

**Prima banka Slovensko, a.s.**

**Separate Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020**

**Prepared in Accordance with International Financial Reporting  
Standards as Adopted by the European Union  
and Independent Auditor's Report**

## Contents

### **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### **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

## Independent Auditor's Report

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

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Prima banka Slovensko, a.s. ("the Bank"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, separate statement of comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Bank give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU ("IFRS EU").

#### *Basis for Opinion*

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

#### *Key audit matters*

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to this matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

### ***Adequacy of impairment provisions in compliance with IFRS 9***

The appropriateness of impairment provisions is a key area of judgement for the Bank's management. The determination of the expected credit losses is an inherently uncertain process involving various assumptions.

The Bank performs an assessment of impairment provisions for defined portfolios of exposures. This requires significant judgment of the management regarding the identification of the significant change in credit risk, impairment triggers, probabilities of relevant scenarios for cash flow forecasts and the cash flow forecasts themselves, including collateral realization, all of which involves a high level of complexity due to the changing credit environment including Covid-19 potential impact on Bank's credit portfolio.

Due to the significance of loans to customers that are subject to impairment, representing 85% of total assets, and the complexity of the impairment provisions' estimations, we consider this area to be a key audit matter.

We documented our understanding of the credit risk management policies in the Bank, including the policy of granting loans and advances, as well as our understanding of the Bank's policies and procedures related to the estimation of expected credit losses. Based on these procedures, we performed tests of controls implemented by the Bank and assessed their operating effectiveness, which included the process of granting loans, monitoring the economic and financial situation of borrowers' and identification of impairment triggers, as well as the process of calculating impairment provisions for customer loan portfolio.

We used specialists who helped us to assess the models, assumptions and completeness of data used by the Bank for the purposes of creating impairment provisions, including Covid-19 impact on forward looking information and all other assumptions underlying the probability of default and loss given default.

We performed analytical review procedures related to the development of the structure and characteristics of the credit portfolio, including the impairment provisions, reflecting the quality of the customer loan portfolio in the light of the impairment provisions for expected credit losses for loans to customers aimed at identifying portfolios of loans to customers with understated impairment provisions. In addition, on separate samples of individually significant credit exposures and individually non-significant credit exposures we have carried out substantive testing of their classification into risk categories, so-called 'staging'. For individually significant credit exposures classified in stages 2 and 3 we reviewed whether impairment provisions recognized by the Bank are sufficiently accurate.

We also assessed whether the financial statements' disclosures appropriately reflect the Bank's exposure to the credit risk and are compliant with IFRS EU.

Refer to the Notes to the Financial Statements paragraphs 3e) Financial Instruments, 5.1. Financial Assets at Amortised Costs and 5.29. Risk Management part 1. Credit Risk.



### *Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give true and fair view in accordance with IFRS EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs and Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements including the presented information as well as whether the financial statements captures the underlying transactions and events in a manner that leads to their fair presentation.

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

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

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

### ***Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements***

#### ***Report on Information Disclosed in the Annual Report***

Management is responsible for the information disclosed in the annual report, prepared based on requirements of the Act on Accounting No 431/2002 Coll., as amended by later legislation ("the Act on Accounting"). Our opinion on the financial statements expressed above does not apply to other information contained in the annual report.

In connection with audit of the financial statements it is our responsibility to understand the information disclosed in the annual report and to consider whether such information is not materially inconsistent with audited financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit of the financial statements, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We considered whether the Bank's annual report contains information, disclosure of which is required by the Act on Accounting.

Based on procedures performed during the audit of financial statements, in our opinion:

- Information disclosed in the annual report prepared for 2020 is consistent with the financial statements for the relevant year,
- The annual report contains information based on the Act on Accounting.

Additionally, based on our understanding of the Bank and its situation, obtained in the audit of the financial statements, we are required to disclose whether material misstatements were identified in the annual report, which we received prior to the date of issue of this auditor's report. In this regard, there are no findings which we should disclose.

*Other requirements on content of auditor's report in compliance with Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council*

#### **Appointment of Auditor**

We were appointed as the statutory auditor by the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank held on 23 April 2020. Total uninterrupted engagement period, including previous renewals (extension of the period for which we were originally appointed) and reappointments for the statutory auditor, has lasted for 2 years.

Consistence with Additional Report to Audit Committee

Our audit opinion on the financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee of the Bank, which we issued on 2 March 2021.

Non-audit Services

No prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council were provided by us to the Bank and we remain independent from the Bank in conducting the audit.

In addition to statutory audit services, we provided to the Bank the following services:

- Preparation of long-form auditor's report for the NBS.
- Audit of prudential returns as at 31 December 2020 reported to the NBS.
- Agreed-upon procedures related to adequacy of measures according to Article 71 h) to 71 k) of the Act no. 566/2001 on Securities, in accordance with Article 76 of the Act on Securities, for 2020.
- Review of IT security.

4 March 2021  
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

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



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

**I. FINACIAL STATEMENTS****Separate Statement of Financial Position**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>31.12.2019</b>
Cash		67 790	99 048
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	1	4 416 502	4 022 390
Balances with central banks		362 257	349 638
Due from banks		2 927	3 851
Loans and advances to customers		3 833 646	3 437 837
Debt securities		217 672	231 064
Financial assets held for trading - derivatives	2	95	103
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3	1 595	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	1 647	3 100
Non-current tangible assets	5	17 991	20 613
Non-current intangible assets	6	1 742	1 893
Deferred tax asset	7	9 382	9 432
Other assets	8	14 654	22 139
<b>Assets total</b>		<b>4 531 398</b>	<b>4 178 718</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:	9	4 114 294	3 776 781
Loans and deposits received from central banks		0	0
Due to banks		1 324	21 341
Customer deposits		3 609 236	3 251 476
Debt securities		503 734	503 964
Liabilities from leasing	10	7 158	7 711
Financial liabilities held for trading - derivatives	2	0	0
Provisions and reserves	11	12 485	14 791
Other liabilities	12	33 133	33 414
<b>Liabilities total</b>		<b>4 167 070</b>	<b>3 832 697</b>
Equity (except profit for the current year)		346 804	328 961
Profit/loss for the current year after tax		17 524	17 060
<b>Equity total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>364 328</b>	<b>346 021</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity total</b>		<b>4 531 398</b>	<b>4 178 718</b>

The notes on pages 5 to 49 are an integral part of these separate financial statements. The separate financial statements were signed and authorised for issue on 3 March 2021:



**Ing. Jan Rollo**  
 Chairman of Management Board  
 and General Director



**Henrieta Gahérová**  
 Member of Management Board  
 and Chief Product Officer



Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2020  
 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union  
 (in thousands of €)

## Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Interest income		71 683	75 420
Interest expense		(17 293)	(15 690)
<b>Net interest margin</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>54 390</b>	<b>59 730</b>
Fee and commission income		32 266	28 465
Fee and commission expense		(6 990)	(6 102)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25 276</b>	<b>22 363</b>
Dividend income		45	3
Net income from financial transactions	16	253	79
Other operating income	17	263	81
General administrative expenses	18	(52 570)	(54 186)
Contributions to the Resolution Fund and Deposits protection Fund	19	(752)	(990)
Depreciation and provisions for assets	20	(4 172)	(4 776)
Net allocation to provisions	21	(5 159)	(5 106)
<b>Result before tax</b>		<b>17 574</b>	<b>17 198</b>
<b>Income tax</b>	22	(50)	(138)
<b>Net result for the current period</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17 524</b>	<b>17 060</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income and Loss</b>			
<b>Items that may be reclassified to the income statement</b>			
Financial assets available for sale		686	1 192
Cash flow hedge		(102)	(174)
<b>Items that can not be reclassified to the income statement</b>			
Equity instruments valued at fair value through another comprehensive income		199	1 170
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>2 188</b>
<b>Comprehensive income total</b>		<b>18 307</b>	<b>19 248</b>
Net profit per share (face value of € 399) in €		30.833	30.016
Net profit per share (face value of € 67) in €		5.177	5.040
Net profit per share (face value of € 5) in €		0.386	0.376
Net profit per share (face value of € 1) in €		0.077	0.075

## Separate Statement of Cash Flows

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	17 574	17 198
Adjustment:		
Depreciation and amortisation	4 172	4 776
Profit/(Loss) from sale of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(175)	41
Profit/(Loss) of revaluation on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(142)	0
Profit/(Loss) of revaluation on financial assets for trading	686	1 192
Profit/(Loss) of revaluation on financial assets held for trading - derivatives	8	(51)
Profit/(Loss) of revaluation on securing derivatives	(102)	(601)
Profit of revaluation on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	199	211
Proceeds from shares and equity interests	(45)	(3)
Interest expense	17 293	15 690
Interest income	(71 683)	(75 420)
Provisions and reserves for losses, net	5 523	4 638
Net loss on written off receivables	(2 026)	(762)
Net profit off postponed assets	0	1 354
Other non-cash transactions	(1 890)	(489)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>(30 608)</b>	<b>(32 226)</b>
<b>Changes in operating assets</b>		
Due to the NBS	(17 761)	(242 392)
Interbank loans and advances	694	731
Loans and advances to customers	(397 415)	(388 438)
Other assets	7 524	(9 998)
<b>Changes in operating liabilities</b>		
Loans received from the central banks	0	(100 000)
Due to other banks	(19 976)	(9 194)
Customer deposits	355 448	162 834
Other liabilities	1 113	(5 214)
Interest paid	(15 252)	(15 216)
Interest received	70 450	78 325
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>(45 783)</b>	<b>(560 788)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>		
Purchase of non-current tangible and intangible assets	(618)	(1 310)
Proceeds from sale of non-current tangible and intangible assets	652	(1)
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	51 000	72 037
Cash outflows related to financial assets at amortised cost – debt securities	(40 000)	0
Proceeds from postponed assets	0	(1 354)
Proceeds from shares and equity interests	45	3
<b>Net cash flows from investment activities</b>	<b>11 079</b>	<b>69 375</b>
<b>Cash flows from financial activities</b>		
Proceed from bonds issued	0	502 500
Repayment of the bonds issued	0	(104)
Repayment of leasing liabilities	(1 947)	0
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>(1 947)</b>	<b>502 396</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash flows	(36 651)	10 983
Cash and cash equivalents as the beginning of year (Note 24)	130 644	119 662
Cash and cash equivalents as the end of year (Note 24)	93 993	130 644

**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	
<b>1.1.2019</b>	<b>226 773</b>	<b>71 190</b>	<b>4 237</b>	<b>54 078</b>	<b>(839)</b>	<b>(50 679)</b>	<b>22 013</b>	<b>326 773</b>
Distribution/settlement of profit from previous years			2 202			19 811	(22 013)	0
Results for the year 2019							17 060	17 060
Profit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets					1 192			1 192
Cash flow hedge					(174)			(174)
Revaluation of equity instruments					1 170			1 170
<b>31.12.2019</b>	<b>226 773</b>	<b>71 190</b>	<b>6 439</b>	<b>54 078</b>	<b>1 349</b>	<b>(30 868)</b>	<b>17 060</b>	<b>346 021</b>
<b>1.1.2020</b>	<b>226 773</b>	<b>71 190</b>	<b>6 439</b>	<b>54 078</b>	<b>1 349</b>	<b>(30 868)</b>	<b>17 060</b>	<b>346 021</b>
Distribution/settlement of profit from previous years			1 706			15 354	(17 060)	0
Results for the year 2020							17 524	17 524
Reclassification from OCI to retained earnings					(2 268)	2 268		0
Profit on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets					686			686
Cash flow hedge					(102)			(102)
Revaluation of equity instruments					199			199
<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>226 773</b>	<b>71 190</b>	<b>8 145</b>	<b>54 078</b>	<b>(136)</b>	<b>(13 246)</b>	<b>17 524</b>	<b>364 328</b>

## 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 any branches abroad and is not an unlimited guarantor in any other business entity and has 120 branches as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 123 branches).

#### 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 Tušíl

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 %	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
PENTA INVESTMENTS LIMITED, Cyprus	99,55	99,49
Shareholders under 1%	0,45	0,51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>

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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 31 December 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

	31.12.2020
<b>Average number of employees, of which:</b>	<b>823</b>
Average number of managers	5

As at 31 December 2020, Prima banka had 821 employees (31 December 2019: 865).

## 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 year ended 31 December 2020 and comparative data for the year ended 31 December 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.

### Application of amended and new IAS/IFRS

The Bank applied all Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB applicable for the accounting periods starting 1 January 2020 as adopted by the European Union ("EU") that are relevant to the Bank's operations:

### Standards and interpretations relevant to Bank's operations, effective in the current period

Adoption of the following standards, which apply for the first time in 2020, did not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Bank:

- **Amendments to References to the IFRS Conceptual Framework** – adopted by the EU on 29 November 2019 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020);
- **Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"** – Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period);
- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"** – Definition of term "Significant" – adopted by the EU on 29 November 2019 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 or later),

### Standards and interpretations not yet effective

Following listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Bank expects not to have any impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date:

- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"** – Definition of term "Significant" – adopted by the EU on 29 November 2019 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 or later);
- **IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"** (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021);
- **Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"** – Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period);
- **Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"** – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded);
- **IFRS 16 Leases - Covid 19 Related Rent Concessions** - The amendment applies, retrospectively, to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted, including in financial statements not yet authorized for issue at 28 May 2020.

The Bank has elected not to adopt these standards, revisions and interpretations in advance of their effective dates.

At the same time, hedge accounting regarding the portfolio of financial assets and liabilities, whose principals have not been adopted by the EU, is still unregulated. Based on the Bank's estimates, application of hedge accounting for the portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to IAS 39: "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", would not significantly impact the financial statements, if applied as at the statement of financial position date.

#### **Basis for the Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements were prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, i.e. 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 (i.e. liquidity risk) and expenses (i.e. 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;

i.e. 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.

#### **Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

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

- Series C Preferred Stock of VISA INC., USA.

In the statement of income, the profit or loss effects of financial assets measured at FVPL are split into dividend income and fair value gains and losses. The dividend income is presented in the line "*Dividend income*". The fair value gains or losses are reported in the "*Gains/losses from financial Instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss*" in case of non-trading financial assets at FVTPL.

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 6 days or the Bank has identified a significantly high risk of repayment of the client's receivables in connection with a significant reduction or loss of income. 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 will be due 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 regularly monitors individual types of collateral and, if necessary, revalues them. The methodology of monitoring or valuation, as well as their frequency depends on the type of collateral. The recoverable amount of collateral is derived from the pledge value, up to the amount of the current value of the receivable. The recoverable amount consists of several 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.

## The impact of the Coronavirus pandemic

To mitigate the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic, the National Council of the Slovak Republic adopted new law enabling to clients to request a deferral of installments for a period of 1-9 months. Even during the instalment moratorium, the Bank is entitled to interest on the unpaid part of the loan's principal amount.

In connection with the expected market development, the Bank adjusted the scenarios and weights used to calculate the provision for retail loans. The Bank has also prepared a model for estimating the volume of clients in the deferral phase, for whom the ability to repay liabilities could be reduced. This model was used in client's stages and calculating the provision for retail loans as at 31 December 2020.

After the consideration of potential impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic on the business activities the Bank concluded that they have no significant impact on the ability of the Bank to continue as going concern. The Bank very carefully monitors the actual situation around coronavirus pandemic and assesses the potential impact on operations, disclosures, financial position and performance of the Bank.

Allocation of credit loss allowances is affected by the moratoria of instalments related to coronavirus and the The Bank will continue to monitor the potential impact and will take all necessary steps to mitigate the negative effects on the Bank, employees and clients.

## 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 classified as stage 1 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.

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 several 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.

#### **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 (i.e. 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 31 December 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

#### Gross book value and provisions

31.12.2020	Gross Carrying Amount			
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:</b>				
<b>Balances with central banks</b>	<b>362 257</b>	<b>362 257</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Current accounts	23 606	23 606	0	0
Compulsory minimum reserves	338 651	338 651	0	0
<b>Due from banks</b>	<b>2 927</b>	<b>2 927</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Loans and advances to customers*, of which:</b>	<b>3 977 223</b>	<b>3 819 384</b>	<b>65 113</b>	<b>92 726</b>
Public administration	130 506	129 415	875	216
Retail clients	3 341 202	3 276 489	28 780	35 933
of which: Individuals	3 224 241	3 162 543	28 648	33 050
Other clients	505 515	413 480	35 458	56 577
<b>Debt securities, of which:</b>	<b>220 632</b>	<b>200 552</b>	<b>20 080</b>	<b>0</b>
Banks	10 021	10 021	0	0
Public administration	150 356	150 356	0	0
Other clients	60 255	40 175	20 080	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 563 039</b>	<b>4 385 120</b>	<b>85 193</b>	<b>92 726</b>
Provisions- Loans and advances to customers	(143 577)	(41 129)	(17 758)	(84 690)
Provisions- Debt securities	(2 960)	(581)	(2 379)	0
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>4 416 502</b>	<b>4 343 410</b>	<b>65 056</b>	<b>8 036</b>

31.12.2019	Gross Carrying Amount			
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:</b>				
<b>Balances with central banks</b>	<b>349 638</b>	<b>349 638</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Current accounts	28 748	28 748	0	0
Compulsory minimum reserves	320 890	320 890	0	0
<b>Due from banks</b>	<b>3 851</b>	<b>3 851</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Loans and advances to customers*, of which:</b>	<b>3 587 711</b>	<b>3 418 389</b>	<b>61 067</b>	<b>108 255</b>
Public administration	143 156	141 887	209	1 060
Retail clients	2 963 087	2 902 695	18 535	41 857
of which: Individuals	2 839 671	2 783 038	18 417	38 216
Other clients	481 468	373 807	42 323	65 338
<b>Debt securities, of which:</b>	<b>233 177</b>	<b>213 097</b>	<b>20 080</b>	<b>0</b>
Banks	16 023	16 023	0	0
Public administration	197 074	197 074	0	0
Other clients	20 080	0	20 080	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 174 377</b>	<b>3 984 975</b>	<b>81 147</b>	<b>108 255</b>
Provisions- Loans and advances to customers	(149 874)	(39 851)	(12 596)	(97 427)
Provisions- Debt securities	(2 113)	0	(2 113)	0
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>4 022 390</b>	<b>3 945 124</b>	<b>66 438</b>	<b>10 828</b>

\*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.

**Loans and advances gross book value**

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	31.12.2020
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>3 418 389</b>	<b>944 118</b>	<b>(387 699)</b>	<b>(137 823)</b>	<b>(17 601)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 819 384</b>
Public administration	141 887	29 044	(26 112)	(15 404)	0	0	129 415
Retail clients	2 902 695	871 798	(350 552)	(129 883)	(17 569)	0	3 276 489
Other clients	373 807	43 276	(11 035)	7 464	(32)	0	413 480
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>61 067</b>	<b>2 610</b>	<b>(8 417)</b>	<b>(2 067)</b>	<b>11 919</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65 113</b>
Public administration	209	173	0	(36)	529	0	875
Retail clients	18 535	959	(1 374)	(813)	11 473	0	28 780
Other clients	42 323	1 478	(7 042)	(1 218)	(83)	0	35 458
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>108 254</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>(18 542)</b>	<b>(4 208)</b>	<b>5 682</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92 726</b>
Public administration	1 060	0	(220)	(94)	(529)	0	216
Retail clients	41 857	421	(10 616)	(1 825)	6 096	0	35 933
Other clients	65 338	1 119	(7 705)	(2 289)	115	0	56 577
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 587 710</b>	<b>948 267</b>	<b>(414 657)</b>	<b>(144 098)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 977 222</b>

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	31.12.2019
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>2 958 050</b>	<b>995 496</b>	<b>(414 865)</b>	<b>(95 181)</b>	<b>(15 015)</b>	<b>(10 096)</b>	<b>3 418 389</b>
Public administration	140 468	34 462	(15 584)	(17 458)	0	0	141 887
Retail clients	2 488 486	889 954	(346 294)	(117 751)	(11 701)	0	2 902 694
Other clients	329 096	71 081	(52 987)	40 028	(3 315)	(10 096)	373 807
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>128 596</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>(3 217)</b>	<b>(78 986)</b>	<b>6 273</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61 068</b>
Public administration	0	0	0	209	0	0	209
Retail clients	16 005	1 739	1 739	(4 810)	3 863	0	18 535
Other clients	112 591	229	1 478	(74 385)	2 411	0	42 323
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>140 679</b>	<b>2 987</b>	<b>(35 248)</b>	<b>(6 202)</b>	<b>8 742</b>	<b>(2 705)</b>	<b>108 253</b>
Public administration	1 193	26	0	(158)	0	0	1 060
Retail clients	49 199	1 631	(14 070)	(2 741)	7 838	0	41 856
Other clients	90 287	1 330	(21 177)	(3 303)	904	(2 705)	65 337
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 227 325</b>	<b>1 000 451</b>	<b>(446 896)</b>	<b>(180 370)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(12 801)</b>	<b>3 587 710</b>

**Gross book value transfers between levels**

Loans and advances to customers	31.12.2020			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
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>7 971</b>	<b>(21 231)</b>	<b>(4 341)</b>	<b>4 685</b>	<b>(13 955)</b>	<b>(5 745)</b>
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	7 918	(21 152)	(4 335)	4 428	(11 185)	(4 944)
Other clients	53	(79)	(6)	257	(2 770)	(801)
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>(7 971)</b>	<b>23 690</b>	<b>(3 801)</b>	<b>(4 399)</b>	<b>14 209</b>	<b>(3 537)</b>
Public administration	0	529	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	(7 918)	23 075	(3 684)	(4 142)	11 209	(3 204)
Other clients	(53)	86	(117)	(257)	3 000	(332)
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2 459)</b>	<b>8 142</b>	<b>(286)</b>	<b>(254)</b>	<b>9 282</b>
Public administration	0	(529)	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	0	(1 923)	8 019	(286)	(24)	8 148
Other clients	0	(7)	123	0	(230)	1 134

The transfer of loans and advances to customers from Level 1 to Level 2 was mainly due to the conservative approach of part of loans with legislative deferral of repayments.

**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 provision due to depreciation	31.12.2020
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>(39 851)</b>	<b>(10 891)</b>	<b>5 088</b>	<b>(5 474)</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(41 129)</b>
Public administration	(7)	(1)	0	3	0	0	0	0	(5)
Retail clients	(31 418)	(10 238)	4 766	(7 948)	9 985	0	(10)	0	(34 863)
Other clients	(8 427)	(652)	322	2 471	15	0	10	0	(6 261)
<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>(12 596)</b>	<b>(884)</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>(598)</b>	<b>(4 902)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(17 758)</b>
Public administration	0	(35)	0	(35)	(106)	0	0	0	(175)
Retail clients	(4 480)	(379)	332	335	(4 904)	0	0	0	(9 096)
Other clients	(8 117)	(471)	891	(898)	108	0	0	0	(8 487)
<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>(97 427)</b>	<b>(1 531)</b>	<b>4 255</b>	<b>2 746</b>	<b>(5 098)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12 357</b>	<b>(84 690)</b>
Public administration	(737)	0	220	303	106	0	0	0	(108)
Retail clients	(33 550)	(413)	2 878	1 886	(5 081)	0	9	6 355	(27 916)
Other clients	(63 141)	(1 118)	1 157	557	(123)	0	0	6 002	(56 666)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(149 874)</b>	<b>(13 306)</b>	<b>10 566</b>	<b>(3 326)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12 357</b>	<b>(143 577)</b>

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 provision due to depreciation	31.12.2019
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>(29 385)</b>	<b>(12 309)</b>	<b>3 941</b>	<b>(9 347)</b>	<b>7 150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(39 851)</b>
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)
<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>(18 068)</b>	<b>(538)</b>	<b>5 542</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>(649)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(12 596)</b>
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)
<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>(125 383)</b>	<b>(2 499)</b>	<b>5 250</b>	<b>3 658</b>	<b>(6 501)</b>	<b>2 672</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25 375</b>	<b>(97 427)</b>
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)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(172 836)</b>	<b>(15 345)</b>	<b>14 733</b>	<b>(4 572)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 772</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25 375</b>	<b>(149 874)</b>

**Provisions transfer between levels**

Provisions for loans and advances to customers	31.12.2020			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
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>(99)</b>	<b>7 380</b>	<b>2 719</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3 135</b>	<b>3 999</b>
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	(96)	7 369	2 713	27	2 567	3 242
Other clients	(3)	11	6	(11)	569	756
<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>(7 599)</b>	<b>2 599</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>(3 208)</b>	<b>2 576</b>
Public administration	0	(106)	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	96	(7 481)	2 482	(28)	(2 569)	2 301
Other clients	3	(12)	117	11	(639)	274
<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>(5 318)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>(6 575)</b>
Public administration	0	106	0	0	0	0
Retail clients	0	113	(5 195)	1	3	(5 544)
Other clients	0	0	(123)	0	70	(1 031)

**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	31.12.2020
Stage 1	0	(582)	0	0	0	0	(582)
Stage 2	(2 113)	0	0	(265)	0	0	(2 378)
Stage 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2 113)</b>	<b>(582)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(265)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2 960)</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2 008)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(105)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2 113)</b>

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

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Balances with central banks</b>	<b>362 257</b>	<b>349 638</b>
Slovak Republic	362 257	349 638
<b>Due from banks</b>	<b>2 927</b>	<b>3 851</b>
Slovak Republic	5	5
EU Member States	2 592	2 828
Other countries	330	1 018
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>3 833 646</b>	<b>3 437 837</b>
Slovak Republic	3 635 591	3 255 193
EU Member States	197 977	182 576
Other countries	78	67
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>217 672</b>	<b>231 064</b>
Slovak Republic	100 095	165 287
EU Member States	117 577	65 777
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 416 502</b>	<b>4 022 390</b>

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

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Balances with central banks</b>	<b>362 257</b>	<b>349 638</b>
In euro	362 257	349 638
<b>Due from banks</b>	<b>2 927</b>	<b>3 851</b>
In euro	1 003	1 301
In foreign currencies	1 924	2 550
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>3 833 646</b>	<b>3 437 837</b>
In euro	3 833 646	3 437 835
In foreign currencies	0	2
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>217 672</b>	<b>231 064</b>
In euro	214 264	227 273
In foreign currencies	3 408	3 791
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 416 502</b>	<b>4 022 390</b>

The summary of the financial assets at amortised cost by residual maturity is presented in Note 29 2c).

## 2. Financial Derivatives – assets and liabilities

Assets	31.12.2020		31.12.2019	
	Fair Value	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Nominal Value
Financial Assets for trading - derivatives				
currency derivatives	95	11 460	103	11 960
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>11 460</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>11 960</b>
Liabilities	31.12.2020		31.12.2019	
	Fair Value	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Nominal Value
Financial Liabilities for trading - derivatives				
currency derivatives	0	11 370	0	11 880
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11 370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11 880</b>

The residual maturity of derivatives at nominal value is presented in Note 26.

## 3. Financial Assets at Fair Value through profit or loss

Názov	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	Fair value	Fair Value
Visa Inc., USA	1 595	0
<b>Celkom</b>	<b>1 595</b>	<b>0</b>

## 4. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Name	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	Fair Value	Fair Value
SWIFT LA HULPE, Belgium	16	16
Visa Inc., USA	1 631	3 084
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 647</b>	<b>3 100</b>

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 € 1 647 thousand, which are capital participations in SWIFT LA HULPE, Belgium and VISA Inc. USA.

As of 1 January 2020, the Bank reclassified the shares of Visa Inc. from the Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income portfolio to the Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

As at 30 September 2020 was converted part of Visa Inc. preferred shares series C to shares series A and newly acquired shares were classified to Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

## 5. Non-current Tangible Assets

Movements in non-current tangible assets as at 31 December 2020:

	1.1.2020	Increase	Decrease	Other movements	31.12.2020
Land, buildings and structures	45 718	196	(4 120)	0	41 794
Information technologies	10 811	29	(1 463)	0	9 377
Other non-current tangible assets	19 320	100	(1 066)	0	18 354
Leasing	9 755	1 591	(44)	0	11 302
<b>Non-current tangible assets</b>	<b>85 604</b>	<b>1 916</b>	<b>(6 693)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80 827</b>
Accumulated depreciation and provisions - buildings and structures	(34 281)	(1 424)	3 713	0	(31 992)
Accumulated depreciation – information technologies	(10 405)	(245)	1 463	0	(9 187)
Accumulated depreciation - other non-current tangible assets	(18 216)	(291)	1 055	0	(17 452)
Accumulated depreciation - Leasing	(2 089)	(2 160)	44	0	(4 205)
<b>Accumulated depreciation and provisions</b>	<b>(64 991)</b>	<b>(4 120)</b>	<b>6 275</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(62 836)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>20 613</b>	<b>(2 204)</b>	<b>(418)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17 991</b>

## 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
<b>Non-current tangible assets</b>	<b>76 686</b>	<b>12 082</b>	<b>(3 164)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85 604</b>
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)
<b>Accumulated depreciation and provisions</b>	<b>(62 274)</b>	<b>(5 405)</b>	<b>2 688</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(64 991)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>14 412</b>	<b>6 677</b>	<b>(477)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20 613</b>

**Obligations from Contracts for Purchase of Non-current Tangible Assets**

As at 31 December 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 € 40 692 thousand and a set of movable assets with insurance coverage of up to € 30 323 thousand. The insurance covers damage caused by natural disaster, fire, theft and vandalism, flooding from water mains, falls, crashes, etc.

**6. Non-Current Intangible Assets**

## Movements in non-current intangible assets as at 31 December 2020:

	1.1.2020	Increase	Decrease	31.12.2020
Software	19 179	2 189	0	19 397
Other non-current intangible assets	24 449	75	(13)	24 511
<b>Non-current intangible assets</b>	<b>43 628</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>43 908</b>
Accumulated amortisation - software	(18 946)	(146)	0	(19 092)
Accumulated amortisation - other non-current intangible assets	(22 789)	(374)	89	(23 074)
<b>Accumulated amortisation and provisions</b>	<b>(41 735)</b>	<b>(520)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>(42 166)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>(227)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1 742</b>

## 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
<b>Non-current intangible assets</b>	<b>43 187</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>43 628</b>
Accumulated amortisation - software	(19 716)	(180)	950	(18 946)
Accumulated amortisation - other non-current intangible assets	(21 577)	(1 239)	27	(22 789)
<b>Accumulated amortisation and provisions</b>	<b>(41 293)</b>	<b>(1 419)</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>(41 735)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>1 894</b>	<b>(951)</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1 893</b>

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



**7. Deferred Tax Assets**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Deferred tax asset	9 382	9 432
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 382</b>	<b>9 432</b>

**8. Other Assets**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Assets, of which:	10 923	18 074
Amounts due from assigned receivables	0	6 755
Receivables from clients' derivatives	2 697	2 705
Cash collateral	7 933	8 613
Other receivables	293	0
Other assets	7 220	7 820
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 143</b>	<b>25 894</b>
Provisions	(3 489)	(3 755)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>14 654</b>	<b>22 139</b>

**9. Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Balances with central banks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Loans received	0	0
<b>Due from banks</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>21 341</b>
Current accounts and demand payables	1 324	1 300
Term deposits	0	20 041
<b>Customer deposits</b>	<b>3 609 236</b>	<b>3 251 476</b>
Current accounts	2 176 241	1 770 225
Term deposits	1 308 310	1 376 578
Saving deposits	124 450	104 343
Received loans	235	330
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>503 734</b>	<b>503 964</b>
Mortgage debentures	1 981	1 908
Covered bonds	501 753	502 056
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 114 294</b>	<b>3 776 781</b>

As at 31 December 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 31 December 2020: € 0).

As at 31 December 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:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Public administration	523 251	391 550
Retail clients, of which:	2 764 281	2 555 777
Individuals	2 567 861	2 360 414
Other clients	321 704	304 149
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 609 236</b>	<b>3 251 476</b>

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

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Balances with central banks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Slovak Republic	0	0
<b>Due from banks</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>21 341</b>
Slovak Republic	322	20 339
EU Member States	1 002	1 002
<b>Customer deposits</b>	<b>3 609 236</b>	<b>3 251 476</b>
Slovak Republic	3 590 308	3 230 443
EU Member States	13 368	15 555
Other countries	5 560	5 478
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>503 734</b>	<b>503 964</b>
Slovak Republic	503 734	503 964
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 114 294</b>	<b>3 776 781</b>

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

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Balances with central banks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
In euro	0	0
<b>Due from banks</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>21 341</b>
In euro	1 324	21 204
In foreign currency	0	137
<b>Customer deposits</b>	<b>3 609 236</b>	<b>3 251 476</b>
In euro	3 606 814	3 247 898
In foreign currency	2 422	3 578
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>503 734</b>	<b>503 964</b>
In euro	503 734	503 964
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 114 294</b>	<b>3 776 781</b>

As at 31 December 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	1 981
SK4000016069	1.10.2019	1.10.2026	annually	0,01 %	100 000,00	5 000	501 753
<b>Total</b>							<b>503 734</b>

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
<b>Total</b>							<b>503 946</b>

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

## 10. Liabilities from leases

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Liabilities from leases	7 158	7 711
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 711</b>

**11. Provisions and Reserves**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Provisions for litigation	8 589	10 131
Provisions for restructuring	0	952
Provisions for off-balance sheet liabilities	3 861	3 553
Other reserves	35	155
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 485</b>	<b>14 791</b>

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

Movements in provisions for liabilities as at 31 December 2020:

	1.1.2020	Allocation	Release	Use	31.12.2020
Provisions for litigation	10 131	4 173	(5 679)	(36)	8 589
Provisions for restructuring	952	0	(952)	0	0
Provision for off-balance sheet liabilities	3 553	5 813	(5 505)	0	3 861
Other reserves (executions)	155	17	0	(137)	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 791</b>	<b>10 003</b>	<b>(12 136)</b>	<b>(173)</b>	<b>12 485</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 942</b>	<b>6 333</b>	<b>(7 473)</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>14 791</b>

**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. In 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 € 8 589 thousand as at 31 December 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**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Accruals and deferrals	114	81
Reserves and other payables	15 905	15 529
Settlement with employees, of which: social fund	896 57	923 60
Other payables	15 765	16 456
State budget clearing account	453	425
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 133</b>	<b>33 414</b>

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

Social fund	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Balance as at 1.1.	60	60
Allocation (from expenses)	146	156
Usage: catering allowance	(149)	(156)
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60</b>

### 13. Equity

	31.12.2020	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	(136)	1 349
Profit/(loss) from previous years	(13 246)	(30 868)
Profit/(loss) for the current year	17 524	17 060
<b>Total</b>	<b>364 328</b>	<b>346 021</b>

### Share Capital

Face value of shares	31.12.2020		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
	<b>177 474 538</b>	<b>226 773</b>	<b>177 474 538</b>	<b>226 773</b>

### Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	222	2 291
Available-for-sale securities	(358)	(1 045)
Cash flow hedge	0	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>(136)</b>	<b>1 349</b>

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 2020:

Statutory allotment to the reserve fund (10% of the profit after tax)	1 752
Transfer of profit into profit/loss from previous years	15 772
<b>Retained earnings for 2020</b>	<b>17 524</b>

The distribution of the 2020 profit is subject to approval by the General Meeting of Prima banka.

**14. Net Interest Margin**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Interest income and similar income on:</b>	<b>71 683</b>	<b>75 420</b>
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:		
Balances with the central banks	(939)	(564)
Due from banks	(4)	23
Loans and advances to customers	66 353	69 684
Debt securities	6 273	6 286
Hedging derivatives	0	(9)
<b>Interest expense and similar expense for:</b>	<b>(17 293)</b>	<b>(15 690)</b>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:		
Due to banks	(36)	(202)
Customer deposits	(16 905)	(15 286)
Debt securities	(352)	(154)
Hedging derivatives	0	(48)
<b>Net Interest Margin</b>	<b>54 390</b>	<b>59 730</b>

**15. Net Fee and Commission Income**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Fee and commission income on:</b>	<b>32 266</b>	<b>28 465</b>
Payment services	25 981	22 587
Credit activity	4 435	4 232
Transactions with securities	111	113
Other banking services	1 739	1 533
<b>Fee and commission expense for:</b>	<b>(6 990)</b>	<b>(6 102)</b>
Payment services	(919)	(1 195)
Credit activity	0	(2)
Transactions with securities	(138)	(123)
Other banking services	(5 933)	(4 782)
<b>Net Fee and Commission Income</b>	<b>25 276</b>	<b>22 363</b>

**16. Profit from Financial Transactions**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Net income (loss) from financial assets held for trading - derivatives	921	(415)
Net loss from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15	(227)
Net income (loss) from hedging derivatives	0	12
Foreign exchange differences	(683)	709
<b>Net profit from financial transactions</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>79</b>

**17. Other Operating Income**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Net income (loss) on the sale of non-current assets	175	(41)
Lease income	63	79
Other income from non-banking activities	25	44
Other expense from non-banking activities	0	(1)
<b>Other operating income</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>81</b>

## 18. General and Administrative Expenses

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Personnel expenses</b>	<b>(24 564)</b>	<b>(24 990)</b>
Wages and salaries*	(18 482)	(18 450)
Social expenses	(6 055)	(5 927)
Other personnel costs	(27)	(613)
<b>Other administrative expenses</b>	<b>(28 006)</b>	<b>(29 196)</b>
IT costs	(3 048)	(3 942)
Marketing, advertising and other services	(6 138)	(5 527)
Costs of audit and related services**	(176)	(282)
Leases	(245)	(237)
Other purchased outputs and services	(11 844)	(12 066)
Special levy of banking institutions	(7 840)	(6 728)
Supervision of Central Banks	(257)	(445)
Creation (use) of provisions for litigation	1 542	31
<b>General administrative costs</b>	<b>(52 570)</b>	<b>(54 186)</b>

\* 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 and audit of NBS prudential returns and other audit services, that related to agreed upon procedures under Act No. 566/2001 Coll. on Securities and Investment services, preparation of Long-form report for NBS and Review of IT security.

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 € 121 thousand as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: € 129 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's fee as part of the General and administrative expenses as at 31 December 2020 (the expenses were included in "Specific contributions of selected financial institutions" as at 31 December 2019).

## 19. Contributions to the Resolution fund and Deposits protection fund

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Resolution fund	(470)	(725)
Deposits Protection Fund	(282)	(265)
<b>Specific Contributions of Selected Financial Institutions</b>	<b>(752)</b>	<b>(990)</b>

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

The Bank reports contributions to the Resolution fund and Deposits protection fund separated from the other contributions as at 31 December 2020 (those contributions were included in "Specific contributions of selected financial institutions" as at 31 December 2019).



**20. Depreciation and provisions of assets**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Depreciation of tangible assets	(4 120)	(4 481)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(520)	(518)
Release of provisions and reserves for assets	468	223
<b>Total</b>	<b>(4 172)</b>	<b>(4 776)</b>

**21. Net Allocation to Provisions and Reserves**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>(Allocation) of provisions for financial assets at amortised cost, of which:</b>	<b>(6 877)</b>	<b>(5 300)</b>
Loans, advances and other receivables	(6 030)	(5 194)
Debt securities	(847)	(106)
<b>Allocation to provisions for off-balances sheet exposures</b>	<b>(308)</b>	<b>786</b>
<b>Written-off and assignment of receivables*</b>	<b>2 026</b>	<b>(592)</b>
<b>Net Allocation to Provisions and Reserves</b>	<b>(5 159)</b>	<b>(5 106)</b>

\*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. Income Tax**

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Current income tax</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Deferred income tax	(50)	(138)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>(138)</b>

**Theoretical Tax**

The tax on the Bank's profit/loss before tax differs from the theoretical tax that would arise from using the effective income tax rate of 21% valid in the Slovak Republic (2019: 21%):

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>	<b>17 574</b>	<b>17 198</b>
<b>Theoretical tax at tax rate of 21% (2018: 21%) expense/(income)</b>	<b>3 690</b>	<b>3 612</b>
Tax-exempt income	(1 813)	(527)
Tax non-deductible expenses	1 613	1 322
Effect of a deferred tax asset not recognised in previous periods	(4 827)	(4 269)
Others	1 387	0
<b>Total income tax expense/(income)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>0,28 %</b>	<b>0,80 %</b>

**Deferred Income Tax**

When recognising deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the Bank uses a conservative approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated from temporary differences using the tax rate applicable for the following years - 21% (2019: 21%).

The effect of the recognition of a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability was as follows:

	Temporary difference		Deferred tax	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
<b>Deferred tax asset, of which:</b>	<b>158 188</b>	<b>179 925</b>	<b>33 219</b>	<b>37 784</b>
Loans receivables	124 953	141 435	26 240	29 701
Receivables from financial transactions	2 705	2 679	568	563
Short-term operating payables	14 762	14 440	3 100	3 032
Non-current tangible assets	5 809	6 495	1 220	1 364
Tax loss carried forward	1 762	399	370	84
Other receivables	8 197	14 477	1 721	3 040
<b>Total</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>33 219</b>	<b>37 784</b>
Adjustment for uncertain utilisation of deferred tax asset			(23 837)	(28 352)
<b>Deferred tax asset/(liabilities), net</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>9 382</b>	<b>9 432</b>
<b>Effect of deferred tax on:</b>				
expenses/income	x	x	(50)	(138)
equity	x	x	0	0

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank did not recognise a deferred tax asset in the amount of € 23 837 thousand (31 December 2019: € 28 352 thousand), which is related mainly to deductible temporary differences arising from provisions and reserves, other receivables and tax loss carried forward, due to their uncertain timing and utilisation in the future reporting periods.

### 23. Net Earnings per Share

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Net earnings for the current period (€ T)	17 524	17 060
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 €	30.833	30.016
Net earnings per share (face value € 67) in €	5.177	5.040
Net earnings per share (face value € 5) in €	0.386	0.376
Net earnings per share (face value € 1) in €	0.077	0.075

### 24. 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:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Cash	67 790	99 048
Balances with central banks	23 606	28 748
Current accounts in other banks	2 597	2 762
Term deposits in banks up to 3 months	0	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>93 993</b>	<b>130 644</b>

### 25. Contingent Liabilities and Other Off-Balance Sheet Items

#### Off-balance Sheet Assets

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Receivables from spot transactions	1	0
Guarantees received	6 813	7 057
Received collateral from pledge, security and other rights	4 130 699	3 547 603
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 137 513</b>	<b>3 554 660</b>

## Off-balance Sheet Liabilities

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Liabilities from spot transactions	1	0
Guarantees issued	7 250	6 134
Loan commitments and unused credit facilities	183 466	167 203
Assets in custody	12 829	15 334
<b>Total</b>	<b>203 546</b>	<b>188 671</b>

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 31 December 2020, provisions recorded for off-balance sheet exposures amounted to € 3 861 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"*.

## 26. Residual Maturity of Derivatives

All derivatives are traded in the over-the-counter market. The summary of derivatives held for trading with positive or negative air values is described in Note 2 of this chapter.

The following summary shows the residual maturity of derivatives' face values as at 31 December 2020:

Residual maturity	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>Financial assets held for trading – derivatives</b>				
Currency swaps	11 460	0	0	11 460
<b>Total off-balance sheet assets</b>	<b>11 460</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11 460</b>
<b>Financial liabilities held for trading - derivatives</b>				
Currency swaps	11 370	0	0	11 370
<b>Total off-balance sheet liabilities</b>	<b>11 370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11 370</b>
<b>Net derivatives</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>

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

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

## 27. 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 31 December 2020 (as at 31 December 2019):

31 December 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading: derivatives	0	95	0	95
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	1 595	1 595
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	1 647	1 647
<b>Financial assets at fair value total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>3 337</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading: derivatives	0	0	0	0
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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
<b>Financial assets at fair value total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3 100</b>	<b>3 203</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading: derivatives	0	0	0	0
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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.

#### 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 31 December 2020:

	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	67 790	0	67 790	0
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:	4 416 502	171 313	365 211	4 053 649
Balances with central banks	362 257	0	362 257	0
Due from banks	2 927	0	2 955	0
Loans and advances to customers	3 833 646	0	0	3 992 490
Debt securities	217 672	171 313	0	61 159
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>4 484 292</b>	<b>171 313</b>	<b>433 001</b>	<b>4 053 649</b>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:	4 114 294	510 779	3 905	3 643 755
Loans and deposits received from central banks	0	0	0	0
Due to banks	1 324	0	1 323	0
Customer deposits	3 609 236	0	0	3 643 755
Issued securities	503 734	510 779	2 581	0
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>4 114 294</b>	<b>510 779</b>	<b>3 905</b>	<b>3 643 755</b>

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
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>4 121 438</b>	<b>222 146</b>	<b>452 616</b>	<b>3 548 984</b>
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
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>3 776 781</b>	<b>496 917</b>	<b>23 908</b>	<b>3 286 540</b>

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.

## 28. 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 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are stated in the table below:

<b>Own funds</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>31.12.2019</b>
<b>Original own funds (Tier 1 Capital)</b>	<b>346 576</b>	<b>336 934</b>
<b>Items creating the value of original own funds</b>	<b>360 050</b>	<b>359 830</b>
Paid-up share capital	226 773	226 773
Share premium	71 190	71 190
Other funds	62 223	60 517
Another accumulated comprehensive result	(136)	1 350
<b>Items reducing the amount of original own funds</b>	<b>(13 473)</b>	<b>(22 895)</b>
Accumulated loss of previous year	(13 246)	(21 002)
Intangible assets	(227)	(1 893)
<b>Additional own funds (Tier 2 Capital)</b>	<b>24 483</b>	<b>22 820</b>
<b>Items creating the value of additional own funds</b>	<b>24 483</b>	<b>22 820</b>
General credit risk adjustments	24 483	22 820
<b>Own funds total</b>	<b>371 059</b>	<b>359 754</b>
	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>31.12.2019</b>
<b>Own funds requirements to cover:</b>		
credit risk and risk of impairment of receivables	156 693	146 047
operational risk	12 006	12 794
CVA risk	5	5
<b>Own funds requirements</b>	<b>168 704</b>	<b>158 846</b>

Prima banka met regulatory requirements under the CRR. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's overall capital adequacy was 17,60% (31 December 2019: 18,12%). The Bank uses a standardised approach for the calculation of own funds requirements.

## 29. 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:

<b>Credit risk related to balance sheet assets:</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>31.12.2019</b>
Financial assets at amortised cost	4 416 502	4 022 390
Balances with central banks	362 257	349 638
Due from banks	2 927	3 851
Loans and advances to customers	3 833 646	3 437 837
Debt securities	217 672	231 064
Trading derivatives	95	103
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1 595	0
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 647	3 100
Deferred tax assets	9 382	9 432
Other assets	14 654	22 139
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 443 875</b>	<b>4 057 164</b>
<b>Credit risk related to off-balance sheet items prior to the deduction of reserves:</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>31.12.2019</b>
Issued guarantees	7 250	6 134
Loan commitments and unused credit limits	183 466	167 203
<b>Total</b>	<b>190 716</b>	<b>173 337</b>

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

<b>To cover granted loans</b>	<b>31.12.2020</b>	<b>31.12.2019</b>
Cash	2 704	2 812
Immovable assets	4 122 903	3 539 300
Movable assets	5 092	5 491
<b>Collateral received for financial assets</b>	<b>4 130 699</b>	<b>3 547 603</b>

## 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
<b>AAA</b>	The highest rated entities with small risk and an extremely strong capacity to meet their financial commitments.
<b>AA+</b> <b>AA</b> <b>AA-</b>	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.
<b>A+</b> <b>A</b> <b>A-</b>	Highly rated entities with strong capacity to meet their financial commitments, with recommended monitoring of future risk in the medium- and long-term.
<b>BBB+</b> <b>BBB</b> <b>BBB-</b>	Creditworthy entities with adequate capacity to meet their financial commitments, but susceptible to adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances.
<b>BB+</b> <b>BB</b> <b>BB-</b>	Entities with some ability to meet their present liabilities, likely to be significantly affected by adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances.
<b>B+</b> <b>B</b>	Entities with vulnerable ability to meet their financial commitments, with risky future.
<b>B-</b> <b>CCC</b>	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:			
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	Public administration		Other clients	
	2 927	3 851	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
			130 127	141 672	447 097	412 466
Rating AAA	0	0	1 220	96	154	496
Rating AA+	0	0	3 427	2 386	279	609
Rating AA	8	17	5 734	5 934	528	538
Rating AA-	422	0	4 515	9 543	660	626
Rating A	10	0	7 297	10 596	998	3 483
Rating A+	208	425	8 398	20 029	3 250	3 897
Rating A-	1 602	1 996	12 892	9 586	1 764	1 258
Rating BBB+	63	100	6 173	30 225	1 903	3 681
Rating BBB	239	136	11 853	9 695	17 215	8 445
Rating BBB-	4	98	16 605	9 639	5 332	6 599
Rating BB+	0	0	16 186	11 351	1 718	79 949
Rating BB	0	0	5 120	9 600	327 942	177 639
Rating BB-	0	0	15 731	7 470	18 561	28 183
Rating B+	330	1 002	9 070	1 747	2 129	2 887
Rating B	0	0	4 672	3 253	54 061	21 678
Rating B-	41	77	373	56	754	4 648
Rating CCC	0	0	864	466	9 849	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	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	9 985	16 023	150 976	197 074	60 255	20 080
Rating A+	0	0	0	131 297	0	0
Rating A	0	0	100 335	0	0	0
Rating A-	0	0	50 261	50 473	0	0
Rating BBB	0	16 023	0	0	0	0
Rating BBB-	10 021	0	0	15 304	60 255	20 080
Rating CCC	0	0	0	0	0	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	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
	5 996	3 896	229	840	33 527	32 598	5 619	15 863
Rating AAA	0	0	7	0	784	0	73	463
Rating AA+	0	0	37	372	1 576	1 034	527	642
Rating AA	0	341	0	4	2 717	1 888	660	264
Rating AA-	600	653	0	0	2 801	5 185	415	693
Rating A+	280	863	0	60	3 439	3 589	397	874
Rating A	48	85	15	172	1 922	4 473	293	873
Rating A-	1 154	656	0	0	2 607	3 450	569	715
Rating BBB+	375	371	0	206	3 379	2 248	358	940
Rating BBB	40	0	40	0	3 763	2 417	465	423
Rating BBB-	491	302	100	8	2 435	1 920	544	597
Rating BB+	1 469	527	0	15	3 612	1 792	366	525
Rating BB	0	98	0	0	1 973	3 005	368	2 099
Rating BB-	551	0	0	3	1 350	955	101	5 788
Rating B+	50	0	0	0	640	263	201	530
Rating B	649	0	0	0	410	17	80	55
Rating B-	289	0	0	0	70	0	78	51
Rating CCC	0	0	30	0	49	362	124	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 31 December 2020, the exposure to bank and corporate debt securities amounts to € 70 276 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 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	279	545
Mining and quarrying	0	18
Manufacturing	3 804	7 248
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3 718	5 184
Water supply; sewerage and wastewater management	2 715	3 156
Construction	3 254	4 552
Wholesale and retail trade	16 199	22 180
Transportation and storage	1 039	1 864
Accommodation and catering	5 780	6 000
Information and communication	114	420
Financial and insurance activities	218 441	207 360
Real estate activities	154 274	143 912
Professional, scientific and technical activities	22 571	4 296
Administrative and support service activities	9 012	4 377
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	130 036	142 196
Education	107	155
Health care and social work activities	2 371	2 713
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5 683	2 236
Other activities	332	370
Activities of households as employers	3 253 917	2 879 055
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 833 646</b>	<b>3 437 837</b>

#### 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 31 December 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	2 927	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances to customers, of which:	3 871 075	13 411	11	0	0	8 737
Public administration	130 127	163	0	0	0	0
Other clients	3 293 851	11 408	10	0	0	8 416
Individuals	447 097	1 840	1	0	0	321
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 874 002</b>	<b>13 411</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8 737</b>

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
Individuals	2 896 210	25 020	0	0	0	18 058
Other clients	412 464	3 663	3	0	0	530
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 454 197</b>	<b>28 898</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18 610</b>

The summary below provides an analysis of the impaired loan portfolio (stage 3) as at 31 December 2020, including other receivables from financial transactions:

	Public sector	Retail clients	Other clients	Total
Impaired loans	216	35 933	56 577	92 726
Provisions	108	27 916	56 666	84 690
Recoverable amount of collateral received	0	7 895	181	8 076
% of coverage by provisions	50%	78%	100%	91%
% of coverage by provisions and received collateral	50%	100%	100%	100%
Interest income on impaired loans	x	x	x	300

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	Retail clients	Other clients	Total
Impaired loans	1 060	41 857	65 338	108 255
Provisions	737	33 550	63 140	97 427
Recoverable amount of collateral received	295	8 315	736	9 346
% of coverage by provisions	70%	80%	97%	90%
% of coverage by provisions and received collateral	97%	100%	98%	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 € 1 707 thousand as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: € 514 thousand).

The Bank sold real estate pledged against receivables which were unpaid as at 31 December 2020 for € 3 892 thousand (31 December 2019: € 3 769 thousand). The Bank sold a pledge over moveable assets (receivables) as at 31 December 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. 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 31 December 2020:

	Movement in yield curve	Bank's loss from movement in yield curve
Banking Book: euro	- 100 BP	(10)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(10)</b>

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)
<b>Total</b>		<b>(176)</b>

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 31 December 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	362 257	0	0	0	0	362 257
Due from banks	2 597	330	0	0	0	2 927
Loans and advances to customers	259 613	965 955	2 566 028	43 301	(1 251)	3 833 646
Debt securities	32 617	50 431	88 612	46 012	0	217 672
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1 595	0	0	0	0	1 595
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1 647	0	0	0	0	1 647
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives	95	0	0	0	0	95
<b>Interest rate position - financial assets</b>	<b>660 421</b>	<b>1 016 716</b>	<b>2 654 640</b>	<b>89 313</b>	<b>(1 251)</b>	<b>4 419 839</b>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Due to banks	1 324	0	0	0	0	1 324
Customer deposits	690 018	614 256	2 231 524	73 438	0	3 609 236
Issued securities	0	1 994	0	501 740	0	503 734
Leases	3	65	5 411	1 679	0	7 158
Financial liabilities for trading - derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Interest rate position - financial liabilities</b>	<b>691 345</b>	<b>616 315</b>	<b>2 236 935</b>	<b>576 857</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 121 452</b>
<b>Net interest rate position</b>	<b>(30 924)</b>	<b>400 401</b>	<b>417 705</b>	<b>(487 544)</b>	<b>(1 251)</b>	<b>298 387</b>

## 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	3 100	0	0	0	0	3 100
Financial assets held for trading – derivatives	103	0	0	0	0	103
<b>Interest rate position - financial assets</b>	<b>639 035</b>	<b>810 562</b>	<b>2 487 756</b>	<b>89 735</b>	<b>(1 495)</b>	<b>4 025 593</b>
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
<b>Interest rate position - financial liabilities</b>	<b>656 446</b>	<b>686 802</b>	<b>1 879 509</b>	<b>56 1 735</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 784 492</b>
<b>Net interest rate position</b>	<b>(17 411)</b>	<b>123 760</b>	<b>608 247</b>	<b>(472 000)</b>	<b>(1 495)</b>	<b>241 101</b>

**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 31 December 2020:

	Up to 3 months incl.	3 to 12 months incl.	1 to 5 years incl.	More than 5 years incl.	Unspe- cified items	Total
Cash	67 790	0	0	0	0	67 790
Financial assets at amortised cost, of which:						
Balances with central banks	362 257	0	0	0	0	362 257
Due from banks	2 597	330	0	0	0	2 927
Loans and advances to customers	63 491	361 876	990 597	2 431 196	(13 514)	3 833 646
Debt securities	32 617	50 431	88 613	46 011	0	217 672
Financial assets held for trading-derivatives	95	0	0	0	0	95
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	1 595	0	1 595
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	0	0	1 647	0	1 647
Non-current tangible assets	0	0	0	0	17 991	17 991
Non-current intangible assets	0	0	0	0	1 742	1 742
Deferred tax asset	0	0	0	0	9 382	9 382
Other assets	0	0	0	7 638	7 016	13 284
<b>Assets total</b>	<b>528 847</b>	<b>412 637</b>	<b>1 079 210</b>	<b>2 488 087</b>	<b>22 617</b>	<b>5 431 398</b>
Financial liabilities at amortised cost, of which:						
Loans and deposits received from central banks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Due to banks	1 324	0	0	0	0	1 324
Customer deposits	2 470 627	383 034	755 343	232	0	3 609 236
Issued securities	0	1 993	0	501 741	0	503 734
Leases	3	65	5 411	1 679	0	7 158
Reserves	0	0	0	0	12 485	12 485
Other liabilities	32 416	0	0	0	717	33 133
Total equity	0	0	0	0	364 328	364 328
<b>Liabilities and equity total</b>	<b>2 504 370</b>	<b>385 092</b>	<b>760 754</b>	<b>503 652</b>	<b>377 530</b>	<b>4 531 398</b>
<b>Net balance sheet position</b>	<b>(1 975 523)</b>	<b>27 545</b>	<b>318 456</b>	<b>1 984 435</b>	<b>(354 913)</b>	<b>0</b>

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
<b>Assets total</b>	<b>625 036</b>	<b>334 623</b>	<b>1 032 041</b>	<b>2 154 433</b>	<b>32 585</b>	<b>4 178 718</b>
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
<b>Liabilities and equity total</b>	<b>2 127 029</b>	<b>502 263</b>	<b>684 308</b>	<b>503 723</b>	<b>361 395</b>	<b>4 178 718</b>
<b>Net balance sheet position</b>	<b>(1 501 993)</b>	<b>(167 640)</b>	<b>347 733</b>	<b>1 650 710</b>	<b>(328 810)</b>	<b>0</b>

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 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	1 324	1 324	1 324	0	0	0
Customer deposits	3 609 236	3 630 899	2 470 905	385 653	774 109	232
Issued securities	503 734	504 075	0	2 094	192	501 789
Leases	7 158	7 158	0	0	0	7 158
Other liabilities	33 133	33 133	33 133	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 31 December 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	7 234	7 234	7 234	0
Loan commitments, of which:	183 466	183 466	183 226	240
irrevocable	183 466	183 466	183 226	240

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):

	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 31 December 2020, the VaR amounted to € (680) (31 December 2019: € (347)).

In addition to monitoring 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 31 December 2020:

	EUR	CZK	USD	Other	Total
Assets	4 513 546	229	14 710	1 544	4 530 028
Liabilities and equity	(4 513 635)	(209)	(14 710)	(1 474)	(4 530 028)
<b>Net balance sheet foreign exchange position</b>	<b>(89)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>
Off-balance sheet assets	4 228 755	1	1	1	4 228 758
Off-balance sheet liabilities	(273 113)	0	(430)	(3)	(273 546)
<b>Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange position</b>	<b>3 955 642</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(429)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>3 955 212</b>
<b>Net foreign exchange position</b>	<b>3 955 553</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>(429)</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3 955 212</b>

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)
<b>Net balance sheet foreign exchange position</b>	<b>(186)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>
Off-balance sheet assets	3 675 826	2	2	1	3 675 831
Off-balance sheet liabilities	(389 040)	0	(528)	(3)	(389 571)
<b>Net off-balance sheet foreign exchange position</b>	<b>3 286 786</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(526)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>3 286 260</b>
<b>Net foreign exchange position</b>	<b>3 286 600</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(425)</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3 286 261</b>

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 "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" and "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" portfolio, the Bank records equity securities in the total amount of € 3 242 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 € 12 006 thousand, of which the following amounts are attributable to individual business lines: retail banking: € 6 433 thousand, commercial banking: € 4 392 thousand, payment services and settlement: € 73 thousand, other: € 1 108 thousand. Management measures and implemented systems for operational risk management are adequate for the Bank's strategy and profile.

### **30. 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 31 December 2020:

Balance sheet	Parent Company	Related parties of the Parent Company	Other related parties	Total
Loans and advances to customers	0	96 370	624	96 994
Other assets	0	3 400	0	3 400
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99 770</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>100 394</b>
Due to banks	0	322	0	322
Customer deposits	8	10 861	4 850	15 719
Liabilities from leases	0	998	0	998
Other liabilities	0	859	0	859
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13 040</b>	<b>4 850</b>	<b>17 898</b>

## 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
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108 130</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>108 784</b>
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
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12 026</b>	<b>2 067</b>	<b>14 102</b>

## Revenues and expenses concerning related parties as at 31 December 2020:

	Parent Company	Related parties of the Parent Company	Other related parties	Total
Interest and similar income	0	3 216	9	3 225
Interest and similar expense	0	0	(11)	(11)
Net fee and commission income	1	94	2	97
Net profit from financial transactions	0	5	0	5
General and administrative expenses	0	(6 208)	(2 163)	(8 371)

## Revenues and expenses concerning related parties as at 31 December 2019:

	Parent Company	Related parties of the Parent Company	Other related parties	Total
Interest and similar income	0	3 213	9	3 222
Interest and similar expense	0	(59)	(13)	(72)
Net fee and commission income	0	100	1	101
Net profit from financial transactions	0	2	0	2
General and administrative expenses	0	(5 182)	(1 928)	(7 110)

## Off-balance sheet liabilities concerning related parties as at 31 December 2020:

	Related parties of the Parent Company	Other related parties	Total
Received collateral from pledge, security and other rights	0	734	734
<b>Off-balance sheet assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>734</b>
Loan commitments and unused credit facilities	0	1	1
<b>Off-balance sheet liabilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## 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
<b>Off-balance sheet assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>734</b>
Loan commitments and unused credit facilities	0	0	0
<b>Off-balance sheet liabilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**31. 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.