VÚB BANKA

Interim separate financial statements
for 3 months ended 31 March 2013

Prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard
IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

Contents

VÚB BANKA

Statement of financial position at 31 March 2013

(In thousands of euro)

	Note	Mar 2013	Restated Dec 2012
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	4	151,705	150,774
Due from banks	5	747,389	580,590
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	99,026	68,887
Derivative financial instruments	7	45,182	42,619
Available-for-sale financial assets	8	1,301,195	1,482,727
Loans and advances to customers	9	7,027,169	7,139,119
Held-to-maturity investments	11	1,033,950	1,041,721
Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities	12	96,014	96,014
Intangible assets	13	41,358	43,566
Property and equipment and Non-current assets held for sale	14	123,548	127,327
Current income tax assets	19	15,761	17,098
Deferred income tax assets	19	33,534	29,512
Other assets	15	15,324	13,830
		10,731,155	10,833,784
Liabilities			
Due to central and other banks	16	338,912	394,011
Derivative financial instruments	7	38,661	53,194
Due to customers	17	7,528,329	7,634,484
Debt securities in issue	18	1,488,132	1,417,762
Provisions	20	25,348	25,449
Other liabilities	21	50,022	63,809
		9,469,404	9,588,709
Equity			
Equity (excluding net profit for the period)	22	1,234,909	1,159,036
Net profit for the period	22	26,842	86,039
		1,261,751	1,245,075
		10,731,155	10,833,784
Financial commitments and contingencies	23	2,656,837	2,728,837

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 75 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were authorised for issue on 26 April 2013.

Ignacio Jaquotot
Chairman of the Management Board

Andrea De Michelis
Member of the Management Board

VÚB BANKA

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for 3 months ended 31 March 2013
(In thousands of euro)

	Note	Mar 2013	Mar 2012
Interest and similar income		115,138	124,761
Interest and similar expense		(28,811)	(38,772)
Net interest income	24	86,327	85,989
Fee and commission income		33,435	32,128
Fee and commission expense		(13,884)	(12,535)
Net fee and commission income	25	19,551	19,593
Net trading result	26	3,536	(4,196)
Other operating income	27	770	1,012
Operating income		110,184	102,398
Salaries and employee benefits	28	(23,448)	(23,340)
Other operating expenses	29	(18,717)	(20,309)
Special levy of selected financial institutions	29	(9,712)	(5,200)
Amortisation	13	(2,234)	(2,054)
Depreciation	14	(3,849)	(4,166)
Operating expenses		(57,960)	(55,069)
Operating profit before impairment		52,224	47,329
Impairment losses	30	(17,037)	(16,171)
Profit before tax		35,187	31,158
Income tax expense	31	(8,345)	(6,490)
NET PROFIT FOR 3 MONTHS		26,842	24,668
Other comprehensive income for 3 months, after tax:			
Exchange difference on translating foreign operation		(7)	144
Available-for-sale financial assets		(10,114)	63,516
Cash flow hedges		115	(31)
Other comprehensive income for 3 months, net of tax	32, 33	(10,006)	63,629
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR 3 MONTHS		16,836	88,297
Basic and diluted earnings per € 33.2 share in €	22	2.07	1.90

All components of other comprehensive income may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future.

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 75 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for 3 months ended 31 March 2013

(In thousands of euro)

	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Legal reserve fund	Retained earnings	Translation of foreign operation	Available-for-sale financial assets	Cash flow hedges	Total
At 1 January 2012	430,819	13,368	-	87,493	618,122	(153)	(72,599)	(4,591)	1,072,459
Total comprehensive income for 3 months, net of tax	-	-	-	-	24,668	144	63,516	(31)	88,297
At 31 March 2012	430,819	13,368	-	87,493	642,790	(9)	(9,083)	(4,622)	1,160,756
At 1 January 2013	430,819	13,368	-	87,493	657,018	-	57,802	(1,425)	1,245,075
Total comprehensive income for 3 months, net of tax	-	-	-	-	26,842	(7)	(10,114)	115	16,836
Other *	-	-	-	-	(14)	14	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	(160)	-	-	-	-	-	(160)
At 31 March 2013	430,819	13,368	(160)	87,493	683,846	7	47,688	(1,310)	1,261,751

* The foreign currency difference disclosed under Translation of foreign operation was settled within the transfer of profit for 2012 from the foreign branch.

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 75 form an integral part of these financial statements.

VÚB BANKA

Statement of cash flows for 3 months ended 31 March 2013

(In thousands of euro)

	Note	Mar 2013	Restated Mar 2012
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		35,187	31,158
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation		2,234	2,054
Depreciation		3,849	4,166
Securities at fair value through profit or loss, debt securities in issue and FX differences		(1,474)	3,783
Interest income		(115,138)	(124,761)
Interest expense		28,811	38,772
Sale of property and equipment		(15)	(17)
Impairment losses and similar charges		17,022	16,614
Interest received		130,210	148,637
Interest paid		(26,271)	(30,296)
Tax (paid)/received		(11,030)	8,127
Due from banks		3,968	(62,007)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(30,984)	(13,111)
Derivative financial instruments (assets)		(2,448)	32,532
Available-for-sale financial assets		152,658	(69,164)
Loans and advances to customers		102,667	91,081
Other assets		(1,491)	(1,108)
Due to central and other banks		78,688	(122,426)
Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)		(14,533)	785
Due to customers		(240,286)	(13,878)
Other liabilities		(12,846)	(4,445)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		98,778	(63,504)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of held-to-maturity investments		-	(69,000)
Repayments of held-to-maturity investments		-	159,330
Purchase of intangible assets and property and equipment		(98)	(1,111)
Disposal of property and equipment		17	20
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(81)	89,239
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of debt securities		70,000	103,090
Repayments of debt securities		-	(15,000)
Purchase of treasury shares		(160)	-
Net cash from financing activities		69,840	88,090
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		168,537	113,825
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3	165,716	97,342
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	3	334,253	211,167

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 75 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s. ('the Bank' or 'VUB') provides retail and commercial banking services. The Bank is domiciled in the Slovak Republic with its registered office at Mlynské nivy 1, 829 90 Bratislava 25 and has the identification number (IČO) 313 20 155.

At 31 March 2013, the Bank had a network of 245 points of sale (including Retail Branches, Corporate Branches and Mortgage centres) located throughout Slovakia (December 2012: 247). The Bank also has one branch in the Czech Republic.

The Bank's ultimate parent company is Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., which is a joint-stock company and which is incorporated and domiciled in Italy. The address of its registered office is Piazza San Carlo 156, 10121 Torino, Italy.

The members of the Management Board are: Ignacio Jaquotot (Chairman), Andrea De Michelis, Stanislav Hodek, Jozef Kausich, Elena Kohútiková, Peter Magala, Silvia Púchovská and Adrián Ševčík.

The members of the Supervisory Board are: György Surányi (Chairman), Massimo Malagoli (Vice Chairman), Adriano Arietti, Jana Finková, Antonio Furesi and Ján Gallo.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements of the Bank ('the financial statements') have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard *IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting*.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and all derivative financial instruments to fair value and in the case of the financial assets or financial liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedge relationships modified by the changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

The financial statements were prepared using the going concern assumption that the Bank will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements are presented in thousands of euro ('€'), unless indicated otherwise. Euro is the functional currency of the Bank.

Negative balances are presented in brackets.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

In 2013 the Bank reassessed the presentation of selected financial liabilities in the Statement of financial position. As a result, the Bank changed the classification of the loans received from international financial institutions from 'Due to customers' to 'Due to central and other banks' in order to provide more relevant and reliable information on the Bank's financial position. The change of the presentation policy was applied retrospectively in these interim separate financial statements.

The following table shows the effect of the change in the presentation on the related items of the Statement of financial position at 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011:

€ '000	**Previously reported** Dec 2012	Dec 2011	**Change in presentation** Dec 2012	Dec 2011	**Restated** Dec 2012	Dec 2011
Due to central and other banks	260,226	429,725	133,785	159,642	394,011	589,367
Due to customers	7,768,269	7,498,151	(133,785)	(159,642)	7,634,484	7,338,509

All other accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Segment reporting

The Bank reports financial and descriptive information about its operating segments in these financial statements. An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Bank), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Bank's management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which separate financial information is available.

The Bank operates in three operating segments – Retail Banking, Corporate Banking and Central Treasury. Each segment is exposed to different risks and differs in the nature of its services, business processes and types of customers for its products and services.

For all segments the Bank reports a measure of segment assets and liabilities and income and expense items, a reconciliation of total reportable segment revenues, total profit or loss, total assets, liabilities and other amounts disclosed for reportable segments to corresponding amounts in the Bank's financial statements.

Most of the transactions of the Bank are related to the Slovak market. Due to the market size, the Bank operates as a single geographical segment unit.

2.4 Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated to euro at the official European Central Bank ('ECB') or National Bank of Slovakia ('NBS') exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are reported at the ECB or NBS exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

The difference between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction and the ECB or NBS exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction is included in 'Net trading result', as well as gains and losses arising from movements in exchange rates after the date of the transaction.

2.5 Foreign operations

The financial statements include foreign operations in the Czech Republic. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to euro at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated to euro at rates approximating the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on these translations are recognised directly in equity.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills with contractual maturity of less than 90 days and due from banks balances with contractual maturity of less than 90 days.

2.7 Cash and balances with central banks

Cash and balances with central banks comprise cash in hand and balances with the NBS and other central banks, including compulsory minimum reserves. Cash and other valuables are carried at amortised cost in the Statement of financial position.

2.8 Treasury bills and other eligible bills

Treasury bills and other eligible bills represent highly liquid securities that could be used for rediscounting in the NBS in the case of Slovak treasury bills or in a central bank of a foreign country in the case of foreign treasury bills without any time or other constraints.

2.9 Due from banks

Due from banks include receivables from current accounts in other than central banks, term deposits and loans provided to commercial banks.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Balances are presented at amortised cost including interest accruals less any impairment losses. An impairment loss is established if there is objective evidence that the Bank will not be able to collect all amounts due.

2.10 Securities

Securities held by the Bank are categorised into portfolios in accordance with the intent on the acquisition date and pursuant to the investment strategy. The Bank has developed security investment strategies and, reflecting the intent on acquisition, allocated securities into the following portfolios:

(a) Fair value through profit or loss,

(b) Available-for-sale,

(c) Held-to-maturity.

The principal differences among the portfolios relate to the measurement and recognition of fair values in the financial statements. All securities held by the Bank are recognised using settlement date accounting and are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition. Securities purchased, but not settled, are recorded in the off-balance sheet and changes in their fair values, for purchases into the fair value through profit or loss and the available-for-sale portfolios, are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and in equity respectively.

(a) Securities at fair value through profit or loss

This portfolio comprises following subcategories:

(i) Securities held for trading

These securities are financial assets acquired by the Bank for the purpose of generating profits from short-term fluctuations in prices.

(ii) Securities designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition

Securities classified in this category are those that have been designated by the management on initial recognition. This designation may be used only when at least one of the following conditions is met:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on a different basis;
- the assets and financial liabilities are a part of a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both which are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy;
- the financial instrument contains one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract.

Subsequent to their initial recognition these assets are accounted for and re-measured at fair value. The fair value of securities at fair value through profit or loss, for which an active market exists, and a market value can be estimated reliably, is measured at quoted market prices. In circumstances where the quoted market prices are not readily available, the fair value is estimated using the present value of future cash flows.

The Bank monitors changes in fair values on a daily basis and recognises unrealised gains and losses in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in ‘Net trading result’. Interest earned on securities at fair value through profit or loss is accrued on a daily basis and reported in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in ‘Interest and similar income’.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price is different to the fair value from other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the Bank immediately recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1 profit or loss') in 'Net trading result' if the 'Day 1 profit or loss' is not significant. In cases where 'Day 1 profit or loss' is significant, the difference is amortised over the period of the respective deals. In cases where fair value is determined using data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

(b) Available-for-sale securities

'Available-for-sale' securities are those financial assets that are not classified as 'at fair value through profit or loss' or 'held-to-maturity'. Subsequent to their initial recognition, these assets are accounted for and re-measured at fair value.

Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of 'available-for-sale' securities are recognised on a daily basis in the 'Available-for-sale financial assets' in equity.

Interest earned whilst holding 'available-for-sale' securities is accrued on a daily basis and reported in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in 'Interest and similar income'.

The fair value of 'available-for-sale' securities, for which an active market exists, and a market value can be estimated reliably, is measured at quoted market prices. In circumstances where the quoted market prices are not readily available, the fair value is estimated using the present value of future cash flows.

Equity investments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are held at cost less impairment. For 'available-for-sale' equity investments, the Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

Examples of events representing objective evidence of impairment include significant financial difficulty of the issuer, issuer's default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, becoming probable that the issuer will enter into bankruptcy or other reorganisation procedures, the disappearance of an active market for the security due to the issuer's financial difficulties or other elements indicating an objective reduction in the issuer's ability to generate future cash flows sufficient to meet its contractual obligation.

In the case of debt instruments classified as 'available-for-sale', impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in 'Impairment losses' in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In the case of equity investments classified as 'available-for-sale', objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in 'Impairment losses' in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in Other comprehensive income.

(c) Held-to-maturity investments

'Held-to-maturity' investments are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and maturities that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity.

'Held-to-maturity' investments are carried at amortised cost less any impairment losses. Amortised cost is the amount at which the asset was initially measured minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount. The amortisation is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in 'Interest and similar income'.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The Bank assesses on a regular basis whether there is any objective evidence that a 'held-to-maturity' investment may be impaired. A financial asset is impaired if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

2.11 Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements ('repo transactions') remain as assets in the Statement of financial position under the original caption and the liability from the received loan is included in 'Due to central and other banks' or 'Due to customers'.

Securities purchased under agreements to purchase and resell ('reverse repo transactions') are recorded only in the off-balance sheet and the loan provided is reported in the Statement of financial position in 'Due from banks' or 'Loans and advances to customers', as appropriate.

The price differential between the purchase and sale price of securities is treated as interest income or expense and deferred over the life of the agreement.

2.12 Derivative financial instruments

In the normal course of business, the Bank is a party to contracts with derivative financial instruments, which represent a very low initial investment compared to the notional value of the contract. The derivative financial instruments used include foreign exchange forwards, interest rate/foreign exchange swaps and options, forward rate agreements and cross currency swaps. The Bank also uses financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk and currency exposures associated with its transactions in the financial markets. They are accounted for as trading derivatives if they do not fully comply with the definition of a hedging derivative as prescribed by IFRS. The Bank also acts as an intermediary provider of these instruments to certain customers.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured in the Statement of financial position at fair value. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in 'Net trading result'.

Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and option pricing models as appropriate. The fair values of derivative positions are computed using standard formulas and prevailing interest rates applicable for respective currencies available on the market at reporting dates.

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into derivative financial instrument transactions to hedge its liquidity, foreign exchange and interest rate risks. The Bank also enters into proprietary derivative financial transactions for the purpose of generating profits from short-term fluctuations in market prices. The Bank operates a system of market risk and counterparty limits, which are designed to restrict exposure to movements in market prices and counterparty concentrations. The Bank also monitors adherence to these limits on a daily basis.

Credit risk of financial derivatives

Credit exposure or the replacement cost of derivative financial instruments represents the Bank's credit exposure from contracts with a positive fair value, that is, it indicates the estimated maximum potential losses in the event that counterparties fail to perform their obligations. It is usually a small proportion of the notional amounts of the contracts. The credit exposure of each contract is indicated by the credit equivalent calculated pursuant to the generally applicable methodology using the current exposure method and involves the market value of the contract (only if positive, otherwise a zero value is taken into account) and a portion of the nominal value, which indicates the potential change in market value over the term of the contract. The credit equivalent is established depending on the type of contract and its maturity. The Bank assesses the credit risk of all financial instruments on a daily basis.

The Bank is selective in its choice of counterparties and sets limits for transactions with customers. As such, the Bank considers that the actual credit risk associated with financial derivatives is substantially lower than the exposure calculated pursuant to credit equivalents.

Embedded derivatives

The Bank assesses whether any embedded derivatives contained in the contract are required to be separated from the host contract and accounted for as derivatives under IAS 39. An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The Bank accounts for embedded derivatives separately from the host contract if: the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Hedging derivatives

The Bank makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate, foreign currency and credit risks, including exposures arising from expected transactions. In order to manage individual risks, the Bank applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet the specified criteria.

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

Also, at the inception of the hedge relationship, a formal assessment is undertaken to ensure the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the designated risk in the hedged item. Hedges are formally assessed each month. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated are expected to offset in a range of 80% to 125%.

In situations where that hedged item is an expected transaction, the Bank assesses whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Cash flow hedges

For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognised in other comprehensive income as ‘Cash flow hedges’. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately as gain or loss in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in ‘Net trading result’.

When the hedged cash flow affects profit or loss, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income remains separately in equity and is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the hedged expected transaction is ultimately recognised. When an expected transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Fair value hedges

For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in ‘Net trading result’. Meanwhile, the change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in ‘Net trading result’.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is terminated. For hedged items recorded at amortised cost, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge using the effective interest rate (‘EIR’). If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position, if, and only if, there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the Statement of financial position.

2.14 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are assets where the carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale comprise buildings, which are available for immediate sale in their present condition and their sale is considered to be highly probable.

Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

2.15 Loans and advances to customers and impairment losses

Loans and advances are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market and are recorded at amortised cost less any impairment losses. All loans and advances to customers are recognised in the Statement of financial position when cash is advanced to borrowers.

Loans and advances to customers are subject to periodic impairment testing. An impairment loss for a loan, or a group of similar loans, is established if their carrying amount is greater than their estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the present value of expected future cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collaterals, discounted based on the loan's original effective interest rate. The amount of the impairment loss is included in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment and uncollectability is measured and recognised individually for loans that are individually significant. Impairment and uncollectability for a group of similar loans that are not individually identified as impaired or loans that are not individually significant are measured and recognised on a portfolio basis.

The Bank writes off loans and advances when it determines that the loans and advances are uncollectible. Loans and advances are written off against the reversal of the related impairment losses. Any recoveries of written off loans are credited to the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on receipt.

2.16 Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities

Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are recorded at cost less impairment losses. The impairment loss is measured using the Dividend discount model.

Dividend discount model

The Management of the companies which are subject to the impairment test provide projection of dividends that are expected to be paid out by their companies in a period of 5 years. The model calculates the present value of these cash flows discounting them at the interest rate resulting from the CAPM (Capital Asset Pricing Model). Cash flows after the period are determined by a present value of the perpetuity with the particular estimated growth rate, determined at Intesa Sanpaolo Group level.

2.17 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis in order to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful economic life as follows:

	Years
Software and Other intangible assets	7

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Acquisition cost includes the purchase price plus other costs related to acquisition such as freight, duties or commissions. The costs of expansion, modernisation or improvements leading to increased productivity, capacity or efficiency are capitalised. Repairs and renovations are charged to the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the expenditure is incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis in order to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful economic life as follows:

	Years
Buildings	20 – 40
Equipment	4, 6, 10, 12
Other tangibles	4, 6, 12

Land, assets in progress and art collections are not depreciated. The depreciation of assets in progress begins when the related assets are put into use.

The Bank periodically tests its assets for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to this recoverable amount.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date.

2.19 Provisions

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

2.20 Provisions for employee benefits

The Bank's obligation in respect of retirement and jubilee employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The discount rate is determined by reference to a risk-free curve, with a term consistent with the estimated term of the benefit obligation. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. All employees of the Bank are covered by the retirement and jubilee employee benefits program.

The calculation for the respective program takes into account the following parameters:

	Jubilee benefits	Retirement benefits
Discount rate	3.54%	3.54%
Growth of wages in 2013	n/a	2.5%
Future growth of wages after 2013	n/a	4.0%
Fluctuation of employees (based on age)	6 – 17%	6 – 17%
Retirement age	Based on valid legislation	
Mortality	Based on mortality tables issued by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic	

The Bank also calculates a reserve for retention applicable to employees that are subject to the retention program using the projected unit credit method.

All gains or losses in relation to the employee benefits are recognised in 'Salaries and employee benefits'. Employee benefit reserves are disclosed in the Statement of financial position in 'Other liabilities'.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make a payment when it falls due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in 'Fee and commission income' on a straight line basis. The guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable). Financial guarantees are included within 'Other liabilities'. Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in 'Impairment losses'.

2.22 Legal reserve fund

In accordance with the law and statutes of the Bank, the Bank is obliged to contribute at least 10% of its annual net profit to the 'Legal reserve fund' until it reaches 20% of the share capital. Usage of the 'Legal reserve fund' is restricted by the law and the fund can be used for the coverage of the losses of the Bank.

2.23 Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity that are disclosed in the Statement of financial position include:

'Translation of foreign operation' reserve which is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations.

'Available-for-sale financial assets' reserve which comprises changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments.

'Cash flow hedges' reserve which comprises the portion of the gain or loss on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that is determined to be an effective hedge.

2.24 Interest income

Interest income and expense is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. Interest income and expense includes the amortisation of any discount or premium on financial instruments. Interest income also includes up-front and commitment fees, which are subject to the effective interest rate calculation and are amortised over the life of the loan.

2.25 Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income arises on financial services provided by the Bank including account maintenance, cash management services, brokerage services, investment advice and financial planning, investment banking services, project finance transactions and asset management services. Fee and commission income is recognised when the corresponding service is provided.

2.26 Net trading result

Net trading result includes gains and losses arising from purchases, disposals and changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities including securities and derivative instruments. It also includes the result of all foreign currency transactions.

2.27 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on the date that the dividend is declared.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.28 Current and deferred income tax

Income tax is calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Slovak Republic and other jurisdictions, in which the Bank operates.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised, using the balance sheet method, for all temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Expected tax rates, applicable for the periods when assets and liabilities are realised, are used to determine deferred tax.

The Bank is also subject to various indirect operating taxes, which are included in 'Other operating expenses'.

2.29 Fiduciary assets

Assets held in a fiduciary capacity are not reported in the financial statements, as such are not the assets of the Bank.

2.30 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Judgements

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has made judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The most significant judgements relate to the classification of financial instruments.

Held-to-maturity investments

The Bank follows the guidance of IAS 39 on classifying non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held-to-maturity. This classification requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Bank fails to hold these investments to maturity other than for a specific circumstance, for example selling a higher than insignificant amount close to maturity, it will be required to reclassify the entire class as available-for-sale. The investments would therefore be measured at fair value and not at amortised cost.

Financial assets held for trading

The Bank classifies a financial asset as 'held for trading' if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term, or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or if it is a derivative.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition

The Bank uses the category 'at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition' to recognize equity shares acquired as a part of the incentive plan based on which the amount due to employees benefiting from the plan recognized under share remuneration scheme in 'Other liabilities' (see also note 21) is proportional to the fair value of these shares.

Since both variations in the amount of the liability and in the fair value of the shares are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, classification of equity shares into the category 'at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition' allows the neutralisation of the effect derived from the changes in the value of the debt on the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and results into the elimination of the accounting mismatch.

Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions, which impact the carrying amounts of the Bank's assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent items at the end of reporting period and reported revenues and expenses for the period then ended.

Estimates are used for, but not limited to: fair values of financial instruments, impairment losses on loans and advances to customers, impairment losses for off-balance sheet risks, depreciable lives and residual values of tangible and intangible assets, impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets, liabilities from employee benefits and provisions for legal claims.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the Statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques which include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated financial instruments.

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether a specific allowance for impairment should be recorded in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. In particular, judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the specific allowance.

In addition to specific allowances against individually significant loans and advances, the Bank also makes a collective impairment allowance against exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. This takes into consideration factors such as any deterioration in country risk, industry and technological obsolescence, as well as identified structural weaknesses or deterioration in cash flows.

Impairment losses are sensitive to input parameters such as the rating of the client, the probability of default and loss given default of the client. Change of any of these parameters results in a different amount of impairment losses.

Future events and their effects cannot be perceived with certainty. Accordingly, the accounting estimates made require the exercise of judgement and those used in the preparation of the financial statements will change as new events occur, as more experience is acquired, as additional information is obtained and as the Bank's operating environment changes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

€ '000	Note	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Cash and balances with central banks	4	151,705	150,774
Current accounts in other banks	5	88,546	14,942
Term deposits with other banks	5	94,002	-
		334,253	165,716

4. Cash and balances with central banks

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Balances with central banks:		
Compulsory minimum reserves	164	47,616
Current accounts	73	66
Term deposits	49,314	7,955
	49,551	55,637
Cash in hand	102,154	95,137
	151,705	150,774

The compulsory minimum reserve is maintained as an interest bearing deposit under the regulations of the NBS and the Czech National Bank. The amount of the compulsory minimum reserve depends on the level of customer deposits accepted by the Bank and the amount of issued bonds, both with a maturity of up to 2 years. The rate for the calculation of the compulsory minimum reserve is 1% for the reserves held in the NBS and 2% for the reserves held in the Czech National Bank. The required balance is calculated as the total of individual items multiplied by the valid rate.

The daily balance of the compulsory minimum reserve can vary significantly based on the amount of incoming and outgoing payments. The Bank's ability to withdraw the compulsory minimum reserve is restricted by local legislation.

5. Due from banks

€ '000	Note	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Current accounts	3	88,546	14,942
Term deposits			
with contractual maturity less than 90 days	3	94,002	-
with contractual maturity over 90 days		20,086	20,091
Loans and advances			
with contractual maturity over 90 days		491,144	488,902
Cash collateral		53,645	56,689
Impairment losses	10	(34)	(34)
		747,389	580,590

At 31 March 2013 the balance of 'Term deposits' comprises of several short term deposits with commercial banks located in the Slovak republic, Czech republic and Italy in the total nominal amount of € 114,000 thousand. At 31 December 2012 the balance included a short term deposit with Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. in the nominal amount of € 20,000 thousand.

5. Due from banks (continued)

At 31 March 2013 the balance of 'Loans and advances' comprises of a short term reverse repo trade concluded with Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. in the nominal amount of € 399,631 thousand (31 December 2012: € 399,631 thousand). The repo trade is secured by state bonds and cash collateral.

6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Financial assets held for trading		
Treasury bills and other eligible bills		
with contractual maturity over 90 days	24,991	24,970
State bonds		
with contractual maturity over 90 days	72,331	43,273
Bank bonds		
with contractual maturity over 90 days	1,416	314
	98,738	68,557
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition		
Equity shares	288	330
	99,026	68,887

As a part of the incentive plan introduced by the parent company, in June 2012 the Bank acquired into the fair value through profit or loss portfolio ('FVTPL') shares of Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A in the initial value of € 249 thousand.

At 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012, no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were pledged by the Bank to secure transactions with counterparties.

7. Derivative financial instruments

€ '000	Mar 2013 Assets	Dec 2012 Assets	Mar 2013 Liabilities	Dec 2012 Liabilities
Trading derivatives	36,866	32,396	30,249	38,388
Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk	2,291	3,220	3,993	5,070
Fair value hedges of interest rate risk	6,025	7,003	4,419	9,736
	45,182	42,619	38,661	53,194

Trading derivatives also include hedge instruments that are non-qualifying according to IAS 39, which are held for risk management purposes rather than for trading. The instruments used include cross-currency interest rate swap. At 31 March 2013, the total positive fair value of such derivative was € 635 thousand (31 December 2012: € 1,329 thousand) and the negative fair value was nil (31 December 2012: nil).

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

€ '000 **Trading derivatives – Fair values**	**Mar 2013 Assets**	**Dec 2012 Assets**	**Mar 2013 Liabilities**	**Dec 2012 Liabilities**
Interest rate instruments				
Swaps	12,366	17,045	14,965	17,734
Forward rate agreements	-	-	47	53
Options	4,762	4,508	4,806	4,947
	17,128	21,553	19,818	22,734
Foreign currency instruments				
Forwards and swaps	12,597	3,360	4,399	9,497
Cross currency swaps	635	1,329	-	-
Options	2,763	2,426	2,289	2,424
	15,995	7,115	6,688	11,921
Equity and commodity instruments				
Equity options	3,743	3,716	3,743	3,716
Commodity swaps	-	12	-	17
	3,743	3,728	3,743	3,733
	36,866	32,396	30,249	38,388

€ '000 **Trading derivatives – Notional values**	**Mar 2013 Assets**	**Dec 2012 Assets**	**Mar 2013 Liabilities**	**Dec 2012 Liabilities**
Interest rate instruments				
Swaps	672,874	983,183	672,874	983,183
Forward rate agreements	23,921	24,546	23,921	24,546
Options	200,182	203,123	200,182	203,123
Futures	231,083	-	231,083	-
	1,128,060	1,210,852	1,128,060	1,210,852
Foreign currency instruments				
Forwards and swaps	817,257	727,954	812,372	733,929
Cross currency swaps	31,080	31,808	30,449	30,449
Options	119,199	85,723	116,979	85,666
	967,536	845,485	959,800	850,044
Equity and commodity instruments				
Equity options	18,404	20,433	18,404	20,433
Commodity options	165	165	165	165
Commodity swaps	-	143	-	138
	18,569	20,741	18,569	20,736
	2,114,165	2,077,078	2,106,429	2,081,632

7. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedges of interest rate risk

The Bank uses three interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk arising from the issuance of three variable rate mortgage bonds. The cash flows on the floating legs of these interest rate swaps substantially match the cash flow profiles of the variable rate mortgage bonds.

Furthermore, the Bank uses one interest rate swap to hedge the interest rate risk of one variable rate bond from the available-for-sale ('AFS') portfolio. The cash flows on the floating leg of this interest rate swap substantially match the cash flow profile of the variable rate bond.

Fair value hedges of interest rate risk

The Bank uses two interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk of two fixed rate bonds from the AFS portfolio. The changes in fair value of these interest rate swaps substantially offset the changes in fair value of AFS portfolio bonds, both in relation to changes of interest rates.

Furthermore, the Bank uses nine interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk arising from the issuance of eight fixed rate mortgage bonds. The changes in fair value of these interest rate swaps substantially offset the changes in fair value of the mortgage bonds, both in relation to changes of interest rates.

The foreign branch of VUB uses four interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk of four fixed income loans originated in the Czech Republic. The changes in fair value of these interest rate swaps substantially offset the changes in fair value of the loans, both in relation to changes of interest rates.

8. Available-for-sale financial assets

€ '000	Share Mar 2013	Share Dec 2012	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
State bonds			1,295,771	1,470,678
Bank bonds			4,804	11,429
Equity shares at cost				
RVS, a.s.	8.38%	8.38%	574	574
S.W.I.F.T.	0.01%	0.01%	46	46
			1,301,195	1,482,727

At 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012, no available-for-sale financial assets were pledged by the Bank to secure transactions with counterparties.

9. Loans and advances to customers

31 March 2013 € '000	Amortised cost	Impairment losses (note 10)	Carrying amount
Sovereigns			
Municipalities	163,597	(445)	163,152
Corporate			
Large Corporates	1,005,558	(10,650)	994,908
Specialized Lending	856,554	(47,219)	809,335
Small and Medium Enterprises ('SME')	714,420	(36,665)	677,755
Other Financial Institutions	302,620	(349)	302,271
Public Sector Entities	3,228	(99)	3,129
Factoring	44,085	(153)	43,932
	2,926,465	(95,135)	2,831,330
Retail			
Small Business	191,404	(15,476)	175,928
Consumer Loans	805,336	(44,253)	761,083
Mortgages	2,825,568	(38,827)	2,786,741
Credit Cards	239,539	(38,464)	201,075
Overdrafts	116,206	(14,961)	101,245
Flat Owners Associations	4,108	(54)	4,054
Other	2,563	(2)	2,561
	4,184,724	(152,037)	4,032,687
	7,274,786	(247,617)	7,027,169

31 December 2012 € '000	Amortised cost	Impairment losses (note 10)	Carrying amount
Sovereigns			
Municipalities	160,578	(449)	160,129
Corporate			
Large Corporates	999,534	(9,960)	989,574
Specialized Lending	850,229	(40,584)	809,645
Small and Medium Enterprises ('SME')	699,650	(38,664)	660,986
Other Financial Institutions	359,303	(359)	358,944
Public Sector Entities	4,197	(105)	4,092
Factoring	141,509	(367)	141,142
	3,054,422	(90,039)	2,964,383
Retail			
Small Business	184,842	(17,184)	167,658
Consumer Loans	779,805	(44,031)	735,774
Mortgages	2,830,474	(37,124)	2,793,350
Credit Cards	244,810	(38,486)	206,324
Overdrafts	115,870	(14,883)	100,987
Flat Owners Associations	4,211	(55)	4,156
Other	6,366	(8)	6,358
	4,166,378	(151,771)	4,014,607
	7,381,378	(242,259)	7,139,119

10. Impairment losses on assets

€ '000	Note	1 Jan 2013	Creation/ (Reversal) (note 30)	Assets written-off/sold (note 30)	FX diff	Other *	31 Mar 2013
Due from banks	5	34	-	-	-	-	34
Loans and advances to customers	9	242,259	19,124	(12,250)	(47)	(1,469)	247,617
Held-to-maturity investments	11	623	(5)	-	-	-	618
Subsidiaries, associates and JVs	12	41,118	-	-	-	-	41,118
Other assets	15	2,190	(3)	-	-	-	2,187
		286,224	19,116	(12,250)	(47)	(1,469)	291,574

* 'Other' represents the interest portion (unwinding of interest).

11. Held-to-maturity investments

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
State bonds	1,024,502	1,032,318
Bank bonds and other bonds issued by financial sector	10,066	10,026
	1,034,568	1,042,344
Impairment losses (note 10)	(618)	(623)
	1,033,950	1,041,721

At 31 March 2013, state bonds in the total nominal amount of € 61,459 thousand (31 December 2012: € 71,556 thousand) were pledged by the Bank to secure collateralized transactions. All of these state bonds pledged represented the substitute cover to mortgage bonds issued and were pledged in accordance with the requirements of the Act No. 530/1990 Collection on Bonds.

12. Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities

€ '000	**Share %**	**Cost**	**Impairment losses (note 10)**	**Carrying amount**
At 31 March 2013				
VÚB Factoring, a.s.	100.0	16,535	(10,533)	6,002
Recovery, a.s.	100.0	3,652	(3,204)	448
VÚB Asset Management, správ. spol. a.s.	100.0	2,821	-	2,821
Consumer Finance Holding, a.s.	100.0	53,114	-	53,114
VÚB Leasing, a. s.	100.0	44,410	(27,381)	17,029
VÚB Generali DSS, a.s.	50.0	16,597	-	16,597
Slovak Banking Credit Bureau, s.r.o.	33.3	3	-	3
		137,132	(41,118)	96,014
At 31 December 2012				
VÚB Factoring, a.s.	100.0	16,535	(10,533)	6,002
Recovery, a.s.	100.0	3,652	(3,204)	448
VÚB Asset Management, správ. spol. a.s.	100.0	2,821	-	2,821
Consumer Finance Holding, a.s.	100.0	53,114	-	53,114
VÚB Leasing, a. s.	100.0	44,410	(27,381)	17,029
VÚB Generali DSS, a.s.	50.0	16,597	-	16,597
Slovak Banking Credit Bureau, s.r.o.	33.3	3	-	3
		137,132	(41,118)	96,014

All entities are incorporated in the Slovak Republic.

13. Intangible assets

€ '000	**Software**	**Other intangible assets**	**Assets in progress**	**Total**
Cost				
At 1 January 2013	151,244	10,046	19,364	180,654
Additions	-	-	26	26
Transfers	3,635	900	(4,535)	-
FX differences	(10)	-	-	(10)
At 31 March 2013	154,869	10,946	14,855	180,670
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2013	(129,428)	(7,660)	-	(137,088)
Amortisation for the period	(2,034)	(200)	-	(2,234)
FX differences	10	-	-	10
At 31 March 2013	(131,452)	(7,860)	-	(139,312)
Carrying amount				
At 1 January 2013	21,816	2,386	19,364	43,566
At 31 March 2013	23,417	3,086	14,855	41,358

14. Property and equipment and Non-current assets held for sale

€ '000	Buildings and land	Equipment	Other tangibles	Assets in progress	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2013	199,088	69,676	30,688	2,237	301,689
Additions	-	-	-	72	72
Disposals	(314)	(122)	(148)	-	(584)
Transfers	363	1,446	192	(2,001)	-
FX differences	(2)	(4)	(2)	-	(8)
At 31 March 2013	199,135	70,996	30,730	308	301,169
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2013	(90,651)	(56,074)	(27,639)	-	(174,364)
Depreciation for the period	(1,680)	(1,848)	(321)	-	(3,849)
Disposals	321	122	140	-	583
FX differences	2	3	2	-	7
At 31 March 2013	(92,008)	(57,797)	(27,818)	-	(177,623)
Carrying amount					
At 1 January 2013	108,437	13,602	3,049	2,237	127,325
At 31 March 2013	107,127	13,199	2,912	308	123,546

At 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012, the Bank held in its portfolio of non-current assets held for sale land as follows:

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Cost	2	2
	2	2

15. Other assets

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Operating receivables and advances	9,225	8,220
Prepayments and accrued income	5,719	4,800
Other tax receivables	1,634	2,370
Inventories	925	623
Settlement of operations with financial instruments	8	7
	17,511	16,020
Impairment losses (note 10)	(2,187)	(2,190)
	15,324	13,830

16. Due to central and other banks

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Restated Dec 2012**
Due to central banks		
Current accounts	77,393	69,378
	77,393	69,378
Due to other banks		
Current accounts	5,122	7,569
Term deposits	86,602	140,751
Loans received	163,395	169,113
Cash collateral received	6,400	7,200
	261,519	324,633
	338,912	394,011

17. Due to customers

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Restated Dec 2012**
Current accounts	3,153,361	3,100,614
Term deposits	3,698,380	3,806,260
Savings accounts	218,943	223,894
Government and municipal deposits	225,200	400,918
Promissory notes	176,278	61,707
Other deposits	56,167	41,091
	7,528,329	7,634,484

18. Debt securities in issue

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Dec 2012**
Bonds	58	58
Mortgage bonds	1,023,610	1,019,919
Mortgage bonds subject to cash flow hedges	163,192	163,897
Mortgage bonds subject to fair value hedges	296,429	228,195
	1,483,231	1,412,011
Revaluation of fair value hedged mortgage bonds	4,843	5,693
	1,488,132	1,417,762

The repayment of mortgage bonds is funded by the mortgage loans provided to customers of the Bank (see also note 9).

18. Debt securities in issue (continued)

Name	Interest rate (%)	CCY	Number of mortgage bonds issued at 31 Mar 2013	Nominal value in CCY per piece	Issue date	Maturity date	Mar 2013 € '000	Dec 2012 € '000
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. VII.	5.10	EUR	10,000	3,319	15.4.2003	15.4.2013	34,821	34,398
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. VIII.	5.10	EUR	1,000	33,194	29.5.2003	29.5.2013	34,614	34,191
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. XVII.	0.32	EUR	1,678	33,194	28.11.2005	28.11.2015	55,716	55,715
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. XX.	4.30	EUR	50	331,939	9.3.2006	9.3.2021	16,641	17,176
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. XXX.	5.00	EUR	1,000	33,194	5.9.2007	5.9.2032	33,784	33,364
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. XXXI.	4.90	EUR	600	33,194	29.11.2007	29.11.2037	19,897	19,650
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 32.	2.18	CZK	800	1,000,000	17.12.2007	17.12.2017	33,128	33,832
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 35.	4.40	EUR	630	33,194	19.3.2008	19.3.2016	20,680	21,347
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 36.	4.75	EUR	560	33,194	31.3.2008	31.3.2020	19,128	18,895
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 39.	0.91	EUR	60	1,000,000	26.6.2008	26.6.2015	60,005	60,004
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 40.	0.95	EUR	70	1,000,000	28.8.2008	28.8.2015	70,059	70,061
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 41.	5.63	USD	34	1,000,000	30.9.2008	30.9.2013	27,304	26,136
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 43.	5.10	EUR	500	33,194	26.9.2008	26.9.2025	15,818	15,582
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 46.	4.61	EUR	49	1,000,000	19.5.2009	19.5.2016	50,958	50,393
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 48.	4.00	EUR	19,930	1,000	11.5.2009	11.5.2013	20,640	20,440
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 49.	3.92	EUR	100	1,000,000	28.7.2009	28.7.2014	102,646	101,666
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 50.	3.40	EUR	8,391	1,000	2.11.2009	2.11.2013	8,509	8,438
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 51.	0.77	EUR	21	1,000,000	8.4.2010	8.4.2014	21,050	21,196
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 52.	0.94	EUR	161	50,000	15.3.2010	15.3.2014	8,053	8,076
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 53.	0.91	EUR	100	1,000,000	8.4.2010	8.4.2017	100,210	100,216
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 54.	3.00	EUR	15,000	1,000	1.7.2010	1.7.2014	15,338	15,225
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 55.	2.85	EUR	14,000	1,000	1.10.2010	1.10.2015	14,200	14,100
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 57.	1.75	EUR	100	1,000,000	30.9.2010	30.9.2018	100,879	100,445
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 58.	2.14	EUR	80	1,000,000	10.12.2010	10.12.2019	80,528	80,100
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 59.	3.00	EUR	25,000	1,000	1.3.2011	1.3.2015	25,062	25,625
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 60.	1.26	CZK	4,345	100,000	20.5.2011	20.5.2014	16,942	17,281

(Table continues on the next page)

18. Debt securities in issue (continued)

Name	Interest rate (%)	CCY	Number of mortgage bonds issued at 31 Mar 2013	Nominal value in CCY per piece	Issue date	Maturity date	Mar 2013 € '000	Dec 2012 € '000
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 61.	3.10	EUR	467	10,000	7.6.2011	7.6.2015	4,707	4,670
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 62.	2.34	EUR	100	1,000,000	28.7.2011	28.7.2018	100,410	101,151
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 63.	3.75	EUR	35,000	1,000	16.9.2011	16.3.2016	35,711	35,383
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 64.	3.25	CZK	7,000	100,000	26.9.2011	26.9.2016	27,575	27,989
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 66.	2.05	EUR	700	50,000	28.11.2011	28.11.2014	35,051	34,842
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 67.	5.35	EUR	300	50,000	29.11.2011	29.11.2030	15,272	15,071
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 68.	4.00	EUR	35,000	1,000	16.01.2012	16.07.2015	35,292	36,342
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 69.	4.50	EUR	1,000	20,000	06.02.2012	06.02.2016	20,242	20,476
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 70.	3.75	EUR	400	100,000	07.03.2012	07.03.2017	40,029	41,150
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 71.	3.90	EUR	750	20,000	02.05.2012	02.05.2017	15,552	15,425
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 72.	4.70	EUR	250	100,000	21.06.2012	21.06.2027	25,678	25,380
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 73.	4.20	EUR	500	100,000	11.07.2012	11.07.2022	51,115	50,580
Mortgage bonds VÚB, a.s. 74.	3.35	EUR	700	100,000	16.01.2013	15.12.2023	69,987	-
							1,483,231	1,412,011

19. Current and deferred income taxes

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Current income tax assets	15,761	17,098

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Deferred income tax assets	33,534	29,512

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences using a tax rate of 23% (31 December 2012: 23%) as follows:

€ '000	Mar 2013	Profit/ (loss) (note 31)	Equity	Dec 2012
Due from banks	8	-	-	8
Derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges	391	-	(35)	426
Available-for-sale financial assets	(14,244)	-	3,022	(17,266)
Loans and advances to customers	48,918	732	-	48,186
Held-to-maturity investments	142	(1)	-	143
Property and equipment	(2,679)	(191)	-	(2,488)
Provisions	157	(73)	-	230
Other liabilities	2,724	568	-	2,156
Other	(1,883)	-	-	(1,883)
Deferred income tax assets	33,534	1,035	2,987	29,512

Based on the Amendment to the Act on income taxes, the tax rate of 23% represents the income tax rate valid from 1 January 2013.

20. Provisions

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Litigation	24,667	24,449
Restructuring provision	681	1,000
	25,348	25,449

The restructuring provision was created in 2012 for the purpose of organisational structure changes planned to take place during the year 2013.

The movements in provisions were as follows:

€ '000	1 Jan 2013	Creation	Reversal	Use	31 Mar 2013
Litigation (note 23, note 29)	24,449	270	(45)	(7)	24,667
Restructuring provision (note 28)	1,000	-	-	(319)	681
	25,449	270	(45)	(326)	25,348

21. Other liabilities

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Settlement with employees	14,043	12,054
Financial guarantees and commitments	12,920	13,951
Various creditors	12,742	22,336
Severance and Jubilee benefits	3,096	3,096
Accruals and deferred income	2,904	6,106
VAT payable and other tax payables	1,637	4,380
Settlement with shareholders	818	850
Settlement with securities	790	8
Retention program	784	698
Share remuneration scheme	288	330
	50,022	63,809

The movements in Financial guarantees and commitments, Severance and Jubilee benefits and Retention program were as follows:

€ '000	Note	1 Jan 2013	Creation/ (Reversal)	FX diff	31 Mar 2013
Financial guarantees and commitments	30	13,951	(1,027)	(4)	12,920
Severance and Jubilee benefits		3,096	-	-	3,096
Retention program	28	698	86	-	784
		17,745	(941)	(4)	16,800

22. Equity

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Share capital - authorised, issued and fully paid:		
89 ordinary shares of € 3,319,391.89 each, not traded	295,426	295,426
4,078,108 ordinary shares of € 33.2 each, publicly traded	135,393	135,393
	430,819	430,819
Share premium	13,368	13,368
Treasury shares	(160)	-
Reserves	133,878	143,870
Retained earnings (excluding net profit for the period)	657,004	570,979
	1,234,909	1,159,036

22. Equity (continued)

	Mar 2013	Mar 2012
Net profit for 3 months attributable to shareholders in € '000	26,842	24,668
Divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, calculated as follows:		
89 shares of € 3,319,391.89 each in €	295,425,878	295,425,878
4,078,108 shares of € 33.2 each in €	135,393,186	135,393,186
	430,819,064	430,819,064
Divided by the value of one ordinary share of € 33.2		
The weighted average number of ordinary shares of € 33.2 each	12,976,478	12,976,478
Basic and diluted earnings per € 33.2 share in €	2.07	1.90

The principal rights attached to shares are to take part in and vote at the general meeting of shareholders and to receive dividends.

The structure of shareholders is as follows:

	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Intesa Sanpaolo Holding International S.A.	96.84%	96.84%
Domestic shareholders	2.36%	2.72%
Foreign shareholders	0.80%	0.44%
	100.00%	100.00%

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Bank maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholders' value.

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have yet been made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years, however, it is under the constant scrutiny of the Board.

22. Equity (continued)

The Bank's regulatory capital position at 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012 was as follows:

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	430,819	430,819
Share premium	13,368	13,368
Retained earnings without net profit for the period *	592,395	570,979
Legal reserve fund	87,493	87,493
Treasury shares	(160)	-
Less software (including software in Assets in progress)	(38,262)	(41,180)
Less expected loss	(19,453)	(20,950)
	1,066,200	1,040,529
Tier 2 capital		
Positive revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets *	50,642	64,771
IRB shortfall	16,452	5,110
	67,094	69,881
Regulatory adjustment		
Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities	(96,011)	(96,011)
Expected loss (incl. equity instruments)	(15)	(15)
	(96,026)	(96,026)
Total regulatory capital	1,037,268	1,014,384

* Calculated based on NBS regulatory requirement.

Regulatory capital includes items forming the value of basic own funds (ordinary share capital, share premium, retained earnings, legal reserve fund) and items decreasing the value of basic own funds (intangible assets and investments with significant influence). Since 1 January 2011, a new item is deducted from regulatory capital – the difference between the expected loss and impairment losses on exposures treated under the standardised approach. The methodology is prescribed by NBS decree 11/2010 stipulating methods of valuing banking book positions and details of the valuation of banking book positions, including the frequency of such valuations. Since February 2011, the Bank is also obliged to deduct difference between the expected loss and impairment losses if positive for the IRB portfolio (Corporate segment) and the expected loss for equities (Simple IRB approach). The amount by which the impairment losses exceed the value of expected loss on assets treated under the IRB approach represents a component of Tier 2 capital. Furthermore, according to the amendment to NBS decree 4/2007 (amendment number 3/2011), since 30 May 2011 the Bank is obliged to decrease the value of regulatory capital by the negative revaluation differences arising from the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets. The positive revaluation differences net of tax represent Tier 2 capital.

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
Tier 1 capital	1,066,200	1,040,529
Tier 2 capital	67,094	69,881
Regulatory adjustment	(96,026)	(96,026)
Total regulatory capital	1,037,268	1,014,384
Total Risk Weighted Assets	6,444,346	6,537,912
Tier 1 capital ratio	16.54%	15.92%
Total capital ratio	16.10%	15.52%

22. Equity (continued)

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, retained earnings without profit for the current year, foreign currency translation and reserves. Certain adjustments are made to IFRS-based results and reserves, as prescribed by the NBS. The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital, which includes subordinated long term debt, preference shares, IRB shortfall and available-for-sale reserves related to capital instruments.

The Bank must maintain a capital adequacy ratio of at least 8% according to the Act on Banks. The capital adequacy ratio is the ratio between the Bank's capital and the risk weighted assets. Risk weighted assets include risk weighted assets from positions recorded in the trading book and risk weighted assets from positions recorded in the banking book. The Bank complied with the Act on Banks requirement for the capital adequacy ratio as at 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012.

In addition to the requirements of the Act on Banks, from December 2011 the Bank is obliged to fulfil also the additional requirement due to the joint decision of the NBS and Banca d'Italia supervision authorities, issued on 21 December 2011. Based on this decision the Bank was obliged to maintain the Total capital ratio of at least 10% for both the separate and consolidated level during the year 2012. In December 2012 the Bank has received a new decision that requires to maintain the Total capital ratio of at least 10.05% for both the separate and consolidated level. The VUB Bank complied with this requirement as at 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012.

23. Financial commitments and contingencies

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Dec 2012**
Issued guarantees	533,643	619,287
Commitments and undrawn credit facilities	2,123,194	2,109,550
	2,656,837	2,728,837

(a) Issued guarantees

Commitments from guarantees represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a borrower cannot meet its obligations to third parties. These assurances carry the same credit risk as loans and therefore the Bank books liabilities against these instruments on a similar basis as is applicable to loans.

(b) Commitments and undrawn credit facilities

The primary purpose of commitments to extend credit is to ensure that funds are available to the customer as required. Commitments to extend credit issued by the Bank represent undrawn portions of commitments and approved overdraft loans.

(c) Lease obligations

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into operating lease agreements for branch facilities and cars. The total value of future payments arising from non-cancellable operating leasing contracts at 31 March 2013 and 31 December 2012 was as follows:

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Dec 2012**
Up to 1 year	1,428	1,404
1 to 5 years	3,384	3,579
Over 5 years	-	-
	4,812	4,983

23. Financial commitments and contingencies (continued)

(d) Legal proceedings

In the normal course of business, the Bank is subject to a variety of legal actions. The Bank conducted a review of legal proceedings outstanding against it as of 31 March 2013. Pursuant to this review, management has recorded total provisions of € 24,667 thousand (31 December 2012: € 24,449 thousand) in respect of such legal proceedings (see also note 20). The Bank will continue to defend its position in respect of each of these legal proceedings. In addition to the legal proceedings covered by provisions, there are contingent liabilities arising from legal proceedings in the total amount of € 5,663 thousand, as at 31 March 2013 (31 December 2012: € 5,219 thousand). This amount represents existing legal proceedings against the Bank that in the opinion of the Legal Department of the Bank will most probably not result in any payments due by the Bank.

24. Net interest income

€ '000	Mar 2013	Restated Mar 2012
Interest and similar income		
Due from banks	4,242	4,435
Loans and advances to customers	90,973	93,928
Bonds, treasury bills and other securities:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	401	2,074
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,862	12,953
Held-to-maturity investments	10,660	11,371
	115,138	124,761
Interest and similar expense		
Due to banks	(426)	(1,342)
Due to customers	(17,646)	(22,435)
Debt securities in issue	(10,739)	(14,995)
	(28,811)	(38,772)
	86,327	85,989

25. Net fee and commission income

€ '000	Mar 2013	Mar 2012
Fee and commission income		
Received from banks	1,620	1,505
Received from customers:		
Current accounts	12,409	11,469
Loans and guarantees	8,555	8,554
Transactions and payments	5,407	5,659
Insurance mediation	3,088	2,800
Securities	1,001	839
Overdrafts	350	319
Term deposits	214	279
Securities - Custody fee	197	182
Other	594	522
	33,435	32,128
Fee and commission expense		
Paid to banks	(3,251)	(3,248)
Paid to mediators:		
Credit cards	(9,342)	(7,732)
Securities	(120)	(167)
Services	(912)	(1,240)
Other	(259)	(148)
	(13,884)	(12,535)
	19,551	19,593

26. Net trading result

€ '000	Mar 2013	Mar 2012
Foreign currency derivatives and transactions	1,232	(2,018)
Customer FX margins	1,041	1,138
Cross currency swaps	(694)	2,864
Equity derivatives	-	2
Other derivatives	11	16
Interest rate derivatives *	373	(384)
Securities:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Held for trading	(170)	1,670
Designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition	(42)	-
Available-for-sale financial assets *	936	(8,530)
Held-to-maturity investments	-	1,059
Debt securities in issue *	849	(13)
	3,536	(4,196)

* Includes the revaluation of financial instruments that are part of the hedging relationship, i.e. fair value hedges of interest rate risk (see also note 7).

26. Net trading result (continued)

At 31 March 2013, the amount still to be recognised in income resulting from Day 1 profit amounted to € 9 thousand (31 December 2012: € 10 thousand), thereof € 6 thousand is to be recognized within one year (31 December 2012: € 5 thousand) and the remaining € 3 thousand in the period 1 to 5 years (31 December 2012: € 5 thousand).

27. Other operating income

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Mar 2012**
Rent	299	320
Services	192	181
Net profit from sale of fixed assets	15	17
Financial revenues	9	193
Other	255	301
	770	1,012

28. Salaries and employee benefits

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Mar 2012**
Remuneration	(17,104)	(16,980)
Social security costs	(6,381)	(5,991)
Social fund	(196)	(198)
Retention program (note 21)	(86)	(171)
Restructuring provision (note 20)	319	-
	(23,448)	(23,340)

At 31 March 2013, the total number of employees of the Bank was 3,509 (31 December 2012: 3,518).

The Bank does not have any pension arrangements separate from the pension system established by law, which requires mandatory contributions of a certain percentage of gross salaries to the State owned social insurance and privately owned pension funds. These contributions are recognised in the period when salaries are earned by employees. No further liabilities are arising to the Bank from the payment of pensions to employees in the future.

29. Other operating expenses and Special levy of selected financial institutions

€ '000	Mar 2013	Mar 2012
Property related expenses	(4,630)	(3,889)
IT systems maintenance	(3,968)	(2,588)
Post and telecom	(2,794)	(2,599)
Equipment related expenses	(1,716)	(1,676)
Advertising and marketing	(1,418)	(1,655)
Stationery	(841)	(734)
Security	(835)	(881)
VAT and other taxes	(282)	(1,681)
Provisions for litigation (note 20)	(218)	(272)
Insurance	(208)	(212)
Professional services	(184)	(254)
Travelling	(116)	(222)
Third parties' services	(126)	-
Audit *	(113)	(104)
Transport	(111)	(124)
Training	(103)	(157)
Litigations paid	(54)	(23)
Other damages	(46)	-
Contribution to the Deposit Protection Fund	-	(2,243)
Other operating expenses	(954)	(995)
	(18,717)	(20,309)

* As at 31 March 2013 the audit expense consists of fees for the statutory audit in the amount of € 51 thousand (31 March 2012: € 50 thousand), group reporting in the amount of € 51 thousand (31 March 2012: € 36 thousand) and other reporting in the amount of € 11 thousand (31 March 2012: € 18 thousand).

At 31 March 2013 and 31 March 2012, the special levy recognized by the Bank was as follows:

€ '000	Mar 2013	Mar 2012
Special levy of selected financial institutions	(9,712)	(5,200)

Commencing 1 January 2012, banks operating in the Slovak Republic are subject to a special levy of 0.4% p.a. of selected liabilities. Based on the amendment to the Act on Special levy of selected financial institutions, effective from 1 September 2012 the basis for calculation of the levy was extended by the amount of deposits subject to protection based on the special regulation. The levy is recognized in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on an accrual basis and is payable at the beginning of each quarter.

30. Impairment losses

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Mar 2012**
Net creation of impairment losses (note 10)	(19,116)	(10,309)
Net reversal/(creation) of liabilities – financial guarantees and commitments (note 21)	1,027	(2,347)
	(18,089)	(12,656)
Nominal value of assets written-off/sold	(14,443)	(15,188)
Proceeds from assets written-off/sold	3,245	1,356
	(11,198)	(13,832)
Release of impairment losses to assets written-off/sold (note 10)	12,250	10,317
	(17,037)	(16,171)

31. Income tax expense

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Mar 2012**
Current income tax	(9,380)	(7,213)
Deferred income tax (note 19)	1,035	723
	(8,345)	(6,490)

32. Other comprehensive income

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Mar 2012**
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(7)	144
Available-for-sale financial assets:		
Revaluation (losses)/gains arising during the period	(11,140)	69,327
Reclassification adjustment for (profit)/loss on sale of AFS bonds included in the profit or loss	(1,996)	9,088
	(13,136)	78,415
Cash flow hedges:		
Revaluation gains/(losses) arising during the period	150	(38)
Total other comprehensive income	(12,993)	78,521
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income *	2,987	(14,892)
Other comprehensive income for 3 months	(10,006)	63,629

* Income tax relates only to the components of other comprehensive income that might be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss.

33. Income tax effects relating to other comprehensive income

	March 2013			March 2012		
€ '000	**Before tax amount**	**Tax benefit/ (expense)**	**Net of tax amount**	**Before tax amount**	**Tax (expense)/ benefit**	**Net of tax amount**
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(7)	-	(7)	144	-	144
Available-for-sale financial assets	(13,136)	3,022	(10,114)	78,415	(14,899)	63,516
Net movement on cash flow hedges	150	(35)	115	(38)	7	(31)
	(12,993)	2,987	(10,006)	78,521	(14,892)	63,629

34. Estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The fair value of financial instruments 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. Where available, fair value estimates are made based on quoted market prices. However, no readily available market prices exist for a significant portion of the Bank's financial instruments. In circumstances where the quoted market prices are not readily available, the fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow models or other pricing models as appropriate. Changes in underlying assumptions, including discount rates and estimated future cash flows, significantly affect the estimates. Therefore, the calculated fair market estimates might not be realised in a current sale of the financial instrument.

In estimating the fair value of the Bank's financial instruments, the following methods and assumptions were used:

(a) Cash and balances with central banks

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents are generally deemed to approximate their fair value.

(b) Due from banks

The fair value of due from banks balances with longer maturities and material amounts is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based upon the risk free interest rate curve. By shorter maturities and not significant balances, the estimated fair value of amounts due from banks approximates their carrying amounts. Impairment losses are taken into consideration when calculating fair values.

(c) Loans and advances to customers

The fair value of loans and advances to customers is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based upon the risk free interest rate curve. Impairment losses and liquidity premiums are taken into consideration when calculating fair values.

(d) Held-to-maturity investments

The fair value of securities carried in the 'Held-to-maturity investments' portfolio is based on quoted market prices. Where no market prices are available, the fair value is calculated by discounting future cash flows using risk free interest rate curve adjusted to reflect credit risk.

(e) Due to banks and customers

The estimated fair value of due to banks approximates their carrying amounts. The fair value of due to customers with short term maturity (under one year, including current accounts) is estimated by discounting their future expected cash flows using the risk free interest rate curve. The fair value of deposits with maturity over one year is discounted using the risk free interest rate curve adjusted by credit spreads reflecting the credit quality of VUB as the borrower.

(f) Debt securities in issue

The fair value of debt securities issued by the Bank is based on quoted market prices. Where no market prices are available, the fair value was calculated by discounting future cash flows using the risk free interest rate curve adjusted by credit spreads reflecting the credit quality of VUB as the issuer.

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

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Under Level 2, the principal valuation technique used by the Bank for the debt instruments involves the method of discounting forecast cash flows. The calculation takes into account the time value of money (risk-free rate of interest) and the credit risk expressed in the form of the credit spreads which are applied to the bonds' yield and represent the risk premium the investor claims against the risk free investment. In the case of derivative financial instruments the Bank uses the standard fair value calculation models based on the principal net present value using the yield curve to discount all future cash flows from derivatives for all relevant currencies. The principal input parameters used by the models comprise interest rate curves, volatility curves, spot and forward prices and the correlation between underlying assets.

34. Estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

31 March 2013 **€ '000**	**Note**	**FVTPL/ Trading**	**Held-to-maturity**	**Loans and receivables**	**Available-for-sale**	**Other amortised cost**	**Total carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Cash and balances with central banks	4	-	-	151,705	-	-	151,705	151,705
Due from banks	5	-	-	747,389	-	-	747,389	748,652
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	99,026	-	-	-	-	99,026	99,026
Derivative financial instruments	7	45,182	-	-	-	-	45,182	45,182
Available-for-sale financial assets	8	-	-	-	1,301,195	-	1,301,195	1,301,195
Loans and advances to customers	9	-	-	7,027,169	-	-	7,027,169	7,963,721
Held-to-maturity investments	11	-	1,033,950	-	-	-	1,033,950	1,115,287
		144,208	1,033,950	7,926,263	1,301,195	-	10,405,616	11,424,768
Due to central and other banks	16	-	-	-	-	(338,912)	(338,912)	(338,912)
Derivative financial instruments	7	(38,661)	-	-	-	-	(38,661)	(38,661)
Due to customers	17	-	-	-	-	(7,528,329)	(7,528,329)	(7,422,861)
Debt securities in issue	18	-	-	-	-	(1,488,132)	(1,488,132)	(1,451,177)
		(38,661)	-	-	-	(9,355,373)	(9,394,034)	(9,251,611)

34. Estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Restated 31 December 2012 **€ '000**	**Note**	**FVTPL/ Trading**	**Held-to-maturity**	**Loans and receivables**	**Available-for-sale**	**Other amortised cost**	**Total carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Cash and balances with central banks	4	-	-	150,774	-	-	150,774	150,774
Due from banks	5	-	-	580,590	-	-	580,590	583,754
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	68,887	-	-	-	-	68,887	68,887
Derivative financial instruments	7	42,619	-	-	-	-	42,619	42,619
Available-for-sale financial assets	8	-	-	-	1,482,727	-	1,482,727	1,482,727
Loans and advances to customers	9	-	-	7,139,119	-	-	7,139,119	8,066,305
Held-to-maturity investments	11	-	1,041,721	-	-	-	1,041,721	1,130,340
		111,506	1,041,721	7,870,483	1,482,727	-	10,506,437	11,525,406
Due to central and other banks	16	-	-	-	-	(394,011)	(394,011)	(394,011)
Derivative financial instruments	7	(53,194)	-	-	-	-	(53,194)	(53,194)
Due to customers	17	-	-	-	-	(7,634,484)	(7,634,484)	(7,550,066)
Debt securities in issue	18	-	-	-	-	(1,417,762)	(1,417,762)	(1,414,365)
		(53,194)	-	-	-	(9,446,257)	(9,499,451)	(9,411,636)

34. Estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

€ '000	Note	March 2013 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	December 2012 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets									
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6								
Treasury bills and other eligible bills		-	24,991	-	24,991	-	24,970	-	24,970
State bonds		69,325	3,006	-	72,331	-	43,273	-	43,273
Bank bonds		-	1,416	-	1,416	-	314	-	314
Equity shares		288	-	-	288	330	-	-	330
		69,613	29,413	-	99,026	330	68,557	-	68,887
Derivative financial instruments	7								
Interest rate instruments		-	25,444	-	25,444	-	31,776	-	31,776
Foreign currency instruments		-	15,995	-	15,995	-	7,115	-	7,115
Equity and commodity instruments		-	3,743	-	3,743	-	3,728	-	3,728
		-	45,182	-	45,182	-	42,619	-	42,619
Available-for-sale financial assets	8								
State bonds		91,281	1,204,490	-	1,295,771	117,609	1,353,069	-	1,470,678
Bank bonds		-	4,804	-	4,804	-	11,429	-	11,429
Equity shares		-	620	-	620	-	620	-	620
		91,281	1,209,914	-	1,301,195	117,609	1,365,118	-	1,482,727
Financial liabilities									
Derivative financial instruments	7								
Interest rate instruments		-	28,230	-	28,230	-	37,540	-	37,540
Foreign currency instruments		-	6,688	-	6,688	-	11,921	-	11,921
Equity and commodity instruments		-	3,743	-	3,743	-	3,733	-	3,733
		-	38,661	-	38,661	-	53,194	-	53,194

There were no significant transfers of financial instruments among the levels during the period ended 31 March 2013 (31 December 2012: no transfers).

35. Financial risk management

Introduction and overview

The Bank has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk,

(b) Market risk,

(c) Liquidity risk,

(d) Operational risk.

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Risk management framework

The Management Board is the statutory body governing the executive management of the Bank, and has absolute authority over all matters concerning risk. The Management Board has primary responsibility for the creation and dissolution of risk related governance bodies. The primary governance bodies overseeing risk issues are:

- Asset/Liability Committee ('ALCO'),
- Credit Risk Committee ('CRC'),
- Operational Risk Committee ('ORC').

The Management Board delegates its risk authority to these governance bodies in the form of statutes, which identify members of the governance bodies, competencies and responsibilities of the members. The competency of each governance body is established in relevant Charters.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Bank's Internal Audit Department is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and banks as well as investment securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk). For risk management purposes, the credit risk arising on trading securities is managed independently, but reported as a component of market risk exposure.

Credit Risk Charter establishes the guidelines for measurement, control and management of credit risk by defining the legal framework, main responsibilities, policies and methodologies that support the credit risk management process of VUB Bank.

More specifically, the Credit Risk Charter defines both the general and specific (retail, corporate) credit risk requirements for applied methodologies and procedures, and includes, as separate sections, the policies governing the key aspects of the Bank's credit risk management process:

- Authorized Approval Authority,
- Collateral Management Policy,
- Loan, Non Credit Receivables And Off Balance Sheet Credit Products Loss Provisioning Policy,
- Credit Concentration Limits,
- Default Definition,
- Risk Management Client Segmentation Policy,
- Corporate Credit Policy, Retail Credit Policy,
- Retail and Corporate Remedial Management and Collections.

35. Financial risk management (continued)

Management of credit risk

The Risk Management Division is established within the Bank as a Control Unit and managed by the Chief Risk Officer, who is a member of the Bank's Management Board. The Risk Management Division is organisationally structured to provide support to the Business Units, as well as to provide reporting of credit, market and operational risks to the Supervisory Board and Management Board. The Risk Management Division is responsible for overseeing the Bank's credit risk including:

- The development of credit risk strategies, policies, processes and procedures covering rules for credit assessment, collateral requirements, risk grading and reporting;
- Setting limits for the concentration of exposure to counterparties, related parties, countries and total assets and monitoring compliance with those limits;
- Establishment of the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are set in the Credit Risk Charter;
- Credit risk assessment according to defined policy;
- Monitoring of quality portfolio performance and its compliance with set limits (regulatory, internal). Regular reports are provided to Management Board and CRC on the credit quality of Bank's portfolios and appropriate corrective measures are taken;
- Development, maintenance and validation of scoring and rating models – both application and behavioural;
- Development, maintenance and back-testing of impairment losses model (the Markov chains methodology is used).

Impairment losses

The Bank establishes an allowance for impairment losses, which represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio.

If there is evidence of impairment for any individually significant client of the Bank, such as a breach of contract, problems with repayments or collateral, the Bank transfers such a client to the Recovery Department, for pursuing collection activities. Such clients are considered to be individually impaired. For collective impairment, the Bank uses historical evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis, mainly based on the payment discipline of clients.

Impairment losses are calculated individually for individually significant clients for which evidence of impairment exists and collectively for individually significant clients without evidence of impairment and for individually insignificant client groups of homogeneous assets. Collective impairment losses are calculated for each group using a mathematical model (IRB approach as well as the Markov chains methodology is used).

Rules for identifying significant clients and methodology for calculation are set in Credit Risk Charter or can be found in the Internal Provisioning Policy procedure.

35. Financial risk management (continued)

The split of the credit portfolio to portfolio assessed and individually assessed is shown below:

€ '000	March 2013 Amortised cost	March 2013 Impairment losses	March 2013 Carrying amount	December 2012 Amortised cost	December 2012 Impairment losses	December 2012 Carrying amount
Portfolio assessed						
Banks	747,423	(34)	747,389	580,624	(34)	580,590
Customers						
Sovereigns	163,325	(336)	162,989	160,297	(336)	159,961
Corporate	2,703,108	(28,224)	2,674,884	2,866,956	(28,890)	2,838,066
Retail	4,168,059	(145,416)	4,022,643	4,149,386	(144,450)	4,004,936
	7,034,492	(173,976)	6,860,516	7,176,639	(173,676)	7,002,963
Securities						
FVTPL	99,026	-	99,026	68,887	-	68,887
AFS	1,301,195	-	1,301,195	1,482,727	-	1,482,727
HTM	1,034,568	(618)	1,033,950	1,042,344	(623)	1,041,721
	2,434,789	(618)	2,434,171	2,593,958	(623)	2,593,335
Individually assessed						
Customers						
Sovereigns	272	(109)	163	281	(113)	168
Corporate	223,357	(66,911)	156,446	187,466	(61,149)	126,317
Retail	16,665	(6,621)	10,044	16,992	(7,321)	9,671
	240,294	(73,641)	166,653	204,739	(68,583)	136,156

35. Financial risk management (continued)

From September 2010, the Bank implemented the definitions of non-performing loans derived from the Harmonisation project. The Harmonisation project is driven by Intesa Sanpaolo in order to unify the definitions and categories of non-performing loans across the foreign subsidiaries of the Intesa Sanpaolo Group. The definition covers non-performing (past due, substandard, doubtful) loans as well as the restructured exposures. The definition of non-performing loans is based on delinquency (days past due - DPD) and materiality threshold of client (corporate clients) respectively of the loan (retail clients). Generally, all credit receivables with a delinquency of higher than or equal to 90 days and a materiality threshold of higher than or equal to 5% of outstanding total credit exposures to client (corporate clients) respectively € 50 (retail clients) are considered to be non-performing.

The description of classification categories of loans based on the definition of Banca d'Italia is as follows:

Classification category	**Description**
Doubtful	Exposures to borrowers being effectively insolvent (although not yet legally) or in comparable status, regardless of any loss forecasts made by the Bank.
Substandard	Exposures to borrowers experiencing temporary objective financial or economic difficulties that are likely to be overcome in a fair period of time.
Restructured	Exposures where the Bank renegotiates the original terms of a debt due to deterioration of the creditworthiness of the debtor (for example by granting a moratorium in the payment or by decreasing the debt or the interests). If such renegotiation results in a loss, the exposure is classified as restructured.
Past due	Exposures other than those classified as doubtful, substandard or restructured that, as at reporting date, are past due at least 90 days on a continuous basis.
Performing	All exposures that are not classified as doubtful, substandard, restructured and past due.

Credit risk measurement

The Bank generally uses the standardised approach for the calculation of the capital requirement. However, for the calculation of credit and counterparty risk capital requirements, the Bank, having received authorisation from the Supervisory Authority, uses the Foundation IRB approach for the Corporate segment from February 2011 and Advanced IRB approach for portfolio of residential mortgages from July 2012. The Bank is also proceeding with the development of the rating models for other segments, to which the standard methods are currently applied, and also with the extension of the scope of subsidiaries in accordance with the gradual rollout plan for the advanced approaches presented to the Supervisory Authority.

35. Financial risk management (continued)

The following table describes the Bank's credit portfolio in terms of classification categories:

€ '000	Category	March 2013 Amortised cost	March 2013 Impairment losses	March 2013 Carrying amount	December 2012 Amortised cost	December 2012 Impairment losses	December 2012 Carrying amount
Banks							
	Performing	747,423	(34)	747,389	580,624	(34)	580,590
		747,423	(34)	747,389	580,624	(34)	580,590
Sovereigns							
	Performing	163,306	(336)	162,970	160,279	(336)	159,943
	Substandard	19	-	19	18	-	18
	Doubtful	272	(109)	163	281	(113)	168
		163,597	(445)	163,152	160,578	(449)	160,129
Corporate							
	Performing	2,762,419	(32,375)	2,730,044	2,889,043	(30,476)	2,858,567
	Past due	26	(15)	11	149	(75)	74
	Restructured	14,707	(2,943)	11,764	14,708	(2,943)	11,765
	Substandard	55,379	(15,713)	39,666	55,788	(13,061)	42,727
	Doubtful	93,934	(44,089)	49,845	94,734	(43,484)	51,250
		2,926,465	(95,135)	2,831,330	3,054,422	(90,039)	2,964,383
Retail							
	Performing	3,982,123	(39,032)	3,943,091	3,962,537	(38,528)	3,924,009
	Past due	31,597	(12,903)	18,694	31,323	(12,677)	18,646
	Substandard	24,221	(9,926)	14,295	23,999	(9,111)	14,888
	Doubtful	146,783	(90,176)	56,607	148,519	(91,455)	57,064
		4,184,724	(152,037)	4,032,687	4,166,378	(151,771)	4,014,607
Securities							
	Performing	2,434,789	(618)	2,434,171	2,593,958	(623)	2,593,335
		2,434,789	(618)	2,434,171	2,593,958	(623)	2,593,335

35. Financial risk management (continued)

The table below shows the maximum amount of credit risk of derivative financial instruments, issued guarantees, commitments and undrawn credit facilities. To express the maximum amount of credit risk, the fair value of derivative financial assets is increased by the value of the potential credit exposure ('add on') calculated as the nominal value of the derivative financial instrument multiplied by the respective coefficient depending on the type of the instrument, as defined by the NBS regulation no. 4/2007. The credit risk of the remaining financial assets not reported in the table below approximates their carrying amounts.

€ '000	**Mar 2013**	**Dec 2012**
Financial assets		
Derivative financial instruments	69,469	65,213
Financial commitments and contingencies		
Issued guarantees	533,643	619,287
Commitments and undrawn credit facilities	2,123,194	2,109,550
	2,656,837	2,728,837
	2,726,306	2,794,050

The payment discipline of each client is monitored regularly. If a client is past due with some payments, appropriate action is taken. The following table shows the Bank's credit portfolio in terms of delinquency of payments.

	March 2013			**December 2012**		
€ '000	**Amortised cost**	**Impairment losses**	**Carrying amount**	**Amortised cost**	**Impairment losses**	**Carrying amount**
Banks						
No delinquency	747,423	(34)	747,389	573,167	(31)	573,136
1 – 30 days	-	-	-	7,457	(3)	7,454
	747,423	(34)	747,389	580,624	(34)	580,590
Sovereigns						
No delinquency	162,403	(335)	162,068	157,376	(443)	156,933
1 – 30 days	932	(110)	822	3,138	(6)	3,132
31 – 60 days	8	-	8	46	-	46
61 – 90 days	235	-	235	-	-	-
91 – 180 days	-	-	-	15	-	15
Over 181 days *	19	-	19	3	-	3
	163,597	(445)	163,152	160,578	(449)	160,129
Corporate						
No delinquency	2,822,300	(59,780)	2,762,520	2,954,522	(55,230)	2,899,292
1 – 30 days	39,123	(2,122)	37,001	36,260	(7,064)	29,196
31 – 60 days	7,676	(3,399)	4,277	18,672	(1,016)	17,656
61 – 90 days	8,003	(2,086)	5,917	1,288	(117)	1,171
91 – 180 days	7,767	(2,268)	5,499	3,922	(3,874)	48
Over 181 days *	41,596	(25,480)	16,116	39,758	(22,738)	17,020
	2,926,465	(95,135)	2,831,330	3,054,422	(90,039)	2,964,383

35. Financial risk management (continued)

€ '000	March 2013 Amortised cost	March 2013 Impairment losses	March 2013 Carrying amount	December 2012 Amortised cost	December 2012 Impairment losses	December 2012 Carrying amount
Retail						
No delinquency	3,747,534	(23,327)	3,724,207	3,735,563	(23,715)	3,711,848
1 – 30 days	169,721	(8,791)	160,930	163,955	(8,310)	155,645
31 – 60 days	40,155	(3,975)	36,180	40,000	(3,683)	36,317
61 – 90 days	26,788	(3,557)	23,231	24,332	(3,258)	21,074
91 – 180 days	34,824	(13,610)	21,214	37,847	(14,267)	23,580
Over 181 days *	165,702	(98,777)	66,925	164,681	(98,538)	66,143
	4,184,724	(152,037)	4,032,687	4,166,378	(151,771)	4,014,607
Securities						
No delinquency	2,434,789	(618)	2,434,171	2,593,958	(623)	2,593,335
	2,434,789	(618)	2,434,171	2,593,958	(623)	2,593,335

*** Write-off Policy**

The Bank writes off a loan or security balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when it determines that the loans or securities are uncollectible. As the standard, the Bank considers the credit balances to be uncollectible based on the past due days (1,080 days past due). Since 1 January 2013, an additional condition has been introduced based on which credit balances may be written off only if the collateral has already been realized. Thus receivables are collected by external collection agencies until they qualify for write-off and tax deductibility.

The credit balance can be written off earlier than defined in the conditions described above if there is evidence that the receivable cannot be collected. The write-off of such receivables is subject to the approval of the Credit Risk Officer.

Collateral Policy

The Bank's collateral policy is an integral and indispensable part of the credit risk management and credit risk mitigation for VUB Bank. Collateral is used primarily to provide the Bank with the means for repayment of an exposure in the event of the default of the borrower. The policy represents the part of the Credit Risk Charter. The principal objective of the policy document is to clearly set up rules for a common and standard set of collateral types used by the Bank in its lending activities. The rules, as the minimum, describe and state:

- Conditions for legal enforceability;
- Conditions for the process of valuation and the maximum values accepted by the Bank at the origination for the certain types of collaterals; and
- Conditions for the process of revaluation.

However, collateral management has a wider meaning than the simple taking of collateral in order to secure the repayment of the Bank's exposures. This includes the following:

- The establishment and maintenance of collateral policy comprising types of collateral taken by the Bank, the legal documentation used by the Bank to secure its right to this collateral in the event of a default and the valuation of this collateral at origination. These aspects of collateral management are addressed in the internal policy document;
- The relevant and proper perfection and registration of collateral to secure the Bank's right to collateral in the event of default by the borrower;
- The regular monitoring and re-valuation of collateral held by the Bank during the life of the exposure;
- The analysis, monitoring and review of realization rates achieved by Recovery Department activities in order to assess the effectiveness of the collateral policy as a risk mitigant.

35. Financial risk management (continued)

The Banks's decisions on the enforcement of collateral is individual and depends on factors such as the actual amount of the receivable, the current condition and value of the collateral, the length of the collateral realization period or collection related costs. The relevant competent body of the Bank decides which collateral instrument will be used in the specific case.

The VUB Bank mainly uses the following means of enforcement of collateral:

- Voluntary auction,
- Foreclosure procedure,
- Realization of the collateral for the receivable in a bankruptcy procedure,
- Sale of receivables.

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, and guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and generally the Bank updates the fair value on a regular basis.

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by geographic location. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at the reporting date is shown below.

€ '000	March 2013 Amortised cost	March 2013 Impairment losses	March 2013 Carrying amount	December 2012 Amortised cost	December 2012 Impairment losses	December 2012 Carrying amount
Europe						
Banks	718,022	(22)	718,000	550,703	(22)	550,681
Sovereigns	163,597	(445)	163,152	160,578	(449)	160,129
Corporate	2,926,465	(95,135)	2,831,330	3,054,422	(90,039)	2,964,383
Retail	4,182,635	(152,004)	4,030,631	4,164,247	(151,732)	4,012,515
Securities	2,434,789	(618)	2,434,171	2,593,958	(623)	2,593,335
	10,425,508	(248,224)	10,177,284	10,523,908	(242,865)	10,281,043
America						
Banks	29,291	(12)	29,279	29,818	(12)	29,806
Retail	337	(15)	322	360	(15)	345
	29,628	(27)	29,601	30,178	(27)	30,151
Asia						
Banks	77	-	77	69	-	69
Retail	1,059	(12)	1,047	1,065	(20)	1,045
	1,136	(12)	1,124	1,134	(20)	1,114
Rest of the World						
Banks	33	-	33	34	-	34
Retail	693	(6)	687	706	(4)	702
	726	(6)	720	740	(4)	736

35. Financial risk management (continued)

An analysis of exposures by industry sector is shown in the table below.

31 March 2013 **€ '000**	**Banks**	**Sovereigns**	**Corporate**	**Retail**	**Securities**
Agriculture	-	-	43,964	18,932	-
Construction	-	-	175,212	15,069	-
Consumers	-	-	-	3,852,217	-
Energy and water supply	-	-	232,965	1,617	-
Financial services	747,389	-	272,854	362	17,190
Government	-	152,967	-	-	2,416,981
Manufacturing	-	-	552,434	24,177	-
Professional services	-	-	73,994	10,790	-
Real estate	-	-	433,696	9,002	-
Retail & Wholesale	-	-	581,044	63,422	-
Services	-	-	158,793	13,917	-
Transportation	-	10,118	249,017	8,849	-
Other	-	67	57,357	14,333	-
	747,389	163,152	2,831,330	4,032,687	2,434,171

31 December 2012 **€ '000**	**Banks**	**Sovereigns**	**Corporate**	**Retail**	**Securities**
Agriculture	-	-	37,523	14,616	-
Construction	-	-	157,312	13,595	-
Consumers	-	-	-	3,840,339	-
Energy and water supply	-	-	353,866	1,586	-
Financial services	580,590	-	320,949	389	22,715
Government	-	149,664	-	-	2,570,620
Manufacturing	-	-	486,412	24,079	-
Professional services	-	-	80,955	10,238	-
Real estate	-	-	417,690	9,698	-
Retail & Wholesale	-	-	639,180	61,677	-
Services	-	-	165,883	14,170	-
Transportation	-	10,397	248,022	9,021	-
Other	-	68	56,591	15,199	-
	580,590	160,129	2,964,383	4,014,607	2,593,335

35. Financial risk management (continued)

The table below shows the credit quality by class of assets for all financial assets exposed to credit risk, based on the Bank's internal credit rating system. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Past due but not impaired financial assets are more than one day overdue.

31 March 2013 € '000	Neither past due nor impaired Amortised cost	Impairment losses	Carrying amount	Impaired (non-performing) Amortised cost	Impairment losses	Carrying amount	Past due but not impaired Amortised cost	Impairment losses	Carrying amount
Banks	747,423	(34)	747,389	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sovereigns									
Municipalities	162,402	(334)	162,068	291	(109)	182	904	(2)	902
Corporate									
Large Corporates	984,831	(5,379)	979,452	20,725	(5,271)	15,454	2	-	2
Specialized Lending	751,039	(17,228)	733,811	86,822	(29,470)	57,352	18,693	(521)	18,172
SME	639,271	(8,135)	631,136	56,372	(27,986)	28,386	18,777	(544)	18,233
Other Fin. Institutions	302,523	(330)	302,193	96	(19)	77	1	-	1
Public Sector Entities	2,866	(96)	2,770	9	-	9	353	(3)	350
Factoring	43,397	(136)	43,261	22	(14)	8	666	(3)	663
	2,723,927	(31,304)	2,692,623	164,046	(62,760)	101,286	38,492	(1,071)	37,421
Retail									
Small Business	168,606	(3,608)	164,998	15,187	(11,180)	4,007	7,611	(688)	6,923
Consumer Loans	686,443	(7,924)	678,519	55,651	(31,782)	23,869	63,242	(4,547)	58,695
Mortgages	2,636,360	(7,958)	2,628,402	70,429	(25,233)	45,196	118,779	(5,636)	113,143
Credit Cards	170,429	(2,384)	168,045	46,242	(32,601)	13,641	22,868	(3,479)	19,389
Overdrafts	78,549	(1,164)	77,385	15,092	(12,209)	2,883	22,565	(1,588)	20,977
Flat Owners Associations	3,992	(52)	3,940	-	-	-	116	(2)	114
Other	2,560	(2)	2,558	-	-	-	3	-	3
	3,746,939	(23,092)	3,723,847	202,601	(113,005)	89,596	235,184	(15,940)	219,244
Securities									
FVTPL	99,026	-	99,026	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFS	1,301,195	-	1,301,195	-	-	-	-	-	-
HTM	1,034,568	(618)	1,033,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,434,789	(618)	2,434,171	-	-	-	-	-	-

35. Financial risk management (continued)

31 December 2012 € '000	Neither past due nor impaired			Impaired (non-performing)			Past due but not impaired		
	Amortised cost	Impairment losses	Carrying amount	Amortised cost	Impairment losses	Carrying amount	Amortised cost	Impairment losses	Carrying amount
Banks	573,167	(31)	573,136	-	-	-	7,457	(3)	7,454
Sovereigns									
Municipalities	157,094	(330)	156,764	299	(113)	186	3,185	(6)	3,179
Corporate									
Large Corporates	973,912	(5,037)	968,875	16,388	(4,923)	11,465	9,234	-	9,234
Specialized Lending	763,853	(15,358)	748,495	79,890	(25,007)	54,883	6,486	(219)	6,267
SME	618,913	(8,192)	610,721	68,973	(29,610)	39,363	11,764	(862)	10,902
Other Fin. Institutions	359,183	(336)	358,847	119	(23)	96	1	-	1
Public Sector Entities	4,186	(105)	4,081	9	-	9	2	-	2
Factoring	134,534	(337)	134,197	-	-	-	6,975	(30)	6,945
	2,854,581	(29,365)	2,825,216	165,379	(59,563)	105,816	34,462	(1,111)	33,351
Retail									
Small Business	160,433	(3,478)	156,955	17,141	(13,131)	4,010	7,268	(575)	6,693
Consumer Loans	660,133	(7,347)	652,786	56,698	(32,565)	24,133	62,974	(4,119)	58,855
Mortgages	2,649,515	(8,340)	2,641,175	68,581	(23,164)	45,417	112,378	(5,620)	106,758
Credit Cards	176,677	(3,272)	173,405	45,734	(31,837)	13,897	22,399	(3,377)	19,022
Overdrafts	77,863	(954)	76,909	15,683	(12,546)	3,137	22,324	(1,383)	20,941
Flat Owners Associations	4,113	(54)	4,059	-	-	-	98	(1)	97
Other	6,304	(8)	6,296	4	-	4	58	-	58
	3,735,038	(23,453)	3,711,585	203,841	(113,243)	90,598	227,499	(15,075)	212,424
Securities									
FVTPL	68,887	-	68,887	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFS	1,482,727	-	1,482,727	-	-	-	-	-	-
HTM	1,042,344	(623)	1,041,721	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,593,958	(623)	2,593,335	-	-	-	-	-	-

35. Financial risk management (continued)

An analysis of past but not impaired credit exposures in terms of the delinquency is presented in the table below:

€ '000	March 2013 Amortised cost	March 2013 Impairment losses	March 2013 Carrying amount	December 2012 Amortised cost	December 2012 Impairment losses	December 2012 Carrying amount
Banks						
1 – 30 days	-	-	-	7,457	(3)	7,454
	-	-	-	7,457	(3)	7,454
Sovereigns						
1 – 30 days	661	(2)	659	3,139	(6)	3,133
31 – 60 days	8	-	8	46	-	46
61 – 90 days	235	-	235	-	-	-
	904	(2)	902	3,185	(6)	3,179
Corporate						
1 – 30 days	36,235	(1,000)	35,235	16,909	(527)	16,382
31 – 60 days	2,209	(67)	2,142	17,480	(576)	16,904
61 – 90 days	48	(4)	44	72	(8)	64
91 – 180 days	-	-	-	1	-	1
	38,492	(1,071)	37,421	34,462	(1,111)	33,351
Retail						
1 – 30 days	168,152	(8,460)	159,692	163,198	(8,131)	155,067
31 – 60 days	39,919	(3,887)	36,032	39,974	(3,665)	36,309
61 – 90 days	26,293	(3,462)	22,831	24,134	(3,215)	20,919
91 – 180 days	739	(104)	635	109	(36)	73
Over 181 days	81	(27)	54	84	(28)	56
	235,184	(15,940)	219,244	227,499	(15,075)	212,424

35. Financial risk management (continued)

The overview of the internal rating scales applicable for corporate and retail exposures is shown below.

Large Corporates, Specialized Lending *, SME	Retail Small Business and Flat Owners Associations	Risk Profile	Description
I1 - I4	I1 - I4	Very Low	Good quality of assets, strong market penetration, steady activity, proven distinctive managerial skills, broad debt coverage capacity.
I5 - I6	I5 - I6	Low	Satisfactory quality and chargeability of assets, market penetration and managerial quality on the average; well set solvency, capital structure and debt composition; above average debt coverage capacity.
M1 - M2	M1 - M2	Lower - Intermediate	Acceptable quality and chargeability of available assets, even if with a not negligible degree of risk; well-balanced solvency, capital structure and debt composition with slight liquidity surplus and weaker debt coverage capacity.
M3 - M4	M3 - M4	Intermediate	Acceptable quality and chargeability of available assets even if with a significant degree of risk; vulnerable margin at times, capital structure and debt composition that show worsening signals; low level of liquidity and short debt coverage margin.
R1 - R3	R1 - R3	Upper - Intermediate	Still acceptable asset quality even if with possible liquidity stress; high level of gearing; managerial weakness, little market penetration and positioning; margins and competitiveness under pressure.
R4 - R5	R4 - R5	High	In addition to riskiness features for R1-R3 rating, there are evident difficulties as well as problematic debt management.

* For part of Specialized Lending, the usage of the Slotting approach was approved by the NBS in 2012. Clients from rating segments Special Purpose Vehicles ('SPV') and Projected Finance ('PF'), both disclosed within Specialized lending, are assigned into five slotting categories based on the qualitative valuation and information about the default. Risk weights and expected loss used for the capital requirement calculation is also defined for each category. Categories are prescribed by the NBS decree no. 4/2007 and internally, categories used are as follows:

Specialized Lending – SPV and PF

1 - Strong
2 - Good
3 - Satisfactory
4 - Weak
5 - Default

35. Financial risk management (continued)

For mortgages and unsecured retail, the retail segment incorporates many individually insignificant exposures with various characteristics, therefore the description of ratings correlates with the risk profiles.

Retail Mortgages	**Unsecured retail**	**Risk Profile**
L1 - L4	U1	Very Low
N1	U2 - U3	Low
N2 - N3	U4 - U5	Lower - Intermediate
W1	U6 - U7	Intermediate
W2	U8 - U10	Upper - Intermediate
W3	U11 - U12	High

The following table shows the quality of Bank's credit portfolio in terms of internal ratings used for IRB purposes:

31 March 2013 **€ '000**	**Internal rating**	**Amortised cost**	**Impairment losses**	**Carrying amount**
Banks	Unrated	747,423	(34)	747,389
Sovereigns				
Municipalities	Unrated	163,597	(445)	163,152
		163,597	(445)	163,152
Corporate				
Large Corporates, Specialized lending excl. SPV and PF, SME	I1 - I6	633,793	(457)	633,336
	M1 - M4	821,924	(4,914)	817,010
	R1 - R5	285,162	(23,567)	261,595
	D (default)	74,853	(35,531)	39,322
Specialized lending - SPV and PF	Strong	144,053	(577)	143,476
	Good	242,902	(1,787)	241,115
	Satisfactory	282,963	(14,534)	268,429
	Weak	90,882	(13,167)	77,715
Financial Institutions, Public Sector Entities	Unrated - PPU approach *	305,848	(448)	305,400
Factoring	Unrated	44,085	(153)	43,932
		2,926,465	(95,135)	2,831,330

* Permanent Partial Use ('PPU') approach is applied to exposures for which the Foundation IRB approach is not expected to be used in respect of the capital requirement calculation in the future.

35. Financial risk management (continued)

31 March 2013 **€ '000**	**Internal rating**	**Amortised cost**	**Impairment losses**	**Carrying amount**
Retail				
Small business, Flat Owners Associations	I1 - I6	21,887	(36)	21,851
	M1 - M4	82,405	(838)	81,567
	R1 - R5	71,635	(3,103)	68,532
	D (default)	15,292	(11,497)	3,795
	Unrated	4,293	(56)	4,237
Mortgages	L1-L4	1,990,493	(415)	1,990,078
	N1-N3	461,874	(906)	460,968
	W1-W3	300,134	(11,347)	288,787
	D (default)	73,067	(26,159)	46,908
Unsecured retail	U1	149,094	(86)	149,008
	U2 - U3	143,227	(251)	142,976
	U4 - U5	169,690	(720)	168,970
	U6 - U7	108,833	(1,000)	107,833
	U8 - U10	110,812	(2,637)	108,175
	U11 - U12	62,927	(6,342)	56,585
	D (default)	65,707	(48,914)	16,793
	Unrated	350,791	(37,728)	313,063
Other	Unrated	2,563	(2)	2,561
		4,184,724	(152,037)	4,032,687
Securities	Unrated	2,434,789	(618)	2,434,171

35. Financial risk management (continued)

31 December 2012 **€ '000**	**Internal rating**	**Amortised cost**	**Impairment losses**	**Carrying amount**
Banks	Unrated	580,624	(34)	580,590
Sovereigns				
Municipalities	Unrated	160,578	(449)	160,129
		160,578	(449)	160,129
Corporate				
Large Corporates, Specialized lending excl. SPV and PF, SME	I1 - I6	715,589	(492)	715,097
	M1 - M4	717,711	(4,514)	713,197
	R1 - R5	287,092	(22,726)	264,366
	D (default)	79,950	(35,951)	43,999
Specialized lending - SPV and PF	Strong	146,521	(587)	145,934
	Good	241,818	(1,641)	240,177
	Satisfactory	267,581	(11,291)	256,290
	Weak	93,151	(12,006)	81,145
Financial Institutions, Public Sector Entities	Unrated - PPU approach	363,500	(464)	363,036
Factoring	Unrated	141,509	(367)	141,142
		3,054,422	(90,039)	2,964,383
Retail				
Small business, Flat Owners Associations	I1 - I6	21,772	(35)	21,737
	M1 - M4	78,203	(788)	77,415
	R1 - R5	67,235	(3,006)	64,229
	D (default)	17,377	(13,351)	4,026
	Unrated	4,466	(59)	4,407
Mortgages	L1-L4	1,978,952	(406)	1,978,546
	N1-N3	471,864	(943)	470,921
	W1-W3	308,266	(11,586)	296,680
	D (default)	71,392	(24,189)	47,203
Unsecured retail	U1	160,605	(93)	160,512
	U2 - U3	136,296	(238)	136,058
	U4 - U5	172,934	(726)	172,208
	U6 - U7	102,645	(941)	101,704
	U8 - U10	92,713	(2,275)	90,438
	U11 - U12	63,068	(6,370)	56,698
	D (default)	65,605	(49,285)	16,320
	Unrated	346,619	(37,472)	309,147
Other	Unrated	6,366	(8)	6,358
		4,166,378	(151,771)	4,014,607
Securities	Unrated	2,593,958	(623)	2,593,335

35. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices or foreign exchange rate will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Management of market risk

The Bank separates its exposures to market risk between trading ('trading book') and non-trading portfolios ('banking book'). Trading portfolios are held by the Trading department and include positions arising from market-making and proprietary position taking. All foreign exchange risk within the Bank is transferred each day to the Trading department and forms part of the trading portfolio for risk management purposes. The non-trading portfolios are managed by the ALM department, and include all positions which are not intended for trading.

Overall authority for market risk is vested in ALCO. The Enterprise Risk Management Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by ALCO) and for their implementation and day-to-day risk monitoring and reporting.

Exposure to market risk – trading portfolios

The principal tool used to measure and control market risk exposures within the Bank's trading portfolio is Value at Risk (VaR). Derivation of VaR is a stress VaR (sVaR), which represents maximal VaR of selected one year period generating the highest value of VaR during the last 5 years. The VaR of a trading portfolio is the estimated loss that will arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (holding period) from an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level). The VaR model used by the Bank is based upon a 99% confidence level and assumes a one-day holding period. The VaR and sVaR models used are based on historical simulation. Taking account of market data from the previous year and in case of sVaR one year scenario from 5 years history, and observed relationships between different markets and prices, the models generate a wide range of plausible future scenarios for market price movements. The VaR model was approved by the NBS as a basis for the calculation of the capital charge for market risk of the trading book.

The Bank uses VaR limits for total market risk in the trading book, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The overall structure of VaR and sVaR limits is subject to review and approval by ALCO and Intesa Sanpaolo. VaR is measured on a daily basis. Daily reports of utilisation of VaR and sVaR limits are submitted to the trading unit, the head of the Risk Management division and the head of the Finance and Capital Markets division. Regular summaries are submitted to Intesa Sanpaolo and ALCO.

A summary of the VaR and sVaR position of the Bank's trading portfolios:

	March 2013				December 2012			
€ '000	**Balance**	**Avg**	**Max**	**Min**	**Balance**	**Avg**	**Max**	**Min**
Foreign currency risk	47	46	135	17	53	43	128	3
Interest rate risk	191	158	205	85	80	40	134	11
Overall	189	173	223	84	90	58	167	15
sVaR	254	259	340	162	173	203	619	54

Although VaR is a popular and widely used risk management tool, there are known limitations, among which following are the most important ones:

- VaR does not measure the worst case loss, since 99% confidence interval means that in 1% of cases the loss is expected to be greater than the VaR amount,
- VaR calculated using 1 day holding period assumes hedge or disposal of a position within 1 day, which might not be realistic in the case of longer illiquid situation on the market,
- For calculating of VaR of a portfolio, the return, the volatility but also the correlation between various assets needs to be recognized what might represent a difficult task when taking into account the growing number and diversity of positions in given portfolio.

35. Financial risk management (continued)

These limitations are recognized, by supplementing VaR limits with other position limit structures. In addition, the Bank uses a wide range of stress tests, to model the financial impact of a variety of exceptional market scenarios on the Bank's position. Furthermore, integrating the sVaR measure into the VaR concept adds to mitigation of the limitation of using historical series and thus possibly omitting scenarios of an extraordinary nature.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The main risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments due to a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps. Financial instruments are mapped to re-pricing gaps either by the maturity, i.e. fixed rate instruments, or by the next re-pricing date, i.e. floating rate instruments. Assets and liabilities that do not have a contractual maturity date or are not interest - bearing are mapped according to internal models based on behavioural assumptions.

The Risk Management division is responsible for monitoring these gaps at least on a monthly basis. The management of interest rate risk is measured by shift sensitivity analysis which is defined as a parallel and uniform shift of + 1 basis point of the rate curve and + 200 basis points of the rate curve. These standard scenarios are applied on monthly basis.

The sensitivity of the interest margin is also measured on the basis of a parallel and instantaneous shock in the interest rate curve of ±100 basis points, in a period of 12 months and for all following periods. It should be noted that this measure highlights the effect of variations in market interest rates on the portfolio being measured, and excludes assumptions on future changes in the mix of assets and liabilities and, therefore it cannot be considered as a predictor of the future levels of the interest margin.

Overall banking book interest rate risk positions are managed by Asset and Liability Management, which uses different balance and off balance sheet instruments to manage the overall positions arising from the Bank's banking book activities.

Interest rate risk comprises of the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates and the risk that the maturities of interest bearing assets differ from the maturities of the interest bearing liabilities used to fund those assets. The length of time for which the rate of interest is fixed on a financial instrument therefore indicates the extent to which it is exposed to the interest rate risk.

Models applied for the interest rate risk calculation

Each financial and non-financial instrument is mapped to the gap based on contractual or behavioural re-pricing date.

Contractual

This category includes instruments where the Bank knows exactly when the maturity or next re-pricing takes place. This treatment is applied mainly to: securities bought and issued loans and term deposits.

Behavioural

These are items for which it is not exactly known when the maturity or next re-pricing will take place (e.g. current accounts). In this case, it is necessary to make certain assumptions to reflect the actual behaviour of these items. The assumptions are based on a detailed analysis of the Bank's historical data and statistical models.

Fixed assets, such as tangible and intangible assets and fixed liabilities like equity and also cash are treated as overnight items.

For the calculation of Earnings at Risk (EAR), the models used slightly differ from those applied for the shift sensitivity analysis.

35. Financial risk management (continued)

At 31 March 2013, interest margin sensitivity in a one year time frame, in the event of a 100 basis points rise in interest rates, was € 5,666 thousand (31 December 2012: € 2,241 thousand).

At 31 March 2013, interest rate risk generated by the banking book, measured through shift sensitivity analysis to 1 basis point, registered € 43 thousand (31 December 2012: € - 57 thousand).

€ '000	Mar 2013	Dec 2012
EUR	38	(58)
CZK	4	2
Other	1	(1)
	43	(57)

The sensitivity of the equity on the movement of interest rates is measured at Intesa Sanpaolo Group level.

The average interest rates for financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

	Mar 2013 %	Dec 2012 %
Assets		
Cash and balances with central banks	0.64	0.57
Due from banks	2.37	2.46
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2.35	2.24
Available-for-sale financial assets	2.55	3.02
Loans and advances to customers	5.07	5.12
Held-to-maturity investments	4.17	4.19
Liabilities		
Due to central and other banks	0.44	0.38
Due to customers	0.96	1.14
Debt securities in issue	2.91	3.16

Currency denominations of assets and liabilities

Foreign exchange rate risk comprises the risk that the value of financial assets and liabilities will fluctuate due to changes in market foreign exchange rates. It is the policy of the Bank to manage its exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates through the regular monitoring and reporting of open positions and the application of a matrix of exposure and position limits.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank is not able to meet its payment obligations when they fall due (funding liquidity risk). Normally, the Bank is able to cover cash outflows with cash inflows, highly liquid assets and its ability to obtain credit. With regard to the highly liquid assets in particular, there may be strains in the market that make them difficult (or even impossible) to sell or be used as collateral in exchange for funds. From this perspective, the Bank's liquidity risk is closely tied to the market liquidity conditions (market liquidity risk).

The Guidelines for Liquidity Risk Management adopted by the Bank outline the set of principles, methods, regulations and control processes required to prevent the occurrence of a liquidity crisis and call for the Group to develop prudential approaches to liquidity management, making it possible to maintain the overall risk profile at extremely low levels.

35. Financial risk management (continued)

The basic principles underpinning the Liquidity Policy of the Bank are:

- The existence of an operating structure that works within set limits and of a control structure that is independent from the operating structure;
- A prudential approach to the estimate of the cash inflow and outflow projections for all the balance sheet and off-balance sheet items, especially those without a contractual maturity;
- An assessment of the impact of various scenarios, including stress testing scenarios, on the cash inflows and outflows over time;
- The maintenance of an adequate level of unencumbered highly liquid assets, capable of enabling ordinary operations, also on an intraday basis, and overcoming the initial stages of a shock involving the Bank's liquidity or system liquidity.

The Bank directly manages its own liquidity and coordinates its management at the Bank level, ensures the adoption of adequate control techniques and procedures, and provides complete and accurate information to ALCO and the Statutory Bodies.

The departments of the Bank that are responsible for ensuring the correct application of the Guidelines are the Treasury Department, responsible for short term liquidity management, the ALM department (responsible for medium and long term liquidity management) and the Enterprise Risk Management Department (responsible for monitoring indicators and verifying the observation of limits).

These Guidelines are broken down into three macro areas: 'Short term Liquidity Policy', 'Structural Liquidity Policy' and 'Contingency Liquidity Plan'.

The Short term Liquidity Policy includes the set of parameters, limits and observation thresholds that enable measurement, both under normal market conditions and under conditions of stress, of liquidity risk exposure over the short term, setting the maximum amount of risk to be assumed and ensuring the utmost prudence in its management.

The Structural Liquidity Policy of the Bank incorporates the set of measures and limits designed to control and manage the risks deriving from the mismatch of the medium to long-term maturities of the assets and liabilities, essential for the strategic planning of liquidity management. This involves the adoption of internal limits for the transformation of maturity dates aimed at preventing the medium to long-term operations from giving rise to excessive imbalances to be financed in the short term.

Rule 1: Real Estate + Equity Investments <= Regulatory Capital
Rule 2: Medium term assets + 0.5 x Long Term Assets <= Long term liabilities + 0.5 x Medium term liabilities + 0.25 x (short term customer liabilities + interbank liabilities) + excess in Rule 1

Together with the Short term and Structural Liquidity Policy, the Guidelines provide for the management methods of a potential liquidity crisis, defined as a situation of difficulty or inability of the Bank to meet its cash commitments falling due, without implementing procedures and/or employing instruments that, due to their intensity or manner of use, do not qualify as ordinary administration.

The Contingency Liquidity Plan sets the objectives of safeguarding the Bank's capital and, at the same time, guarantees the continuity of operations under conditions of extreme liquidity emergency. It also ensures the identification of the pre-warning signals and their ongoing monitoring, the definition of procedures to be implemented in situations of liquidity stress, the immediate lines of action, and intervention measures for the resolution of emergencies. The pre-warning indices, aimed at identifying signs of a potential liquidity strain, both systemic and specific, are continuously recorded and reported to the departments responsible for the management and monitoring of liquidity.

The liquidity position of the Bank and the subsidiaries is regularly presented by Enterprise Risk Management Department and discussed during the ALCO meetings.

35. Financial risk management (continued)

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

31 March 2013 **€ '000**	**Less than 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	151,705	-	151,705
Due from banks	620,711	126,678	747,389
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	98,571	455	99,026
Derivative financial instruments	45,182	-	45,182
Available-for-sale financial assets	12,066	1,289,129	1,301,195
Loans and advances to customers	1,935,232	5,091,937	7,027,169
Held-to-maturity investments	447,353	586,597	1,033,950
Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities	-	96,014	96,014
Intangible assets	-	41,358	41,358
Property and equipment and Non-current assets held for sale	2	123,546	123,548
Current income tax assets	15,761	-	15,761
Deferred income tax assets	-	33,534	33,534
Other assets	15,324	-	15,324
	3,341,907	7,389,248	10,731,155
Liabilities			
Due to central and other banks	(194,170)	(144,742)	(338,912)
Derivative financial instruments	(38,661)	-	(38,661)
Due to customers	(6,431,422)	(1,096,907)	(7,528,329)
Debt securities in issue	(154,560)	(1,333,572)	(1,488,132)
Provisions	-	(25,348)	(25,348)
Other liabilities	(46,459)	(3,563)	(50,022)
	(6,865,272)	(2,604,132)	(9,469,404)
	(3,523,365)	4,785,116	1,261,751

35. Financial risk management (continued)

Restated 31 December 2012 **€ '000**	**Less than 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	150,774	-	150,774
Due from banks	463,742	116,848	580,590
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25,696	43,191	68,887
Derivative financial instruments	42,619	-	42,619
Available-for-sale financial assets	161,048	1,321,679	1,482,727
Loans and advances to customers	2,309,487	4,829,632	7,139,119
Held-to-maturity investments	76,691	965,030	1,041,721
Subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities	-	96,014	96,014
Intangible assets	-	43,566	43,566
Property and equipment and Non-current assets held for sale	2	127,325	127,327
Current income tax assets	17,098	-	17,098
Deferred income tax assets	-	29,512	29,512
Other assets	13,830	-	13,830
	3,260,987	7,572,797	10,833,784
Liabilities			
Due to central and other banks	(228,566)	(165,445)	(394,011)
Derivative financial instruments	(53,194)	-	(53,194)
Due to customers	(6,612,348)	(1,022,136)	(7,634,484)
Debt securities in issue	(143,834)	(1,273,928)	(1,417,762)
Provisions	-	(25,449)	(25,449)
Other liabilities	(60,438)	(3,371)	(63,809)
	(7,098,380)	(2,490,329)	(9,588,709)
	(3,837,393)	5,082,468	1,245,075

35. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk management strategies and processes

The Bank, in coordination with Intesa Sanpaolo, has defined the overall operational risk management framework by setting up a Group policy and organisational process for measuring, managing and controlling operational risk.

The control of operational risk was attributed to the Operational Risk Committee, which identifies risk management policies. The Supervisory and Management Board of the Bank ensures the functionality, efficiency and effectiveness of the risk management and controls system.

The Operational Risk Committee (composing of the heads of the areas of the governance centre and of the business areas more involved in operational risk management), has the task of periodically reviewing the Bank's overall operational risk profile, authorising any corrective actions, coordinating and monitoring the effectiveness of the main mitigation activities and approving the operational risk transfer strategies.

Organisational structure of the associated risk management function

For some time, the Bank has had a centralised function within the Risk Management Division for the management of the Bank's operational risks. This function is responsible, in coordination with the parent company, for the definition, implementation and monitoring of the methodological and organisational framework, as well as for the measurement of the risk profile, the verification of mitigation effectiveness and reporting to senior Management. In compliance with current requirements, the individual organisational units participated in the process and each of them was assigned the responsibility for the identification, assessment, management and mitigation of its operational risks. Specific offices and departments have been identified within these organisational units to be responsible for Operational Risk Management. These functions are responsible for the collection and structured census of information relating to operational events, scenario analyses and evaluation of the level of risk associated with the business environment. The Risk Management Division carries out second level monitoring of these activities.

Scope of application and characteristics of the risk measurement and reporting system

Upon the request of the parent company, the Bank as part of the Group request has received in February 2010, from the relevant Supervisory authorities, approval for usage and thus adopted the Advanced Measurement Approach ('AMA'), for Operational Risk management and measurement.

As such, the VUB Group uses a combination of the AMA (for the Bank), and the Standardized and Basic Indicator Approach (for Bank's subsidiaries).

For the use of the AMA, the Bank has set up, in addition to the corporate governance mechanisms required by the Supervisory regulations, an effective system for the management of operational risk certified by the process of annual self-assessment carried out by the Bank and VUB Group Companies that fall within the scope of AMA and TSA. This self-assessment is verified by the Internal Audit Department and submitted to the Management Board for the annual certification of compliance with the requirements established by the regulation.

Under the AMA approach, the capital requirement is calculated by internal model, which combines all elements stipulated in Supervisory regulation, allowing to measure the exposure in a more risk sensitive way. Monitoring of operational risks is performed by an integrated reporting system, which provides management with the information necessary for the management and/or mitigation of the operational risk.

Policies for hedging and mitigating risk

The Bank, in coordination with its parent company, has set up a traditional operational risk transfer policy (insurance) aimed at mitigating the impact of any unexpected losses. The AMA calculation does not currently include the benefit from this transfer of operational risk through insurance policies, however, it is due to be included in the future, after its validation by the Supervisory authority, so that it can contribute to reducing the risk capital calculated through the internal models. The process required to obtain this approval has started in 2012.

36. Segment reporting

Segment information is presented in respect of the Bank's operating segments, based on the management and internal reporting structure.

Operating segments pay and receive interest to and from the Central Treasury on an arm's length basis in order to reflect the costs of funding.

The Bank comprises the following main operating segments:

- Retail Banking,
- Corporate Banking,
- Central Treasury.

Retail Banking includes loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with households, entrepreneurs and small business segment.

Corporate Banking comprises Small and Medium Enterprises ('SME') and the Corporate Customer Desk ('CCD'). SME includes loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with small and medium enterprises (company revenue in the range of € 1 million to € 40 million; if revenue information is not available, bank account turnover is used). The CCD includes loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with large corporate customers (company revenue over € 40 million).

Central Treasury undertakes the Bank's funding, HTM Securities portfolio management, issues of debt securities as well as trading book operations. The Bank also has a central Governance Centre that manages the Bank's premises, equity investments and own equity funds as well as Risk Management that operates the workout loan portfolio.

36. Segment reporting (continued)

31 March 2013 **€ '000**	**Retail Banking**	**Corporate Banking**	**Central Treasury**	**Other**	**Total**
External revenue					
Interest income	69,971	18,347	5,015	21,805	115,138
Interest expense	(14,579)	(1,939)	(1,580)	(10,713)	(28,811)
Inter-segment revenue	(3,232)	(253)	(1,059)	4,544	-
Net interest income	52,160	16,155	2,376	15,636	86,327
Net fee and commission income	15,277	4,794	375	(895)	19,551
Net trading result	657	780	(685)	2,784	3,536
Other operating income	859	191	(2)	(278)	770
Total segment operating income	68,953	21,920	2,064	17,247	110,184
Operating expenses					(57,960)
Operating profit before impairment					52,224
Impairment losses					(17,037)
Income tax expense					(8,345)
Net profit for 3 months					26,842
Segment assets	4,015,964	3,044,098	696,706	2,974,387	10,731,155
Segment liabilities and equity	4,663,836	2,119,051	1,060,373	2,887,895	10,731,155

36. Segment reporting (continued)

31 March 2012 **€ '000**	**Retail Banking**	**Corporate Banking**	**Central Treasury**	**Other**	**Total**
External revenue					
Interest income	66,098	22,804	31,382	4,477	124,761
Interest expense	(17,053)	(3,323)	(18,420)	24	(38,772)
Inter-segment revenue	(1,893)	(3,375)	(1,278)	6,546	-
Net interest income	47,152	16,106	11,684	11,047	85,989
Net fee and commission income	15,117	4,955	211	(690)	19,593
Net trading result	657	1,150	(6,015)	12	(4,196)
Other operating income	69	189	1	753	1,012
Total segment operating income	62,995	22,400	5,881	11,122	102,398
Operating expenses					(55,069)
Operating profit before impairment					47,329
Impairment losses					(16,171)
Income tax expense					(6,490)
Net profit for 3 months					24,668
Segment assets	3,811,641	3,009,882	3,486,653	545,251	10,853,427
Segment liabilities and equity	4,728,678	1,971,650	2,957,549	1,195,550	10,853,427

37. Related parties

Related parties are those counterparties that represent:

(a) Enterprises that directly, or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, have a significant influence or are under the common control of the reporting enterprise;

(b) Associates – enterprises in which the parent company has significant influence and which are neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture;

(c) Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Bank that gives them significant influence over the Bank, and anyone expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the Bank;

(d) Key management personnel, that is, those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, including directors and officers of the Bank and close members of the families of such individuals; and

(e) Enterprises in which a substantial interest in the voting power is owned, directly or indirectly, by any person described in (c) or (d) or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence. This includes enterprises owned by directors or major shareholders of the Bank and enterprises that have a member of key management in common with the Bank.

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form. The majority of the stated transactions have been made under arms-length commercial and banking conditions.

37. Related parties (continued)

At 31 March 2013, significant outstanding balances with related parties comprised:

€ '000	KMP *	Close members of KMP	Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Associates	Intesa Sanpaolo	Intesa Sanpaolo group companies	Total
Assets								
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	479,646	50,919	530,565
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1	10,738	10,739
Loans and advances to customers	569	-	165,502	-	-	-	-	166,071
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	288	-	288
Other assets	-	-	965	1,006	-	-	103	2,074
	569	-	166,467	1,006	-	479,935	61,760	709,737
Liabilities								
Due to central and other banks	-	-	-	-	-	33,648	6,081	39,729
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	121	6,173	6,294
Due to customers	1,270	-	1,766	-	119	-	98	3,253
Debt securities in issue								
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	616	-	-	713,174	713,790
Other liabilities	288	-	4,230	-	-	-	-	4,518
	1,558	-	5,996	616	119	33,769	725,526	767,584
Commitments and undrawn credit facilities	-	-	64,727	-	-	-	-	64,727
Issued guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	9,966	1,000	10,966
Received guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	9,966	133,075	143,041
Derivative transactions (notional amount – receivable)	-	-	-	-	-	61,572	592,759	654,331
Derivative transactions (notional amount – payable)	-	-	-	-	-	1,527	251,972	253,499

37. Related parties (continued)

€ '000	KMP *	Close members of KMP	Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Associates	Intesa Sanpaolo	Intesa Sanpaolo group companies	Total
Income and expense items								
Interest and similar income	10	-	511	-	-	2,377	781	3,679
Interest and similar expense	(9)	-	-	(2)	-	(33)	(3,955)	(3,999)
Fee and commission income	1	-	981	-	-	-	-	982
Fee and commission expense	-	-	(7,246)	-	-	-	(1,177)	(8,423)
Net trading result	-	-	-	-	-	(1,402)	(752)	(2,154)
Other operating income	-	-	249	27	-	28	5	309
Other operating expenses	-	-	(365)	-	-	-	(255)	(620)
	2	-	(5,870)	25	-	970	(5,353)	(10,226)

* Key management personnel

37. Related parties (continued)

At 31 December 2012, significant outstanding balances with related parties comprised:

€ '000	KMP	Close members of KMP	Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Associates	Intesa Sanpaolo	Intesa Sanpaolo group companies	Total
Assets								
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	464,937	50,801	515,738
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	75	12,479	12,554
Loans and advances to customers	631	-	178,938	-	-	-	-	179,569
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	330
Other assets	-	-	914	6	-	6	-	926
	631	-	179,852	6	-	465,348	63,280	709,117
Liabilities								
Due to central and other banks	-	-	-	-	-	37,828	6,817	44,645
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	4	7,003	7,007
Due to customers	1,363	-	1,796	-	126	-	9	3,294
Debt securities in issue								
Mortgage bonds	-	-	-	612	-	-	711,369	711,981
Other liabilities	330	-	5,051	-	-	-	-	5,381
	1,693	-	6,847	612	126	37,832	725,198	772,308
Commitments and undrawn credit facilities	-	-	51,110	-	-	-	-	51,110
Issued guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	17,155	-	17,155
Received guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	17,155	132,075	149,230
Derivative transactions (notional amount – receivable)	-	-	-	-	-	-	470,200	470,200
Derivative transactions (notional amount – payable)	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	148,866	150,001

37. Related parties (continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2012, significant outstanding balances with related parties comprised:

€ '000	KMP	Close members of KMP	Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Associates	Intesa Sanpaolo	Intesa Sanpaolo group companies	Total
Income and expense items								
Interest and similar income	13	-	684	-	-	2,162	1,614	4,473
Interest and similar expense	(12)	-	-	(42)	-	(53)	(7,622)	(7,729)
Fee and commission income	-	-	842	-	-	-	-	842
Fee and commission expense	-	-	(5,866)	-	-	(12)	(1,238)	(7,116)
Net trading result	-	-	-	-	-	1,483	2,341	3,824
Other operating income	-	-	270	27	-	15	-	312
Other operating expenses	-	-	(248)	-	-	-	(8)	(256)
	1	-	(4,318)	(15)	-	3,595	(4,913)	(5,650)

38. Profit distribution

On 20 March 2013, the Bank's shareholders approved the following profit distribution for 2012.

€ '000	
Dividends to shareholders (€ 4.98 per € 33.2 share)	64,623
Retained earnings	21,416
	86,039

39. Events after the end of reporting period

From 31 March 2013 up to the date of issue of these financial statements there were no further events identified that would require adjustments to or disclosure in these financial statements.