Mirabank a.d. Beograd

Financial Statements as of 31 December 2022 and Independent Auditor's report

CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Mirabank a.d. Beograd:

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mirabank a.d. Beograd (the "Company") as at 31 December 2022, and the Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law on Auditing in the Republic of Serbia. Our responsibilities under this law are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements of the Law on auditing in the Republic of Serbia that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Serbia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the Law on auditing in the Republic of Serbia.

Reporting on the other information including the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Annual Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information.

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

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With respect to the Annual Report we also performed procedures required by the Law on Accounting in the Republic of Serbia. Those procedures include considering whether the Annual Report includes the disclosures required by the Law on Accounting in the Republic of Serbia.

Based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion:

- the Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Accounting in the Republic of Serbia; and
- the information given in the Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition, considering the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained during the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Annual Report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law on Auditing in the Republic of Serbia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Refer to the original signed Serbian version

Nikola Stamenić
Licenced auditor

Refer to the original signed Serbian version

PricewaterhouseCoopers d.o.o. Beograd

Belgrade, 16 March 2023

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Note	31-Dec 2022	31-Dec 2021
Assets			
Cash and balances with the central bank	7	752,352	985,363
Securities	9	2,297,368	2,070,322
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions	8	197,239	1,127,447
Loans and receivables from customers	10	2,193,517	1,048,666
Intangible assets	13	72,378	87,380
Property, plant and equipment	12	33,940	56,325
Other assets	11	15,282	10,468
Total assets		**5,562,076**	**6,285,961**
Liabilities			
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions and central bank	14	210,316	307,363
Deposits and other financial liabilities to customers	15	2,958,614	3,231,792
Subordinated liabilities	18	-	587,910
Provisions	16	37,659	34,081
Other liabilities	17	61,833	74,005
Total liabilities		**3,268,422**	**4,235,151**
Equity			
Share capital	19	4,806,296	4,218,997
Accumulated Losses		(2,375,206)	(2,183,483)
Revaluation reserves		(137,436)	15,296
Total equity		**2,293,654**	**2,050,810**
Total liabilities and equity		**5,562,076**	**6,285,961**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Executive Committee on 16 March 2023.

Nikola Mihailović
President of Executive Committee

Dragana Bojin
Chief Accountant

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Mirjana Garapić-Zakanyi
Member of Executive Committee

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Note**	**2022**	**2021**
Interest income	20	187,791	150,235
Interest expenses	20	(32,548)	(36,269)
Net interest income		**155,243**	**113,966**
Fee and commission income	21	61,097	47,978
Fee and commission expense	21	(6,669)	(5,560)
Net income from fee and commission		**54,428**	**42,418**
Net gains/(losses) on change in fair value of financial instruments		342	(467)
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)		(751)	(10)
Net loss on impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit and loss	23	(45,446)	(25,211)
Other operating income	22	-	1,058
Total net operating income		**163,816**	**131,754**
Salaries, salary compensations and other personal expenses	24	(178,034)	(180,138)
Depreciation and amortization	25	(53,674)	(52,088)
Other income		162	34
Other expenses	26	(123,993)	(103,967)
Loss before tax		**(191,723)**	**(204,405)**
Income tax	27	-	-
Loss for the year		**(191,723)**	**(204,405)**

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
Loss for the year	**(191,723)**	**(204,405)**
Other comprehensive income /(loss):		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
- Negative changes in value arising during the year	(152,732)	(42,690)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	**(152,732)**	**(42,690)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(344,455)**	**(247,095)**

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Share capital**	**Revaluation reserve for securities at FVOCI**	**Accumulated losses**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January 2021	**3,631,200**	**57,985**	**(1,979,078)**	**1,710,107**
Loss for the year	-	-	(204,405)	**(204,405)**
Other comprehensive income	-	(42,689)	-	**(42,689)**
Share issue	587,797	-	-	**587,797**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**4,218,997**	**15,296**	**(2,183,483)**	**2,050,810**
Loss for the year	-	-	(191,723)	**(191,723)**
Other comprehensive income	-	(152,732)	-	**(152,732)**
Share issue	587,299	-	-	**587,299**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**4,806,296**	**(137,436)**	**(2,375,206)**	**2,293,654**

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities	**172,812**	**151,134**
Interest receipts	100,627	86,294
Fee and commission receipts	69,002	58,849
Receipts of other operating income	3,183	5,991
Cash used in operating activities	**(371,178)**	**(369,668)**
Interest payments	(31,879)	(40,419)
Fee and commission payments	(6,669)	(5,730)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(158,677)	(185,128)
Taxes, contributions and other duties paid	(25,491)	(3,098)
Payments for other operating expenses	(148,462)	(135,293)
Net cash outflows from operating activities prior to increases or decreases in loans and deposits	**(198,366)**	**(218,534)**
(Increase) / Decrease in loans and receivables from banks, other financial organizations, central bank and customers	241,379	367,747
Increase / (Decrease) in deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions, central bank and customers	(377,529)	307,004
Net cash inflows / (outflows) from operating activities	**(334,516)**	**456,217**
Acquisition of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(998,948)	(350,393)
Proceeds from disposal and redemption of debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	698,727	80,213
Acquisition of premises and equipment and intangible assets	(14,831)	(10,340)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	**(315,052)**	**(280,520)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(649,568)	175,697
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,181,056	1,003,516
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	5,244	1,843
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**536,732**	**1,181,056**

1 Introduction

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board for the year ended 31 December 2022 for Mirabank a.d. Beograd (the "Bank").

The Bank was incorporated and is domiciled in the Republic of Serbia. The Bank is a joint stock company limited by shares and was set up in accordance with the Serbian regulations. The founder of the Bank, Duingraaf Financial Investments B.V., Hoogoorddreef 15, 1101BA Amsterdam, the Netherlands (hereinafter: the Founder), obtained the preliminary permit to incorporate the Bank with the Decision of the National Bank of Serbia No. IO NBS 32 dated August 18, 2014. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Bank's ultimate parent company was Royal Group Holding L.L.C., the United Arab Emirates.

The National Bank of Serbia issued a Decision No. IO NBS 58 dated December 16, 2014, thus granting the operating license to the Bank.

Upon obtaining the approval from the National Bank of Serbia for the acts of the Founding Assembly of the Bank (the Decision on Appointment of the President and Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank, the Decision on Appointment of the President and Members of the Executive Board of the Bank, the Decision on the Adoption of the Articles of Association of the Bank, the Decision on the First Share Issue of the Bank, the Decision on the Adoption of the Strategy and Business Policy of the Bank), the Bank was registered with the Companies Registry based on the Decision of the Serbian Business Registers Agency BD 8779/2015 dated February 5, 2015.

The Founder of the Bank and the Bank are not members of the banking group. The initial capital of the Bank is EUR 15 million in RSD counter value; capital conversion was performed on April 6, 2016, upon opening of the Bank's account with the National Bank of Serbia, following which the Bank began conducting its operations through that account and payment transactions, and at the same time it initiated the reporting process to the National Bank of Serbia.

On May 11, 2016, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the II share issue in the amount of 1,840,500 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank (along with the initial issue in the amount of RSD 1,790,700 thousand) amounted to RSD 3,631,200 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 39191/2017 on May 16, 2016, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On December 3, 2021, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the III share issue in the amount of 587,797 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 4,218,997 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 100464/2021 on December 10, 2021, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On September 15, 2022, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the IV share issue in the amount of 587,299 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 4,806,296 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD d on September 21, 2022, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 are:

Nikola Mihailović, President,
Mirjana Garapic Zakanyi, Member.

Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 are:

Fadhel AlAli, Chairman
Majed Fuad Mohammad Odeh
Mustafa Ghazi Kheriba
Dejan Nikolić
Murshed Abdo Murshed AlRedaini

1 Introduction (Continued)

The Bank's Company registration number is 21080608. The Tax Identification Number assigned to the Bank is 108851504.

Principal activity. The Bank's principal business activity is commercial banking operations within the Republic of Serbia. The Bank has operated under a full banking licence issued by the National Bank of Serbia ("NBS") since December 16, 2014.

The Bank participates in the state deposit insurance scheme. The State Deposit Insurance Agency guarantees repayment of 100% of individual deposits up to EUR 50 thousand per individual in the case of the withdrawal of a licence of a bank or a NBS imposed moratorium on payments.

Registered address and place of business. The headquarter of the Bank is in Belgrade, 1 Španskih boraca Street in Novi Beograd, and its operations are conducted in 1 branch office in the territory of the Republic of Serbia at the same address. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank had 39 employees (as at 31 December 2021 had 40 employees).

Presentation currency. These financial statements are presented in thousands of Serbian Dinars ("RSD"), unless otherwise stated. Dinar is the official reporting currency in the Republic of Serbia.

Abbreviations. A glossary of various abbreviations used in this document is included in Note 38.

2 Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements and accounting convention

Basis of preparation. Legal entities and entrepreneurs incorporated in Serbia are required to maintain their books of account, to recognize and value assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and to present, submit and disclose financial statements in conformity the Law on Accounting (hereinafter referred to as: the "Law", Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia no. 73/2019 and 44/2021). As a large legal entity, the Bank is required to apply International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), which as per the aforementioned law comprise the following: the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (the "Framework"), International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as well as the related interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") and additional related interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), the translations of which to the Serbian language were approved and issued by the competent Ministry of Finance. In addition, in accordance with the Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Banks (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia no. 14/2015), in preparation of the annual financial statements, banks in the Republic of Serbia are obligated to apply the International Financial Reporting Standards, subsequent revisions and amendments thereto and related interpretations as from their issue date by the competent authorities.

The accompanying financial statements are presented in the format prescribed under the Decision on the Forms and Contents of the Items in the Forms of the Financial Statements of Banks (Official Gazette of RS no. 93/2020).

The Bank does not prepare and present consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards since the Bank does not hold equity interest in any subsidiaries.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments at fair value and by the revaluation of financial instruments categorised at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated and are set in Note 3.

Going concern. Management prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis. The Bank is still a loss making entity, however with significant capital adequacy and with continuous support from the Group. Refer to Note 30 for compliance with regulatory covenants and Note 18 for details about subordinated debt that was converted to equity.

Operating Environment. The Republic of Serbia displays certain characteristics of an emerging market. In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of COVID-19 a global pandemic.

2 Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements and accounting convention (Continued)

In response to the pandemic, the Serbian authorities implemented numerous measures attempting to contain the spreading and impact of COVID-19, such as travel bans and restrictions, quarantines, shelter-in-place orders and limitations on business activity, including closures. Some of those measures were subsequently relaxed, however, as of 31 December 2022, there remains a risk that the authorities may impose additional restrictions in 2023 as a response to possible new variants of the virus. At the moment, no such indications have been noted.
COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine had less consequences for Serbia in comparison to most European countries due to the achieved macroeconomic and financial stability and comprehensive package of measures, as well as the structure of the economy. The return of gross domestic product to the pre-crisis level was already achieved in Q1 2021. In 2021, real movement of gross domestic product (GDP), recorded an increase of 7.5% compared to 2020. It is estimated that the real movement of GDP in 2022 was 2,3%, an increase was recorded in spite of negative effects of multidimensional shocks from the international environment, the prolonged duration of the pandemic, the global energy crises as well as the conflict in Ukraine. Inflation was under influence of the global energy crisis, the effects of pandemic as well as the drought that hit our region. According to National bank of Serbia publication, average inflation in 2022 was 11,9% while year-on-year inflation was 15,1% in December year-round, of which close to 2/3 of the contributions were due to the rise in food and energy prices. It is expected that the inflation will have strong decline in second half of 2023 driven by the decline in import inflation and weakening energy-related cost pressures.

There has been no significant impact on the Bank's operations neither Bank has any significant exposure to underlying countries or individuals that are under sanctions. Management is continuously taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Bank's operations and support its customers and employees, such as:

- improvement of digital banking application in terms of new possibilities of digital banking, such as conducting transactions and processing the Bank's credit products in a completely digital way
- online trainings and trainings for employees
- raising employee's awareness of Cyber risks
- strict monitoring of system performance
- responsible cost management
- keeping the bank fully operational, while preserving the safety and health of employees and clients.

The future effects of the current economic situation and the above measures are difficult to predict, and current management expectations and estimates may differ from actual results.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

Financial instruments – key measurement terms. 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 best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity held by the entity. This is the case even if a market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing orders to sell the position in a single transaction might affect the quoted price. The price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances was used to measure fair value, which management considers is the average of actual trading prices.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by the use of valuation techniques, appropriate in the circumstances, and for which sufficient data to measure fair value are available, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or models based on recent arm's length transactions or consideration of financial data of the investees, are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting period.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees acting as selling agents), advisors, brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and securities exchanges, and transfer taxes and duties. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts, financing costs or internal administrative or holding costs.

Amortised cost ("AC") is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognised at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowance for expected credit losses. Accrued interest includes amortisation of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest method. Accrued interest income and accrued interest expense, including both accrued coupon and amortised discount or premium (including fees deferred at origination, if any), are not presented separately and are included in the carrying values of related items in the balance sheet.

The effective interest method is a method of allocating interest income or interest expense over the relevant period, so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest (effective interest rate) on the carrying amount. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (excluding future credit losses) through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, if appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument.

The effective interest rate discounts cash flows of variable interest instruments to the next interest repricing date, except for the premium or discount, which reflects the credit spread over the floating rate specified in the instrument, or other variables that are not reset to market rates. Such premiums or discounts are amortised over the whole expected life of the instrument. The present value calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. For assets that are purchased or originated credit impaired ("POCI") at initial recognition, the effective interest rate is adjusted for credit risk, i.e. it is calculated based on the expected cash flows on initial recognition instead of contractual payments.

Financial instruments – initial recognition. Financial instruments at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at AC and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date on which the Bank commits to deliver a financial asset. All other purchases are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories. The Bank classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories: FVTPL, FVOCI and AC. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Bank's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – business model. The business model reflects how the Bank manages the assets in order to generate cash flows – whether the Bank's objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows",) or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell") or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVTPL.

Business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the Bank undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of a portfolio, past experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed, how the assets' performance is assessed and how managers are compensated. Refer to Note 4 for critical judgements applied by the Bank in determining the business models for its financial assets.

Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics. Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to hold contractual cash flows and sell, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are consistent with the SPPI feature. In making this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for credit risk, time value of money, other basic lending risks and profit margin.

Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that is inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. The SPPI assessment is performed on initial recognition of an asset and it is not subsequently reassessed. Refer to Note 4 for critical judgements applied by the Bank in performing the SPPI test for its financial assets.

Financial assets – reclassification. Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing the portfolio as a whole changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the beginning of the first reporting period that follows after the change in the business model. The Bank did not change its business model during the current and comparative period and did not make any reclassifications.

Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL. The Bank assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for debt instruments measured at AC and FVOCI and for the exposures arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date.

Debt instruments measured at AC are presented in the balance sheet net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantees, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the balance sheet. For debt instruments at FVOCI, changes in amortised cost, net of allowance for ECL, are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in carrying value are recognised in OCI as gains less losses on debt instruments at FVOCI.

The Bank applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Bank identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to Note 29 for a description of how the Bank determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Bank determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Bank's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in Note 29. For financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI Assets"), the ECL is always measured as a Lifetime ECL. Note 29 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

As an exception, for certain financial instruments that may include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank measures expected credit losses over the period that the Bank is exposed to credit risk, that is, until the expected credit losses would be mitigated by credit risk management actions, even if that period extends beyond the maximum contractual period. This is because contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the exposure to credit losses to such contractual notice period.

Financial assets – write-off. Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Bank exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Bank may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Bank seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Bank writes off exposures that are fully provided for when no recovery is expected. The write-off represents a derecognition event.

Financial assets – derecognition. The Bank derecognises financial assets when (a) the assets are redeemed or the rights to cash flows from the assets otherwise expired or (b) the Bank has transferred the rights to the cash flows from the financial assets or entered into a qualifying pass-through arrangement while (i) also transferring substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the assets or (ii) neither transferring nor retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, but not retaining control. Control is retained if the counterparty does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party without needing to impose restrictions on the sale.

Financial assets – modification. The Bank sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Bank assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: difference between the discounted value of renegotiated cash-flow versus discounted value of initially contracted cash flow, any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset, such as change in the currency denomination and repayment method.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Bank derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Bank also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Bank compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assess whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for POCI financial assets), and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at AC, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Financial liabilities – derecognition. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

An exchange between the Bank and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument

3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

and change in loan covenants are also considered. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The Bank did not have any such modifications in the current or comparative period.

Cash and balances with the Central Bank. Cash and balances held with the central bank include cash on hand, balances held on the Bank's gyro account, other cash funds and the mandatory foreign currency reserve held with the central bank. Cash and balances held with the central bank are stated at amortised cost within the statement of financial position because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL. For the purposes of cash flow statement preparation, cash and cash equivalents include also funds held on the accounts with foreign banks. Mandatory foreign currency reserve held with the central bank is carried at AC and represents non-interest bearing mandatory reserve deposits, which are not available to finance the Bank's day to day operations, and hence are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments include forward transactions, currency swaps, interest rate swaps as well as interest options. In the balance sheet they are presented within assets if their fair value is positive or within the liabilities if their fair value is negative. They are initially recognized at fair value and the effects of the change in fair value on subsequent measurement are presented in the income statement, within the line item "Net gains/losses on the change in the fair value of financial instruments".

Loans and Receivables. Loans and advances to customers are recorded when the Bank advances money to purchase or originate a loan due from a customer. Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, positions "Loans and receivables to banks and other financial institutions" and "Loans and receivables to customers" in the balance sheet include financial assets that are measured at: (i) AC: loans that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI and loans that are not voluntarily designated at FVTPL, and (ii) FVTPL: loans that do not meet the SPPI test or other criteria for AC. If they are measured at amortised cost, loans and receivables are presented net of allowances for impairment in the balance sheet (Note 8 and 10). Impairment allowances are determined based on the ECL models. Note 29 provides information about inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL.

Debt securities. The "Securities" position in the balance sheet includes debt securities that can be classified into all three categories of financial assets depending on the business model and SPPI criteria. Debt securities are carried at FVOCI if they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling, where those cash flows represent SPPI, and if they are not designated at FVTPL. Interest income from these assets is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised in profit or loss. An impairment allowance estimated using the expected credit loss model is recognised in profit or loss for the year. All other changes in the carrying value are recognised in OCI. When the debt security is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

Property and Equipment.

Recognition and Measurement. Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment, where required.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property and equipment, and is recognized within other income/expenses in profit or loss.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Subsequent Expenditure. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of expenditure will flow to the Bank.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embedded within the part will flow to the Bank and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment.

The depreciation rates used for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

1) Buildings:	up to 50 years
2) Right-of-use assets	Shorter of useful life and the term of the underlying lease
3) Leasehold improvements:	Shorter of useful life and the term of the underlying lease
4) Equipment:	
a. Personal computers:	3-5 years
b. Information systems hardware:	up to 10 years
c. Other equipment:	up to 15 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each financial year-end and adjusted as appropriate.

***Accounting for leases by the Bank as a lessee*.** The Bank leases business premises, equipment and cars. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Bank. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is recognised at cost and depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments: fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Bank uses its incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the Bank would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment.

Right-of-use asset is measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received), any initial direct costs incurred by the Bank and an estimate of restoration costs. The right-of-use assets are presented within Premises, equipment and right-of-use assets and are subject to impairment in line with the Bank's policy as described in Note 3 Impairment of non-financial assets.

As an exception to the above, the Bank accounts for short-term leases and leases of low value assets by recognising the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term (Note 12).

The lease term also includes periods covered by an option to extend, or an option to terminate, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option, or not to exercise the termination option. A lease that contains a purchase option is not considered a short-term lease. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Intangible assets. Intangible assets comprise software, licenses and other intangible assets.

Intangible assets purchased by the Bank are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any provision for impairment, where required.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embedded in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of an intangible asset, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of intangible assets is up to ten years, except for the assets whose usage periods are contractually defined, when these assets are amortized over the contractually defined periods.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each financial year-end and adjusted as appropriate.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets. The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or a cash-generating unit.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Due to banks and other financial institutions. Amounts due to banks and other financial institutions are recorded when money or other assets are advanced to the Bank by the counterparty. The non-derivative liability is carried at AC.

Customer accounts. Customer accounts are non-derivative liabilities to individuals, state or corporate customers and are carried at AC.

Subordinated debt*.* Subordinated debt can only be paid in the event of a liquidation after the claims of other higher priority creditors have been met. Subordinated debt is carried at AC.

Employee Benefits. In accordance with regulatory requirements of the Republic of Serbia, the Bank is obligated to pay contributions to state social security fund, which guarantee social security insurance benefits to employees. These obligations involve the payment of contributions by the employer, in amounts computed by applying the specific, legally-prescribed rates. The Bank is also legally obligated to withhold contributions from gross salaries to employees, and on behalf of its employees, to transfer the withheld portions directly to government fund. These taxes and contributions payable on behalf of the employee and employer are charged to staff costs in the period in which they arise.

Pursuant to the Labor Law, the Bank has an obligation to disburse an employment retirement benefit to a retiree. Long-term provisions for retirement benefits payable upon fulfilment of the prescribed conditions represent the present value of the expected future payments to employees determined by actuarial assessment using assumptions.

For determination of provisions for retirement benefits, the Bank uses data such as mortality rate tables, employee turnover and disability rates, projected annual salary growth rate of 4,5%, annual discount rate of 6,75%.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Provisions. Provisions for liabilities and charges are non-financial liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The Bank does not perform discounting of the future cash flows expected to arise in the near term.

Financial Guarantees. Financial guarantee represents contract whereby the Bank is obligated to make the designated payment to the guarantee holder for the loss incurred due to the designated debtor's failure to make the relevant payment in timely manner in accordance with the debt instrument terms.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortized over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently measured at the higher of (i) the amount of the loss allowance for the guaranteed exposure determined based on the expected loss model and (ii) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition.

Loan commitments. The Bank issues commitments to provide loans. These commitments are irrevocable or revocable only in response to a material adverse change. Such commitments are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. This amount is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the commitment, except for commitments to originate loans if it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination; such loan commitment fees are deferred and included in the carrying value of the loan on initial recognition. At the end of each reporting period, the commitments are measured at (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition, plus (ii) the amount of the loss allowance determined based on the expected credit loss model, unless the commitment is to provide a loan at a below market interest rate, in which case the measurement is at the higher of these two amounts. The carrying amount of the loan commitments represents a liability. For contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and where the Bank cannot separately distinguish the ECL on the undrawn loan component from the loan component, the ECL on the undrawn commitment is recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined ECLs exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, they are recognised as a liability.

Trade and other payables. Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty has performed its obligations under the contract and are carried at AC.

Share capital. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recorded as share premium in equity.

Interest income and expense recognition. Interest income and expense are recorded for all debt instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. This method defers, as part of interest income or expense, all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Fees integral to the effective interest rate include origination fees received or paid by the entity relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial asset or issuance of a financial liability, for example fees for evaluating creditworthiness, evaluating and recording guarantees or collateral, negotiating the terms of the instrument and for processing transaction documents. Commitment fees received by the Bank to originate loans at market interest rates are integral to the effective interest rate if it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination.

The Bank does not designate loan commitments as financial liabilities at FVTPL.

For financial assets that are originated or purchased credit-impaired, the effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the expected cash flows (including the initial expected credit losses) to the fair value on initial recognition (normally represented by the purchase price). As a result, the effective interest is credit-adjusted.

3 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for (i) financial assets that have become credit impaired (Stage 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their AC, net of the ECL provision, and (ii) financial assets that are purchased or originated credit impaired, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the AC.

Fee and commission income. Fee and commission income is recognised over time on a straight line basis as the services are rendered, when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Bank's performance. Such income includes recurring fees for account maintenance, account servicing fees, account subscription fees, premium service package fees, portfolio and other asset management advisory and service fees, wealth management and financial planning services, or fees for servicing loans on behalf of third parties, etc.

Other fee and commission income is recognised at a point in time when the Bank satisfies its performance obligation, usually upon execution of the underlying transaction. The amount of fee or commission received or receivable represents the transaction price for the services identified as distinct performance obligations. Such income includes fees for arranging a sale or purchase of foreign currencies on behalf of a customer, fees for processing payment transactions, fees for cash settlements, collection or cash disbursements, as well as, commissions and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the acquisition of loans, shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses.

Sales and purchases of foreign currencies and currency conversion. The Bank sells and purchases foreign currencies in the cash offices and through the bank accounts, as well as exchanges foreign currencies. The transactions are performed at the exchange rates established by the Bank, which are different from the official spot exchange rates at the particular dates. The differences between the official rates and Bank rates are recognized at a point in time when a particular performance obligation is satisfied. These amounts are disclosed under position Fee and commission income.

Foreign currency translation. The functional currency of the Bank is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Bank and the Bank's presentation currency, is the national currency of the Republic of Serbia, Serbian Dinar ("RSD").

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the Bank's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the NBS at the end of the respective reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the NBS, are recognised in profit or loss for the year (as foreign exchange translation gains less losses). Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost.

Offsetting. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Such a right of set off (a) must not be contingent on a future event and (b) must be legally enforceable in all of the following circumstances: (i) in the normal course of business, (ii) the event of default and (iii) the event of insolvency or bankruptcy.

Income taxes. Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year, except if it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity because it relates to transactions that are also recognised, in the same or a different period, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the taxation authority in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxable profits or losses are based on estimates if the financial statements are authorised prior to filing relevant tax returns. Taxes other than on income are recorded within administrative and other operating expenses. Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilised.

4 Critical Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements, and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

ECL measurement. Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination of methodology, models and data inputs. Details of ECL measurement methodology and related updates are disclosed in Note 29. The following components have a major impact on credit loss allowance: definition of default, SICR, probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD"), and loss given default ("LGD"). The Bank regularly reviews the models and inputs to the models to reduce any differences between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience. In 2022, the Bank applied a new PD model for corporate clients with an immaterial impact on ECL level. Refer to Note 29 for more information about the model.

Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR"). In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank compares the risk of a default occurring over the life of a financial instrument at the end of the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. Refer to Note 29 for more information regarding the assessment whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk.Should 10% of all loans and advances to customers classified in Stage 1 as of 31 December 2022 be measured at lifetime ECL (Stage 2), the expected credit loss allowance would be higher by RSD 2,877 thousand as of 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: higher by RSD 9,123 thousand).

Business model assessment. The business model drives classification of financial assets. Management applied judgement in determining the level of aggregation and portfolios of financial instruments when performing the business model assessment. When assessing sales transactions, the Bank considers their historical frequency, timing and value, reasons for the sales and expectations about future sales activity. Sales transactions aimed at minimising potential losses due to credit deterioration are considered consistent with the "hold to collect" business model. Other sales before maturity, not related to credit risk management activities, are also consistent with the "hold to collect" business model, provided that they are infrequent or insignificant in value, both individually and in aggregate. The Bank assesses significance of sales transactions by comparing the value of the sales to the value of the portfolio subject to the business model assessment over the average life of the portfolio. In addition, sales of financial asset expected only in stress case scenario, or in response to an isolated event that is beyond the Bank's control, is not recurring and could not have been anticipated by the Bank, are regarded as incidental to the business model objective and do not impact the classification of the respective financial assets.

The "hold to collect and sell" business model means that assets are held to collect the cash flows, but selling is also integral to achieving the business model's objective, such as, managing liquidity needs, achieving a particular yield, or matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that fund those assets.The residual category includes those portfolios of financial assets, which are managed with the objective of realising cash flows primarily through sale, such as where a pattern of trading exists. Collecting contractual cash flow is often incidental for this business model.

Assessment whether cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Determining whether a financial asset's cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest required judgement. The Bank identified and considered contractual terms that change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows. The SPPI criterion is met if a loan allows early settlement and the prepayment amount substantially represents principal and accrued interest, plus a reasonable additional compensation for the early termination of the contract. The asset's principal is the fair value at initial recognition less subsequent principal repayments, i.e. instalments net of interest determined using the effective interest method. As an exception to this principle, the standard also allows instruments with prepayment features that meet the following condition to meet SPPI: (i) the asset is originated at a premium or discount, (ii) the prepayment amount represents contractual par amount and accrued interest and a reasonable additional compensation for the early termination of the contract, and (ii) the fair value of the prepayment feature is immaterial at initial recognition.

4 Critical Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Bank's loans include cross-selling clauses that represent a reduction in the interest rate upon the customer entering into other contracts with the Bank or achieving certain criteria, such as maintaining a minimum turnover on current bank accounts held with the Bank. The cash flows are SPPI if such clauses merely reduce the Bank's overall profit margin on the instrument and there are no other features inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement.

The Bank considered examples in the standard and concluded that features that arise solely from legislation and that are not part of the contract, that is, if legislation changed, the features would no longer apply, are not relevant for assessing whether cash flows are SPPI.

The Bank's loan agreements allow adjusting interest rates in response to certain macro-economic or regulatory changes. Management applied judgement and assessed that competition in the banking sector and the practical ability of the borrowers to refinance the loans would prevent it from resetting the interest rates at an above-market level and hence cash flows were assessed as being SPPI.

Determining the Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The fair value of financial instruments is considered as 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. In determining fair value the Bank, in accordance with IFRS 13, specifies: (i) the exact asset or liability that is the subject of valuation, (ii) market in which the usual transaction takes place, and (iii) appropriate valuation technique. The Bank classifies financial assets as assets subsequently measured: (i) at amortized cost, (ii) at fair value through profit and loss, and (iii) at fair value through other comprehensive income. Debt securities issued by the Republic of Serbia, which the Bank has in its portfolio, are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of financial instruments traded on an active market at the reporting date are based on the quoted market bid and ask prices. The fair value calculation is based primarily on external source data published by National bank of Serbia or data from listing of dealers for the same government bonds.

Valuation of right of use assets and leasing liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16. IFRS 16 introduces a lease recognition model in the balance sheet for leasing users. The lessee recognizes the right of use asset and the corresponding lease liability in the balance sheet. There are exceptions to this principle, which can be applied to short-term and low-value leases. The estimates used by the Bank to measure financial leasing liabilities and right of use assets relate primarily to: (i) Classification of contracts as subject to IFRS 16, (ii) Determination of the lease term i.e. the length of contracts that are subject to IFRS 16), (iii) Determination of depreciation rates, and (iv) Determining the interest rates that will be applied to discount future cash flows. At the moment of initial recognition of leases, the Bank uses a model which in accordance with IFRS 16 requirements. The lessee recognizes the right of use asset, which represents it's right to use the underlying property, and the lease liability, which represents its lease payment obligation. For each lease agreement, it is assessed whether it contains a lease, ie. whether the contract bears the right to control the use of the identified property in the contracted period in exchange for compensation. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at the leasing contract inception date, discounted using the interest rate implied in the lease or, if the rate cannot be easily determined, the incremental borrowing rate.

Provisions for litigation. The Bank, as well as other economic entities, participates in disputes arising from the ordinary course of business, which relate to economic, contractual and labour issues. When making provisions, the Bank assesses the probability of any negative outcomes in these disputes, as well as the extent of probable and reasonable estimated losses, and for those with a probable negative outcome, makes provisions in the amount of the client's request as per lawsuit increased for default interest, attorney's fees and court costs. The outcome of disputes is assessed based on a careful analysis of all facts in a particular dispute, based on the opinion of the legal department, current case law, the opinion of external legal advisers, and depending on whether the obligation arises from past events, whether the Bank is likely to be in the obligation to pay and whether the amount of payment can be reliably estimated.

5 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations

The following standards, amendments to standards became effective from 1 January 2022, but did not have any material impact on the Bank:

Prihodi pre nameravane upotrebe, Štetni ugovori – troškovi ispunjenja, Referenca na Konceptualni okvir – uži obim izmena MRS 16, MRS 37 i MSFI 3, i Godišnja unapređenja MSFI 2018-2020 – izmene MSFI 1, MSFI 9, MSFI 16 i MRS 41 (objavljeno 14. maja 2020. godine i u primeni za godišnje izveštaje koji počinju pre ili nakon 1. januara 2022. godine),

- The amendment to IAS 16 prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. The proceeds from selling such items, together with the costs of producing them, are now recognised in profit or loss. An entity will use IAS 2 to measure the cost of those items. Cost will not include depreciation of the asset being tested because it is not ready for its intended use. The amendment to IAS 16 also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment. An asset might therefore be capable of operating as intended by management and subject to depreciation before it has achieved the level of operating performance expected by management.
- The amendment to IAS 37 clarifies the meaning of 'costs to fulfil a contract'. The amendment explains that the direct cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract; and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling. The amendment also clarifies that, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, an entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract, rather than on assets dedicated to that contract.
- IFRS 3 was amended to refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, in order to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability in a business combination. Prior to the amendment, IFRS 3 referred to the 2001 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. In addition, a new exception in IFRS 3 was added for liabilities and contingent liabilities. The exception specifies that, for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities, an entity applying IFRS 3 should instead refer to IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, rather than the 2018 Conceptual Framework. Without this new exception, an entity would have recognised some liabilities in a business combination that it would not recognise under IAS 37. Therefore, immediately after the acquisition, the entity would have had to derecognise such liabilities and recognise a gain that did not depict an economic gain. It was also clarified that the acquirer should not recognise contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date.
- The amendment to IFRS 9 addresses which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. Costs or fees could be paid to either third parties or the lender. Under the amendment, costs or fees paid to third parties will not be included in the 10% test.
- Illustrative Example 13 that accompanies IFRS 16 was amended to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements. The reason for the amendment is to remove any potential confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.
- IFRS 1 allows an exemption if a subsidiary adopts IFRS at a later date than its parent. The subsidiary can measure its assets and liabilities at the carrying amounts that would be included in its parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. IFRS 1 was amended to allow entities that have taken this IFRS 1 exemption to also measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS. The amendment to IFRS 1 extends the above exemption to cumulative translation differences, in order to reduce costs for first-time adopters. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same IFRS 1 exemption.
- The requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under IAS 41 was removed. This amendment is intended to align with the requirement in the standard to discount cash flows on a post-tax basis.

6 New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 or later and which the Bank has not early adopted:

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB). These amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business. A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are held by a subsidiary.

***Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies (issued on 12 February 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023*).** IAS 1 was amended to require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendment provided the definition of material accounting policy information. The amendment also clarified that accounting policy information is expected to be material if, without it, the users of the financial statements would be unable to understand other material information in the financial statements. The amendment provided illustrative examples of accounting policy information that is likely to be considered material to the entity's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of Accounting Estimates (issued on 12 February 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). The amendment to IAS 8 clarified how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction – Amendments to IAS 12 (issued on 7 May 2021 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023). The amendments to IAS 12 specify how to account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. In specified circumstances, entities are exempt from recognising deferred tax when they recognise assets or liabilities for the first time. Previously, there had been some uncertainty about whether the exemption applied to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations – transactions for which both an asset and a liability are recognised. The amendments clarify that the exemption does not apply and that entities are required to recognise deferred tax on such transactions. The amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (issued on 22 September 2022 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). The amendments relate to the sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to subsequently measure liabilities arising from the transaction and in a way that it does not recognise any gain or loss related to the right of use that it retained. This means deferral of such a gain even if the obligation is to make variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (originally issued on 23 January 2020 and subsequently amended on 15 July 2020 and 31 October 2022, ultimately effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024). These amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Liabilities are non-current if the entity has a substantive right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement for at least twelve months. The guidance no longer requires such a right to be unconditional. The October 2022 amendment established that loan covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date.

The Bank's management has elected not to adopt these new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations before they enter into force. The management anticipates that the adoption of these standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bank in the period of initial application.

7 Cash and balances with the central bank

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
In dinars		
Cash on hand	3,240	9,197
Current (gyro) account	280,518	397,069
Balances with NBS other than current (gyro) account and mandatory reserves	100,097	250,009
Balance with other bank for business card settlement	1,133	1,042
In foreign currency		
Cash on hand	33,033	36,313
Mandatory cash balances with NBS	334,329	291,733
Total cash and balances with the central bank	**752,352**	**985,363**

An overview of the cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows is given in the following table:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
In dinars		
Cash on hand	3,240	9,197
Current (gyro) account	280,518	397,069
Balances with NBS other than current (gyro) account and mandatory reserves	100,000	250,000
Balance with other bank for business card settlement	1,133	1,042
In foreign currency		
Cash on hand	33,033	36,313
Current accounts held with foreign banks	118,806	487,435
Total cash and cash equivalents	**536,732**	**1,181,056**

The table below discloses the credit quality of cash and balances with the central bank based on credit risk grades at 31 December 2022. Refer to Note 29 for the description of the Bank's credit risk grading system.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Balances with the NBS, including mandatory reserves**
- Excellent	714,945
Total cash and balances with the central bank	**714,945**

7 Cash and balances with the central bank (Continued)

The credit quality of cash and balances with the central bank at 31 December 2021, was as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Balances with the NBS, including mandatory reserves**
- Excellent	938,811
Total cash and balances with the central bank	**938,811**

For the purpose of ECL measurement cash and cash equivalents balances are included in Stage 1. The ECL for these balances represents an insignificant amount, therefore the Bank did not recognise any credit loss allowance for cash and cash equivalents. Refer to Note 29 for the ECL measurement approach.

The gyro account balance includes the RSD mandatory reserves, which represent the minimum amount of RSD reserves allocated in accordance with the Decision on Mandatory Reserves Held with the NBS. In accordance with the said Decision, the mandatory RSD reserves are calculated based on the average daily carrying amount of RSD deposits, loans, securities and other RSD liabilities during a single calendar month, using a rate in the range between 0% and 5%, depending on the maturity of liabilities and their sources of funding. The reserve is thereafter held on the Bank's gyro account. During 2022 NBS paid interest on the balance of the Bank's mandatory RSD reserve at the annual interest rate of 0.10%- 0.75%.

The mandatory foreign currency reserve with the National Bank of Serbia represent the minimum foreign currency reserve amount allocated in accordance with the Decision on Mandatory Reserves Held with the NBS. In accordance with the said Decision, the mandatory foreign currency reserves are calculated based on the average daily carrying amount of foreign currency deposits, loans and other foreign currency liabilities or those in RSD with a currency clause index (EUR to RSD) during a single calendar month. The mandatory foreign currency reserve rates remained unaltered during 2022 and equaled 20% for foreign currency deposits with maturities of up to 2 years and 13% for foreign currency deposits with maturities of over 2 years. The rate applied to the portion of the foreign currency reserve comprised of RSD liabilities with a currency clause index was 100%.

The Bank is under obligation to maintain the average daily balance of the allocated foreign currency reserve in the amount of the calculated foreign currency mandatory reserve on the foreign currency accounts held with NBS. Foreign currency mandatory reserve is non interest bearing.

8 Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks	118,807	487,435
Placements with other banks	58,741	623,614
Placement/deposits with other financial institutions	22,329	16,467
Less: Credit loss allowance	(2,638)	(69)
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	**197,239**	**1,127,447**

The Bank considers correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks as well as placements with other banks with original maturities of less than three months as equivalent to the category cash and cash equivalents and for the purpose of ECL measurement cash and cash equivalents balances are included in Stage 1. The Bank has recognized rather insignificant amount of credit loss allowance for cash and cash equivalents. Refer to Note 29 for the ECL measurement approach.

8 Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions (Continued)

The following table contains an analysis of loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions balances by credit quality at 31 December 2022 based on credit risk grades and discloses due from other banks balances by three stages for the purpose of ECL measurement. Refer to Note 29 for the description of credit risk grading system used by the Bank and the approach to ECL measurement, including the definition of default and SICR as applicable to due from other financial institutions balances.

The carrying amount of loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions balances at 31 December 2022 below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)**	**POCI**	**Total**
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks					
- Excellent	116,681	-	-	-	**116,681**
- Default	-	-	2,126	-	**2,126**
Gross carrying amount	**116,681**	**-**	**2,126**	**-**	**118,807**
Credit loss allowance	(3)	-	(2,126)	-	**(2,129)**
Carrying amount	116,678	-	-	-	**116,678**
Placements with other banks					
- Excellent	58,741	-	-	-	**58,741**
Gross carrying amount	58,741	-	-	-	**58,741**
Credit loss allowance	(0)	-	-	-	**(0)**
Carrying amount	**58,741**	-	-	-	**58,741**
Placements with other financial institutions					
- Excellent	-	-	-	-	**-**
- Good	22,329	-	-	-	**22,329**
Gross carrying amount	22,329	-	-	-	**22,329**
Credit loss allowance	(509)	-	-	-	**(509)**
Carrying amount	21,821	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,821**
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations (gross carrying amount)	**197,751**	**-**	**2,126**	**-**	**199,877**
Credit loss allowance	(512)	-	(2,126)	-	**(2,638)**
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations (carrying amount)	**197,239**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**197,239**

8 Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions (Continued)

The following table contains an analysis of due from other banks balances by credit quality at 31 December 2021 based on credit risk grades and discloses due from other banks balances by three stages for the purpose of ECL measurements:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Correspondent accounts and overnight placements with other banks					
- Excellent	487,435	-	-	-	**487,435**
Gross carrying amount	487,435	-	-	-	**487,435**
Credit loss allowance	(37)	-	-	-	**(37)**
Carrying amount	487,398	-	-	-	**487,398**
Placements with other banks					
- Excellent	623,614	-	-	-	**623,614**
Gross carrying amount	623,614	-	-	-	**623,614**
Credit loss allowance	(32)	-	-	-	**(32)**
Carrying amount	**623,582**	-	-	-	**623,582**
Placements with other financial institutions					
- Excellent	-	-	-	-	**-**
- Good	16,467	-	-	-	**16,467**
Gross carrying amount	16,467	-	-	-	**16,467**
Credit loss allowance	(1)	-	-	-	**(1)**
Carrying amount	16,466	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,466**
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations (gross carrying amount)	**1,127,516**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,127,516**
Credit loss allowance	(69)	-	-	-	**(69)**
Total loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations (carrying amount)	**1,127,447**		**-**	**-**	**1,127,447**

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, due from other banks balances are not collateralised.

The credit loss allowance for due from other banks recognised in 2022 is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period;
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

8 Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions (Continued)

The following table explains the changes in the credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount due from other banks between the beginning and the end of the annual period due to these factors:

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions								
At 31 December 2021	**(69)**	**-**	**-**	**(69)**	**1,127,516**	**-**	**-**	**1,127,516**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
New originated or purchased	(285)	(1)	(2,126)	**(2,412)**	2,738,044	5,954	2,126	**2,746,123**
Derecognised during the period	237	1	-	**238**	(3,667,809)	(5,954)	-	**(3,673,763)**
Changes risk parameters	(395)	0	-	**(395)**	-	-	-	-
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	**(442)**	**(0)**	**(2,126)**	**(2,568)**	**(929,766)**	**-**	**2,126**	**(927,640)**
At 31 December 2022	**(512)**	**(0)**	**(2,126)**	**(2,638)**	**197,751**	**-**	**2,126**	**199,877**

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial institutions								
At 31 December 2020	**(89)**	**-**	**-**	**(89)**	**1,394,170**	**-**	**-**	**1,394,170**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
New originated or purchased	(45)	-	-	**(45)**	1,656,463	-	-	**1,656,463**
Derecognised during the period	69	-	-	**69**	(1,923,117)	-	-	**(1,923,117)**
Changes risk parameters	(4)	-	-	**(4)**	-	-	-	-
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	20	-	-	**20**	**(266,654)**	-	-	**(266,654)**
At 31 December 2021	**(69)**	**-**	**-**	**(69)**	**1,127,516**	**-**	**-**	**1,127,516**

9 Securities

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Debt securities at FVOCI	2,297,368	2,070,322
Total investments in debt securities	**2,297,368**	**2,070,322**

Investments in debt securities at FVOCI

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at FVOCI at 31 December 2022, for which an ECL allowance is recognised, based on credit risk grades. Refer to Note 29 for the description of credit risk grading system and the approach to ECL measurement.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)**	**POCI**	**Total**
Serbian government bonds					
- Excellent	2,438,635	-	-	-	**2,438,635**
Total AC gross carrying amount	**2,438,635**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,438,635**
Less credit loss allowance	(3,830)	-	-	-	**(3,830)**
Fair value adjustment from AC to FV	(137,436)	-	-	-	**(137,436)**
Carrying value (fair value)	**2,297,368**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,297,368**
Total investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI (fair value)	**2,297,368**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,297,368**

9 Securities (continued)

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of debt securities measured at FVOCI at 31 December 2021.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Serbian government bonds					
- Excellent	2,058,022	-	-	-	**2,058,022**
Total AC gross carrying amount	**2,058,022**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,058,022**
Less credit loss allowance	(2,994)	-	-	-	(2,994)
Fair value adjustment from AC to FV	15,296	-	-	-	15,296
Carrying value (fair value)	**2,070,322**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,070,322**
Total investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI (fair value)	**2,070,322**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,070,322**

The debt securities at FVOCI are not collateralised. At 31 December 2022 debt securities at FVOCI have not been pledged to third parties as collateral with respect to term placements of other banks and other borrowed funds.

Movements in the credit loss allowance and in the gross amortised cost amount of Serbian government bonds at FVOCI were as follows.

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)	Total
Serbian government bonds **At 31 December 2021**	**(2,995)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,995)**	**2,070,322**	**-**	**-**	**2,070,322**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
New originated or purchased	(2,177)	-	-	**(2,177)**	1,111,795	-	-	**1,111,795**
Derecognised during the period	1,342	-	-	**1,342**	(884,749)	-	-	**(884,749)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	**(835)**	**-**	**-**	**(835)**	227,046	-	-	**227,046**
At 31 December 2022	**(3,830)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,830)**	**2,297,368**	**-**	**-**	**2,297,368**

9 Securities (continued)

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**
Serbian government bonds								
At 31 December 2021	**(3,526)**	**-**	**-**	**(3,526)**	**1,776,200**	**-**	**-**	**1,776,200**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
New originated or purchased	(762)	-	-	**(762)**	398,519	-	-	**398,519**
Derecognised during the period	1,293	-	-	**1,293**	(104,397)	-	-	**(104,397)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	**531**	**-**	**-**	**531**	**294,122**	**-**	**-**	**294,122**
At 31 December 2021	**(2,995)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,995)**	**2,070,322**	**-**	**-**	**2,070,322**

10 Loans and Receivables from Customers

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers at AC	2,277,601	2,008,490
Less credit loss allowance	(84,084)	(59,834)
Total carrying amount of loans and advances to customers at AC	**2,193,517**	**1,948,656**

The Bank does not hold a portfolio of loans and advances to customers that do not meet the SPPI requirement for AC classification under IFRS 9. As a result, all loans and advances were classified as at AC from the date of initial recognition. The carrying amount presented in the balance sheet best represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk arising from loans and advances to customers.

Gross carrying amount and credit loss allowance amount for loans and advances to customers at AC by classes at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are disclosed in the table below:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	31-Dec-22			31-Dec-21		
	Gross carrying amount	**Credit loss allowance**	**Carrying amount**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Credit loss allowance**	**Carrying amount**
Loans to corporate customers						
Standard lending	2,277,601	(84,084)	**2,193,517**	2,008,490	(59,834)	**1,948,656**
Total loans and advances to customers at AC	2,277,601	(84,084)	**2,193,517**	2,008,490	(59,834)	**1,948,656**

Standard lending relates to loans issued to lcommercial entities under the standard terms, mainly for working capital financing.

10 Loans and Receivables from Customers (Continued)

The following table discloses the changes in the credit loss allowance and gross carrying amount for loans and advances to customers carried at amortised cost between the beginning and the end of the reporting period and comparative periods:

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**		**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**(12-months ECL)**	**(lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**(lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**	**(12-months ECL)**	**(lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**(lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**
Standard lending								
At 31 December 2021	**(4,452)**	**(3,317)**	**(52,065)**	**(59,834)**	**1,428,138**	**434,885**	**145,467**	**2,008,490**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)						58,630		**58,630**
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)		582	(28,645)	(28,062)		(148,727)	55,049	**(93,678)**
New originated or purchased	(11,584)	(1,909)	(12)	(13,505)	2,725,212	108,962	362	**2,834,536**
Derecognised during the period	4,098	1,657	7,538	13,293	(2,144,042)	(288,440)	(109,896)	**(2.542,378)**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	**(2,917)**	**3,180**	**(36,514)**	**(36,251)**	**581,170**	**(269,576)**	**(54,485)**	**257,110**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	-	-	12,001	**12,001**	-	-	12,001	**12,001**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Modification of contractual cash flows	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
At 31 December 2022	**(7,369)**	**(136)**	**(76,578)**	**(84,084)**	**2,009,309**	**165,309**	**102,983**	**2,277,601**

10 Loans and Receivables from Customers (Continued)

	Credit loss allowance				Gross carrying amount			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**		**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**(12-months ECL)**	**(lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**(lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**	**(12-months ECL)**	**(lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**(lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**
**Standard lending**								
At 31 December 2020	**(11,266)**	**(3,745)**	**(20,232)**	**(35,243)**	**1,684,186**	**207,564**	**114,133**	**2,005,883**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	4,777	(568)	-	4,209	(312,431)	270,738	-	**(41,693)**
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	-	60	(28,661)	(28,601)	-	(27,059)	28,911	**1,852**
New originated or purchased	(7,575)	(402)	(952)	(8,929)	1,523,542	94,640	2,588	**1,620,771**
Derecognised during the period	4,524	1,157	144	5,825	(1,467,159)	(110,998)	(166)	**(1,578,322)**
Changes to ECL measurement model assumptions	5,088	182	(2,364)	2,906	-	-	-	**-**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	**6,815**	**429**	**(31,833)**	**(24,590)**	**(256,047)**	**227,321**	**31,334**	**2,608**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
FX and other movements	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Modification of contractual cash flows	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
At 31 December 2021	**(4,452)**	**(3,317)**	**(52,065)**	**(59,834)**	**1,428,138**	**434,885**	**145,467**	**2,008,490**

The credit loss allowance for loans and advances to customers recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, details of ECL measurement are provided in Note 29. Below main movements in the table are described:

- Transfers between Stage 1, 2 and 3 due to balances experiencing significant increases of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent "step up" (or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period.

10 Loans and Receivables from Customers (Continued)

The following table contains analysis of the credit risk exposure of loans and advances to customers measured at AC and for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The carrying amount of loans and advances to customers below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these loans.

The credit quality of loans to corporate customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2022:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)**	**POCI**	**Total**
Standard lending					
- Excellent	300,907	-	-	-	**300,907**
- Good	1,266,779	58,630	-	-	**1,325,409**
- Satisfactory	55,895	40,759	2	-	**96,656**
- Special monitoring	385,727	65,921	-	-	**451,648**
- Default	-	-	102,981	-	**102,981**
Gross carrying amount	**2,009,309**	**165,309**	**102,983**	**-**	**2,277,601**
Credit loss allowance	(7,369)	(136)	(76,578)	-	**(84,084)**
Carrying amount	**2,001,939**	**165,173**	**26,405**	**-**	**2,193,517**

The credit quality of loans to corporate customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2021:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)**	**POCI**	**Total**
Standard lending					
- Excellent	707,247	29,108	-	-	**736,355**
- Good	690,636	334,884	124	-	**1,025,644**
- Satisfactory	30,256	70,894	-	-	**101,149**
- Special monitoring	-	-	5	-	**5**
- Default	-	-	145,338	-	**145,338**
Gross carrying amount	**1,428,138**	**434,885**	**145,467**	**0**	**2,008,490**
Credit loss allowance	(4,452)	(3,317)	(52,065)	-	**(59,834)**
Carrying amount	**1,423,686**	**431,569**	**93,402**	**0**	**1,948,656**

For description of the credit risk grading used in the tables above refer to Note 29.

10 Loans and Receivables from Customers (Continued)

Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer loan portfolio are as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022		2021	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	391,883	17.87%	111,700	5.73%
- Mining, manufacturing, water supply	482,022	21.97%	698,200	35.83%
- Electricity supply	-	0.00%	-	-
- Construction	385,852	17.59%	120,541	6.19%
- Wholesale and retail trade	211,818	9.66%	477,903	24.52%
- Transportation and storage	541,103	24.67%	307,666	15.79%
- Real estate	180,838	8.24%	139,242	7.15%
- Other	-	0.00%	93,404	4.79%
Total loans and advances to customers carried at AC	**2,193,517**	**100.00%**	**1,948,656**	**100.00%**

The Bank's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by the Bank since the prior period. Collateral arrangement resulting from COVID-19 pandemic, relates to government guarantees on certain loans under the government guarantee scheme. Description of collateral held for loans to corporate customers carried at amortised cost is as follows at 31 December 2022:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Standard lending**	**Total**
Loans collateralised by other parties, including credit insurance	26,931	**26,931**
Loans collateralised by:		
- residential real estate	65,231	**65,231**
- other real estate	678,032	**678,032**
- cash deposits	78,736	**78,736**
- other assets	320,254	**320,254**
Total	**1,169,184**	**1,169,184**
Unsecured exposures	1,024,333	**1,024,333**
Total carrying value loans and advances to customers at AC	**2,193,517**	**2,193,517**

Loans collateralised by other parties, including credit insurance mainly relate to loans secured with government guarantees under the government guarantee scheme resulting from COVID-19 pandemic.

Information about collateral for loans to corporate customers is as follows at 31 December 2021:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Standard lending**	**Total**
Loans collateralised by other parties, including credit insurance	67,111	**67,111**
Loans collateralised by:		
- residential real estate	198,341	**198,341**
- other real estate	172,910	**172,910**
- cash deposits	76,348	**76,348**
- other assets	12,278	**12,278**
Total	**526,989**	**526,989**
Unsecured exposures	1,421,667	**1,421,667**
Total carrying value loans and advances to customers at AC	**1,948,656**	**1,948,656**

10 Loans and Receivables from Customers (Continued)

Other assets mainly include equipment. The disclosure above represents the lower of the carrying value of the loan or collateral taken; the remaining part is disclosed within the unsecured exposures. The carrying value of loans was allocated based on liquidity of the assets taken as collateral.

The following table provides information on carrying value of loans (Stage 2), for which the Bank did not recognise any expected credit loss allowance because of significant excess of collateral value over the gross carrying value of these loans.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Loans to corporate customers		
Standard lending	158,635	229,830
Total significantly over-collateralised loans and advances to customers carried at AC	**158,635**	**229,830**

The extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk for financial assets carried at amortised cost that are credit impaired, is presented by disclosing collateral values separately for (i) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are equal to or exceed carrying value of the asset ("over-collateralised assets") and (ii) those assets where collateral and other credit enhancements are less than the carrying value of the asset ("under-collateralised assets"). The effect of collateral at 31 December 2022 is presented for credit impaired loans as follows:

	Over-collateralised assets		**Under-collateralised Assets**	
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Carrying value of the assets	Value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Value of collateral
Loans to corporate customers				
Standard lending	26,075	61,008	330	-
Total	**26,075**	**61,008**	**330**	**-**

The effect of collateral on credit impaired assets at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Over-collateralised Assets		**Under-collateralised Assets**	
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Carrying value of the assets	Value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Value of collateral
Loans to corporate customers				
Standard lending	-	-	93,400	79,485
Total	**-**	**-**	**93,400**	**79,485**

The Bank obtains collateral valuation at the time of granting loans and generally updates it every one to three years, depending on the significance of the loan exposure. The values of collateral considered in this disclosure are after a valuation haircut of up to 50% applied to consider liquidity and quality of the pledged assets.

10 Loans and Receivables from Customers (Continued)

The outstanding contractual amounts of loans and advances to customers written off that are still subject to enforcement activity was as follows at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2021**
Loans to corporate customers		
Standard lending	34,770	22,406
Total	**34,770**	**22,406**

The Bank's policy is to complete legal enforcement steps that were initiated even though the loans were written off as there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Refer to Note 34 for the estimated fair value of each class of loans and advances to customers. Interest rate analysis of loans and advances to customers is disclosed in Note 29.

11 Other Assets

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Other financial assets at AC	326	497
Less credit loss allowance	(13)	(136)
Total carrying amount of other financial assets	**313**	**361**
Other non-financial assets	16,009	11,129
Less allowance	(1,040)	(1,022)
Total carrying amount of other non-financial assets	**14,969**	**10,107**
Total other assets	**15,282**	**10,468**

11 Other Assets (Continued)

The table below contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of other financial assets at AC. The carrying amount of other financial assets at AC at 31 December 2022 below also represents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	POCI	Total
Other financial assets					
- Excellent	46	-	1	-	**47**
- Good	212	-	-	-	**212**
- Satisfactory	25	1	-	-	**26**
- Special monitoring	24	-	-	-	**24**
- Default	5	-	12	-	**17**
Gross carrying amount	**312**	**1**	**13**	**-**	**326**
Credit loss allowance	-	-	(13)	-	**(13)**
Carrying amount	**312**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**313**

Other financial assets relate mainly to fee receivables from banking transactions, as well as from advisory services, thus are not secured by any kind of collateral.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	31-Dec-22 Gross carrying amount	31-Dec-22 Allowance / Accumulated depreciation	31-Dec-22 Carrying amount	31-Dec-21 Gross carrying amount	31-Dec-21 Allowance / Accumulated depreciation	31-Dec-21 Carrying amount
Non-financial assets						
Prepayments for goods and services	13,675	-	13,675	9,549	-	**9,549**
Inventories	1,030	(1,030)	-	1,022	(1,022)	**-**
Other assets	1,304	(10)	1,294	558	-	**558**
Total other non-financial assets	**16,009**	**(1,040)**	**14,969**	**11,129**	**(1,022)**	**10,107**

11 Other Assets (Continued)

Movements in the credit loss allowance and in the gross amortised cost amount of other financial assets were as follows.

	Credit loss allowance				**Gross carrying amount**			
	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**		**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**(12-months ECL)**	**(lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**(lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**	**(12-months ECL)**	**(lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**(lifetime ECL for credit impaired)**	**Total**
Other financial assets **At 31 December 2021**	**-**	**-**	**(136)**	**(136)**	**330**	**12**	**155**	**497**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	10	42	(52)	**-**	(1)	(11)	12	**-**
New originated or purchased	(1)	0	(81)	**(82)**	(683)	(37)	(387)	**(1,107)**
Derecognised during the period	1	1	73	**75**	665	15	102	**782**
(Increase) / decrease due to change of risk	-	(1)	(24)	**(25)**	-	-	-	**-**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	**10**	**42**	**(84)**	**(32)**	**(19)**	**(33)**	**(273)**	**(325)**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	-	-	155	**155**	-	-	155	**155**
At 31 December 2022	**10**	**42**	**(65)**	**(13)**	**311**	**(22)**	**37**	**326**

11 Other Assets (Continued)

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Credit loss allowance** Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total	**Gross carrying amount** Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit impaired)	Total
Other financial assets								
At 31 December 2020	**-**	**-**	**(87)**	**(87)**	**175**	**9**	**158**	**342**
Movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Transfers:								
- to lifetime (from Stage 1 to Stage 2)	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
- to credit-impaired (from Stage 1 and Stage 2 to Stage 3)	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
New originated or purchased	(4)	(2)	(288)	**(294)**	(4,413)	(273)	(529)	**(5,215)**
Derecognised during the period	4	3	106	**113**	4,569	277	329	**5,175**
(Increase) / decrease due to change of risk	-	(1)	(62)	**(63)**	-	-	-	**-**
Total movements with impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period	**-**	**-**	**(244)**	**(244)**	**156**	**4**	**(200)**	**(40)**
Movements without impact on credit loss allowance charge for the period:								
Write-offs	-	-	195	**195**	-	-	195	**195**
At 31 December 2021	**-**	**-**	**(136)**	**(136)**	**330**	**12**	**155**	**497**

12 Property, plant and equipment

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Premises**	**Office and computer equipment**	**Construction in progress**	**Right-of-use assets**	**Total premises, equipment and right-of-use assets**
Cost at 1 January 2021	**73,697**	**134,507**	**-**	**129,030**	**337,234**
Accumulated depreciation	(73,697)	(128,902)	-	(49,816)	(252,415)
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021	**-**	**5,605**	**-**	**79,214**	**84,819**
Additions	-	-	1,344	286	**1,630**
Transfers	721	623	(1,344)	-	**-**
Disposals - cost	(128)	(1,392)	-	-	**(1,520)**
Disposals - acc. depreciation	128	1,390	-	-	**1,518**
Depreciation charge	(143)	(3,695)	-	(26,284)	**(30,122)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**578**	**2,531**	**-**	**53,216**	**56,325**
Cost at 31 December 2021	**74,290**	**133,738**	**-**	**129,316**	**337,344**
Accumulated depreciation	**(73,712)**	**(131,207)**	**-**	**(76,100)**	**(281,019)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**578**	**2,531**	**-**	**53,216**	**56,325**
Additions	-	-	5,263	1,457	**6,720**
Transfers	261	379	(640)	-	**-**
Disposals - cost	-	(1,329)	-	-	**(1,329)**
Disposals - acc. depreciation	-	1,329	-	-	**1,329**
Depreciation charge	(305)	(1,811)	-	(26,989)	**(29,105)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**534**	**1,099**	**4,623**	**27,684**	**33,940**
Cost at 31 December 2022	**74,551**	**132,788**	**4,623**	**130,773**	**342,735**
Accumulated depreciation	**(74,017)**	**(131,689)**	**-**	**(103,089)**	**(308,795)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**534**	**1,099**	**4,623**	**27,684**	**33,940**

The Bank leases business premises and vehicles with contracts made for fixed period of lease. Leases of premises and long-term leases of vehicles are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. Interest expense on lease liabilities was RSD 1,765 thousand (2021: RSD 2,767 thousand).

Expenses relating to short-term leases and low value assets are included in other expenses (Note 26).

13 Intangible assets

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Software**	**Licences**	**Construction in progress**	**Total**
Cost at 1 January 2021	**307,963**	**24,457**	**-**	**332,420**
Accumulated depreciation	**(208,688)**	**(23,382)**	**-**	**(232,070)**
Carrying amount at 1 January 2021	**99,275**	**1,075**	**-**	**100,350**
Additions	-	-	8,996	**8,996**
Transfers	3,381	5,615	(8,996)	**-**
Depreciation charge	(20,595)	(1,371)	-	**(21,966)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**82,061**	**5,319**	**-**	**87,380**
Cost at 31 December 2021	**311,344**	**30,072**	**-**	**341,416**
Accumulated depreciation	**(229,283)**	**(24,753)**	**-**	**(254,036)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**82,061**	**5,319**	**-**	**87,380**
Additions	-	-	9,567	**9,567**
Transfers	8,895	-	(8,895)	**-**
Depreciation charge	(22,753)	(1,816)	-	**(24,569)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**68,203**	**3,503**	**672**	**72,378**
Cost at 31 December 2022	**320,239**	**30,072**	**672**	**350,983**
Accumulated depreciation	**(252,036)**	**(26,569)**	**-**	**(278,605)**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**68,203**	**3,503**	**672**	**72,378**

14 Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions and central bank

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
Current accounts of other financial institutions	9,975	46,143
Term deposits of other financial institutions	200,341	261,220
Total deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions and central bank	**210,316**	**307,363**

15 Deposits and other financial liabilities to customers

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
State and public organisations	**13,031**	**8,118**
- Current accounts	13,031	8,118
- Term deposits	-	-
Other legal entities	**2,207,105**	**2,331,471**
- Current accounts	1,405,348	1,299,542
- Term deposits	801,757	1,031,929
Individuals	**738,478**	**892,202**
- Current accounts	191,276	427,866
- Term deposits	547,202	464,336
Total deposits and other liabilities to customers	**2,958,614**	**3,231,792**

Short-term deposit are term deposits denominated in RSD and foreign currency with maturity up to 12 months. These deposits have interest rates ranging from 0.50% - 2.70% per annum (on foreign currency deposits) or from 1.50% to 2.00% (on RSD deposits).

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
Local currency	**693,834**	**945,485**
- Current accounts	678,335	896,190
- Short-term	2,500	12,463
- Long-term	12,999	36,832
Foreign currency	**2,264,780**	**2,286,307**
- Current accounts	931,319	839,337
- Short-term	1,169,876	694,533
- Long-term	163,585	752,437
Total customer accounts	**2,958,614**	**3,231,792**

15 Deposits and other financial liabilities to customers (Continued)

Economic sector concentrations within customer accounts are as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022		2021	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing	316,687	10.70	228,210	7.06
- Mining, manufacturing, water supply	442,695	14.96	78,852	2.44
- Electricity supply	-	-	35,632	1.10
- Construction	496,627	16.79	691,828	21.41
- Wholesale and retail trade	598,775	20.24	810,199	25.07
- Transportation and storage	165,867	5.61	384,684	11.90
- Real estate	132,521	4.48	43,304	1.34
- Retail	738,478	24.96	892,202	27.61
- Foreign legal entities (except banks)	25,622	0.87	30,936	0.96
- Other	41,342	1.40	35,943	1.11
Total customer accounts	**2,958,614**	**100.00**	**3,231,792**	**100.00**

16 Provisions

Provision for liabilities and charges comprise the following

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Provisions for retirement benefits	4,731	4,371
Provisions for accrued employees' annual leave	4,474	4,934
Provisions for losses on off-balance sheet assets	4,595	2,901
Provisions for litigations	23,859	21,875
Total provisions for liabilities and charges	**37,659**	**34,081**

The Bank made provisions for potential losses from legal litigations. In management's opinion, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of these legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss beyond the accrued amounts. Movements in provisions for liabilities and charges are as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Off-balance sheet exposures	Retirement benefits	Employees' annual leave	Litigations	**Total Provisions for Liabilities and Charges**
1 January 2021	**1,972**	**3,422**	**7,587**	**19,172**	**32,153**
New production	4,681	-	-	-	4,681
Derecognition	(899)	-	-	-	(899)
Increase/(decrease) - change in risk	(2,853)	-	-	-	(2,853)
Other movements	-	949	(2,653)	2,703	1,000
31 December 2021	**2,901**	**4,371**	**4,934**	**21,875**	**34,081**
New production	4,811	-	-	-	4,811
Derecognition	(1,687)	-	-	-	(1,687)
Increase/(decrease) - change in risk	(1,430)	-	-	-	(1,430)
Other movements	-	360	(460)	1,984	1,884
31 December 2022	**4,595**	**4,731**	**4,474**	**23,859**	**37,659**

17 Other Liabilities

Other liabilities comprise the following:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
Suppliers	761	2,524
Advances received	15	55
Liabilities for taxes and contributions	300	160
Accrued operating expenses	12,833	6,507
Deferred fee income	11,413	7,541
Lease liabilities	29,593	55,997
Other liabilities	6,919	1,222
Total	**61,834**	**74,006**

18 Subordinated Liabilities

Subordinated debt of RSD 587,910 thousand outstanding on 31 December 2021, with maturity date 2 November 2025, was fully converted to share capital in September 2022 (Note 1 and 19).

Movements in the carrying amount relate to conversion of the EUR 5,000 thousand to equity, registered on December 10th, 2021 (Note 1) and FX differences.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	
1 January 2021	**1,175,802**
Conversion to equity	(587,798)
FX differences	(94)
31 December 2021	**587,910**
Conversion to equity	(587,299)
FX differences	(611)
31 December 2022	**-**

19 Share Capital

In thousands of Serbian Dinars except for number of shares	Number of outstanding shares (in thousands)	Ordinary shares nominal value
At 1 January 2021	3,631	3,631,200
New shares issued (Note 18)	588	587,797
At 31 December 2021	**4,219**	**4,218,997**
New shares issued (Note 18)	587	587,299
At 31 December 2022	**4,806**	**4,806,296**

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 4,806 thousand shares (2021: 4,219 thousand shares), with a par value of RSD 1,000 per share (2020: RSD 1,000 per share). All issued ordinary shares are fully paid.

At 31 December 2022, there were no treasury shares of the Bank in the balance sheet (2021: none).

20 Interest Income and Expense

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
Interest income calculated using EIR method		
Interest income from RSD assets		
Loans to customers	99,008	83,724
Loans to banks and other financial institutions	8,032	279
Securities at FVOCI	80,392	66,100
Total interest income from RSD assets	**187,432**	**150,103**
Interest income from foreign currency assets		
Deposits in banks	351	132
Other deposits	8	-
Total interest income from foreign currency assets	**359**	**132**
Total interest income calculated using EIR method	**187,791**	**150,235**
Interest expense		
Interest expense from RSD liabilities		
Deposits from customers	5,191	9,405
Total interest expense from RSD assets	**5,191**	**9,405**
Interest expense from foreign currency liabilities		
Subordinated debt	788	-
Deposits from customers	24,804	24,097
Lease liabilities	1,765	2,767
Total interest expense from foreign currency assets	**27,357**	**26,864**
Total interest expense	**32,548**	**36,269**
Net interest income	**155,243**	**113,966**

21 Fee and Commission Income and Expense

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
Fee and commission income		
- Domestic payment transactions	15,910	12,997
- International payment transactions	4,093	3,195
- FX transactions	6,815	5,820
- Other	487	383
Total fee and commission income from contracts with customers	**27,305**	**22,395**
- Financial guarantees issued	33,792	25,582
Total fee and commission income from activities out of the scope of IFRS 15	**33,792**	**25,582**
Total fee and commission income	**61,097**	**47,978**
Fee and commission expense		
- Domestic payment transactions	2,655	1,541
- International payment transactions	3,069	3,419
- FX transactions	734	507
- Other	210	92
Total fee and commission expense	**6,669**	**5,560**
Net fee and commission income	**54,428**	**42,418**

22 Other Operating Income

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
Income from services	-	1,058
Total other operating income	**-**	**1,058**

Income from services refers to advisory services.

23 Net Loss on impairment of Financial Assets not measured at FVTPL

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	2022	2021
Net ECL expenses on financial assets at AC	42,931	24,814
Net expense from increase of ECL on off-balance sheet items	1,696	928
Net expense (income) from increase/reversal of ECL on financial assets at FVOCI	835	(531)
Net expenseon writte-offs	(16)	-
Net loss on impairment of financial assets not measured at FVTPL	**45,446**	**25,211**

24 Salaries, salary compensations and other personnel expenses

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Net salaries	147,074	150,666
Contributions on salaries	20,975	21,604
The cost of compensation for members of the BoD	4,521	5,673
(Income) / expenses from (cancellation) / additional provisions for annual leave and pension (IAS 19)	(101)	(1,703)
Other personnel expenses	5,564	3,897
Total salaries, salary compensations and other personnel expenses	**178,034**	**180,138**

25 Depreciation and amortization

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Depreciation of Premises and Equipment (Note 12)	2,116	3,838
Depreciation of right of use assets (Note 12)	26,989	26,284
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 13)	24,569	21,966
Total depreciation and amortization expenses	**53,674**	**52,088**

26 Other expenses

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Facility expenses	19,471	18,247
Information systems expenses	45,676	43,770
Professional services	20,777	13,409
Marketing	2,356	1,093
Deposit insurance agency	2,784	2,697
Insurance expenses	6,938	6,373
Short-term lease expense	2,820	2,787
Business trips	3,733	17
Memberships	2,298	1,899
Administrative taxes	1,494	1,194
Provisions for litigations (Note 16)	1,984	2,703
Other	13,662	9,779
Total other expenses	**123,993**	**103,967**

27 Income taxes

(a) Reconciliation between the tax expense and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate

The income tax rate applicable to the Bank's 2022 income is 15% (2021: 15%). A reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation charge is provided below.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Loss before tax	**(191,723)**	**(204,405)**
Theoretical tax credit at statutory rate of 15%	(28,759)	(30,661)
Tax effect of items which are deductible for taxation purposes	(11,367)	(9,568)
Unrecognised DTA from tax loss	40,126	40,229
Other	-	-
Income tax credit	**-**	**-**
Effective tax rate	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

(b) Tax loss carry forwards

The Bank has unrecognised potential deferred tax assets in respect of unused tax loss carry forwards as presented below. The tax loss carry forwards expire as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars

Year of the loss	**Amount of the loss**	**Utilized previously unrecognized loss**	**Remaining unrecognized tax loss carry forward**	**Year of expiry of tax loss carry forward**
2018	388,802	-	388,802	2023
2019	275,512	-	275,512	2024
2020	216,025	-	216,025	2025
2021	268,193	-	268,193	2026
2022	267,506	-	267,506	2027
Total	**1,416,038**	**-**	**1,416,038**	

(c) Deferred taxes analysed by type of temporary difference

Differences between IFRS and statutory taxation regulations in Serbia give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. There were no tax effects of the movements in these temporary differences recognized in 2022.

28 Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

The Bank did not have any cash flows from liabilities arising from financing activities in 2022 and 2021. The only movement in the subordinated debt was solely from conversion of subordinated debt to equity and foreign currency translation, as disclosed in note 1 and 18.

29 Financial Risk Management

The risk management function within the Bank is carried out with respect to financial risks, operational risks and legal risks. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary function of financial risk management is to establish risk limits and to ensure that any exposure to risk stays within these limits. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure the proper functioning of internal policies and procedures in order to minimise operational and legal risks.

Credit risk. The Bank exposes itself to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation.

Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Bank’s lending and other transactions with counterparties, giving rise to financial assets and off-balance sheet credit-related commitments.

The Bank’s maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the balance sheet. For financial guarantees issued, commitments to extend credit, undrawn credit lines and export/import letters of credit, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of the commitment.

Credit risk management. Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The estimation of credit risk for risk management purposes is complex and involves the use of models, as the risk varies depending on market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk for a portfolio of assets entails further estimations of the likelihood of defaults occurring and the associated loss ratios.

Limits. The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Limits on the level of credit risk by borrower and industry sector are approved regularly by management. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual, or more frequent, review.

The Bank established Credit committee that is responsible for approving credit limits for individual borrowers. Credit committee reviews and approves limits below EUR 1,000 thousand, as regulated by the respective Board of Director decision. Credit committee meets when required.

The Bank’s Board of Directors reviews and approves limits above EUR 1,000 thousand, based on recommendation of the Bank’s Credit committee and its prior approval.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Loan applications originating with the relevant client relationship managers are passed on to the credit committee for the approval of the credit limit. Exposure to credit risk is also managed, in part, by obtaining collateral as well as corporate and personal guarantees. In order to monitor exposure to credit risk, regular reports are produced by the relevant functions in the Bank based on a structured analysis focusing on the customer's business and financial performance. Any significant interaction with customers with deteriorating creditworthiness are reported to and reviewed by the Bank's Executive Committee.

***Credit risk grading system*.** For measuring credit risk and grading financial instruments by the amount of credit risk, the Bank applies two approaches – an internal rating system for customers and financial institutions with no external rating or risk grades estimated by external international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's - "S&P", Fitch, Moody's) for financial institutions with external rating and sovereign institutions.

Each master scale credit risk grade is assigned a specific degree of creditworthiness:

- *Excellent* – strong credit quality with low expected credit risk;
- *Good* – adequate credit quality with a moderate credit risk;
- *Satisfactory* – moderate credit quality with a satisfactory credit risk;
- *Special monitoring* – facilities that require closer monitoring and remedial management; and
- *Default* – facilities in which a default has occurred.

The internal rating system is designed using an internally developed Methodology for creating a statistical internal credit rating model and different qualitative and quantitative factors. The basis for internal rating system is the scoring model based on a logistic regression model developed from data extracted from the financial reports of companies in Serbia in 5 year period (2015-2019), as well as data on the blocked current accounts after 12 months from the date of the financial reports.

The rules for obtaining the relevant sample at the beginning of the observation period are as follows:

1) Legal form: Limited Liability Company and joint stock company

2) Date of establishment: Minimum 12 months before the observed date

3) Company status: Active

4) Number of employees: Minimum 2 employees

5) Blocking of the account: The account is not blocked

For companies that were selected in the sample according to the aforementioned criteria, at the end of the observation period - one year after the start date of the observation period (on the dates 31.12.2016, 31.12.2017, 31.12.2018, 31.12.2019 and 31.12.2020) additional data were extracted on whether the company is in the status of 'inability to pay', which is reflected by at least one of the following parameters:

1) Account blocked for more than 60 days in a row

2) Legal entity in bankruptcy

3) Legal entity in liquidation

4) Legal entity in compulsory liquidation

The goal of the model development was predicting the probability of borrower default and assigning average default probabilities for each rating class. In development of internal rating system, Bank opted for 12 rating classes for non-defaulted borrowers and one rating class for defaulters.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Internal credit ratings for customers and financial institutions with no external rating are mapped on an internally defined master scale with a specified range of probabilities of default as disclosed in the table below:

Master scale credit risk grade	Corresponding internal ratings	Corresponding PD interval for loans to customers and financial institutions with no external rating
Excellent	A1, A2, A3. A4, B1	0.32% – 0.65%
Good	B2, B3, V1, V2	0.94% – 3.58%
Satisfactory	V3, G1	6.00% – 11.22%
Special monitoring	G2	29.05%
Default	D	100%

The displayed values of the PD parameters represent the twelve-month TTC (trough-the-cycle) PD values. For the purposes of developing PD parameters, the Bank has foreseen the application of the following adjustments in order to comply with the requirements of IFRS 9:

• Adjustment in time (Point-in-time);

• Taking into account future information on macroeconomic conditions (forward-looking)

However, the Bank is currently not in a position to adjust the values of PD parameters due to a relatively short history of operations, a small total number of clients in its portfolio and a small number of placements in default status. Therefore, the Bank concluded that at this moment there are no conditions for conducting appropriate quantitative analysis and statistical modeling with the aim of determining the relationship between macroeconomic variables and defaults in the bank's loan portfolio and making the necessary adjustments to the values of PD parameters. By the end of 2023, the bank plans to develop an internal statistical model in order to determine the relationship between macroeconomic variables and defaults in the banking sector of Serbia, and to revise its methodology and adjust the values of PD parameters in accordance with the results of this analysis.

Additional criteria are also taken into account when classifying the borrowers, through the possibility of increasing or decreasing the calculated rating class through the scoring model. These criteria include: timeliness in the settlement of obligations to the Bank, the number of days the current account is blocked, completeness and up-to-dateness of the credit file, as well as the influence of the economic branch and market position of the debtor.

The final calculation of the credit risk category is made by combining multiple credit risk parameters in accordance with matrices defined by internal procedures and methodology.

For financial institutions with external rating, external ratings assigned by independent international rating agencies, such as S&P, Moody’s and Fitch, are applied. These ratings are publicly available.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Such ratings and the corresponding range of probabilities of default ("PD") are mapped on an internally defined master scale with a specified range of probabilities of default as disclosed in the table below:

Master scale credit risk grade	Corresponding internal ratings	Corresponding external rating from an international rating agency (Moody's)	Corresponding PD interval for loans to financial institutions with external rating
Excellent	A1	Aaa to Baa3	0.00% - 0.21%
Good	A2,B1,B2	Ba1 to Ba3	0.28%-0.80%
Satisfactory	V1	B1 to B2	1.15%-2.62%
Special monitoring	V2,G1	B3 to Caa3	3.42%-18.30%
Default	D	Ca-C	35.23%-100.00%

Such ratings and the corresponding range of probabilities of default ("PD") are applied for interbank placements.

For sovereign institutions, external ratings assigned by independent international rating agencies, such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch, are also applied. These ratings and the corresponding range of probabilities of default ("PD") are mapped on an internally defined master scale with a specified range of probabilities of default as disclosed in the table below:

Master scale credit risk grade	Corresponding internal ratings	Corresponding external rating from an international rating agency (Moody's)	Corresponding PD interval for exposure to sovereign institutions
Excellent	A1, A2, B1,B2	Aaa to Baa	0.00%
Good	V1	Ba	0.44%
Satisfactory	V2	B	2.44%
Special monitoring	G1	Caa-C	12.40%
Default	D	n/a	100%

Such ratings and the corresponding range of probabilities of default ("PD") are applied for loans to sovereigns and investments in debt securities (government).

The rating model is regularly reviewed by Risk Department, back tested on actual default data and updated, if necessary.

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement. *ECL* is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of future cash shortfalls (i.e., the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of default occurring in a given time period used as weights). An ECL measurement is unbiased and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. ECL measurement is based on four components used by the Bank: Probability of Default ("PD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD") and Discount Rate.

EAD is an estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting period, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The EAD on credit related commitments is estimated using Credit Conversion Factor ("CCF"). CCF is a coefficient that shows the probability of conversion of the committen amounts to an on-balance sheet exposure within a defined period.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The Bank's management estimates that 12-month and lifetime CCFs are materially the same. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default to occur over a given time period. LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. The expected losses are discounted to present value at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate represents the effective interest rate ("EIR") for the financial instrument or an approximation thereof.

Expected credit losses are modelled over instrument's lifetime period. The lifetime period is equal to the remaining contractual period to maturity of debt instruments, adjusted for expected prepayments, if any. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, it is the contractual period over which an entity has a present contractual obligation to extend credit.

Management models *Lifetime ECL,* that is, losses that result from all possible default events over the remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument. The *12-month ECL,* represents a portion of lifetime ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period, or remaining *lifetime period* of the financial instrument if it is less than a year.

The ECLs that are estimated by management for the purposes of these financial statements are point-in-time estimates, rather than through-the-cycle estimates that are commonly used for regulatory purposes. The estimates are not yet modelled in the manner to specifically consider *forward looking information.* The reason lies in the fact that due to the Bank's size, length of operation and quality of loan portfolio (low number of defaults) it has not been possible to conclude on the impact of key macroeconomic variables on credit risk. In the future, the Bank has foreseen taking into account the following macroeconomic variables as minimum: GDP growth rate, unemployment rate, consumer price index and reference interest rates for analysing and modelling impact of these on credit risk.

The ECL modelling does not differ for Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired ("POCI") financial assets, except that (a) gross carrying value and discount rate are based on cash flows that were recoverable at initial recognition of the asset, rather than based on contractual cash flows, and (b) the ECL is always a lifetime ECL. POCI assets are financial assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition, such as impaired loans acquired in a past business combination.

For purposes of measuring PD, the Bank defines default as a situation when the exposure meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Delay in settling the due obligations of the financial asset for a continuous period longer than 90 days,
- If it is a restructured problematic financial asset (uncollectible) due to increased credit risk,
- Credit rating D (defined by the Methodology for classification of debtors and receivables)
- Financial assets that are in NPL status.

For purposes of disclosure, the Bank fully aligned the definition of default with the definition of credit-impaired assets. The default definition stated above is applied to all types of financial assets of the Bank.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of three months. This period of three months has been determined based on the expert judgment and industry best practice.

The assessment whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition is performed on an individual basis and on a portfolio basis. For loans to companies, SICR is assessed on an individual basis by monitoring the triggers stated below. For other financial assets, SICR is assessed either on a portfolio basis or an individual basis, depending on the existence of scoring models. The criteria used to identify an SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the Bank's Risk Management Department. The presumption, being that there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition when financial assets are more than 30 days past due, has not been rebutted. The Bank decided not to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Hence, even assets of an investment grade are assessed whether there has been a SICR.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The Bank considers a financial instrument to have experienced an SICR when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met.

- 30 days past due;
- award of risk grade "Special monitoring" and inclusion of loan into a watch list according to the internal credit risk monitoring process;
- restructuring of the performing loan due to increased credit risk;
- decrease of rating from categories in accordance with the following table:

Initial Rating	New Rating
A1	B3
A2	B3
A3	B3
A4	V1
B1	V1
B2	V2
B3	V3
V1	G1
V2	G1
V3	G2
G1	G2
G2	n/a

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The level of ECL that is recognised in these financial statements depends on whether the credit risk of the borrower has increased significantly since initial recognition. This is a three-stage model for ECL measurement. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition and its credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition has a credit loss allowance based on 12-month ECLs (Stage 1). If a SICR since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired and the loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs. If a financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 3 and loss allowance is based on lifetime ECLs. The consequence of an asset being in Stage 3 is that the entity ceases to recognise interest income based on gross carrying value and applies the asset's effective interest rate to the carrying amount, net of ECL, when calculating interest income.

The criteria for returning an exposure from Stage 2 to a lower level of Stage 1 risk are: after a period of three months if no new decline in credit quality is identified, and If in the observed period of three months from the identification of the change in credit quality category, the financial asset remains in regular repayment. ECL for POCI financial assets is always measured on a lifetime basis. The Bank therefore only recognises the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credit losses.

The Bank applies three separate approaches for measuring and recognizing expected credit losses: (i) a general approach that applies to all loans and receivables not eligible or required for the other approaches; (ii) a simplified approach that is required for trade receivables and contract assets that do not contain significant financing component under IFRS 15, and otherwise optional for trade receivables and contract assets that do contain significant financing component under IFRS 15 and lease receivables. (iii) a "credit adjusted approach" that applies to loans that are credit impaired at initial recognition (e.g., loans acquired at a deep discount due to their credit risk).

ECL assessment on an individual basis is performed by weighting the estimates of credit losses for different possible outcomes against the probabilities of each outcome. The Bank defines at least two possible outcomes for each assessed loan, one of which leads to a credit loss even if the probability of such a scenario may be very low. Individual assessment is primarily based on the expert judgement of experienced officers from the Credit Analysis Department. Expert judgements are regularly tested in order to decrease the difference between estimates and actual losses.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

When assessment is performed on a portfolio basis, the Bank determines the staging of the exposures and measures the loss allowance on a collective basis. The Bank analyses its exposures by segments determined on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, such that exposures within a group have homogeneous or similar risks. The key shared credit characteristic is credit risk rating. The different segments also reflect differences in credit risk parameters such as PD and LGD. The appropriateness of groupings is monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis by the Risk Management Department.

In general, ECL is the sum of the multiplications of the following credit risk parameters: EAD, PD and LGD, that are defined as explained above, and discounted to present value using the instrument's effective interest rate. The ECL is determined by predicting credit risk parameters (EAD, PD and LGD) for each future year during the lifetime period for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has been repaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future period, that is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed up. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The key principles of calculating the credit risk parameters. The EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, that varies by product type. EAD is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12-month or lifetime basis for amortising products and bullet repayment loans. For revolving products, the EAD is predicted by taking the current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" that accounts for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type, current limit utilisation and other borrower-specific behavioural characteristics.

Two types of PDs are used for calculating ECLs: 12-month and lifetime PD. An assessment of a 12-month PD is based on the developed statistical internal credit rating model. Lifetime PDs represent the estimated probability of a default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The Bank calculates lifetime PDs using the extrapolation of 12-month PDs based on migration matrixes.

LGD represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by the type of counterparty, type and seniority of the claim, and the availability of collateral or other credit support. The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors that impact the expected recoveries after a default event. The approach to LGD measurement can be divided into three possible approaches:

- measurement of LGD based on the specific characteristics of the collateral;
- calculation of LGD on a portfolio basis based on recovery statistics; or
- individually defined LGD depending on different factors and scenarios.

The Bank calculates LGD based on specific characteristics of the collateral, such as projected collateral values, historical discounts on sales and other factors for loans secured by real estate, cash and liquid securities. LGD is calculated on a collective basis based on the latest available recovery statistics for the remainder of the corporate loan portfolio.

ECL measurement for financial guarantees and loan commitments. The ECL measurement for these instruments includes the same steps as described above for on-balance sheet exposures and differs with respect to EAD calculation. The EAD is a product of credit conversion factor ("CCF") and amount of the commitment. CCF for undrawn credit lines of corporate customers and for financial guarantees is defined based on expert judgement and regulatory guidelines. CCF for overdrafts is defined as 0% since the Bank may withdraw limits to the customers at any time.

Principles of assessment based on external ratings. Certain exposures have external credit risk ratings and these are used to estimate credit risk parameters PD and LGD from the default and recovery statistics published by the respective rating agencies. This approach is applied to government and institutions exposures, if available.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models. The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECLs should incorporate supportable forward-looking information. The Bank did not incorporate forward-looking information in the ECL models. As the Bank has relatively short operating history, Bank's loan portfolio contains a relatively small number of clients/parties and number of clients in status default until end 2022 has been insignificant, the Bank analysis of impact of economic variables on the credit risk variables (PD, LGD and EAD) has not yielded the meaningful conclusion – i.e. the relationship/regression was not established between the variables.

The Bank regularly reviews its methodology and assumptions to reduce any difference between the estimates and the actual loss of credit. Such back testing is performed at least once a year.

The results of back testing the ECL measurement methodology are communicated to Bank Management and further steps for tuning models and assumptions are defined after discussions between authorised persons.

Market risk. The Bank takes on exposure to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in (a) currency and (b) interest rates, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. Management sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis. However, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

Currency risk. In respect of currency risk, management sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily.

With the aim to protect against the currency risk, the Bank monitors the foreign exchange rates' trends in the financial market on the daily basis and implements the policy of low exposure to the currency risk. Treasury department monitors the trends in the foreign exchange market on the daily basis and manages the foreign exchange position of the Bank in its entirety and per individual significant currencies.

Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) proposes measures to the Executive Committee of the Bank for adjustments of FX assets and liabilities to provide for favourable foreign exchange position on each currency segment. An independent risk management department performs independent analysis of the foreign exchange management process through monitoring of the compliance with the established system of limits.

Currency risk management is supplemented with the monitoring of:
- Impact of increase/decrease of FX items of assets/liabilities to the open position and foreign exchange risk indicator, and
- Sensitivity of income statement of the Bank to different scenarios of variations in foreign exchange rates. Sensitivity of income statement is the effect of assumptions regarding the changes in foreign exchange rates to net income from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of the reporting period:

	At 31 December 2022				**At 31 December 2021**			
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Monetary financial assets**	**Monetary financial liabilities**	**Derivatives**	**Net position**	**Monetary financial assets**	**Monetary financial liabilities**	**Derivatives**	**Net position**
EUR	2,393,288	2,273,503	(117,322)	2,463	2,786,076	2,754,185	-	31,891
USD	2,142	2,005		137	109,691	109,589	-	102
CHF	22,203	21,816		387	63,655	63,385		270
Total	**2,417,633**	**2,297,324**	**(117,322)**	**2,987**	**2,959,422**	**2,927,159**	**-**	**32,263**

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The following table presents sensitivities of profit or loss and equity to reasonably possible changes in exchange rates applied at the end of the reporting period relative to the functional currency of the Bank, with all other variables held constant:

FX risk (reasonable) stress test	**At 31 December 2022**		**At 31 December 2021**	
In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Impact on profit or loss**	**Impact on equity**	**Impact on profit or loss**	**Impact on equity**
The effect of EUR strengthening by 2% on net income	49		638	
The effect of EUR weakening by 2% on net income	(49)		(638)	

Interest rate risk. The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows, Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes, but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise, Management monitors on a daily basis and sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken.

The key tool used to measure and manage interest rate risk is the interest rate risk report with a standard analysis of the interest rate gap, the movement of indicators of economic value impact and the movement of indicators of net interest income impact,

The interest rate risk report is prepared at quarterly level, with a reporting date on the last day of the month, The Risk Management Department is responsible for presenting reports, analyzes and recommendations (if necessary) to the ALCO for taking certain measures in order to reduce the interest rate risk.The Risk Management Department is responsible to propose the adoption of key risk indicators and their limits for managing the interest rate risk to the ALCO and the Executive Committee of the Bank.

The Bank's compliance with the limit values ensures adequate management of interest rate risk, maintaining the Bank in the risk appetite zone, as well as compliance with regulatory limits, The Bank Limit system consists of two levels, the first and second levels of the internal limit values, In a situation where the Risk Management Department determines that the first or second level of the internal limit has been exceeded, it is obliged to carry out an analysis of the causes that led to the overrun, In the shortest possible time, members of the ALCO are informed of the situation. At the quarterly level, the Board of Directors

receives information on the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk, which includes information on the compliance of the Bank with the internal limits of the first and second levels.

Bank mitigates or reduces the exposure to interest rate risk either by natural protection or by taking the positions to secure protection. The Corporate Banking Department and Treasury Department are responsible for the implementation of mentioned activities respectively, in accordance with the conclusions of the ALCO.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks, The table presents the aggregated amounts of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual interest repricing or maturity dates:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Demand and less than 1 month**	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Non-monetary**	**Total**
31-Dec-22							
Total financial assets	937,980	663,473	2,009,790	755,675	1,023,754	65,086	**5,455,758**
Total financial liabilities	1,598,351	389,661	970,153	198,371	-	12,394	**3,168,930**
Net interest sensitivity gap at 31 December 2022	**(660,371)**	**273,812**	**1,039,637**	**557,304**	**1,023,754**	**52,693**	**2,286,828**
31-Dec-21							
Total financial assets	2,329,170	666,323	1,245,741	1,289,610	293,001	318,411	**6,142,256**
Total financial liabilities	1,245,106	240,402	2,334,982	272,036	22,811	11,729	**4,127,065**
Net interest sensitivity gap at 31 December 2021	**1,084,064**	**425,921**	**(1,089,241)**	**1,017,574**	**270,190**	**306,683**	**2,015,191**

At 31 December 2022, if interest rates at that date had been 100 basis points lower (2021: 100 basis points lower) with all other variables held constant, loss for the year would have been RSD 1,073 thousand (2021: RSD 9,365 thousand) higher, mainly as a result of lower interest income on variable interest assets.

Other price risk. The Bank does not have exposure to equity price risk.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

Geographical risk concentrations. The geographical concentration of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2022 is set out below:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	Serbia	Europe	The rest of the world	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and assets held with the central bank	752,352	-	-	**752,352**
Securities	2,297,368	-	-	**2,297,368**
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	80,562	116,677	-	**197,239**
Loans and receivables from clients	2,193,517	-	-	**2,193,517**
Other financial assets	13,858	1,424	-	**15,282**
Total financial assets	**5,337,656**	**118,101**	**-**	**5,455,758**
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organisations and central bank	**210,316**	**-**	-	**210,316**
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	**2,759,810**	**29,072**	**169,732**	**2,958,614**
- current and settlement accounts	1,492,977	29,072	169,650	**1,691,699**
- term deposits	1,266,833	-	82	**1,266,915**
Total financial liabilities	**2,970,125**	**29,072**	**169,732**	**3,168,929**
Net position in on-balance sheet financial instruments	**2,367,531**	**89,029**	**(169,732)**	**2,286,829**

Assets and liabilities have been based on the country in which the counterparty is located.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The geographical concentration of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December 2021 is set out below:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Serbia**	**Europe**	**The rest of the world**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Cash and assets held with the central bank	985,363	-	-	**985,363**
Securities	2,070,322	-	-	**2,070,322**
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	640,049	322,799	164,599	**1,127,447**
Loans and receivables from clients	1,948,656	0	0	**1,948,656**
Other financial assets	10,262	64	142	**10,468**
Total financial assets	**5,654,652**	**322,863**	**164,741**	**6,142,256**
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organisations and central bank	307,363	-	-	**307,363**
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	**3,016,456**	**82,546**	**132,790**	**3,231,792**
- current and settlement accounts	2,302,957	82,546	132,790	**2,518,293**
- term deposits	713,499	-	-	**713,499**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	587,910	**587,910**
Total financial liabilities	**3,323,819**	**82,546**	**720,700**	**4,127,065**
Net position in on-balance sheet financial instruments	**2,330,833**	**240,317**	**(555,959)**	**2,015,191**

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Bank is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loan draw-downs, guarantees and from margin and other calls on cash-settled derivative instruments. The Bank does not maintain cash resources to meet all of these needs as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. Liquidity risk is managed by the Asset/Liability Committee of the Bank.

The Bank seeks to maintain a stable funding base primarily consisting of amounts due to other banks, corporate and retail customer deposits. The Bank invests the funds in diversified portfolios of liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The liquidity management of the Bank requires consideration of the level of liquid assets necessary to settle obligations as they fall due; maintaining access to a range of funding sources; maintaining funding contingency plans; and monitoring liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements, The Bank calculates liquidity ratios on a daily basis in accordance with the requirement of the National Bank of Serbia.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The Treasury Department receives information about the liquidity profile of the financial assets and liabilities. The Treasury Department then provides for an adequate portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid trading securities, deposits with banks and other inter-bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Bank as a whole.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing, under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions, is performed by the Treasury Department and Risk Management Department.

The table below shows liabilities at 31 December 2022 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts of liabilities disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, gross loan commitments and financial guarantees.

The table below shows the maturity analysis of non-derivative financial assets at their carrying amounts and based on their contractual maturities, except for assets that are readily saleable if it should be necessary to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities. Such financial assets are included in the maturity analysis based on their expected date of disposal. Impaired loans are included at their carrying amounts net of impairment provisions, and based on the expected timing of cash inflows.

When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The maturity analysis of financial instruments at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Demand and less than 1 month**	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 to 12 months**	**From 12 months to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Assets						
Cash and assets held with the central bank	455,842	39,938	239,762	15,676	1,133	**752,352**
Securities	270,906	-	412,132	625,547	988,782	**2,297,368**
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	175,418	-	17,120	-	4,701	**197,239**
Loans and receivables from clients	28,379	452,096	667,155	933,750	127,418	**2,208,799**
Total	**930,546**	**492,034**	**1,336,170**	**1,574,973**	**1,122,035**	**5,455,758**
Liabilities						
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organisations and central bank	9,975	80,000	-	115,000	5,341	**210,316**
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	**1,502,537**	**175,370**	**1,190,299**	**83,371**	**7,010**	**2,958,588**
- current and settlement accounts	1,131,752	85,612	385,254	-	5,146	**1,607,764**
- term deposits	370,785	89,758	805,045	83,371	1,864	**1,350,823**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Gross loan commitments	8,970	-	-	-	35,882	**44,852**
Payment guarantees	256,942	-	-	-	2,312,482	**2,569,425**
Other financial liabilities	6,516	-	-	-	99,852	**106,368**
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	**1,784,941**	**255,370**	**1,190,299**	**198,371**	**2,460,567**	**5,889,548**
Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments	**(854,395)**	**236,664**	**145,871**	**1,376,602**	**(1,338,532)**	**(433,790)**

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The maturity analysis of financial instruments at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Demand and less than 1 month**	**From 1 to 3 months**	**From 3 to 12 months**	**From 12 months to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Assets						
Cash and assets held with the central bank	617,658	43,858	296,882	23,007	3,959	**985,363**
Securities	496,754	109,828	-	1,161,899	301,841	**2,070,322**
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	1,111,017	-	11,758	-	4,672	**1,127,447**
Loans and receivables from clients	135,610	284,116	893,056	539,197	96,678	**1,948,656**
Total	**2,361,039**	**437,802**	**1,201,696**	**1,724,103**	**407,149**	**6,131,789**
Liabilities						
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organisations and central bank	66,143	30,000	90,000	115,000	6,220	**307,363**
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	**1,128,509**	**198,825**	**1,719,101**	**157,036**	**28,320**	**3,231,792**
- current and settlement accounts	1,082,372	117,754	529,891	-	5,509	**1,735,526**
- term deposits	46,137	81,071	1,189,210	157,036	22,811	**1,496,266**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	587,911	-	**587,911**
Gross loan commitments	11,455	-	-	-	45,820	**57,274**
Payment guarantees	170,897	-	-	-	1,538,071	**1,708,967**
Other financial liabilities	504	-	-	-	73,502	**74,005**
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	**1,377,508**	**228,825**	**1,809,101**	**859,947**	**1,691,931**	**5,967,312**
Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments	**983,531**	**208,977**	**(607,406)**	**864,156**	**(1,284,782)**	**164,477**

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees are considerably less than the amount of the commitment disclosed in the above maturity analysis, because the Bank does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit as included in the above maturity table does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, since many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded. Off-balance exposures in the table above have been allocated to respective periods in accordance with internal policy for liquidity risk management.

29 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Bank. It is unusual for banks ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Bank and its exposure to changes in interest and exchange rates.

Management believes that in spite of a substantial portion of customer accounts being on demand, diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Bank would indicate that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Bank.

30 Management of Capital

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are (i) to comply with the capital requirements set by the National Bank of Serbia, (ii) to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and (iii) to maintain a sufficient capital base to achieve a capital adequacy ratio based on the Basel Accord of at least 8%. Compliance with capital adequacy ratios set by the National Bank of Serbia is monitored monthly, with reports outlining their calculation reviewed by the Executive Committee. Other objectives of capital management are evaluated quarterly.

Under the current capital requirements set by the National Bank of Serbia, banks have to maintain a ratio of regulatory capital to risk weighted assets ("statutory capital ratio") above a prescribed minimum level. The amount of capital that the Bank managed was RSD 4,806,296 thousand as of 31 December 2022 (2021: RSD 3,631,200 thousand), regulatory capital amounts to RSD 2,213,438 thousand (2021: RSD 1,808,321 thousand) and the Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout 2022 and 2021.

The composition of the Bank's capital calculated in accordance with the National Bank of Serbia Decision on capital adequacy is as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	4,806,296	3,631,200
(-) Loss	(2,375,207)	(2,183,483)
Revaluation reserves and other unrealised gains/losses	(45.273)	(3,413)
(-) Other intangible investment reduced by associated deferred tax liabilities	(72,378)	(87,380)
(-) Amount of required reserves for estimated losses on the balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items of the bank that is deducted from the share capital of the bank	-	-
Total tier 1 capital	**2,313,438**	**1,356,924**
Tier 2 capital		
Revaluation reserves	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	451,397
Total tier 2 capital	**-**	**451,397**
Total capital	**2,313,438**	**1,808,321**
Capital adequacy ratio	**79.96%**	**66.69%**

31 Contingencies and Commitments

***Legal proceedings*.** From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Bank may be received. At 31 December 2022, the Bank was engaged in litigation proceedings for which provision of RSD 23,859 thousand has been made as professional advice has indicated that it is likely that a loss will eventuate. Refer to Note 16.

Tax contingencies. The Management of the Bank is of the opinion that there is no risk of any tax implications on the financial position of the Bank and therefore has made no provisions related to this matter in these financial statements.

The Management has implemented internal controls to be in compliance with this transfer pricing legislation and has no reason to estimate any potential tax expenses related to this area.

Capital expenditure commitments. At 31 December 2022, the Bank has contractual capital expenditure commitments in respect of software and other intangible assets of RSD 4,124 thousand (2021: RSD 8,118 thousand).

The Bank has already allocated the necessary resources in respect of these commitments. The Bank believes that future net income and funding will be sufficient to cover this and any similar such commitments.

Future cash outlfows related to leases: Where the Bank is a lessee, the future cash outflows, to which the Bank is potentially exposed and that are not reflected in the lease liabilities at 31 December 2022 relate mainly to short-term and low value leases with monthly payments. Rent expense recorded for such leases in 2022 is RSD 2,820 thousand (Note 26).

Compliance with covenants. The Bank is not subject to any covenants relating to its borrowings.

Credit related commitments. The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees 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.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments, if the unused amounts were to be drawn down. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit related commitments, because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Outstanding credit related commitments are as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Total irrevocable loan commitments	**44,852**	**57,274**
Financial guarantees issued	347,455	215,544
Less: Provision for financial guarantees	(539)	(352)
Less: Provision for loan commitments	(50)	(6)
Less: Commitment collateralised by cash deposits	10,000	20,759
Total credit related commitments, net of provision and cash covered exposures	**401,719**	**293,219**

31 Contingencies and Commitments (Continued)

An analysis of credit related commitments by credit quality based on credit risk grades at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Stage 1 (12-months ECL)**	**Stage 2 (lifetime ECL for SICR)**	**Stage 3 (lifetime ECL for credit im-paired)**	**Total**
Issued financial guarantees				
- Excellent	137,870	-	-	**137,870**
- Good	176,604	-	-	**176,604**
- Satisfactory	32,981			**32,981**
Unrecognised gross amount	347,455	-	-	**347,455**
Provision for financial guarantees	(539)	-	-	**(539)**
Loan commitments				
- Excellent	-	-	-	**-**
- Good	44,852	-	-	**44,852**
Unrecognised gross amount	44,852	-	-	**44,852**
Provision for loan commitments	(50)	-	-	**(50)**

Issued performance guarantees as at 31 December 2022 are presented in the table below.

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Issued performance guarantees				
Unrecognised gross amount	2,153,062	-	68,908	**2,221,970**
Provision for performance guarantees	(3,221)	-	(786)	**(4,007)**

The total outstanding contractual amount of undrawn credit lines, letters of credit, and guarantees does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these financial instruments may expire or terminate without being funded.

32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Bank did not set off financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position as at both 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

33 Transfers of Financial Assets

The Bank did not perform transfers of financial assets in transactions that did or did not qualify for derecognition in the current nor prior periods.

34 Fair Value Disclosures

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). Management applies judgement in categorising financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

	31-Dec-22					31-Dec-21				
In thousands of RSD	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair values**	**Total carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total fair values**	**Total carrying amount**
Assets										
Cash and balances with the central bank	-	752,352	-	752,352	**752,352**	-	985,363	-	985,363	**985,363**
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	197,239	197,239	**197,239**	-	-	1,127,447	1,127,447	**1,127,447**
Loans and advances to customers	-		2,000,348	2,000,348	**2,193,517**	-	-	1,902,195	1,902,195	**1,948,656**
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	2,297,368	-	2,297,368	**2,297,368**	-	2,070,322	-	2,070,322	**2,070,322**
Liabilities										
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial institutions and central bank	-	-	210,316	210,316	**210,316**	-	-	307,363	307,363	**307,363**
Deposits and other liabilities to customers	-	1,609,654	1,306,996	2,916,650	**2,958,614**	-	1,735,526	1,480,829	3,216,354	**3,231,792**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	587,910	587,910	**587,910**

The fair values in level 2 and level 3 of fair value hierarchy were estimated using the discounted cash flows valuation technique. The fair value of floating rate instruments that are not quoted in an active market was estimated to be equal to their carrying amount. The fair value of unquoted fixed interest rate instruments was estimated based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risk and remaining maturity. Refer to Note 4 for valuation method applied by the Bank in determining fair value of financial assets at FVOCI.

35 Presentation of Financial Instruments by Measurement Category

For the purposes of measurement, IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" classifies financial assets into the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVTPL; (b) debt instruments at FVOCI, (c) equity instruments at FVOCI and (d) financial assets at AC. Financial assets at FVTPL have two sub-categories: (i) assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL, and (ii) assets designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently. In addition, finance lease receivables form a separate category.

35 Presentation of Financial Instruments by Measurement Category (Continued)

The following table provides a reconciliation of financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2022:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Debt instruments at FVOCI**	**AC**	**Total**
Assets			
Cash and assets held with the central bank	-	752,352	**752,352**
Securities	2,297,368	-	**2,297,368**
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	-	197,239	**197,239**
Loans and receivables from clients	-	2,193,517	**2,193,517**
Other financial assets	-	313	**313**
Total financial assets	**2,297,368**	**3,143,421**	**5,440,789**

The following table provides a reconciliation of financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2021:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**Debt instruments at FVOCI**	**AC**	**Total**
Assets			
Cash and assets held with the central bank	-	985,363	**985,363**
Securities	2,070,322	-	**2,070,322**
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organisations	-	1,127.,447	**1,127,447**
Loans and receivables from clients	-	1,948,656	**1,948,656**
Other financial assets	-	361	**361**
Total financial assets	**2,070,322**	**4,061,827**	**6,132,150**

As of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, all of the Bank's financial liabilities except for securities were carried at AC.

36 Related Party Transactions

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control, or one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. For the Bank, in particular, related parties are considered to be parent company and the entities that constitute for the Bank and parent company: (i) a subsidiary, (ii) an associate, (iii) a joint venture, and (iv) a person or his close family members, if that person is a member of the key management personnel. The Bank considers as key management personnel all the members of the Bank's Board of Directors and of the Bank's Executive Committee.

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars

Balance sheet as at 31 December	**2022**	**2021**
Subordinated debt	-	587,910
Loans and receivables from customers	388,430	-

The income and expense items with related parties were as follows:

In thousands of Serbian Dinars

Income statement for the year	**2022**	**2021**
Interest expense (subordinated debt)	788	-
Interest income (loans and receivables from customers)	10,731	-
Fee and commission income	608	-

In thousands of Serbian Dinars	**2022**	**2021**
Gross salaries	**35,741**	**37,783**
Executive Committee	27,911	27,784
Board of Directors	7,830	9,999
Net salaries	**27,580**	**28,784**
Executive Committee	23,059	23,111
Board of Directors	4,521	5,673

Loans and receivables from customers as well as interest income arising from related party transactions are result of ordinary business activities. Interest on the Bank's receivables are calculated at the usual rates.
Gross and net salaries items in the Income statement refer to members of Executive Committee and Board of directors.

37 Events after the End of the Reporting Period

In the beginning of 2022, there has been increased volatility in the financial and commodity markets due to the escalation of political tension in Ukraine, followed by international sanctions against certain Russian companies and individuals. While this is still an ongoing situation at the date of issuing these financial statements, and there is an expectation of consequences on the economy in general, there has been no discernible impact on the Bank's operations neither Bank has any significant exposure to underlying countries or individuals that are under sanctions, however the future effects cannot be predicted. Management will continue to monitor the potential impact and will take further action as necessary to mitigate any effects.

There were no other significant events after the end of the reporting period that would require corrections or disclosures to the financial statements of the Bank for 2022.

38 Abbreviations

The list of the abbreviations used in these financial statements is provided below:

Abbreviation	Full name
AC	Amortised Cost
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
EAD	Exposure at Default
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EIR	Effective Interest rate
FVOCI	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss
FX, Forex	Foreign Currency Exchange
HTM	Held To Maturity
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
L&R	Loans and Receivables
LGD	Loss Given Default
LTV	Loan to Value
PD	Probability of Default
POCI financial assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired financial assets
SICR	Significant Increase in Credit Risk
SPPI	Solely Payments of Principal and Interest
SPPI test	Assessment whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest

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Mirjana Garapić-Zakanyi,
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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2022
MIRABANK A.D. BELGRADE

March 2023

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Key financial indicators

Mirabank a.d. Beograd			
in thousands RSD	**2022**	**2021**	**Change**
Income statement			
Net interest income	155,243	113,966	36%
Net fee and commission income	54,428	42,418	28%
Other non-interest income	-	1,058	-100%
Operating expenses	(355,701)	(336,193)	6%
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(45,446)	(25,211)	80%
Loss for the year	(191,723)	(204,405)	-6%
Balance sheet			
Loans and receivables from banks and other financial organizations	197,239	1,127,447	-83%
Loans and receivables from customers	2,193,517	1.948.656	13%
Deposits and other liabilities to banks, other financial organizations and central bank	210,316	307,363	-32%
Deposits and other financial liabilities to clients	2,958,614	3,231,792	-8%
Equity	2,293,654	2,050,810	12%
Total balance sheet assets	5,562,076	6.,285,961	-12%
Capital adequacy			
Total risk weighted assets	2,893,338	2,711,712	7%
Regulatory capital	2,313,438	1,808,321	28%
Capital adequacy ratio	79.96%	66.69%	13 p.p.
Key performance indicators			
Cost/Income ratio	191,22%	229,80%	-39p.p.
ROA (Return on assets after tax)	-3,45%	-3,25%	0 p.p.
ROE (Return on equity after tax)	-8,36%	-9,97%	2 p.p.
Loans to Deposits ratio	74,14%	60,30%	14 p.p.
Asset/Number of employees	142,617	157,149	-9%
Cost of risk	2.05%	0.41%	2 p.p.
Resources			
Number of employees	39	40	(1)
Number of branches	1	1	0

1.2 Macroeconomic Environment

As most of the countries in the world, Serbia faced one of the biggest challenges in the recent history – coronavirus pandemic and economic crisis caused by the confilicts in Ukraine in 2022.

According to the latest data, COVID-19 and and conflicts in Ukraine has had less consequences for Serbia compared to the most Euoropean countries due to accomplished macroeconomic and financial stability, previous growth dynamic, well created fiscal space, the timly and comprehensive package of measures as well as the structure of economy.

Average inflation was 11.9% during 2022. Such a high inflation is a consequence of world energy crisis, still present consequences of the pandemic, as well as drought that hit our region. Interannual inflation in December was 15.1% out of which almost 2/3 of contribution was due to the growth of price of food and energy products.

According to the estimation of Statistical office of the Republic of Serbia, Serbia has recorded real GDP growth in 2022 of 2.3%. This growth was driven by recovery of service sectors, as well as growth in industry and growth of net taxes, while drop in construction and agricultural sector is recorded.

Inflow of foreign direct investments (FDI) reached level of 7% of GDP or € 4.4 billion in November 2022. Foreign direct investments are geographically diversified with a growing share of countries in the Asia-Pacific region besides EU. In addition to FDI three more strong pillars of investment financing have been established in recent years: profitability of the economy, investment loans and doubled state investments.

Despite extreme shocks, Serbia still has full coverage of the current deficit with foreign direct investments. For the first eleven months of 2022, current deficit was 3.15 billion euros.

Unemployment rate in Q3 2022 reached level of 8.9% which is below the average rate for whole 2021 (11%).

Agency Fitch confirmed and kept Serbia's credit rating in 2022 to BB+. Main factors that influenced rating to be kept are: credible framework of macroeconomic policies, especially monetized policies, an adequate level of foreign exchange reserves, preservation of a moderate level of public debt and strengthening of financial stability, with the level of NPL at a historical minimum.

Absolute level of NPL in third quarter 2022 stayed steady thanks to the measures like collection, write off and sales to the third parties. At the end of November 2022 main share in NPL had household sector with 51.4% and companies with 31%.

NBS encourages lending and funding in local currency by ensuring low and stable inflation, maintaining relative stability of foreign exchange rates, through improvements in foreign exchange risk management in the private sector, and through other measures. Government contributes to the dinarization with tax policy and with development of Securities market in dinars.

The table below shows the main macroeconomic indicators as reported/forecasted by the NBS.

Serbia								***NBS forecast**
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022***
Real GDP, y-o-y %	1.8	3.3	2.1	4.5	4.2	-0.9	7.5	2.5
Private consumption, in %	-0.3	1.3	1.9	3.1	3.6	-1.9	7.7	3.0
Private investment, in %	5.2	2.1	9.5	12.3	13.9	-5.5	10.5	-2.6
Government consumption, in %	-3.7	0.0	2.9	3.8	2.0	2.9	4.3	0.4
Government investment, in %	14.0	21.2	-6.3	45.3	30.7	11.0	32.4	-0.7
Exports, in %	9.3	12.0	8.2	7.5	7.7	-4.2	19.5	14.1
Imports, in %	4.0	7.0	11.1	10.8	10.7	-3.6	17.7	15.0
Unemployment Rate, in %	18.9	16.4	14.5	13.7	11.2	9.7	11.0	9.5
Nominal Wages, in %	-0.2	3.7	3.9	6.5	10.6	9.4	9.6	13.9
Money Supply (M3), in %	6.6	11.6	3.6	14.5	8.4	18.1	11.8	n/a
CPI, in %	1.4	1.1	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	4.0	12.0
National Bank of Serbia Key Policy Rate, in %	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.3	1.0	1.0	5.0
Current Account Deficit BPM-6 (% of GDP)	3.5	2.9	5.2	4.8	6.9	4.1	4.3	-9.0

Table: Macroeconomic Overview; Source: NBS

1.3 Serbian Banking Sector

Stability of the banking sector was kept in 2022 despite the crisis.

Significant capital reserves as well as a good capital structure (95% is share capital) enable banks to successfully deal with credit risk.

Serbia	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	nov.22
Number of banks	30	31	29	27	26	26	23	21
Employees	24,257	23,847	23,055	22,830	23,087	22,823	22,550	22,154
Branches	1,730	1,719	1,627	1,598	1,598	1,576	1,515	1,402
Share of foreign banks, %	76.1	76.7	76.9	75.4	75.7	86.0	87.0	83.4
Assets (net), EUR m	25,059	26,253	28,440	31,931	34,731	39,177	42,943	45,814
Capital, EUR m	5,090	5,122	5,631	5,725	6,002	6,098	6,128	6,250
Loans (gross), EUR m	16,175	16,442	17,565	19,406	21,111	23,439	25,939	28,357
Of which gross NPL, EUR m	3,491	2,800	1,730	1,105	862	871	927	859
Gross NPL ratio, %	21.6	17.0	9.8	5.7	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.0
IFRS impairment of NPLs	62.3	67.8	58.1	60.2	61.5	59.0	56.3	57.3
Deposits, EUR m	16,523	18,242	19,926	23,115	25,197	28,984	32,483	34,727
Pretax Income2, EUR m	80,0	172,0	579,8	640,6	575,5	391,9	458,1	600,9
CAR, %	20.9	21.8	22.6	22.3	23.4	22.4	20.8	19.5
CET1 ratio, %	-	-	21.5	21.1	22.3	21.6	19.7	18.1
Leverage, %	-	-	11,1	12.6	13.6	12.4	11.1	10.3
Liquidity ratio	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Liquidity coverage ratio, %	-	-	239.5	213.3	199.3	211.8	199.8	164.4
FX ratio, %	4.4	2.7	2.9	4.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.6
ROA, %	0.3	0.7	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.5
ROE, %	1.6	3.4	10.6	11.3	9.8	6.5	7.5	10.6
Net interest margin, %	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.9

Table: NBS Banking Sector Overview; Source: NBS

The leverage indicator in September 2022 (10.3%) goes in favour of the high solvency of the banking sector. Liquidity ratios are consistently higher than the regulatory minimum. Liquid asset share in total asset of banking sector was 38.5% at the end of November 2022. In favour of stabile structure of financing and generally liquidity of banking sector also goes and loan deposit ratio with percentage of 85.3% at the end of November 2022.

The reference interest rate reached level of 5% in 2022 whereby the NBS continued to tighten monetary conditions in order to stop the growth of inflation.
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1.3 Serbian Banking Sector (continued)

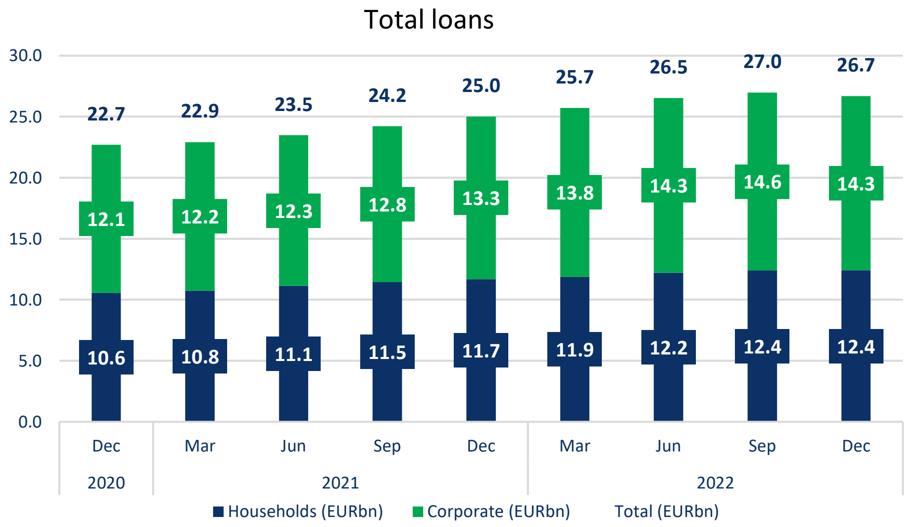


Chart: ***Loans to Corporate Sector and Household Sector****;* Source: NBS

Corporate loans show a growth trend in the last three years. Loans to the corporate continued to provide significant support to domestic lending activity and contributed to the recovery of economic activity. In Corporate segment liquidity and working capital loans are the loans with the biggest share, followed by investment loans while in Household segment housing loans have biggest participation.

Growth of interest rates in 2022 is recorded in Retail and Corporate segment as wall. The tightening of monetary conditions from October 2022 is followed by an increase in interest rates on new dinar loans to Retail and Corporate. Interest rates on euro loans are also increasing due to the tightening of the ECB's monetary policy

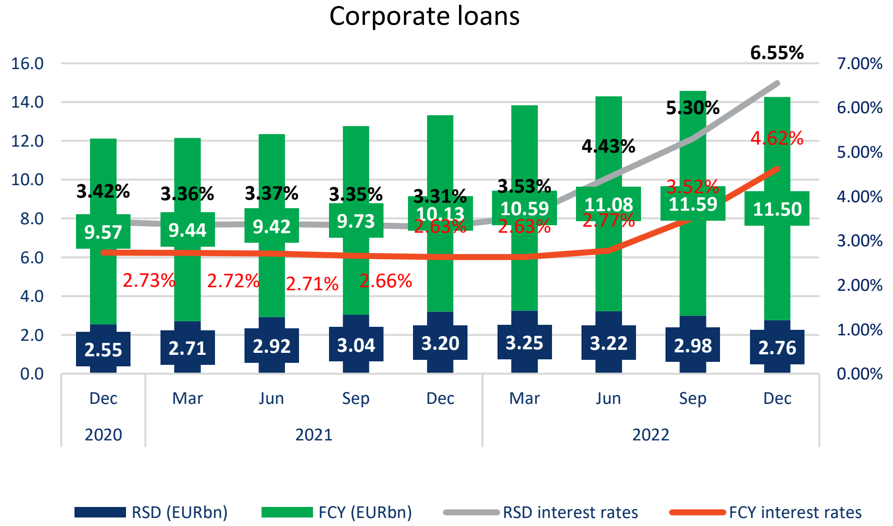


Chart: ***Loans to Corporate Sector*** – Currencies and Interest; Source: NBS

1.3 Serbian Banking Sector (continued)

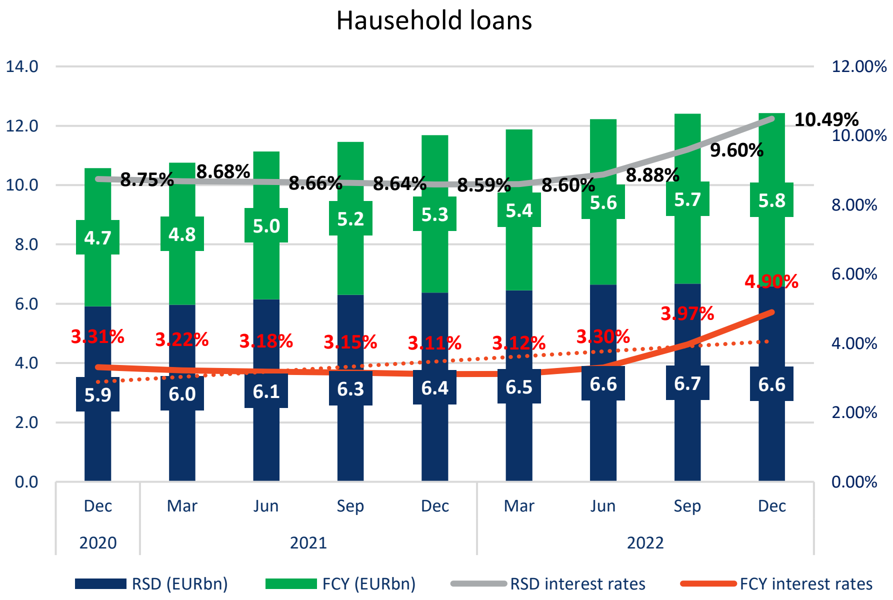


Chart: ***Loans to Household Sector*** – Currencies and Interest Rates; Source: NBS

Temporary decrease of RSD saving in first months of 2022 in the conditions of growing uncertainty caused by the escalation of geopolitical tensions at the international level was interrupted in June, since dinar savings once again recorded growth. Household deposits have recorded continuous growth in the last three years in both domestic and foreign currency.

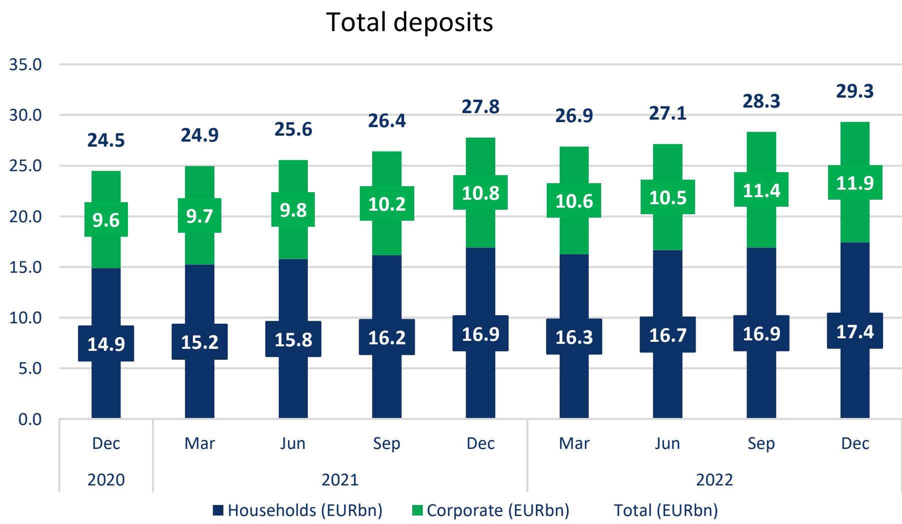


Chart: ***Corporate and Household Deposits***; Source: NBS

1.3. Serbian Banking Sector (continued)

Interest rates on household and corporate savings in 2022 have been increased both in the case of dinar and euro savings.

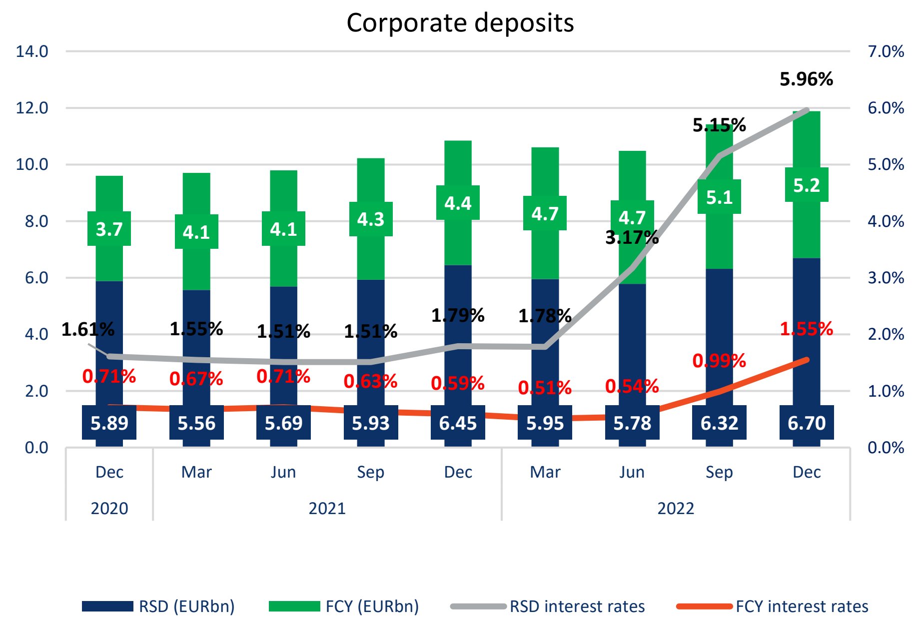


Chart: ***Deposits from Corporate Sector*** – Currencies and Interest Rates; Source: NBS

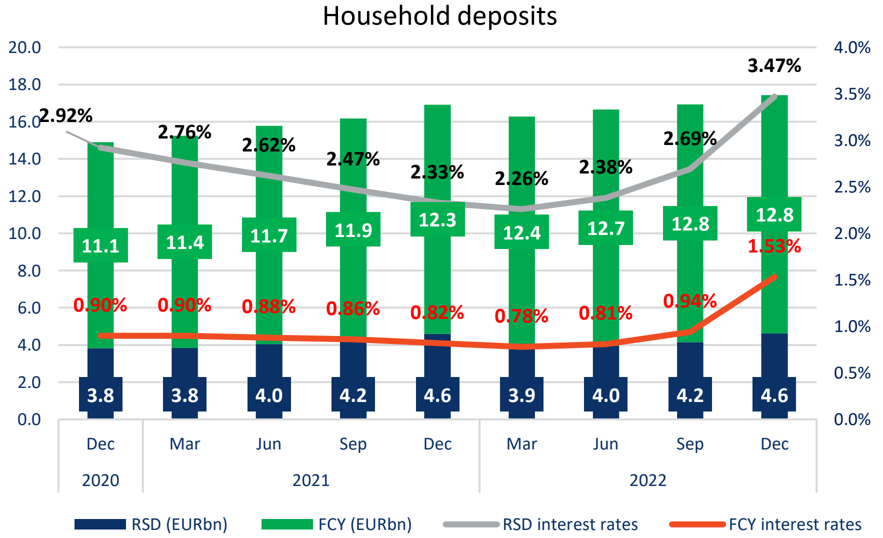


Chart: ***Deposits from Household Sector*** – Currencies and Interest Rates; Source: NBS

2 About Mirabank

2.1 Establishment

The founder of Mirabank a.d. Beograd (hereinafter: the Bank), Duingraaf Financial Investments B.V., Hoogoorddreef 15, 1101BA Amsterdam, the Netherlands (hereinafter: the Founder), obtained the preliminary permit to incorporate the Bank with the Decision of the National Bank of Serbia No. IO NBS 32 dated August 18, 2014.

The National Bank of Serbia issued a Decision No. IO NBS 58 dated December 16, 2014, thus granting the operating license to the Bank.

Upon obtaining the approval from the National Bank of Serbia for the acts of the Founding Assembly of the Bank (the Decision on Appointment of the President and Members of the Board of Directors of the Bank, the Decision on Appointment of the President and Members of the Executive Board of the Bank, the Decision on the Adoption of the Articles of Association of the Bank, the Decision on the First Share Issue of the Bank, the Decision on the Adoption of the Strategy and Business Policy of the Bank), the Bank was registered with the Companies Registry based on the Decision of the Serbian Business Registers Agency BD 8779/2015 dated February 5, 2015.

The Founder of the Bank and the Bank are not members of the banking group. The initial capital of the Bank is EUR 15 million in RSD counter value; capital conversion was performed on April 6, 2015, upon opening of the Bank's account with the National Bank of Serbia, following which the Bank began conducting its operations through that account and payment transactions, and at the same time it initiated the reporting process to the National Bank of Serbia.

On May 11, 2016, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the II share issue in the amount of 1,840,500 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank (along with the initial issue in the amount of RSD 1,790,700 thousand) amounted to RSD 3,631,200 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 39191/2016 of May 16, 2016, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On December 3, 2021, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the III share issue in the amount of 587,797 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 4,218,998 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 100464/2021 on December 10, 2021, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

On September 15, 2022, with registration in the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, the Bank's capital was increased through the IV share issue in the amount of 587,299 ordinary shares with a nominal value of RSD 1,000 per share, after which the total share capital of the Bank amounted to RSD 4,806,296 thousand. Pursuant to the Decision BD 82179/2022 on September 21, 2022, the Business Registers Agency completed registration of changes/increase in share capital.

The headquarter of the Bank is in Belgrade, 1 Španskih boraca Street in Novi Beograd, and its operations are conducted in 1 branch office in the territory of the Republic of Serbia at the same address. As at 31 December, 2022, the Bank had 39 employees (as at 31 December 2021 had 40 employees).

The Bank's Company registration number is 21080608. The Tax Identification Number assigned to the Bank is 108851504.

In 2022 the Bank did not acquire any Treasury Shares nor does it have any Treasury Stock (stock of its own shares).

2.2 Major Strategic Objectives

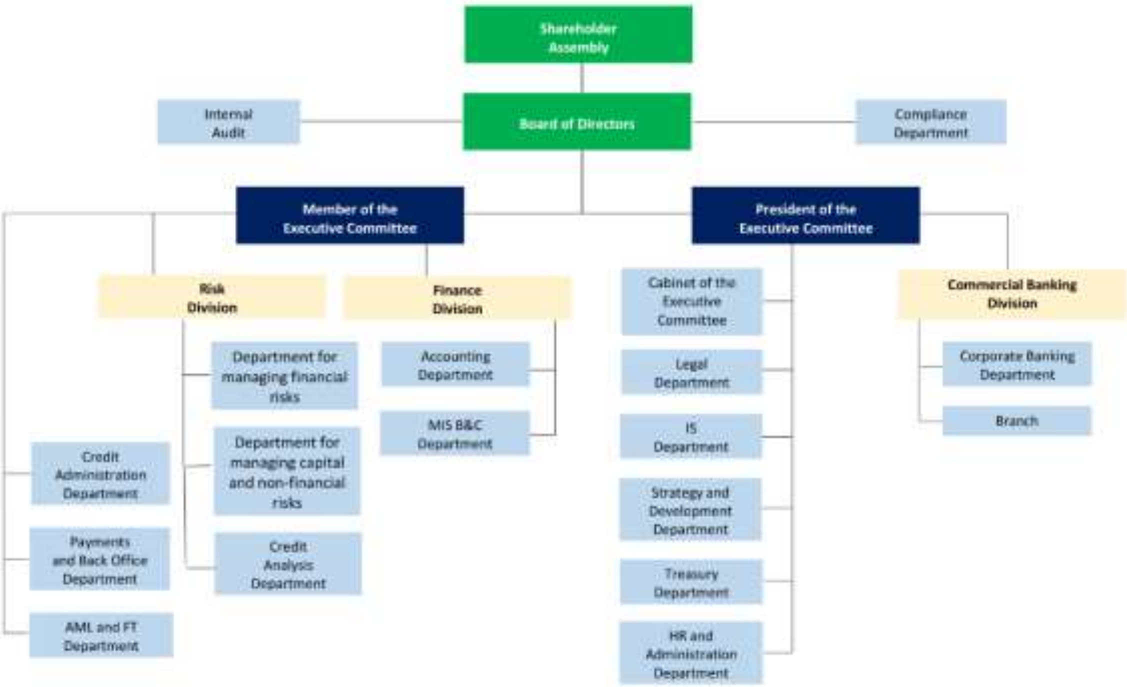
As an ultimate roadmap to the Vision, the Bank's Management has defined top Strategic goals in the next three years:	**Mirabank's vision is to become recognised partner of trust withn target industries and focal point of UAE-Serbia economic relations**
	Focus – select a few industries where to build competitive advantage
	Community engagement – become fully embeded in the selected communities in order to generate opportunities instead of just searching for existing opportunities
	Develop clear USP (Unique Selling Proposition)

2.3 The team

Board of Directors	Mr. Fadhel AlAli, Chairman
	Mr. Majed Odeh, Member
	Mr. Mustafa Ghazi Kheriba, Independent member
	Mr. Murshed Abdo Murshed AlRedaini, Independent member
	Mr. Dejan Nikolic, Independent member

Executive Committee	Mr. Nikola Mihailović, President
	Ms. Mirjana Garapić Zakanyi, Member

2.4 Organization



2.5 Investments in Environmental Sustainability and Social Responsibility

Mirabank is committed to improving the environment through continuous digitalization of its processes and reducing resource consumption in the ordinary course of business. One of our main goals in this field was transformation of the documentation exchange with clients and third parties in order to reduce the use of paper printouts and paper forms into e-forms, both for internal communication as well as in exchange with clients and third parties. In instances where the paper work is an absolute necessity, we aim to selecting, whenever possible, recycled paper instead of the standard one.

In addition, one of our business focuses is renewable energy sector, where during 2022 Mirabank continued to support the largest wind farm project in the country and one of the largest in the region.

2.6 Research and Development

In 2022, the Bank continued to explore opportunities for further development of flexible and digitally prepared business models in order to promote efficiency, risk management and sustainable growth.

3 Products and Services

3.1 Corporate banking

Our main goal is to simplify our clients' dealing with their bank by providing as simple and efficient as possible solutions that cover their needs in timely and professional manner.

The palette of products and services we offer to corporate clients consists of the following:

Financing
- Working capital loans
- Investment loans

Cash manangement services
- Domestic payments
- International payments
- Current accounts
- O/N deposits
- Term deposits
- FX operations
- E-banking services

Documentary business
- Letters of Guarantee
- Letters of Credit

Advisory services
- M&A advisory

3.2 Private individuals banking

As each client is unique, we tailor our offers and services to your specific needs, taking all aspects carefully into account. Clients value our personalised approach, reliability as a partner, and the unique experience we deliver.

Products and services offered to private individuals are the following:

Account manangement services
- Current accounts (RSD and FX)
- E-banking services
- Mobile banking services

Deposits
- A vista savings
- Term deposits

4 Our Business Focus 2021-2023

Mirabank 2023 vision goals are focused on building reputation, proving self-sustainability and showing potential for further growth. Bank looks to develop on the opportunity to become recognised as partner of trust within selected industries and focal point of UAE – Serbia economic relations.

Bank aims to increase loan portfolio, secure stable funding, improve margins and develop cash management activities in order to increase commission income.

5 Risk Management

5.1 Risk Profile and Risk Appetite

Key objectives of the Bank's Risk Management System is to identify the most relevant risks that the Bank may be exposed to and to align its business plans and exposure to risks as the direct result of said plans with a targeted, i.e. planned risk appetite. Bank strives to optimise risk-taking decisions vis-a-vis expected levels of return, as well as to ensure that a strong and independent control function has been established within the Bank, ready to address the organisation's challenges as well as the external environment and to ensure that business growth is adequately supported by an efficient risk management infrastructure.

Throughout its performance, the Bank actively undertakes and manages risks, relying on the following principles:

- Level of risk undertaken is within the Bank's risk appetite and tolerance toward risk;
- All risk has to be approved through the Risk Management System;
- Reward from the business venture should compensate for the risk relevant to said venture;
- Risk is to be continuously monitored; and
- Risk conscience is to be promoted and the risk management culture is to be strengthened, as it contributes to strengthening the Bank's resilience.

Under risk appetite, the Bank considers its assessment of the structure and levels of all risks to which the Bank is exposed or may be exposed in its operations. The Bank's Business Strategy envisages operations that will inevitably affect the Bank's exposure to a particular set of risks. Key risks to which the Bank is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, FX risk and others. These risks are described in detail in the Notes to the financial statements (section: 29 Financial risk management).

The Bank's risk appetite is considered the level of risk the Bank intends to take on in achieving its business strategy and strategic objectives. Risk tolerance is understood as the highest acceptable level of risk the Bank takes on in its operations.

The ability to take risks depends on the Bank's financial, liquidity and capital situation, i.e. constraints. The willingness to take risks depends on the Bank's shareholder perspective concerning its profile and positioning.

5.1. Risk Profile and Risk Appetite (continued)

The Bank's risk appetite is formulated as a function of the needed regulatory capital for all risks it is exposed to, as well as a function of needed regulatory capital for individual risks the Bank exposes itself to. A formulated risk appetite sets the capacity of the Bank to assume risks in its business activities.

5.2 NPLs & Collection

In its Risk Management Strategy the Bank has determined its long-term objectives concerning the level of distressed assets. The Bank's distressed assets are its non-performing exposures as defined by the Credit Risk Management Policy, which is in compliance with the NBS Decision on the Classification of Bank Balance Sheet Assets and Off-Balance Sheet Items. The Bank has determined the basic principles of Distressed Asset Management, and the highest acceptable level of distressed assets.

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank had five non-performing loans (NPL). For the strategy planning period, NPLs are planned at a relatively low level (lower than the average for Serbia's banking sector). This represents one of the aims and most important principles of Distressed Asset Management.

The Bank uses wide spectar of credit risk management techniques to keep the NPL level in line with the defined levels, such as well defined credit process, robust credit analysis, approval of exposures to clients in relation to their credit capacity, strict monitoring of credit exposures post disbursement, early detection of deteriorating clients, well structured collection process, requirements with regard to credit protection instruments and other.

For the purpose of effective Distressed Assets Management, Bank has designated a position within its organization structure specialized in this area and has introduced set of internal acts that govern Bank activities and rules within this segment. Bank's Recovery Plan plays an important role in risk mitigation related to distressed asset management for all the risks arising from adverse developments of bank performance or external factors affecting the banking business.

6. Events after the End of the Reporting Period

In the beginning of 2022, there has been increased volatility in the financial and commodity markets due to the escalation of political tension in Ukraine, followed by international sanctions against certain Russian companies and individuals. While this is still an ongoing situation at the date of issuing these financial statements, and there is an expectation of consequences on the economy in general, there has been no discernible impact on the Bank's operations neither Bank has any significant exposure to underlying countries or individuals that are under sanctions, however the future effects cannot be predicted. Management will continue to monitor the potential impact and will take further action as necessary to mitigate any effects.

There were no other significant events after the end of the reporting period that would require corrections or disclosures to the financial statements of the Bank for 2022.

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Executive Committee on 16 March 2023.

Mirabank a.d. mirabank 11070 Beograd Španskih boraca 1

Nikola Mihailović
President of Executive Committee

Dragana Bojin
Chief Accountant

Mirjana Garapić-Zakanyi
Member of Executive Committee