

Independent auditor's report
on the separate financial statements of the
International Investment Bank
for 2022

April 2023

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

Contents	Page
Independent auditor's report	3
Appendices	
Separate statement of financial position	8
Separate income statement	9
Separate statement of comprehensive income	10
Separate statement of changes in equity	11
Separate statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the separate financial statements	
1. Principal activities	13
2. Basis of preparation	15
3. Summary of accounting policies	15
4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates	31
5. Cash and cash equivalents	32
6. Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	33
7. Derivative financial instruments	34
8. Investments at fair value through profit or loss	39
9. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	40
10. Securities at amortized cost	41
11. Loans to banks	42
12. Loans to customers	46
13. Investment property	52
14. Property, equipment and intangible assets	53
15. Other assets and liabilities	55
16. Allowances for expected credit losses	56
17. Due to banks and other financial institutions	58
18. Long-term loans of banks	58
19. Debt securities issued	59
20. Equity	60
21. Commitments and contingencies	61
22. Leases	64
23. Interest income and interest expenses	64
24. Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	65
25. General and administrative expenses	65
26. Risk management	65
27. Fair value measurements	81
28. Offsetting of financial instruments	86
29. Segment information	86
30. Related party disclosures	91
31. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	92
32. Capital adequacy	92
33. Events after the reporting period	93

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 of 31 December 2022, 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 of 31 December 2022 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 for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Russian Federation, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
-------------------------	---

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.

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 50% 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). We involved credit risk specialists to review the methodologies and the assumptions used, including model validations.

We also assessed the relevant information on ECL on loans to banks and loans to customers disclosed in the separate financial statements.

Determination of fair value of real estate properties

The Bank has real estate properties presented in the separate statement of financial position as 'investment property' and as 'buildings' within 'property, equipment and intangible assets'. The aggregate value of these real estate properties represents 7% 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.

We involved valuation experts to assist us in our audit procedures. Our audit procedures included, among others, evaluation of the assumptions and methodologies used by management, and testing input data of the valuation model by comparing inputs used by the Bank to available market prices and other observable information.

We also assessed the information on Property valuations disclosed by the Bank in the separate financial statements.

Other information included in the Bank's 2022 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Bank's 2022 Annual Report, other than the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Bank's 2022 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.

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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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 partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is G.A. Shinin.



G.A. Shinin,
acting on behalf of TSATR – Audit Services Limited Liability Company
on the basis of power of attorney dated 18 April 2022,
partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report
(main registration number 22006013387)

11 April 2023

Details of the auditor

Name: TSATR – Audit Services Limited Liability Company
Record made in the State Register of Legal Entities on 5 December 2002, State Registration Number 1027739707203.
Address: Russia 115035, Moscow, Sadovnicheskaya naberezhnaya, 77, building 1.
TSATR – Audit Services Limited Liability Company is a member of Self-regulatory organization of auditors Association "Sodruzhestvo". TSATR – Audit Services Limited Liability Company is included in the control copy of the register of auditors and audit organizations, main registration number 12006020327.

Details of the audited entity

Name: International Investment Bank
International Investment Bank is an international organization established on the basis of the Agreement Establishing the International Investment Bank dated 10 July 1970, registered with the United Nations Secretariat on 1 December 1971 under number 11417.
Address: H-1011, Hungary, Budapest, Fő utca, 1.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**At 31 December 2022***(Thousands of euros)*

	<i>Note</i>	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	163,688	89,122
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	6	147,844	58,961
Derivative financial assets	7	14,041	11,333
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	8	14,219	11,713
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	156,222	218,492
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	9	—	17,562
Securities at amortized cost	10	62,134	86,781
Loans to banks	11	104,005	118,934
Loans to customers	12	543,906	1,033,525
Loans to customers pledged under repurchase agreements	12	—	40,750
Investment in subsidiary	2	145	145
Investment property	13	33,360	32,311
Property, equipment and intangible assets	14	61,372	67,188
Other assets	15	1,613	2,508
Total assets		1,302,549	1,789,325
Liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	17	1,620	117,935
Derivative financial liabilities	7	34,095	73,332
Current customer accounts		7,599	16,445
Long-term loans of banks	18	45,611	62,783
Debt securities issued	19	883,266	1,033,939
Other liabilities	15	2,866	13,872
Total liabilities		975,057	1,318,306
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		(697,376)	(699,631)
Paid-in capital		427,124	424,869
Revaluation reserve for securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		(31,956)	(58)
Revaluation reserve for property and equipment		7,898	8,691
Cash flow hedge reserve	7	(30,882)	(29,792)
Retained earnings less net income for the year		67,309	59,441
Net (loss)/income for the year		(112,001)	7,868
Total equity		327,492	471,019
Total equity and liabilities		1,302,549	1,789,325

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

Georgy Potapov

Acting First Deputy Chairperson of the Management Board



Elliot Auckland

Chief Financial officer



11 April 2023

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

SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT**Year ended 31 December 2022***(Thousands of euros)*

	<i>Note</i>	2022	2021
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	23	59,985	53,703
Other interest income	23	17,931	21,834
Interest expense calculated using the EIR method	23	(47,966)	(41,532)
Other interest expense	23	(11,345)	(10,509)
Net interest income		18,605	23,496
Net allowance for credit losses on financial instruments	5-6, 9, 11-12, 13-14, 16, 21	(19,223)	(3,221)
Net interest (loss)/income after allowance for loan impairment		(618)	20,275
Fee and commission income		1,226	1,461
Fee and commission expense		(631)	(599)
Net fee and commission income		595	862
Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	24	(60,298)	(2,148)
Net gains from operations with investments at fair value through profit or loss		212	1,423
Net (losses)/gains from operations with investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9, 12	(7,613)	4,822
Net (losses)/gains from operations with investments at amortized cost	10, 12	(3,512)	480
Income from lease of investment property	13, 22	3,195	2,373
Gains from sale of investment property	13	36	–
Losses from revaluation of investment property	13	(623)	(102)
Other income		2,196	1,222
Net non-interest (loss)/income		(66,407)	8,070
Operating (loss)/income		(66,430)	29,207
General and administrative expenses	25	(17,512)	(20,939)
Net losses from sale of loans to customers	12	(27,739)	–
Other operating expenses on banking operations		(320)	(400)
Operating expenses		(45,571)	(21,339)
Net (loss)/income for the year		(112,001)	7,868

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**Year ended 31 December 2022***(Thousands of euros)*

	<i>Note</i>	2022	2021
Net (loss)/income for the year		(112,001)	7,868
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Net change in the fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	(31,997)	(8,482)
Net unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	7	(1,090)	(29,544)
Change in the allowance for expected credit losses related to securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9, 12	99	199
Net other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(32,988)	(37,827)
<i>Other comprehensive (loss)/income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Revaluation of property and equipment	14	(793)	259
Net other comprehensive (loss)/income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(793)	259
Other comprehensive loss		(33,781)	(37,568)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(145,782)	(29,700)

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

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**Year ended 31 December 2022***(Thousands of euros)*

	<i>Authorized capital</i>	<i>Unallocated capital</i>	<i>Callable capital</i>	<i>Revaluation reserve for securities</i>	<i>Revaluation reserve for property and equipment</i>	<i>Cash flow hedge reserve</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
At 1 January 2021	2,000,000	(875,500)	(745,790)	8,225	8,432	(248)	59,441	454,560
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,868	7,868
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	–	–	–	(8,283)	259	(29,544)	–	(37,568)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	–	–	–	(8,283)	259	(29,544)	7,868	(29,700)
Contributions to capital (Note 20)	–	–	46,159	–	–	–	–	46,159
At 31 December 2021	2,000,000	(875,500)	(699,631)	(58)	8,691	(29,792)	67,309	471,019
At 1 January 2022	2,000,000	(875,500)	(699,631)	(58)	8,691	(29,792)	67,309	471,019
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	(112,001)	(112,001)
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	(31,898)	(793)	(1,090)	–	(33,781)
Total comprehensive loss	–	–	–	(31,898)	(793)	(1,090)	(112,001)	(145,782)
Contributions to capital (Note 20)	–	–	2,255	–	–	–	–	2,255
At 31 December 2022	2,000,000	(875,500)	(697,376)	(31,956)	7,898	(30,882)	(44,692)	327,492

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

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**Year ended 31 December 2022***(Thousands of euros)*

	<i>Note</i>	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest, fees and commissions received		54,633	36,008
Interest, fees and commissions paid		(873)	(1,443)
Realized gains less losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives		(35,316)	(3,741)
Cash flows from lease of investment property	22	3,195	2,373
General and administrative expenses		(15,226)	(18,231)
Other operating income on banking operations		878	1,099
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		7,291	16,065
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>			
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions		(125,529)	(23,600)
Loans to banks	11	23,215	(30,387)
Loans to customers	12	398,740	(100,057)
Other assets		757	408
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	17	(18,648)	(30,322)
Current customer accounts		(18,609)	1,498
Other liabilities		(1,008)	(5,980)
Net cash flows from operating activities		266,209	(172,375)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		2,354	7,830
Purchase of securities at fair value through profit or loss	8	(1,711)	(827)
Purchase of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(63,192)	(141,726)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	101,653	166,171
Proceeds from redemption and sale of securities at amortized cost	10	—	11,792
Proceeds from sale of investment property	13	2,098	130
Acquisition of property, equipment and intangible assets	14	(1,083)	(4,411)
Net cash flows from investing activities		40,119	38,959
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	30	(35,333)	(23,427)
Long-term interbank financing raised	18	3,085	2,227
Long-term interbank financing repaid	18	(23,059)	(20,000)
Debt securities issued	19	57,835	351,624
Redemption and repurchase of debt securities	19	(223,626)	(220,734)
Contributions to capital	20	2,255	46,159
Net cash flows from financing activities		(218,843)	135,849
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(12,912)	494
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		74,573	2,927
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning		89,124	86,197
Cash and cash equivalents	5	163,697	89,124
Less: allowance for impairment cash and cash equivalents		(9)	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents, ending		163,688	89,122

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 agreements: 1) Agreement Establishing the International Investment Bank (the “Agreement on the establishment”) and its Charter; as well as the agreements with host countries: 2) Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and IIB regarding the seat of IIB in the Russian Federation of 11 February 2020 (was ratified on 4 February 2021) and 3) Agreement between IIB and the Government of Hungary regarding the Headquarters of IIB in Hungary of 5 February 2019 (entered into force on 28 April 2019). The Agreement on the establishment 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 on the establishment 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 currencies.

Following the decision adopted by the Board of Governors in December 2018 the Bank’s Headquarters were relocated from Russia to Hungary in 2019. Starting 15 February 2021 the Bank continued its operations from its permanent premises, the renovated historic Lánchíd Palota building (Fő utca, 1), Budapest. At the same time, the IIB Branch operates in Moscow (7 Mashki Poryvaevoy str., Moscow, Russian Federation).

The Bank had an average of 100 staff employees during 2022 (2021: 115).

Geopolitical tensions between the Banks’ Member States impacted the Bank in 2022. In March 2022 four of the Bank’s Member States made a public statement about their intention to exit the shareholding of IIB. That statement along with the evolving geopolitical situation and imposition of sanctions between Member States led to a deterioration in the Bank’s Credit Rating profile – in particular, the Bank lost two ratings and a third was downgraded from A- although remaining in the investment grade level.

The combination of geopolitical tensions, lower credit ratings and general macro-economic uncertainty meant that the Bank was unable to access money markets in the 2022. Instead, the Bank’s management took the decision to stop new lending operations and to strengthen its liquidity.

However regardless the high geopolitical tensions due to Russia-Ukraine conflict and dramatic depreciation of the ruble the Bank continues its operations in accordance with its mandate and strategic objectives established by the member countries. Specific events led to:

- ▶ Unforeseen decline of net present values of derivatives and requirement to provide additional collateral. Hedge accounting of few bond issues was early discontinued (Note 7);
- ▶ Limitations to MTN-programme caused unavailability of raising planned funding;
- ▶ The Bank is not a subject of any direct sanctions as international financial institution, however, restrictions imposed to the Bank limited Bank’s depositary partner by Euroclear the Bank’s opportunity to manage securities portfolio and access to its own funds received from settled deals with securities;
- ▶ Russian authorities have imposed restrictions on the repayment by Russian counterparties of credit obligations to non-resident creditors. Funds for the repayment of such obligations are credited to special Type C accounts, and the ways of using these funds are limited (Note 6). 15 October 2022 such restrictions related to IIB by the Russian authorities were removed. Then, in December 2022, the Ministry of Finance of Belgium issued a new decision casting doubt on the prior decision, saying that the Bank needed to demonstrate that it was not controlled by the Russian Federation (who is a sanctioned country). This decision did not have any logic, except potentially that they were hoping on the exit of the 4 Member States would lead to the share of Russian Federation increasing above 50%. IIB sent off relevant documents with its lawyers in Belgium in December 2022 demonstrating that it is not controlled by Russian Federation. The Bank expects a reply from the Ministry of Finance of Belgium in the coming future, we understand from our Belgian lawyers that they are currently discussing the IIB situation giving hope to a fast resolution;
- ▶ In order to maintain acceptable level of liquidity Bank had to sell high-quality assets, including loans to customers (Note 12) and securities at amortized cost (Note 10);

(Thousands of euros)

1. Principal activities (continued)

- ▶ As a result of such policies the Bank was able to maintain a relatively large cash position throughout the period and managed to speed-up the process of de-leveraging by buying back some of its debt (Note 33);
- ▶ Credit rating downgrade of Russian Federation forced Bank to charge additional ECL allowances on Russia-related counterparties (Notes 10, 12, 16). All mentioned below assets with credit rating CC-C are located in Russia (Notes 5, 6, 8, 10). At the moment all Russia-related counterparties perform their payments in accordance with schedules and there were no modifications to existing contracts.

Management of the Bank believes that major shareholders will provide support to the Bank if necessary aimed to strengthen its liquidity position.

Member countries of the Bank

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

<i>Member countries</i>	<i>31 December 2022, %</i>	<i>31 December 2021, %</i>
Russian Federation	47.205	47.456
Hungary	17.269	17.360
Republic of Bulgaria	9.881	9.933
Czech Republic	8.750	8.797
Slovak Republic	6.759	6.795
Romania	6.112	6.144
Republic of Cuba	1.934	1.688
Mongolia	1.231	0.963
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	0.859	0.864
	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.

A number of the Bank's member countries have officially requested to leave the Bank and as such the Bank is in the process of winding down its operations in or connection to those exiting countries.

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.

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

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 2022 was signed and authorized for release on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank on 11 April 2023.

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.

Going concern

Management prepared these separate financial statements on a going concern basis. In making this judgment, management considered the Bank’s separate financial position, current intentions, profitability of operations and available financial resources. Additionally, the Bank’s member states who decided not to exit the Bank have shown strong interest in supporting the Bank in case of need.

Subsidiary

As at 31 December 2022, 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.

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 2021, except for the adoption of new Standards effective as of 1 January 2022. 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.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Several other amendments and interpretations are applied for the first time in 2022, but do not have an impact on the separate financial statements of the Bank.

Amendments to the following standards became effective as at 1 January 2022: IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 37 and IAS 41.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework*. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*, issued in 1989, with a reference to the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.

The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential ‘day 2’ gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 *Leases*, if they arose as part of individual transactions.

At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the *Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements*. A contingent asset shall not be recognized at the acquisition date.

Amendments to 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. These amendments had no material impact on the separate financial statements of the Bank.

Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*. The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16 (a) of IFRS 1.

Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. These amendments had no material impact on the separate financial statements of the Bank.

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

In May 2020, the IASB issued *Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use*, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. These amendments had no material 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.

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 27.

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.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

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.

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.

(intentionally blank)

*(Thousands of euros)***3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)****Financial assets and liabilities (continued)***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 separated 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.

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.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

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.

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.

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

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 2022, 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”.

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.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

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;
- ▶ Quantitative 10% NPV test;
- ▶ Change of interest rate from fix to floating or vice versa;
- ▶ Increase of loan principal was accompanied by debt transfer from one borrower to another (debt consolidation);
- ▶ The change of a counterparty;
- ▶ Whether the modification results in the non-compliance of the instrument to the SPPI test criteria.

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.

*(Thousands of euros)***3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)****Renegotiated loans (continued)**

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 formulas 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.

(intentionally blank)

*(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:

	<i><u>Years</u></i>
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:

	<u>Years</u>
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)

Assets classified as held for sale (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.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Recognition of income and expenses (continued)

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.

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.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

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.

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.

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

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- ▶ What is meant by a right to defer settlement;
- ▶ That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- ▶ That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right;
- ▶ That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Bank is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The exemption applies only if the recognition of a lease asset and a lease liability (or a decommissioning liability and the corresponding amounts of the related asset) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented.

At the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2023. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Bank.

(Thousands of euros)

3. Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases

On 22 September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 *Leases*, adding guidance on the subsequent measurement of assets and liabilities in sale and leaseback transactions that meet the criteria for a transfer of control of an asset in IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

The amendments require a seller-lessee to measure the lease liability arising from a leaseback in a way that the seller-lessee would not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee.

Entities should use IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* to develop an accounting policy for determining how to measure lease payments for such transactions.

The amendments shall be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of the amendments.

A seller-lessee shall apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of ‘accounting estimates’. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank.

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

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements*, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary.

The Bank is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Bank’s accounting policy disclosures.

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

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.

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. 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 adjusted 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. The amount of provision created on temporally blocked by Euroclear deposits is EUR 18 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.

(intentionally blank)

*(Thousands of euros)***5. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Cash on hand	458	143
Nostro accounts with banks and other financial institutions		
Credit rating from A- to A+	103,229	71,565
Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	13,781	791
Credit rating from BB- to BB+	2,096	539
Credit rating from CC	30,520	–
Total nostro accounts with banks and other financial institutions	149,626	72,895
Short-term deposits with banks		
Credit rating from A- to A+	7,045	–
Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	6,361	14,769
Credit rating from BB- to BB+	–	1,317
Credit rating from CC	207	–
Total short-term deposits with banks	13,613	16,086
Less: allowance for impairment cash and cash equivalents	(9)	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents	163,688	89,122

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

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	2
New purchased or originated assets	123
Assets derecognized or redeemed	(117)
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations	1
At 31 December 2022	9
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	–
New purchased or originated assets	5
Assets derecognized or redeemed	(3)
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2021	2

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

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:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Restricted cash		
Credit rating CC	72,098	–
Total restricted cash	72,098	–
Term deposits up to 1 year		
Credit rating BBB+	610	–
No credit rating	–	335
Total term deposits up to 1 year	610	335
Term deposits over 1 year		
Credit rating from AA- to AA+	7,010	29,780
Credit rating from A- to A+	13,530	25,880
Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	21,116	2,966
Credit rating from BB- to BB+	32,756	–
Credit rating CC	766	–
Total term deposits over 1 year	75,178	58,626
Less: allowance for impairment deposits with banks and other financial institutions	(42)	–
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	147,844	58,961

Restricted cash is cash held on accounts in the Bank's depositary partner and restricted for use by Euroclear (the payment agent OJSK Rosbank). Amount of provision EUR 18, thousand (Note 1).

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to deposits with banks and other financial institutions for the year ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

<i>Deposits with banks and other financial institutions</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022, gross	58,961	58,961
New purchased or originated assets	486,389	486,389
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(393,587)	(393,587)
Foreign exchange differences	(3,877)	(3,877)
At 31 December 2022, gross	147,886	147,886
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022		–
New purchased or originated assets		159
Assets derecognized or redeemed		(147)
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations		32
Foreign exchange differences		(2)
At 31 December 2022		42

Movements in the gross carrying amount related to deposits with banks and other financial institutions for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

<i>Deposits with banks and other financial institutions</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021, gross	29,434	29,434
New purchased or originated assets	157,321	157,321
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(127,794)	(127,794)
At 31 December 2021, gross	58,961	58,961

(Thousands of euros)

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

As at 31 December 2022, in addition to term deposits above EUR 34,967 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 34,967 thousand) were due to the Bank from the Central Bank of Cuba. This amount was fully provisioned (31 December 2021: EUR 34,967 thousand).

Concentration of deposits with banks and other financial institutions

As at 31 December 2022, besides deposits with the Central Bank of Cuba, the Bank had deposits of three counterparties (31 December 2021: 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 67,401 thousand in total (31 December 2021: EUR 52,770 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.

The table below shows the fair value of derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 and notional amounts of term contracts for the purchase and sale of foreign currency specifying contractual exchange rates.

31 December 2022					
Nominal amount		Weighted average exchange rate	Fair value		
Purchase	Sale		Assets	Liabilities	
Derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Swaps	EUR 45,624 thousand	HUF 16,414,000 thousand	359.77	7,228	–
	USD 10,000 thousand	EUR 8,440 thousand	1.18	1,191	–
	EUR 155,442 thousand	USD 176,710 thousand	1.14	–	11,089
	RUB 3,600,000 thousand	RUB 3,600,000 thousand	1.00	–	1,265
	EUR 22,436 thousand	RUB 2,000,000 thousand	89.14	456	904
	RON 105,000 thousand	EUR 21,236 thousand	4.94	–	401
	CZK 900,000 thousand	EUR 36,856 thousand	24.42	–	16
Total derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				8,875	13,675
Derivative financial assets and liabilities designated as hedging instruments					
Swaps	HUF 23,500,000 thousand	EUR 64,898 thousand	362.11	–	10,388
	RUB 4,000,000 thousand	EUR 49,751 thousand	80.40	–	8,802
	CZK 1,872,000 thousand	EUR 71,843 thousand	26.06	5,166	–
	RON 455,000 thousand	EUR 92,753 thousand	4.91	–	1,230
Total derivative financial assets and liabilities designated as hedging instruments				5,166	20,420
Derivative financial instruments				14,041	34,095

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

		31 December 2021			
		Nominal amount		Weighted average	
		Purchase	Sale	exchange rate	Fair value
					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	–	6,812
	HUF 12,800,000 thousand	EUR 40,851 thousand	313.33	–	5,828
	EUR 245,749 thousand	USD 286,051 thousand	1.16	900	8,594
	EUR 80,982 thousand	HUF 28,642,480 thousand	353.69	7,193	–
	EUR 32,405 thousand	RON 157,499 thousand	4.86	332	146
	HUF 11,900,000 thousand	USD 43,139 thousand	275.85	–	6,841
	EUR 85,296 thousand	RUB 7,500,000 thousand	87.93	–	3,675
	USD 10,000 thousand	EUR 8,440 thousand	1.18	423	–
	EUR 32,000 thousand	USD 36,458 thousand	1.14	–	66
Forwards					
Total derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
					8,848
					31,962
Derivative financial assets and liabilities designated as hedging instruments					
Swaps	HUF 46,000,000 thousand	EUR 132,568 thousand	346.99	–	13,667
	RUB 16,000,000 thousand	EUR 197,048 thousand	81.20	31	17,854
	CZK 4,371,000 thousand	EUR 168,218 thousand	25.98	2,454	1,913
	RON 1,145,000 thousand	EUR 236,762 thousand	4.84	–	7,936
Total derivative financial assets and liabilities designated as hedging instruments					
					2,485
					41,370
Derivative financial instruments					
					11,333
					73,332

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, 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.

*(Thousands of euros)***7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)****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.

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.

Following the issue of bonds denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Bank (Note 19), 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 (Note 19):

- ▶ In Romanian lei (RON) placed on 7 October 2020 and 19 October 2021;
- ▶ In Hungarian forint (HUF) placed on 28 September 2020 and 18 March 2021;
- ▶ In Russian ruble (RUB) placed on 29 April 2020;
- ▶ In Czech korunas (CZK) placed on 19 May 2020 and 27 September 2021.

In March 2022 net present values of derivatives hugely declined due to sharp drop of RUB/EUR rate. This situation lead to the necessity to provide additional collateral. In order to keep acceptable level of liquidity the Bank accepted initiative of two counterparties to discontinue derivative deals.

During the 2022 year, hedge accounting of the following bond issues was early discontinued:

- ▶ In Romanian lei (RON) placed on 24 March 2021;
- ▶ In Hungarian forint (HUF) placed on 18 October 2019;
- ▶ In Russian ruble (RUB) placed on 29 April 2020 (partly), 19 May 2020 and 11 September 2020;
- ▶ In Czech korunas (CZK) placed on 26 April 2021.

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.

(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 2022			
		Changes in fair value of hedging instruments used for ineffectiveness measurement		Hedge ineffectiveness identified recognized in the income statement in	
Change in fair value of hypothetical derivative used for ineffectiveness measurement	Net interest income/(expense)	Change in fair value excluding net interest income/(expense)	Effective portion of change in fair value excluding net interest income/(expense)	Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	
Micro-cash flow hedges					
Fixed rate HUF bonds	(5,714)	1,021	(5,952)	(5,952)	–
Fixed rate RON bonds	2,677	5,968	4,268	4,320	(52)
Fixed rate RUB bonds	(72,638)	4,610	(84,539)	(80,042)	(4,497)
Fixed rate CZK bonds	3,855	1,100	4,064	3,389	675
Floating rate CZK bonds	942	1,341	721	721	–
Floating rate RON bonds	(216)	284	(68)	(68)	–
	(71,094)	14,324	(81,506)	(77,632)	(3,874)
31 December 2021					
		Changes in fair value of hedging instruments used for ineffectiveness measurement		Hedge ineffectiveness identified recognized in the income statement in	
Change in fair value of hypothetical derivative used for ineffectiveness measurement	Net interest income/(expense)	Change in fair value excluding net interest income/(expense)	Effective portion of change in fair value excluding net interest income/(expense)	Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	
Micro-cash flow hedges					
Fixed rate HUF bonds	(7,631)	1,423	(6,956)	(6,877)	(79)
Fixed rate RON bonds	(8,353)	5,577	(8,339)	(8,339)	–
Fixed rate RUB bonds	4,950	10,034	1,716	3,507	(1,791)
Fixed rate CZK bonds	(2,127)	1,216	(1,629)	(1,629)	–
Floating rate CZK bonds	1,164	181	1,434	1,434	–
Floating rate RON bonds	(634)	718	(701)	(701)	–
	(12,631)	19,149	(14,475)	(12,605)	(1,870)

(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 2022				
	Opening balance of cash flow hedge reserve as at 1 January 2022	Foreign currency revaluation of hedged item	Change in fair value of hedging instruments excluding net interest income/(expense)	Write-off of cash flow hedge reserve on discontinued hedge relationships	Closing balance of cash flow hedge reserve as at 31 December 2022
Fixed rate HUF bonds	(5,571)	5,463	(5,952)	2,172	(3,888)
Fixed rate RON bonds	(3,244)	(1,714)	4,320	(32)	(670)
Fixed rate RUB bonds	(13,711)	49,982	(80,042)	20,881	(22,890)
Fixed rate CZK bonds	(7,014)	(1,454)	3,389	1,753	(3,326)
Floating rate CZK bonds	(66)	(704)	721	–	(49)
Floating rate RON bonds	(186)	(14)	(68)	209	(59)
	(29,792)	51,559	(77,632)	24,983	(30,882)

	31 December 2021				
	Opening balance of cash flow hedge reserve as at 1 January 2021	Foreign currency revaluation of hedged item	Change in fair value of hedging instruments excluding net interest income/(expense)	Write-off of cash flow hedge reserve on discontinued hedge relationships	Closing balance of cash flow hedge reserve as at 31 December 2021
Fixed rate HUF bonds	227	1,079	(6,877)	–	(5,571)
Fixed rate RON bonds	2,463	2,632	(8,339)	–	(3,244)
Fixed rate RUB bonds	(2,758)	(14,460)	3,507	–	(13,711)
Fixed rate CZK bonds	–	(5,385)	(1,629)	–	(7,014)
Floating rate CZK bonds	(180)	(1,320)	1,434	–	(66)
Floating rate RON bonds	–	515	(701)	–	(186)
	(248)	(16,939)	(12,605)	–	(29,792)

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)**Micro-cash flow hedges (continued)**

As at 31 December 2022 change in fair value of hypothetical derivatives for the reporting period used for ineffectiveness measurement was EUR (71,094) thousand (31 December 2021: EUR (12,631) thousand), change in fair value of hedging instruments used for ineffectiveness measurement was EUR (77,632) thousand (31 December 2021: EUR (12,605) thousand) and was presented in OCI in “Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges”. During 2022 change in fair value of hedged item of EUR 51,559 thousand (2021: EUR (16,939) thousand) was reclassified from “Net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges” into “Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives”. Loss on write-off of cash flow hedge reserve on early discontinued hedging relationships of EUR (24,983) was presented in “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 2022			31 December 2021		
	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Micro-cash flow hedges						
Cross currency interest rate swaps						
Notional principal	41,592	23,307	64,899	67,669	64,899	132,568
Average interest rate	0.81%	0.07%	0.54%	0.45%	0.54%	0.49%
Average HUF/EUR rate	360.65	364.70	362.10	332.50	362.10	346.99
Notional principal	92,753		92,753	105,122	131,640	236,762
Average interest rate	0.20%		0.20%	0.28%	0.13%	0.21%
Average RON/EUR rate	4.91		4.91	4.76	4.90	4.84
Notional principal		49,751	49,751		197,048	197,048
Average interest rate		4.76%	4.76%		1.48%	1.48%
Average RUB/EUR rate		80.40	80.40		81.20	81.20
Notional principal	22,582	49,262	71,844		168,218	168,218
Average interest rate	3.72%	(0.03)%	1.15%		0.10%	0.10%
Average CZK/EUR rate	27.50	25.40	26.06		27.50	27.50

8. Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Investments at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Owned by the Bank		
Corporate bonds		
Credit rating BBB	—	8,462
Credit rating C	9,150	—
Corporate bonds	9,150	8,462
Other investments		
Investments in the fund	5,069	3,251
Other investments	5,069	3,251
Total investments at fair value through profit or loss	14,219	11,713

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

9. Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
<i>Owned by the Bank</i>		
Listed debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government bonds of member countries		
<i>Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+</i>	3,504	–
Government bonds of non-member countries		
<i>Credit rating from AA- to AA+</i>	9,016	17,191
<i>Credit rating from A- to A+</i>	13,256	–
<i>Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+</i>	2,357	2,216
<i>Credit rating from BB- to BB+</i>	14,375	18,978
Government bonds	42,508	38,385
Corporate bonds		
<i>Credit rating AAA</i>	28,193	39,661
<i>Credit rating from AA- to AA+</i>	26,804	62,991
<i>Credit rating from A- to A+</i>	12,589	53,664
<i>Credit rating from BBB- to BBB+</i>	36,123	13,788
<i>Credit rating from BB- to BB+</i>	10,005	10,003
Corporate bonds	113,714	180,107
Total listed debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	156,222	218,492
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	156,222	218,492
	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
<i>Pledged under repurchase agreements</i>		
Listed debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Corporate bonds		
<i>Credit rating AAA</i>	–	17,562
Corporate bonds	–	17,562
Total listed debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	–	17,562

In the 2022 in order to cover urgent liquidity needs, the Bank had to sell securities in the amount EUR-equivalent 61,110 thousand with a financial result of EUR (516) thousand.

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 2022 are as follows:

<i>Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022	236,054	236,054
New purchased or originated assets and change in fair value	97,190	97,190
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs) and change in fair value	(183,629)	(183,629)
Foreign exchange differences	6,607	6,607
At 31 December 2022	156,222	156,222

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

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

Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	123
New purchased or originated assets	72
Assets derecognized or redeemed	(135)
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations	56
Foreign exchange differences	15
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2022	131

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 2021 are as follows:

<i>Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021	252,753	252,753
New purchased or originated assets and change in fair value	148,150	148,150
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs) and change in fair value	(176,765)	(176,765)
Foreign exchange differences	11,916	11,916
At 31 December 2021	236,054	236,054

Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	161
New purchased or originated assets	85
Assets derecognized or redeemed	(151)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	23
Foreign exchange differences	5
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2021	123

Government bonds comprise EUR-, USD- and RUB- denominated securities issued and guaranteed by the Ministries of Finance of the countries. The bonds mature in 2024-2030 (31 December 2021: maturing in 2024-2028). The annual coupon rate for these bonds varies from 0.1% to 7.5% (31 December 2021: from 1.0% to 7.5%).

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 2023-2028 (31 December 2021: maturing in 2022-2028). The annual coupon rate for these bonds varies from 0.3% to 6.5% (31 December 2021: from 0.0% to 8.0%).

10. Securities at amortized cost

Securities at amortized cost comprise:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Corporate bonds		
<i>Credit rating AAA</i>	23,322	22,038
<i>Credit rating AA</i>	19,098	19,116
<i>Credit rating BBB</i>	—	45,686
<i>Credit rating C</i>	20,620	—
Corporate bonds	63,040	86,840
Less: allowance for impairment securities at amortized cost	(906)	(59)
Listed debt securities at amortized cost	62,134	86,781

To support liquidity position the Bank disposed part of securities in the amount of EUR 25,060 thousand with the effect of EUR (1,855) thousand.

(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 2022 are as follows:

<i>Securities at amortized cost</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022, gross	86,840	86,840
New purchased or originated assets	934	934
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(26,115)	(26,115)
Foreign exchange differences	1,381	1,381
At 31 December 2022, gross	63,040	63,040
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022		59
New purchased or originated assets		30
Assets derecognized or redeemed		(252)
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations		1,069
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2022		906

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to securities at amortized cost for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

<i>Securities at amortized cost</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021, gross	95,117	95,117
New purchased or originated assets	1,222	1,222
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(11,307)	(11,307)
Foreign exchange differences	1,808	1,808
At 31 December 2021, gross	86,840	86,840
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021		65
New purchased or originated assets		41
Assets derecognized or redeemed		(51)
Foreign exchange differences		4
Allowance for ECL at 31 December 2021		59

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 2025-2029 (31 December 2021: 2024-2029). The coupon rate for these bonds varies from 0.6% to 2.2% (31 December 2021: 0.6% to 2.2%).

11. Loans to banks

In 2022, 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.

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

11. Loans to banks (continued)

In 2022 and 2021, the Bank provided trade financing loans and long-term loans to borrowers operating in the following countries (all relates to 1st Stage):

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Trade financing loans		
Mongolia	–	2,438
Trade financing loans	–	2,438
Long-term loans to banks		
Republic of Cuba	50,149	50,250
Mongolia	34,685	38,138
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	21,652	31,253
Long-term loans to banks	106,486	119,641
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to banks	(2,481)	(3,145)
Loans to banks	104,005	118,934

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to trade financing loans for the year ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

<i>Trade financing loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022, gross	2,438	2,438
New purchased or originated assets	3,076	3,076
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(5,766)	(5,766)
Foreign exchange differences	252	252
At 31 December 2022, gross	–	–

<i>Trade financing loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	27	27
New purchased or originated assets	28	28
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(56)	(56)
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations	1	1
At 31 December 2022	–	–

Movements in the gross carrying amount and relevant ECL related to trade financing loans for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

<i>Trade financing loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021, gross	5,657	5,657
New purchased or originated assets	6,903	6,903
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(10,273)	(10,273)
Foreign exchange differences	151	151
At 31 December 2021, gross	2,438	2,438

<i>Trade financing loans</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	42	42
New purchased or originated assets	81	81
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(98)	(98)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	2	2
At 31 December 2021	27	27

(Thousands of euros)

11. Loans to banks (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to long-term loans to banks for the year ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

<i>Long-term loans to banks</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022, gross	119,641	119,641
New purchased or originated assets	8,048	8,048
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(25,613)	(25,613)
Foreign exchange differences	4,410	4,410
At 31 December 2022, gross	106,486	106,486

<i>Long-term loans to banks</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	3,118	3,118
New purchased or originated assets	83	83
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(1,138)	(1,138)
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations	306	306
Foreign exchange differences	112	112
At 31 December 2022	2,481	2,481

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to long-term loans to banks for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

<i>Long-term loans to banks</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021, gross	71,029	17,640	88,669
New purchased or originated assets	98,848	541	99,389
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(54,815)	(18,181)	(72,996)
Foreign exchange differences	4,579	—	4,579
At 31 December 2021, gross	119,641	—	119,641

<i>Long-term loans to banks</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	1,575	306	1,881
New purchased or originated assets	2,076	—	2,076
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(1,170)	(555)	(1,725)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	529	249	778
Foreign exchange differences	108	—	108
At 31 December 2021	3,118	—	3,118

As at 31 December 2022, there were no overdue loans to banks (31 December 2021: no overdue).

Modified and restructured loans to banks

For the 2022, there were no modifications of a loan agreement to bank (In 2021: there were modifications of a loan agreement to bank that resulted in derecognition of old loan and initial recognition of new loan, the Bank considered effect from these modifications to be insignificant).

(intentionally blank)

*(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 2022 and year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Socialist Republic of Vietnam</i>	<i>Republic of Cuba</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	1,022	537	1,586	3,145
Net reversal of impairment allowance for ECL during the year	(123)	(417)	(237)	(777)
Foreign exchange differences	74	39	–	113
At 31 December 2022	973	159	1,349	2,481

	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Socialist Republic of Vietnam</i>	<i>Republic of Cuba</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	501	806	587	29	1,923
Net (reversal)/charge of impairment allowance for ECL during the year	468	(324)	999	(29)	1,114
Foreign exchange differences	53	55	–	–	108
At 31 December 2021	1,022	537	1,586	–	3,145

(intentionally blank)

(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 2022 and 31 December 2021.

	<i>31 December 2022</i>		<i>31 December 2021</i>	
	<i>Loans to banks, net of allowance for impairment</i>	<i>Share in the total loans, %</i>	<i>Loans to banks, net of allowance for impairment</i>	<i>Share in the total loans, %</i>
State guarantees	48,800	46.9	48,664	40.9
Uncollateralized part of the loans	55,205	53.1	70,270	59.1
Loans to banks	104,005	100.0	118,934	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 2022, long-term loans and trade financing loans to five banks (31 December 2021: five 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 2022, the total amount of such major loans was EUR 95,696 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 110,678 thousand) and allowances of EUR 2,212 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 2,884 thousand) were made for them.

12. Loans to customers

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

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
<i>Owned by the Bank</i>		
Loans to customers at amortized cost		
Russian Federation	218,512	229,767
Romania	82,326	114,119
Republic of Bulgaria	58,533	80,188
Hungary	49,584	100,463
Mongolia	29,070	59,623
Republic of Ecuador	25,610	22,501
Czech Republic	15,093	15,036
Republic of Italy	15,174	–
Cyprus	12,899	11,724
Kingdom of the Netherlands	6,875	68,124
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	4,121	24,319
Slovak Republic	295	90,066
Federal Republic of Germany	–	50,206
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	–	40,060
Republic of Panama	–	28,032
The Kingdom of Spain	–	25,106
USA	–	1,701
Total loans to customers at amortized cost	518,092	961,035
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Republic of Bulgaria	19,513	24,802
Romania	19,307	24,136
Republic of Ireland	13,255	18,134
Slovak Republic	–	14,850
Total loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	52,075	81,922
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to customers	(26,261)	(9,432)
Loans to customers	543,906	1,033,525

(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.

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
<i>Pledged under repurchase agreements</i>		
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Hungary	–	40,750
Total loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged under repurchase agreements	–	40,750
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to customers	–	–
Loans to customers pledged under repurchase agreements	–	40,750

In 2022 in order to cover urgent liquidity needs, the Bank had to sell loans to customers at amortized cost in the amount of EUR-equivalent 384,391 thousand with a financial result of EUR (27,739) thousand and loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income in the amount of EUR-equivalent 76,066 thousand with a financial result of EUR (9,481) thousand.

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to loans to customers at amortized cost for the year ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

<i>Loans to customers at amortized cost</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022, gross	889,354	43,650	28,031	961,035
New purchased or originated assets	191,705	6,136	3,451	201,292
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(278,082)	–	(32,273)	(310,355)
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(66,205)	66,205	–
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	(13)	–	–	(13)
Amounts written off	(351,506)	–	(1,138)	(352,644)
Foreign exchange differences	13,634	16,714	(11,571)	18,777
At 31 December 2022, gross	465,092	295	52,705	518,092

<i>Loans to customers at amortized cost</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	3,023	1,142	5,267	9,432
New purchased or originated assets	7,844	7,855	1,397	17,096
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(6,909)	(623)	(30,218)	(37,750)
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(12,108)	12,108	–
Effect on ECL at the year-end due to transfers between stages during the year	–	–	21,652	21,652
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	141	–	–	141
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations	3,281	–	15,200	18,481
Amounts written off (against the allowance)	–	–	(1,138)	(1,138)
Foreign exchange differences	139	4,029	(5,821)	(1,653)
At 31 December 2022	7,519	295	18,447	26,261

(Thousands of euros)

12. Loans to customers (continued)

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to loans to customers at amortized cost for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

<i>Loans to customers at amortized cost</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021, gross	827,246	391	24,564	852,201
New purchased or originated assets	313,251	16	1,297	314,564
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(223,649)	–	–	(223,649)
Transfers to Stage 2	(43,614)	43,614	–	–
Amounts written off	625	–	–	625
Foreign exchange differences	15,495	(371)	2,170	17,294
At 31 December 2021, gross	889,354	43,650	28,031	961,035

<i>Loans to customers at amortized cost</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	3,657	293	2,456	6,406
New purchased or originated assets	1,741	1	2,508	4,250
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(2,866)	–	(625)	(3,491)
Transfers to Stage 2	(131)	131	–	–
Effect on ECL at the year-end due to transfers between stages during the year	–	717	–	717
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	9	–	–	9
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	525	–	11	536
Amounts written off (against the allowance)	–	–	625	625
Foreign exchange differences	88	–	292	380
At 31 December 2021	3,023	1,142	5,267	9,432

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 2021 are as follows:

<i>Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022, gross	122,672	122,672
New purchased or originated assets and change in fair value	24,801	24,801
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(96,455)	(96,455)
Foreign exchange differences	1,057	1,057
At 31 December 2022, gross	52,075	52,075

<i>Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	397	397
New purchased or originated assets	133	133
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(229)	(229)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	179	179
Foreign exchange differences	10	10
At 31 December 2022	490	490

(intentionally blank)

(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 2021 are as follows:

<i>Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021, gross	90,090	90,090
New purchased or originated assets and change in fair value	75,696	75,696
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(44,333)	(44,333)
Foreign exchange differences	1,219	1,219
At 31 December 2021, gross	122,672	122,672

<i>Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	161	161
New purchased or originated assets	489	489
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(321)	(321)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	52	52
Foreign exchange differences	16	16
At 31 December 2021	397	397

The information on overdue loans to customers as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is provided below:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Total loans with overdue principal and/or interest	–	28,032
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to customers	–	(5,267)
Overdue loans to customers	–	22,765

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

For the 2022, the Bank has modified the terms and conditions of several loans to customers however effect from these modifications was insignificant (2021: has several modified however effect from these modifications was insignificant)

(intentionally blank)

(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 2022 and for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	<i>Russian Federation</i>	<i>Republic of Bulgaria</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>Slovak Republic</i>	<i>Hungary</i>	<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Socialist Republic of Vietnam</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	1,394	78	196	294	96	13	999	454	5,908	9,432
Net (reversal)/charge of impairment allowance for ECL during the year	25,857	(31)	125	1	179	14	(106)	(444)	(5,976)	19,619
Write off against previously accrued allowance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,138)	(1,138)
Foreign exchange differences	(3,405)	–	(1)	–	(5)	–	3	26	1,730	(1,652)
At 31 December 2022	23,846	47	320	295	270	27	896	36	524	26,261

	<i>Russian Federation</i>	<i>Republic of Bulgaria</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>Slovak Republic</i>	<i>Hungary</i>	<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>Mongolia</i>	<i>Socialist Republic of Vietnam</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	577	159	172	367	77	–	1,121	757	3,176	6,406
Net (reversal)/charge of impairment allowance for ECL during the year	789	(81)	(599)	(73)	22	13	(138)	(351)	2,438	2,020
Restore previously write off against previously accrued allowance	–	–	625	–	–	–	–	–	–	625
Foreign exchange differences	28	–	(2)	–	(3)	–	16	48	294	381
At 31 December 2021	1,394	78	196	294	96	13	999	454	5,908	9,432

(intentionally blank)

(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 2022 and 31 December 2021:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	<i>Loans to customers less impairment allowance</i>	<i>Share in the total loans, %</i>	<i>Loans to customers less impairment allowance</i>	<i>Share in the total loans, %</i>
Pledge of real property (mortgage) and title	96,863	17.8	126,675	11.8
Pledge of shares	33,168	6.1	58,539	5.4
State guarantees	25,601	4.7	45,235	4.2
Pledge of equipment and goods in turnover	25,157	4.6	97,956	9.1
Corporate guarantees	22,294	4.1	42,724	4.0
Pledge of rights of claim	15,456	2.8	17,961	1.7
Pledge of vehicles	4,898	0.9	7,570	0.7
Uncollateralized part of the loans	320,469	59.0	677,615	63.1
Loans to customers	543,906	100.0	1,074,275	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 2022, the Bank has not recognized a loss allowance of loans to four borrowers (31 December 2021: ten borrowers) because of the collateral. These loans comprised EUR 27,112 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 155,473 thousand) in total.

The below tables provide an analysis of the current fair values of collateral held and credit enhancements for credit-impaired (Stage 3) assets. Dependent on the level of collateral, some Stage 3 exposures may not have individual ECLs when the expected value of the collateral is greater than the LGD, even in if the future value of collateral is forecast using multiple economic scenarios. However, the Stage 3 ECL can be higher than net exposure shown below when the future value of collateral, measured using multiple economic scenarios, is expected to decline.

	<i>Maximum exposure to credit risk</i>	<i>Value of collateral</i>	<i>Net exposure</i>	<i>Associated ECL</i>
31 December 2022	52,705	34,258	18,447	(18,447)
31 December 2021	28,032	22,765	5,267	(5,267)

Concentration of loans to customers

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank has one loan to customer (31 December 2021: no loans) with a total amount exceeding 10% of total loans to customers were recorded on the Bank's separate statement of financial position. The total amount of such major loans was EUR 79,478 thousand (31 December 2021: no loans) and allowances of EUR 2,063 thousand (31 December 2021: no loans) were made for them.

(intentionally blank)

(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 2022	31 December 2021
Production and transmission of electricity and gas	144,218	310,967
Leasing	138,627	174,641
Financial services	70,114	102,085
Food and beverage	39,514	33,909
Real estate	30,478	56,155
Retail	27,354	27,478
Textile manufacture	22,036	30,075
Metallurgic industry	16,244	23,442
Production of vehicles	15,174	–
Manufacturing of electrical equipment	15,093	15,036
Agriculture	13,968	16,229
Software engineering	12,899	11,724
Communications	12,374	40,231
Postal activities	4,844	4,142
Water collection, treatment and supply	4,147	4,918
Manufacturing of paper and paper products	3,083	3,330
Automobile industry	–	75,312
Manufacturing of refined oil products	–	60,846
Public health	–	40,060
Mining	–	21,120
Television and radio	–	18,067
Production of pharmaceutical products	–	11,903
Land transport	–	2,037
	570,167	1,083,707
Less: allowance for impairment of loans to customers	(26,261)	(9,432)
Loans to customers	543,906	1,074,275

The borrowers operating in the financial services industry are represented by special purposes entities financing and developing projects on the territories of other countries.

13. Investment property

In 2022 and 2021, the following changes occurred in the cost of investment property under operating lease:

	2022	2021
At 1 January	32,311	33,004
Transfers from property and equipment (Note 14)	3,770	–
Inseparable improvements	38	43
Disposals	(2,136)	(634)
Effect of revaluation	(623)	(102)
Carrying amount at 31 December	33,360	32,311

The Bank leases out investment properties under operating lease agreements. In 2022, the Bank's income from lease of investment property amounted to EUR 3,195 thousand (2021: EUR 2,373 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 2022, 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. 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 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Computers and software</i>	<i>Office furniture</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Intangible assets</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Capital expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost or revalued amount									
At 1 January 2022	62,138	6,904	2,918	514	1,006	4,980	141	–	78,601
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	778	778
Transfers	205	138	80	11	–	343	–	(777)	–
Disposals	–	(34)	(141)	(11)	(51)	–	–	–	(237)
Transfers to investment property (Note 13)	(3,770)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,770)
Recovery of accumulated depreciation and amortization upon revaluation	(1,201)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,201)
Effect of revaluation	(793)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(793)
At 31 December 2022	56,579	7,008	2,857	514	955	5,323	141	1	73,378
Accumulated depreciation and amortization									
At 1 January 2022	(256)	(5,601)	(2,489)	(274)	(723)	(1,960)	(110)	–	(11,413)
Charge for the period	(945)	(376)	(232)	(36)	(68)	(368)	(3)	–	(2,028)
Disposals	–	31	141	11	51	–	–	–	234
Recovery of accumulated depreciation and amortization upon revaluation	1,201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,201
At 31 December 2022	–	(5,946)	(2,580)	(299)	(740)	(2,328)	(113)	–	(12,006)
Net book value									
At 31 December 2021	61,882	1,303	429	240	283	3,020	31	–	67,188
At 31 December 2022	56,579	1,062	277	215	215	2,995	28	1	61,372

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

14. Property, equipment and intangible assets (continued)

	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Computers and software</i>	<i>Office furniture</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Intangible assets</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Capital expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost or revalued amount									
At 1 January 2021	33,342	6,757	2,642	420	776	4,775	117	27,101	75,930
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,318	3,318
Transfers	29,133	429	282	107	230	205	25	(30,411)	–
Disposals	–	(282)	(6)	(13)	–	–	(1)	(8)	(310)
Recovery of accumulated depreciation and amortization upon revaluation	(597)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(597)
Effect of revaluation	260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	260
At 31 December 2021	62,138	6,904	2,918	514	1,006	4,980	141	–	78,601
Accumulated depreciation and amortization									
At 1 January 2021	–	(5,486)	(2,202)	(257)	(695)	(1,584)	(106)	–	(10,330)
Charge for the period	(853)	(397)	(292)	(30)	(28)	(376)	(4)	–	(1,980)
Disposals	–	282	5	13	–	–	–	–	300
Recovery of accumulated depreciation and amortization upon revaluation	597	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	597
At 31 December 2021	(256)	(5,601)	(2,489)	(274)	(723)	(1,960)	(110)	–	(11,413)
Net book value									
At 31 December 2020	33,342	1,271	440	163	81	3,191	11	27,101	65,600
At 31 December 2021	61,882	1,303	429	240	283	3,020	31	–	67,188

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. In 2021 the Bank classified it in the Buildings.

As at 31 December 2022, the cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still used by the Bank was EUR 7,338 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 6,501 thousand).

(intentionally blank)

(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. As at 31 December 2022, buildings owned by the Bank 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. 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 2022 and 31 December 2021 would be as follows:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Cost	64,176	35,043
Additions	205	29,133
Transfers from/(to) investment property	(3,422)	–
Accumulated depreciation	(18,985)	(18,823)
Net book value	41,974	45,353

15. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprise:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Financial assets		
Accounts receivable on business operations	306	471
Settlements on bank transactions	328	341
Guarantee payments	4	4
Other financial assets	49	487
	687	1,303
Less allowance for impairment of financial assets	(190)	(154)
Total financial assets	497	1,149
Non-financial assets		
Total non-financial assets	1,116	1,359
Other assets	1,613	2,508

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowances during the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

<i>Financial assets</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	154
New purchased or originated assets	62
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(28)
Foreign exchange differences	2
At 31 December 2022	190
 <i>Financial assets</i>	 <i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	142
New purchased or originated assets	92
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(92)
Foreign exchange differences	12
At 31 December 2021	154

(Thousands of euros)

15. Other assets and liabilities (continued)

Other liabilities comprise:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Financial liabilities		
Other accounts payable on business operations	1,290	3,145
Other accounts payable on bank transactions	76	610
Total financial liabilities	1,366	3,755
Non-financial liabilities		
Settlements with employees	1,144	8,943
Allowance for ECL on credit-related commitments	328	905
Other non-financial liabilities	28	269
Total non-financial liabilities	1,500	10,117
Other liabilities	2,866	13,872

The Bank applies IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* to account for its pension liabilities. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank had 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 1 March 2022, the Bank put on hold a defined benefit plan and paid all pension liabilities in full. As at 31 March 2022, the Bank renewed a compulsory subprogram only. As at 1 May 2022, the Bank also renewed a voluntary subprogram.

As at 31 December 2022, pension liabilities of EUR 761 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 5,807 thousand, were included in non-financial liabilities (settlements with employees)) in the separate statement of financial position. Pension expenses 2022 in the amount of EUR 1,086 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 1,376 thousand) were recorded in the separate income statement principally as "Employee compensations and employment taxes" within "General and administrative expenses".

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 2022 and year ended 31 December 2021.

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	5	7	–	–	7
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	6	44	–	–	44
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(7)	–	–	(7)
Securities at amortized cost	10	847	–	–	847
Loans to banks	11	(777)	–	–	(777)
Loans to customers	12	4,440	7,232	8,031	19,703
Financial assets	15	–	4	30	34
Non-financial liabilities (allowance for ECL on credit-related commitments)	15, 21	(628)	–	–	(628)
Total allowance for ECL for the 2022 year		3,926	7,236	8,061	19,223

(Thousands of euros)

16. Allowances for expected credit losses (continued)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2	–	–	2
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(43)	–	–	(43)
Securities at amortized cost	10	(10)	–	–	(10)
Loans to banks	11	1,420	(306)	–	1,114
Loans to customers	12	(371)	718	1,894	2,241
Non-financial liabilities (allowance for ECL on credit-related commitments)	15, 21	(16)	(67)	–	(83)
Total allowance for ECL for the 2021 year		982	345	1,894	3,221

Movements in allowances for ECL on financial instruments for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 were as follows:

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	7,658	1,142	40,384	49,184
New purchased or originated assets	9,062	7,859	1,427	18,348
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(10,280)	(623)	(30,218)	(41,121)
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(12,112)	12,112	–
Effect on ECL at the year-end due to transfers between stages during the year	–	–	21,652	21,652
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	141	–	–	141
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations	5,003	–	15,200	20,203
Amounts written off (against the allowance)	–	–	(1,138)	(1,138)
Translation differences	326	4,029	(5,819)	(1,464)
At 31 December 2022	11,910	295	53,600	65,805

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	6,575	666	37,561	44,802
New purchased or originated assets	5,514	1	2,508	8,023
Assets derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(5,679)	(622)	(625)	(6,926)
Transfers to Stage 2	(131)	131	–	–
Effect on ECL at the year-end due to transfers between stages during the year	–	717	–	717
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	9	–	–	9
Changes in models and inputs used for ECL assessment	1,138	249	11	1,398
Amounts written off (against the allowance)	–	–	625	625
Translation differences	232	–	304	536
At 31 December 2021	7,658	1,142	40,384	49,184

(intentionally blank)

(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:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Due to banks up to 1 year		
Term deposits of banks and other financial institutions	–	64,409
Total due to banks up to 1 year	–	64,409
Due to banks over 1 year		
Term deposits of banks and other financial institutions	1,620	–
Repurchase agreements	–	53,526
Total due to banks over 1 year	1,620	53,526
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,620	117,935

Concentration of deposits from banks and other financial institutions

As at 31 December 2022 total deposits from banks and other financial institutions were placed by a single counterparty. As at 31 December 2021, the Bank has four counterparties each accounting for over 10% of the Bank's total deposits from banks and other financial institutions in the total amount of EUR 117,526 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:

<i>Transferred financial asset</i>	<i>Corporate bonds 2021</i>	<i>Total 2021</i>
Carrying amount of assets	58,312	58,312
- Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	17,562	17,562
- Loans to customers	40,750	40,750
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	(53,526)	(53,526)
- Due to banks	(53,526)	(53,526)
Net position	4,786	4,786

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 separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021. No such deals were concluded as at 31 December 2022.

18. Long-term loans of banks

Long-term loans of banks comprise:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Loans of banks	45,611	45,749
SSD	–	17,034
Long-term loans of banks	45,611	62,783

(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 2 December 2021, the Bank received the first tranche from the KDB Bank in the amount of HUF 808.0 million (EUR 2,227 thousand) under the loan agreement of HUF 5.8 billion. On 17 January 2022, the Bank received the second tranche in the amount of HUF 1,100.0 million (EUR 3,085 thousand).

In 2017, the Bank issued SSD debentures (Schuldscheindarlehen) in the Western European market in the total amount of EUR 23,000 thousand. On 29 April 2022 the Bank repaid SSD in full.

19. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued comprise:

	<i>Interest rate, % p.a.</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
RUB-denominated bonds	0.01-7.75	2023-2027	328,485	309,751
CZK-denominated bonds	1.50-8.15	2023-2027	220,331	176,501
RON-denominated bonds	3.39-8.28	2023-2025	170,447	249,830
EUR-denominated bonds	0.00-0.95	2023-2041	104,821	104,752
HUF-denominated bonds	1.90-2.25	2023-2024	59,182	193,105
Debt securities issued			883,266	1,033,939

On 2 November 2022, the Bank repaid RON denominated bonds in the amount of RON 500 million (EUR 102,103 thousand).

On 18 October 2022, the Bank repaid HUF denominated bonds in the amount of HUF 10,835 million (EUR 25,934 thousand).

On 12 May 2022, under put option the Bank bought back HUF denominated bonds in the amount of HUF 11,082 million (EUR 29,194 thousand).

On 22 March 2022, the Bank repaid bonds in amount HUF 24,700 million (EUR 66,130 thousand).

On 27 January 2022, the Bank issued CZK 900 million (EUR 36,581 thousand) under MTN Programme with the maturity of 5 years, coupon of 4% p.a. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

On 27 January 2022, the Bank issued RON 105 million (EUR 21,170 thousand) under MTN Programme with 3-year maturity, coupon of 4.95%. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

On 19 October 2021, the Bank issued RON 200 million (EUR 40,378 thousand) under MTN Programme with the maturity of 2 years, coupon of 3.9% p.a. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

On 15 October 2021, the Bank issued EUR 50 million under MTN Programme with 2-year maturity, coupon of 0.0% and yield of -0.02%. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

On 15 October 2021, the Bank had repaid its EUR 80 million and RON 300 million (EUR 60,610 thousand) 3-year bonds, which were listed on Bucharest Stock Exchange.

On 27 September 2021, the Bank issued bonds under MTN program in the amount of CZK 1,251 million (EUR 48,270 thousand) with the maturity of 2.5 years with the coupon of 1.5% p.a. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

*(Thousands of euros)***19. Debt securities issued (continued)**

On 29 April 2021, the Bank repayment bonds in amount RON 110,000 thousand (EUR 22,319 thousand).

On 26 April 2021, the Bank repayment bonds in amount CZK 1,500 million (EUR 58,043 thousand) and issued bonds under MTN program in the amount of CZK 2,499 million (EUR 96,556 thousand) with 3 years maturity and fixed rate at 1.50% p.a. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

On 24 March 2021, the Bank issued bonds under MTN program in the amount of RON 190 million (EUR 38,876 thousand) with 2 years maturity and with coupon set at 3m Robor + 65 bps. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

On 18 March 2021, the Bank issued bonds under MTN program in the amount of HUF 8,500 million (EUR 23,189 thousand) with 3 years maturity and fixed rate at 1.90% p.a. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

On 2 February 2021, the Bank issued bonds under MTN program in the amount of EUR 25 million with 3 years maturity and fixed rate at 0.12% p.a. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

On 25 January 2021, the Bank issued bonds under MTN program in the amount of EUR 30 million with 20 years maturity and fixed rate at 0.95% p.a. Bonds were listed on the Euronext Dublin.

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, 7 October 2020 and 19 October 2021;
- ▶ In Hungarian forint (HUF) placed on 28 September 2020 and 18 March 2021;
- ▶ In Russian ruble (RUB) placed on 29 April 2020;
- ▶ In Czech korunas (CZK) placed on 19 May 2020 and 27 September 2021.

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.

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 2020: 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 2022, 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 697,376 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 699,631 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 2021: EUR 875,500 thousand).

During the year 2022, the Bank's member countries made additional contributions to the Bank's equity in total amount EUR 2,255 thousand (the Government of Republic of Cuba: EUR 1,088 thousand and the Government of Mongolia: EUR 1,167 thousand). The paid-in capital of the International Investment Bank totaled EUR 427,124 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 424,869 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:

	<i>Revaluation reserve for securities</i>	<i>Cash flow hedge reserve</i>	<i>Revaluation reserve for property and equipment</i>
At 1 January 2021	8,225	(248)	8,432
Net change in the fair value of securities at FVOCI	(3,660)	—	—
Change in the allowance for ECL on securities at FVOCI	199	—	—
Reclassification of accumulated gains from disposal of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income to the separate income statement	(4,822)	—	—
Revaluation of buildings	—	—	259
Effective portion of changes in fair value arising from CCIRS	—	(12,605)	—
Net amount reclassified to net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	—	(16,939)	—
At 31 December 2021	(58)	(29,792)	8,691
At 1 January 2022	(58)	(29,792)	8,691
Net change in the fair value of securities at FVOCI	(39,610)	—	—
Change in the allowance for ECL on securities at FVOCI	99	—	—
Reclassification of accumulated losses from disposal of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income to the separate income statement	7,613	—	—
Revaluation of buildings	—	—	(793)
Effective portion of changes in fair value arising from CCIRS	—	(77,632)	—
Net amount reclassified to net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	—	76,542	—
At 31 December 2022	(31,956)	(30,882)	7,898

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.

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.

(Thousands of euros)

21. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**Legal (continued)**

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 2022, 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 2022 and 31 December 2021:

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Undrawn loan facilities	36,002	104,627
Guarantees issued	8,875	70,498
	44,877	175,125
Less: allowance for impairment of credit-related commitments	(328)	(905)
Credit-related commitments	44,549	174,220

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to undrawn loan facilities for the year ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

<i>Undrawn loan facilities</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022, gross	104,627	104,627
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	198,690	198,690
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(265,889)	(265,889)
Translation differences	(1,426)	(1,426)
At 31 December 2022, gross	36,002	36,002

(Thousands of euros)

21. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**Credit-related commitments (continued)**

<i>Undrawn loan facilities</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	304	304
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	444	444
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(528)	(528)
Changes to inputs used for ECL calculations	79	79
Translation differences	1	1
At 31 December 2022	300	300

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to undrawn loan facilities for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

<i>Undrawn loan facilities</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021, gross	182,702	67	182,769
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	275,745	–	275,745
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(357,167)	(67)	(357,234)
Translation differences	3,347	–	3,347
At 31 December 2021, gross	104,627	–	104,627

<i>Undrawn loan facilities</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	563	67	630
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	441	–	441
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(706)	(67)	(773)
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	7	–	7
Translation differences	(1)	–	(1)
At 31 December 2021	304	–	304

Movements in the gross carrying amount and respective ECL related to guarantees issued for the year ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

<i>Guarantees issued</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2022, gross	70,498	70,498
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	1,233	1,233
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(69,850)	(69,850)
Translation differences	6,994	6,994
At 31 December 2022, gross	8,875	8,875

<i>Guarantees issued</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2022	601	601
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	118	118
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(741)	(741)
Translation differences	50	50
At 31 December 2022	28	28

(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 2021 are as follows:

<i>Guarantees issued</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021, gross	42,863	42,863
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	30,076	30,076
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(4,480)	(4,480)
Translation differences	2,039	2,039
At 31 December 2021, gross	70,498	70,498
<i>Guarantees issued</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
Allowance for ECL at 1 January 2021	343	343
New purchased or originated credit-related commitments	463	463
Credit-related commitments derecognized or redeemed (excluding write-offs)	(217)	(217)
Translation differences	12	12
At 31 December 2021	601	601

22. Leases**Bank as lessor**

The Bank provides its investment property for operating leases (Note 13). As at 31 December 2022, the Bank's non-cancelable operating lease rentals amount to EUR 1,000 thousand and will be settled within 1 month – 1 year and EUR 130 thousand within 1-2 year (31 December 2021: EUR 777 thousand and will be settled within 1 month – 1 year and 1-2 years EUR 121 thousand).

23. Interest income and interest expenses

Net interest income comprises:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Interest income		
<i>Interest income calculated using the EIR method</i>		
Loans to customers	46,291	44,196
Loans to banks	5,868	4,371
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,461	3,569
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions, including cash and cash equivalents	3,349	335
Securities at amortized cost	934	1,222
Other	82	10
<i>Other interest income</i>		
Cross-currency interest rate swaps covering long-term currency risks	16,800	21,177
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,131	657
Total interest income	77,916	75,537
Interest expenses		
<i>Interest expenses calculated using the EIR method</i>		
Debt securities issued	(45,316)	(39,083)
Long-term loans of banks	(2,071)	(1,799)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(266)	(130)
Current customer accounts	(153)	(315)
Other	(160)	(205)
<i>Other interest expenses</i>		
Cross-currency interest rate swaps covering long-term currency risks	(11,345)	(10,509)
Total interest expenses	(59,311)	(52,041)
Net interest income	18,605	23,496

*(Thousands of euros)***24. Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives**

Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives comprise:

	2022	2021
Derivative financial instruments and operations with foreign currencies		
Net (losses)/gains from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	(95,107)	9,203
Net gains/(losses) from revaluation of derivative financial instruments	89,139	(38,346)
Total derivative financial instruments and operations with foreign currencies	(5,968)	(29,143)
Translation differences		
Net (losses)/gains from revaluation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	(54,330)	26,995
Net losses from operations in foreign currencies and with derivatives	(60,298)	(2,148)

25. General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses comprise:

	2022	2021
Employee compensations and employment taxes	11,176	14,715
IT expenses, inventory and occupancy expenses	2,737	2,475
Depreciation and disposal of property, equipment and intangible assets	2,028	1,980
Professional services	967	975
Expenses related to business travel, representative and accommodation expenses	249	362
Other	355	432
General and administrative expenses	17,512	20,939

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.

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.

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Risk management system (continued)

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 proposals 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 is 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 is approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank on an annual basis for the next year and is 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.

Risk management response to external shocks

Facing the unprecedented accumulation of external shocks (the RF-UA conflict and members' withdrawal announcement), the Risk Department (here and after – RD) has managed to tailor its activities in line with the rapidly changing environment:

- ▶ At the outset of the tensions, the RD swiftly modified the cash flow model with a higher granularity of predictions to provide comprehensive operational visibility on the Bank's liquidity situation.
- ▶ Following the colossal exchange rates volatility, RD enhanced assessing the sensitivity of the Bank's derivative portfolio, enriched it with the concept of the maximum expected margin calls outflow (under the specific stress scenarios applied to respective yield curves and exchange rates), and relevant trigger values.
- ▶ RD elaborated and calibrated a new macroeconomic model for IFRS 9 provisioning, which considers the latest macroeconomic forecasts from reputable sources.
- ▶ RD amplified the counterparty monitoring process that resulted in limit modifications, reductions, and freezes reflecting on the recent developments in the sanctioned area and adapted business needs.
- ▶ RD provides for the management consideration regular and ad-hoc forecasts and performs "what if" analysis of the full spectrum of risk indicators.
- ▶ RD continues to operate early warning systems, for market and credit risks, in close cooperation with other Bank's departments looking for early recognition of additional weak points, their classification, and subsequent analysis to prepare recommendations on specific risk elimination.

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.

*(Thousands of euros)***26. Risk management (continued)****Credit risk (continued)***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.

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, Compliance Control Department, Structured and Debt Financing Department and ALM Unit. 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 "no objection" vote from the country of origin of the borrower or making a decision by the Board of Directors / Board of Governors, within their competencies.

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.

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

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.

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 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.

*(Thousands of euros)***26. Risk management (continued)****Credit risk (continued)***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 – standard 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.

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.

*(Thousands of euros)***26. Risk management (continued)****Credit risk (continued)**

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.

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 2022 and how it correspond to the external ratings of the S&P credit rating service.

<i>Internal assessment</i>	<i>External ratings equivalent</i>	<i>Internal ratings equivalent</i>
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

(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 2022 and 31 December 2021:

<i>31 December 2022</i> <i>Internal risk rating category</i>	<i>Amount</i>				<i>Allowance for impairment</i>			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trade financing loans and long-term loans to banks								
Good	10,701	—	—	10,701	60	—	—	60
Fair	45,636	—	—	45,636	1,072	—	—	1,072
Special attention	50,149	—	—	50,149	1,349	—	—	1,349
Loans to customers at amortized cost								
Strong	45,275	—	—	45,275	74	—	—	74
Good	82,404	—	—	82,404	244	—	—	244
Fair	211,835	—	—	211,835	1,950	—	—	1,950
Special attention	125,578	—	52,705	178,283	5,251	—	18,447	23,698
Expected loss	—	295	—	295	—	295	—	295
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Good	26,305	—	—	26,305	60	—	—	60
Fair	25,770	—	—	25,770	430	—	—	430
	623,653	295	52,705	676,653	10,490	295	18,447	29,232

<i>31 December 2021</i> <i>Internal risk rating category</i>	<i>Amount</i>				<i>Allowance for impairment</i>			
	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Trade financing loans and long-term loans to banks								
Good	16,042	—	—	16,042	139	—	—	139
Fair	55,787	—	—	55,787	1,420	—	—	1,420
Special attention	50,250	—	—	50,250	1,586	—	—	1,586
Loans to customers at amortized cost								
Strong	212,490	—	—	212,490	87	—	—	87
Good	411,970	43,257	—	455,227	638	848	—	1,486
Fair	211,760	—	—	211,760	1,421	—	—	1,421
Special attention	53,232	—	28,032	81,264	877	—	5,267	6,144
Expected loss	—	294	—	294	—	294	—	294
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Very strong	14,850	—	—	14,850	7	—	—	7
Strong	40,750	—	—	40,750	31	—	—	31
Good	32,025	—	—	32,025	48	—	—	48
Fair	35,047	—	—	35,047	311	—	—	311
	1,134,203	43,551	28,032	1,205,786	6,565	1,142	5,267	12,974

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 of 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 2022, the liquidity buffer amounts to EUR 202.9 million (31 December 2021: EUR 360.8 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.

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Less than 1 month	–	12,822
1 to 3 months	4,037	3,643
3 months to 1 year	18,175	46,342
1 to 5 years	13,490	41,516
Credit-related commitments	35,702	104,323

Credit-related commitment in the amount of EUR 13,490 thousand (2021: EUR 41,516 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.

(intentionally blank)

(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. As at 31 December 2022 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 “3 months to 1 year” (31 December 2021: “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 2022							31 December 2021						
	<i>Less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 months to 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 years</i>	<i>Not stated maturity</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 months to 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 years</i>	<i>Past due</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial assets														
Cash and cash equivalents	163,688	–	–	–	–	–	163,688	89,122	–	–	–	–	–	89,122
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	–	53,848	6,587	15,330	–	72,079	147,844	–	335	–	58,626	–	–	58,961
Derivative financial assets	–	–	7,185	6,856	–	–	14,041	31	332	130	10,840	–	–	11,333
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	14,219	–	–	–	–	–	14,219	11,713	–	–	–	–	–	11,713
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	252	301	155,669	–	–	–	156,222	218,492	17,562	–	–	–	–	236,054
Securities at amortized cost	–	160	319	42,676	18,979	–	62,134	–	157	361	46,852	39,411	–	86,781
Loans to banks	7,099	898	13,079	34,307	48,622	–	104,005	5,517	2,067	12,515	50,434	48,401	–	118,934
Loans to customers	18,907	13,884	71,435	332,630	107,050	–	543,906	15,081	25,656	102,726	573,187	334,917	22,708	1,074,275
Other financial assets	314	181	2	–	–	–	497	170	444	533	2	–	–	1,149
Total financial assets	204,479	69,272	254,276	431,799	174,651	72,079	1,206,556	340,126	46,553	116,265	739,941	422,729	22,708	1,688,322
Financial liabilities														
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	–	–	(1,620)	–	–	(1,620)	(26,410)	(66,525)	(25,000)	–	–	–	(117,935)
Derivative financial liabilities	(446)	(2,757)	(13,314)	(17,578)	–	–	(34,095)	–	(12,703)	(13,768)	(46,861)	–	–	(73,332)
Current customer accounts	(7,599)	–	–	–	–	–	(7,599)	(16,445)	–	–	–	–	–	(16,445)
Long-term loans of banks	–	(3,337)	(2,885)	(27,847)	(11,542)	–	(45,611)	–	(2,904)	(2,846)	(38,791)	(18,242)	–	(62,783)
Debt securities issued	(2,616)	(124,973)	(315,696)	(410,403)	(29,578)	–	(883,266)	(267)	(69,465)	(167,166)	(767,434)	(29,607)	–	(1,033,939)
Other financial liabilities	(261)	(872)	(128)	(105)	–	–	(1,366)	(1,262)	(1,224)	(687)	(582)	–	–	(3,755)
Total financial liabilities	(10,922)	(131,939)	(332,023)	(457,553)	(41,120)	–	(973,557)	(44,384)	(152,821)	(209,467)	(853,668)	(47,849)	–	(1,308,189)
Net position	193,557	(62,667)	(77,747)	(25,754)	133,531	72,079	232,999	295,742	(106,268)	(93,202)	(113,727)	374,880	22,708	380,133
Accumulated net position	193,557	130,890	53,143	27,389	160,920	232,999		295,742	189,474	96,272	(17,455)	357,425	380,133	

(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 2022 and 31 December 2021 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.

<i>At 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	—	—	—	1,620	—	1,620
Current customer accounts	7,599	—	—	—	—	7,599
Net settled derivative financial instruments	—	—	(1,265)	—	—	(1,265)
Gross settled derivative financial instruments:						
- Contractual amounts payable	9,845	64,727	226,921	294,066	—	595,559
- Contractual amounts receivable	(11,535)	(60,949)	(227,476)	(300,283)	—	(600,243)
Long-term loans of banks	—	4,140	4,728	35,234	12,651	56,753
Debt securities issued	2,823	127,735	331,741	441,318	33,900	937,517
Other financial liabilities	261	872	128	105	—	1,366
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	8,993	136,525	334,777	472,060	46,551	998,906

<i>At 31 December 2021</i>	<i>Less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	26,409	66,526	25,000	—	—	117,935
Current customer accounts	16,445	—	—	—	—	16,445
Net settled derivative financial instruments	—	—	192	—	—	192
Gross settled derivative financial instruments:						
- Contractual amounts payable	2,207	105,858	227,881	987,026	—	1,322,972
- Contractual amounts receivable	(1,688)	(93,447)	(229,504)	(982,658)	—	(1,307,297)
Long-term loans of banks	—	3,158	3,592	42,338	19,101	68,189
Debt securities issued	285	72,012	194,553	813,085	34,332	1,114,267
Other financial liabilities	1,262	1,224	687	582	—	3,755
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	44,920	155,331	222,401	860,373	53,433	1,336,458

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 2022 and 31 December 2021, final data on the value at risk (VaR) assessment in relation to currency and price risks assumed by the Bank are represented as follows:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Fixed income securities price risk	5,082	2,634
Currency risk	18,842	67

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.

(intentionally blank)

(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 2022 and 31 December 2021 are presented below:

	31 December 2022						
	EUR	USD	RUB	HUF	RON	Other currencies	Total
Non-derivative financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	103,744	7,197	37,527	12,679	2,051	490	163,688
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	33,439	47,662	33,156	852	32,735	–	147,844
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	5,069	–	9,150	–	–	–	14,219
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	61,154	89,117	5,951	–	–	–	156,222
Securities at amortized cost	38,823	23,311	–	–	–	–	62,134
Long-term loans to banks	48,800	55,205	–	–	–	–	104,005
Loans to customers	272,442	46,557	145,804	33,155	45,948	–	543,906
Other financial assets	211	39	73	174	–	–	497
Total non-derivative financial assets	563,682	269,088	231,661	46,860	80,734	490	1,192,515
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(1,620)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,620)
Current customer accounts	(7,596)	(3)	–	–	–	–	(7,599)
Long-term loans of banks	–	(40,843)	–	(4,768)	–	–	(45,611)
Debt securities issued	(104,821)	–	(328,485)	(59,182)	(170,447)	(220,331)	(883,266)
Other financial liabilities	(270)	(1)	(871)	(224)	–	–	(1,366)
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	(114,307)	(40,847)	(329,356)	(64,174)	(170,447)	(220,331)	(939,462)
Net balance sheet position (excluding derivative financial instruments)	449,375	228,241	(97,695)	(17,314)	(89,713)	(219,841)	253,053
Derivative financial instruments							
Claims	223,033	9,551	40,185	53,964	110,633	111,717	549,083
Liabilities	(340,530)	(166,128)	(24,131)	(38,348)	–	–	(569,137)
Net balance sheet position, including derivative financial instruments	331,878	71,664	(81,641)	(1,698)	20,920	(108,124)	232,999

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)**Market risk (continued)**

	<i>31 December 2021</i>						
	<i>EUR</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>RUB</i>	<i>HUF</i>	<i>RON</i>	<i>Other currencies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-derivative financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	71,865	163	15,099	125	1,810	60	89,122
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	58,961	—	—	—	—	—	58,961
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	3,251	—	8,462	—	—	—	11,713
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	67,142	149,931	18,981	—	—	—	236,054
Securities at amortized cost	64,754	22,027	—	—	—	—	86,781
Long-term loans to banks	49,650	69,284	—	—	—	—	118,934
Loans to customers	661,528	118,952	164,623	80,289	48,883	—	1,074,275
Other financial assets	773	36	54	286	—	—	1,149
Total non-derivative financial assets	977,924	360,393	207,219	80,700	50,693	60	1,676,989
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(117,526)	—	—	(409)	—	—	(117,935)
Current customer accounts	(16,414)	(31)	—	—	—	—	(16,445)
Long-term loans of banks	(17,034)	(43,573)	—	(2,176)	—	—	(62,783)
Debt securities issued	(104,752)	—	(309,751)	(193,105)	(249,830)	(176,501)	(1,033,939)
Other financial liabilities	(2,188)	(186)	(616)	(676)	(39)	(50)	(3,755)
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	(257,914)	(43,790)	(310,367)	(196,366)	(249,869)	(176,551)	(1,234,857)
Net balance sheet position (excluding derivative financial instruments)	720,010	316,603	(103,148)	(115,666)	(199,176)	(176,491)	442,132
Derivative financial instruments							
Claims	443,795	8,838	176,680	183,291	227,364	167,448	1,207,416
Liabilities	(777,702)	(290,708)	(95,266)	(73,541)	(32,198)	—	(1,269,415)
Net balance sheet position, including derivative financial instruments	386,103	34,733	(21,734)	(5,916)	(4,010)	(9,043)	380,133

(intentionally blank)

(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 2022 and 31 December 2021 are presented below:

	2022		2021	
	<i>1-scenario: Parallel shock up (+1 b.p.)</i>	<i>2-scenario: Parallel shock down (-1 b.p.)</i>	<i>1-scenario: Parallel shock up (+1 b.p.)</i>	<i>2-scenario: Parallel shock down (-1 b.p.)</i>
EUR	(41)	41	(40)	40
USD	3	(3)	24	(24)
RUB	5	(5)	5	(5)
HUF	(11)	11	(36)	36
RON	1	(1)	3	(3)
CZK	12	(12)	–	–

The tables below show the Bank's exposure at the 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 to significant IBORs subject to reform that have yet to transition to RFRs. These exposures will remain outstanding until the IBOR ceases and will therefore transition in future, e.g., the table excludes exposures to IBOR that will expire before transition is required.

	<i>Non-derivative financial assets – carrying value</i>	<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities – carrying value</i>	<i>Derivatives nominal amount</i>
31 December 2022			
LIBOR USD (1 months)	4,085	–	–
LIBOR USD (3 months)	4,786	–	–
LIBOR USD (6 months)	49,632	–	–
Cross currency swaps			
LIBOR USD (3 months) to EUR	–	–	19,411
EUR to LIBOR USD (3 months)	–	–	8,440
31 December 2021			
LIBOR USD (1 months)	4,728	–	–
LIBOR USD (3 months)	13,485	–	–
LIBOR USD (6 months)	126,012	(43,573)	–
Cross currency swaps			
LIBOR USD (3 months) to EUR	–	–	19,411
EUR to LIBOR USD (3 months)	–	–	8,440

(Thousands of euros)

26. Risk management (continued)

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.

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.

(intentionally blank)

*(Thousands of euros)***27. Fair value measurements (continued)****Fair value hierarchy (continued)**

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 2022 and 31 December 2021:

	<i>Level 1</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2022</i>	<i>Level 2</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2022</i>	<i>Level 3</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2022</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2022</i>
Assets measured at fair value				
Derivative financial assets	—	14,041	—	14,041
Corporate bonds at fair value through profit or loss	9,150	—	—	9,150
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	—	5,069	—	5,069
Government bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income	42,508	—	—	42,508
Corporate bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income	51,925	61,789	—	113,714
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	52,075	—	—	52,075
Investment property	—	—	33,360	33,360
Property and equipment – buildings	—	—	56,578	56,579
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial liabilities	—	34,095	—	34,095
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	458	163,230	—	163,688
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	—	43,936	103,908	147,844
Securities at amortized cost	43,677	—	—	43,677
Loans to banks at amortized cost	—	—	102,520	102,520
Loans to customers at amortized cost	115,212	—	356,948	472,160
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	—	—	1,620	1,620
Current customer accounts	—	—	7,599	7,599
Long-term loans of banks	—	—	45,611	45,611
Debt securities issued	—	840,505	—	840,505

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

27. Fair value measurements (continued)**Fair value hierarchy (continued)**

	<i>Level 1</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2021</i>	<i>Level 2</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2021</i>	<i>Level 3</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2021</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2021</i>
Assets measured at fair value				
Derivative financial assets	–	11,333	–	11,333
Corporate bonds at fair value through profit or loss	8,462	–	–	8,462
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	–	3,251	–	3,251
Government bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income	38,385	–	–	38,385
Corporate bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income	152,665	45,004	–	197,669
Loans to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income	122,672	–	–	122,672
Investment property	–	–	32,311	32,311
Property and equipment – buildings	–	–	61,882	61,882
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial liabilities	–	73,332	–	73,332
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	143	88,979	–	89,122
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	–	–	58,961	58,961
Securities at amortized cost	88,766	–	–	88,766
Loans to banks at amortized cost	–	–	119,193	119,193
Loans to customers at amortized cost	160,468	–	823,513	983,981
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	–	–	117,935	117,935
Current customer accounts	–	–	16,445	16,445
Long-term loans of banks	–	–	62,783	62,783
Debt securities issued	–	1,003,771	–	1,003,771

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.

	<i>Carrying amount</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2022</i>	<i>Fair value</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2022</i>	<i>Unrecognized gain/(loss)</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2022</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2021</i>	<i>Fair value</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2021</i>	<i>Unrecognized gain/(loss)</i> <i>31 December</i> <i>2021</i>
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	163,688	163,688	–	89,122	89,122	–
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	147,844	147,844	–	58,961	58,961	–
Securities at amortized cost	62,134	43,677	(18,457)	86,781	88,766	1,985
Loans to banks at amortized cost	104,005	102,520	(1,485)	118,934	119,193	259
Loans to customers at amortized cost	491,831	472,160	(19,671)	951,603	983,981	32,378
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,620	1,620	–	117,935	117,935	–
Current customer accounts	7,599	7,599	–	16,445	16,445	–
Long-term loans of banks	45,611	45,611	–	62,783	62,783	–
Debt securities issued	883,266	840,505	42,761	1,033,939	1,003,771	30,168
Total unrecognized change in unrealized fair value			3,148			64,790

(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 2022 and 31 December 2021 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 2022 and 31 December 2021.

Investment property

According to management, at 31 December 2022, 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 valuer.

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

As at the valuation date (31 December 2022), 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 2,154 per sq. m (range minimum) to EUR 2,909 per sq. m (range maximum), and lease rates ranging from EUR 422 per sq. m. a year (minimum) to EUR 529 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 2022 and 2021.

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:

	<i>At 1 January 2022</i>	<i>Losses recorded in profit or loss / other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Additions/ (disposals)</i>	<i>Transfer from property and equipment</i>	<i>At 31 December 2022</i>
Assets					
Property and equipment – buildings	61,882	(1,738)	205	(3,770)	56,578
Investment property	32,311	(623)	(2,098)	3,770	33,360
Total	94,193	(2,362)	(1,893)	–	89,938

	<i>At 1 January 2021</i>	<i>Losses recorded in profit or loss / other comprehensive income</i>	<i>Additions/ (disposals)</i>	<i>At 31 December 2021</i>
Assets				
Property and equipment – buildings	33,342	(593)	29,133	61,882
Investment property	33,004	(102)	(591)	32,311
Total	66,346	(695)	28,542	94,193

(intentionally blank)

(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 separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021:

	<i>Gross amount of recognized financial assets</i>	<i>Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position</i>	<i>Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position</i>		<i>Net amount</i>
			<i>Financial instruments</i>	<i>Cash collateral received</i>	
2022					
Financial assets					
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	14,140	14,140	–	(14,140)	–
Derivative financial assets	5,262	5,262	(10,082)	–	5,262
Total	19,402	19,402	(10,082)	(14,140)	5,262
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	24,222	24,222	(10,082)	(14,140)	–
Total	24,222	24,222	(10,082)	(14,140)	–
2021					
Financial assets					
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	35,110	35,110	–	(35,110)	–
Derivative financial assets	10,880	10,880	(10,854)	–	26
Financial instruments pledged under repurchase agreements	58,312	58,312	(53,526)	–	4,786
Total	104,302	104,302	(64,380)	(35,110)	4,812
Financial liabilities					
Derivative financial liabilities	45,964	45,964	(10,854)	(35,110)	–
Repurchase agreements	53,526	53,526	(53,526)	(335)	–
Total	99,490	99,490	(64,380)	(35,445)	–

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.

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

29. Segment information (continued)

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 2022	Credit investment activity	Treasury	Other operations	Total
Income				
External customers				
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	52,159	7,800	26	59,985
Other interest income	—	17,931	—	17,931
Fee and commission income	1,226	—	—	1,226
Net gains from operations with investments at fair value through profit or loss	—	212	—	212
Income from lease of investment property	—	—	3,195	3,195
Gains from sale of investment property	—	—	36	36
Other segment income/(expense)	1,209	582	405	2,196
Total income	54,594	26,525	3,662	84,781
Interest expenses calculated using the EIR method	(29,196)	(18,770)	—	(47,966)
Other interest expenses	—	(11,345)	—	(11,345)
Net allowance for credit losses on financial instruments	(15,534)	(3,654)	(35)	(19,223)
Fee and commission expense	(13)	(383)	(235)	(631)
Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	—	(60,296)	(2)	(60,298)
Net gains/(losses) from operations with investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,824)	211	—	(7,613)
Net losses from operations with investments amortized cost	(1,657)	(1,855)	—	(3,512)
Losses from revaluation of investment property	—	—	(623)	(623)
Net losses from sale of loans to customers	(27,739)	—	—	(27,739)
Other segment expenses	(89)	(48)	(183)	(320)
Segment results	(27,458)	(69,615)	2,584	(94,489)
Other unallocated expenses				(17,512)
Losses for the period				(112,001)
Development portfolio	648,024	113,350	—	761,374
Other segment assets	—	444,735	96,440	541,175
Total segment assets	648,024	558,085	96,440	1,302,549
Total segment liabilities	572,613	399,909	2,535	975,057
Other segment information				
Capital expenditures	—	—	2	2

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.

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

29. Segment information (continued)

<i>31 December 2021</i>	<i>Credit investment activity</i>	<i>Treasury</i>	<i>Other operations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Income				
External customers				
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	48,567	5,123	13	53,703
Other interest income	–	21,834	–	21,834
Fee and commission income	1,461	–	–	1,461
Net gains from operations with investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,270	2,552	–	4,822
Net gains from operations with investments at fair value through profit or loss	–	1,423	–	1,423
Net gains from operations with investments amortized cost	–	480	–	480
Income from lease of investment property	–	–	2,373	2,373
Other segment income/(expense)	695	–	527	1,222
Total income	52,993	31,412	2,913	87,318
Interest expenses calculated using the EIR method	(27,600)	(13,932)	–	(41,532)
Other interest expenses	–	(10,509)	–	(10,509)
Net allowance for credit losses on financial instruments	(2,707)	(514)	–	(3,221)
Fee and commission expense	(19)	(360)	(220)	(599)
Net losses from operations with foreign currencies and derivatives	–	(2,166)	18	(2,148)
Losses from revaluation of investment property	–	–	(102)	(102)
Other segment expenses	(52)	(6)	(342)	(400)
Segment results	22,615	3,925	2,267	28,807
Other unallocated expenses				(20,939)
Profit for the year				7,868
Development portfolio	1,193,359	168,184	–	1,361,543
Other segment assets	–	325,744	102,038	427,782
Total segment assets	1,193,359	493,928	102,038	1,789,325
Total segment liabilities	741,453	564,356	12,497	1,318,306
Other segment information				
Capital expenditures	–	–	(27,102)	(27,102)

In 2022, the Bank's revenue from lease operations with three external counterparties (31 December 2021: three external counterparties) exceeded 20% of the Bank's total revenue (2022: EUR 2,408 thousand; 2021: EUR 1,547 thousand).

Geographical information

Allocation of the Bank's revenue from transactions with external customers based on the location of these customers for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is presented in the table below:

	31 December 2022			31 December 2021		
	Member countries	Other countries	Total	Member countries	Other countries	Total
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	49,063	10,922	59,985	40,551	13,152	53,703
Other interest income	3,107	14,824	17,931	3,290	18,544	21,834
Income from lease of investment property	3,195	—	3,195	2,373	—	2,373

In 2022 interest income calculated using the EIR method of member countries include revenue from transactions with customers from Russian Federation EUR 23,342 thousand and Romania EUR 8,523 thousand (2021: Russian Federation EUR 15,408 thousand and Romania EUR 6,557 thousand). Non-current assets of the Bank are located in member countries.

(Thousands of euros)

29. Segment information (continued)**Geographical information (continued)**

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 2022 and 31 December 2021 is presented below:

	31 December 2022										
	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	30,764	1,102	2,051	—	13,136	—	—	—	—	116,635	163,688
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	72,846	—	32,735	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,263	147,844
Derivative financial assets	—	—	—	—	781	—	—	—	—	13,260	14,041
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	9,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,069	14,219
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	13,509	—	—	—	—	—	—	142,713	156,222
Securities at amortized cost	19,736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,398	62,134
Long-term loans to banks	-	—	—	—	—	33,712	21,493	—	48,800	—	104,005
Loans to customers	194,666	77,999	101,313	—	49,314	28,174	4,085	15,066	—	73,289	543,906
Other financial assets	58	—	—	—	319	39	—	—	—	81	497
Financial assets	327,220	79,101	149,608	—	63,550	61,925	25,578	15,066	48,800	435,708	1,206,556
Financial liabilities											
Due to banks and other financial institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,620)	(1,620)
Derivative financial liabilities	(1,265)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(32,830)	(34,095)
Long-term loans of banks	—	—	—	—	(4,768)	—	—	—	—	(40,843)	(45,611)
Debt securities issued	(328,485)	—	(170,447)	—	(164,003)	—	—	(220,331)	—	—	(883,266)
Other financial liabilities	(522)	—	—	—	(839)	—	—	—	—	(5)	(1,366)
Financial liabilities	(330,272)	—	(170,447)	—	(169,610)	—	—	(220,331)	—	(75,298)	(965,958)

(intentionally blank)

(Thousands of euros)

29. Segment information (continued)**Geographical information (continued)**

	31 December 2021										
	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	15,101	350	1,810	—	296	—	—	—	—	71,565	89,122
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	2,966	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,660	58,961
Derivative financial assets	—	—	—	—	465	—	—	—	—	10,868	11,333
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	8,462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,251	11,713
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	10,003	—	—	—	—	—	—	226,051	236,054
Securities at amortized cost	20,682	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,988	—	56,111	86,781
Long-term loans to banks	—	—	—	—	—	39,554	30,716	—	48,664	—	118,934
Loans to customers	228,374	104,912	138,059	104,622	141,117	58,624	23,865	15,023	—	259,679	1,074,275
Other financial assets	39	—	—	—	912	40	—	46	—	112	1,149
Financial assets	275,624	105,597	149,872	104,622	142,790	98,218	54,581	25,057	48,664	683,297	1,688,322
Financial liabilities											
Due to banks and other financial institutions	—	(59,838)	—	—	(409)	—	—	—	—	(57,688)	(117,935)
Derivative financial liabilities	(3,056)	—	(3,304)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(66,972)	(73,332)
Long-term loans of banks	—	—	—	—	(2,176)	—	—	—	—	(60,607)	(62,783)
Debt securities issued	(309,751)	—	(249,830)	—	(297,857)	—	—	(176,501)	—	—	(1,033,939)
Other financial liabilities	(586)	—	—	—	(2,903)	—	—	(79)	—	(187)	(3,755)
Financial liabilities	(313,393)	(59,838)	(253,134)	—	(303,345)	—	—	(176,580)	—	(185,454)	(1,291,744)

Other countries include non-member countries.

(intentionally blank)

(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 2022 and 31 December 2021, and related expenses and income for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

		31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	Related party	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Separate statement of financial position			
Other assets	Key management personnel	–	50
Current customer accounts	Key management personnel	641	1,710
Other liabilities	Key management personnel	168	1,717
Other liabilities	Subsidiary	249	283
	Related party	2022 Expense	2021 Expense
Separate income statement			
Interest expenses on current customer accounts	Key management personnel	(16)	(52)
Net interest expense after allowance for loan impairment		(16)	(52)
Expenses from operating activities		(16)	(52)
Employee benefits	Key management personnel	(985)	(2,245)
Compensation for travel expenses and medical insurance	Key management personnel	(75)	(68)
Professional services	Subsidiary	(520)	(499)
Operating expenses		(1,580)	(2,812)
Net expense for the period		(1,596)	(2,864)

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 2022	31 December 2021
Separate of financial position		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	9,150	8,462
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,503	–
Securities at amortized cost	19,736	30,670
Loans to banks	49,821	48,664
Loans to customers	145,333	336,642
Commitment and contingencies		
Undrawn loan facilities	4,395	63,311
Separate income statement		
Interest income calculated using the EIR method	15,087	16,972
Fee and commission income	1	652
Net gains from operations with investments at fair value through profit or loss	106	188
Net gains from operations with securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	4,119
Net (losses)/gains from operations with investments at amortized cost	(689)	–
Net losses from sale of loans to customers	(15,447)	–
Other (expenses)/income	(2)	519

(Thousands of euros)

31. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Debt securities issued</i>	<i>Long-term loans of banks</i>	<i>Total liabilities arising from financing activities</i>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020		876,516	77,007	953,523
Additions	18, 19	351,624	2,227	353,851
Repayment	18, 19	(220,734)	(20,000)	(240,734)
Interest paid		(35,885)	(1,656)	(37,541)
Translation differences		23,335	3,406	26,741
Interest accrued		39,083	1,799	40,882
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021		1,033,939	62,783	1,096,722
Additions	18, 19	57,835	3,085	60,920
Repayment	18, 19	(223,626)	(23,059)	(246,685)
Interest paid		(43,185)	(1,779)	(44,964)
Translation differences		12,987	2,510	15,497
Interest accrued		45,316	2,071	47,387
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022		883,266	45,611	928,877

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 2022, interest of EUR 9,631 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 14,104 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 the 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 2022, this minimum level was 8% (31 December 2021: 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 2022 (31 December 2021: 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 2022 and 31 December 2021.

	<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>
Capital		
Tier 1 capital	354,673	488,781
Tier 2 capital	—	8,633
Total regulatory capital	354,673	497,414
Risk-weighted assets		
Credit risk	785,163	1,215,572
Market risk	298,584	240,488
Operational risk	53,566	52,328
Total risk-weighted assets	1,137,313	1,508,388
Total capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets, % ("capital adequacy ratio")	31.19%	32.98%
Total tier 1 capital expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets, % ("tier 1 capital adequacy ratio")	31.19%	32.40%

(Thousands of euros)

33. Events after the reporting period

In July, 2022, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic officially started the withdrawal procedure from the Bank; they withdrew from the Bank on 27 January 2023 and 29 January 2023, respectively. The Board of Governors approved governing principles for settlement of mutual obligations between the Bank and the withdrawing members. The Slovak Republic agreed to the approach. The relevant bilateral agreement has yet to be finalized and implemented. The Czech Republic has yet to agree to this approach in principal, however, the Bank notes that the withdrawing principals are now fixed, unless the Board of Governors votes to change them.

On 30 January 2023, the Board of Governors approved restructuring of the Bank's paid-in capital. Following this decision, the Bank converted part of the Russian Federation's share into a subordinated loan, which resulted in decrease of share to 45.44%.

On 10 March 2023, the Bank repaid bonds in amount RUB 6,698 million (EUR 84,856 thousand).

On 24 March 2023, the Bank repaid bonds in amount RON 190,531 thousand (EUR 38,485 thousand).

In the first quarter of 2023 the Bank disposed part of its securities portfolio of balance value of EUR 109 million for cash consideration of EUR 100 million. Besides, the Bank sold loans of EUR 53 million for cash consideration of EUR 34 million. Both sales were executed for the purposes of strengthening the Bank's liquidity position.

On 5 April 2023, the Bank issued bonds in amount RUB 3,500 million (EUR 40,282 thousand).

(End).