Independent auditor’s report
on the separate financial statements of the
International Investment Bank
for 2020

February 2021

Independent auditor's report on the separate financial statements of the International Investment Bank

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Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Governors of International Investment Bank

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each 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 separate financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying separate financial statements.

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Allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on loans to banks and loans to customers

Estimation of the allowance for ECL on loans to banks and loans to customers in accordance with IFRS 9 is a key area of judgment for the Bank's management. Identification of factors of significant credit risk increase, considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument, estimation of default probability and loss given default involve significant judgments, assumptions and analysis of various factors, including financial and non-financial information by counterparty, macroeconomic projections and estimated future repayment proceeds. In addition, the Covid-19 outbreak has significantly impacted local economies. The deterioration in credit quality of financial assets, as a result of the pandemic and the related measures have impact on ECL measurement, including identification of significant increase in credit risk, model and parameter updates, use of forward-looking information. The use of different models and assumptions can significantly affect the level of allowance for ECL on loans to banks and loans to customers. Due to the significance of such loans, which account for 63% of the total assets, and the significant use of judgments, the assessment of the allowance for ECL on loans to banks and loans to customers is a key audit matter. The information on ECL on loans to banks and loans to customers is provided in Note 11 Loans to banks, Note 12 Loans to customers, Note 16 Allowances for expected credit losses and Note 26 Risk management to the separate financial statements.	We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls over the approval, recording and monitoring of loans to banks and loans to customers and controls over ECL calculations including the quality of underlying data and systems. For ECL for loans to banks and loans to customers calculated on an individual basis, we tested the assumptions underlying the impairment identification and quantification focusing on loan cases with the most significant potential impact on the separate financial statements. We assessed the Bank's assumptions on the expected future cash flows, including the value of realisable collateral and estimates of recovery on default based on our own understanding and available market information. For ECL for loans to banks and loans to customers calculated on a collective basis we evaluated the methodologies, inputs and assumptions used (probability of default, loss given default, significant changes in credit risk and forward-looking elements), especially how the Bank addressed the economic impacts of the pandemic in its impairment models. We involved specialists to review the methodologies and the assumptions used, including model validations. We also assessed whether the relevant disclosures in the separate financial statement appropriately reflect the Bank's exposure to credit risk and are compliant with the IFRSs.

Determination of fair value of real estate properties

The Bank has real estate properties presented in the statement of financial position as 'investment property' and as 'buildings' within 'property, equipment and intangible assets'. The aggregate value of these real estate	Our audit procedures included, among others, using a valuation expert to assist us in evaluating the assumptions and methodologies used by management, testing input data of the valuation model by

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properties represents 4% of the total assets. The Bank measures investment properties at fair value and uses the revaluation model for the buildings.

Valuation of investment properties and buildings ("Property valuations") is a significant judgmental area and it is highly dependent on observable and unobservable inputs and parameters (gross income less non-recoverable expenses, rents, vacancy periods, discount rates). Property valuations are performed internally by management at year-end. The significance and subjectivity of these Property valuations make them a key audit matter.

Information on Property valuations is included in Note 13 Investment property, Note 14 Property, equipment and intangible assets, and Note 27 Fair value measurements, to the separate financial statements.

comparing inputs used by the Bank to available market prices and other observable information.

We also assessed whether the Bank's relevant disclosures related to the valuation of real estate properties are in accordance with the IFRSs.

Other information included in the Bank's 2020 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Bank's 2020 Annual Report, other than the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Bank's 2020 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

When we read the Bank's 2020 Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Audit Committee of the Bank.

Responsibilities of management and the Audit Committee of the Bank for the separate financial statements

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

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

The Audit Committee of the Bank is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

We communicate with the Audit Committee of the Bank 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 the Audit Committee of the Bank 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, related safeguards.

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Nagyváradiné Szépfalvi Zsuzsanna.

4 February 2021

Nagyváradiné Szépfalvi Zsuzsanna
Partner
Ernst & Young Könyvvizsgáló Kft.
1132 Budapest, Váci út 20

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2020

(Thousands of euros)

	Note	*31 December 2020*	*31 December 2019*
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	86,197	48,038
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	6	29,434	29,056
Derivative financial assets	7	19,200	4,011
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	8	9,063	1,119
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	224,297	216,231
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	9	28,456	–
Securities at amortized cost	10	45,647	92,595
Securities at amortized cost pledged under repurchase agreements	10	49,405	–
Loans to banks	11	92,403	149,697
Loans to customers	12	888,514	734,512
Loans to customers pledged under repurchase agreements	12	47,371	–
Investment in subsidiary	2	145	145
Investment property	13	33,004	40,218
Property, equipment and intangible assets	14	65,600	40,715
Other assets	15	2,390	2,750
Total assets		**1,621,126**	**1,359,087**
Liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	17	147,086	48,410
Derivative financial liabilities	7	39,693	30,856
Current customer accounts		12,871	11,148
Long-term loans of banks	18	77,007	56,735
Debt securities issued	19	876,516	793,537
Other liabilities	15	13,393	10,415
Total liabilities		**1,166,566**	**951,101**
Equity	20		
Authorized capital		2,000,000	2,000,000
Less: unallocated capital		(875,500)	(875,500)
Subscribed capital		**1,124,500**	**1,124,500**
Less: callable capital		(745,790)	(784,888)
Paid-in capital		**378,710**	**339,612**
Revaluation reserve for securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		8,225	6,157
Revaluation reserve for property and equipment		8,432	10,861
Cash flow hedge reserve	7	(248)	(809)
Retained earnings less net income for the year		52,165	46,493
Net income for the year		7,276	5,672
Total equity		**454,560**	**407,986**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,621,126**	**1,359,087**

Signed and authorized for release on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank

Nikolay Kosov — Chairperson of the Management Board

Elena Minduksheva — Deputy Director of the Finance Department

4 February 2021

SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2020

(Thousands of euros)

	Note	*2020*	*2019*
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	23	44,177	48,141
Other interest income	23	20,010	18,707
Interest expense calculated using the EIR method	23	(37,125)	(35,431)
Other interest expense	23	(9,677)	(9,233)
Net interest income		**17,385**	**22,184**
Net allowance for credit losses on financial instruments	5-6, 9, 11-12, 13-14, 16, 21	(4,349)	578
Net interest income after allowance for loan impairment		**13,036**	**22,762**
Fee and commission income		2,047	1,618
Fee and commission expense		(526)	(559)
Net fee and commission income		**1,521**	**1,059**
Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	24	(1,311)	(2,171)
Losses from operations with investments at fair value through profit or loss		(290)	(36)
Net gains from operations with investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9, 12	14,618	2,706
Income from lease of investment property	22	2,078	3,405
Gains from sale of property	14	–	2,747
Gains from sale of investment property	13	647	305
Losses from revaluation of investment property	13	(1,413)	(891)
Other income/(expenses)		106	(1,662)
Net non-interest income		**14,435**	**4,403**
Operating income		**28,992**	**28,224**
General and administrative expenses	25	(21,250)	(21,981)
Other operating expenses on banking operations		(466)	(571)
Operating expenses		**(21,716)**	**(22,552)**
Net income for the year		**7,276**	**5,672**

The accompanying notes 1-33 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2020

(Thousands of euros)

	Note	*2020*	*2019*
Net income for the year		**7,276**	**5,672**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Net change in the fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	2,010	13,483
Net unrealized income/(loss) on cash flow hedges	7	561	(809)
Change in the allowance for expected credit losses related to securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9, 12	58	(33)
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**2,629**	**12,641**
Other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Revaluation of property and equipment	14	(2,429)	–
Income on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		–	73
Net other comprehensive (loss)/income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(2,429)**	**73**
Other comprehensive income		**200**	**12,714**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**7,476**	**18,386**

The accompanying notes 1-33 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2020

(Thousands of euros)

	Authorized capital	*Unallocated capital*	*Callable capital*	*Revaluation reserve for securities*	*Revaluation reserve for property and equipment*	*Cash flow hedge reserve*	*Retained earnings*	*Total equity*
At 1 January 2019	**2,000,000**	**(875,500)**	**(798,538)**	**(7,366)**	**13,748**	**–**	**43,606**	**375,950**
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,672	**5,672**
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	13,523	–	(809)	–	**12,714**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13,523**	**–**	**(809)**	**5,672**	**18,386**
Contributions to capital (Note 20)	–	–	13,650	–	–	–	–	**13,650**
Transfer of accumulated revaluation reserve on disposal of property	–	–	–	–	(2,887)	–	2,887	**–**
At 31 December 2019	**2,000,000**	**(875,500)**	**(784,888)**	**6,157**	**10,861**	**(809)**	**52,165**	**407,986**
At 1 January 2020	**2,000,000**	**(875,500)**	**(784,888)**	**6,157**	**10,861**	**(809)**	**52,165**	**407,986**
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,276	**7,276**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	–	–	–	2,068	(2,429)	561	–	**200**
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,068**	**(2,429)**	**561**	**7,276**	**7,476**
Contributions to capital (Note 20)	–	–	39,098	–	–	–	–	**39,098**
At 31 December 2020	**2,000,000**	**(875,500)**	**(745,790)**	**8,225**	**8,432**	**(248)**	**59,441**	**454,560**

The accompanying notes 1-33 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2020

(Thousands of euros)

	Note	*2020*	*2019*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest, fees and commissions received		34,057	33,615
Interest, fees and commissions paid		(2,183)	(976)
Realized gains less losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives		(29,853)	(20,956)
Cash flows from lease of investment property	22	2,078	3,405
General and administrative expenses		(16,298)	(17,375)
Other operating (expenses)/income on banking operations		94	41
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(12,105)**	**(2,246)**
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions		(407)	18,340
Loans to banks	11	52,984	31,144
Loans to customers	12	(215,952)	(145,506)
Other assets		739	(379)
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	17	100,882	(19,462)
Current customer accounts		170	(146)
Other liabilities		124	237
Net cash flows from operating activities		**(73,565)**	**(118,018)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		8,826	7,983
Purchase of securities at fair value through profit or loss	8	(7,695)	–
Purchase of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(401,816)	(202,355)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	337,126	205,542
Purchase of securities at amortized cost	10	(5,033)	(50,438)
Proceeds from redemption of securities at amortized cost	10	1,468	816
Proceeds from sale of investment property	13	6,242	2,517
Acquisition of property, equipment and intangible assets	14	(28,268)	(1,583)
Proceeds from sale of property	14	–	16,573
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(89,150)**	**(20,945)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	30	(22,514)	(20,074)
Long-term interbank financing raised	18	31,564	11,652
Long-term interbank financing repaid	18	(6,000)	(12,713)
Debt securities issued	19	473,113	279,922
Redemption and repurchase of debt securities	19	(300,552)	(134,761)
Contributions to capital	20	39,098	13,650
Net cash flows from financing activities		**214,709**	**137,676**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(13,835)	92
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**38,159**	**(1,195)**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning		48,038	49,233
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	5	**86,197**	**48,038**

The accompanying notes 1-33 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

(Thousands of euros)

1. Principal activities

The International Investment Bank (the "Bank" or the "IIB") was founded in 1970 and has operated since 1 January 1971.

The Bank is an international institution operating on the basis of the intergovernmental Agreement Establishing the International Investment Bank (the "Agreement") and its Charter. The Agreement was ratified by the member countries of the Bank and registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in December 1971. On 18 August 2018, the revised Agreement and Charter, approved by the Protocol Amending the Agreement Establishing the International Investment Bank and its Charter of 8 May 2014, became effective and applicable. The Bank is primarily engaged in commercial lending for the benefit of national investment projects in the member countries of the Bank and for other purposes defined by the Board of Governors of the IIB. The Bank also performs transactions with securities and foreign currency.

Following the decision adopted by the Board of Governors in December 2018 the Bank's headquarters were relocated from Russia to Hungary. Since 30 April 2019, IIB operates from its headquarters in Hungary located at Vaci ut, 188, Budapest. At the same time the IIB Branch has begun to operate in Moscow (7 Mashi Poryvaevoy str., Moscow, Russian Federation).

The Bank had an average of 119 staff employees during 2020 (2019: 123).

The Bank continues to expand its operations in accordance with its mandate and strategic objectives established by the member countries:

- Notwithstanding the unfolding global economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 IIB managed to maintain a sustainable financial position by implementing timely and well-designed preventive measures. This was also recognized by the international rating agencies that in 2020 confirmed IIB's status of an average A-rated institution: in March S&P Global affirmed IIB's "A-" long-term rating with a stable outlook, in 15 May 2020 Moody's Investors Service confirmed the long-term credit rating of IIB at A3 with a stable outlook. In May and again in October 2020 the Russian Analytical Credit Rating Agency (ACRA) affirmed IIB's international investment rating at "A" level, as well as the national rating at AAA (RU). In September, Fitch Ratings upgraded IIB's long term rating to "A-" with a stable outlook;
- The practical implementation of the new capitalization program approved by IIB member states in the amount of up to EUR 200,000 thousand till 2022, was started in 2020 by fulfillment of Russia's (EUR 20,640 thousand), Hungary's (EUR 5,503 thousand) and Slovak Republic's (EUR 2,955 thousand) contributions. Thus, the total paid-in capital of the Bank reached EUR 378,710 thousand;
- In January, 2020 the international media holding Global Banking and Finance Review named IIB the "Best Bank for Sustainable Development Central and Eastern Europe" in 2019;
- Following two IIB's debut HUF bond placements on the Budapest Stock Exchange in 2019, in February 2020 the Bank was recognized as the "Best International Issuer of the Year" on the Hungarian Debt Capital Market by BSE;
- In March, 2020 IIB successfully registered its first ever Medium Term Notes (MTN) Programme on the Dublin Stock Exchange and already in April executed its first transaction under the new framework – a 1-year RON 110,000 thousand (EUR 22,754 thousand) private placement;
- In April and May, 2020 the Bank place three bond issuances on MOEX in the total amount of RUB 19 bn (EUR 237,918 thousand) for 3 and 5 years. The bonds was issued under IIB's registered RUB bond program;
- On 19 May 2020 IIB successfully executed the second transaction under its MTN Programme, namely the Czech koruna-denominated bonds in the total volume of CZK 621,000 thousand (EUR 22,820 thousand) were issued with a maturity of three years;
- In June, 2020 following its mission and Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability IIB invested in the debut placement of green bonds arranged by the Hungarian Government Debt Management Agency Pte. Ltd – ÁKK. The issue with a total volume of EUR 1.5 billion was the first green sovereign bonds placement in the history of the country;
- IIB became a member of International Project Finance Association (IPFA). IPFA provides access to the global network of professionals with the opportunity to share best practice focusing on regional and sector specific issues;
- The IIB Treasury ESG portfolio is preserved at the high level of 61%;

(Thousands of euros)

1. Principal activities (continued)

- In September, 2020 within the MTN Programme IIB executed placement of 3-year HUF 15,000 million (EUR 41,301 thousand) private placement. In September, IIB had executed the third deal on the Russian market under registered RUB 100,000 million programme and fulfilled 2.5-year RUB 7,000 million (EUR 78,742 thousand) placement;
- In October, 2020 IIB had successfully placed new issuance in the volume of RON 340 million (EUR 69,579 thousand) under the IIB's MTN Programme registered on the Dublin Stock Exchange. The 3-year maturity bond has a coupon of 3.393%, representing 30 bps spread over the Romanian Government bonds.

Member countries of the Bank

The member countries of the Bank include (share in the paid-in capital of the Bank, %):

Member countries	***31 December 2020, %***	***31 December 2019, %***
Russian Federation	45.065	44.176
Hungary	17.296	14.723
Republic of Bulgaria	11.144	12.427
Czech Republic	9.869	11.005
Romania	6.893	7.686
Slovak Republic	6.452	6.325
Republic of Cuba	1.416	1.578
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	0.969	1.081
Mongolia	0.896	0.999
	100.000	**100.000**

Conditions of the Bank's financial and business operations in the member countries

In its member countries, the Bank is not subject to taxation and enjoys all privileges available to diplomatic representations.

The Bank is not subject to regulation by the Central Banks of the member countries, including the country of residence.

Business environment in the member countries

Economic and political development of the Bank's member countries affects the activities of enterprises operating in these countries. Considering this fact, the Bank performs its operations with reference to the local specifics of its member countries to ensure overall assessment and control of credit and operational risks.

The accompanying separate financial statements reflect the management's assessment of the impact of the member countries' business environment on the results of operations and financial position of the Bank. Future evolution of the conditions in which the Bank operates may differ from the assessment made by the management for the purposes of these separate financial statements.

2. Basis of preparation

General

The Bank, as a parent company, prepares the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") approved by the International Accounting Standards Board. The consolidated financial statements of the IIB Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 was signed and authorized for release on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank on 4 February 2021.

These financial statements have been prepared on a separate basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The separate financial statements have been prepared to be submitted for review to the Audit Commission and the IIB Board of Governors.

(Thousands of euros)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Effect of COVID-19 pandemic

Due to rapid spread of COVID-19 pandemic in the early of 2020 most countries have taken restrictive measures such as stay-at-home orders and business lock-downs, which have been massively affecting both social and economic activities. Policy-makers, central banks and regulators have responded by taking action, including multi-billion aid programs providing social and economic support, rate cuts and loan repayment moratoria to cushion the negative impacts on the economy going forward.

The changes in the economic environment, described above, do not have a significant impact on the Bank's operations. However, the Bank continues to assess pandemic effect and changing micro- and macroeconomic conditions on its activities, financial position and financial results. The Bank applied the following international practices consistent with the recommendations of the International Accounting Standards Board and the European Banking Authority to reflect appropriately the uncertainty associated with the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Refinement of macro-adjustment calculation approach;
- Adjustments to provisions on the basis of rescheduled payment for the borrowers subject to restructuring.

More detailed description of the changes and their impact on the results of the Bank's operations for the year ended 31 December 2020 is disclosed in Note 4.

In addition, according to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments,* the Bank regularly updates forecast information in the expected credit loss models, including forecasts of macroeconomic indicators:

- Decrease in income of individuals and business caused by a limited economic activity;
- The GDP reduction;
- Forecasts for prices of major commodities and exchange rates of the euro to major foreign currencies;
- Measures of state support to business;
- Impact of changes in economic environment on different sectors of economy.

The management of the Bank continues to monitor the situation and takes all possible measures to reduce the possible negative impact on the Bank.

Subsidiary

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank is parent company of the Group, which owns JSC IIB Capital (the Bank's 100% subsidiary) established in 2012 to deal with issues related to IIB activities in Russia including provision of trustee services to the Bank.

Investments in a subsidiary are recognized at cost. Management regularly performs valuation of net assets of the subsidiary and, when necessary, provides for impairment.

Basis of measurement

These separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of the financial instruments under fair value convention, the changes of which are translated through profit or loss account for the period, financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and buildings in the property, equipment and investment property stated at revalued amounts.

Preparation and presentation of financial statements

The financial year of the Bank begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

Functional and presentation currency

The euro ("EUR") is the Bank's functional and presentation currency as it reflects the economic substance of the underlying operations conducted by the Bank and circumstances affecting its operations, because most financial assets and financial liabilities as well as income and expenses of the Bank are denominated in EUR.

These separate financial statements are presented in thousands of euro (EUR), unless otherwise indicated.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies

Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the separate financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Bank's annual separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, except for the adoption of new Standards effective as of 1 January 2019. The nature and the effect of these changes are disclosed below. The Bank has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Several other amendments and interpretations are applied for the first time in 2020, but do not have an impact on the separate financial statements of the Bank.

Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business

The amendment to IFRS 3 clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarified that a business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the separate financial statements of the Bank, but may impact future periods should the Bank enter into any business combinations.

Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments had no impact on the separate financial statements of the Bank.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity."

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the separate financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Bank.

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the separate financial statements of the Bank.

Foreign currency transactions

The separate financial statements are presented in euro, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Every currency except euro is considered foreign currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially translated in the functional currency, converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the separate income statement as "Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives". Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries are those entities in which the Bank has an interest of more than one-half of the voting rights or equity interest, or otherwise has power to exercise control over their operations. Associates are entities in which the Bank generally has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights (interest), or is otherwise able to exercise significant influence, but which it does not control or jointly control. These financial statements of the Bank contain no consolidated interests of the Bank and no investments recognized under the equity method.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognized in the separate financial statements at actual acquisition cost. Management regularly measures the recoverable value of such investments and, when necessary, provides for impairment.

Fair value measurement

The Bank measures financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income, and non-financial assets such as investment property, at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 26.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Bank shall have access to the principal or the most advantageous market. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the separate financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the separate financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing classification (based on the lowest level inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets and liabilities

Initial recognition

Date of recognition

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the settlement date i.e. the date that the asset is delivered or liability is assumed. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets and liabilities that require delivery of assets and liabilities within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Initial measurement

Classification of financial instruments upon initial recognition depends on contractual terms and the business model used for managing financial instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs, except when financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Categories of measurement of assets and liabilities

The Bank classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model used for asset managing and asset contractual terms as measured at:

- Amortized cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The Bank classifies and measures the derivatives and instruments held for trading at FVPL. The Bank at its discretion may designate the financial instruments as measured at FVPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial liabilities, except for loan commitments, reimbursement obligations, and financial guarantees are measured at amortized cost or at FVPL, if they are held for trading or derivatives, or the entity may designate them as measured at fair value.

Deposits with banks and other financial institutions, loans to banks, loans to customers, securities at amortized cost

The Bank measures deposits with banks and other financial institutions, loans to banks, loans to customers, and other financial investments at amortized cost, only when both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held under a business model designed to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Contractual terms of a financial asset provide for the receipt on specified dates of cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

These terms are detailed below.

Business model assessment

The Bank determines the business model at the level that reflects the best way to manage the financial assets arranged in groups to accomplish a certain business objective.

The Bank’s business model is assessed at the higher level of aggregated portfolio, rather than the separate instrument level, and is based on the observable factors, such as:

- The method to assess the business model performance and the profitability of financial assets held within this business model, and the way this information is communicated to the key management personnel of the entity;
- Risks that influence the business model performance (and the profitability of financial assets held within this business model) and, in particular, the way to manage these risks;
- The procedure to reward business managers (for example, whether the remuneration is based on the fair value of the managed assets or on the obtained contractual cash flows);
- The expected frequency, scope and timing of sales are also important factors in assessing the Bank’s business model.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The business model assessment is based on scenarios, the occurrence of which is reasonably probable, without regard to the so-called worst case or stressed scenarios. If the cash flows following the initial recognition were realized in a way different from the Bank's expectations, the Bank will not change the classification of the rest of financial assets held within this business model, however, in future the Bank will take such information into account when measuring recently created or recently purchased financial assets.

"Solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding" test (SPPI test)

During the second stage of classification, the Bank assesses contractual terms of a financial asset to determine whether the contractual cash flows of the asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (so-called SPPI test).

For the purpose of this test, principal is the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition, and it can be changed over the life of this financial asset (for example, if there are payments of principal or the amortization of premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest as part of the loan agreement are usually the compensation for the time value of money and the credit risk. To conduct the SPPI test, the Bank applies judgments and analyzes relevant factors, for example, the currency, in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period, for which the interest rate is set.

Simultaneously, the contractual terms, which had a negligible effect on risk exposures or volatility of contractual cash flows not related to the base loan agreement, don't give rise to the contractual cash flows, which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset should be measured at FVPL.

Debt instruments at FVOCI

The Bank measures debt instruments at FVOCI, if both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model which objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Contractual terms of the financial assets comply with the SPPI test.

Debt instruments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value, and gains or losses from changes in the fair value are recognized in OCI. Interest revenue and gains or losses from the change in exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss in the same manner as in the case of financial assets at amortized cost. In the process of derecognition the cumulative gain or loss, previously recognized in OCI, are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

ECL on debt instruments at FVOCI will not decrease the carrying amount of these financial assets in the separate statement of financial position that continue to be measured at fair value. Instead, the amount equal to the allowance for expected losses that would be created when measuring the asset at amortized cost is recognized in OCI as the cumulative amount of the impairment with the recognition of corresponding amounts in profit or loss. The cumulative amount of losses recognized in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Equity instruments at FVOCI

The Bank sometimes at initial recognition of some investments in equity instruments makes an irrevocable decision to classify investments in equity instruments at FVOCI if they meet the definition of an equity instrument according to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. Such classification decision is adopted for each instrument separately.

Gains and losses from such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss as other income, when the right for dividends is established, except where the Bank obtains benefits from such receipts as the partial reimbursement of the instrument cost. In such case, the profit is recognized in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not tested for impairment. When such instruments are disposed, the accumulated revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments

The Bank issues guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the financial statements at fair value in the amount of the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank measures its liability under each guarantee at the higher of the initially recognized amount less accumulated amortization recognized in the separate income statement and an ECL provision.

Commitments to extend credit and letters of credit are contractual commitments, pursuant to which over the life of the commitment the Bank undertakes to issue a loan to the client on previously specified terms. Similar to financial guarantees contracts, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

Performance guarantees

Performance guarantees are agreements providing for a compensation if the other party to the agreement fails to fulfill its contractual liability. Performance guarantees do not transfer credit risk. Risk under the contract with a performance guarantee is the possibility that the other party fails to fulfill its contractual liability. Accordingly, performance guarantees are not financial instruments and, therefore, are outside the scope of IFRS 9.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank does not reclassify financial assets after the initial recognition, apart from exceptional cases, when the Bank changes the business model for managing the financial assets. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. In 2020, the Bank did not reclassify financial assets and liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions, including reverse repurchase agreements, which mature within ninety days from the origination date and are free from contractual encumbrances.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending

Sale and repurchase agreements ("repo") are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements are retained in the separate statement of financial position and in case the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge them, reclassified as investment securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements. The corresponding liabilities are presented within amounts due to credit institutions or customers. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ("reverse repo") are recorded as cash equivalents, deposits with banks and other financial institutions as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of repo agreements using the effective interest rate method.

Securities lent to counterparties are retained in the separate statement of financial position. Securities borrowed are not recorded in the separate statement of financial position, unless these are sold to third parties, in which case the purchase and sale are recorded within gains less losses from trading securities in the separate income statement. The obligation to return them is recorded at fair value as a trading liability.

Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into various derivative financial instruments including forwards and swaps in the foreign exchange market. Such financial instruments are held for trading and are initially recorded at fair value. The fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices or pricing models that take into account the current market and contractual prices of the underlying instruments and other factors. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when it is negative. Gains and losses from operations with these instruments are included in the separate income statement as "Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives".

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Embedded derivative is a part of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host contract, as a result of which some cash flows from the combined instrument change in the same manner as in the case of a separate derivative. An embedded derivative determines the change of some or all cash flows, which otherwise would have been determined by the contract, pursuant to the negotiated interest rate, financial instrument price, price of goods, foreign currency exchange rate, price or interest rate index, credit rating or credit index or other variables, provided that in case of a non-financial variable, such non-financial variable does not specifically relate to any of the contractual parties. A derivative, which is linked to the financial instrument, however, pursuant to contract can be transferred regardless of such instrument or entered into with another counterparty, is not embedded, but a separate financial instrument.

Derivatives embedded in financial assets, liabilities and non-financial host contracts, were carried separately and recognized at fair value, if they met the definition of a derivative financial instrument (see above), their risks and economic characteristics were not closely linked to those of the host contracts and the host contracts were not held for sale and were not measured at FVPL. The embedded derivatives separated from the host contract were carried at fair value in the trading portfolio with changes in fair value recognized in the separate income statement.

Financial assets are classified on the basis of the business model and SPPI test assessment.

Hedge accounting

To manage the risks associated with fluctuations in cash flows from receipt and payment of interest, as well as with fluctuations in the fair value of certain items, the Bank uses derivative financial instruments. As a result, the Bank applies hedge accounting for transactions that meet specified criteria.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

At each hedge effectiveness assessment date, a hedge relationship must be expected to be highly effective on a prospective basis and demonstrate that it was highly effective (retrospective effectiveness) for the designated period in order to qualify for hedge accounting. A formal assessment is undertaken both at inception and at each quarter end on an ongoing basis.

The hedging relationship is considered to be effective if the following hedge effectiveness requirements are met:

i. There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;

ii. The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and

iii. The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Bank applies hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9.

Fair value hedges

For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognized in the separate income statement in "Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives". Meanwhile, the change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as an adjustment of the carrying value of the hedged item in the separate income statement in "Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives".

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is discontinued prospectively. For hedged items recorded at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, when the hedge ceases, the adjustment of the carrying amount of the hedged financial instrument is amortized over the remaining period until date of maturity of the hedged financial instrument. If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value adjustment is recognized immediately in the separate income statement.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Hedge accounting (continued)

Cash flow hedges

For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognized in separate other comprehensive income and is recorded through other comprehensive income. An ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in the separate income statement.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the total amount of income or expense accumulated at that time in equity is transferred from equity and recognized in the separate income statement in the same period or periods during which hedged projected cash flows affect profit or loss.

When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in equity is immediately transferred to the separate income statement.

Borrowings

Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity instruments. Such instruments include amounts due to banks and other financial institutions, long-term loans of banks and debt securities issued. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the borrowings are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the separate statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The right of offsetting must not be contingent on a future event and should be legally enforceable in all the following circumstances:

- In the normal course of business;
- In case of default; and
- In the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity or any of its counterparties.

This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the separate statement of financial position.

Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, e.g. a loan to a customer, if the related contractual terms are renegotiated to the extent that it in fact becomes a new loan, and records the difference in gains or losses arising from derecognition before impairment loss is recognized. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI. When assessing, whether the loan to customer should be derecognized, the Bank considers the following:

- The change in the currency of a loan;
- The change of a counterparty;
- Whether the modification results in the non-compliance of the instrument to the SPPI test criteria.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Renegotiated loans (continued)

If the modification does not imply a substantial change in cash flows, such modification does not result in a derecognition. Based on the changes in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Bank recognizes gains or losses from the modification that are recorded within interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method in the separate income statement before impairment loss is recognized.

If the modification does not result in derecognition, the Bank also reassesses the significant increase in credit risk or the need to classify assets as credit-impaired. After the designation of an asset as credit-impaired as a result of modification, it remains within Stage 3 for a probation period of at least 6 months. To transfer a renegotiated loan from Stage 3, regular payments of principal or interest are needed during at least half of the probation period in accordance with the modified payment schedule.

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Bank's internal credit rating model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades;
- The Bank's internal LGD model for different types of counterparties;
- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic data, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, etc., and the effect on PDs;
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized in the separate statement of financial position when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or retained the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement.
- The Bank either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Bank may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value. The extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Write-off

Financial assets are written off in part or in full, only when the Bank does not expect to recover their value. If the amount to be written off is higher than the accumulated allowance for impairment, the difference is at first recorded as the increase in the allowance that is subsequently applied to the gross carrying amount. All the subsequent reversals are recognized as credit loss expenses. The write-off relates to the derecognition event.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried in the separate financial statements at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment, excluding buildings carried at revalued cost, as described below. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

The carrying amount of property and equipment is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

Following initial recognition at cost, buildings are carried at a revalued amount, which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Valuations of buildings are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Any revaluation surplus is recognized in other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognized in the separate income statement, in which case the increase is recognized in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognized in the separate income statement, except that a deficit directly offsetting a previous surplus on the same asset is directly offset against the surplus in the revaluation reserve for property and equipment.

Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation of property and equipment (including self-constructed property and equipment) begins when it is available for use and is recognized in the separate income statement. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	85
Equipment	3-7
Computers	3-6
Office furniture	5-10
Motor vehicles	4

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Property and equipment (continued)

The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Costs related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in general and administrative expenses, unless they qualify for capitalization.

The Bank presents PPE that are not yet put into operation within the asset class "Capital expenditures". Capital expenditures are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investment property

Investment property includes a part of buildings held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation and which are not used by the Bank or held for the sale in the ordinary course of business. Property that is being constructed or developed or redeveloped for future use as investment property is also classified as investment property.

Investment property is initially recognized at cost, including transaction costs, and subsequently remeasured at fair value reflecting market conditions at the end of the reporting period. Fair value of the Bank's investment property is determined on the base of various sources including reports of independent appraisers, who hold a recognized and relevant professional qualification and who have recent experience in valuation of property of similar location and category.

Investment property that is being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property or for which the market has become less active continues to be measured at fair value. Earned rental income is recorded in the separate income statement within "Income from lease of investment property". Gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of investment property are recorded in the separate income statement and presented within "Gains/losses from revaluation of investment property".

Subsequent expenditure is subject to capitalization only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with an asset will flow to the Bank and it can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified to buildings, and its carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its deemed cost to be subsequently depreciated.

Intangible assets

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite and include capitalized computer software. Intangible assets that have been acquired and recorded are capitalized based on costs incurred to acquire and bring to use these intangible assets. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at acquisition cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Automated banking system	20
Other computer software	1-5

Assets classified as held for sale

The Bank classifies a non-current asset as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the non-current asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets and its sale must be highly probable.

The sale qualifies as highly probable if the Bank's management is committed to a plan to sell the non-current asset and an active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan must have been initiated. Further, the non-current asset must have been actively marketed for a sale at price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value and in addition the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification of the non-current asset as held for sale.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

The Bank measures an asset classified as held for sale at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The Bank recognizes an impairment loss for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell if events or changes in circumstance indicate that their carrying amount may be impaired.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

Equity

In accordance with amendments to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, and IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation*, issued in February 2008, participants' shares are recognized in equity and not in liabilities.

The Bank's authorized charter capital comprise the quotas allocated among the Bank's members and, where applicable, the unallocated charter capital. The Bank's authorized charter capital consist of paid-up charter capital and unpaid charter capital. The unpaid portion of the quotas allocated among members of the Bank shall constitute callable capital, which may be used to increase the paid-up charter capital.

Fiduciary assets

Fiduciary assets are not reported in the separate financial statements, as they are not assets of the Bank. The Bank does not provide fiduciary services to customers.

Segment reporting

The reportable segments of the Bank comprise the following operating segments: Credit and Investment Activity, Treasury, Other Activities.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the separate statement of financial position, but are disclosed unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the separate statement of financial position, but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized in the separate financial statements:

Interest and similar income and expense

The Bank calculates the interest revenue on debt financial assets at amortized cost or at FVOCI, applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for credit-impaired assets. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest revenue or expenses.

In case of a credit-impaired financial asset, the Bank calculates the interest revenue, applying the effective interest rate to the net amortized cost of this asset. If the default on the financial asset is liquidated, and it is no longer a credit-impaired asset, the Bank proceeds to calculate the income revenue on the basis of the gross carrying amount.

The interest revenue for all financial assets at FVPL is recognized with the use of a contractual interest rate in "Other interest income" in the separate income statement.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Recognition of income and expenses (continued)

Fee and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit-related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Other fee and commission income

Fees earned for the provision of transaction services are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

Fee and commission expense

Fee and commission expense comprises commissions on securities transactions and commissions on cash settlement transactions. Commissions paid on purchase of securities classified as FVPL are recognized in the separate income statement at the purchase date. Commissions paid on all other purchases of securities are recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the instrument with corresponding adjustment to its effective yield.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Bank's separate financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. IFRS 17 introduces new accounting requirements for banking products with insurance features that may affect the determination of which instruments or which components thereof will be in the scope of IFRS 9 or IFRS 17.

Credit cards and similar products that provide insurance coverage: most issuers of these products will be able to continue with their existing accounting treatment as a financial instrument under IFRS 9. IFRS 17 excludes from its scope credit card contracts (and other similar contracts that provide credit or payment arrangements) that meet the definition of an insurance contract if, and only if, the entity does not reflect an assessment of the insurance risk associated with an individual customer in setting the price of the contract with that customer.

When the insurance coverage is provided as part of the contractual terms of the credit card, the issuer is required to:

- Separate the insurance coverage component and apply IFRS 17 to it;
- Apply other applicable standards (such as IFRS 9, IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*) to the other components.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Loan contracts that meet the definition of insurance but limit the compensation for insured events to the amount otherwise required to settle the policyholder's obligation created by the contract: Issuers of such loans – e.g. a loan with waiver on death – have an option to apply IFRS 9 or IFRS 17. The election would be made at a portfolio level and would be irrevocable.

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17.

The Bank does not have any contracts that would be in scope of IFRS 17.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

As part of its 2018-2020 Annual Improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Bank will apply the amendments to separate financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual period in which it will first apply the amendment and does not expect this will result in a material impact on its separate financial statements.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16

In August 2020 the IASB issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, (IBOR reform Phase 2) to address the accounting issues which arise upon the replacement of an IBOR with a RFR.

IBOR reform Phase 2 includes a number of reliefs and additional disclosures. The reliefs apply upon the transition of a financial instrument from an IBOR to a risk-free-rate (RFR).

Changes to the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform are required as a practical expedient to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, provided that, for the financial instrument, the transition from the IBOR benchmark rate to RFR takes place on an economically equivalent basis.

The Bank will apply IBOR reform Phase 2 from 1 January 2021. The Bank is in process of assessing the impact of IBOR reform on its separate financial statements.

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

Assumptions and estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has made its professional judgments, used several assumptions and estimates on determining the amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the separate financial statements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the following financial year. Estimates and assumptions are continuously assessed on the basis of management experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(Thousands of euros)

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Assumptions and estimation uncertainty (continued)

When measuring expected credit losses, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information on current and expected future economic conditions. As such, the Bank regularly updates macroeconomic scenarios and models used to measure key components, which are considered when determining expected credit losses. In order to plot the expected negative impact of COVID-19 and declining energy prices, the Bank revised its macroeconomic projections in the models of macroeconomic adjustments while estimating the expected credit losses. The Bank prepared forecasts for each macroeconomic region up to 2-years into the future considering two different scenarios. Expected credit losses were estimated considering the availability of state reserves to support economic measures, differentiated effect of changes on various industries and specifics of the bank's assets subject to provisioning in accordance with IFRS 9. The specified changes resulted in increased provisions.

The measurement of expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Several significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

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

The Bank makes estimates and judgments, which are constantly analyzed based on statistical data, actual and forecast information, as well as management experience, including expectations regarding future events that are reasonable in current circumstances.

In order to reflect objectively the impact of the prevailing macroeconomic conditions and in accordance with the recommendations of the International Accounting Standards Board and the European Banking Authority, the Bank adjusted the main approaches to assessing the level of expected credit losses that have the most significant effect on the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

The Bank refined the approach to calculating macro-adjustments to the probability of default (PD) of borrowers. Macro-adjustment models were applied which reflect more accurately changed economic conditions.

Impact of the changed macroeconomic conditions assessed using the approaches described above was the main factor for the significant increase in cost of risk in the 2020. As a result during year ended 31 December 2020 there was an increase of the expected credit loss allowance in the amount of EUR 1,566 thousand.

In particular, information on significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies is presented in the following notes:

- Note 7 – Derivative financial instruments;
- Note 9 – Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Note 11 – Loans to banks;
- Note 12 – Loans to customers;
- Note 13 – Investment property;
- Note 14 – Property, equipment and intangible assets;
- Note 21 – Commitments and contingencies.

(Thousands of euros)

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Cash on hand	**324**	**528**
Nostro accounts with banks and other financial institutions		
Credit rating from A- to A+	83,318	41,706
Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	1,574	4,901
Credit rating from BB- to BB+	725	601
Total nostro accounts with banks and other financial institutions	**85,617**	**47,208**
Short-term deposits with banks		
Credit rating BBB-	256	302
Total short-term deposits with banks	**256**	**302**
Cash and cash equivalents	**86,197**	**48,038**

Cash and cash equivalents are neither impaired, nor past due.

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**–**
New purchased or originated assets	42
Assets derecognized or redeemed	(44)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	1
Foreign exchange differences	1
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2020	**–**

Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**–**
New purchased or originated assets	2
Assets derecognized or redeemed	(4)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	2
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2019	**–**

6. Deposits with banks and other financial institutions

Deposits with banks and other financial institutions are presented based on contractual terms and include the following items:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Term deposits up to 1 year		
Credit rating A	358	–
Total term deposits up to 1 year	**358**	**–**
Term deposits over 1 year		
Credit rating from AA- to AA+	10,170	13,310
Credit rating from A- to A+	18,790	8,440
Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	116	7,306
Total term deposits over 1 year	**29,076**	**29,056**
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	**29,434**	**29,056**

(Thousands of euros)

6. Deposits with banks and other financial institutions (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to deposits with banks and other financial institutions for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020, gross	**29,056**	**29,056**
New purchased or originated assets	215,735	**215,735**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(215,357)	**(215,357)**
At 31 December 2020, gross	**29,434**	**29,434**

Movements in the gross carrying amount related to deposits with banks and other financial institutions for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019, gross	**47,396**	**47,396**
New purchased or originated assets	70,990	**70,990**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(89,330)	**(89,330)**
At 31 December 2019, gross	**29,056**	**29,056**

As at 31 December 2020, in addition to term deposits above EUR 34,967 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 34,967 thousand) were due to the Bank from the Central Bank of Cuba. This amount was fully provisioned (31 December 2019: EUR 34,967 thousand).

Concentration of deposits with banks and other financial institutions

As at 31 December 2020, besides deposits with the Central Bank of Cuba, the Bank had deposits of three counterparties (31 December 2019: four counterparties) to each of them accounting for over 10% of the Bank's total deposits with banks and other financial institutions and amounting to EUR 28,960 thousand in total (31 December 2019: EUR 27,026 thousand).

7. Derivative financial instruments

The Bank performs operations with currency and other derivative financial instruments, which are generally traded in an over-the-counter market with professional market counterparties on standardized contractual terms and conditions. Derivative financial instruments have either potentially favorable terms (and are assets) or potentially unfavorable conditions (and are liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates or other variable factors associated with these instruments. The fair value of derivative financial instruments can vary significantly depending on the potentially favorable and unfavorable conditions.

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(Thousands of euros)

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The table below shows the fair value of derivative financial instruments as 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 and notional amounts of term contracts for the purchase and sale of foreign currency specifying contractual exchange rates.

	31 December 2020				
	Nominal amount		*Weighted average*	*Fair value*	
	Purchase	*Sale*	*exchange rate*	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
Derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Swaps	RUB 7,500,000 thousand	RUB 7,500,000 thousand	1.00	52	–
	HUF12,800,000 thousand	EUR 40,851 thousand	313.33	–	5,093
	EUR 217,437 thousand	USD 249,607 thousand	1.15	11,218	–
	EUR 52,079 thousand	HUF 18,350,000 thousand	352.35	1,800	291
	EUR 24,410 thousand	RON 116,599 thousand	4.78	484	–
	CZK 1,500,000 thousand	EUR 58,749 thousand	25.53	–	1,582
	RON 360,000 thousand	EUR 76,375 thousand	4.71	789	2,190
	HUF 11,900,000 thousand	USD 43,139 thousand	275.85	–	3,871
	USD 32,000 thousand	EUR 26,409 thousand	1.21	–	417
Forwards	EUR 45,000 thousand	USD 51,710 thousand	1.14	2,970	–
Total derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				**17,313**	**13,444**
Derivative financial assets and liabilities designated as hedging instruments					
Swaps	HUF 37,500,000 thousand	EUR 109,261 thousand	343.21	–	6,660
	RUB 16,000,000 thousand	EUR 197,048 thousand	81.20	–	19,526
	CZK 621,000 thousand	EUR 22,582 thousand	27.50	947	–
	RON 755,000 thousand	EUR 157,467 thousand	4.79	940	63
Total derivative financial assets and liabilities designated as hedging instruments				**1,887**	**26,249**
Derivative financial instruments				**19,200**	**39,693**

	31 December 2019				
	Nominal amount		*Weighted average*	*Fair value*	
	Purchase	*Sale*	*exchange rate*	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
Derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Swaps	RUB 9,000,000 thousand	EUR 137,285 thousand	65.73	1,248	6,347
	RON 459,500 thousand	EUR 99,221 thousand	4.70	–	2,127
	EUR 146,655 thousand	USD 169,508 thousand	1.16	37	7,099
	EUR 15,139 thousand	HUF 4,760,000 thousand	314.42	729	–
	EUR 14,492 thousand	RON 68,525 thousand	4.73	85	229
	EUR 71,408 thousand	RUB 5,350,000 thousand	74.92	36	5,134
	HUF 11,900,000 thousand	USD 43,139 thousand	275.85	–	3,418
	HUF 16,770,000 thousand	EUR 53,240 thousand	315.03	–	1,472
	CZK 1,500,000 thousand	EUR 58,749 thousand	25.53	1,380	–
	RUB 3,000,000 thousand	USD 52,910 thousand	56.70	–	3,332
Forwards	EUR 45,000 thousand	USD 51,323 thousand	1.14	–	777
Total derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				**3,515**	**29,935**
Derivative financial assets and liabilities designated as hedging instruments					
Swaps	HUF 22,500,000 thousand	EUR 67,669 thousand	332.50	496	–
	RON 500,000 thousand	EUR 105,122 thousand	4.76	–	921
Total derivative financial assets and liabilities designated as hedging instruments				**496**	**921**
Derivative financial instruments				**4,011**	**30,856**

(Thousands of euros)

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Following the issue of bonds denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Bank (Note 18), the Bank concluded cross currency interest rate swaps and currency forwards on an arm's length basis mostly with large international credit institutions. These swaps are used to manage long-term currency risks of the Bank. Payment netting is not applied to the parties' obligations in respect of interest and principal payments.

The Bank applies hedge accounting for the forward foreign exchange risk of the bond issues in Romanian lei placed on 1 November 2019 and 7 October 2020, of the bond issues in Hungarian forint placed on 18 October 2019 and on 28 September 2020, of the bonds issues in Russian ruble placed on 29 April 2020, on 19 May 2020 and on 11 September 2020 and of the bond issue in Czech crowns placed on 19 May 2020 (Note 19).

The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset and liability and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The nominal amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the end of the reporting period and are not indicative of the credit risk.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Bank has positions in the following types of derivatives:

Forwards: Forward contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customized contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market.

Swaps: Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange movements in interest and foreign currency rates and equity indices, and (in the case of credit default swaps) to make payments with respect to defined credit events based on specified nominal amounts.

Fair value measurement is based on the corresponding forward curves that depend on exchange rates, interest rates and swap contract maturity. For the fair value of swaps, the discount rate was calculated on the basis of zero coupon yield curve and credit risk. Changes in the fair value of swaps were mainly due to the increase in the forward exchange rates of the euro to transaction currencies.

Cash flow hedge: The Bank's strategy is to apply cash flow hedge accounting to keep its foreign currency revaluation fluctuations within its established limits. Applying cash flow hedge accounting enables the Bank to reduce the cash flow fluctuations arising from foreign exchange risk on an instrument or group of instruments.

From an accounting point of view, a cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit or loss.

For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognized directly in OCI within equity (Cash flow hedge reserve). The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized immediately in Net gains/(losses)from operation with foreign currencies and derivatives in the separate income statement.

When the hedged cash flow affects the separate income statement, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in the corresponding income or expense line of the separate income statement.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognized in OCI at that time remains in OCI and is recognized when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in the separate income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in OCI is immediately transferred to the separate income statement.

Micro-cash flow hedges

Micro-cash flow hedge relationships relate to distinctly identifiable assets or liabilities, hedged by one, or a few, hedging instruments.

The Bank's micro-cash flow hedges consist principally of cross-currency swaps that are used to protect against exposures to variability in future interest and principal cash flows on its issued bonds due to changes in forward foreign exchange rate risk. The hedging ratio is established by matching the notional of the derivatives against the principal of the hedged issued foreign currency debt.

(Thousands of euros)

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Micro-cash flow hedges (continued)

The Bank considers the hedge of HUF-, RON-, RUB-denominated fixed and CZK-denominated floating rate bonds as a hedge of forward foreign exchange rate risk and follows a micro cash flow hedge with the currency risk element further described in Note 26.

The corresponding line item in the separate statement of financial position, where the hedged item is recorded, is Debt securities issued.

To test the hedge effectiveness, the Bank compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risk (e.g., changes in the forward exchange rates or interest rate risk) as represented by a hypothetical derivative. The hypothetical derivative method involves establishing a notional derivative that would be the ideal hedging instrument for the hedged exposure.

Hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Differences in timing of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments;
- Derivatives used as hedging instruments having a non-nil fair value at the time of designation; and
- The effect of changes in counterparties' credit risk on the fair values of hedging instruments or hedged items.

Considering the structure of hedge used by the Bank, the main source of ineffectiveness from the described above are differences in timing of cash flows.

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(Thousands of euros)

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Micro-cash flow hedges (continued)

The below table sets out the outcome of the Bank's hedging strategy, in particular, changes in fair values of hedged items and hedging instruments and change in cash flow hedge reserve separately showing the effective and ineffective portions:

	31 December 2020				
	Change in fair value of hypothetical derivative used for ineffectiveness measurement	*Net interest income/(expense)*	*Changes in fair value of hedging instruments used for ineffectiveness measurement*		*Hedge ineffectiveness identified recognized in the income statement in Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives*
			Change in fair value excluding net interest income/(expense)	*Effective portion of change in fair value excluding net interest income/(expense)*	
Micro-cash flow hedges					
Fixed rate HUF bonds	(5,898)	646	(6,163)	(6,054)	(109)
Fixed rate RON bonds	1,021	3,967	1,568	1,568	–
Fixed rate RUB bonds	(26,115)	6,037	(27,306)	(27,010)	(296)
Floating rate CZK bonds	646	15	520	520	–
	(30,346)	**10,665**	**(31,381)**	**(30,976)**	**(405)**

	31 December 2019				
	Change in fair value of hypothetical derivative used for ineffectiveness measurement	*Net interest income/(expense)*	*Changes in fair value of hedging instruments used for ineffectiveness measurement*		*Hedge ineffectiveness identified recognized in the income statement in Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives*
			Change in fair value excluding net interest income/(expense)	*Effective portion of change in fair value excluding net interest income/(expense)*	
Micro-cash flow hedges					
Fixed rate HUF bonds	(101)	109	57	57	–
Fixed rate RON bonds	(1,323)	575	(1,521)	(1,521)	–
	(1,424)	**684**	**(1,464)**	**(1,464)**	**–**

(Thousands of euros)

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Micro-cash flow hedges (continued)

The breakdown of cash flow hedge reserve movements during the year as follows:

	31 December 2020			
	Opening balance of cash flow hedge reserve as at 1 January 2020	*Foreign currency revaluation of hedged item*	*Change in fair value of hedging instruments excluding net interest income/(expense)*	*Closing balance of cash flow hedge reserve as at 31 December 2020*
Fixed rate HUF bonds	65	6,216	(6,054)	227
Fixed rate RON bonds	(874)	1,769	1,568	2,463
Fixed rate RUB bonds	–	24,252	(27,010)	(2,758)
Floating rate CZK bonds	–	(700)	520	(180)
	(809)	**31,537**	**(30,976)**	**(248)**

	31 December 2019			
	Opening balance of cash flow hedge reserve as at 1 January 2019	*Foreign currency revaluation of hedged item*	*Change in fair value of hedging instruments excluding net interest income/(expense)*	*Closing balance of cash flow hedge reserve as at 31 December 2019*
Fixed rate HUF bonds	–	8	57	65
Fixed rate RON bonds	–	647	(1,521)	(874)
	–	**655**	**(1,464)**	**(809)**

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(Thousands of euros)

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Micro-cash flow hedges (continued)

As at 31 December 2020 change in fair value of hypothetical derivatives for the reporting year used for ineffectiveness measurement was EUR (30,346) thousand (31 December 2019: EUR (1,424) thousand), change in fair value of hedging instruments used for ineffectiveness measurement was EUR (30,976) thousand (31 December 2019: EUR (1,464) thousand) and was presented in OCI in "Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges". During 2020 change in fair value of hedging instruments of EUR (31,537) thousand (2019: EUR (780) thousand) was reclassified from "Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges" into "Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives".

The following table shows the maturity and interest rate risk profiles of the Bank's hedging instruments used in its cash flow hedges. As the Bank applies one-to-one hedging ratios, the below table effectively shows the outcome of the cash flow hedges:

	31 December 2020	***31 December 2019***
	1 to 5 years	*1 to 5 years*
Micro-cash flow hedges		
Cross currency interest rate swaps		
Notional principal	109,261	67,669
Average interest rate	0.63%	0.45%
Average HUF/EUR rate	343.21	332.50
Notional principal	105,122	105,122
Average interest rate	0.36%	0.46%
Average RON/EUR rate	4.76	4.76
Notional principal	197,048	–
Average interest rate	1.33%	–
Average RUB/EUR rate	81.20	–
Notional principal	22,582	–
Average interest rate	1.09%	–
Average CZK/EUR rate	27.50	–

The table below indicates the nominal amount and weighted average maturity of derivatives in hedging relationships that will be affected by IBOR reform as financial instruments transition to RFRs, analysed by interest rate basis. The derivative hedging instruments provide a close approximation to the extent of the risk exposure the Bank manages through hedging relationships.

	31 December 2020		***31 December 2019***	
	Nominal amount	***Average maturity (years)***	***Nominal amount***	***Average maturity (years)***
Micro-cash flow hedges				
Cross currency interest rate swaps				
EURIBOR3M to fixed rate	105,122	1.8	105,122	2.8
EURIBOR6M to fixed rate	87,078	4.3	–	–
EURIBOR3M to PRIBOR3M	22,582	2.4	–	–
	214,782		**105,122**	

(Thousands of euros)

8. Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Investments at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Owned by the Bank		
Corporate bonds		
Credit rating BBB	7,684	–
Corporate bonds	**7,684**	**–**
Other investments		
Investments in the fund	1,379	1,119
Other investments	**1,379**	**1,119**
Total investments at fair value through profit or loss	**9,063**	**1,119**

9. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Owned by the Bank		
Listed debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government bonds of member countries		
Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	67,604	12,877
Government bonds of non-member countries		
Credit rating from AA- to AA+	16,151	16,957
Credit rating from A- to A+	–	10,996
Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	–	4,987
Government bonds	**83,755**	**45,817**
Corporate bonds		
Credit rating AAA	30,279	40,124
Credit rating from AA- to AA+	16,342	23,705
Credit rating from A- to A+	57,988	57,100
Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	11,159	14,748
Credit rating from BB- to BB+	24,774	34,732
Corporate bonds	**140,542**	**170,409**
Total listed debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	**224,297**	**216,226**
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
No credit rating	–	5
Equity instruments	**–**	**5**
Total equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	**5**
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	**224,297**	**216,231**

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Pledged under repurchase agreements		
Listed debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Corporate bonds		
Credit rating AAA	6,238	–
Credit rating from AA- to AA+	22,218	–
Corporate bonds	**28,456**	**–**
Total listed debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	**28,456**	**–**

(Thousands of euros)

9. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to securities at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020	**216,231**	**216,231**
New purchased or originated assets and change in fair value	379,683	**379,683**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs) and change in fair value	(329,163)	**(329,163)**
Foreign exchange differences	(13,998)	**(13,998)**
At 31 December 2020	**252,753**	**252,753**

Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**169**
New purchased or originated assets	262
Assets derecognized or redeemed	(446)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	191
Foreign exchange differences	(15)
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2020	**161**

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to securities at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019	**204,332**	**204,332**
New purchased or originated assets and change in fair value	250,207	**250,207**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs) and change in fair value	(241,617)	**(241,617)**
Foreign exchange differences	3,309	**3,309**
At 31 December 2019	**216,231**	**216,231**

Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**300**
New purchased or originated assets	119
Assets derecognized or redeemed	(401)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	147
Foreign exchange differences	4
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2019	**169**

Government bonds comprise EUR- and USD-denominated securities issued and guaranteed by the Ministries of Finance of the countries. The bonds mature in 2024-2035 (31 December 2019: maturing in 2024-2031). The annual coupon rate for these bonds varies from 1.8% to 2.0% (31 December 2019: from 0.5% to 2.0%).

Corporate bonds comprise bonds issued by large companies and banks of the member countries of the Bank, as well as international companies and development banks with goals and missions similar to those of the Bank. The bonds mature in 2021-2028 (31 December 2019: maturing in 2020-2029). The annual coupon rate for these bonds varies from 0.0% to 8.0% (31 December 2019: from 0.0% to 8.0%).

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(Thousands of euros)

10. Securities at amortized cost

Securities at amortized cost comprise:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Owned by the Bank		
Listed debt securities at amortized cost		
Government bonds of non-member countries		
Credit rating AAA	5,767	5,754
Government bonds	**5,767**	**5,754**
Corporate bonds		
Credit rating AAA	25,812	41,597
Credit rating AA	4,101	4,527
Credit rating A-	9,992	4,960
Credit rating BBB	–	35,817
Corporate bonds	**39,905**	**86,901**
Less: allowance for impairment securities at amortized cost	(25)	(60)
Listed debt securities at amortized cost	**45,647**	**92,595**
Pledged under repurchase agreements		
Listed debt securities at amortized cost		
Corporate bonds		
Credit rating AAA	13,690	–
Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	35,755	–
Corporate bonds	**49,445**	**–**
Less: allowance for impairment of securities at amortized cost	(40)	–
Total listed debt securities at amortized cost pledged under repurchase agreements	**49,405**	**–**

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to securities at amortized cost for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Securities at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020, gross	**92,655**	**92,655**
New purchased or originated assets	6,335	**6,335**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(1,468)	**(1,468)**
Foreign exchange differences	(2,405)	**(2,405)**
At 31 December 2020, gross	**95,117**	**95,117**

Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**60**
New purchased or originated assets	94
Assets derecognized or redeemed	(194)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	108
Foreign exchange differences	(3)
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2020	**65**

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(Thousands of euros)

10. Securities at amortized cost (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to securities at amortized cost for the year ended 31 December 2019 is as follows:

Securities at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019, gross	**41,465**	**41,465**
New purchased or originated assets	51,440	**51,440**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(816)	**(816)**
Foreign exchange differences	566	**566**
At 31 December 2019, gross	**92,655**	**92,655**
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019		**–**
New purchased or originated assets		9
Assets derecognized or redeemed		(1)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations		52
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2019		**60**

Government bonds comprise EUR-denominated securities issued and guaranteed by the Ministries of Finance of the countries. The bonds mature in 2040 (31 December 2019: 2040). The annual coupon rate for these bonds 0.5% (31 December 2019: 0.5%).

Corporate bonds comprise investment grade bonds issued by large companies and banks of the member countries of the Bank, as well as international companies and development banks with goals and missions similar to those of the Bank. The bonds mature in 2021-2029 (31 December 2019: 2021-2029). The coupon rate for these bonds varies from 0.6% to 2.2% (31 December 2019: 0.6% to 2.2%).

11. Loans to banks

In 2020, the Bank continued its lending activities, being guided by the key priorities of the Development Strategy of the IIB. The principal lending activity is to participate in financing of socially important infrastructure projects and to facilitate the development of small and medium-sized businesses and foreign trade in the member countries. The Bank considers national development institutes, export and import banks and agencies, international financial organizations and development banks as its key business partners.

In 2020 and 2019, the Bank provided trade financing loans and long-term loans to borrowers operating in the following countries:

	31 December 2020	***31 December 2019***
Trade financing loans		
Republic of Belarus	3,705	22,678
Mongolia	1,952	4,018
Armenia	–	625
Trade financing loans	**5,657**	**27,321**
Long-term loans to banks		
Republic of Cuba	39,540	43,106
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	35,133	23,250
Mongolia	13,996	48,659
Republic of Belarus	–	9,031
Long-term loans to banks	**88,669**	**124,046**
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to banks	(1,923)	(1,670)
Loans to banks	**92,403**	**149,697**

(Thousands of euros)

11. Loans to banks (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to trade financing loans for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Trade financing loans	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020, gross	**27,321**	**27,321**
New purchased or originated assets	51,207	**51,207**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(72,917)	**(72,917)**
Foreign exchange differences	46	**46**
At 31 December 2020, gross	**5,657**	**5,657**

Trade financing loans	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**179**	**179**
New purchased or originated assets	24	**24**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(847)	**(847)**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	687	**687**
Foreign exchange differences	(1)	**(1)**
At 31 December 2020	**42**	**42**

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to trade financing loans for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Trade financing loans	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019, gross	**65,632**	**65,632**
New purchased or originated assets	97,021	**97,021**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(135,493)	**(135,493)**
Foreign exchange differences	161	**161**
At 31 December 2019, gross	**27,321**	**27,321**

Trade financing loans	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**478**	**478**
New purchased or originated assets	807	**807**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(1,201)	**(1,201)**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	94	**94**
Foreign exchange differences	1	**1**
At 31 December 2019	**179**	**179**

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to long-term loans to banks for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Long-term loans to banks	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020, gross	**124,046**	**–**	**124,046**
New purchased or originated assets	22,576	2	**22,578**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(52,479)	–	**(52,479)**
Transfers to Stage 2	(17,638)	17,638	**–**
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	(296)	–	**(296)**
Foreign exchange differences	(5,180)	–	**(5,180)**
At 31 December 2020, gross	**71,029**	**17,640**	**88,669**

(Thousands of euros)

11. Loans to banks (continued)

Long-term loans to banks	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**1,491**	**–**	**1,491**
New purchased or originated assets	37	–	**37**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(456)	–	**(456)**
Transfers to Stage 2	(118)	118	**–**
Effect on ECL at the year-end due to transfers between stages during the year	–	188	**188**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	715	–	**715**
Foreign exchange differences	(94)	–	**(94)**
At 31 December 2020	**1,575**	**306**	**1,881**

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to long-term loans to banks for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Long-term loans to banks	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019, gross	**112,885**	**112,885**
New purchased or originated assets	45,181	**45,181**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(34,597)	**(34,597)**
Foreign exchange differences	577	**577**
At 31 December 2019, gross	**124,046**	**124,046**

Long-term loans to banks	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**1,407**	**1,407**
New purchased or originated assets	869	**869**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(1,047)	**(1,047)**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	265	**265**
Foreign exchange differences	(3)	**(3)**
At 31 December 2019	**1,491**	**1,491**

As at 31 December 2020, there were no overdue loans to banks (31 December 2019: no overdue).

Modified and restructured loans to banks

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to banks, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

As at 31 December 2020 the Bank has modified the terms and conditions of loans to banks, including introduction of payment holidays, as part of the measures related to consequences of COVID-19 pandemic (31 December 2019: no modified nor restructured). The Bank considered effect from these modifications to be insignificant.

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(Thousands of euros)

11. Loans to banks (continued)

Allowance for impairment of loans to banks

A reconciliation of the allowance for ECL related to the impairment of loans to banks by country for the year ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	Mongolia	*Socialist Republic of Vietnam*	*Republic of Cuba*	*Other*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**609**	**464**	**332**	**265**	**1,670**
Net (reversal)/charge of impairment allowance for ECL during the year	(71)	401	255	(237)	**348**
Foreign exchange differences	(37)	(59)	–	1	**(95)**
At 31 December 2020	**501**	**806**	**587**	**29**	**1,923**

A reconciliation of the allowance for ECL related to the impairment of loans to banks by country for the year ended 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	Mongolia	*Socialist Republic of Vietnam*	*Republic of Cuba*	*Other*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**673**	**257**	**543**	**412**	**1,885**
Net (reversal)/charge of impairment allowance for ECL during the year	(66)	208	(211)	(144)	**(213)**
Foreign exchange differences	2	(1)	–	(3)	**(2)**
At 31 December 2019	**609**	**464**	**332**	**265**	**1,670**

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(Thousands of euros)

11. Loans to banks (continued)

Analysis of collateral for loans to banks

The following table provides an analysis of the portfolio of trade financing loans and long-term loans to banks by type of collateral as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

	31 December 2020		*31 December 2019*	
	Loans to banks, net of allowance for impairment	***Share in the total loans, %***	***Loans to banks, net of allowance for impairment***	***Share in the total loans, %***
State guarantees	38,953	42.2	42,774	28.6
Uncollateralized part of the loans	53,450	57.8	106,923	71.4
Loans to banks	**92,403**	**100.0**	**149,697**	**100.0**

The amounts shown in the table above represent the carrying amount of the portfolio of long-term loans to banks and do not necessarily represent the fair value of the collateral.

Concentration of long-term loans to banks

As at 31 December 2020, long-term loans and trade financing loans to five banks (31 December 2019: six banks) with a total amount of loans to each of them exceeding 10% of total loans to banks were recorded on the Bank's separate statement of financial position. As at 31 December 2020, the total amount of such major loans was EUR 88,670 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 134,442 thousand) and allowances of EUR 1,881 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 1,560 thousand) were made for them.

12. Loans to customers

The Bank issued loans to customers operating in the following countries:

	31 December 2020	***31 December 2019***
Owned by the Bank		
Loans to customers at amortized cost		
Russian Federation	126,522	148,403
Romania	115,804	119,434
Slovak Republic	107,894	91,975
Republic of Bulgaria	78,130	87,069
Hungary	70,863	39,947
Mongolia	58,600	26,468
Federal Republic of Germany	50,206	–
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	38,173	32,563
Kingdom of the Netherlands	37,404	62,697
France	35,272	–
The Kingdom of Spain	25,106	25,083
Republic of Panama	24,564	26,793
Republic of Ecuador	23,677	29,262
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	20,034	20,035
Cyprus	7,784	–
USA	1,816	1,491
Total loans to customers at amortized cost	**821,849**	**711,220**
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Hungary	41,249	–
Republic of Bulgaria	16,767	33,423
Romania	15,006	7,006
Total loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	**73,022**	**40,429**
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to customers	(6,357)	(17,137)
Loans to customers	**888,514**	**734,512**

(Thousands of euros)

12. Loans to customers (continued)

Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise of loans with the legal form of corporate bonds.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Pledged under repurchase agreements		
Loans to customers at amortized cost		
Kingdom of the Netherlands	30,352	–
Total loans to customers at amortized cost pledged under repurchase agreements	**30,352**	**–**
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Republic of Bulgaria	15,068	–
Romania	2,000	–
Total loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	**17,068**	**–**
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to customers	(49)	–
Loans to customers pledged under repurchase agreements	**47,371**	**–**

Loans to customers at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income that are pledged under repurchase agreements comprise of loans with the legal form of bonds.

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to loans to customers at amortize cost for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Loans to customers at amortized cost	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020, gross	**669,721**	**27,182**	**14,317**	**711,220**
New purchased or originated assets	393,554	1,453	252	**395,259**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(198,615)	(1,593)	–	**(200,208)**
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(25,461)	25,461	**–**
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	(314)	–	–	**(314)**
Amounts written off	–	–	(14,067)	**(14,067)**
Foreign exchange differences	(37,100)	(1,190)	(1,399)	**(39,689)**
At 31 December 2020, gross	**827,246**	**391**	**24,564**	**852,201**

Loans to customers at amortized cost	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**2,055**	**765**	**14,317**	**17,137**
New purchased or originated assets	709	4	–	**713**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(2,227)	(42)	–	**(2,269)**
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(967)	967	**–**
Effect on ECL at the year-end due to transfers between stages during the year	–	28	1,554	**1,582**
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	6	–	–	**6**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	3,219	542	–	**3,761**
Amounts written off (against the allowance)	–	–	(14,067)	**(14,067)**
Foreign exchange differences	(105)	(37)	(315)	**(457)**
At 31 December 2020	**3,657**	**293**	**2,456**	**6,406**

(Thousands of euros)

12. Loans to customers (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to loans to customers at amortize cost for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Loans to customers at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019, gross	**548,153**	**335**	**14,693**	**563,181**
New purchased or originated assets	252,708	4	–	**252,712**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(118,231)	–	–	**(118,231)**
Transfers to Stage 2	(26,793)	26,793	–	**–**
Foreign exchange differences	13,884	50	(376)	**13,558**
At 31 December 2019, gross	**669,721**	**27,182**	**14,317**	**711,220**

Loans to customers at amortized cost	***Stage 1***	***Stage 2***	***Stage 3***	***Total***
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**2,029**	**329**	**14,693**	**17,051**
New purchased or originated assets	2,650	3	–	**2,653**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(3,449)	(41)	–	**(3,490)**
Transfers to Stage 2	(6)	6	–	**–**
Effect on ECL at the year-end due to transfers between stages during the year	–	468	–	**468**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	837	–	–	**837**
Foreign exchange differences	(6)	–	(376)	**(382)**
At 31 December 2019	**2,055**	**765**	**14,317**	**17,137**

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020, gross	**40,429**	**40,429**
New purchased or originated assets and change in fair value	106,368	**106,368**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs) and change in fair value	(56,707)	**(56,707)**
At 31 December 2020, gross	**90,090**	**90,090**

Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**98**	**98**
New purchased or originated assets	56	**56**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(196)	**(196)**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	203	**203**
At 31 December 2020	**161**	**161**

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(Thousands of euros)

12. Loans to customers (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019 is as follows:

Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019, gross	**30,073**	**30,073**
New purchased or originated assets and change in fair value	11,945	**11,945**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs) and change in fair value	(1,589)	**(1,589)**
At 31 December 2019, gross	**40,429**	**40,429**

Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**–**	**–**
New purchased or originated assets	79	**79**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	19	**19**
At 31 December 2019	**98**	**98**

The information on overdue loans to customers as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is provided below:

	31 December 2020	***31 December 2019***
Total loans with overdue principal and/or interest	24,564	14,317
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to customers	(2,456)	(14,317)
Overdue loans to customers	**22,108**	**–**

For the purposes of these separate financial statements, a loan to a customer is considered overdue if at least one of the loan-related payments is past due at the reporting date. In this case, the amount of the overdue loan is the total amount due from the borrower, including the accrued interest income.

Modified and restructured loans to customers

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to customers, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

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(Thousands of euros)

12. Loans to customers (continued)

Allowance for impairment of loans to customers

A reconciliation of the allowance for ECL related to the impairment of loans to customers by country for the year ended 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	Russian Federation	*Republic of Bulgaria*	*Romania*	*Slovak Republic*	*Hungary*	*Mongolia*	*Socialist Republic of Vietnam*	*Other*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**232**	**332**	**14,552**	**306**	**353**	**177**	**478**	**707**	**17,137**
Net (reversal)/charge of impairment allowance for ECL during the year	378	(173)	(60)	61	(276)	960	327	2,576	**3,793**
Write off against previously accrued allowance	–	–	(14,067)	–	–	–	–	–	**(14,067)**
Foreign exchange differences	(33)	–	(253)	–	–	(16)	(48)	(107)	**(457)**
At 31 December 2020	**577**	**159**	**172**	**367**	**77**	**1,121**	**757**	**3,176**	**6,406**

A reconciliation of the allowance for ECL related to the impairment of loans to customers by country for the year ended 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	Russian Federation	*Republic of Bulgaria*	*Romania*	*Slovak Republic*	*Hungary*	*Mongolia*	*Socialist Republic of Vietnam*	*Other*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**70**	**692**	**14,930**	**365**	**–**	**701**	**93**	**200**	**17,051**
Net (reversal)/charge of impairment allowance for ECL during the year	162	(360)	1	(59)	353	(523)	387	507	**468**
Foreign exchange differences	–	–	(379)	–	–	(1)	(2)	–	**(382)**
At 31 December 2019	**232**	**332**	**14,552**	**306**	**353**	**177**	**478**	**707**	**17,137**

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(Thousands of euros)

12. Loans to customers (continued)

Analysis of collateral for loans to customers

The following table provides an analysis of the customer loan portfolio, net of allowance for impairment, by types of collateral as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	31 December 2020		*31 December 2019*	
	Loans to customers less impairment allowance	***Share in the total loans, %***	***Loans to customers less impairment allowance***	***Share in the total loans, %***
Pledge of real property (mortgage) and title	106,283	11.4	97,566	13.3
Pledge of equipment and goods in turnover	94,843	10.1	77,081	10.5
Corporate guarantees	72,221	7.7	71,199	9.7
Pledge of shares	67,445	7.2	111,703	15.2
State guarantees	45,762	4.9	54,670	7.4
Pledge of rights of claim	12,542	1.3	6,591	0.9
Pledge of vehicles	7,727	0.8	14,137	1.9
Uncollateralized part of the loans	529,062	56.5	301,565	41.1
Loans to customers	**935,885**	**100.0**	**734,512**	**100.0**

The amounts shown in the table above represent the carrying amount of the customer loan portfolio and do not necessarily represent the fair value of the collateral. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank has not recognized a loss allowance of loans to eight borrowers (31 December 2019: seven borrowers) because of the collateral. These loans comprised EUR 150,652 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 167,504 thousand) in total.

Concentration of loans to customers

As at 31 December 2020, no loans to customers (31 December 2019: loan amounted EUR 89,667 thousand) with a total amount of loans to each of them exceeding 10% of total loans to customers were recorded on the Bank’s separate statement of financial position.

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(Thousands of euros)

12. Loans to customers (continued)

Analysis of loans to customers by industry

The Bank issued loans to borrowers operating in the following industries:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Production and transmission of electricity	269,701	199,771
Leasing	89,852	125,496
Automobile industry	75,312	25,083
Real estate	70,370	37,785
Retail	63,185	28,716
Manufacturing of refined oil products	61,344	20,094
Financial services	54,825	72,248
Communications	51,332	107,510
Metallurgic industry	32,550	29,688
Textile manufacture	29,969	–
Television and radio	20,058	–
Public health	20,034	20,035
Mining	19,475	21,972
Agriculture	17,602	11,807
Production of pharmaceutical products	12,759	12,198
Transportation and storage	11,043	–
Accommodation	10,538	–
Food and beverage	9,974	13,945
Software engineering	7,784	–
Land transport	5,330	6,191
Water collection, treatment and supply	4,783	–
Postal activities	4,471	4,793
Manufacturing of electrical equipment	–	14,317
	942,291	**751,649**
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to customers	(6,406)	(17,137)
Loans to customers	**935,885**	**734,512**

13. Investment property

In 2020 and 2019, the following changes occurred in the cost of investment property under operating lease:

	2020	*2019*
At 1 January	**40,218**	**20,788**
Inseparable improvements	19	27
Disposals	(4,695)	(2,223)
Transfers (to)/from property and equipment (Note 14)	(1,125)	16,745
Effect of revaluation	(1,413)	(891)
Additions	–	5,772
Carrying amount at 31 December	**33,004**	**40,218**

The Bank leases out investment properties under operating lease agreements. In 2020, the Bank's income from lease of investment property amounted to EUR 2,078 thousand (2019: EUR 3,405 thousand).

The Bank regularly reassess the fair value of its investment property to ensure that the current value of the investment property does not significantly differ from its fair value. As at 31 December 2020, investment properties were measured at fair value based on the results of the valuation performed by independent companies of professional appraisers that have acknowledged qualification and relevant professional experience in appraising real property of a similar category and in a similar location. As at 31 December 2020, management of the Bank believes that the fair value of the investment property, determined by reference to market-based evidence and potential ability to generate income, does not significantly differ from its carrying amount at that date. For further details on the fair value of investment property, refer to Note 27.

The Bank has neither restrictions on sale of its investment property nor contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties, or to repair, maintain and enhance them.

(Thousands of euros)

14. Property, equipment and intangible assets

Movements in property, equipment and intangible assets for the years 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	Buildings	*Equipment*	*Computers and software*	*Office furniture*	*Vehicles*	*Intangible assets*	*Other*	*Capital expenditure*	*Total*
Cost or revalued amount									
At 1 January 2020	**37,079**	**7,043**	**2,419**	**457**	**772**	**4,510**	**121**	**323**	**52,724**
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,183	**28,183**
Transfers	34	494	226	6	4	265	–	(1,029)	–
Disposals	–	(780)	(3)	(43)	–	–	(4)	(376)	**(1,206)**
Transfers from investment property (Note 13)	1,125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1,125**
Recovery of accumulated depreciation and amortization upon revaluation	(2,467)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(2,467)**
Effect of revaluation	(2,429)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(2,429)**
At 31 December 2020	**33,342**	**6,757**	**2,642**	**420**	**776**	**4,775**	**117**	**27,101**	**75,930**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization									
At 1 January 2020	**(1,943)**	**(5,913)**	**(1,917)**	**(274)**	**(662)**	**(1,195)**	**(105)**	**–**	**(12,009)**
Charge for the period	(636)	(353)	(288)	(24)	(33)	(389)	(5)	–	**(1,728)**
Disposals	112	780	3	41	–	–	4	–	**940**
Recovery of accumulated depreciation and amortization upon revaluation	2,467	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2,467**
At 31 December 2020	**–**	**(5,486)**	**(2,202)**	**(257)**	**(695)**	**(1,584)**	**(106)**	**–**	**(10,330)**
Net book value									
At 31 December 2019	**35,136**	**1,130**	**502**	**183**	**110**	**3,315**	**16**	**323**	**40,715**
At 31 December 2020	**33,342**	**1,271**	**440**	**163**	**81**	**3,191**	**11**	**27,101**	**65,600**

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(Thousands of euros)

14. Property, equipment and intangible assets (continued)

	Buildings	*Equipment*	*Computers and software*	*Office furniture*	*Vehicles*	*Intangible assets*	*Other*	*Capital expenditure*	*Total*
Cost or revalued amount									
At 1 January 2019	**67,879**	**7,794**	**2,079**	**306**	**689**	**3,996**	**176**	**137**	**83,056**
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,927	**1,927**
Transfers to investment property (Note 13)	(16,745)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(16,745)**
Transfers	52	511	400	153	111	514	–	(1,741)	**–**
Disposals	(14,107)	(1,262)	(60)	(2)	(28)	–	(55)	–	**(15,514)**
At 31 December 2019	**37,079**	**7,043**	**2,419**	**457**	**772**	**4,510**	**121**	**323**	**52,724**
Accumulated depreciation and amortization									
At 1 January 2019	**(1,310)**	**(6,919)**	**(1,694)**	**(257)**	**(644)**	**(862)**	**(106)**	**–**	**(11,792)**
Charge for the period	(1,129)	(253)	(283)	(19)	(46)	(333)	(6)	–	**(2,069)**
Disposals	496	1,259	60	2	28	–	7	–	**1,852**
At 31 December 2019	**(1,943)**	**(5,913)**	**(1,917)**	**(274)**	**(662)**	**(1,195)**	**(105)**	**–**	**(12,009)**
Net book value									
At 31 December 2018	**66,569**	**875**	**385**	**49**	**45**	**3,134**	**70**	**137**	**71,264**
At 31 December 2019	**35,136**	**1,130**	**502**	**183**	**110**	**3,315**	**16**	**323**	**40,715**

In 2020 the Bank acquired the historic Lánchíd Palota building for its headquarters in Budapest for EUR 26,800 thousand and classified it in the capital expenditure as it is not put into use.

As at 31 December 2020, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still used by the Bank was EUR 5,826 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 6,057 thousand).

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(Thousands of euros)

14. Property, equipment and intangible assets (continued)

The fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence and ability to generate income. For further details on the fair value of property and equipment, refer to Note 27.

The Bank regularly performs revaluation of the fair value of its buildings to ensure that the current book value of buildings owned by the Bank does not differ significantly from their fair value. Revaluation of buildings owned by the Bank at market value was performed as at 31 December 2020 based on the results of the valuation performed by an independent firm of professional appraisers who have acknowledged qualification and relevant professional experience in appraising real property of a similar category and in a similar location. As at 31 December 2020, management of the Bank believes that by reference to market-based evidence the fair value of buildings owned by the Bank does not significantly differ from their carrying amount at that date. For further details on the fair value of buildings owned by the Bank, refer to Note 27.

If the buildings were measured using the cost method, the carrying amounts as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 would be as follows:

	2020	***2019***
Cost	**33,834**	**52,826**
Additions	35	248
Disposals	–	(7,769)
Transfers from/(to) investment property	1,174	(11,471)
Accumulated depreciation	(18,264)	(22,883)
Net book value	**16,779**	**10,951**

15. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprise:

	31 December 2020	***31 December 2019***
Financial assets		
Settlements on bank transactions	330	2,026
Accounts receivable on business operations	290	386
Guarantee payments	11	11
Other financial assets	560	457
	1,191	**2,880**
Less allowance for impairment of financial assets	(142)	(1,665)
Total financial assets	**1,049**	**1,215**
Non-financial assets		
Advances issued	597	657
Assets held for sale – real estate	89	89
Other non-financial assets	655	789
Total non-financial assets	**1,341**	**1,535**
Other assets	**2,390**	**2,750**

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(Thousands of euros)

15. Other assets and liabilities (continued)

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Financial assets	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**1,665**
New purchased or originated assets	123
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(155)
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	4
Amounts written off (against the allowance)	(1,304)
Foreign exchange differences	(191)
At 31 December 2020	**142**

Financial assets	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**1,440**
New purchased or originated assets	46
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(17)
Change in allowance resulting from changes in exchange rates	196
At 31 December 2019	**1,665**

Other liabilities comprise:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Financial liabilities		
Other accounts payable on business operations	2,286	1,741
Other accounts payable on bank transactions	562	967
Total financial liabilities	**2,848**	**2,708**
Non-financial liabilities		
Settlements with employees	8,162	6,154
Allowance for ECL on credit-related commitments	977	871
Other non-financial liabilities	1,406	682
Total non-financial liabilities	**10,545**	**7,707**
Other liabilities	**13,393**	**10,415**

The Bank applies IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* to account for its pension liabilities. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank has a defined benefit plan including two subprograms – compulsory and voluntary. The compulsory insurance subprogram applies to all employees of the Bank. Pursuant to the regulation, benefits under the compulsory subprogram are made of contributions calculated as a certain fixed percentage of the employee's salary.

Employees can join the voluntary insurance subprogram any time at their convenience, and have the right to withdraw any time. Under the program, the Bank co-finances employees' contributions. The voluntary part of the Bank's contributions depends on the related voluntary contributions made by the employee and may not exceed a certain percentage of the employee's salary.

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's pension liabilities of EUR 5,002 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 3,647 thousand) were included in non-financial liabilities (settlements with employees) in the separate statement of financial position. Pension expenses for 2020 in the amount of EUR 1,362 thousand (2019: EUR 1,290 thousand) were recorded in the separate income statement principally as "Employee compensations and employment taxes" within "General and administrative expenses".

(Thousands of euros)

16. Allowances for expected credit losses

The table below shows (decrease)/increase of allowances for ECL on financial instruments recorded in profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020 and year ended 31 December 2019.

	Note	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Cash and cash equivalents	6	(1)	–	–	**(1)**
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	7	–	–	**7**
Securities at amortized cost	10	8	–	–	**8**
Loans to banks	11	160	188	–	**348**
Loans to customers	12	1,770	532	1,554	**3,856**
Other financial assets	15	(1)	–	(27)	**(28)**
Non-financial liabilities (allowance for ECL on credit-related commitments)	15, 21	159	–	–	**159**
Total allowance for ECL at 31 December 2020		**2,102**	**720**	**1,527**	**4,349**

	Note	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(135)	–	–	**(135)**
Securities at amortized cost	10	60	–	–	**60**
Loans to banks	11	(213)	–	–	**(213)**
Loans to customers	12	136	430	–	**566**
Other financial assets	15	2	–	27	**29**
Non-financial liabilities (allowance for ECL on credit-related commitments)	15, 21	(885)	–	–	**(885)**
Total allowance for ECL at 31 December 2019		**(1,035)**	**430**	**27**	**(578)**

Movements in allowances for ECL on financial instruments for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 were as follows:

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**4,861**	**832**	**50,944**	**56,637**
New purchased or originated assets	2,279	4	–	**2,283**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(5,510)	(42)	(27)	**(5,579)**
Transfers to Stage 2	(118)	118	–	**–**
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(967)	967	**–**
Effect on ECL at the year-end due to transfers between stages during the year	–	216	1,554	**1,770**
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	6	–	–	**6**
Changes in models and inputs used for ECL assessment	5,327	542	–	**5,869**
Amounts written off (against the allowance)	–	–	(15,371)	**(15,371)**
Translation differences	(270)	(37)	(506)	**(813)**
At 31 December 2020	**6,575**	**666**	**37,561**	**44,802**

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**5,902**	**396**	**51,097**	**57,395**
New purchased or originated assets	6,438	3	27	**6,468**
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(9,235)	(41)	–	**(9,276)**
Transfers to Stage 2	(6)	6	–	**–**
Effect on ECL at the year-end due to transfers between stages during the year	–	468	–	**468**
Changes in models and inputs used for ECL assessment	1,762	–	–	**1,762**
Translation differences	–	–	(180)	**(180)**
At 31 December 2019	**4,861**	**832**	**50,944**	**56,637**

(Thousands of euros)

17. Due to banks and other financial institutions

Due to banks and other financial institutions are presented based on contractual terms and include the following items:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Due to banks up to 1 year		
Term deposits of banks and other financial institutions	51,484	48,410
Total due to banks up to 1 year	**51,484**	**48,410**
Due to banks over 1 year		
Repurchase agreements	95,602	–
Total due to banks over 1 year	**95,602**	**–**
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**147,086**	**48,410**

The Bank performs daily monitoring of the repurchase agreements and the value of collateral placing/returning additional collateral, if necessary.

Concentration of deposits from banks and other financial institutions

As at 31 December 2020, the Bank has three counterparties (31 December 2019: two counterparties) each accounting for over 10% of the Bank's total deposits from banks and other financial institutions in the total amount of EUR 130,361 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 48,000 thousand).

The table below provides a summary of the financial assets transferred by the Bank in such a way that all the transferred financial assets do not qualify for derecognition:

	Corporate bonds	*Total*
Transferred financial asset	***2020***	***2020***
Carrying amount of assets	**125,232**	**125,232**
- Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	28,456	28,456
- Securities at amortized cost	49,405	49,405
- Loans to customers	47,371	47,371
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	**(95,602)**	**(95,602)**
- Due to banks	(95,602)	(95,602)
Net position	**29,630**	**29,630**

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are transferred to a third party and the Bank receives cash in exchange. If the securities increase or decrease in value, the Bank may, in certain circumstances, require, or be required, to pay additional collateral in the form of cash and/or other securities. The Bank has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities, which include credit risk, market risk, country risk and operational risk, and therefore has not derecognized them. In addition, it recognizes a financial liability for cash received.

The related liabilities, which are recorded against the cash received for such transactions, are presented in amounts due to banks and other financial institutions in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: none).

18. Long-term loans of banks

Long-term loans of banks comprise:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Loans of banks	60,004	33,692
SSD	17,003	23,043
Long-term loans of banks	**77,007**	**56,735**

(Thousands of euros)

18. Long-term loans of banks (continued)

On 19 March 2018, the Bank received the first tranche from the BRICS New Development Bank in the amount of USD 12.5 million (EUR 10,273 thousand) under the loan agreement of USD 50.0 million. On 17 July 2018, the Bank received the second tranche in the amount of USD 12.5 million (EUR 10,674 thousand). On 6 August 2019, the Bank received the third tranche in the amount of USD 12.5 million (EUR 11,147 thousand). On 23 March 2020, the Bank received the fourth and final tranche in the amount of USD 12.5 million (EUR 11,681 thousand).

On 14 April 2020 the Bank received EUR 20.0 million according to the bilateral loan facility with ROSBANK (Societe Generale Group).

In 2017, the Bank issued SSD debentures (Schuldscheindarlehen) in the Western European market in the total amount of EUR 23,000 thousand. On 6 April 2020 the Group repaid tranche in amount of EUR 6.0 million.

19. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued comprise:

	Interest rate, % p.a.	*Maturity*	*31 December 2020*	*31 December 2019*
RUB-denominated bonds	0.01-7.75	2023-2027	286,233	220,138
RON-denominated bonds	3.39-4.55	2021-2023	258,195	230,688
HUF-denominated bonds	1.25-2.25	2022-2023	171,170	143,094
EUR-denominated bonds	1.50	2021	80,152	140,169
CZK-denominated bonds	0.90-1.25	2021-2023	80,766	59,448
Debt securities issued			**876,516**	**793,537**

On 17 November 2020, under regular put option the Bank bought back RUB denominated bonds series 04 in the amount of RUB 5,000 million (EUR 54,574 thousand) setting up the new interest rate at 0.01% p.a. till the maturity date.

On 7 October 2020, the Bank issued its 4th series bonds under MTN program in the amount of RON 340 million (EUR 69,759 thousand) with 3 years maturity and fixed rate at 3.393% p.a.

On 28 September 2020 the Bank issued its 3rd series bonds under the MTN program in the amount of HUF 15,000 million (EUR 41,177 thousand) with 3 years maturity and fixed interest rate at 2.25% p.a.

On 25 September 2020 the Bank repaid its first issued dual tranche bond listed on Bucharest Stock Exchange in the amount of RON 300 million (EUR 61,503 thousand) and EUR 60 million.

On 11 September 2020 the Bank issued its new RUB denominated bonds in the amount of RUB 7 billion (EUR 78,742 thousands) with 2.5 year maturity and fixed interest rate at 5.95% p.a.

On 10 September 2020 under regular put option the Bank bought back RUB denominated bonds series BO-001P-01 in the amount of RUB 7,303 thousand (EUR 82 thousand) keeping the interest rate at 0.01% p.a. till the maturity date.

On 19 May 2020, the Bank had tapped the Russian market second time and placed RUB denominated bonds series BO-001P-04 in the amount of RUB 7 billion (EUR 88,230 thousand) with 3 year maturity and fixed coupon rate at 6.75% p.a.

On 19 May 2020, the Bank had executed second transaction under the MTN program in the amount of CZK 621 million (EUR 22,770 thousand) and three years maturity with coupon set at 3m Pribor + 90 bps. Both bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

On 29 April 2020, the Bank had placed its RUB denominated bonds. The series BO-001P-02 has been issued in the amount of RUB 7 billion (EUR 87,320 thousand) with 5 year maturity and fixed coupon rate at 7.75% p.a. The series BO-001P-03 has been issued in the amount of RUB 5 billion (EUR 62,368 thousand) with 5 year maturity and fixed coupon rate at 7.75% p.a.

(Thousands of euros)

19. Debt securities issued (continued)

On 16 April 2020, the Bank had executed debut transaction under newly registered MTN program amounting to RON 110 million (EUR 22,678 thousand) with one year maturity. The fixed coupon of the issuance stands at 4.55%.

On 12 March 2020, the Bank had repurchased its RUB-denominated bonds series 01 in the total amount of RUB 9,987,876 thousand (EUR 124,155 thousand) under regular Issuer's put option.

On 29 April 2019, the Bank repurchased its RUB-denominated bonds series 02 under regular put-option in the amount of RUB 2,999,999 thousand (EUR 41,594 thousand). New interest rate was set at 0.01% p.a. for the 9th coupon period. The Bank kept the interest rate at 0.01% p.a. by the maturity date of the bonds series 02.

On 15 April 2019, the Bank closed a tap to the existing CZK 750 million (EUR 29,275 thousand) Floating Rate Notes issued last year and due on April 2021. The tap amounted to CZK 750 million with pricing set at a discounted margin of 3m Pribor + 55 bps.

On 22 March 2019, the Bank placed its debut bond issuance on the Budapest Stock Exchange in the amount of HUF 24.7 billion (EUR 78,497 thousand) mature in 3 years. The coupon rate was fixed at 2.00% p.a. The bond has been placed with the weighted average yield of 1.98%.

At the issue dates of the non-EUR-denominated bonds, the Bank entered into cross-currency interest rate swaps for the purpose of managing currency risks (Note 7) and exchanging interest expense from debt securities issued, denominated in RUB, RON, HUF, CZK to the currency required by the Bank (EUR, USD) to finance credit projects in the required currency. The Bank applies hedge accounting for the forward foreign exchange risk of the bond issues in Romanian lei (RON) placed on 1 November 2019 and 7 October 2020, of the bond issue in Hungarian forint (HUF) placed on 18 October 2019 and on 28 September 2020, of the bonds issue in Russian ruble (RUB) placed on 29 April 2020, on 19 May 2020 and on 11 September 2020 and of the bond issue in Czech korunas (CZK) placed on 19 May 2020. The cash-flows of the fixed rate securities issued by the Bank are exposed to the change in the EUR/HUF, EUR/RON, EUR/RUB and EUR/CZK spot and forward foreign exchange rates. The forward foreign exchange risk related to these securities are hedged with cross-currency interest rate swap ("CCIRS") transactions, resulting in a decrease in forward foreign exchange exposure of issued securities. The effects of using cross-currency interest rate swaps are disclosed in Notes 23 and 24.

The Bank primarily used the proceeds from issuance of debt instruments and placement of bonds to expand its loan portfolio and establish additional liquidity buffers as a measure to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 pandemics and related uncertainties on global financial markets.

20. Equity

Subscribed and paid-in capital

On 18 August 2018, new statutory documents of the International Investment Bank entered into force. Pursuant to the amended statutory documents, the Bank's authorized capital amounts to EUR 2,000,000 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 2,000,000 thousand), which represents the Bank's equity stated in the Agreement on the Establishment of the International Investment Bank. The Bank's member countries make contributions to the Bank's equity pursuant to their shares stipulated in the Agreement.

As at 31 December 2020, the unpaid portion of the Bank's authorized capital consists of the callable capital (contributions that have not been made yet by the Bank's member countries) in the amount of EUR 745,790 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 784,888 thousand) and the amount of unallocated equity contributions (quotas that are available to new or existing Member countries) totaling EUR 875,500 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 875,500 thousand).

During the year 2020, the Bank's member countries made additional contributions to the Bank's equity in total amount EUR 39,098 thousand (the Government of Slovak Republic: EUR 2,955 thousand, the Government of Hungary: EUR 15,503 thousand and the Government of Russian Federation: EUR 20,640 thousand). The paid-in capital of the International Investment Bank totaled EUR 378,710 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 339,612 thousand).

(Thousands of euros)

20. Equity (continued)

Revaluation reserve for securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, cash flow hedge reserve and revaluation reserve for property and equipment

Changes in the revaluation reserve for securities at FVOCI and cash flow hedge reserve, and revaluation reserve for property and equipment were as follows:

	Revaluation reserve for securities	*Cash flow hedge reserve*	*Revaluation reserve for property and equipment*
At 1 January 2019	**(7,366)**	**–**	**13,748**
Net change in the fair value of securities at FVOCI	16,262	–	–
Change in the allowance for ECL on securities at FVOCI	(33)	–	–
Reclassification of accumulated gains from disposal of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income to the separate income statement	(2,706)	–	–
Reclassification of accumulated revaluation reserve on disposal of property to separate retained earnings	–	–	(2,887)
Effective portion of changes in fair value arising from CCIRS	–	(1,464)	–
Net amount reclassified to net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives into other interest income	–	655	–
At 31 December 2019	**6,157**	**(809)**	**10,861**
At 1 January 2020	**6,157**	**(809)**	**10,861**
Net change in the fair value of securities at FVOCI	16,628	–	–
Change in the allowance for ECL on securities at FVOCI	58	–	–
Reclassification of accumulated gains from disposal of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income to the separate income statement	(14,618)	–	–
Revaluation of buildings	–	–	(2,429)
Effective portion of changes in fair value arising from CCIRS	–	(30,976)	–
Net amount reclassified to net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	–	31,537	–
At 31 December 2020	**8,225**	**(248)**	**8,432**

Revaluation reserve for securities

The revaluation reserve for securities records fair value changes of financial assets at FVOCI.

Revaluation reserve for property and equipment

The revaluation reserve for property and equipment is used to record increases in the fair value of buildings and decreases to the extent that such decrease relates to an increase on the same asset previously recognized in equity.

Cash flow hedge reserve

Cash flow hedge reserve is used to record the portion of the cumulative gain or loss on a hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized immediately in Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives in the Income statement

(Thousands of euros)

21. Commitments and contingencies

Legal

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or the results of future operations of the Bank. In accordance with the Agreement on the Establishment of the Bank, its assets (irrespective of their location) enjoy immunities from any administrative and legal claims.

The Bank takes all necessary legal and other actions to collect the bad debt and to realize respective repossession rights. When the estimated amount of costs resulting from the Bank's further actions to collect bad debt and/or realize respective repossession rights is higher than the amount collected and also when the Bank holds necessary and sufficient documents and/or regulations issued by the governmental authorities, it decides to write off such bad debt against the respective provision.

Insurance

The Bank obtained insurance coverage for a group of buildings, equipment and car park as well as liability insurance against damages caused by operating assets of a hazardous nature. However, the Bank did not obtain insurance coverage related to temporarily discontinued operations or the Bank's obligations to third parties.

Taxation

The IIB is an international institution operating on the basis of the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Establishment of the International Investment Bank (the "Agreement") and the Statute that constitutes an integral part of the Agreement. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Bank and its Branch are exempt from any national or local direct taxes or duties effective in the territories of its member states.

Credit-related commitments

At any time the Bank may have outstanding commitments to extend loans. These commitments take the form of approved loan agreements. As at 31 December 2020, credit-related commitments of the Bank comprised credit-related commitments such as undrawn loan facilities, guarantees and reimbursement obligations, including under the Trade Financing Program.

The primary purpose of credit-related commitments is to ensure that funds are available to customers as required. Guarantees issued, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Reimbursement obligations, which are irrevocable reimbursement obligations of the Bank issued on behalf of banks issuing documentary letters of credit that are accepted and paid by foreign partner banks up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct borrowing. Undrawn loan facilities represent unused portions of funds to be issued as loans.

Credit-related commitments are presented in the table below as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	31 December 2020	***31 December 2019***
Undrawn loan facilities	182,769	92,352
Guarantees issued	42,863	73,669
Reimbursement obligations	1,455	17,032
	227,087	**183,053**
Less: allowance for impairment of credit-related commitments	(977)	(871)
Credit-related commitments	**226,110**	**182,182**

(Thousands of euros)

21. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Credit-related commitments (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to undrawn loan facilities for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Undrawn loan facilities	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020, gross	**92,285**	**67**	**92,352**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	522,007	–	**522,007**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(425,528)	–	**(425,528)**
Translation differences	(6,062)	–	**(6,062)**
At 31 December 2020, gross	**182,702**	**67**	**182,769**

Undrawn loan facilities	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**62**	**67**	**129**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	522	–	**522**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(185)	–	**(185)**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	175	–	**175**
Translation differences	(11)	–	**(11)**
At 31 December 2020	**563**	**67**	**630**

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to undrawn loan facilities for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Undrawn loan facilities	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019, gross	**108,534**	**67**	**108,601**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	355,819	–	**355,819**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(383,541)	–	**(383,541)**
Translation differences	11,473	–	**11,473**
At 31 December 2019, gross	**92,285**	**67**	**92,352**

Undrawn loan facilities	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**359**	**67**	**426**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	312	–	**312**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(846)	–	**(846)**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	237	–	**237**
At 31 December 2019	**62**	**67**	**129**

(Thousands of euros)

21. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Credit-related commitments (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to guarantees issued for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Guarantees issued	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020, gross	**73,669**	**73,669**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	10,764	**10,764**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(33,949)	**(33,949)**
Translation differences	(7,621)	**(7,621)**
At 31 December 2020, gross	**42,863**	**42,863**

Guarantees issued	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**588**	**588**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	371	**371**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(574)	**(574)**
Translation differences	(42)	**(42)**
At 31 December 2020	**343**	**343**

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to guarantees issued for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Guarantees issued	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019, gross	**63,987**	**63,987**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	31,680	**31,680**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(24,865)	**(24,865)**
Translation differences	2,867	**2,867**
At 31 December 2019, gross	**73,669**	**73,669**

Guarantees issued	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**928**	**928**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	1,359	**1,359**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(1,702)	**(1,702)**
Translation differences	3	**3**
At 31 December 2019	**588**	**588**

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to reimbursement obligations for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Reimbursement obligations	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Carrying amount at 1 January 2020, gross	**17,032**	**17,032**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	3,032	**3,032**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(18,654)	**(18,654)**
Translation differences	45	**45**
At 31 December 2020, gross	**1,455**	**1,455**

Reimbursement obligations	*Stage 1*	*Total*
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2020	**154**	**154**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	39	**39**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(213)	**(213)**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	24	**24**
At 31 December 2020	**4**	**4**

(Thousands of euros)

21. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Credit-related commitments (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to reimbursement obligations for the year ended 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Reimbursement obligations	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Carrying amount at 1 January 2019, gross	**17,021**	**17,021**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	11,685	**11,685**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(11,831)	**(11,831)**
Translation differences	157	**157**
At 31 December 2019, gross	**17,032**	**17,032**

Reimbursement obligations	***Stage 1***	***Total***
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2019	**398**	**398**
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	213	**213**
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(567)	**(567)**
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	109	**109**
Translation differences	1	**1**
At 31 December 2019	**154**	**154**

22. Leases

Bank as lessor

The Bank provides its investment property for operating leases. As at 31 December 2020, the Bank's non-cancelable operating lease rentals amount to EUR 1,103 thousand and will be settled within 1 month – 1 year (31 December 2019: EUR 3,999 thousand and will be settled 1 month − 1 year EUR 2,099 thousand and 1-4 years EUR 1,900 thousand).

23. Interest income and interest expenses

Net interest income comprises:

	2020	***2019***
Interest income		
Interest income calculated using the EIR method		
Loans to customers	32,335	32,183
Loans to banks	5,041	8,200
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,802	6,467
Securities at amortized cost	1,302	1,002
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions, including cash and cash equivalents	687	285
Other	10	4
Other interest income		
Cross-currency interest rate swaps covering long-term currency risks	19,903	18,707
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	107	–
Total interest income	**64,187**	**66,848**
Interest expenses		
Interest expenses calculated using the EIR method		
Debt securities issued	(34,544)	(33,190)
Long-term loans of banks	(1,265)	(1,813)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(836)	(78)
Current customer accounts	(256)	(218)
Other	(224)	(132)
Other interest expenses		
Cross-currency interest rate swaps covering long-term currency risks	(9,677)	(9,233)
Total interest expenses	**(46,802)**	**(44,664)**
Net interest income	**17,385**	**22,184**

(Thousands of euros)

24. Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives

Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives comprise:

	2020	*2019*
Derivative financial instruments and operations with foreign currencies		
Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	(16,847)	(7,437)
Net gains from revaluation of derivative financial instruments	27,102	12,368
Total derivative financial instruments and operations with foreign currencies	**10,255**	**4,931**
Translation differences		
Net losses from revaluation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	(11,566)	(7,102)
Net losses from operations in foreign currencies and with derivatives	**(1,311)**	**(2,171)**

25. General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses comprise:

	2020	*2019*
Employee compensations and employment taxes	15,063	14,490
IT expenses, inventory and occupancy expenses	2,340	2,303
Depreciation and disposal of property, equipment and intangible assets	1,731	2,119
Professional services	1,372	1,497
Expenses related to business travel, representative and accommodation expenses	325	910
Other	419	662
General and administrative expenses	**21,250**	**21,981**

26. Risk management

Risk management framework

The Bank's risk management policy is based on the conservative assessment approach and is mainly aimed at the mitigation of the adverse impact of risks on the Bank's results, i.e. on the safety and reliability of fund allocation while maintaining the reasonable level of profitability. The conservative assessment approach assumes that the Bank does not enter into potential transactions with a high or undeterminable risk level, regardless of profitability.

The Bank's risk management activities are intended to:

- Identify, analyze and manage risks faced by the Bank;
- Establish ratios and limits that restrict the level of the appropriate types of risks;
- Monitor the level of the risk and its compliance with established limits;
- Develop and implement regulative and methodological documents as well as software applications that ensure professional risk management for the bank transactions.

Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changing circumstances on global financial markets.

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Risk management system

Integrated into the whole vertical organizational structure of the Bank and all areas of the Bank's activities, the risk management system makes it possible to identify in a timely manner and effectively manage different types of risks.

Risk management involves all of the Bank's divisions in evaluating, assuming, and controlling risks ("Three lines of defense"):

- Risk-taking (1st line of defense): the Bank's divisions directly preparing and conducting transactions are involved in the identification, assessment, and monitoring of risks and comply with internal regulations on risk management, as well as give due consideration to the risk level in the preparation of transactions.
- Risk management (2nd line of defense): the division responsible for risk management develops risk management tools and methodology, assesses and monitors the risk level, prepares reports on risks, carries out risk aggregation, and calculates the amount of total capital requirements.
- Internal audit (3rd line of defense): independent quality assessment for existing risk management processes, identification of violations, and proposals for the improvement of the risk management system.

The Bank's operations are managed taking into account the level of the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors and its integration into a system of limits and restrictions ensuring the acceptable level of risk for aggregated positions, transparent distribution of the total risk limit among the activities of the Bank.

The Board of Governors, the Board of Directors, the Audit Commission, the Management Board, the Finance Committee, the Credit Committee and the Risk Management Department are responsible for managing the Bank's risks.

The Board of Governors, within its powers, decides on lending transactions.

The Board of Directors, within its powers, decides on lending transactions, is responsible for the general control over the risk management system, determines its development strategy and risk profile, and sets strategic limits and risk appetite.

The Audit Commission appointed by the Board of Governors audits the Bank's activities with all risk factors taken into account.

The Management Board is the executive body of the Bank, which is responsible for compliance with risk management policies and procedures and exercises control over ratios, limits and risk appetite set by the Board of Directors. The Board ensures co-operation among all divisions and committees of the Bank.

The Finance Committee determines approaches to forming the optimal structure of the balance sheet, taking into account information of the current and expected level of risks associated with assets and liabilities management within the established limits and other restrictions.

It also ensures management and control over the credit risk, market risk, operational risk, reputational risk, legal risk and liquidity risk and reviews the limit-setting offers. The Credit Committee manages the Bank's loan portfolio in accordance with its effective lending policy, aligns operation of the Bank's divisions in terms of the credit risk management and reviews offers for setting credit risk limits in respect of certain counterparties.

Committees meet on a regular basis and provide the Management Board with their recommendations on how to perform transactions and improve risk management policies and procedures.

The Risk Management Department collects and analyzes information related to all types of bank risks, develops and implements risk management methodology, performs its qualitative and quantitative assessment, prepares recommendations for the Management Board and committees of the Bank to mitigate risk impact on the Bank's performance. To assess the impact on the financial stability of the Bank of low probable but possible adverse events, The Risk Management Department regularly conducts stress testing, the results of which are reported to management.

The Bank has developed the Early Warning System for credit and liquidity risks to identify the early signals of deterioration of counterparties creditworthiness and economic weaknesses and vulnerabilities among markets and ultimately anticipate such events.

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Risk management system (continued)

In compliance with the existing procedures, the Bank annually reviews limits for counterparties for the purpose of performing financial transactions and assessing their creditworthiness. As part of the lending activity analysis, the Bank continuously monitors the level of its loan assets risk. During the reporting period, the Bank sent its specialists to certain borrowers in order to identify potential primary evidence of impairment of pledged assets.

To control and monitor the compliance with limits, the Bank performs daily monitoring of compliance with restrictions set in the list of the Bank's limits applied to transactions on money, currency and equity markets, as well as structural limits and stop-loss limits. In addition, the Bank's management receives regular reports on the status of risks within the Bank.

Risk appetite

The risk appetite is the aggregate amount of risk taken by the Bank to achieve its strategic goals and objectives. By approving the level of risk appetite, the Bank's Board of Directors determines the willingness to accept a risk or the amount of equity and liquidity that the Bank is willing to risk in the implementation of this strategy.

Risk appetite consists of 4 main components:

- The allocation of capital and liquidity (if necessary);
- Target allocation of capital across the main types of risk;
- The level of risk and target risk appetite in the context of the main performance indicators of the Bank and risks significant for the Bank;
- Determining levels of tolerance.

The procedure for determining the Bank's risk appetite shall be defined by the Risk Management Department and submitted for review by the Management Board and approval by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

The risk appetite shall be approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank on an annual basis for the next year and shall be a major factor of the Bank's strategic limits determining the thresholds for the Bank's key performance indicators and the Bank's significant risks.

In determining the risk appetite, the Bank assesses whether the specified risk appetite is acceptable in the current time period and whether it will be acceptable in the future, taking into account:

- Expectations of the founders concerning the level of profitability;
- International regulatory standards;
- Current and expected future volume of transactions;
- Current and expected future structure of significant risks;
- Current and expected future level of aggregate capital.

Based on the risk appetite determined by the Board of Directors, the Management Board annually approves the Bank's limits, sublimits, and risk indicators, which should not exceed the target values of the risk appetite.

Risk identification

The Bank identifies and manages both external and internal risk factors throughout its organizational structure. As a result of regular analysis of the Bank's exposure to different types of risks performed by the Risk Management Department, the Bank identifies factors leading to the increase in the risk level and determines the level of assurance over the current risk mitigation procedures. Apart from the standard credit and market risk analysis in the course of funds placement, the Risk Management Department monitors financial and non-financial risks affecting the results of banking transactions. Current risks exposures and their projected changes are discussed during the meetings of the Finance Committee and, if necessary, also communicated to the Management Board along with the recommendations on possible risk mitigation measures.

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Risk management system (continued)

Risk assessment, management and control

The Bank's risk exposure is primarily reduced by means of collective decision-making. Strict allocation of responsibilities between divisions and officers of the Bank, precise description of instructions and procedures and assignment of competencies and powers to departments and their heads are also important risk mitigation factors. Appropriate methodologies are used to assess the risks. Instructions, procedures and methodologies are regularly reviewed and, if necessary, updated by the Bank in order to reflect changed market conditions and improve the risk management methodology.

The risk monitoring system comprises:

- Establishing limits to assume risks based on the respective risk assessment;
- Exercising control over the Bank's exposure by means of compliance with the established limits, regular assessment of the Bank's risk exposure and internal audit of risk management systems.

The Bank identifies the following major risks inherent in its various activities:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk;
- Operational risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Bank will incur a loss because its counterparty fails to discharge its contractual financial obligations to the Bank, or discharges them in an untimely fashion or not in full. Credit risk arises principally from loans and advances to customers and banks and other on and off balance sheet credit exposures. For risk reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of potential credit risk exposures such as individual borrower or counterparty default risk.

System of credit risk management

The Bank's regulatory documents establish the following:

- Procedures to review and approve loan/credit applications;
- Methodology for the credit assessment of borrowers, counterparties, issuers and insurance companies;
- Requirements to the credit documentation;
- Procedures for the ongoing monitoring of loans and other credit exposures.

Pursuant to the established procedure, the Credit Committee establishes the limits per borrower/group of related borrowers. The Credit Committee structures the transaction to minimize credit risk. The Loan Operations Analysis Department, together with the Risk Management Department, is responsible for ongoing control over the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio.

Upon preparation of a transaction by the initiating unit, it must be approved by the Credit Committee and, subsequently, by the Management Board and/or the Board of Directors / Board of Governors, within their powers.

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(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The corporate loan/credit application and appropriate project documents are reviewed by the Customer Relations Department. Based on the background information on the deal, the Customer Relations Department takes a decision whether to continue work with the client. In case of a positive decision, the Loan Operations Analysis Department makes full examination of the deal and sends the full set of required documents for reviewing the loan/credit application to the Legal Department, Risk Management Department, Security Department, Strategic Development and Analysis Department, Internal Control Department, Compliance Control Department, and Structured and Debt Financing Department. These departments prepare expert opinions in the framework of their competence. The loan/credit application is subject to review by the Credit Committee based on the Loan Operations Analysis Department's materials and expert opinions received from the departments. The procedure of making lending decisions comprises the following steps: Step 1 includes reviewing the application and making a decision by the Credit Committee (if such issue falls within its competence); Step 2 includes making a decision by the Management Board of the Bank (if such issue falls within its competence); Step 3 includes sending a set of respective documents approved by the Management Board of the Bank to the member country in order to obtain the final approval from the country of origin of the borrower or making a decision by the Board of Directors / Board of Governors, within their powers.

Apart from individual customer analysis, the Risk Management Department assesses the whole loan portfolio with regard to credit concentration by industry.

To mitigate credit risk, the Bank limits concentrations of exposure by individual customer, counterparty and issuer, group of related customers, counterparties and issuers, as well as by industry and credit rating (for securities). Credit risk management process is based on regular analysis of the creditworthiness of the borrowers and their ability to repay interest and principal, and on correspondent limits modification (if necessary).

The Bank continuously monitors the quality of individual credit exposures and regularly reassesses the creditworthiness of its customers. The revaluation is based on the customer's most recent financial statements, past-due status, performance of its business plan and other information submitted by the borrower, or otherwise obtained by the Bank. Based on this information, the borrower's internal credit rating (class of the loan) may be revised and, accordingly, the appropriate loan impairment provision may be created or changed.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

Credit risk is also managed by obtaining pledge of real estate, assets and securities, and other collateral, including state, corporate and personal guarantees, as well as monitoring availability and value of collateral.

As availability of collateral is important to mitigate credit risk, this factor is a priority for the Bank when reviewing loan/credit applications if their terms and conditions are similar. To ensure recovery of its resources associated with conducting lending and project-financing transactions, the Bank applies the following types of collateral for recovery of loans and fulfillment of obligations:

- State, corporate and personal guarantees and suretyship agreements;
- Pledge of real estate (mortgage) and ownership title;
- Pledge of equipment and goods in stock;
- Pledge of receivables over construction investment agreements / bank accounts / insurance agreements / etc.

Quality of the collateral provided is assessed by the following criteria: safety, adequacy and liquidity. Collateral is not generally held over interbank loans and deposits, except where securities are held as collateral in reverse repurchase agreements.

The Bank assumes that the fair value of the collateral is its value estimate recognized by the Bank to calculate the discounted impairment allowance based on its liquidity and possibility of selling such property in the event of a borrower's default considering the time needed for such sale, litigation and other costs.

Current market value of collateral, if necessary, is assessed by accredited independent appraisers or based on the Bank's internal expert estimate, or carrying amount of the collateral including the adjustment coefficient (discount). Where the market value of collateral is assessed as impaired, borrowers are usually required to provide additional collateral.

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Collateral portfolio is a collection of various types of property accepted by the Bank to ensure fulfillment of obligations on credit products.

The collateral portfolio is formed taking into account the development strategy of the Bank, the target segment of the borrowers and pledgers, the assumptions and limiting conditions of the Bank's loan and pledge policy.

Accounting of concluded pledge agreements is carried out in the he Bank's automated accounting system.

The Bank's portfolio of loans to banks and customers (less allowance for impairment) by type of collateral is analyzed in Notes 11 and 12.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the separate statement of financial position, including derivatives, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements, is best represented by their carrying amounts.

Where the financial instruments are recorded at fair value, their carrying amounts represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum credit risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

Analysis of credit risk concentration by customers' industry is presented in Note 12.

Maximum credit risk exposure by credit related commitments represents the whole amount of these commitments (Note 21).

Derivative financial instruments

Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the separate statement of financial position.

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The Bank assesses credit quality of financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9 and based on 3 quality categories: – quality category I – standards financial instruments, quality category II – financial instruments with significant increase in credit risk, quality category III – impaired financial instruments. The credit quality is based on the assessment of the customer's financial position, payment discipline, credit history, compliance with its business plan and production discipline, additional characteristics such as management quality, compliance with other terms and conditions of the loan agreement, strength of positions in the market, competitive potential, administrative resources, industry specifics and country rating, and other available information.

Deposit contracts with banks and other financial institutions are concluded with counterparties with acceptable credit ratings assigned by such internationally recognized rating agencies as Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's.

Impairment assessment

The allowance for expected credit loss ("ECL") is based on credit losses expected to be incurred over the life of the underlying asset (lifetime ECL), if there has been a significant increase in credit risk on this asset since the date of initial recognition. Otherwise, the allowance for ECL is based on 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month ECL are part of lifetime ECL and represent ECL arising from defaults on a financial instrument expected to occur within 12 months after the reporting date.

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(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. Based on the above, the Bank classifies financial instruments exposed to credit risk as follows:

- Stage 1. At initial recognition of a financial instrument, the Bank recognizes an impairment allowance in the amount equal to 12-month ECL. Stage 1 also includes loans and other financial instruments for which credit risk decreased to the extent that they have been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk for the financial instrument since its initial recognition, the Bank recognizes an impairment allowance in the amount equal to lifetime ECL. Financial instruments overdue more than 30 calendar days are always included in Stage 2 or Stage 3, unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information not to consider this delay a significant deterioration in the counterparty's credit quality. Stage 2 also includes loans and other credit facilities for which credit risk decreased to the extent that they have been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3. Credit-impaired financial instruments. The Bank recognizes an impairment allowance in the amount equal to lifetime ECL. If the Bank does not have reasonable expectations regarding recoverability of the financial asset in full or in part, the gross carrying amount of the asset should be decreased. Such a decrease is considered (partial) derecognition of the financial asset. Financial instruments overdue more than 90 calendar days are always included in Stage 3, unless the Bank has reasonable and supportable information not to consider this delay a significant deterioration in the counterparty's credit quality. The loan overdue less than 90 days can be included in Stage 3, if the Bank has reasonable and supportable information that this loan will not be repaid and there is significant indicators of the decrease in the counterparty's credit quality.

Key inputs required for ECL calculation are as follows:

- Probability of default (PD) is an estimate of the probability of default within a specified period. Default may occur only at a certain point in time within the stated period unless the asset was derecognized or excluded from the portfolio.
- Exposure at default (EAD) is an estimate of the exposure at default at a certain future date, adjusted to reflect its changes expected after the reporting date, including payments of interest or the principal amount due under a contract or otherwise, as well as repayment of loans issued and interest accrued on overdue payments.
- Loss given default (LGD) is an estimate of losses arising on default at a certain point of time. This estimate is usually expressed as a percentage of EAD.

To calculate the macroeconomic adjustment for ECL the Bank uses a wide range of forecast information as economic inputs for its models, including but not limited to:

- GDP growth rates;
- External credit rating;
- Debt to GDP ratio;
- Unemployment rate;
- Inflation rate;
- Base rates;
- Exchange rates.

The macroeconomic adjustment is calculated using developed and tested macroeconomic models (functions) and two macroeconomic annual forecasts of the corresponding parameters (optimistic and pessimistic scenarios). Forecast data on parameters are taken from open sources, such as Bloomberg, IMF, BMI, World Bank, central banks, and national statistical agencies.

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Impairment losses and their reversal are accounted for and disclosed separately from gain or loss from modification recognized as an adjustment to the gross carrying amount of financial assets. The Bank believes an increase in the credit risk related to a financial asset since the date of its initial recognition to be significant, if credit quality of a counterparty has deteriorated significantly and there are grounds to believe that this deterioration can adversely affect the counterparty's ability to meet its liabilities to the Bank. In addition, the Bank applies a qualitative method to identify a significant increase in credit risk associated with an asset, e.g. a list of non-performing customers / instruments or asset restructuring. Regardless of changes in ratings, an increase in credit risk since the date of initial recognition is considered significant, if contractual payments are over 30 days past due.

For ECL calculation purposes, the Bank considers the financial instrument to be in default and, therefore, includes it in Stage 3 (credit-impaired assets) whenever a borrower is 90 days late with contractual payments. In case of treasury or interbank transactions, the Bank considers that there is a default and takes prompt remedy measures whenever the counterparty fails to make intraday payments required by specific agreements before the end of an operating day and the Bank has no grounds to believe that this non-payment was a technical delay. The Bank estimates ECL on all assets included in Stage 3 on an individual basis.

The Bank creates an allowance for a financial instrument in accordance with IFRS 9 that represents its estimates of losses on such a financial instrument. A financial instrument can be written off against the related allowance for expected credit losses only upon permission of the IIB's Board of Governors and where the financial instrument is determined as uncollectable and all necessary steps to collect the financial instrument are completed. Such decision is made after consideration of the information on significant changes in counterparty's financial position such as inability to repay the financial instrument and when proceedings from disposal of the collateral are insufficient to cover the debt amount in full.

The total amount of the impairment allowance is approved by the Credit Committee on a monthly basis.

The tables below provide an analysis of the Bank's internal expected credit loss rating scale as of 31 December 2020 and how it correspond to the external ratings of the S&P credit rating service.

Internal assessment	*External ratings equivalent*	*Internal ratings equivalent*
Excellent	AAA-AA-	A1-A3
Very strong	A+-A-	A4-A6
Strong	BBB+-BBB-	A7-A9
Good	BB+-BB-	B1-B3
Fair	B+-B-	B4-B6
Special attention	CCC+-CCC-	C1-C3
Expected loss	CC-D	SD-D

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(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The table provides overview of the exposure amount and allowance for credit losses by long-term loans to banks and trade financing loans (Note 11) and loans to customers (Note 12) class broken down into stages as per IFRS 9 requirements as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

31 December 2020	*Amount*				*Allowance for impairment*			
Internal risk rating category	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Trade financing loans and long-term loans to banks								
Good	18,834	–	–	**18,834**	239	–	–	**239**
Fair	35,953	–	–	**35,953**	1,097	–	–	**1,097**
Special attention	21,898	17,641	–	**39,539**	281	306	–	**587**
Loans to customers at amortized cost								
Strong	209,694	–	–	**209,694**	123	–	–	**123**
Good	338,337	–	–	**338,337**	536	–	–	**536**
Fair	214,002	–	–	**214,002**	2,224	–	–	**2,224**
Special attention	65,311	–	24,564	**89,875**	774	–	2,456	**3,230**
Expected loss	–	293	–	**293**	–	293	–	**293**
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Good	73,084	–	–	**73,084**	65	–	–	**65**
Fair	17006	–	–	**17,006**	96	–	–	**96**
	994,119	**17,934**	**24,564**	**1,036,617**	**5,435**	**599**	**2,456**	**8,490**

31 December 2019	*Amount*				*Allowance for impairment*			
Internal risk rating category	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Trade financing loans and long-term loans to banks								
Good	5,022	–	–	**5,022**	48	–	–	**48**
Fair	103,238	–	–	**103,238**	1,290	–	–	**1,290**
Special attention	43,107	–	–	**43,107**	332	–	–	**332**
Loans to customers at amortized cost								
Strong	147,141	–	–	**147,141**	37	–	–	**37**
Good	320,577	–	–	**320,577**	579	–	–	**579**
Fair	154,085	–	–	**154,085**	862	–	–	**862**
Special attention	48,016	26,793	–	**74,809**	577	474	–	**1,051**
Expected loss	–	291	14,317	**14,608**	–	291	14,317	**14,608**
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Good	33,423	–	–	**33,423**	19	–	–	**19**
Fair	7,006	–	–	**7,006**	79	–	–	**79**
	861,615	**27,084**	**14,317**	**903,016**	**3,823**	**765**	**14,317**	**18,905**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of loss resulting from the Bank's inability to meet its payment obligations in full when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. Liquidity risk results from an improper balance between the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities by period and amount (including due to untimely discharge of its financial obligations by one or several counterparties of the Bank) and/or an unforeseen need of immediate and simultaneous discharge of its financial obligations.

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity management is an integral part of the general policy for the Bank's assets and liabilities management (ALM) and operates within the established limits and restrictions related to the management of risks (liquidity, interest rate and currency risk) and the Bank's balance sheet items, and in accordance with the documents of planning.

Procedures for the Bank's liquidity position management, ensuring the Bank's ability to meet its obligations in full and on a timely basis and efficient resources management, are stipulated in the Regulations for IIB's Liquidity Position Management that enables the development of the liquidity position management function provided for by IIB's Assets and Liabilities Management Policy, as an integral part of the general function of the Bank's management.

The Bank manages its liquidity position in accordance with planning horizons (up to 12 months) and possible scenarios of movements in the liquidity position (stable, stressed).

The main instrument of liquidity position management under the stable scenario is a Plan of Cash Flows defining the cash flow by balance sheet product/instrument and taking into account the plan of future financial operations. The Bank determines the balance sheet gaps, payment schedule and need for financing of future operations based on the Plan of Cash Flows.

The Bank has implemented a liquidity buffer to manage the Bank's liquidity under the stressed scenario. Application of the liquidity buffer enables the Bank to promptly monitor the sustainability and stability of the Bank's balance sheet structure in case of a liquidity shortage that is critical to the Bank's solvency.

The liquidity buffer is formed primarily due to liquidity reserves, namely securities recognized in the Bank's balance sheet and included in the Lombard lists of the European Central Bank and the Bank of Russia, and nostro accounts with banks and other financial institutions. The Bank calculates its liquidity reserves as at the reporting date and for the next twelve monthly reporting dates (forecast). The liquidity buffer may be used to close the negative net position. As at 31 December 2020, the liquidity buffer amounts to EUR 216.3 million (31 December 2019: EUR 123.7 million).

Credit-related commitments of the Bank are stated in accordance with contractual maturities in the table presented below. Where there is no contractual schedule of credit-related commitments, these obligations are included into the earliest date on which the client can demand their execution. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

	31 December 2020	***31 December 2019***
Less than 1 month	10,450	109,196
1 to 3 months	11,306	29,954
3 months to 1 year	69,217	43,032
1 to 5 years	92,617	–
Credit-related commitments	**183,590**	**182,182**

Credit-related commitment in the amount of EUR 92,617 thousand is included in the term of 1 to 5 years based on professional judgment and experience of relationship with the counterparty. However, in accordance with contractual terms this commitment can be requested upon request if other conditions for the disbursement are fulfilled by the counterparty.

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(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The following table provides an analysis of financial assets and liabilities on the basis of the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. Quoted debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income, securities at fair value through profit or loss and equity instruments were included in the "Less than 1 month" category as they are highly liquid securities, shares and depositary receipts which the Bank may sell in the short term on the arm-length basis. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements are presented on the basis of periods from the reporting date to the expiry date of the respective contractual obligations of the Bank.

	31 December 2020							*31 December 2019*						
	Less than 1 month	*1 to 3 months*	*3 months to 1 year*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Past due*	*Total*	*Less than 1 month*	*1 to 3 months*	*3 months to 1 year*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Past due*	*Total*
Financial assets														
Cash and cash equivalents	86,197	–	–	–	–	–	**86,197**	48,038	–	–	–	–	–	**48,038**
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	–	–	358	29,076	–	–	**29,434**	–	2,030	13,716	13,310	–	–	**29,056**
Derivative financial assets	2,970	–	3,134	13,096	–	–	**19,200**	–	729	1,283	1,999	–	–	**4,011**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	9,063	–	–	–	–	–	**9,063**	1,119	–	–	–	–	–	**1,119**
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	224,297	152	28,304	–	–	–	**252,753**	216,231	–	–	–	–	–	**216,231**
Securities at amortized cost	28	4,254	356	28,156	62,258	–	**95,052**	18	193	358	19,416	72,610	–	**92,595**
Loans to banks	3,199	3,953	17,842	67,409	-	–	**92,403**	1,115	15,579	39,620	90,673	2,710	–	**149,697**
Loans to customers	9,729	18,964	74,596	326,674	483,814	22,108	**935,885**	10,380	19,176	41,956	365,590	297,410	–	**734,512**
Other financial assets	153	366	530	–	–	–	**1,049**	187	403	266	359	–	–	**1,215**
Total financial assets	**335,636**	**27,689**	**125,120**	**464,411**	**546,072**	**22,108**	**1,521,036**	**277,088**	**38,110**	**97,199**	**491,347**	**372,730**	**–**	**1,276,474**
Financial liabilities														
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(15,000)	(25,685)	(105,361)	(1,040)	–	–	**(147,086)**	(48,000)	–	–	(410)	–	–	**(48,410)**
Derivative financial liabilities	(46)	–	(3,803)	(35,844)	–	–	**(39,693)**	(907)	(10,163)	(7,561)	(12,225)	–	–	**(30,856)**
Current customer accounts	(12,871)	–	–	–	–	–	**(12,871)**	(11,148)	–	–	–	–	–	**(11,148)**
Long-term loans of banks	–	(230)	(20,149)	(34,778)	(21,850)	–	**(77,007)**	–	–	(6,548)	(31,500)	(18,687)	–	**(56,735)**
Debt securities issued	(542)	(1,954)	(225,100)	(648,920)	–	–	**(876,516)**	(865)	(148,732)	(196,641)	(447,299)	–	–	**(793,537)**
Other financial liabilities	(83)	(2,047)	(430)	(185)	(103)	-	**(2,848)**	(25)	(5)	(1,708)	(817)	(153)	–	**(2,708)**
Total financial liabilities	**(28,542)**	**(29,916)**	**(354,843)**	**(720,767)**	**(21,953)**	**-**	**(1,156,021)**	**(60,945)**	**(158,900)**	**(212,458)**	**(492,251)**	**(18,840)**	**–**	**(943,394)**
Net position	**307,094**	**(2,227)**	**(229,723)**	**(256,356)**	**524,119**	**22,108**	**365,015**	**216,143**	**(120,790)**	**(115,259)**	**(904)**	**353,890**	**–**	**333,080**
Accumulated net position	**307,094**	**304,867**	**75,144**	**(181,212)**	**342,907**	**365,015**		**216,143**	**95,353**	**(19,906)**	**(20,810)**	**333,080**	**333,080**	

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations except for gross settled derivatives that are shown by contractual maturity. Debt securities issued with put options (offers) are presented as if investors will exercise their options at the earliest possible date. The Bank assumes that it will have to make payment on current bond offers.

At 31 December 2020	*Less than 1 month*	*1 to 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	15,000	25,686	105,616	1,040	–	**147,342**
Current customer accounts	12,871	–	–	–	–	**12,871**
Net settled derivative financial instruments	(2,953)	–	–	–	–	**(2,953)**
Gross settled derivative financial instruments:						
- Contractual amounts payable	8,969	2,797	224,938	797,157	–	**1,033,861**
- Contractual amounts receivable	(8,943)	(3,439)	(236,902)	(799,052)	–	**(1,048,336)**
Long-term loans of banks	–	449	21,171	39,417	23,443	**84,480**
Debt securities issued	669	3,852	251,169	713,087	53	**968,830**
Other financial liabilities	83	2,047	430	185	103	**2,848**
25,696	**25,696**	**31,392**	**366,422**	**751,834**	**23,599**	**1,198,943**

At 31 December 2019	*Less than 1 month*	*1 to 3 months*	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Over 5 years*	*Total*
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	48,000	–	–	410	–	**48,410**
Current customer accounts	11,148	–	–	–	–	**11,148**
Net settled derivative financial instruments	828	–	–	–	–	**828**
Gross settled derivative financial instruments:						
- Contractual amounts payable	4,745	190,925	176,148	520,109	–	**891,927**
- Contractual amounts receivable	(4,417)	(183,077)	(171,330)	(516,570)	–	**(875,394)**
Long-term loans of banks	–	–	7,861	37,921	20,195	**65,977**
Debt securities issued	1,102	152,601	212,582	468,055	–	**834,340**
Other financial liabilities	25	5	1,708	817	153	**2,708**
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**61,431**	**160,454**	**226,969**	**510,742**	**20,348**	**979,944**

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the Bank may incur losses due to adverse fluctuations in the market rate of financial instruments, interest rates, foreign exchanges, and securities' prices. Market risk includes equity risk on securities, interest rate risk and currency risk.

The Bank is exposed to market risk due to open positions in currency. Equity risk on securities arises from open positions in debt and equity instruments, which are exposed to general and specific market changes.

The Management Board of the Bank performs overall management of market risk.

The Finance Committee coordinates the Bank's market risk management policy, and reviews and provides recommendations on management of market risks to the Management Board.

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

The Treasury Department performs day-to-day management of market risks. The Risk Management Department performs the assessment of equity and currency risks exposure. The Treasury Department manages open positions within the established limits in order to increase the Bank's income on a daily basis.

Currency risk and price risk

Currency risk is the risk of loss resulting from adverse changes in exchange rates with respect to the Bank's open positions in foreign currencies. Price risk is the risk that the fair values of securities decrease as a result of changes in the levels of indices and the value of individual securities.

The Bank applies a VaR methodology to assess currency and equity risks. VaR is a method used in measuring maximum risk of the Bank, i.e. the level of losses on a certain position in relation to a financial instrument/currency/precious metal or a portfolio, which shall not be exceeded at a given confidence level and over a specified time horizon.

The Bank uses an assumption that the accuracy of assessment of maximum value at risk (confidence level) is 99%, and the time horizon is 10 days. The assessment of value at risk in relation to the currency position of the Bank is carried out in major currencies and financial instruments of the Bank attributable to a securities portfolio.

In estimating value at risk, the Bank uses a parameter method, which allows assessing the volatility of yield on the basis of the most current market data.

The choice of a respective approach to value at risk estimation is made on the basis of data on statistical analysis of changes in fair values of financial instruments and exchange rates.

The selection period used by the Bank for modeling purposes depends on types of instruments: 250 days for currency and securities. In order to monitor the accuracy of assessment of the above-mentioned risks, the Bank carries out regular testing (back-testing) based on historical data, which allows evaluating the compliance of the risk assessment model with the actual market situation.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, final data on the value at risk (VaR) assessment in relation to currency and price risks assumed by the Bank are represented as follows:

	2020	***2019***
Fixed income securities price risk	3,374	1,341
Currency risk	111	75

Despite the fact that measurement of value at risk is a standard industry method for risk assessment, this method has a number of limitations:

- Analysis based on the value at risk assessment is correct in case current market conditions remain unchanged.
- Assessment of value at risk is sensitive to market liquidity in relation to a particular financial instrument, and the lack of liquidity may lead to biased volatility data.
- If a confidence level of 99% is used, losses exceeding the confidence range are not taken into account.
- The 10-day time horizon implies the entire Bank's position over this period could have been closed or hedged. The results of the value at risk assessment may be incorrect in case of market liquidity deterioration.

Fluctuations that may occur in the course of the day are not taken into account at calculating value at risk on the basis of the results of a business day.

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(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

The Bank has assets and liabilities denominated in several foreign currencies. The financial position and the cash flows are exposed to the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Non-monetary financial instruments and financial instruments denominated in functional currency are not exposed to currency risk. The Bank's exposure to currency risk as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is presented below:

	31 December 2020						
	EUR	*USD*	*RUB*	*HUF*	*RON*	*Other currencies*	*Total*
Non-derivative financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	82,705	1,194	1,420	167	580	131	**86,197**
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	29,434	–	–	–	–	–	**29,434**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,379	–	7,684	–	–	–	**9,063**
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	127,799	113,795	11,159	–	–	–	**252,753**
Securities at amortized cost	70,593	24,459	–	–	–	–	**95,052**
Long-term loans to banks	44,151	48,252	–	–	–	–	**92,403**
Loans to customers	628,161	116,973	88,384	50,723	51,644	–	**935,885**
Other financial assets	874	6	36	133	–	–	**1,049**
Total non-derivative financial assets	**985,096**	**304,679**	**108,683**	**51,023**	**52,224**	**131**	**1,501,836**
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(136,642)	(9,759)	–	(685)	–	–	**(147,086)**
Current customer accounts	(12,842)	(29)	–	–	–	–	**(12,871)**
Long-term loans of banks	(37,017)	(39,990)	–	–	–	–	**(77,007)**
Debt securities issued	(80,152)	–	(286,233)	(171,170)	(258,195)	(80,766)	**(876,516)**
Other financial liabilities	(1,431)	(228)	(642)	(406)	(85)	(56)	**(2,848)**
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**(268,084)**	**(50,006)**	**(286,875)**	**(172,261)**	**(258,280)**	**(80,822)**	**(1,116,328)**
Net balance sheet position (excluding derivative financial instruments)	**717,012**	**254,673**	**(178,192)**	**(121,238)**	**(206,056)**	**(80,691)**	**385,508**
Derivative financial instruments							
Claims	296,372	26,007	178,041	173,673	233,535	80,777	**988,405**
Liabilities	(689,680)	(244,933)	–	(50,362)	(23,923)	–	**(1,008,898)**
Net balance sheet position, including derivative financial instruments	**323,704**	**35,747**	**(151)**	**2,073**	**3,556**	**86**	**365,015**

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

	31 December 2019						
	EUR	***USD***	***RUB***	***HUF***	***RON***	***Other currencies***	***Total***
Non-derivative financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	38,076	6,015	1,613	1,624	548	162	**48,038**
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	29,056	–	–	–	–	–	**29,056**
Investments in the fund at fair value through profit or loss	1,119	–	–	–	–	–	**1,119**
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	87,076	114,407	14,748	–	–	–	**216,231**
Securities at amortized cost	65,637	26,958	–	–	–	–	**92,595**
Long-term loans to banks	105,122	44,575	–	–	–	–	**149,697**
Loans to customers	458,745	129,442	103,161	–	43,164	–	**734,512**
Other financial assets	537	342	93	243	–	–	**1,215**
Total non-derivative financial assets	**785,368**	**321,739**	**119,615**	**1,867**	**43,712**	**162**	**1,272,463**
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(48,410)	–	–	–	–	–	**(48,410)**
Current customer accounts	(11,117)	(31)	–	–	–	–	**(11,148)**
Long-term loans of banks	(23,042)	(33,693)	–	–	–	–	**(56,735)**
Debt securities issued	(140,169)	–	(220,138)	(143,094)	(230,688)	(59,448)	**(793,537)**
Other financial liabilities	(1,117)	(583)	(800)	(105)	(52)	(51)	**(2,708)**
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**(223,855)**	**(34,307)**	**(220,938)**	**(143,199)**	**(230,740)**	**(59,499)**	**(912,538)**
Net balance sheet position (excluding derivative financial instruments)	**561,513**	**287,432**	**(101,323)**	**(141,332)**	**(187,028)**	**(59,337)**	**359,925**
Derivative financial instruments							
Claims	248,875	–	176,653	155,690	201,486	60,198	**842,902**
Liabilities	(521,926)	(241,923)	(76,766)	(14,479)	(14,653)	–	**(869,747)**
Net balance sheet position, including derivative financial instruments	**288,462**	**45,509**	**(1,436)**	**(121)**	**(195)**	**861**	**333,080**

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(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk of the Banking Book (IRRBB). Interest rate risk – the risk of financial loss due to adverse movement in interest rate curve corresponding to assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet claims sensitive to interest rate changes. The Bank measures and manages interest rate risk by estimating the sensitivity of the economic value of its balance sheet to up and down parallel interest rate shifts. The calculation assumes that the Bank's equity is invested in all non-financial non-interest-bearing assets and high-quality investment-grade securities. These assets are excluded from the sensitivity calculation.

The sensitivity is measured by means of basis point value (BPV), quantifying the impact of an interest rate change of one basis point on the present value of interest-bearing assets and liabilities. The Bank estimates the effect of a 1 b.p. change in interest rates over the lifetime of interest-bearing assets and liabilities due to mismatches in terms of re-pricing periods and volumes.

The Bank's sensitivity by currency as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is presented below:

	2020		***2019***	
	1-scenario: Parallel shock up (+1 b.p.)	***2-scenario: Parallel shock down (-1 b.p.)***	***1-scenario: Parallel shock up (+1 b.p.)***	***2-scenario: Parallel shock down (-1 b.p.)***
EUR	(46)	46	(123)	123
USD	7	(7)	(47)	47
RUB	(9)	9	2	(2)
HUF	(37)	37	–	–
RON	4	(4)	–	–
CZK	–	–	–	–

Operational risk

Operational risk is a risk of loss arising from inadequate management and control procedures, fraud, inconsistent business solutions, system failures due to human errors and abuse of power, technical deficiencies, calculation errors, disasters and misuse of the Bank's property.

Generally, the Management Board controls the risk management process as well as compliance with internal policies, approves internal regulations relating to risk management, establishes operational risks monitoring limits and allocates duties relating to operational risk management among various agencies.

The Risk Management Department controls and monitors operational risks and provides respective reporting to the Management Board. The current control enables to timely identify and eliminate deficiencies in policies and procedures aimed at operational risk management, as well as to cut the possibility and amount of related losses. The Bank continuously seeks to enhance its business processes, operating structure and personnel incentives system in order to minimize the impact of operational risk.

27. Fair value measurements

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by a quoted market price.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by the Bank using available market information, where it exists, and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, professional judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to determine the fair value. While management has used available market information in estimating the fair value of financial instruments, the market information may not be fully reflective of the value that could be realized in the current circumstances.

(Thousands of euros)

27. Fair value measurements (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: techniques that use inputs which have a significant effect on the recognized fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of their nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability, and the level of the fair value hierarchy. The following tables show an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	Level 1 31 December 2020	*Level 2 31 December 2020*	*Level 3 31 December 2020*	*Total 31 December 2020*
Assets measured at fair value				
Derivative financial assets	–	19,200	–	**19,200**
Investments in fund at fair value through profit or loss	–	1,379	–	**1,379**
Government bonds	83,755	–	–	**83,755**
Corporate bonds	176,682	–	–	**176,682**
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	90,090	–	–	**90,090**
Investment property	–	–	33,004	**33,004**
Property and equipment – buildings	–	–	33,342	**33,342**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial liabilities	–	39,693	–	**39,693**
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	324	85,873	–	**86,197**
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	–	–	29,434	**29,434**
Securities at amortized cost	99,751	–	–	**99,751**
Loans to banks at amortized cost	–	–	92,110	**92,110**
Loans to customers at amortized cost	64,060	–	803,331	**867,391**
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	–	147,086	**147,086**
Current customer accounts	–	–	12,871	**12,871**
Long-term loans of banks	–	–	77,007	**77,007**
Debt securities issued	–	891,806	–	**891,806**

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(Thousands of euros)

27. Fair value measurements (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

	Level 1 31 December 2019	*Level 2 31 December 2019*	*Level 3 31 December 2019*	*Total 31 December 2019*
Assets measured at fair value				
Derivative financial assets	–	4,011	–	**4,011**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	–	1,119	–	**1,119**
Government bonds	45,817	–	–	**45,817**
Corporate bonds	120,040	50,369	–	**170,409**
Quoted equity instruments	–	5	–	**5**
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	40,429	–	–	**40,429**
Investment property	–	–	40,218	**40,218**
Property and equipment – buildings	–	–	35,136	**35,136**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial liabilities	–	30,856	–	**30,856**
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	528	47,510	–	**48,038**
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	–	–	29,056	**29,056**
Securities at amortized cost	88,685	6,034	–	**94,719**
Loans to banks at amortized cost	–	–	148,203	**148,203**
Loans to customers at amortized cost	31,721	–	681,103	**712,824**
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	–	48,410	**48,410**
Current customer accounts	–	–	11,148	**11,148**
Long-term loans of banks	–	–	56,735	**56,735**
Debt securities issued	–	805,554	–	**805,554**

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not recorded at fair value

Set out below is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are recorded in the separate financial statements. The table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount 31 December 2020	*Fair value 31 December 2020*	*Unrecognized gain/(loss) 31 December 2020*	*Carrying amount 31 December 2019*	*Fair value 31 December 2019*	*Unrecognized gain/(loss) 31 December 2019*
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	86,197	86,197	–	48,038	48,038	–
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	29,434	29,434	–	29,056	29,056	–
Securities at amortized cost	95,052	99,751	4,699	92,595	94,719	2,124
Loans to banks at amortized cost	92,403	92,110	(293)	149,697	148,203	(1,494)
Loans to customers at amortized cost	845,795	867,391	21,596	694,083	712,824	18,741
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	147,086	147,086	–	48,410	48,410	–
Current customer accounts	12,871	12,871	–	11,148	11,148	–
Long-term loans of banks	77,007	77,007	–	56,735	56,735	–
Debt securities issued	876,516	891,806	(15,290)	793,537	805,554	(12,017)
Total unrecognized change in unrealized fair value			**10,712**			**7,354**

(Thousands of euros)

27. Fair value measurements (continued)

Fair value measurements

The Bank determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unlisted derivatives, investment property and buildings, and for non-recurring measurement, such as inventories. Unlisted derivatives are measured by the Finance Department.

External appraisers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as buildings and real estate. Involvement of external appraisers is decided upon by the Bank’s Finance Department.

Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and compliance with professional standards.

Methodologies and assumptions

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values of assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the separate financial statements and of those items that are not measured at fair value in the separate statement of financial position, but their fair value is disclosed.

Assets for which fair value approximates their carrying amount

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or have a short-term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

Cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and other financial institutions

Management has estimated that as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the fair value of deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and cash and cash equivalents was not significantly different from their respective carrying amount. This is due to the existing practice of renegotiating interest rates to reflect current market conditions, and, therefore, the majority of balances carries interest at rates approximating market interest rates.

Financial instruments with fixed and floating rates

The fair value of instruments with floating interest rates is approximately equal to their carrying amount. In case of significant changes of the market situation interest rates on loans to customers and banks, and long-term loans of banks at a fixed interest rate may be revised. Consequently, interest rates on the financial instruments issued or received shortly before the balance sheet date are not significantly different from the current interest rates for new instruments with a similar credit risk and a similar maturity. If the Bank determines that the rates for loans issued or borrowings are significantly different from the current market rates, the Bank determines the fair value of such loans issued and borrowings. The valuation is based on the discounted cash flow method using current market interest rates for new financial instruments with a similar credit risk and a similar maturity. The discount rates depend on the currency, the maturity of the instrument and the credit risk of the counterparty. Management determines that the fair value of amounts due to banks and long-term loans of banks did not differ significantly from their carrying amounts as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

Investment property

According to management, at 31 December 2020, fair values of investment properties were determined using the market approach and the discounted cash flow method.

Under the market approach, measurements are based on market transaction prices, significantly adjusted for difference in the nature, location or condition of a specific property. Under the discounted cash flow method, the duration of the cash flows and the specific timing of inflows and outflows are determined by events such as rent reviews, lease renewal and related re-letting, redevelopment, or refurbishment. The appropriate duration is typically driven by market behavior that is a characteristic of the class of real property. Periodic cash flow is typically estimated as gross income less vacancy, non-recoverable expenses, collection losses, lease incentives, maintenance cost, agent and commission costs and other operating and management expenses. The series of periodic net operating income, along with an estimate of the terminal value anticipated at the end of the projection period, is then discounted.

(Thousands of euros)

27. Fair value measurements (continued)

Methodologies and assumptions (continued)

Property and equipment – buildings

Fair values of real estate properties are determined using the market approach. This means that valuations are based on market transaction prices, significantly adjusted for differences in the nature, location or condition of a specific property. As at the date of revaluation the property's fair value is based on valuations performed by an accredited independent valuers.

Significant unobservable inputs in determining the fair value of real estate properties

As at the valuation date (31 December 2020), the significant unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value of real estate properties included the average asking prices for sale of similar properties ranging from EUR 2,066 per. sq. m (range minimum) to EUR 3,626 per sq. m (range maximum), and lease rates ranging from EUR 321 per sq. m. a year (minimum) to EUR 385 per sq. m. a year (maximum).

Transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have made as at the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2 in the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities at fair value

The following tables show a reconciliation of the opening and closing amounts of Level 3 assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value:

	At 1 January 2020	*Losses recorded in profit or loss/other comprehensive income*	*Additions/ (disposals)*	*Transfer to property and equipment*	*At 31 December 2020*
Assets					
Property and equipment – buildings	35,136	(2,953)	34	1,125	33,342
Investment property	40,218	(1,413)	(4,676)	(1,125)	33,004
Total	**75,354**	**(4,366)**	**(4,642)**	**–**	**66,346**

	At 1 January 2019	*Losses recorded in profit or loss /other comprehensive income*	*Additions/ (disposals)*	*Transfer from property and equipment*	*At 31 December 2019*
Assets					
Property and equipment – buildings	66,569	(1,129)	(13,559)	(16,745)	35,136
Investment property	20,788	(891)	3,576	16,745	40,218
Total	**87,357**	**(2,020)**	**(9,983)**	**–**	**75,354**

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(Thousands of euros)

28. Offsetting of financial instruments

The table below shows the effect of enforceable master netting agreements and similar arrangements that do not result in an offset in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

2020	*Gross amount of recognized financial assets*	*Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position*	*Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position*	*Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position*		*Net amount*
				Financial instruments	*Cash collateral received*	
Financial assets						
Derivative financial assets	14,442	–	14,442	(13,412)	(1,040)	–
Financial instruments pledged under repurchase agreements	125,232	–	125,232	(95,602)	–	**29,630**
Total	**139,674**	**–**	**139,674**	**(109,014)**	**(1,040)**	**29,630**
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	13,412	–	13,412	(13,412)	–	–
Repurchase agreements	95,602	–	95,602	(95,602)	(358)	–
Total	**109,014**	**–**	**109,014**	**(109,014)**	**(358)**	–

2019	*Gross amount of recognized financial assets*	*Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position*	*Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position*	*Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position*		*Net amount*
				Financial instruments	*Cash collateral received*	
Financial assets						
Derivative financial assets	3,515	–	3,515	(3,515)	(410)	–
Total	**3,515**	**–**	**3,515**	**(3,515)**	**(410)**	–
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	10,931	–	10,931	(3,515)	(9,486)	–
Total	**10,931**	**–**	10,931	**(3,515)**	**(9,486)**	–

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(Thousands of euros)

29. Segment information

For management purposes, the Bank identifies the following three operating segments based on its lines of services:

Credit investment activity	Investment banking services, including long-term corporate and interbank financing.
Treasury	Operations in financial markets, transactions with securities, derivative financial instruments and foreign currency, and liquidity management.
Other operations	Operational leasing services, other operations.

Management monitors the operating results of its business separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance, as explained in the table below, is measured differently from profit or loss in the separate financial statements. The following table presents income, profit, assets and liabilities of the Bank's operating segments:

31 December 2020	*Credit investment activity*	*Treasury*	*Other operations*	*Total*
Income				
External customers				
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	37,376	6,792	9	**44,177**
Other interest income	–	20,010	–	**20,010**
Fee and commission income	2,047	–	–	**2,047**
Net gains from operations with investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	14,618	–	**14,618**
Income from lease of investment property	–	–	2,078	**2,078**
Gains from sale of investment property	–	–	647	**647**
Other segment income/(expense)	107	(71)	70	**106**
Total income	**39,530**	**41,349**	**2,804**	**83,683**
Interest expenses calculated using the EIR method	(22,164)	(14,961)	–	**(37,125)**
Other interest expenses	–	(9,677)	–	**(9,677)**
Fee and commission expense	(46)	(265)	(215)	**(526)**
Net allowance for credit losses on financial instruments	(4,246)	(131)	28	**(4,349)**
Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	–	(1,267)	(44)	**(1,311)**
Losses from operations with investments at fair value through profit or loss	–	(77)	(213)	**(290)**
Losses from revaluation of investment property	–	–	(1,413)	**(1,413)**
Other segment expenses	(49)	(20)	(397)	**(466)**
Segment results	**13,025**	**14,951**	**550**	**28,526**
Other unallocated expenses				**(21,250)**
Profit for the year				**7,276**
Development portfolio	941,730	147,362	–	1,089,092
Other segment assets	86,789	344,214	101,031	532,034
Total segment assets	**1,028,519**	**491,576**	**101,031**	**1,621,126**
Total segment liabilities	**591,183**	**563,368**	**12,015**	**1,166,566**
Other segment information				
Capital expenditures	–	–	26,800	**26,800**

The Bank's management separates the "Development portfolio" assets allocated within operating segments. The criterion for the separation is whether the investment corresponds the Bank's mission. The "Development portfolio" includes loans to banks and loans to customers excluding impaired loan projects and investments in debt securities purchased upon the initial placement by the issuer.

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(Thousands of euros)

29. Segment information (continued)

31 December 2019	*Credit investment activity*	*Treasury*	*Other operations*	*Total*
Income				
External customers				
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	40,383	7,739	19	**48,141**
Other interest income	–	18,707	–	**18,707**
Fee and commission income	1,618	–	–	**1,618**
Net allowance for credit losses on financial instruments	532	75	(29)	**578**
Net gains from operations with investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	2,706	–	**2,706**
Income from lease of investment property	–	–	3,405	**3,405**
Gains from sale of property	–	–	2,747	**2,747**
Gains from sale of investment property	–	–	305	**305**
Other segment income/(expense)	(2,102)	107	333	**(1,662)**
Total income	**40,431**	**29,334**	**6,780**	**76,545**
Interest expenses calculated using the EIR method	(23,519)	(11,912)	–	**(35,431)**
Other interest expenses	–	(9,233)	–	**(9,233)**
Fee and commission expense	(54)	(251)	(254)	**(559)**
Net (losses)/profit from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	–	(2,229)	58	**(2,171)**
Losses from operations with investments in the fund at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	(36)	**(36)**
Losses from revaluation of investment property	–	–	(891)	**(891)**
Other segment expenses	(32)	–	(539)	**(571)**
Segment results	**16,826**	**5,709**	**5,118**	**27,653**
Other unallocated expenses				**(21,981)**
Profit for the year				**5,672**
Development portfolio	886,171	150,484	–	**1,036,655**
Other segment assets	–	240,259	82,173	**322,432**
Total segment assets	**886,171**	**390,743**	**82,173**	**1,359,087**
Total segment liabilities	**573,175**	**369,487**	**8,439**	**951,101**
Other segment information				
Capital expenditures	–	–	186	**186**

In 2020, the Bank's revenue from lease operations with two external counterparties (31 December 2019: one external counterparties) exceeded 20% of the Bank's total revenue (2020: EUR 1,065 thousand; 2019: EUR 870 thousand).

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(Thousands of euros)

29. Segment information (continued)

Geographical information

Allocation of the Bank's revenue from transactions with external customers and non-current assets based on the location of these customers and assets for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is presented in the table below:

	31 December 2020				*31 December 2019*			
	Russia	*Other member countries*	*Other countries*	*Total*	*Russia*	*Other member countries*	*Other countries*	*Total*
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	8,275	23,859	12,043	**44,177**	10,507	25,418	12,216	**48,141**
Other interest income	1,557	2,542	15,911	**20,010**	7,535	405	10,767	**18,707**
Income from lease of investment property	2,002	76	–	**2,078**	3,288	117	–	**3,405**

Information on risk concentration by geographical region is based on the geographical location of the Bank's counterparties. The geographical concentration of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 is presented below:

	31 December 2020										
	Russian Federation	*Republic of Bulgaria*	*Romania*	*Slovak Republic*	*Hungary*	*Mongolia*	*Socialist Republic of Vietnam*	*Czech Republic*	*Republic of Cuba*	*Other countries*	*Total*
Financial assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	1,376	341	580	–	583	–	–	59	–	83,258	**86,197**
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,318	**29,434**
Derivative financial assets	2,990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,210	**19,200**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	7,684	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,379	**9,063**
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	13,795	44,105	–	33,502	–	–	976	–	160,375	**252,753**
Securities at amortized cost	20,753	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,986	–	64,313	**95,052**
Long-term loans to banks	–	–	–	–	–	15,446	34,327	–	38,953	3,677	**92,403**
Loans to customers	125,944	109,807	132,638	107,527	112,035	57,479	37,416	–	–	253,039	**935,885**
Other financial assets	26	14	12	16	809	7	–	–	–	165	**1,049**
Financial assets	**158,889**	**123,957**	**177,335**	**107,543**	**146,929**	**72,932**	**71,743**	**11,021**	**38,953**	**611,734**	**1,521,036**
Financial liabilities											
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	(39,759)	(20,205)	–	(685)	–	–	(10,000)	–	(76,437)	**(147,086)**
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	(21)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(39,672)	**(39,693)**
Long-term loans of banks	(20,015)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(56,992)	**(77,007)**
Dedt securities issued	(286,233)	–	(338,347)	–	(171,170)	–	–	(80,766)	–	-	**(876,516)**
Other financial liabilities	(405)	–	–	–	(2,128)	–	–	–	–	(315)	**(2,848)**
Financial liabilities	**(306,653)**	**(39,759)**	**(358,573)**	**–**	**(173,983)**	–	**–**	**(90,766)**	**–**	**(173,416)**	**(1,143,150)**

(Thousands of euros)

29. Segment information (continued)

Geographical information (continued)

	31 December 2019										
	Russian Federation	***Republic of Bulgaria***	***Romania***	***Slovak Republic***	***Hungary***	***Mongolia***	***Socialist Republic of Vietnam***	***Czech Republic***	***Republic of Cuba***	***Other countries***	***Total***
Financial assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	1,788	697	548	–	3,300	–	–	8	–	41,697	**48,038**
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	7,306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,750	**29,056**
Derivative financial assets	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,975	**4,011**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,119	**1,119**
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	14,483	22,880	–	–	–	–	10,247	–	168,621	**216,231**
Securities at amortized cost	20,834	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,957	–	66,804	**92,595**
Long-term loans to banks	–	–	–	–	–	52,068	22,786	–	42,774	32,069	**149,697**
Loans to customers	148,171	120,160	111,888	91,669	39,594	26,291	32,085	–	–	164,654	**734,512**
Other financial assets	810	–	15	35	–	342	–	–	–	13	**1,215**
Financial assets	**178,945**	**135,340**	**135,331**	**91,704**	**42,894**	**78,701**	**54,871**	**15,212**	**42,774**	**500,702**	**1,276,474**
Financial liabilities											
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	(23,000)	–	–	–	–	–	(25,000)	–	(410)	**(48,410)**
Derivative financial liabilities	(7,551)	–	(608)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(22,697)	**(30,856)**
Long-term loans of banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(56,735)	**(56,735)**
Debt securities issued	(220,138)	–	(370,857)	–	(143,094)	–	–	(59,448)	–	–	**(793,537)**
Other financial liabilities	(1,604)	–	–	–	(4)	(380)	–	(7)	–	(713)	**(2,708)**
Financial liabilities	**(229,293)**	**(23,000)**	**(371,465)**	**–**	**(143,098)**	**(380)**	**–**	**(84,455)**	**–**	**(80,555)**	**(932,246)**

Other countries include non-member countries.

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(Thousands of euros)

30. Related party disclosures

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions as defined by IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

Transactions and settlements with related parties were carried out on conditions similar to those which prevail in transactions between independent parties.

Volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, and related expenses and income for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	Related party	*31 December 2020 Carrying amount*	*31 December 2019 Carrying amount*
Separate statement of financial position			
Current customer accounts	Key management personnel	2,081	1,691
Other liabilities	Key management personnel	1,360	1,032
Other liabilities	Subsidiary	281	432

	Related party	*2020 Expense*	*2019 Expense*
Separate income statement			
Interest expenses on current customer accounts	Key management personnel	(31)	(26)
Net interest expense after allowance for loan impairment		**(31)**	**(26)**
Expenses from operating activities		**(31)**	**(26)**
Employee benefits	Key management personnel	(1,566)	(1,360)
Compensation for travel expenses and medical insurance	Key management personnel	(57)	(67)
Professional services	Subsidiary	(486)	(462)
Operating expenses		**(2,109)**	**(1,889)**
Net loss for the period		**(2,140)**	**(1,915)**

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank mainly carries out transactions with entities from the Bank member countries. In the ordinary course of business, the Bank also engages into contractual relationships with government-related organizations. Balances and income from operations with government and government-related organizations are as follows:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Separate statement of financial position		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	7,684	–
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	47,897	27,360
Securities at amortized cost	30,739	25,790
Loans to banks	39,259	73,053
Loans to customers	299,140	226,295
Other assets	30	–
Commitment and contingencies		
Undrawn loan facilities	134,379	44,475
Separate income statement		
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	12,367	16,640
Fee and commission income	689	255
Losses from operations with investments at fair value through profit or loss	(77)	–
Net gains from operations with securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,730	647
Other expenses	(138)	(1,297)

(Thousands of euros)

31. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Note	*Debt securities issued*	*Long-term loans of banks*	*Total liabilities arising from financing activities*
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018		**623,454**	**57,553**	**681,007**
Additions	20	279,922	11,652	**291,574**
Repayment	20	(134,761)	(12,713)	**(147,474)**
Interest paid		(31,783)	(2,177)	**(33,960)**
Translation differences		23,515	607	**24,122**
Interest accrued		33,190	1,813	**35,003**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019		**793,537**	**56,735**	**850,272**
Additions	20	473,113	31,564	**504,677**
Repayment	20	(300,552)	(6,000)	**(306,552)**
Interest paid		(33,681)	(2,003)	**(35,684)**
Translation differences		(90,445)	(4,554)	**(94,999)**
Interest accrued		34,544	1,265	**35,809**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020		**876,516**	**77,007**	**953,523**

Translation differences represent a daily revaluation of liabilities denominated in a currency other than the euro. The Bank uses derivatives to mitigate currency risks (Note 7). As at 31 December 2020, interest of EUR 13,169 thousand (31 December 2019: EUR 13,886 thousand) received under cross-currency interest rate swap agreements, shifting interest expenses on issued debt securities denominated in currencies other than the euro, is recorded in the "Interest paid" line of the separate statement of cash flows.

32. Capital adequacy

The capital adequacy ratio is the most important financial indicator characterizing credibility of credit institutions and is estimated as the ratio of the capital base to risk-weighted assets expressed as a percentage. Approval of the capital adequacy ratio is the exclusive competency of the IIB's Board of Governors.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision recommends maintaining the ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets ("capital adequacy ratio") above the prescribed minimum level. As at 31 December 2020, this minimum level was 8% (31 December 2019: 8%).

Besides, taking into account the Bank's status as a multilateral development institution and the structure of the Bank's member countries, the IIB's Board of Governors set the capital adequacy ratio at the level of not less than 25% as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 25%).

The following table shows the composition of the Bank's capital position calculated in accordance with the Basel Accord (Basel II) as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*
Capital		
Tier 1 capital	436,627	390,513
Tier 2 capital	16,407	16,209
Total regulatory capital	**453,034**	**406,722**
Risk-weighted assets		
Credit risk	1,079,122	983,554
Market risk	219,388	150,382
Operational risk	47,112	41,838
Total risk-weighted assets	**1,345,622**	**1,175,774**
Total capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets, % ("capital adequacy ratio")	33.67%	34.59%
Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets, % ("tier 1 capital adequacy ratio")	32.45%	33.21%

(Thousands of euros)

33. Events after the reporting period

On 25 January 2021, Bank issued private placement in the amount of EUR 30 million under its MTN Programme with 20-year maturity and coupon set at 0.95% p.a.

On 2 February 2021, Bank issued private placement in the amount of EUR 25 million under its MTN Programme with 3-year maturity and coupon set at 0.119% p.a.

(End).