non-current tangible assets	20 012	1 177	(1 869)	0	19 320
Leasing	5	0	0	9 750	9 755
Non-current tangible assets	76 686	12 082	(3 164)	0	85 604
Accumulated depreciation and provisions - buildings and structures	(32 836)	(3 784)	465	1 874	(34 281)
Accumulated depreciation – information technologies	(10 489)	(526)	400	210	(10 405)
Accumulated depreciation - other non-current tangible assets	(18 944)	(1 095)	1 822	0	(18 216)
Accumulated depreciation - Leasing	(5)	0		(2 084)	(2 089)
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	(62 274)	(5 405)	2 688	0	(64 991)
Net book value	14 412	6 677	(477)	0	20 613

Obligations from Contracts for Purchase of Non-current Tangible Assets

As at 30 June 2020, Prima banka did not record any obligations from contracts for the purchase of non-current tangible assets (31 December 2019: € 0).

Insurance Coverage

A set of immovable assets has insurance coverage of up to € 44 835 thousand and a set of movable assets with insurance coverage of up to € 30 724 thousand. The insurance covers damage caused by natural disaster, fire, theft and vandalism, flooding from water mains, falls, crashes, etc..

5. Non-Current Intangible Assets

Movements in non-current intangible assets as at 30 June 2020:

	1.1.2020	Increase	Decrease	30.6.2020
Software	19 179	78	0	19 257
Other non-current intangible assets	24 449	63	(13)	24 499
Non-current intangible assets	43 628	141	(13)	43 756
Accumulated amortisation - software	(18 946)	(65)	0	(19 011)
Accumulated amortisation - other non-current intangible assets	(22 789)	(190)	51	(22 928)
Accumulated amortisation and provisions	(41 735)	(255)	51	(41 939)
Net book value	1 893	(114)	38	1 817

Movements in non-current intangible assets as at 31 December 2019:

	1.1.2019	Increase	Decrease	31.12.2019
Software	19 925	(746)	0	19 179
Other non-current intangible assets	23 262	1 214	(27)	24 449
Non-current intangible assets	43 187	468	(27)	43 628
Accumulated amortisation - software	(19 716)	(180)	950	(18 946)
Accumulated amortisation - other non-current intangible assets	(21 577)	(1 239)	27	(22 789)
Accumulated amortisation and provisions	(41 293)	(1 419)	977	(41 735)
Net book value	1 894	(951)	950	1 893

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 June 2020, Prima banka did not record any liabilities under agreements to purchase non-current intangible assets (31 December 2019: € 0).

6. Deferred Tax Assets

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Deferred tax asset	9 432	9 432
Total	9 432	9 432

7. Other Assets

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Assets, of which:	18 532	18 074
Amounts due from assigned receivables	6 771	6 755
Receivables from clients' derivatives	2 698	2 705
Cash collateral	8 681	8 613
Others receivables	383	0
Other assets	5 229	7 820
Total	23 761	25 894
Provisions	(3 226)	(3 755)
Net carrying amount	20 535	22 139

8. Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Balances with central banks	0	0
Loans received	0	0
Due from banks	1 353	21 341
Current accounts and demand payables	1 353	1 300
Term deposits	0	20 041
Customer deposits	3 430 619	3 251 476
Current accounts	1 986 520	1 770 225
Term deposits	1 335 278	1 376 578
Saving deposits	108 554	104 343
Received loans	267	330
Debt securities	503 874	503 964
Mortgage debentures	1 944	1 908
Covered bonds	501 930	502 056
Total	3 935 846	3 776 781

As at 30 June 2020, 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 € 70 000 thousand (31 December 2019: € 200 900 thousand). The bonds may be used as collateral for funds received from the NBS for liquidity management risk purpose (collateral as at 30 June 2020: € 0).

As at 30 June 2020, 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:

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Public administration	490 218	391 550
Retail clients, of which:	2 664 610	2 555 777
Individuals	2 455 835	2 360 414
Other clients	275 791	304 149
Total	3 430 619	3 251 476

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

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Balances with central banks	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0
Due from banks	1 353	21 341
Slovak Republic	351	20 339
EU Member States	1 002	1 002
Customer deposits	3 430 619	3 251 476
Slovak Republic	3 411 721	3 230 443
EU Member States	13 224	15 555
Other countries	5 673	5 478
Debt securities	503 874	503 964
Slovak Republic	503 874	503 964
Total	3 935 846	3 776 781

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

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Balances with central banks	0	0
In euro	0	0
Due from banks	1 353	21 341
In euro	1 277	21 204
In foreign currency	76	137
Customer deposits	3 430 619	3 251 476
In euro	3 427 859	3 247 898
In foreign currency	2 760	3 578
Debt securities	503 874	503 964
In euro	503 874	503 964
Total	3 935 846	3 776 781

As at 30 June 2020, 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	1 926
SK4000016069	1.10.2019	1.10.2026	annually	0.01 %	100 000.00	5 000	501 993
Total							503 919

As at 31 December 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	1 890
SK4000016069	1.10.2019	1.10.2026	annually	0.01 %	100 000.00	5 000	502 056
Total							503 946

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.

9. Liabilities from leases

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Liabilities from leases	7 378	7 711
Total	7 378	7 711

10. Financial Derivatives - Liabilities

Amount of liabilities	30.6.2020		31.12.2019	
	Fair Value	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Nominal Value
Financial liabilities Held for Trading- derivatives				
Currency derivatives	58	12 422	0	11 880
	58	12 422	0	11 880
Hedging derivatives				
Interest rate	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

The residual maturity of the derivatives at nominal value is presented in Note 25.

11. Provisions and Reserves

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Provisions for litigation	4 702	10 131
Provisions for restructuring	330	952
Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities	3 497	3 553
Other reserves	18	155
Total	8 547	14 791

The Bank expects the remaining provision for restructuring to be used in 2021. 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 June 2020:

	1.1.2020	Allocation	Release	Use	30.6.2020
Provisions for litigation	10 131	270	(5 678)	(21)	4 702
Provisions for restructuring	952	0	(622)	0	330
Provision for off-balance sheet liabilities	3 553	2 791	(2 847)	0	3 497
Other reserves (executions)	155	0	(137)	0	18
Total	14 791	3 061	(9 284)	(21)	8 547

Movements in provisions for liabilities as at 31 December 2019:

	1.1.2019	Allocation	Release	Use	31.12.2019
Provisions for litigation	10 173	35	(66)	(11)	10 131
Provisions for restructuring	1 430	0	(478)	0	952
Provision for off-balance sheet liabilities	4 339	6 143	(6 929)	0	3 553
Other reserves (executions)	0	155	0	0	155
Total	15 942	6 333	(7 473)	(11)	14 791

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. At the end of the 2nd quarter of 2020, the Bank received a decision on the termination of the legal dispute, for which was recorded a provision in the amount of € 5 678 thousand. As at 30 June 2020, the bank released this provision. The total provision for litigation amounts to € 4 702 thousand as at 30 June 2020, and represents principal and default interest (31 December 2019: € 10 131 thousand).

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.

12. Other Liabilities

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Accruals and deferrals	3 793	81
Reserves and other payables	11 815	15 529
Settlement with employees, of which: social fund	953 53	923 60
Other payables	19 150	16 456
State budget clearing account	342	425
Total	36 053	33 414

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 June 2020 and as at 31 December 2019 is presented in the following table:

Social fund	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Balance as at 1.1.	60	60
Allocation (from expenses)	72	156
Usage: catering allowance	(79)	(156)
Total	53	60

13. Equity

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Share capital	226 773	226 773
Share premium funds	71 190	71 190
Legal reserve fund	8 145	6 439
Other capital funds	54 078	54 078
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1 175	1 349
Profit/(loss) from previous years	(15 514)	(30 868)
Profit/(loss) for the current year	10 829	17 060
Total	356 676	346 021

Share Capital

Face value of shares	30.6.2020		31.12.2019	
	No. of shares	in € '000	No. of shares	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

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 747	2 291
Available-for-sale securities	(568)	(1 045)
Cash flow hedge	(4)	103
Total	1 175	1 349

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 for 2019:

Statutory allotment to the reserve fund (10% of the profit after tax)	1 706
Transfer of profit into profit/loss from previous years	15 354
Retained earnings for 2019	17 060

The distribution of the 2019 profit was approved by the General Meeting of Prima banka as at 24 April 2020.

14. Net Interest Margin

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Interest income and similar income on:	37 085	39 137
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:		
Balances with the central banks	(403)	(98)
Due from banks	(1)	7
Loans and advances to customers	34 492	35 901
Debt securities	2 997	3 334
Hedging derivatives	0	(7)
Interest expense and similar expense for:	(8 843)	(8 523)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:		
Due to banks	(32)	(89)
Customer deposits	(8 636)	(8 347)
Debt securities	(175)	(46)
Hedging derivatives	0	(41)
Net Interest Margin	28 242	30 614

15. Net Fee and Commission Income

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Fee and commission income on:	16 023	13 589
Payment services	12 511	10 692
Credit activity	2 476	2 081
Transactions with securities	0	1
Other banking services	1 036	815
Fee and commission expense for:	(3 186)	(2 766)
Payment services	(435)	(569)
Credit activity	0	(1)
Transactions with securities	(61)	(39)
Other banking services	(2 690)	(2 157)
Net Fee and Commission Income	12 837	10 823

16. Profit from Financial Transactions

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Net income (loss) from financial assets held for trading – derivatives	(149)	(137)
Net loss from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	641	(168)
Net income (loss) from hedging derivatives	0	32
Foreign exchange differences	202	302
Net profit from financial transactions	694	29

17. Other Operating Income (Loss)

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Net income (loss) on the sale of non-current assets	156	(16)
Lease income	32	44
Other income from non-banking activities	10	26
Other operating income	198	54

18. General and Administrative Expenses

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Personnel expenses	(12 513)	(12 097)
Wages and salaries*	(9 586)	(8 711)
Social expenses	(3 163)	(2 925)
Other personnel costs	236	(461)
Other administrative expenses	(13 789)	(14 442)
IT costs	(2 997)	(3 060)
Marketing, advertising and other services	(2 971)	(3 120)
Costs of audit and related services**	0	0
Leases	(119)	(121)
Other purchased outputs and services	(5 202)	(4 661)
Special levy of banking institutions	(7 839)	(3 277)
Supervision of Central Banks	(227)	(200)
Creation of provisions for litigation	5 429	(3)
Creation (use) of other provisions	137	0
General administrative costs	(26 302)	(26 539)

* 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 € 62 thousand as at 30 June 2020 (30 June 2019: € 66 thousand).

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.

The Bank reports Special levy of banking institutions and Supervision of Central Banks' fee as part of the General and administrative expenses as at 30 June 2020 (the expenses were included in "Specific contributions of selected financial institutions" as at 30 June 2019).

19. Contributions to the Resolution fund and Deposits protection fund

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Resolution fund	(237)	(364)
Deposits Protection Fund	(141)	(265)
Specific Contributions of Selected Financial Institutions	(378)	(629)

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

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.

The Bank reports contributions to the Resolution fund and Deposits protection fund separated from the other contributions as at 30 June 2020 (those contributions were included in "Specific contributions of selected financial institutions" as at 30 June 2019).

20. Depreciation and provisions of assets

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Depreciation of tangible assets	(2 081)	(2 175)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(217)	(222)
Total	(2 298)	(2 397)

21. Net Allocation to Provisions and Reserves

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
(Allocation) of provisions for financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	(2 869)	(2 805)
Loans and advances	(2 392)	(2 700)
Debt securities	(477)	(105)
Allocation to provisions for off-balances sheet exposures	57	270
Written-off and assignment of receivables*	613	443
Net Allocation to Provisions and Reserves	(2 199)	(2 092)

*including write off costs and payment received from written-off and 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 11, respectively.

22. Net Earnings per Share

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Net earnings for the current period (€ T)	10 829	9 866
Number of issued shares with value € 399	100 200	100 200
Number of issued shares with value € 67	100 200	100 200
Number of issued shares with value € 5	701 400	701 400
Number of issued shares with value € 1	176 572 738	176 572 738
Net earnings per share (face value € 399) in €	19.054	17.359
Net earnings per share (face value € 67) in €	3.199	2.915
Net earnings per share (face value € 5) in €	0.239	0.218
Net earnings per share (face value € 1) in €	0.048	0.044

23. 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:

	30.6.2020	30.6.2019
Cash	90 196	99 048
Balances with central banks	28 340	28 748
Current accounts in other banks	6 115	2 762
Term deposits in banks up to 3 months	50	86
Total	124 701	130 644

24. Contingent Liabilities and Other Off-Balance Sheet Items

Off-balance Sheet Assets

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Receivables from spot transactions	54	0
Guarantees received	6 908	7 057
Received collateral from pledge, security and other rights	3 782 753	3 547 603
Total	3 789 715	3 554 660

Off-balance Sheet Liabilities

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Liabilities from spot transactions	508	0
Guarantees issued	3 513	6 134
Loan commitments and unused credit facilities	141 281	167 203
Assets in custody	15 211	15 334
Total	160 513	188 671

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 June 2020, provisions recorded for off-balance sheet exposures amounted to € 3 497 thousand (31 December 2019: € 3 553 thousand), see Note 11 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.

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"*.

25. 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 the summary of hedging derivatives with negative fair values is described in Notes 9 of this chapter.

The following summary shows the residual maturity of derivatives' face values as at 30 June 2020:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives				
Currency swaps	12 360	0	0	12 360
Total off-balance sheet assets	12 360	0	0	12 360
Financial liabilities held for trading – derivatives				
Currency swaps	12 422	0	0	12 422
Total off-balance sheet liabilities	12 422	0	0	12 422
Net derivatives	(62)	0	0	(62)

The following summary shows the residual maturity of derivatives' face values as at 31 December 2019:

	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives				
Currency swaps	11 960	0	0	11 960
Total off-balance sheet assets	11 960	0	0	11 960
Financial liabilities held for trading – derivatives				
Currency swaps	11 880	0	0	11 880
Total off-balance sheet liabilities	11 880	0	0	11 880
Net derivatives	80	0	0	80

26. 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.

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 June 2020 (as at 31 December 2019):

30 June 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading: derivatives	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	3 197	3 197
Financial assets at fair value total	0	0	3 197	3 197
Financial liabilities held for trading: derivatives	0	58	0	58
Financial liabilities at fair value total	0	58	0	58

31 December 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading: derivatives	0	103	0	103
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	3 100	3 100
Financial assets at fair value total	0	103	3 100	3 203
Financial liabilities held for trading: derivatives	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at fair value total	0	0	0	0

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 2019	3 100	0
Accrued coupon	0	0
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	3 100	0
Total gains/(losses)		
In profit/(loss)	640	0
In other comprehensive income	(543)	0
Market value as at 30 June 2020	3 197	0
Accrued coupon	0	0
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2020	3 197	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	97	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.

The following table shows the comparison of fair values and carrying amounts of balance sheet items as at 30 June 2020:

	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	90 196	0	90 196	0
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	4 200 408	226 070	370 326	3 868 947
Balances with central banks	341 991	0	341 991	0
Due from banks	6 829	0	6 532	0
Loans and advances to customers	3 618 098	0	0	3 868 947
Debt securities	233 490	226 070	0	21 804
Financial assets	4 290 604	226 070	437 718	3 890 751
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:	3 935 846	507 427	3 903	3 465 282
Loans and deposits received from central banks	0	0	0	0
Due to banks	1 353	0	1 353	0
Customer deposits	3 430 619	0	0	3 465 282
Issued securities	503 874	507 427	2 550	0
Financial liabilities	3 935 846	507 427	3 903	3 465 282

The following table shows the comparison of fair values and carrying amounts of balance sheet items as at 31 December 2019:

	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	99 048	0	99 048	0
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	4 022 390	222 146	353 568	3 531 017
Balances with central banks	349 638	0	349 638	0
Due from banks	3 851	0	3 930	0
Loans and advances to customers	3 437 837	0	0	3 531 017
Debt securities	231 064	222 146	0	17 967
Financial assets	4 121 438	222 146	452 616	3 548 984
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:	3 776 781	496 917	23 908	3 286 540
Loans and deposits received from central banks	0	0	0	0
Due to banks	21 341	0	21 390	0
Customer deposits	3 251 476	0	0	3 286 540
Issued securities	503 964	496 917	2 518	0
Financial liabilities	3 776 781	496 917	23 908	3 286 540

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.

27. 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 June 2020 and 31 December 2019 are stated in the table below:

Own funds	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Original own funds (Tier 1 Capital)	344 029	336 934
Items creating the value of original own funds	361 360	359 830
Paid-up share capital	226 773	226 773
Share premium	71 190	71 190
Other funds	62 223	60 517
Another accumulated comprehensive result	1 175	1 350
Items reducing the amount of original own funds	(17 331)	(22 895)
Accumulated loss of previous year	(15 514)	(21 002)
Intangible assets	(1 817)	(1 893)
Additional own funds (Tier 2 Capital)	23 481	22 820
Items creating the value of additional own funds	23 481	22 820
General credit risk adjustments	23 481	22 820
Own funds total	367 511	359 754
Own funds requirements	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Own funds requirements to cover credit risk and risk of impairment of receivables	150 280	146 047
Own funds requirements to cover operational risk	12 794	12 794
Own funds requirements to cover CVA risk	3	5
Own funds requirements	163 407	158 944

Prima banka met regulatory requirements under the CRR. As at 30 June 2020, the Bank's overall capital adequacy was 18,03 % (31 December 2019: 18,12%). The Bank uses a standardised approach for the calculation of own funds requirements.

28. 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 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:	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Financial assets at amortised cost	4 200 408	4 022 390
Balances with central banks	341 991	349 638
Due from banks	6 829	3 851
Loans and advances to customers	3 618 098	3 437 837
Debt securities	233 490	231 064
Trading derivatives	0	103
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3 197	3 100
Deferred tax assets	9 432	9 432
Other assets	20 535	22 139
Total	4 233 572	4 057 164

Credit risk related to off-balance sheet items prior to the deduction of reserves:	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Issued guarantees	3 513	6 134
Loan commitments and unused credit limits	141 281	167 203
Total	144 794	173 337

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

To cover granted loans	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Cash	2 662	2 812
Immovable assets	3 775 006	3 539 300
Movable assets	5 085	5 491
Collateral received for financial assets	3 782 753	3 547 603

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.

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 customer, of which:			
	30.6.2020	31.12.2019	Public administration		Other clients	
	6 829	3 851	139 024	141 672	430 177	412 466
Rating AAA	0	0	986	96	404	496
Rating AA+	0	0	2 944	2 386	1 533	609
Rating AA	17	17	7 401	5 934	827	538
Rating AA-	9	0	14 184	9 543	589	626
Rating A	213	425	13 672	20 029	3 474	3 483
Rating A+	0	0	25 700	10 596	3 772	3 897
Rating A-	5 085	1 996	12 117	9 586	1 744	1 258
Rating BBB+	32	100	28 601	30 225	1 949	3 681
Rating BBB	393	136	14 632	9 695	9 512	8 445
Rating BBB-	60	98	11 889	9 639	6 012	6 599
Rating BB+	0	0	15 468	11 351	61 871	79 949
Rating BB	0	0	15 539	9 600	256 739	177 639
Rating BB-	0	0	8 167	7 470	34 153	28 183
Rating B+	949	1 002	2 191	1 747	2 580	2 887
Rating B	0	0	3 315	3 253	21 257	21 678
Rating B-	71	77	51	56	3 481	4 648
Rating CCC	0	0	1 354	466	27 107	67 850

Quality of debt securities that are not impaired, prior to the deduction of provisions according to the Bank's internal rating:

Rating scale	Debt securities					
	Banks		Public administration		Corporate	
	30.6.2020	31.12.2019	30.6.2020	31.12.2019	30.6.2020	30.6.2020
	9 985	16 023	165 906	197 074	60 188	20 080
Rating A-	0	0	50 585	50 473	0	0
Rating A+	0	0	99 745	131 297	0	0
Rating BBB	9 985	16 023	0	0	0	0
Rating BBB-	0	0	15 576	15 304	20 078	20 080
Rating CCC	0	0	0	0	40 110	0

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

Rating scale	Issued guarantees				Loans commitments			
	Public administration		Other clients		Public administration		Other clients	
	30.6.2020	31.12.2019	30.6.2020	31.12.2019	30.6.2020	31.12.2019	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
	5 153	3 896	370	840	36 461	32 598	15 382	15 863
Rating AAA	0	0	7	0	900	0	169	463
Rating AA+	24	0	0	372	477	1 034	787	642
Rating AA	306	341	4	4	1 479	1 888	152	264
Rating AA-	371	653	0	0	4 840	5 185	277	693
Rating A+	193	863	20	60	3 830	3 589	799	874
Rating A	675	85	100	172	5 812	4 473	538	873
Rating A-	289	656	0	0	2 809	3 450	563	715
Rating BBB+	707	371	100	206	2834	1 799	566	940
Rating BBB	264	0	0	0	3585	2 417	246	423
Rating BBB-	302	302	302	0	2 637	1815	1 920	338
Rating BB+	537	527	0	15	4009	1 792	207	525
Rating BB	0	98	0	03	3 497	3 005	378	2 099
Rating BB-	0	0	0	3	801	955	2 845	5 788
Rating B+	289	0	0	0	192	263	98	530
Rating B	0	0	0	0	55	17	50	55
Rating B-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Rating CCC	0	0	139	0	468	362	7 329	331

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 June 2020, the exposure to bank and corporate debt securities amounts to € 70 173 thousand (31 December 2019: € 36 103 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.

The table below provides an analysis of credit risk exposure by industry segments as at 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	30.6.2020	31.12.2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	521	545
Mining and quarrying	0	18
Manufacturing	4 649	7 248
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4 718	5 184
Water supply; sewerage and waste water management	2 865	3 156
Construction	3 679	4 552
Wholesale and retail trade	23 538	22 180
Transportation and storage	1 295	1 864
Accommodation and catering	6 065	6 000
Information and communication	171	420
Financial and insurance activities	219 484	207 360
Real estate activities	146 753	143 912
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3 495	4 296
Administrative and support service activities	6 695	4 377
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	138 751	142 196
Education	140	155
Health care and social work activities	2 653	2 713
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5 936	2 236
Other activities	318	370
Activities of households as employers	3 046 372	2 879 055
Total	3 618 098	3 437 837

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.

The summary below provides an analysis of the unimpaired loan portfolio (stage 1 and stage 2) based on days overdue as at 30 June 2020 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	6 829	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers, of which:	3 644 847	17 701	1	0	1	11 204
Public administration	139 024	62	0	0	0	0
Other clients	430 177	2 558	1	0	1	220
Individuals	3 075 646	15 081	0	0	0	10 984
Total	3 651 676	17 701	1	0	1	11 204

The summary below provides an analysis of the unimpaired loan portfolio (stage 1 and stage 2) based on days overdue as at 31 December 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	3 851	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers, of which:	3 450 346	28 898	3	0	0	18 610
Public administration	141 672	215	0	0	0	22
Other clients	412 464	3 663	3	0	0	530
Individuals	2 896 210	25 020	0	0	0	18 058
Total	3 454 197	28 898	2	0	0	18 610

The summary below provides an analysis of the impaired loan portfolio (stage 3) as at 30 June 2020, including other receivables from financial transactions:

	Public sector	Other clients	Retail clients	Total
Individually measured – impaired loans	229	43 957	786	44 972
Specific provisions	115	44 042	673	44 830
Recoverable amount of collateral received – individually measured	0	0	408	408
Portfolio measured – impaired loans	0	16 507	39 879	56 386
Portfolio provisions	0	16 507	31 429	47 936
Recoverable amount of collateral received – portfolio measured	0	0	7 984	7 984
% of coverage by provisions	50%	100%	79%	92%
% of coverage by provisions and received collateral	50%	100%	100%	100%
Interest income on impaired loans	x	x	x	0

The summary below provides an analysis of the impaired loan portfolio (stage 3) as at 31 December 2019, including other receivables from financial transactions:

	Public sector	Other clients	Retail clients	Total
Individually measured – impaired loans	1 060	48 942	704	50 706
Specific provisions	737	48 610	677	50 024
Recoverable amount of collateral received – individually measured	295	330	27	652
Portfolio measured – impaired loans	0	16 396	41 153	57 549
Portfolio provisions	0	14 530	32 873	47 403
Recoverable amount of collateral received – portfolio measured	0	406	8 288	8 694
% of coverage by provisions	70%	97%	80%	90%
% of coverage by provisions and received collateral	97%	98%	100%	99%
Interest income on impaired loans	x	x	x	355

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 € 663 thousand as at 30 June 2020 (31 December 2019: € 514 thousand).

The Bank sold real estate pledged against receivables which were unpaid as at 30 June 2020 for € 519 thousand (31 December 2019: € 3 769 thousand). The Bank sold a pledge over moveable assets (receivables) as at 30 June 2020 for € 0 thousand (31 December 2019: € 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.

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 June 2020:

	Movement in yield curve	Bank's loss from movement in yield curve
Banking Book: euro	-100 BP	(16)
Total		(16)

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 2019:

	Movement in yield curve	Bank's loss from movement in yield curve
Banking Book: euro	-100 BP	(176)
Total		(176)

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".

Financial assets and liabilities according to the risk of interest rate fluctuations as at 30 June 2020:

	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	341 991	0	0	0	0	341 991
Due from banks	6 165	664	0	0	0	6 829
Loans and advances to customers	317 334	737 474	2 539 196	23 306	788	3 618 098
Debt securities	16 242	31 546	124 284	61 418	0	233 490
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest rate position - financial assets	684 929	769 684	2 663 480	84 724	788	4 203 605
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Due to banks	1 353	0	0	0	0	1 353
Customer deposits	641 551	672 207	2 051 840	65 021	0	3 430 619
Issued securities	0	37	1 944	501 893	0	503 874
Leases	0	0	0	7 378	0	7 378
Financial liabilities for trading - derivatives	58	0	0	0	0	58
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest rate position - financial liabilities	642 962	672 244	2 053 784	574 292	0	3 943 282
Net interest rate position	41 967	97 440	609 696	(489 568)	788	260 323

Financial assets and liabilities according to the risk of interest rate fluctuations as at 31 December 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	349 638	0	0	0	0	349 638
Due from banks	2 848	683	320	0	0	3 851
Loans and advances to customers	281 278	757 589	2 372 256	28 209	(1 495)	3 437 837
Debt securities	2 068	52 290	115 180	61 526	0	231 064
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives	103	0	0	0	0	103
Interest rate position - financial assets	639 035	810 562	2 487 756	89 735	(1 495)	4 025 593
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Due to banks	1 300	20 041	0	0	0	21 341
Customer deposits	655 146	666 696	1 871 213	58 421	0	3 251 476
Issued securities	0	13	1 908	502 043	0	503 964
Leases	0	52	6 388	1 271	0	7 711
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest rate position - financial liabilities	656 446	686 802	1 879 509	56 1 735	0	3 784 492
Net interest rate position	(17 411)	123 760	608 247	(472 000)	(1 495)	241 101

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, i.e. 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 the past months of 2020, 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 June 2020:

	Up to 3 months incl.	3 to 12 months incl.	1 to 5 years incl.	More than 5 years incl.	Unspecified items	Total
Cash	90 196	0	0	0	0	90 196
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:						
Balances with central banks	341 991	0	0	0	0	341 991
Due from banks	6 165	664	0	0	0	6 829
Loans and advances to customers	73 326	271 701	992 630	2 292 326	(11 885)	3 618 098
Debt securities	16 241	31 546	124 284	61 419	0	233 490
Financial assets held for trading -derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	3 197	0	3 197
Non-current tangible assets	0	0	0	0	18 973	18 973
Non-current intangible assets	0	0	0	0	1 817	1 817
Deferred tax asset	0	0	0	0	9 432	9 432
Other assets	0	0	0	8 360	12 175	20 535
Assets total	527 919	303 911	1 116 914	2 365 302	30 512	4 344 558
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Due to banks	1 353	0	0	0	0	1 353
Customer deposits	2 255 528	461 416	713 337	338	0	3 430 619
Issued securities	0	37	1 944	501 893	0	503 874
Leases	0	0	0	7 378	0	7 378
Hedging derivatives	58	0	0	0	0	58
Reserves	0	0	0	0	8 547	8 547
Other liabilities	31 937	0	0	0	4 116	36 053
Total equity	0	0	0	0	356 676	356 676
Liabilities and equity total	2 288 876	461 453	715 281	509 609	369 339	4 344 558
Net balance sheet position	(1 760 957)	(157 542)	401 633	1 855 693	(338 827)	0

The table below provides an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of assets and liabilities by current residual maturity as at 31 December 2019:

	Up to 3 months incl.	3 to 12 months incl.	1 to 5 years incl.	More than 5 years incl.	Unspecified items	Total
Cash	99 048	0	0	0	0	99 048
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:						
Balances with central banks	349 638	0	0	0	0	349 638
Due from banks	2 848	683	320	0	0	3 851
Loans and advances to customers	171 331	281 651	916 540	2 084 294	(15 979)	3 437 837
Debt securities	2 068	52 289	115 181	61 526	0	231 064
Financial assets held for trading -derivatives	103	0	0	0	0	103
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	3 100	3 100
Non-current tangible assets	0	0	0	0	20 613	20 613
Non-current intangible assets	0	0	0	0	1 893	1 893
Deferred tax asset					9 432	9 432
Other assets	0	0	0	8 613	13 526	22 139
Assets total	625 036	334 623	1 032 041	2 154 433	32 585	4 178 718
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Due to banks	1 300	20 041	0	0	0	21 341
Customer deposits	2 092 898	482 157	676 012	409	0	3 251 476
Issued securities	0	13	1 908	502 043	0	503 964
Leases	0	52	6 388	1 271	0	7 711
Hedging derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	0	0	0	0	14 791	14 791
Other liabilities	32 831	0	0	0	583	33 414
Total equity	0	0	0	0	346 021	346 021
Liabilities and equity total	2 127 029	502 263	684 308	503 723	361 395	4 178 718
Net balance sheet position	(1 501 993)	(167 640)	347 733	1 650 710	(328 810)	0

The summary below is an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of non-derivative financial liabilities, i.e. the worst-case scenario as at 30 June 2020 (in undiscounted values):

Non-derivative financial liabilities:	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.
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Due to banks	1 353	1 353	1 353	0	0	0
Customer deposits	3 430 619	3 454 511	2 255 789	464 679	733 796	247
Issued securities	503 874	504 270	0	89	2 236	501 945
Leases	7 378	7 378	0	0	0	7 378
Other liabilities	36 053	36 053	36 053	0	0	0

The summary below is an analysis of the earliest possible contractual maturity of non-derivative financial liabilities, i.e. the worst-case scenario as at 31 December 2019 (in undiscounted values):

Non-derivative financial liabilities:	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.
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Due to banks	21 341	21 362	1 300	20 062	0	0
Customer deposits	3 251 476	3 277 421	2 093 191	485 707	698 114	409
Issued securities	503 964	504 414	0	69	2 076	502 268
Leases	7 711	7 711	0	0	0	7 711
Other liabilities	33 414	33 414	33 414	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 June 2020 (in undiscounted values):

Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	3 497	3 497	3 497	0
Loan commitments, of which:	141 281	141 281	141 201	80
irrevocable	141 281	141 281	141 201	80

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 31 December 2019 (in undiscounted values):

Contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet items:	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Up to 3 months incl.	From 3 months up to 1 year incl.
Contingent liabilities from guarantees	6 134	6 118	6 118	0
Loan commitments, of which:	167 203	167 203	167 103	100
irrevocable	167 037	167 037	167 037	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. During the year 2020, 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 June 2020, the VaR amounted to € (855) (31 December 2019: € (347)).

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.

Foreign exchange position of Prima banka as at 30 June 2020:

	EUR	CZK	USD	Other	Total
Assets	4 326 822	234	15 864	1 639	4 344 558
Liabilities and equity	(4 327 449)	(214)	(15 327)	(1 568)	(4 344 558)
Net balance sheet foreign exchange position	(627)	20	537	71	0
Off-balance sheet assets	3 887 128	1	56	1	3 887 185
Off-balance sheet liabilities	(229 810)	(62)	(608)	(34)	(230 513)
Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange position	3 657 318	(61)	(552)	(33)	3 656 672
Net foreign exchange position	3 656 691	(41)	(15)	38	3 656 673

Foreign exchange position of Prima banka as at 31 December 2019:

	EUR	CZK	USD	Other	Total
Assets	4 160 679	418	15 883	1 738	4 178 718
Liabilities and equity	(4 160 865)	(400)	(15 782)	(1 671)	(4 178 718)
Net balance sheet foreign exchange position	(186)	18	101	67	0
Off-balance sheet assets	3 675 826	2	2	1	3 675 831
Off-balance sheet liabilities	(389 040)	0	(528)	(3)	(389 571)
Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange position	3 286 786	2	(526)	(2)	3 286 260
Net foreign exchange position	3 286 600	20	(425)	65	3 286 261

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 2020, 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 € 3 197 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.

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 € 12 794 thousand, of which the following amounts are attributable to individual business lines: retail banking: € 7 493 thousand, commercial banking: € 3 201 thousand, payment services and settlement: € 789 thousand, other: € 1 311 thousand. Management measures and implemented systems for operational risk management are adequate for the Bank's strategy and profile.

29. 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 June 2020:

Balance sheet	Parent Company	Related parties of the Parent Company	Other related parties	Total
Loans and advances to customers	0	96 361	638	96 999
Other assets	0	2 401	0	2 401
Total assets	0	98 762	638	99 400
Due to banks	0	351	0	351
Customer deposits	9	567	3 293	3 869
Liabilities from leases	0	775	0	775
Other liabilities	0	49	0	49
Total liabilities and equity	9	1 742	3 293	4 269

Assets and liabilities concerning related parties as at 31 December 2019:

Balance sheet	Parent Company	Related parties of the Parent Company	Other related parties	Total
Loans and advances to customers	0	104 174	654	104 828
Other assets	0	3 956	0	3 956
Total assets	0	108 130	654	108 784
Due to banks	0	298	0	298
Customer deposits	9	10 539	2 067	12 615
Liabilities from leases	0	871	0	871
Other liabilities	0	318	0	318
Total liabilities and equity	9	12 026	2 067	14 102

Revenues and expenses concerning related parties as at 30 June 2020:

	Parent Company	Related parties of the Parent Company	Other related parties	Total
Interest and similar income	0	1 632	4	1 636
Interest and similar expense	0	0	(9)	(9)
Net fee and commission income	0	41	1	42
General and administrative expenses	0	(2 296)	(2 863)	(5 159)

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

	Parent Company	Related parties of the Parent Company	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	1	48	1	49
Net profit from financial transactions	0	2	0	2
General and administrative expenses	0	(1 903)	(1 244)	(3 147)

Off-balance sheet liabilities concerning related parties as at 30 June 2020:

	Related parties of the Parent Company	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	1	1
Off-balance sheet liabilities	0	1	1

Off-balance sheet liabilities concerning related parties as at 31 December 2019:

	Related parties of the Parent Company	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

30. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

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.