



**GODIŠNJI  
IZVJEŠTAJ**

---

**ANNUAL REPORT**

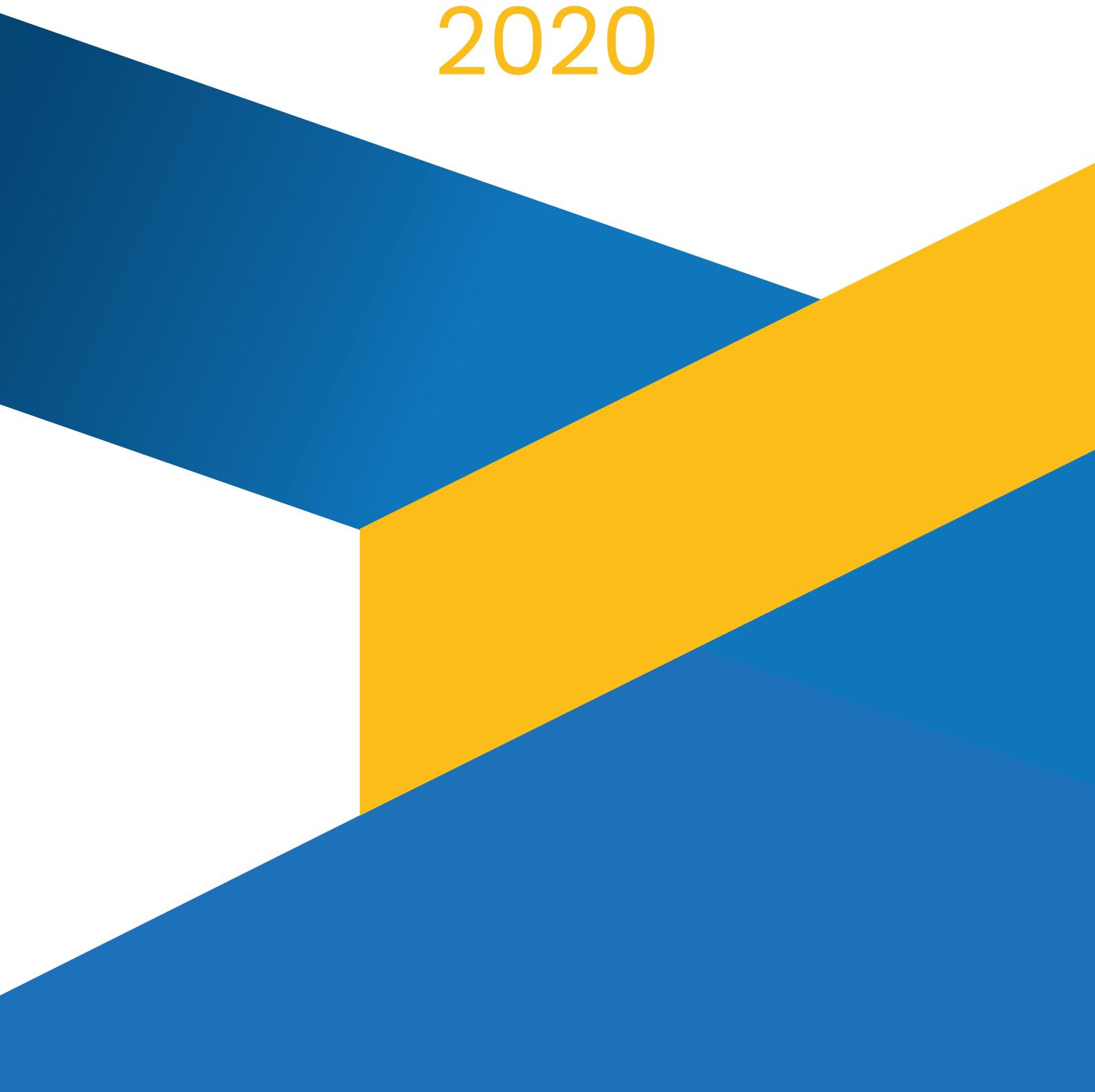
**2020**



# GODIŠNJI IZVJEŠTAJ

---

2020



# ANNUAL REPORT

---

2020



UVODNA RIJEČ .....	6
UPRAVA BANKE .....	8
MAKROEKONOMSKO OKRUŽENJE .....	10
BANKARSKI SEKTOR BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE .....	14
PROFIL BANKE .....	16
Vizija .....	16
Misija .....	16
Vrijednosti .....	16
Društvena odgovornost .....	18
Osnovni principi društveno odgovornog poslovanja .....	18
Organizaciona struktura .....	20
ORGANI UPRAVLJANJA .....	22
UPRAVLJANJE LJUDSKIM RESURSIMA .....	24
KVANTITATIVNO OSTVARENJE STRATEGIJE POSLOVANJA .....	26
POSLOVANJE SA STANOVNIŠTVOM .....	26
POSLOVANJE SA MALIM I SREDNJIM PREDUZEĆIMA (SME) .....	30
Trend kretanja broja klijenata .....	30
POSLOVANJE SA PRAVNIM LICIMA .....	32
KVALITATIVNO OSTVARENJE STRATEGIJE POSLOVANJA .....	32
RISK PROFIL I RISK POLITIKA BANKE .....	38
Kreditni rizik .....	40
Tržišni rizik .....	42
Operativni rizik .....	44
UPRAVLJANJE INFORMACIONIM SISTEMOM .....	46
POJEDINIČNI FINANSIJSKI IZVJEŠTAJI .....	48
Izvještaj nezavisnog revizora .....	54
Pojedinačni bilans uspjeha .....	64
Pojedinalni bilans stanja .....	68
Pojedinični izvještaj o promjenama na kapitalu .....	70
Pojedinačni bilans tokova gotovine .....	72
Napomene uz pojedinačne finansijske izvještaje .....	74

INTRODUCTION .....	7
MANAGEMENT BOARD OF THE BANK .....	9
MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT .....	11
BANKING SECTOR AND EXPECTATIONS FOR 2020 .....	15
BANK PROFILE .....	17
Vision .....	17
Mission .....	17
Values .....	17
Social responsibility .....	19
Quality of service and business .....	19
Organizational structure .....	21
MANAGEMENT BODIES .....	23
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT .....	25
QUANTITATIVE REALIZATION OF THE BUSINESS STRATEGY .....	27
RETAIL OPERATIONS .....	27
BUSINESS OPERATIONS WITH SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SME) .....	31
Trend in the number of clients .....	31
BUSINESS OPERATIONS WITH CORPORATE CLIENTS .....	33
QUALITATIVE REALIZATION OF THE BUSINESS STRATEGY .....	33
RISK PROFILE AND RISK POLICY OF THE BANK .....	39
Credit risk .....	41
Market risk .....	43
Operational risk .....	45
MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK'S INFORMATION SYSTEM .....	47
UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS .....	49
Independent auditor's report .....	55
Unconsolidated income statement .....	65
Unconsolidated statement of financial position .....	69
Unconsolidated statement of changes in equity .....	71
Unconsolidated statement of cash flows .....	73
Notes to the unconsolidated financial statements .....	75

## UVODNA RIJEČ UPRAVE BANKE

Poštovani,

Zadovoljstvo nam je da predstavimo najvažnije rezultate poslovanja Nove banke AD Banja Luka za 2020. godinu, koje su potvrđeni od strane nezavisnog revizora Deloitte d.o.o.

Banka je pokazala svoju snagu i spremnost da odgovori na nepredviđene okolnosti koje su obilježile prethodnu godinu. U uslovima pandemije Covid 19, Banka je nastavila servisirati sve usluge, pružajući klijentima podršku za nastavak poslovanja. Zahvaljujući radu svih zaposlenih, banka je iz ove krize izšla još snažnija, sa još većim brojem klijenata i sa motivom da i dalje opravda povjerenje klijenata.

Iako profitabilnost zbog pandemije nije bila primarni zadatak, Banka je ostvarila dobit nakon oporezivanja u iznosu 12,62 miliona KM, što je na nivou ostvarene dobiti iz 2019. godine. Aktiva Banke je rasla 6%, krediti klijentima 4%, a novčana sredstva 13%. Depoziti klijenata su rasli 6% što je pokazatelj povećanja broja klijenata i povjerenja.

Obzirom na velike ambicije u narednom periodu i potrebu za daljom podrškom privredi i stanovništvu u pogledu kreditiranja, Banka je uspješno završila dokapitalizaciju krajem godine. Akcionari Banke su unošenjem dodatnog kapitala dodatno osnažili Banku i zahvaljujući tome Nova banka će nastaviti rasti i razvijati nove proizvode i usluge. Završen je i proces digitalizacije velikog broja proizvoda, čime je Nova banka svoje usluge približila klijentima i putem digitalnih kanala, idući u korak sa svjetskim trendovima i razvojem tehnologije.

U prošloj godini, Banka je strateški nastavila kreditirati privredu i stanovništvo. Ovo se pokazalo kao značajna aktivnost koja je doprinjela tome da se najveći broj klijenata, kojem su uvedene olakšice u otplati kredita, oporavio do kraja godine i nastavio poslovanje. Posebno smo ponosni na nagradu Privredne komore RS koja je dodijeljena Novoj banci za najveći rast kredita privredi u 2020. godini, ali i priznanja Commerzbank AD, jedne od najvažnijih i najuglednijih finansijskih institucija u Evropi, koja je Novoj banci uručila prestižnu nagradu Commerzbank STP Award 2019, kao potvrdu izvrsnosti i preciznosti u procesu komercijalnih plaćanja i finansijskih transfera iskazanu tokom 2019. godine. Osim toga, Nova banka je u prošloj godini dobila priznanje Zlatni BAM, kao Banka sa najvećim iznosom aktive sa pretežno domaćim kapitalom.

Banka je u prethodnoj godini izdvojila značajan iznos ispravki vrijednosti da bi naredni period dočekala potpuno spremna na sve vrste rizika kojem je izložena u poslovanju. U toku pandemije, Banka je nastavila društveno odgovorno poslovanje. Donirali smo značajne iznose za pomoć u borbi protiv pandemije domovima zdravlja, bolnicama, udruženjima i pojedincima kojim je pomoć bila najpotrebniha.

I na kraju, posebno se zahvaljujemo našim zaposlenima, koji su još jednom pokazali da su spremni odgovoriti i na najteže zadatke i okolnosti, te prilagoditi način rada u cilju očuvanja zdravlja, a u isto vrijeme biti na usluzi klijentima.

Želimo da i u narednom periodu Nova banka bude prvi izbor klijenata, a zadovoljstvo klijenata naš najvažniji zadatak!

Uprava Banke

# INTRODUCTORY WORD OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF THE BANK

Dear All,

We are pleased to present the most important business results of Nova banka AD Banja Luka for 2020, which were confirmed by the independent auditor Deloitte d.o.o.

The Bank has shown its strength and readiness to respond to unforeseen circumstances that marked the previous year. In the conditions of the Covid 19 pandemic, the Bank continued to perform all its services, providing clients with support to continue their business operations. Thanks to the work of all employees, the Bank emerged from this crisis even stronger, with an even larger number of clients and with the motive to continue to justify the trust of clients.

Although profitability due to the pandemic was not the primary task, the Bank made a profit after tax in the amount of 12.62 million BAM, which is at the level of the realized profit from 2019. The Bank's assets grew by 6%, loans to clients by 4%, and cash by 13%. Client deposits grew by 6%, which is an indicator of an increase in the number of clients and trust.

Given the great ambitions in the coming period and the need for further support to the economy and households in terms of lending, the Bank successfully completed the capital increase at the end of the year. The Bank's shareholders have further strengthened the Bank by introducing additional capital, and thanks to that, Nova banka will continue to grow and develop new products and services. The process of digitization of a large number of products has been completed, thus bringing services of Nova banka closer to its clients through digital channels as well, keeping pace with world trends and technology development.

Last year, the Bank strategically continued to lend to the economy and households. This proved to be a significant activity that contributed to the fact that the largest number of clients, to whom loan repayment facilities were granted, recovered by the end of the year, and continued their business. We are especially proud of the RS Chamber of Commerce award presented to Nova banka for the highest growth in corporate loans in 2020, but also the recognition of Commerzbank AD, one of the most important and reputable financial institutions in Europe, which presented Nova banka with the prestigious Commerzbank STP Award 2019 , as a confirmation of excellence and precision in the process of commercial payments and financial transfers shown during 2019. In addition, Nova banka received the Golden BAM award last year, as the bank with the largest amount of assets with predominantly domestic capital.

In the previous year, the Bank set aside a significant amount of credit risk adjustments in order to be fully prepared for the next period for all types of risks to which it is exposed in its business operations. During the pandemic, the Bank continued its corporate social responsibility. We donated significant amounts to help fight the pandemic to health centers, hospitals, associations, and individuals who needed help the most.

Finally, we especially thank our employees, who once again showed that they are ready to respond to the most difficult tasks and circumstances and adjust the way of working in order to preserve health, and at the same time be at the service of clients.

We want Nova banka to be the first choice of clients in the coming period, and client satisfaction our most important task!

Management Board of the Bank

## UPRAVA BANKE

### Jasna Zrilić, predsjednik Uprave Banke



Jasna Zrilić je rođena 19.9.1975. godine u Banjoj Luci, gdje je završila osnovnu i srednju školu, te na Ekonomskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci stekla zvanje diplomiranog ekonomiste. Na Ekonomskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Novom Sadu, odbranom teze "Strategija upravljanja aktivom i pasivom banke" stekla je zvanje Master ekonomiste za finansije, bankarstvo i osiguranje.

Posjeduje licence brokera i investicionog menadžera.

U Novoj banci radi od 1.11.2000. godine, a od 2003. godine kao direktor Filijale za poslovanje sa HOV "Broker nova". Od 2009. godine imenovana za direktora Sektora za sredstva te je bila nadležna za procese: upravljanje aktivom i pasivom banke, upravljanje likvidnošću, upravljanje deviznom pozicijom, upravljanje kapitalom, strateško planiranje, hartije od vrijednosti u portfelju banke, korespondentno bankarstvo, kreditne linije, te kastodi i depozitarni poslovi. Od januara 2019. godine do novembra 2020. godine bila je član Uprave Banke nadležna za sredstva, finansije, rizike, SPN i FTA te usklađenost poslovanja.

Dužnost predsjednika Uprave Banke obavlja od septembra 2020. godine.

Član je grupe za implementaciju Basel direktiva vezanih za kapital i LCR u Novoj banci, kao i član Upravnog odbora Banjalučke berze AD od avgusta 2014. godine.

### Borislav Trampa, član Uprave Banke



Borislav Trampa rođen je 21.8.1978. godine u Banjaluci, gdje je i stekao zvanje diplomiranog ekonomiste, te je 2007. godine položio i brokerski ispit. Nakon toga, master rad je odbranio na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Subotici, Univerzitet Novi Sad.

Radno iskustvo u bankarstvu sticao je od 2007. godine i to u Zepter komerc banci, Volksbank AD Banja Luka, te Sberbank AD Banja Luka. Radni odnos u Novoj banci započeo je 16.09.2013. godine kao šef Odjeljenja sa velikim klijentima u okviru Sektora poslovanja sa pravnim licima. Od 11.07.2016. godine obavlja je dužnost direktora Sektora poslovanja sa pravnim licima.

U okviru svojih nadležnosti bio je odgovoran za poslovanje sa velikim klijentima i javnim preduzećima.

Od 16.01.2020. godine obavlja dužnost člana Uprave Banke i nadređen je za poslovanje Banke sa velikim klijentima i javnim preduzećima te za poslove platnog prometa i podrške poslovanju.

### Dejan Vukosavljević, član Uprave Banke



Dejan Vukosavljević rođen je 1.10.1978. godine u Banjaluci gdje je nakon završetka srednje Ekomske škole, diplomirao na Ekonomskom fakultetu Banja Luka, smjer Opšti menadžment, dok je svoja stručna znanja i vještine, tokom profesionalne karijere, proširivao kontinuiranim edukacijama iz domena finansija i menadžmenta, zatim prodaje i ljudskih resursa.

Profesionalnu karijeru započeo je u UG i MKO „Sinergija“, kao kreditni službenik u periodu od 2005-2007. godine, da bi u maju 2007. godine radni odnos zasnovao u Hypo Alpe Adria bank AD Banja Luka na poziciji voditelja SME. Od decembra 2008. do decembra 2010. godine bio je zaposlen u Balkan Investment bank AD Banja Luka gdje je obavljao funkciju direktora Filijale Banja Luka sve do zasnivanja radnog odnosa u Novoj banci 1.1.2011. godine. U Novoj banci karijeru nastavlja na poziciji šefa Odjeljenja za upravljanje prodajom SME, a od 1.12.2013. godine obavlja je funkciju direktora Sektora retail i upravljanje mrežom, te je bio nadležan za sveobuhvatan proces poslovanja u segmentu stanovništva i SME-a, kao i za rad mreže filijala koju čini skoro 60% zaposlenih Banke. Od 16.01.2020. godine obavlja dužnost člana Uprave Banke i nadređen je za poslovanje Banke sa stanovništvom i malim i srednjim preduzećima, zatim za upravljanje informacionim tehnologijama Banke, te za upravljanje poslovima restrukturiranja i naplate.

# MANAGEMENT BOARD OF THE BANK

## **Jasna Zrilić, President of the Management Board of the Bank**

Jasna Zrilić was born on 19 September 1975 in Banja Luka, where she finished primary and secondary school, and graduated from the Faculty of Economics of the University of Banja Luka where she earned the title of BSc in Economics. At the Faculty of Economics of the University of Novi Sad she obtained the title of Master Economist for Finance, Banking and Insurance by defending the thesis "Asset and Liability Management Strategy of the Bank".

She holds the licenses of a broker and investment manager.

She has been working in Nova banka since 1 November 2000, and since 2003 as the Director of the Branch Office for trade in Securities "Broker Nova". Since 2009, she has been appointed Director of the Treasury Division and was responsible for the following processes: Bank asset and liability management, liquidity management, foreign exchange position management, capital management, strategic planning, securities in the Bank's portfolio, correspondent banking, credit lines, and custody and depository operations. From January 2019 to November 2020, she was a member of the Management Board of the Bank responsible for assets, finances, risks, AML/CFT and compliance.

She has been the President of the Management Board of the Bank since September 2020.

She has been a member of the Group for the implementation of the Basel directives related to capital and LCR in Nova banka, as well as a member of the Management Board of the Banja Luka Stock Exchange JSC since August 2014.

## **Borislav Trampa, member of the Management Board of the Bank**

Borislav Trampa was born on 21 August 1978 in Banja Luka, where he earned the title of BSc in Economics, and in 2007 he passed the brokerage exam. After that, he defended his Master's thesis at the Faculty of Economics in Subotica, University of Novi Sad. He has gained work experience in banking since 2007 in Zepter Komerc Bank, Volksbank AD Banja Luka, and Sberbank AD Banja Luka. His employment in Nova banka started on 16 September 2013 as the Head of the Large Clients Department within the Corporate Banking Division. From 11 July 2016 he was appointed Director of the Corporate Banking Division.

Within his authority, he was responsible for doing business with large clients and public companies.

Since 16 January 2020 he has been a member of the Management Board of the Bank and is superior for the Bank's operations with large clients and public companies, as well as for payment operations and business support.

## **Dejan Vukosavljević, member of the Management Board of the Bank**

Dejan Vukosavljević was born on 1 October 1978 in Banja Luka, where after graduating from Economics High School, he graduated from the Faculty of Economics in Banja Luka, majoring in General Management, while his professional knowledge and skills, during his professional career, expanded through continuing education in finance and management, sales and human resources. He started his professional career in Citizens' Association and Microcredit Organization "Sinergija", as a Loan Officer in the period from 2005–2007. In May 2007, he started working for Hypo Alpe Adria bank AD Banja Luka in the position of SME Manager. From December 2008 to December 2010, he was employed by Balkan Investment Bank AD Banja Luka, where he held the position of Director of the Banja Luka Branch Office until his employment with Nova Banka on 1 January 2011. In Nova banka, he continues his career in the position of Head of the SME Sales Management Department, and from 1 December 2013 he was appointed Director of Retail and Network Management Division and was responsible for the overall business process in the Retail and SME segment, as well as for the operation of the branch network, which accounts for almost 60% of the Bank's employees. Since 16 January 2020 he has been a member of the Management Board of the Bank and is superior for the Bank's operations with Retail and SME clients, then for the management of the Bank's information technologies, and for the management of restructuring and collection operations.

## MAKROEKONOMSKO OKRUŽENJE

Globalno kretanje privrede obilježio je značajan pad u 2020. godini. Virus Covid 19 najveći uticaj ostavio je na najrazvijenije zemlje s obzirom da su one većinu godine bile „zatvorene"<sup>1</sup>. Prvi znaci da će godina biti pred velikim izazovom pojavili su se već u januaru. U martu su već počele ozbiljne turbulencije na svjetskim berzama nakon čega je nekoliko puta bilo stopirano trgovanje na Wall Street-u, prvi put nakon velike finansijske krize 2008. godine. Svjetska privreda zabilježila je najdublju kontrakciju u prvih devet mjeseci 2020. godine od Drugog svjetskog rata. Rast odnosno pad privrede razlikovalo se u vremenskim intervalima u određenim dijelovima svijeta od razvoja kretanja virusa i stepena epidemioloških mjera.

Pad berzanskih indeksa, pad cijene nafte, a na drugoj strani rast u sigurna ulaganja poput zlata ili švajcarskog franka, uslovili su da se pooštore uslovi finansiranja na novčanim tržištima. Tokom ove finansijske krize centralne banke razvijenih zemalja pokazale su spremnost da odgovore na sve izazove i da krizu pokušaju ublažiti restriktivnim mjerama monetarne politike i fiskalnim stimulansima. Ovo brzo djelovanje centralnih banka u 2020. godini imaće sigurno za rezultat brži oporavak u narednim godinama, što nije bio slučaj tokom i nakon krize 2008. godine. Države širom svijeta donijele su nove mjere fiskalne i monetare politike u godini iza nas i to u ukupnom iznosu preko 19.500 milijardi USD, od toga 7.500 milijardi USD poreskih podsticaja i oko 12.000 milijardi USD monetarnih stimulansa.

Kratkotrajni oporavak globalna ekonomija zabilježila je u drugoj polovini godine nakon što je većina država omogućila fiskalne podsticaje i pomoć nezaposlenima zbog pandemije. Takođe, pozitivan signal za globalnu privrodu (a posebno privedu Evropske Unije), predstavlja je trgovinski sporazum između Velike Britanije i Evropske Unije. Ovaj sporazum bio je od suštinske važnosti za stabilnost ekonomsko-političkih odnosa u cijeloj Evropi uoči početka BREXIT-a koji je zvanično počeo 31.12.2020. godine.

Svjetska privreda završila je 2020. godinu sa padom od 4,3%, dok je privreda Evropske Unije imala recesiju od čak 6,6%. Zemlje u Evropskoj Uniji koje su najteže pogodjene pandemijom su Italija, Francuska, Njemačka, Austrija i Španija. Francuski BDP na kraju 2020. godine imao je pad od 8,2%, dok je pad bruto društvenog proizvoda Njemačke iznosio 4,9%, Italija je zabilježila 8,9%, a Španija je imala pad od čak 11%. Najviše su bile pogodjene zemlje koje zavise od turizma, s obzirom da je putovanje u turističke svrhe većinu godine bilo nezamislivo za većinu evropskih građana. Španija, Italija i Austrija osjetile su snažnu kontrakciju privrede u 2020. godini.

Projekcija rasta BDP za 2021. godinu uglavnom je nepromjenjena u odnosu na 2020. godinu, s obzirom da su kratkoročne prognoze prilično negativne i prouzrokovane širenjem i pojmom novih težih sojeva korona virusa i novim zatvaranjem privreda širom planete. Međutim, s obzirom da je počeo proces vakcinacije širom svijeta i očekuje se i postepeno popuštanje mjera u većini zemalja u 2021. godini i u skladu s tim, stvarni vidljivi rast globalne privrede mogao biti vidljiv već u 2022. i 2023. godini.

Prema prognozama MMF-a, očekuje se da će globalni privredi rast u 2021. godini biti oko 6% dok bi u 2022. godini taj rast mogao biti nešto umjereniji od 4,4%.

<sup>1</sup> privremena mjera koju određuje državna vlast s ograničenjima u javnim, društvenim i privrednim aktivnostima, radi zaustavljanja širenja epidemije ili pandemije

## MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The global movement of the economy was marked by a significant decline in 2020. The Covid 19 virus has had the greatest impact on the most developed countries, as they were "locked"<sup>1</sup> for most of the year. The first signs that the year would be facing a great challenge appeared in January. Serious turbulence on world stock markets began in March, after which trading on Wall Street was stopped several times, for the first time since the great financial crisis in 2008. The world economy recorded the deepest contraction in the first nine months of 2020, since World War II. The growth or decline of the economy differed in time intervals in certain parts of the world depending on the development of virus movements and the degree of epidemiological measures.

The decline in stock market indices, the decline in the price of oil, and on the other hand the growth in safe investments such as gold or the Swiss franc, have conditioned the tightening of financing conditions on the money markets. During this financial crisis, the central banks of developed countries have shown readiness to respond to all challenges and to try to alleviate the crisis with restrictive monetary policy measures and fiscal stimulus. This rapid action by central banks in 2020 will certainly result in a faster recovery in the coming years, which was not the case during and after the 2008 crisis. Countries around the world have enacted new fiscal and monetary policy measures in the year behind us, totaling over 19,500 billion USD, of which 7,500 billion USD in tax incentives and about 12,000 billion USD in monetary stimulus.

The short-term recovery of the global economy was recorded in the second half of the year after most countries provided fiscal incentives and assistance to the unemployed due to the pandemic. Also, a positive signal for the global economy (and especially the economy of the European Union), was the trade agreement between Great Britain and the European Union. This agreement was essential for the stability of economic and political relations throughout Europe on the eve of the start of BREXIT, which officially began on 31 December 2020.

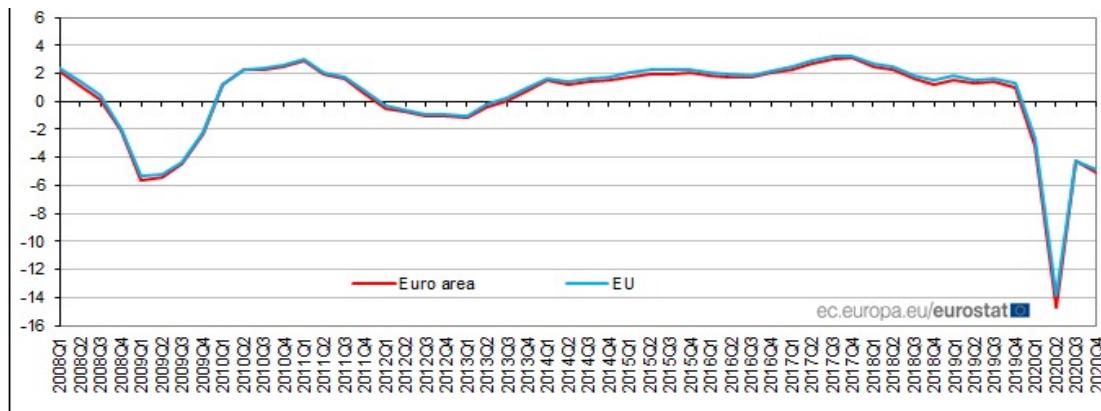
The world economy ended 2020 with a decline of 4.3%, while the economy of the European Union had a recession of as much as 6.6%. The countries in the European Union that have been most severely affected by the pandemic are Italy, France, Germany, Austria and Spain. France's GDP at the end of 2020 had a decline of 8.2%, while the decline in gross domestic product of Germany was 4.9%, Italy recorded 8.9%, and Spain had a decline of as much as 11%. The most affected countries are those that depend on tourism, since traveling for tourism purposes was unthinkable for most European citizens for most of the year. Spain, Italy and Austria felt a strong contraction of the economy in 2020.

The projection of GDP growth for 2021 is largely unchanged compared to 2020, given that short-term forecasts are quite negative and caused by the spread and emergence of new stronger strains of coronavirus and the new lockdown of economies around the planet. However, given that the vaccination process has begun around the world and measures are expected to gradually ease in most countries in 2021, and accordingly, the real visible growth of the global economy could be seen as early as 2022 and 2023.

According to IMF forecasts, global economic growth is expected to be around 6% in 2021, while in 2022 that growth could be slightly more moderate than 4.4%.

<sup>1</sup> A temporary measure imposed by a state authority with restrictions on public, social and economic activities, in order to stop the spread of an epidemic or pandemic.

**Stopa rasta BDP-a u odnosu na isti kvartal prethodne godine**  
% promjene, na osnovu godišnjih prilagođenih podataka



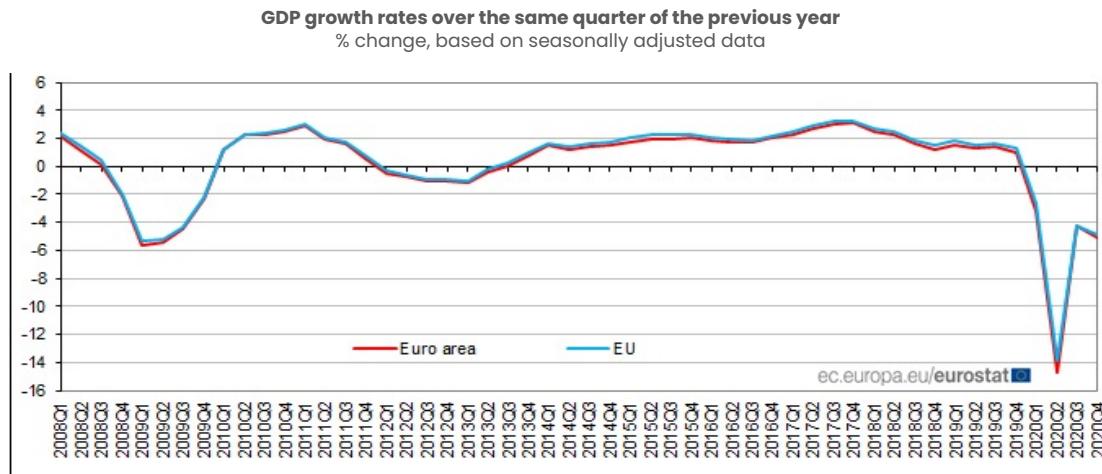
Izvor: ECB

Evropska Centralna Banka i FED imali su važnu ulogu u stabilizaciji tržišta u 2020. godini. Monetarnim alatima nekoliko puta djelovali su na tržištu. FED kroz stimulanse i smanjenje kamatnih stopa, dok je ECB djelovala samo kroz monetarne stimulanse u vidu proširenja postojećih i uvođenja novih načina finansiranja bezsmanjenja kamatnih stopa. Ove dvije centralne banke uradile su nekoliko valutnih svopova u 2020. godini sa centralnim bankama drugih zemalja da bi na vrijeme obezbijedile dovoljno USD i EUR likvidnosti.

Depozitna kamatna stopa ECB-a i dalje je -0,5%. Jedan od najznačajnijih monetarnih alata koje je ECB usvojila za pomoć, uslijed pandemije Covid 19, bio je PEPP program (*Pandemic Emergency Purchasing Programme*). Pomoću ovog programa, ECB je omogućila čak 1.850 milijardi EUR pomoći zemljama članicama EU. Iako je prvobitno odlučeno da će ovaj program trajati samo nekoliko mjeseci, u decembru je odlučeno da će se finansiranje iz ovog programa produžiti do marta 2022. godine. Takođe, pored PEPP tu su još atraktivni APP i TLTRO programi finansiranja. ECB je u svojim prognozama navela da će kamatne stope ostati nepromjenjene još neko vrijeme dok god mogu držati stopu inflacije prema ciljanom targetu od 2%. Prema istim prognozama, očekuje se da će rast inflacije u 2021. godini biti oko nivoa 1,5% u 2021. godini, 1,2% u 2022. godini dok bi u 2023. godini stopa inflacije trebala biti na nivou od 1,4%. Rast BDP-a u zemljama Evrozone prema ECB-u trebao bi biti oko 4% u 2021. godini, 4,1% u 2022. godini i 2,1% u 2023. godini.

### Bosna i Hercegovina

Kao i u ostatku svijeta, privredna aktivnost u Bosni i Hercegovini imala je značajan pad u 2020. godini. Prema podacima statističkog zavoda, BiH je zaključno sa decembrom 2020. godine imala pad bruto društvenog proizvoda od 3,8%. Pad agregatne ponude, a isto tako i tražnje imale su za rezultat slabu spoljnotrgovinsku aktivnost BiH. Kao najznačajniji trgovinski partneri BiH su zemlje Evropske Unije koja je većina u 2020. godine bila zatvorena. U skladu sa tim, izvoz je zabilježio pad za oko 5,6% u odnosu na 2019. godinu dok je uvoz pao za 6,9%. Ukupan spoljnotrgovinski deficit u 2020. godini iznosio je 20%. Paralelno sa slabim spoljnotrgovinskim bilansom, BiH je u 2020. godini zabilježila i pad industrijske proizvodnje, rast stope nezaposlenosti, pad priliva ino doznaka i efektive u stranoj valuti kao i pad kreditne aktivnosti, zbog sve manje kreditno sposobnog stanovništva. Ovakvo stanje u privredi imalo je za posljedicu pad privatne finalne potrošnje za čak 3%, što je uticalo i na smanjenje bruto društvenog proizvoda. Nešto bolji pokazatelji i znaci oporavka industrijske proizvodnje počeli su krajem godine, u decembru. U decembru je zabilježen rast industrijske proizvodnje od skoro 3%, prvi put u 2020. godini. Bosna i Hercegovina u 2020. godini zabilježila je deflaciiju od 1% na godišnjem nivou. Pad potrošačkih cijena zabilježen je u dijelovima kod prodaje obuće, odjeće, namještaja i električnih uređaja, dok je rast cijena zabilježen u kategoriji alkoholnih pića i to od 4,5%.



Source: ECB

The European Central Bank and the Fed have played an important role in stabilizing the market in 2020. They intervened several times in the market with monetary tools. The Fed acted through incentives and interest rate cuts, while the ECB acted only through monetary stimulus in the form of expanding existing and introducing new ways of financing without reducing interest rates. These two central banks made several currency swaps in 2020 with the central banks of other countries to provide sufficient USD and EUR liquidity on time.

The ECB's deposit interest rate remains at -0.5%. One of the most important monetary tools adopted by the ECB for assistance, due to the Covid 19 pandemic, was the PEPP program (*Pandemic Emergency Purchasing Program*). Through this program, the ECB has provided as much as 1,850 billion EUR in assistance to EU member states. Although it was initially decided that this program would last only a few months, in December it was decided that funding from this program would be extended until March 2022. Also, in addition to PEPP, there are also attractive APP and TLTRO funding programs. The ECB has stated in its forecasts that interest rates will remain unchanged for some time as long as they can keep the inflation rate against the 2% target. According to the same forecasts, inflation growth is expected to be around 1.5% in 2021, 1.2% in 2022 while in 2023 the inflation rate should be at 1.4%. GDP growth in the Eurozone countries according to the ECB should be around 4% in 2021, 4.1% in 2022 and 2.1% in 2023.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

As in the rest of the world, economic activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina declined significantly in 2020. According to the data of the Agency for Statistics, as of December 2020, BiH had a decline in gross domestic product of 3.8%. The decline in aggregate supply, as well as demand, resulted in weak foreign trade activity in BiH. The countries of the European Union are the most important trade partners of BiH and most of them were in lockdown in 2020. Accordingly, exports recorded a decline by about 5.6% compared to 2019 while imports fell by 6.9%. The total foreign trade deficit in 2020 was 20%. In parallel with the weak foreign trade balance, in 2020 BiH recorded a decline in industrial production, growth of unemployment rate, decline of inflows of foreign remittances and cash in foreign currency and a decline in lending activity, due to the decline in the number of creditworthy population. This situation in the economy resulted in a decline of private final consumption by as much as 3%, which also affected the decrease of gross domestic product. Slightly better indicators and signs of recovery in industrial production began at the end of the year, in December. In December, industrial production grew by almost 3%, for the first time in 2020. In 2020, Bosnia and Herzegovina recorded a deflation of 1% on an annual level. The fall in consumer prices was recorded in parts in the sale of footwear, clothing, furniture and electrical appliances, while the rise in prices was recorded in the category of alcoholic beverages by 4.5%.

**Grafikon 3. Pregled kretanja fizičkog obima industrijske proizvodnje u 2020. godini po sektorima**

## BANKARSKI SEKTOR BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

Na osnovu izvještaja banaka bankarskog sektora Republike Srpske u 2020. godini sedam banaka iskazalo je neto dobit (bruto dobit umanjena za obračunati porez) u ukupnom iznosu od 60,8 miliona KM koja je manja za 35,8 miliona KM ili 37% u odnosu na isti period 2019. godine. Jedna banka iskazala je gubitak u iznosu od 8 miliona KM. Stopa povrata na kapital je 5,1% i manja je za 4,6 procentnih poena u odnosu na 31.12.2019. godine. Takođe, evidentan je i pad koeficijenta profitabilnosti i pad prihoda od redovnog poslovanja banaka.

Na nivou bankarskog sektora u FBiH, prema izvještajnim podacima banaka sa 31.12.2020. godine, iskazan je pozitivan finansijski rezultat, od 174.265 miliona KM, odnosno za 36,4% manji od 31.12.2019.godine. Dvije banke iskazale su gubitak u poslovanju u 2020. godini.

Nekvalitetni krediti bankarskog sektora RS, odnosno krediti razvrstani u nivo kreditnog rizika 3 (NPL) iznose 287,5 miliona KM i u odnosu na kraj 2019. godine manji su za 92,2 miliona KM ili 24,2%. Učešće NPL u ukupnim kreditima je smanjeno sa 6,9% na 5,2% najvećim dijelom kao rezultat primjene nove regulative kojom je definisana obaveza računovodstvenog otpisa nekvalitetnih kredita.

Stopa pokrivenosti ukupnih kredita ispravkama vrijednosti bankarskog sektora RS iznosi 6,5% i manja je za 0,4 procentna poena u odnosu na kraj 2019. godine. Stopa pokrivenosti ukupnih NPL-a ispravkama vrijednosti iznosi 80,8%.

U bankarskom sektoru RS, sa 31.12.2020. godine, privremenim mjerama obuhvaćeno je 20% ili 1,4 milijarda KM ukupnih bruto kredita. Od toga privremene mjere su istekle za 966 miliona KM kredita, a aktivno je još 387,6 miliona KM, od kojih se na grejs period i moratorijum odnosi na 70,9 miliona KM. Kreditni portfolio bankarskog sektora Federacije BiH u nivou kreditnog rizika 3 (NPL) na dan 31.12.2020. godine iznosi 982,8 miliona KM i čini 6,4% ukupnog kreditnog portfolija, i smanjen je za 21,20% u odnosu na kraj prethodne godine, najvećim dijelom zbog izvršenog knjigovodstvenog otpisa. Stopa pokrivenosti ECL za nivo kreditnog rizika 3 iznosi 77,7% (pravna lica 77,6%, a stanovništvo 77,8%) i u odnosu na 31.12.2019. godine veća je za 5,8 procentnih poena. Unarednom periodu može se očekivati povećanje kreditnog portfolija u nivou kreditnog rizika 3, nakon isteka mjera koje je propisala FBA za privremeno ublažavanje negativnih ekonomskih posljedica uzrokovanih virusnim oboljenjem Covid 19 radi posljedica uticaja pandemije na poslovanje klijenata banaka.

Od ukupnih kredita plasiranih pravnim licima, na NPL se odnosi 543,7 miliona KM ili 6,8%, što je za 3 procentna poena manje nego na kraju 2019. godine. Za sektor stanovništva NPL iznosi 439,1 miliona KM ili 6%, što je za 0,5 procentnih poena manje nego na kraju 2019. godine. U bankarskom sektoru Federacije BiH, u periodu do 31.12.2020. godine, ukupan iznos kredita stanovništva po kojima je odobren moratorij/posebne mjere je 1 milijarda KM (6,7% kreditnog portfolija stanovništva), a ukupan iznos kreditnih obaveza za pravna lica po kojima je odobren moratorij/posebne mjere je 892,5 miliona KM (11,2% kreditnog portfolija pravnih lica),

**Chart 3: Overview of trends in the physical volume of industrial production in 2020 by sectors**

## BANKING SECTOR OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Based on the report of the banks of the banking sector of the Republic of Srpska in 2020, seven banks reported net profit (gross profit less calculated tax) in the total amount of 60.8 million BAM, which is lower by 35.8 million BAM or 37% compared to the same period in 2019. One bank reported a loss of 8 million BAM. The rate of return on capital is 5.1% and is lower by 4.6 percentage points compared to 31 December 2019. Also, the decline in the profitability ratio and the decline in income from regular operations of banks are evident.

At the level of the banking sector in FBiH, according to the reporting data of banks as of 31 December 2020, a positive financial result was reported in the amount of 174.265 million BAM, i.e. by 36.4% less than on 31 December 2019. Two banks reported operating losses in 2020.

Non-performing loans of the RS banking sector, i.e. loans classified in credit risk level 3 (NPL) amount to 287.5 million BAM and compared to the end of 2019, they are lower by 92.2 million BAM or 24.2%. The share of NPLs in total loans decreased from 6.9% to 5.2%, mostly as a result of the application of new regulations defining the obligation to write off non-performing loans.

The coverage rate of total loans with credit risk adjustments of the RS banking sector is 6.5% and is lower by 0.4 percentage points compared to the end of 2019. The coverage rate of total NPLs by credit risk adjustments is 80.8%.

In the RS banking sector, as of 31 December 2020, temporary measures covered 20% or 1.4 billion BAM of total gross loans. Out of that, temporary measures expired for 966 million BAM of loans, and another 387.6 million BAM are active, of which 70.9 million BAM refers to the grace period and the moratorium.

Credit portfolio of the banking sector of the Federation of BiH in the credit risk level 3 (NPL) as of 31 December 2020 amounted to 982.8 million BAM and accounted for 6.4% of the total loan portfolio and decreased by 21.20% compared to the end of the previous year, mostly due to the performed write-off. The coverage rate of ECL for the credit risk level 3 is 77.7% (legal entities 77.6%, and households 77.8%) and compared to 31 December 2019 is higher by 5.8 percentage points. In the coming period, an increase in the loan portfolio can be expected in the credit risk level 3, after the expiration of the measures prescribed by the FBA for temporary mitigation of negative economic consequences caused by Covid 19 viral disease due to the pandemic impact on business operations of banks' clients.

Out of the total loans placed to legal entities, 543.7 million BAM or 6.8% refers to NPLs, which is 3 percentage points less than at the end of 2019. For the Retail sector, the NPL amounts to 439.1 million BAM or 6%, which is 0.5 percentage points less than at the end of 2019.

In the banking sector of the Federation of BiH, in the period until 31 December 2020, the total amount of loans to households under which the moratorium / special measures was approved is 1 billion BAM (6.7% of the retail loan portfolio), and the total amount of credit obligations for legal entities under which the moratorium/special measures was approved is 892.5 million BAM (11.2% of the corporate loan portfolio),

dok su krediti stanovništva obuhvaćeni ovim mjerama u iznosu 133,7 miliona KM, ili 1,8% ukupnog portfolija stanovništva. Posmatrajući osnovne pokazatelje likvidnosti, kvalitativne i kvantitativne zahtjeve, kao i druge faktore koji utiču na poziciju likvidnosti banaka, može se zaključiti da je likvidnost bankarskog sektora RS, odnosno BiH sa 31.12.2020. godine, i pored negativnih efekata na privredu uzrokovanih pandemijom, još uvijek zadovoljavajuća.

## PROFIL BANKE

### Vizija Nove banke

- Naša vizija je da budemo pokretač pozitivnih društvenih promjena i rasta bankarskog sistema u Bosni i Hercegovini, poslujući odgovorno, pouzdano i sigurno brineći o svojim klijentima, akcionarima i društvu u cjelini kao i u skladu s vremenom koje dolazi.

### Misija Nove banke

- Naša misija je da budemo pristupačna banka koja pruža kvalitetne i sigurne proizvode i usluge, kreirane u skladu s potrebama klijenata i s ciljem podrške razvoju privrede Bosne i Hercegovine i društva u cjelini, u svrhu dugoročnog rasta i razvoja. Ostvarujemo je poštujući zakone, transparantno izvještavajući i ulažući u obrazovanje i razvoj ljudskih resursa.

### Vrijednosti

Vrijednosti koje njegujemo su:

Povjerenje	Odgovornost	Vjerodostojnost
jer je ključ svakog uspješnog odnosa.	jer brinemo o razvoju zajednice u kojoj poslujemo.	jer smo dosljedni vlastitim principima.

Strategijom poslovanja zasnovanom na definisanoj viziji i misiji, te utvrđenim vrijednostima, Nova banka AD Banja Luka je svoju poziciju na tržištu Bosne i Hercegovine gradila još od 1999. godine i to kao jedna od prvih privatnih banaka u Bosni i Hercegovini. Od tada pa do danas, Banka je izrasla u jednu od vodećih banaka u Republici Srpskoj i Bosni i Hercegovini.

Banka nudi širok portfolio tradicionalnih bankarskih usluga (uključujući različite vrste kredita, dokumentarnih poslova, depozita i štednje, platnih transakcija i transfera novca, mjenjačkih poslova i slična), ali takođe obavlja i veliki broj primarno nebankarskih aktivnosti, kao što su brokerske operacije, kastodi poslovanje, factoring i forfeting.

Nekoliko godina unazad, bankarske institucije se susreću i sa određenim revolucionarnim promjenama i novinama u načinu poslovanja, a koje se odnose na proces digitalizacije. Sve to je dovelo do pokretanja značajnih inovativnih i investicionih projekata, kako bi Banka adekvatno odgovorila na trendove, zahtjeve klijenata ali i jačala svoje konkurentske prednosti.

Organizacionu strukturu Banke čine: Centrala Banke u Banjoj Luci i 64 drugih organizacionih jedinica, odnosno, 13 filijala, Filijala za poslovanje hartijama od vrijednosti „Broker Nova”, 17 agencija, 14 ekspozitura i 20 izdvojenih šaltera. Veći broj organizacionih jedinica Banke lociran je u Republici Srpskoj, dok se nešto manji broj nalazi u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine, te je jedna filijala Banke u Brčko Distriktu. Sve organizacione jedinice su kanali distribucije proizvoda Banke prema klijentima, koji su primarno retail i SME klijenti, a sekundarno veliki klijenti, institucije i javna preduzeća.

Tokom svog poslovanja Banka je prepoznata kao veoma interesantan i poželjan poslodavac, te je sa 31. decembrom 2020. godine imala 715 zaposlenih.

while retail loans are included in these measures in the amount of 133.7 million BAM, or 1.8% of the total retail portfolio. Observing the basic liquidity indicators, qualitative and quantitative requirements, as well as other factors that affect the liquidity position of banks, it can be concluded that the liquidity of the banking sector of RS, i.e. BiH as of 31 December 2020, despite the negative effects on the economy caused by the pandemic, is still satisfactory.

## BANK PROFILE

### Vision of Nova banka

- Our vision is to be the driver of positive social changes and the growth of the banking system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by doing our business responsibly, reliably and safely, by taking care of our Clients, shareholders and the society as a whole, and in accordance with the time to come.

### Mission of Nova banka

- Our mission is to be an accessible bank that provides quality and safe products and services, tailored to the needs of clients and with the aim of supporting the development of the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the society as a whole, for the purpose of long-term growth and development. We achieve this by complying with laws, transparently reporting and investing in education and development of human resources.

### Values

The values we cherish are:

Confidence	Responsibility	Credibility
because it is the key to any successful relationship.	because we care about the development of the community in which we operate.	because we are consistent with our own principles.

Nova banka AD Banja Luka has built its position on the market of Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1999, as one of the first privately owned banks in Bosnia and Herzegovina, through the strategy of operations based on the defined vision and mission and established values. Since then, the Bank has grown into one of the leading banks in the Republic of Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Bank offers a wide portfolio of traditional banking services (including various types of loans, documentary operations, deposits and savings, payment transactions and money transfers, foreign exchange operations, etc.), but also performs a large number of primarily non-banking activities such as brokerage operations, custody operations, factoring and forfeiting.

A few years back, banking institutions also faced with some revolutionary changes and novelties in the way of doing business, which related to the process of digitization. All this led to the launch of significant innovative and investment projects, in order for the Bank to adequately respond to trends and requirements of clients, but also to strengthen its competitive advantages.

The organizational structure of the Bank consists of the Bank's Head Office in Banja Luka and 64 other organizational units, i.e. 13 Branch Offices, Branch Office for trade in securities "Broker Nova", 17 agencies, 14 sub-branch offices and 20 separate counters. A larger number of organizational units of the Bank is located in the Republic of Srpska, while a somewhat smaller number is located in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and one Branch Office of the Bank is located in the Brčko District. All organizational units represent distribution channels of the Bank's products to clients, who are primarily retail and SME clients, and secondarily corporate large clients, institutions and public companies.

During its business operations, the Bank was recognized as a very interesting and desirable employer, and as of 31 December 2020 it had 715 employees.

Za poslovanje u 2020. godini Nova banka je dobila nagradu Privredne komore RS za najveći rast kredita privredi u 2020. godini, ali i priznanja Commerzbank AD, jedne od najvažnijih i najuglednijih finansijskih institucija u Evropi, koja je Novoj banci uručila prestižnu nagradu Commerzbank STP Award 2019, kao potvrdu izvrsnosti i preciznosti u procesu komercijalnih plaćanja i finansijskih transfera iskazanu tokom 2019. godine. Osim toga, Nova banka je u prošloj godini dobila priznanje Zlatni BAM, kao banka sa najvećim iznosom aktive sa pretežno domaćim kapitalom.

### Društvena odgovornost

Društveno odgovorno poslovanje je integrисани dio poslovne strategije Nove banke i svih svakodnevnih aktivnosti.

Odgovornost je jedna od osnovnih vrijednosti koje se njeguju u Novoj banci. Odgovornim pristupom u svim aspektima poslovanja svi zaposleni u Banci odgovaraju na mnoge izazove.

Odgovornost prema klijentima	Odgovornost prema radnom okruženju	Odgovornost prema zajednici
------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------

Dosljednost je jedna od bitnih strategija kojom se uspjesi i rezultati ostvaruju na način koji je prihvativljiv za društveno i prirodno okruženje. Kao institucija, od osnivanja pa do danas, Banka posvećenost etičnom poslovanju primjenjuje svakodnevno te nastoji da pruži svoj doprinos zajednici i okruženju kroz niz aktivnosti. To podrazumjeva i finansijsku podršku projektima koji za krajnji cilj imaju unapređenje lokalne kulture, promociju zdravog života i sporta i očuvanje životne sredine.

Kada je društvena odgovornost u pitanju, humanost je iznad svega. Veliki je broj humanitarnih akcija u kojima je Nova banka učestvovala, te ujedno i značajan broj i onih koje su i inicirani od strane Banke.

### Osnovni principi društveno odgovornog poslovanja Nove banke su:

Dobro se dobrim vraća	Doprinosimo razvoju zajednice	Naši zaposleni su naša vrijednost
jer sa svakom humanitarnom akcijom u kojoj učestvujemo jačamo vjeru u ljudskost i solidarnost.	jer smo njen nerazdvojivi dio i želimo da utičemo na razvoj i dobrobit društva.	jer zajedničkim snagama, zalaganjem i energijom postižemo izvanredne poslovne rezultate.

Tokom 2020. godine, već od marta mjeseca, Banka kao društveno odgovorna kompanija svih prethodnih godina, odmah i u značajnim obima odazvala se na pozive i učestvovala je u brojnim humanitarnim aktivnostima, od nabavke neophodne medicinske opreme bolnicama u BiH do pokretanja i aktivnog učešća u brojnim pojedinačnim i zajedničkim akcijama. Briga o zdravlju zaposlenih, klijenata i njihovih porodica bila na prvom mjestu. Poštovanjem epidemioloških mjera, međusobnom podrškom i saradnjom među zaposlenima, pružanjem moralne, ali i finansijske podrške, sačuvan je pozitivan timski duh i ojačano zajedništvo u teškim situacijama, što je rezultovalo i pozitivnim finansijskim pokazateljima poslovanja. Zaposleni u Novoj banci su takođe bili humani kako za podršku radnim kolegama, tako i uključivanjem u brojne humanitarne akcije.

For business operations in 2020, Nova banka received the award of the RS Chamber of Commerce for the highest growth of corporate loans in 2020, but also the recognition of Commerzbank AD, one of the most important and reputable financial institutions in Europe, which presented Nova banka with the prestigious Commerzbank STP Award 2019, as a confirmation of excellence and precision in the process of commercial payments and financial transfers expressed during 2019. In addition, Nova banka received the Golden BAM award last year, as the bank with the largest amount of assets with predominantly domestic capital.

### **Social responsibility**

Corporate social responsibility is an integral part of the business strategy of Nova banka and all daily activities.

Responsibility is one of the basic values that are nourished in Nova banka. By having a responsible approach to all aspects of business, all employees of the Bank respond to many challenges.

Responsibility towards clients	Responsibility towards the working environment	Responsibility towards the community
--------------------------------	--	--------------------------------------

Consistency is one of the important strategies for achieving success and results in a way that is acceptable to the social and natural environment. As an institution, since its foundation until today, the Bank has been devoting its commitment to ethical business every day and has been striving to provide its contribution to the community and environment through a range of activities. This includes financial support for projects that have the ultimate goal of improving local culture, promoting healthy lifestyle and sports, and preserving the environment.

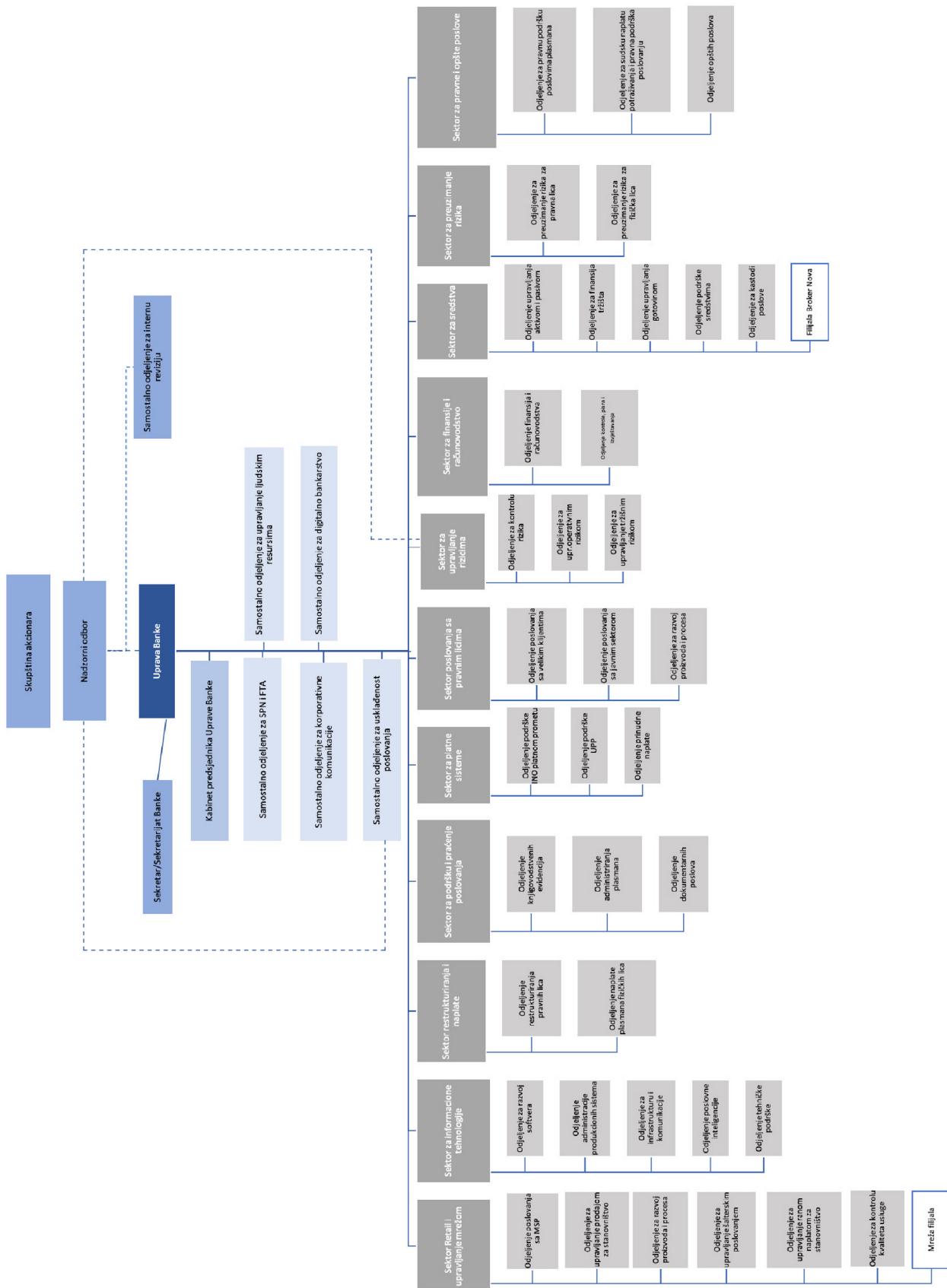
When it comes to social responsibility, humanity is above all. There is a large number of charities in which Nova banka participated, as well as a significant number of those initiated by the Bank.

### **Basic principles of corporate social responsibility of Nova banka are:**

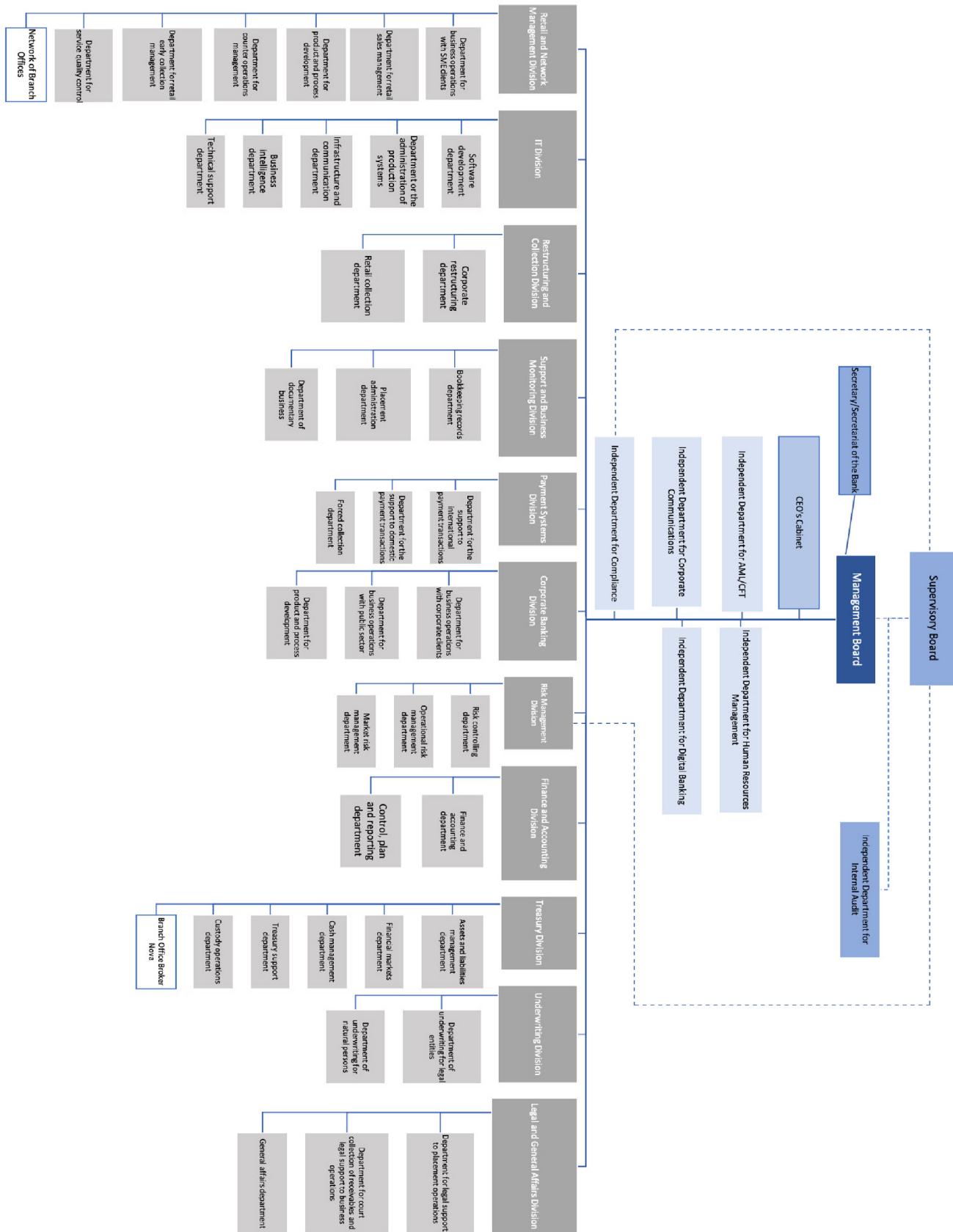
Good begets good	We contribute to community development	Our employees are our value
because with every charity in which we participate we strengthen our faith in humanity and solidarity.	because we are an inseparable part of it and we want to influence the development and well-being of society.	because we achieve outstanding business results with joint efforts, dedication and energy.

During 2020, as early as March, the Bank, as a socially responsible company of all previous years, immediately and significantly responded to calls and participated in numerous humanitarian activities, from the procurement of necessary medical equipment to hospitals in BiH to the launch and active participation in many individual and joint actions. Caring for the health of employees, clients and their families came first. Respecting epidemiological measures, mutual support and cooperation among employees, providing moral and financial support, preserved a positive team spirit and strengthened togetherness in difficult situations, which resulted in positive financial indicators of business. The employees of Nova banka were also humane, both for supporting their colleagues and for being involved in numerous charities.

## Organizaciona struktura



## Organizational structure



# ORGANI UPRAVLJANJA

## Nadzorni odbor Banke

- Goran Radanović, predsjednik Nadzornog odbora
- Prof. dr Branko Krsmanović, nezavisni član
- Avram Milenković, nezavisni član
- Ljupko Miletić, član
- Miroslav Lazarević, član

## Uprava Banke

- Jasna Zrilić, predsjednik Uprave Banke
- Borislav Trampa, član Uprave Banke
- Dejan Vukosavljević, član Uprave Banke

## Odbor za reviziju

- Siniša Mutić, predsjednik Odbora za reviziju
- Radmila Bajić, član
- Aleksandra Grčić, član

## Sekretar banke

- Ivana Kantar

## Interni revizor

- Aleksandar Pekez

## Sektori i samostalna odjeljenja Nove Banke

- Slađana Marković, direktor Sektora za platne sisteme
- Petar Mićić, direktor Sektora Retail i upravljanje mrežom
- Srđan Latinović, direktor Sektora poslovanja sa pravnim licima
- Mirko Antić, direktor Sektora za informacione tehnologije
- Tijana Pjević, direktor Sektora za finansije i računovodstvo
- Rade Obradović, direktor Sektora za upravljanje rizicima
- Nataša Smiljanić, direktor Sektora za sredstava
- Milan Kudra, direktor Sektora za pravne i opšte poslove
- Dijana Katić, direktor Sektora za podršku i praćenje poslovanja
- Milija Dedić, direktor Sektora restrukturiranja i naplate
- Gordana Ljubišić, direktor Sektora za preuzimanje rizika
- Jagoda Pejaković, rukovodilac Samostalnog odjeljenja za upravljanje ljudskim resursima
- Zoran Skvarica, rukovodilac Samostalnog odjeljenja za sprječavanje pranje novca i finansiranje terorističkih aktivnosti
- Dragica Blagojević, rukovodilac Samostalnog odjeljenja za usklađenost poslovanja
- Milana Lakić, rukovodilac Samostalnog odjeljenja za korporativne komunikacije
- Vladimir Bjelić, rukovodilac Samostalnog odjeljenja za digitalno bankarstvo

# MANAGEMENT BODIES

## **Supervisory Board of the Bank**

- Goran Radanović, Chairman of the Supervisory Board
- Prof. Branko Krsmanović, PhD, independent member
- Avram Milenković, independent member
- Ljupko Miletić, member
- Miroslav Lazarević, member

## **Management Board of the Bank**

- Jasna Zrilić, President of the Management Board
- Borislav Trampa, member of the Management Board
- Dejan Vukosavljević, member of the Management Board

## **Audit Committee**

- Siniša Mutić, Chairman of the Audit Committee
- Radmila Bajić, member
- Aleksandra Grčić, member

## **Secretary of the Bank**

- Ivana Kantar

## **Internal auditor**

- Aleksandar Pekez

## **Divisions and independent departments of Nova Banka**

- Slađana Marković, Director of Payment Systems Division
- Petar Mićić, Director of Retail and Network Management Division
- Srđan Latinović, Director of Corporate Banking Division
- Mirko Antić, Director of Information Technology Division
- Tijana Pjević, Director of Finance and Accounting Division
- Rade Obradović, Director of Risk Management Division
- Nataša Smiljanić, Director of Treasury Division
- Milan Kudra, Director of Legal and General Affairs Division
- Dijana Katić, Director of Support and Business Monitoring Division
- Milija Dedić, Director of Restructuring and Collection Division
- Gordana Ljubišić, Director of Underwriting Division
- Jagoda Pejaković, Head of Independent Department of Human Resources Management
- Zoran Skvarica, Head of Independent Department for the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism
- Dragica Blagojević, Head of Independent Department for Compliance
- Milana Lakić, Head of Independent Department for Corporate Communications
- Vladimir Bjelić, Head of Independent Department for Digital Banking

## Filijale Nove banke

- **Filijala Bijeljina**, direktor Srđan Stanojević
- **Filijala Banja Luka**, direktor Saša Maglov
- **Filijala Brčko**, direktor Petar Domić
- **Filijala Zvornik**, direktor Branka Risović
- **Filijala Doboј**, direktor Miodrag Mišić
- **Filijala Istočno Sarajevo**, direktor Dalibor Đurović
- **Filijala Sarajevo**, direktor Saša Mulalić
- **Filijala Foča**, direktor Milada Simić
- **Filijala Trebinje**, direktor Obrad Zelenović
- **Filijala Tuzla**, direktor Igor Josipović
- **Filijala Mostar**, direktor Sanda Boban
- **Filijala Prijedor**, direktor Borislav Babić
- **Filijala Mrkonjić Grad**, direktor Ljubiša Markanović
- **Filijala Broker Nova**, šef Boris Kačavenda

## UPRAVLJANJE LJUDSKIM RESURSIMA

Na dan 31.12.2020. godine Banka je imala 715 zaposlenih radnika, i to 535 zaposlene osobe ženskog i 180 zaposlene osobe muškog pola. Prosječna starost zaposlenih je 40 godina.

Od početka marta 2020. godine pod velikim uticajem epidemiološke situacije uzrokovane infekcijom korona virusa, kako na globalnom nivou tako i na nivou Banke došlo je do brze preorientacije aktivnosti koje su bile planirane a odnosile su se na razvoj i upravljanje zaposlenima i njihove zamjene sa prioritetom koji se odnosio na brigu za zdravlje, kako zaposlenih Banke tako i njihovih porodica. Nova banka je među prvima na bankarskom tržištu BiH preduzela niz mjera usmjerenih u pravcu zaštite zdravlja zaposlenih, od nabavke dezinfekcijskih sredstava, zaštitnih maski i rukavica do organizacije poslovanja u skladu sa preporukama nadležnih organa (ograničenje kretanja, ograničen broj prisutnih u prostorijama Banke, omogućavanje rada od kuće i dr.). Osim toga, u skladu sa pojavom infekcije virusa korona među zaposlenima, Banka je promtno reagovala sa mjerama dezinfekcije i određenim dijelom i privremenog zatvaranja tih organizacionih dijelova Banke uz omogućavanje neometanog poslovanja putem preusmjerenja klijenata na druge lokacije.

U tako teškim okolnostima zaposleni su pokazali izuzetnu predanost i angažman, spremnost na pomoći i saradnju te pozitivnu motivaciju da se zajedničkim snagama i angažmanom održi kontinuitet poslovanja i pružanje usluga klijentima.

U tom periodu najveći dio aktivnosti koje su bile planirane za 2020. godine, a koje se odnose na razvoj i edukaciju zaposlenih su odložene i u skladu sa planom za 2021. godinu predučeće se mjeru za sprovođenje onih koje budu i dalje neophodne. Međutim, iako dio aktivnosti iz razvoja zaposlenih nije realizovan, vanredne okolnosti rada koje su obilježile 2020. godine su značajno pojačale stepen zajedništva, saradnje i pozitivnih reakcija zaposlenih na preduzete mjeru kako brige o zaposlenima, isplate novčanih nagrada za dodatni angažman tokom najtežih mjeseci rada, ali i povećanja primanja značajnom broju radnika. Takve reakcije su dale i efekte u pogledu ostvarenih rezultata tokom 2020. godine i učvrstile temelje za preduzimanje aktivnosti koje su bile planirane i za 2020. godinu, a odnose se na:

1. Jačanje korporativne kulture kroz vrijednosti Banke
2. Upravljanje promjenama
3. Optimiziranje procesa i povećanje efikasnosti
4. Povećanje zadovoljstva zaposlenih stavljajući u fokus svih aktivnosti brigu o zaposlenom kao najvažnijem resursu Banke.

Osim toga, u cilju podizanja efikasnosti i unapređenja procesa, urađene su i značajne izmjene organizacione šeme i unutrašnje organizacije Centrale Banke te otvaranje Agencije Nova Topola i zatvaranje Agencije Čajavec i Izdvojenog šaltera Merkator u sklopu Filijale Banja Luka.

## Branch Offices of Nova banka

- **Branch Office Bijeljina**, Director Srđan Stanojević
- **Branch Office Banja Luka**, Director Saša Maglov
- **Branch Office Brčko**, Director Petar Domić
- **Branch Office Zvornik**, Director Branka Risović
- **Branch Office Doboј**, Director Miodrag Mišić
- **Branch Office Istočno Sarajevo**, Director Dalibor Đurović
- **Branch Office Sarajevo**, Director Saša Mulalić
- **Branch Office Foča**, Director Milada Simić
- **Branch Office Trebinje**, Director Obrad Zelenović
- **Branch Office Tuzla**, Director Igor Josipović
- **Branch Office Mostar**, Director Sanda Boban
- **Branch Office Prijedor**, Director Borislav Babić
- **Branch Office Mrkonjić Grad**, Director Ljubiša Markanović
- **Branch Office Broker Nova**, Head Boris Kačavenda

## HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

On 31 December 2020 the Bank had 715 employees, of which 535 female employees and 180 male employees. The average age of employees is 40 years.

Since the beginning of March 2020, under the strong influence of the epidemiological situation caused by coronavirus infection, both globally and at the level of the Bank, there has been a rapid reorientation of planned activities related to employee development and management and their replacement with the priority referred to the health care of both the Bank's employees and their families. Nova banka was among the first in the BiH banking market to take a number of measures aimed at protecting the health of employees, from the procurement of disinfectants, protective masks and gloves to the organization of business in accordance with the recommendations of the competent authorities (restriction of movement, limited number of people present at the Bank's premises, enabling work from home, etc.). In addition, in line with the occurrence of coronavirus infection among employees, the Bank promptly responded with disinfection measures and to a certain part by temporary closure of these organizational parts of the Bank while enabling uninterrupted operations by redirecting clients to other locations.

In such difficult circumstances, the employees showed exceptional dedication and commitment, willingness to help and cooperate, and positive motivation to maintain business continuity and provide services to clients through joint efforts and engagement.

In that period, most of the activities that were planned for 2020 relating to the development and education of employees, were postponed, and in accordance with the plan for 2021, measures will be taken to implement those that would remain necessary. However, although part of the activities from employee development was not realized, the extraordinary working circumstances that marked 2020 significantly increased the degree of togetherness, cooperation and positive reactions of employees to measures taken such as care for employees, payment of cash bonuses for additional engagement during the most difficult months but also an increase in the income of a significant number of employees. Such reactions also had effects in terms of the results achieved during 2020 and strengthened the foundations for undertaking activities that were planned for 2020, and related to:

1. Strengthening corporate culture through the Bank's values
2. Change management
3. Process optimization and efficiency increase
4. Increase of employees' satisfaction putting the focus of all activities on taking care of the employee as the most important resource of the Bank.

In addition, in order to increase efficiency and improve the process, significant changes were made to the organizational scheme and internal organization of the Bank's Headquarters and the opening of the Nova Topola Agency and the closure of the Čajavec Agency and Mercator Separate Counter within the Banja Luka Branch Office.

U skladu sa navedenim kao ključne aktivnosti koje su preduzete tokom 2020. godine se izdvajaju:

- Upravljanje organizacijom i neometanim radom u uslovima vanrednog stanja i otežane epidemiološke situacije tokom cijele godine,
- Preduzimanje mjera za brigu o zdravlju zaposlenih te zaštita zdravlja ugrožene kategorije zaposlenih (radnici sa hroničnim oboljenjima, trudnice i stariji radnici),
- Omogućavanje neometanog rada od kuće za zaposlene u Centrali Banke, koja je većim dijelom perioda radila po principu 50%/50% kombinacije rada od kuće i iz kancelarija,
- Brzo reagovanje na pojavu virusa među zaposlenima i preduzimanje mjera, kao što su: zatvaranje određenih organizacionih dijelova, dezinfekcija, zamjena timova i sl.
- Održavanje pozitivne atmosfere među zaposlenima u cilju olakšavanja otežanih uslova rada,
- Nagrađivanje zaposlenih kroz jednokratne novčane nagrade za dodatni napor i izloženost zdravlja zaposlenih koji obavljaju poslove u direktnom kontaktu sa klijentima,
- Analiza plata zaposlenih i značajno povećanje plata,
- Izmjena unutrašnje organizacije Sektora retail i upravljanje mrežom, Sektora za pravne i opšte poslove, Sektora za platne sisteme, Sektora za podršku i praćenje poslovanja te Samostalnog odjeljenja za digitalno bankarstvo.

Banka se kontinuirano prilagođava zahtjevima tržišta i pravovremeno reaguje na sve izazove i promjene te na taj način prilagođava i svoju unutrašnju organizaciju i rad što je i potvrđeno kroz način rada u otežanim uslovima uzrokovanim epidemiološkom situacijom s jedne strane i održanim kontinuitetom rasta i razvoja te neprekidnom isporukom proizvoda i usluga klijentima.

## KVANTITATIVNO OSTVARENJE STRATEGIJE POSLOVANJA

### POSLOVANJE SA STANOVNIŠTVOM

Nova banka je tokom 2020. godine nastavila sa aktivnostima uspostavljanja i unapređenja odnosa sa postojećim klijentima, ali i privlačenja novih.

Banka je usluge klijentima pružala u 64 organizacione jedinice unutar mreže od 13 filijala kao ključnih prodajnih kanala Banke te time nastavila poslovanje uz pristupačnost i dostupnost klijentima u većem području tržišta Bosne i Hercegovine.

Uprkos činjenici da su od marta mjeseca poslovanje i cjelokupne privredne aktivnosti bile značajno smanjene zbog uticaja epidemiološke situacije uzrokovane virusom Covid 19, zaključno sa krajem godine broj klijenata je povećan za skoro 2%. Slična kretanja su evidentna i kod stepena aktivnosti klijenata.

S druge strane, još veći rezultat je ostvaren i u pogledu kreditnih plasmana stanovništvu te su isti zabilježili rast od 10,56%.

In accordance with the above, the key activities undertaken during 2020 are:

- Management of the organization and uninterrupted work in conditions of emergency and difficult epidemiological situation throughout the year,
- Taking measures to take care of the health of employees and protect the health of vulnerable categories of employees (workers with chronic diseases, pregnant women and older workers),
- Providing uninterrupted work from home for employees of the Bank's Headquarters, which for most of the period worked on the principle of 50% / 50% combination of work from home and offices,
- Quick reaction to the appearance of the virus among employees and taking measures, such as: closing certain organizational units, disinfection, replacement of teams, etc.
- Maintaining a positive atmosphere among employees in order to alleviate difficult working conditions,
- Rewarding employees through one-time cash rewards for additional effort and exposure to the health of employees who perform work in direct contact with clients,
- Analysis of employees' salaries and significant salary increase,
- Change of the internal organization of the Retail and Network Management Division, the Legal and General Affairs Division, the Payment Systems Division, the Support and Business Monitoring Division and the Independent Department for Digital Banking.

The Bank continuously adapts to market demands and reacts in a timely manner to all challenges and changes, thus adjusting its internal organization and work, which is confirmed by working in difficult conditions caused by the epidemiological situation on the one hand and maintained continuity of growth and development and continuous delivery of products and services to clients.

## QUANTITATIVE REALIZATION OF THE BUSINESS STRATEGY

### RETAIL OPERATIONS

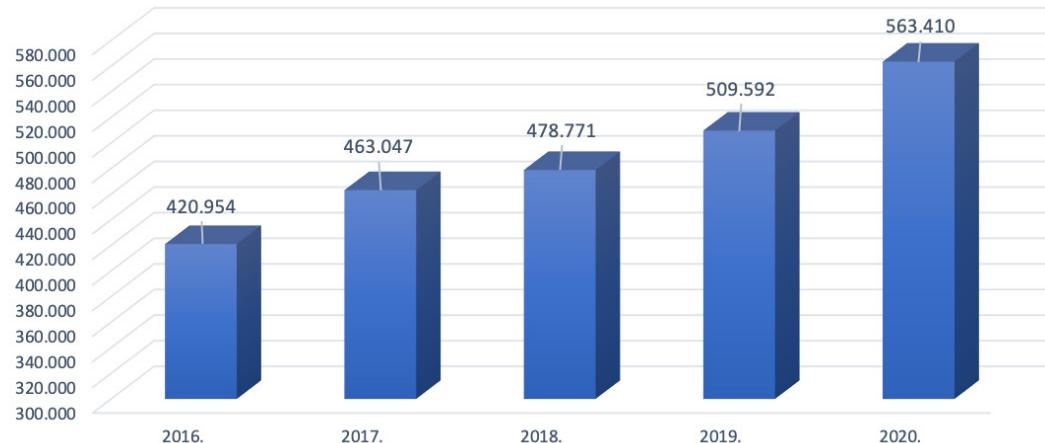
During 2020, Nova banka continued with the activities of establishing and improving relations with existing clients, but also attracting new ones.

The Bank provided services to clients in 64 organizational units within a network of 13 branch offices as key sales channels of the Bank and thus continued to operate with accessibility and availability to clients in a larger area of the market of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Despite the fact that since March, business and overall economic activity have been significantly reduced due to the impact of the epidemiological situation caused by the Covid 19 virus, by the end of the year the number of clients increased by almost 2%. Similar trends are evident in the degree of client activity.

On the other hand, an even higher result was achieved in terms of retail loans, which recorded an increase of 10,56%.

### Kretanje plasmana stanovništva od 2016. do 2020. godine



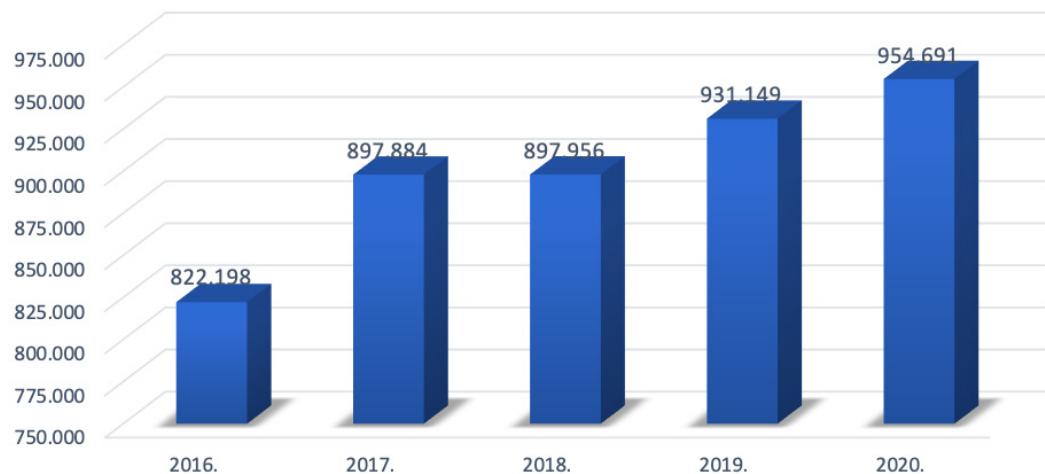
Graf 1. Kretanje nivoa plasmana stanovništva od 2016. do 2020. godine

Ostvareni rast odnosio se prije svega na stambene kredite kod kojih je ostvaren rast od 38,2 miliona KM, te na nenamjenske i zamjenske kredite koji su ostvarili rast od 16,5 miliona KM.

U 2020. godini Banka je zadržala lidersku poziciju na tržištu kao finansijska institucija koja je plasirala najviše stambenih kredita iz sredstava IRB RS. U navedenoj godini ukupno je plasirano 29.093.680,94 KM, što predstavlja 43,65% od ukupno plasiranih sredstava iz ove kreditne linije. Pored toga, u 2020. godini ostvaren je rast u iznosu plasiranih kredita od 8.062.857,18 KM u odnosu na godinu prije.

U periodu od 2016. do 2020. godine zabilježen je značajan rast nivoa depozita stanovništva i to u iznosu od 2,53%.

### Kretanje depozita stanovništva od 2016. do 2020. godine



Graf 2. Kretanje nivoa depozita stanovništva od 2016. do 2020. godine

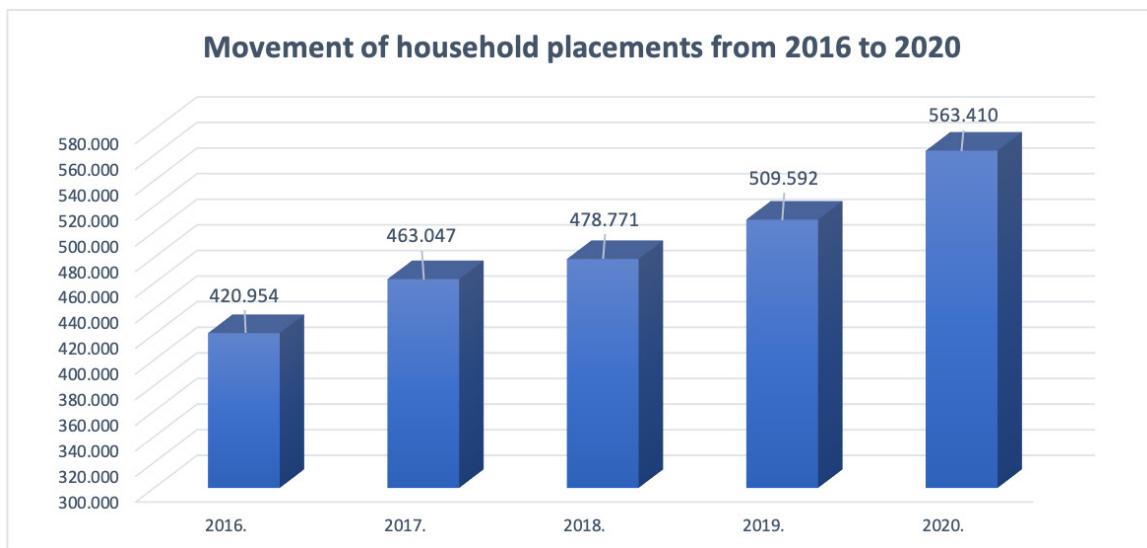


Chart 1. Movement of the level of household placements from 2016 to 2020

The realized growth was primarily related to housing loans with a growth of 38.2 million BAM, and non-purpose and replacement loans that grew by 16.5 million BAM.

In 2020, the Bank maintained its leading position in the market as the financial institution that placed the most housing loans from the IRB RS funds. In the mentioned year, a total of 29,093,680.94 BAM was placed, which represents 43.65% of the total placed funds from this credit line. In addition, in 2020 there was an increase in the amount of placed loans of 8,062,857.18 BAM compared to the year before.

In the period from 2016 to 2020, a significant increase in the level of household deposits was recorded in the amount of 2.53%.

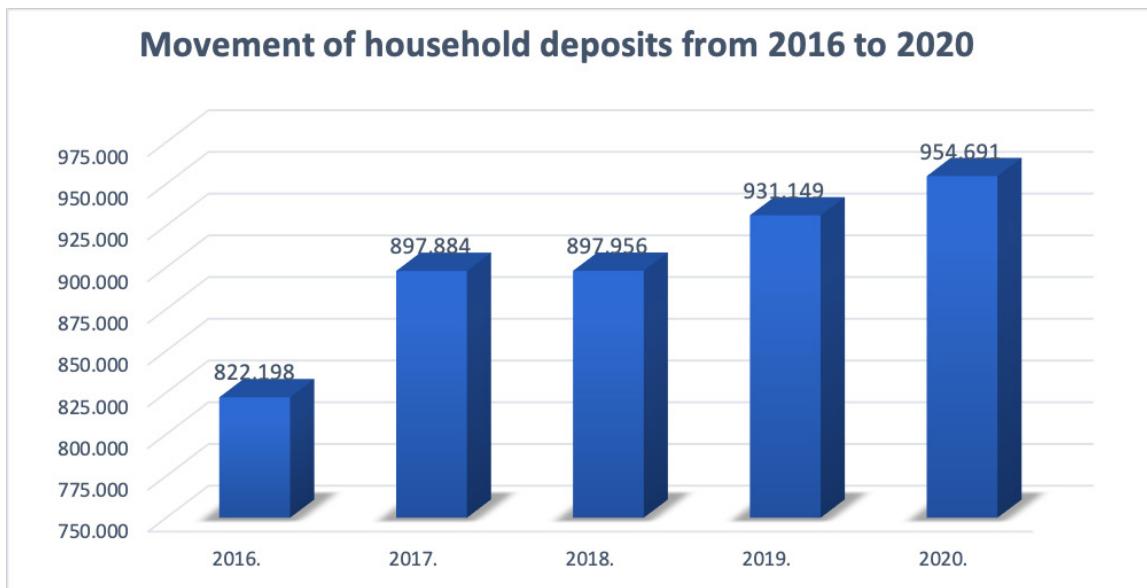


Chart 2. Movement of household deposit levels from 2016 to 2020

Atraktivnija ponuda usluga u okviru pojedinačnih paket računa rezultovala je porastu broja paketa računa u 2020. godini i to 5,48%. Bitno je napomenuti, da je krajem 2020. godine, ponuda paketa obogaćena sa paketima koji uključuju novu, naprednu uslugu mobilnog i web bankarstva Smart Nova, te da se po ovom osnovu očekuju još bolji rezultati u 2021. godini.

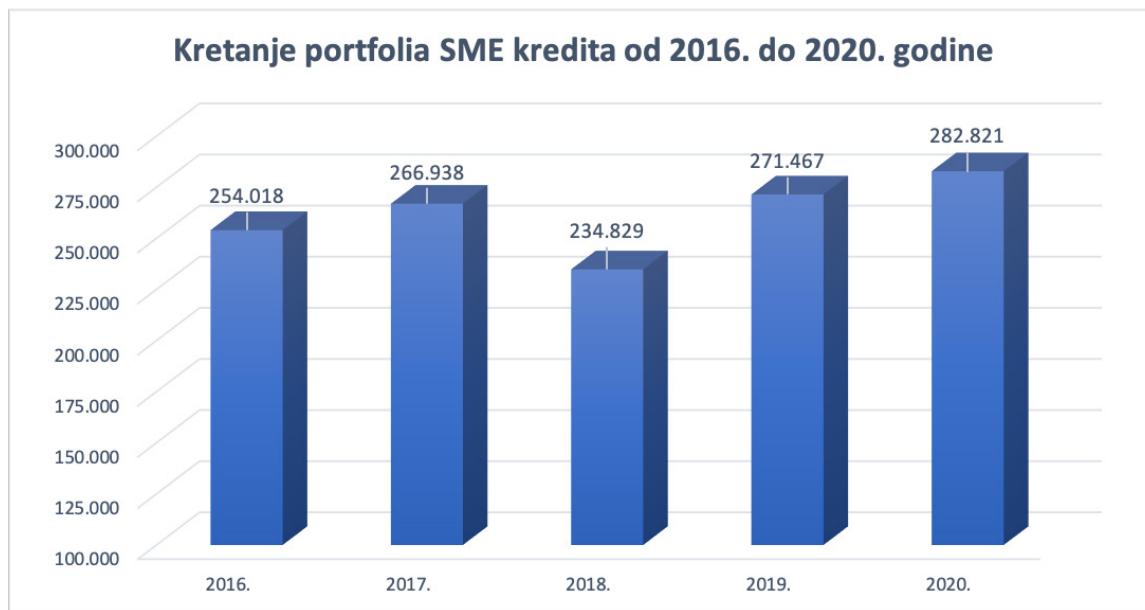
I tokom 2020. godine značajna pažnja usmjeravana je na uspostavljanje i mjerenje kvaliteta usluge koju zaposleni pružaju klijentima, sa posebnim osvrtom na ponašanje zaposlenih koji su u svakodnevnom radu u direktnom kontaktu sa klijentima, njihovom načinu ophođenja, prodaji usluga, odsustvima, zamjenama, rotacijama, a sve u cilju pružanja najkvalitetnije usluge kojom Banka postiže lojalnost klijenata. Kvalitet usluge nije narušen ni u ograničenim uslovima rada uzrokovanih provođenjem i pridržavanjem epidemioloških mjera a u cilju zaštite zdravlja kako zaposlenih, klijenata tako i njihovih porodica.

## POSLOVANJE SA MALIM I SREDNJIM PREDUZEĆIMA (SME)

### Trend kretanja broja klijenata

U 2020. godini Banka je nastavila da širi bazu SME klijenata. Ukupan broj klijenata povećan je za 3,74 % u odnosu na kraj 2019. godine. Sličan trend je ostvaren kada je u pitanju i broj transakcionalnih računa, gdje je ostvaren rast od 3,21%.

I pored veoma komplikovane i teške privredne situacije izazvanom virusom Covid19, u segmentu kreditiranja SME klijenata ostvareni su veoma dobri rezultati. Ukupni krediti plasirani ovom segmentu klijenata na kraju godine bili su veći za 11,35 miliona KM u odnosu na kraj 2019. godine, što predstavlja rast od 4,18%.



Graf 3. Kretanje nivoa kredita SME klijenta od 2016. do 2020. godine

U cilju podrške poslovanju malih i srednjih preduzeća, koji su nosioci privredne aktivnosti u zemlji, Banka je u 2020. godini plasirala više od 120 miliona KM kredita ovom segmentu preduzeća, te izdala garancije u ukupnom iznosu više od 28 miliona KM.

Posebno treba istaći da je Nova banka i u 2020. godini bila absolutni lider kada su u pitanju plasmani kredita iz kreditnih linija IRB RS namijenjenih privredi. U prilog tome govori podatak da je 59% svih kredita iz ovih kreditnih linija plasirano preko Nove banke (više od 48 miliona KM).

A more attractive offer of services within individual account packages resulted in an increase in the number of package accounts in 2020, by 5.48%. It is important to note that at the end of 2020, the offer of packages was enriched with packages that include a new, advanced mobile and web banking service Smart Nova, and that on this basis, even better results are expected in 2021.

During 2020, significant attention was also paid to establishing and measuring the quality of service provided by employees to clients, with special emphasis on the behavior of employees who are in direct contact with clients in their daily work, their behavior, sale of services, absences, replacements, rotations, all in order to provide the highest quality service by which the Bank achieves client loyalty. The quality of service was not impaired even in the limited working conditions caused by the implementation and adherence to epidemiological measures in order to protect the health of employees, clients and their families.

## BUSINESS OPERATIONS WITH SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SME)

### Trend in the number of clients

In 2020, the Bank continued to expand its SME client base. The total number of clients increased by 3.74% compared to the end of 2019. A similar trend was achieved when it comes to the number of transaction accounts, where the growth of 3.21% was achieved.

Despite the very complicated and difficult economic situation caused by the Covid 19 virus, very good results were achieved in the segment of lending to SME clients. Total loans placed to this segment of clients at the end of the year were higher by 11.35 million BAM compared to the end of 2019, which is an increase of 4.18%.

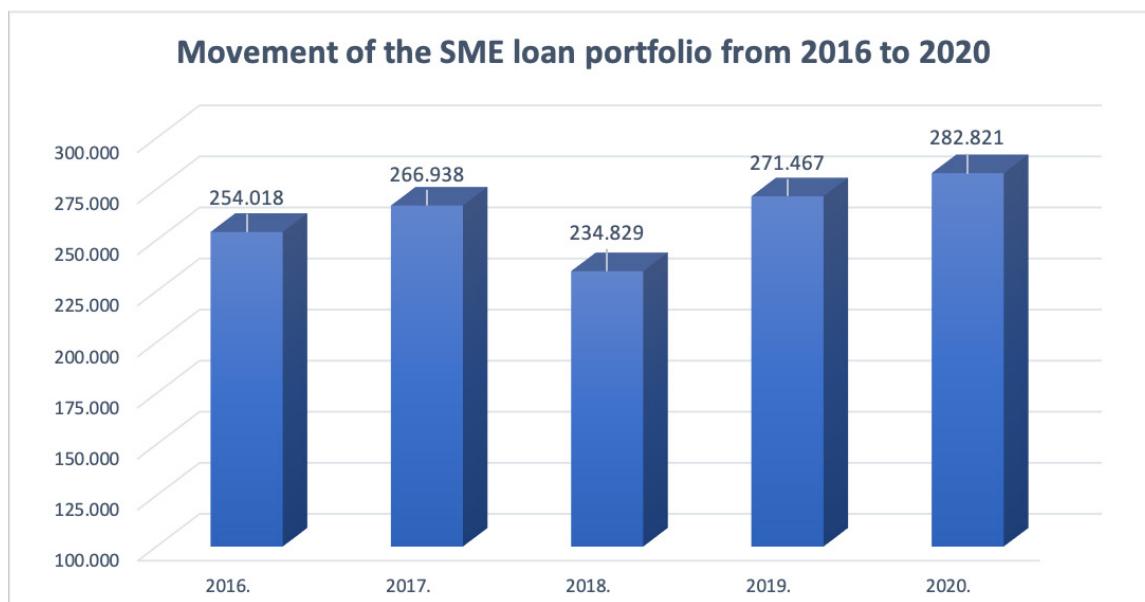


Chart 3 – Movement of SME client loan levels from 2016 to 2020

In order to support the operations of small and medium enterprises, which are the bearers of economic activity in the country, in 2020 the Bank placed more than 120 million BAM of loans to this segment of companies, and issued guarantees in the total amount of more than 28 million BAM.

It should be especially emphasized that Nova banka was the absolute leader in 2020 when it comes to loan placements from credit lines of the IRB RS intended for the economy. This is supported by the fact that 59% of all loans from these credit lines were placed through Nova banka (more than 48 million BAM).

U 2020. godini nastavljen je trend rasta ukupnih depozita u SME segmentu, te je ostvareno povećanje od 45,7 miliona KM u odnosu na isti period prošle godine (rast od 31%).

Prateći savremene trendove, Banka je nastavila sa procesom unapređenja tzv. alternativnih kanala i povećanja broja korisnika istih.

Kao rezultat takvih aktivnosti u 2020. godini ostvaren je značajan rast prodaje ovih proizvoda i to:

- rast broja korisnika SMS usluge za 11%
- rast broja korisnika usluge elektronskog bankarstva za 17%
- rast broja izdatih biznis kartica za 15%
- rast broja paketa proizvoda za 16%.

## POSLOVANJE SA PRAVNIM LICIMA

Saradnja na tržištu sa velikim korporativnim klijentim, javnim sektorom, javnim preduzećima je u domenu Sektora poslovanja sa pravnim licima. Osnovne aktivnosti poslovanja Sektora usmjerene su na tržišni rast i razvoj Sektora kroz poslovnu saradnju i podrške poslovanja sa korporativnim klijentima.

U posmatranoj 2020. godini poslovanje sa korporativnim klijentima je bilo od velikog značaja uzimajući u obzir cijelokupnu privrednu situaciju u zemlji. Kada su plasmani u pitanju, zadržao se približan nivo plasmana iako se poslovalo u veoma specifičnim i otežanim privrednim uslovima u posmatranoj godini. Pored zadovoljavajućeg ostvarenja kod plasmana, trend rasta se nastavio i kod ostalih usluga Banke (transakcioni računi, devizni računi, e-banking, biznis kartice). Uporedo sa kvantitativnim rastom portfolija, ostvaren je značajan rezultat i u domenu kvaliteta portfolija.

Pripremljenim programskim inicijativama, olakšicama, Banka je u dijelu poslovanja sa korporativnim klijentima uspješno prilagodila model saradnje sa klijentima te amortizovala moguće negativne uticaje kako na kreditnu sposobnost klijenata tako i na ostale vidove komunikacije sa klijentima.

Povećanje produktivnosti, efikasnosti, bolje približavanje i prilagođavanje proizvoda klijentima, veća satisfakcija i zadovoljenje potreba ciljnog tržišta su podstaknuti od strane projekata u domenu prodaje, systemske podrške i informaciono tehnoloških unapredjenja.

Povećan je i broj klijenata koji pripadaju segmentima Veliki klijenti i Javni sektor u 2020. godini i to za 2,58%, odnosno uspostavljena je saradnja sa 30 novih klijenata. Značajno povećanje klijentske baze i u posmatranoj godini je rezultat kontinuiranog prilagođavanja potrebama klijenata i akvizicijskih aktivnosti na tržištu.

Zbog smanjenja poslovnih i cijelokupnih privrednih aktivnosti tokom 2020. godine u manjoj mjeri došlo je do smanjenja plasmana u dijelu poslovanja sa pravnim licima i to u dijelu kratkoročnih plasmana, dok su dugoročni plasmani povećani za preko 17 miliona KM.

Nivo depozita klijenata Sektora poslovanja sa pravnim licima povećan je za 4,43%.

U posmatranom periodu došlo je do povećanja unakrsne prodaje sektora i to u dijelu biznis kartica, usluga elektronskog bankarstva, transakcionalnih i deviznih računa.

## KVALITATIVNO OSTVARENJE STRATEGIJE POSLOVANJA

I tokom protekle, 2020. godine, Banka je zadržala konkurentno tržišno učešće u bankarskom sektoru. Aktivu osjetljivu na kreditni rizik Banka je održavala na optimalnom nivou uz adekvatnu politiku preuzimanja kreditnog rizika, a u cilju zaštite i povećanja kreditnog portfolija. S druge strane, adekvatna diverzifikacija izvora finansiranja obezbijedila je konkurenčnost s aspekta stabilnosti i profitabilnosti poslovanja.

Budući da kapital predstavlja rijedak ekonomski i strateški resurs, upravljanje kapitalom čini jednu od najbitnijih komponenata opreznog, efikasnog i strateškog planiranja i upravljanja Bankom. Aktivnosti na održavanju i jačanju kapitala obezbjeđuje kapitalnu osnovu kao podršku daljem razvoju kvalitetnog poslovanja.

In 2020, the growth trend of total deposits in the SME segment continued, and an increase of 45.7 million BAM was realized compared to the same period last year (growth of 31%).

Following modern trends, the Bank continued with the process of improving the so-called alternative channels and increasing the number of users of the same.

As a result of such activities in 2020, a significant increase in sales of these products was achieved, as follows:

- increase in the number of SMS service users by 11%
- increase in the number of users of the electronic banking service by 17%
- increase in the number of issued business cards by 15%
- increase in the number of product packages by 16%.

## BUSINESS OPERATIONS WITH CORPORATE CLIENTS

Cooperation on the market with large corporate clients, the public sector, public companies is in the domain of the Corporate Banking Division. The main business activities of the Division are focused on market growth and development of the Division through business cooperation and business support with corporate clients.

In the observed year 2020, doing business with corporate clients was of great importance, taking into account the overall economic situation in the country. When it comes to placements, the approximate level of placements was maintained, although it was operated in very specific and difficult economic conditions in the observed year. In addition to satisfactory performance in placements, the growth trend continued in other bank services (transaction accounts, foreign currency accounts, e-banking, business cards). Along with the quantitative growth of the portfolio, a significant result was also achieved in the field of portfolio quality.

With the prepared program initiatives and reliefs, the Bank successfully adjusted the model of cooperation with clients in the area of doing business with corporate clients and amortized possible negative impacts on the creditworthiness of clients as well as on other forms of communication with clients.

Increasing productivity, efficiency, better approach and adaptation of products to clients, greater satisfaction and meeting the needs of the target market were encouraged by projects in the field of sales, system support and information technology improvements.

The number of clients belonging to the Large Clients and Public Sector segments also increased in 2020 by 2.58%, i.e. cooperation was established with 30 new clients. The significant increase in the client base in the observed year was the result of continuous adjustment to the needs of clients and acquisition activities on the market.

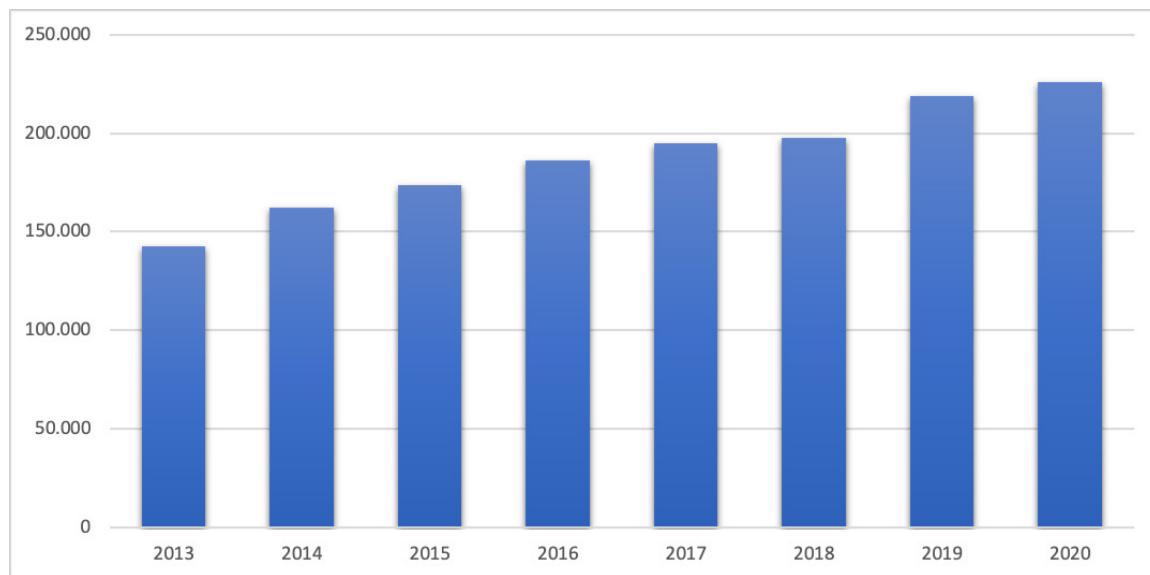
Due to the reduction of business and overall economic activities during 2020, there was a smaller decrease in placements in the part of business operations with corporate clients, that is in the part of short-term placements, while long-term placements increased by over 17 million BAM.

The level of deposits of clients of the Corporate Banking Division increased by 4.43%.

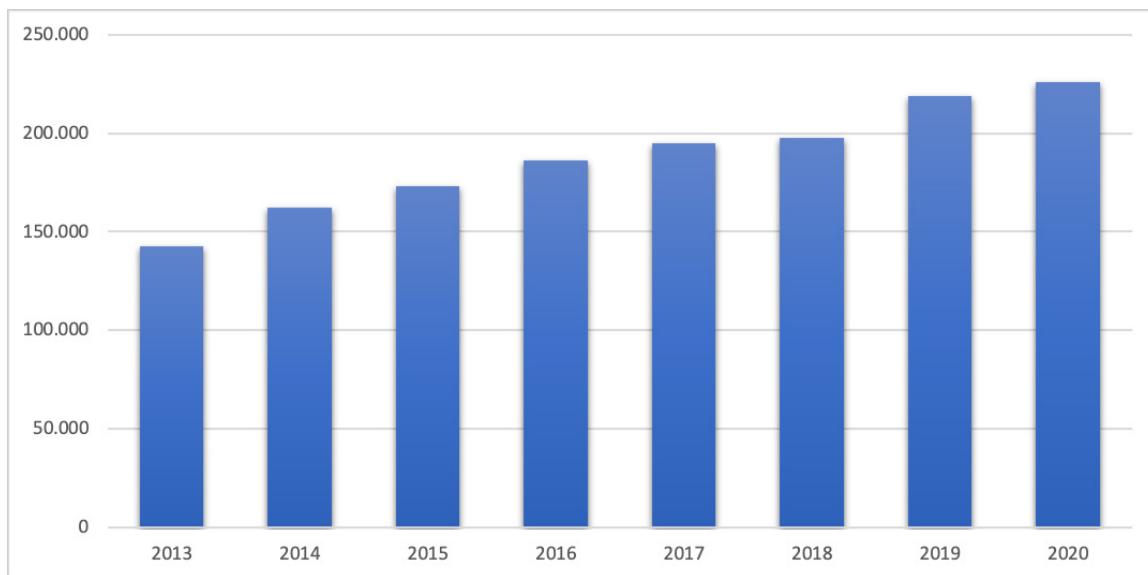
In the observed period, there was an increase in cross-selling of the sector in the area of business cards, electronic banking services, transaction and foreign currency accounts.

## QUALITATIVE REALIZATION OF THE BUSINESS STRATEGY

During the past year, 2020, the Bank maintained its competitive market share in the banking sector. The Bank maintained the credit risk sensitive assets at an optimal level with an adequate credit risk taking policy, in order to protect and increase the credit portfolio. On the other hand, an adequate diversification of funding sources provided competitiveness in terms of stability and profitability of business operations. Since capital represents a scarce economic and strategic resource, capital management is one of the most important components of prudent, efficient and strategic planning and management of the Bank. Activities on maintenance and strengthening of capital provide a capital base to support the further development of quality business operations.



Graf 4. Ukupan kapital Banke



Graf 4. Total capital of the Bank

Ukupan nivo depozita Banke na dan 31.12.2020. godine iznosi 1.771 miliona KM, a što je za oko 5,5% više u odnosu na nivo depozita Banke na dan 31.12.2019. godine. Ukupni depoziti stanovništva na dan 31.12.2020. godine iznose 955 miliona KM, sa učešćem u ukupnim depozitima Banke od 53,90%. Banka je u 2020. godini zadržala adekvatnu strukturu depozita sa stanovišta ročnosti, grana djelatnosti i klijenata kao i odnos kretanja kredita i depozita.

Upravljanje strukturom i nivoom aktive i pasive Banke predstavlja vitalnu bankarsku funkciju koja direktno utiče na profitabilnost i dugoročnu operativnu održivost.

U 2020. godini likvidnost Banke je značajno povećana, što je ujedno i karakteristično za cijeli bankarski sektor, te je nastavila sa strategijom smanjenja koncentracije u aktivi i pasivi kroz dalji fokus na segmente stanovništva, kao i malih i srednjih preduzeća.

Na dan 31.12.2020. godine nivo bilanske aktive je iznosio 2.317.301 hiljada KM, što predstavlja rast od 6,36% u odnosu na kraj prošle godine. Evidentan je rast novčanih sredstava za 13,17% u odnosu na prethodnu godinu, što je dijelom uslovljeno rastom depozita za 5,50%. Na strani pasive, pored rasta depozita ostvaren je i rast kreditnih linija za 13,05% u odnosu na dan 31.12.2019. godine. U dijelu pozicija kapitala zabilježen je rast od 8,95% uključivanjem dobiti iz 2020. godine na poziciju zadržane dobiti, i povećanjem akcionarskog kapitala za 15 miliona KM čime Banka planira nastaviti strategiju jačanja pozicije osnovnog kapitala.

Upravljanje depozitima ima za cilj obezbjeđenje adekvatne strukture izvora finansiranja, pri čemu je strateško opredjeljenje Banke povećanje depozitne baze stanovništva, kao i jačanje stabilnosti cjelokupne baze depozita, uz povećanje broja računa i jačanje postojećih odnosa sa klijentima, kao i privlačenje novih klijenata, prvenstveno iz segmenta stanovništva.

Devizna pozicija Banke na dan predstavlja pregled svih bilansnih stavki Banke u stranoj valuti iskazanim u domaćoj valutи. Sobzirom da BiH monetarnu politiku vodi u skladu sa currency board aranžmanom sa fiksno definisanim kursom od 1KM: 0,51129 EUR, Nova banka nema valutni rizik od neusklađenih pozicija u EUR valuti, koje čini 98% ukupnih deviznih sredstava i obaveza na dan 31.12.2020. godine.

Odnos valutne aktive i pasive održavao se u skladu sa eksternim i internim limitima tokom 2020. godine. Izloženost u ostalim valutama osim EUR bila su minimalna i u skladu sa internim limitima, te nisu predstavljala rizik uslijed promjene kurseva valuta.

Stanje izazvano širenjem virusa Covid 19 imalo je veliki negativan uticaj na rezultat kursnih razlika. Nestabilna situacija na globalnom nivou vezano za virus, zatvaranje granica, ograničeni protok robe i ljudi najbitniji su faktor smanjenja ove vrste prihoda. Ukoliko se uporede 2019. i 2020. godine, ostvarenje u 2020. godini je manje za 17%.

Najveće učešće u prihodima imaju poslovi sa ovlaštenim mjenjačima u procentu od 46%. Poslovanje sa ovlaštenim mjenjačima je u toku 2020. godine bilo pod najvećim udarom krize izazvane pandemijom. Takođe, smanjenje efektivnog novca u opticaju uslijed pandemije imalo je za rezultat i smanjenje prihoda od mjenjačkih poslova na šalterima banke. Prihod bezgotovinskih transakcija je imao rast od 81%. Kao glavni razlog rasta prihoda od kursnih razlika za bezgotovinske transakcije jeste veća orientisanost klijenta na bezgotovinska plaćanja umjesto na plaćanja u gotovini uslijed pandemije virusa korona, odnosno povećan je obim ino platnih transakcija posebno u USD u toku mjeseca aprila i maja 2020. godine.

Normalizacijom epidemiološke situacije i popuštanjem mjera očekivan je porast prihoda po mjenjačkim poslovima, posebno u dijelu ovlaštenog mjenjača.

Nova banka prema zvaničnim podacima Ministarstva finansija Republike Srpske i dalje ostvaruje značajno tržišno učešće u Republici Srpskoj te prema istim: tržišno učešće Nove banke u ukupnom broju zaključenih Ugovora prema mjenjačkom mjestu za pravna lica iznosi 14,78% dok je učešće Nove banke u ukupnom broju zaključenih Ugovora prema broju mjenjačkih mesta za preduzetnike 68%.

Total level of the Bank's deposits on 31 December 2020 amounts to 1,771 million BAM, which is about 5.5% more than the level of the Bank's deposits on 31 December 2019. Total household deposits on 31 December 2020 amount to 955 million BAM, with a share in the Bank's total deposits of 53.90%. In 2020, the Bank maintained an adequate structure of deposits in terms of maturity, branches of activity and clients, as well as the loan-to-deposit ratio movements.

Managing the structure and level of the Bank's assets and liabilities represents a vital banking function that directly affects profitability and long-term operational sustainability.

In 2020, the Bank's liquidity increased significantly, which is also characteristic of the entire banking sector, and continued with the strategy of reducing the concentration of assets and liabilities through further focus on segments of the households, as well as small and medium enterprises.

As at 31 December 2020 the level of balance sheet assets amounted to 2,317,301 thousand BAM, which is an increase of 6.36% compared to the end of previous year. The growth of cash by 13.17% compared to the previous year is evident, which is partly due to the growth of deposits by 5.50%. On the liabilities side, in addition to the growth of deposits, credit lines also grew by 13.05% compared to 31 December 2019. In the part of capital items, a growth of 8.95% was recorded by including the profit from 2020 to the position of retained earnings, and by increasing the share capital by 15 million BAM, which means that the Bank plans to continue the strategy of strengthening the position of basic capital.

Deposit management aims to provide an adequate structure of funding sources, with the Bank's strategic commitment to increase the deposit base of retail clients, as well as to strengthen the stability of the entire deposit base, with the increase of the number of accounts and strengthening existing relationships with clients, and attracting new clients, primarily from the retail segment.

The Bank's foreign exchange position on the day represents an overview of all balance sheet items of the Bank in foreign currency denominated in domestic currency. Considering that BiH conducts monetary policy in accordance with the currency board arrangement with a fixed defined exchange rate of 1 BAM : 0.51129 EUR, Nova banka has no currency risk from unmatched items in EUR, which makes 98% of total foreign currency assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2020.

The ratio of foreign currency assets and liabilities was maintained in accordance with external and internal limits during 2020. Exposure in currencies other than EUR was minimal and in line with internal limits and did not pose a risk due to changes in exchange rates.

The condition caused by the spread of the Covid 19 virus had a major negative impact on the outcome of exchange rate differences. The unstable situation at the global level related to the virus, the closing of borders, the limited flow of goods and people are the most important factors in reducing this type of income. If we compare 2019 and 2020, the realization in 2020 is lower by 17%.

Transactions with authorized exchange offices have the largest share in revenues of 46%. Business operations with authorized exchange offices during 2020 was under the greatest impact of the crisis caused by the pandemic. Also, the reduction of effective money in circulation due to the pandemic resulted in a decrease in income from exchange operations at Bank counters. Non-cash transaction revenue grew by 81%. The main reason for the growth of income from exchange rate differences for non-cash transactions was the client's greater orientation towards non-cash payments instead of cash payments due to the coronavirus virus pandemic, i.e. the volume of foreign payment transactions increased, especially in USD during April and May 2020.

With the normalization of the epidemiological situation and the easing of measures, an increase in revenues from exchange operations is expected, especially in the part of authorized exchange offices.

According to the official data of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Srpska, Nova banka continues to have a significant market share in the Republic of Srpska and according to the same the market share of Nova banka in the total number of concluded contracts by exchange office for legal entities is 14.78%, while the share of Nova banka in the total number of concluded contracts by exchange offices for entrepreneurs is 68%.

## RISK PROFIL I RISK POLITIKA BANKE

Upravljanje rizicima podrazumjeva blagovremeno identifikovanje i otklanjanje rizika kao i brzo reagovanje u slučaju njihovog nastanka.

Cilj je da se rizici izbjegnu, odnosno, da se svedu na najmanju moguću mjeru, kako bi eventualne posljedice bile minimalne po cijelokupan sistem poslovanja. Jasno definisani potencijalni rizici, metode identifikacije i upravljanja rizicima imaju ključnu ulogu u postizanju konačnog cilja.

Misija upravljanja rizicima je stvaranje preduslova za efikasno upravljanje rizicima u svim procesima u Banci i razvoj kulture i razumijevanja rizika radi obezbjeđenja sigurnog i stabilnog poslovanja i trajnog povećanja vrijednosti Banke.

Vizija upravljanja rizicima je proaktivno upravljanje rizicima, odnosno izgradnja integrisanog sistema koji će identifikovati rizike, omogućiti njihovo mjerjenje, analiziranje, kontrolu i praćenje tako da oni ne predstavljaju opasnost za stabilno i sigurno poslovanje Banke.

Strategijom upravljanja rizicima utvrđuju se osnovni principi na kojima se temelji okvir za upravljanje rizicima:

- Princip sposobnosti preuzimanja rizika – svako preuzimanje rizika mora biti u granicama sposobnosti Banke da ih preuzme, odnosno određeno visinom kapitalnih resursa Banke za pokriće istih,
- Princip sveobuhvatnosti okvira za upravljanje rizicima – okvir za upravljanje rizicima je sveobuhvatan ako pokriva sve tipove i podtipove rizika kojima je Banka izložena, ili kojima može biti izložena u svom poslovanju, kao i sve njene organizacione nivoe i poslovne procese,
- Princip efikasnog informisanja – Upravi i višem rukovodstvu Banke omogućen je pristup svim informacijama bitnim za donošenje poslovnih odluka u vezi sa upravljanjem rizicima,
- Principi adekvatne kompetencije – zaposleni Banke posjeduju potreban nivo vještina i znanja neophodnih za identifikaciju i upravljanje rizicima u skladu sa svojom organizacionom pripadnošću i utvrđenim obimom poslovnih zadataka,
- Princip odvojenosti funkcija – organizacione jedinice koje učestvuju u preuzimanju rizika odvojene su po hijerarhijskoj vertikali od onih organizacionih jedinica koje učestvuju u njihovoj kontroli.

Politika upravljanja rizicima je integralni dio poslovne politike i upravljačke prakse Banke. Osnovne uloge u procesu upravljanja rizicima u Banci imaju Nadzorni odbor i Uprava Banke, Odbor za upravljanje aktivom i pasivom (ALCO), Sektor za upravljanje rizicima, Sektor za preuzimanje rizika, Odbor za reviziju i Interna revizija.

Proces upravljanja rizicima u Banci je organizovan na način da se poslovnim procesima i ključnim upravljačkim organima Banke dostave blagovremene informacije kojim su obuhvaćene identifikacije, kontrole i monitoring svih elemenata rizika Banke uz preporuke i smjernice za prevazilaženje istih, a u svrhu realizacije njihovih odgovornosti prilikom ostvarenja strateških ciljeva, uspješnosti i konkurentnosti Banke. Banka ima usvojene politike, procedure i strategije kojima se obezbjeđuje kontrola i primjena svih internih i eksternih akata u vezi sa upravljanjem rizicima. Procedurama koje se odnose na funkcionisanje svih odjeljenja u okviru Sektora za upravljanje rizicima, definisana su pravila i odgovornosti za praćenje i usaglašenost sa definisanim principima i limitima. Postavljeni limiti odražavaju poslovnu strategiju i tržišno okruženje Banke, kao i nivo rizika koji je Banka spremna da prihvati.

Banka mjeri rizike korišćenjem različitih metoda kojima procjenjuje očekivane gubitke koji mogu nastati u normalnim uslovima, ali i neočekivane gubitke koji predstavljaju procjenu krajnjih gubitaka zasnovanih na statističkim modelima. Bitno je da su rizici koje Banka preuzima opravdani, odnosno da su razumljivi, mjerljivi, da se mogu pratiti i kontrolisati i da je Banka sposobna do određenog nivoa podnosići njihovo negativno djelovanje. S druge strane, rizici koje nije opravdano preuzimati se prepoznaju, umanjuju ili potpuno eliminišu.

Rizike u poslovanju nije moguće u potpunosti izbjegići, ali ih je kvalitetnim upravljanjem, moguće svesti na najmanju moguću mjeru, imajući u vidu sljedeće preduslove za uspješno poslovanje rizicima:

- Filozofija upravljanja rizicima Banke koja je opredjeljena ka korištenju svih potencijalnih šansi (spremnost da se uđe u rizik) za ostvarenje dobiti kao osnovnog cilja, ali sve do nivoa dok se ne ugrožava stabilno i sigurno poslovanje Banke.

## RISK PROFILE AND RISK POLICY OF THE BANK

Risk management involves timely identification and elimination of risks as well as rapid response in the event of their occurrence.

The goal is to avoid risks, i.e. to reduce them to a minimum, in order to minimize the potential consequences for the entire business system. Clearly defined potential risks, methods of identification and risk management play a key role in achieving the ultimate goal.

The mission of risk management is to create preconditions for efficient risk management in all processes in the Bank and to develop a culture and understanding of risks in order to ensure safe and stable operations and a permanent increase in the value of the Bank.

The vision of risk management is proactive risk management, i.e. the development of an integrated system that will identify risks, enable their measurement, analysis, control and monitoring so that they do not pose a threat to the stable and safe business operations of the Bank.

The risk management strategy sets out the basic principles underlying the risk management framework:

- Principle of risk-taking capability – each risk-taking must be within the limits of the Bank's capability to take them, i.e. determined by the amount of the Bank's capital resources to cover them,
- Principle of comprehensiveness of the risk management framework – the risk management framework is comprehensive if it covers all types and subtypes of risks to which the Bank is exposed, or to which it may be exposed in its business operations, as well as all its organizational levels and business processes,
- The principle of efficient information – the Bank's Management Board and senior management have access to all information relevant to making business decisions related to risk management,
- Principles of adequate competence – the Bank's employees possess the required level of skills and knowledge necessary for the identification and management of risks in accordance with their organizational affiliation and the established scope of business tasks,
- Principle of separation of functions – organizational units that participate in risk-taking are separated by a hierarchical vertical from those organizational units that participate in their control.

The risk management policy is an integral part of the business policy and management practice of the Bank. The Supervisory Board and the Management Board of the Bank, the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO), the Risk Management Division, the Risk Underwriting Division, the Audit Committee and the Internal Audit play the key roles in the risk management process of the Bank.

The risk management process in the Bank is organized in such a way as to provide timely information to the business processes and key management bodies of the Bank, which include identification, control and monitoring of all elements of the Bank's risks, along with recommendations and guidelines for overcoming them, in order to realize their responsibilities in achieving strategic goals success and competitiveness of the Bank.

The Bank has adopted policies, procedures and strategies that ensure the control and implementation of all internal and external acts related to risk management. Procedures related to the functioning of all departments within the Risk Management Division have defined the rules and responsibilities for monitoring and compliance with the defined principles and limits. The set limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank, as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept.

The Bank measures risks using various methods by which it assesses expected losses that may arise under normal conditions, as well as unexpected losses that represent an estimate of end-losses based on statistical models. It is important that the risks assumed by the Bank are justified, i.e. that they are understandable, measurable, that they can be monitored and controlled and that the Bank is able to withstand their negative effects to a certain level. On the other hand, unjustified risks are identified, reduced or completely eliminated.

Business risks cannot be completely avoided, but with quality management they can be reduced to a minimum, bearing in mind the following prerequisites for successful risk management:

- The Bank's risk management philosophy that is committed to using all potential opportunities (willingness to take a risk) to generate profits as a basic goal, but up to the level that is not endangering the stable and safe business operations of the Bank.

- Kultura i etičke karakteristike menadžmenta i zaposlenih, a koje podrazumijevaju izjave i dobre prakse po sljedećim principima: poštenje, integritet, odgovornost, profesionalizam i izbjegavanje sukoba interesa, povjerljivost i poštovanje klijenata, poštovanje zaposlenih i konkurenčije, prijavljivanje etičkih prekršaja, upravljanje žalbama i sl.
- Banka je opredjeljena da prihvati standarde pravila i prakse korporativnog upravljanja.
- Jasno definisanje dugoročnih (strateških) i kratkoročnih ciljeva na nivou Banke, po pojedinačnim procesima na koji se odnosi proces upravljanja rizicima.
- Jasno definisanje organizacije Banke, organizacije procesa i posebno organizacije funkcije upravljanja rizicima. Ovo podrazumijeva jasno modeliranje procesa.
- Jasno definisanje dužnosti i odgovornosti i sistema, odnosno linija izvještavanja za svaki proces i svakog izvršioca, definisanje granica procesa (razgraničenje), definisanje nadležnosti u dijelovima procesa koji se preklapaju (isprepletenost procesa) na način da su nedvosmisleno utvrđeni i međusobno usaglašeni.
- Jasno definisanje dužnosti i odgovornosti zaposlenih u Sektoru za upravljanje rizicima. Poslovi u pojedinim procesima i organizaciji (po dubini i širini) Banke, a koji se tiču sistema upravljanja rizicima, su jasno opisani, dodijeljeni izvršiocima i definisana im je podređenost funkciji upravljanja rizicima. Svi zaposleni treba da razumiju svoju ulogu i odgovornost u okviru procesa upravljanja rizicima.
- Sektor za upravljanje rizicima ima slobodan pristup informacijama i podacima koji su potrebni za obavljanje zadataka i ima pravo da slobodno objavljuje svoje nalaze Upravi Banke i Nadzornom odboru u skladu sa linijama izvještavanja.
- Uprava Banke treba da je opredjeljena da razvija i unapređuje svijest i kulturu procesa upravljanja rizicima i da u tom smislu konstantno edukuje zaposleno osoblje.

## KREDITNI RIZIK

U redovnom poslovanju Banka je izložena kreditnom riziku koji se definiše kao mogućnost nastanka negativnih efekata na finansijski rezultat i kapital Banke uslijed neizvršenja obaveza dužnika prema Banci. Orientacija poslovanja Banke je na maksimalnoj diverzifikaciji i disperziji rizika u okviru optimalne strukture kreditnog portfolija.

U sprovodenju kreditne politike, Banka se pridržava određenih principa ustanovljenih poslovnom i kreditnom politikom Banke i na taj način se štiti od prekomjerne izloženosti kreditnom riziku. Odjeljenje za kontrolu rizika upravlja kreditnim rizikom na nivou cijelogupnog portfolija Banke.

U okviru Odjeljenja za kontrolu rizika u protekloj 2020. godini, realizovane su sledeće aktivnosti:

- Dalje unapređenje metodologije za vrednovanje finansijskih instrumenata prema međunarodnom računovodstvenom standardu IFRS 9.
- Dalje unapređenje i sprovođenje internog mjerenja kapitala (ICAAP), a u okviru toga unapređenje metoda za kvantifikaciju rizika, stres testiranja i procjenu značajnosti rizika.
- Razvoj metodologije backtestinga LGD modela i dodatno unapređenje softvera Banke u dijelu integrisanja obračuna LGD parametara kreditnog rizika u sistem Banke.
- Izvršen je backtesting PD komponente modela kreditnog rizika, kao i obračun PD stopa.
- Po prvi put, u 2020. godini je izvršen backtesting LGD komponente modela kreditnog rizika, a takođe je izvršen i novi obračun LGD stopa.
- Donešen je plan oporavka za 2020. godinu, koji je značajno unaprijeđen u odnosu na prethodnu godinu.
- Banka je tokom 2020. godine sprovedla 3 stres testa, i to prvi prilikom priprema ICAAP-a, drugi prilikom pripreme Plana oporavka i treći tokom Q4 2020. godine.
- Uspješna implementacija Odluke o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka (Službeni glasnik Republike Srpske br. 48/19), koja je stupila na snagu 01.01.2020. godine, i to kroz prilagođavanje internih akata i prilagođavanje IT rješenja Banke.
- Banka je kontinuirano pratila i anticipirala uticaj pandemije virusa Covid 19 na poslovanje klijenata i Banke, a u cilju kvantifikovanja navedenog uticaja i blagovremenog anticipiranja i ublažavanja negativnih efekata.
- Banke je kontinuirano nastojala da pomogne klijentima da što više umanje negativne ekonomske posledice pandemije kroz primjenu Odluke o privremenim mjerama bankama za ublažavanje negativnih ekonomske posledice uzrokovanih virusnim oboljenjem Covid19 (Službeni glasnik Republike Srpske broj 89/20).

- The culture and ethical characteristics of management and employees, which include statements and good practices based on the following principles: honesty, integrity, responsibility, professionalism and avoidance of conflicts of interest, confidentiality and respect for clients, respect for employees and competition, reporting ethical offenses, complaint management, etc.
- The Bank is committed to accepting the standards of corporate governance rules and practices.
- Clear definition of long-term (strategic) and short-term goals at the level of the Bank, by individual processes to which the risk management process relates.
- Clear definition of the organization of the Bank, organization of processes and especially the organization of the risk management function. This implies clear modeling of the process.
- Clear definition of duties and responsibilities and systems, i.e. reporting lines for each process and each implementer, defining the boundaries of the process (delineation), defining competences in parts of overlapping processes (interconnectedness of processes) in a way that they are unequivocally established and mutually agreed.
- Clear definition of the duties and responsibilities of employees in the Risk Management Division. The tasks in the individual processes and organization (in depth and width) of the Bank, which relate to the risk management system are clearly described, assigned to the implementers and defined as subordinated to the risk management function. All employees need to understand their role and responsibility within the risk management process.
- The Risk Management Division has free access to information and data required for the performance of its tasks and has the right to freely publish its findings to the Bank's Management Board and the Supervisory Board in accordance with the reporting lines.
- The Management Board of the Bank should be committed to developing and improving the awareness and culture of the risk management process and, in that sense, to constantly educate employees.

## CREDIT RISK

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank is exposed to credit risk, which is defined as the possibility of occurrence of adverse effects on the financial result and capital of the Bank as a result of non-fulfillment of the debtors' obligations towards the Bank. The Bank's business orientation is towards maximum diversification and dispersion of risks within the optimal structure of the loan portfolio.

In the implementation of the credit policy, the Bank adheres to certain principles established by the Bank's business and credit policies and thus protects itself against excessive exposure to credit risk. The Risk Controlling Department manages the credit risk at the level of the entire portfolio of the Bank.

In the past 2020, the following activities were implemented within the Risk Controlling Department:

- Further improvement of the methodology for valuing financial instruments according to the international accounting standard IFRS 9.
- Further improvement and implementation of internal capital measurement (ICAAP), and within that the improvement of methods for risk quantification, stress testing and risk significance assessment.
- Development of the LGD model backtesting methodology and additional improvement of the Bank's software in the area of integrating the calculation of LGD credit risk parameters into the Bank's system.
- Backtesting of the PD component of the credit risk model was performed, as well as the calculation of PD rates.
- For the first time, in 2020, the backtesting of the LGD component of the credit risk model was performed, and a new calculation of LGD rates was also performed.
- A recovery plan for 2020 has been adopted, which has been significantly improved compared to the previous year.
- During 2020, the Bank conducted 3 stress tests, the first during the preparation of the ICAAP, the second during the preparation of the Recovery Plan and the third during Q4 2020.
- Successful implementation of the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 48/19), which entered into force on 1 January 2020, through the adjustment of internal acts and the adjustment of IT solutions of the Bank.
- The Bank continuously monitored and anticipated the impact of the Covid 19 virus pandemic on the business operations of clients and the Bank, in order to quantify this impact and timely anticipate and alleviate the negative effects.
- The Bank continuously sought to help clients minimize the negative economic consequences of the pandemic by implementing the Decision on Interim Measures for Banks to Alleviate the Negative Economic Consequences Caused by the Covid 19 Virus disease (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 89/20).

U januaru 2020. godine uspješno je implementirana Odluka o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka (Službeni glasnik Republike Srpske br. 48/19), koja je u punoj primjeni od 01.01.2020. godine.

U martu 2021. godine, Banka je započela proces validacije modela internog rejtinga i proces njegovog unapređenja. Takođe, Banka je započela i proces unapređenja metodologije integracije FLI komponente u obračun ECL-a. Očekuje se da navedene aktivnosti budu završene u prvoj polovini 2021. godine.

Kao i prethodnih godina, u cilju uspostavljanja većeg stepena kontrole kvaliteta odobrenih plasmana, zadržani su na relativno niskom nivou limiti kreditnih odbora Filijala Banke u procesu odlučivanja u segmentu Retail (SME i stanovništvo), dok su poslovi odobravanja koji se odnose na velike Corporate klijente potpuno centralizovani od momenta uvođenja interne segmentacije klijenata.

U cilju unapređenja procesa i efikasnijeg upravljanja rizikom, kako na nivou pojedinačne transakcije, tako i na nivou kompletnog portfolija, u prethodnom periodu bio je fokus na konstantnom unapređenju ocjene boniteta i procjene kreditnog rizika klijenata, tražilaca kredita. Pored toga, konstantno se unapređuje oblast monitoringa odobrenih plasmana kroz analizu ključnih finansijskih pokazatelja i identifikovanje signala ranog upozorenja, te u skladu s tim, daju preporuke za preduzimanje odgovarajućih mjera.

Odlukom o prihvatljivom nivou rizika Nadzornog odbora Banke, te ostalim odlukama koje iz iste proizilaze, definišu se limiti na nivou pojedinačne transakcije, ali i nivou ukupnog portfolija. Prilikom definisanja limita polazi se od važećih zakonskih propisa, ugovorenih obaveza, te internih procjena prihvatljivog rizika za Banku.

## TRŽIŠNI RIZIK

U Odjeljenju za upravljanje tržišnim rizikom upravlja se rizikom likvidnosti, kamatnim i deviznim rizikom. Rizikom likvidnosti Banka upravlja na način da sprovodi aktivnosti koje obezbjeđuju usklađenost strukture aktive i pasive bilansa i vanbilansa Banke, odnosno njenih novčanih tokova (priliva i odliva) i konstantno prati i planira buduće novčane tokove uzimajući u obzir promjene u operativnim, ekonomskim i ostalim uslovima poslovnog okruženja Banke. Za upravljanje rizikom likvidnosti, Banka sprovodi i stres testove koji imaju za cilj da se identifikuju potencijalni likvidnosni gapovi koji mogu nastati u određenim vremenskim periodima i pod određenim uslovima i to: po osnovu odliva depozita, nemogućnosti transformacije dijelova aktive u likvidna sredstva, povećanog odliva gotovine i slično.

U okviru Odjeljenja za upravljanje tržišnim rizikom pored redovnih aktivnosti, tokom 2021. godine planirane su:

- Dalje unapređenje procesa interne procjene adekvatnosti likvidnosti (ILAAP),
- Implementacija koeficijenta NSFR-a (koeficijent neto stabilnog finansiranja), stupanjem na snagu Odluke Agencije za bankarstvo RS.

Upravljanje kamatnim rizikom podrazumjeva kontinuirane analize kamatno osjetljivih bilansnih pozicija, u svrhu određivanja nivoa izloženosti riziku promjena kamatnih stopa, uzimanjem različitih „šta ako“ hipoteza. Odjeljenje za upravljanje tržišnim rizicima takođe prati kretanje kamatnih stopa portfolija kredita iz vlastitih izvora i oročenih depozita, kao i odnos između njih.

Deviznim rizikom Banka upravlja na način da vrši optimizaciju devizne strukture aktive i pasive, tako da fluktuacije deviznih kurseva nemaju značajniji uticaj na bilans uspjeha. Cilj je da se rizikom upravlja tako da Banka može reagovati na veće promjene kursa bez ugrožavanja kontinuiteta u poslovanju.

Odjeljenje za upravljanje tržišnim rizicima u skladu sa regulativom vrši praćenje internih limita propisanih od strane Nadzornog odbora i drugih organa Banke, kao i regulatornih limita propisanih od strane Agencije za bankarstvo, pri čemu su interno definisani limiti strožiji od regulatornih limita. Izvještavanje se vrši prema svim učesnicima u procesu kontrole i upravljanja rizicima.

In January 2020, the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses (Official Gazette of the Republic of Srpska No. 48/19) was successfully implemented, which has been in full application since 1 January 2020.

In March 2021, the Bank began the process of validation of the internal rating model and the process of its improvement. Also, the Bank has started the process of improving the methodology of integration of the FLI component into the calculation of the ECL. These activities are expected to be completed in the first half of 2021.

As in previous years, in order to establish a greater degree of quality control of approved placements, the limits of credit committees of the Bank's Branch Offices in the decision-making process in the Retail segment (SMEs and households) were kept at a relatively low level, while approval operations related to large corporate clients were centralized from the moment of introduction of internal client segmentation. In order to improve the process and have more efficient risk management, both at the level of individual transactions as well as at the level of the entire portfolio, in the previous period the focus was on constant improvement of credit rating and credit risk assessment of clients, loan applicants. In addition, the area of monitoring of approved placements is constantly being improved through the analysis of key financial indicators and the identification of early warning signals, and accordingly, recommendations for taking appropriate measures are made.

The Decision on the Acceptable Level of Risk adopted by the Supervisory Board of the Bank and other decisions deriving therefrom define the limits at the level of individual transactions, but also at the level of the entire portfolio. The starting point, when defining the limits are the applicable legal regulations, contractual obligations, and internal assessments of risk acceptable to the Bank.

## MARKET RISK

The Market Risk Management Department manages liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

The Bank manages the liquidity risk in a way to conduct activities that ensure the consistency of the structure of assets and liabilities of the balance sheet and off-balance sheet of the Bank, i.e. its cash flows (inflows and outflows) and continuously monitors and plans future cash flows taking into account changes in operational, economic and other conditions of the business environment of the Bank. In order to manage the liquidity risk, the Bank also conducts stress tests aimed at identifying potential liquidity gaps that may arise in certain periods of time and under certain conditions, as follows: on the basis of outflow of deposits, inability to transform parts of assets into liquid assets, increased cash outflow and the like.

During 2021, within the Market Risk Management Department, in addition to regular activities, the following activities are planned:

- Further improvement of the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP),
- Implementation of the NSFR coefficient (Net Stable Financing Ratio), with the entry into force of the Decision of the Banking Agency of the Republic of Srpska.

Interest rate risk management involves continuous analysis of interest rate sensitive balance sheet items, in order to determine the level of exposure to interest rate risk, by taking different "what if" hypotheses. The Market Risk Management Department also monitors interest the movement of interest rates of loan the portfolio from own sources and term deposits, as well as the ratio between them.

The Bank manages foreign exchange risk in a way to optimize the foreign exchange structure of assets and liabilities so that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates do not have a significant impact on the income statement. The goal is to manage the risk so that the Bank can respond to major changes in exchange rates without compromising its business continuity.

In accordance with the regulations, the Market Risk Management Department monitors the internal limits prescribed by the Supervisory Board and other bodies of the Bank, as well as the regulatory limits prescribed by the Banking Agency, where the internally defined limits are more stringent than the regulatory limits. Reporting is done to all participants in the process of risk control and risk management.

Efikasan, sveobuhvatan i fleksibilan sistem i okvir upravljanja tržišnim rizicima preduslovi su održivog rasta vrijednosti Banke. Upravljanje Bankom kroz uravnotežen odnos rizika i povrata, predstavlja optimalan okvir za stabilan rast i razvoj bankarskih usluga i proizvoda te očuvanje reputacije i kredibiliteta Banke kod klijenata.

## OPERATIVNI RIZIK

Operativni rizik je rizik nastanka negativnih efekata na finansijski rezultat i kapital Banke uslijed propusta u odvijanju poslovnih procesa, ljudskih grešaka, grešaka u sistemu ili dejstva spoljnih faktora.

Uloga procesa upravljanja operativnim rizicima je da identificira, procjeni, kontrolira i smanji mogućnost nastanka i uticaj operativnih rizika i gubitaka. Banka ne može da eliminiše sve operativne rizike, ali kroz proces evidentiranja i analiziranja operativnih gubitaka može da identificira propuste u svojim procesima, proizvodima i procedurama, te njihovim unapređivanjem smanji učestalost i negativan uticaj operativnih gubitaka na poslovanje i profitabilnost Banke.

Važan aspekt procesa upravljanja operativnim rizicima je ažurno izvještavanje Uprave Banke o značajnim operativnim rizicima, kao i permanentna obuka svih zaposlenih uključenih u proces prikupljanja podataka o operativnim rizicima i sveobuhvatno razvijanje svijesti o značaju identifikovanja, mjerjenja, kontrole i ublažavanja operativnih rizika.

U cilju povećanja bezbjednosti u objektima Banke, te smanjenja rizika od razbojništva, provalnih krađa i drugih oblika nanošenja materijalne i druge štete, kao i prevencije štetnih događaja usmjerena protiv života i tijela zaposlenih, usvojeno je Uputstvo za kontrolu sistema tehničke zaštite kojim se definisu postupci, subjekti i predmeti kontrole ispravnosti sistema tehničke zaštite, način prijavljivanja neispravnosti i način otklanjanja nedostataka.

Odjeljenje za upravljanje operativnim rizicima vrši kontrolu stanja gotovine u mreži, inicira provođenje mjera za održavanje gotovine u okviru dozvoljenog maksimuma, te izvještava Upravu Banke o istom.

Generalno, podaci o operativnim rizicima prikupljaju se u svim organizacionim dijelovima Banke, vrši se njihova klasifikacija i analiza primjenom odgovarajućeg softvera, te preporučuju načini umanjenja rizika i ublažavanja njihovih posljedica.

Odjeljenje za upravljanje operativnim rizicima razvilo je Plan kontinuiteta poslovanja (BCP) i Plan oporavka poslovanja (DRP). Elementi ovih planova se redovno testiraju prema dinamici koju je odobrila Uprava Banke. U navedeni okvir su uključeni informacioni servisi koji predstavljaju ključne informacione komponente za funkcionisanje Banke. U toku 2020. godine izvršeno je kompletno testiranje BCP plana tako što su servisirani i testirani sistemi neprekidnog napajanja električnom energijom, klimatizacija i sistemi za automatsko gašenje požara na primarnoj i sekundarnoj lokaciji, te pokretanje i testiranje ključnih servisa sa rezervne lokacije.

Odjeljenje za upravljanje operativnim rizicima održava i unapređuje dokumentaciju sistema za upravljanje sigurnošću informacija po standardu ISO/IEC 27001:2013, po kojem je Banka sertifikovana. U skladu sa politikom upravljanja operativnim rizikom, takođe nastoji da u svom radu, gdje god je to moguće, primjenjuje međunarodne standarde i najbolje prakse.

Banka je posvećena konstantnom razvoju sistema i okvira upravljanja rizicima koji su u stanju odgovoriti na sve izazove okruženja. S tim ciljem, organizaciona kultura Banke stimuliše neprekidno usavršavanje svih elemenata sistema za upravljanje rizicima – kompetencija, procesa (metoda i tehnika) i procedura koje ih opisuju te informacionog sistema – kako bi bila u stanju odgovoriti svim budućim zahtjevima, vezanim uz unapređenje efikasnosti i konkurentnosti u izazovnom poslovnom okruženju, istovremeno poštujući sve regulatorne norme.

Sektor za upravljanje rizicima i u narednom periodu planira unapredivati metodologije i alate za upravljanje rizicima, edukovati zaposlene u Banci u smislu boljeg razumijevanja rizika, te njegovati kulturu koja rizike ne vidi kao prijetnju, nego i kao šansu.

An effective, comprehensive and flexible system and market risk management framework are preconditions for a sustainable growth of the Bank's value. Managing the Bank through a balanced risk-return ratio represents an optimal framework for stable growth and development of banking services and products and for preserving the Bank's reputation and credibility with its clients.

## OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of negative effects on the financial result and capital of the Bank due to failures in business processes, human errors, system errors or the action of external factors.

The role of the operational risk management process is to identify, evaluate, control and reduce the possibility of occurrence and impact of operational risks and losses. The Bank cannot eliminate all operational risks, but through the process of recording and analyzing operating losses it can identify shortcomings in its processes, products and procedures, and by improving them reduce the frequency and negative impact of operating losses on the Bank's operations and profitability.

An important aspect of the operational risk management process is the up-to-date reporting to the Management Board of the Bank on significant operational risks, as well as permanent training of all employees involved in the operational risk data collection process and comprehensive developing of awareness of the importance of identifying, measuring, controlling and mitigating operational risks.

In order to increase security in the Bank's facilities and the reduce the risks of robbery, burglary and other forms of inflicting material and other damage, as well as to prevent harmful events against the lives and bodies of employees, the Guidelines for Control of the Technical Protection System was adopted defining the procedures, subjects and objects of control of the correctness of the technical protection system, the manner of reporting malfunctions and the manner of remedying the defects.

The Operational Risk Management Department performs control of cash balance in the network, initiates the implementation of measures for maintaining cash within the permitted maximum, and reports to the Bank's Management Board on the same.

In general, data on operational risks are collected in all organizational units of the Bank, their classification and analysis are performed using appropriate software, and ways of reducing risks and mitigating their consequences are recommended.

The Operational Risk Management Department developed a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and a Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP). Elements of these plans are regularly tested according to the dynamics approved by the Management Board of the Bank. The aforementioned framework includes information services that represent key information components for the functioning of the Bank. During 2020, complete testing of the BCP plan was performed by servicing and testing uninterruptible power supply systems, air conditioning and automatic fire extinguishing systems at the primary and secondary location and starting and testing of key services from the backup location.

The Operational Risk Management Department maintains and improves the documentation of the information security management system according to the ISO/IEC 27001:2013 standard, according to which the Bank is certified. In accordance with the operational risk management policy, it also seeks to apply international standards and best practices in its work, wherever possible.

The Bank is dedicated to the constant development of the system and framework of risk management that can respond to all environmental challenges. To this end, the organizational culture of the Bank stimulates the continuous improvement of all elements of the risk management system – competencies, processes (methods and techniques) and procedures describing them, and the information system – in order to be able to respond to all future requirements related to improving efficiency and competitiveness in a challenging business environment, while respecting all regulatory norms.

In the coming period, the Risk Management Department plans to improve risk management methodologies and tools, to educate the Bank's employees in terms of better understanding of risks, and to foster a culture that does not see risks as a threat, but also as an opportunity..

## UPRAVLJANJE INFORMACIONIM SISTEMOM BANKE

Zahtjevi tržišta u BiH su takvi da se informacioni sistem Banke mora konstantno razvijati kako bi bili konkurentni i kako bi istovremeno mogli da odgovorimo zahtjevima regulatora. I 2020. godina je bila izazovna u dijelu razvoja novih proizvoda i servisa, ali i specifičnostima izazvanim pandemijom.

Uveden je u upotrebu Smart Nova sistem mobilnog i web bankarstva koji klijentima treba da na jedan efikasan način približi bankarske proizvode. Pored klasičnih funkcionalnosti koje, ovakva rješenja imaju, Smart Nova ima i mogućnost tokenizacije platne kartice i beskontaktnog plaćanja bez fizičkog korištenja kartice. Aplikacije imaju i čitav niz inovativnih funkcionalnosti za koje pretpostavljamo da će biti interesantne i korisne našim klijentima.

Odlukama regulatorne agencije, Banke su trebale da omoguće određenu odgodu u plaćanju rata kredita, odnosno moratorijume. Realizacija ovih odluka podrazumjevala je i unapređenje informacionog sistema kako bi se korisnicima sistema obezbijedila aplikativna olakšanja i omogućilo jednostavno praćenje ovih kredita.

U toku godine rađeno je mnogo u dijelu optimizacije poslovanja u dijelu realizacije aplikativnih funkcionalnosti koje omogućavaju radnicima efikasniji i efektivniji rad. Poseban fokus je bio na automatizaciji pojedinih poslovnih procesa. Kreiran je mehanizam automatske pripreme kreditne analize s ciljem da kreditnim službenicima olakša posao i omogući bržu pripremu predmeta.

Obaveze prema regulatoru su podrazumjevale izmjene u dijelu izvještavanja kako bi se zadovoljili novi standardi, po kome je kreiran poseban modul koji omogućava pripremu i kontrolu izvještaja za regulatora. Infrastrukturno, Banka se konstantno razvija. Izvršena su znatna unapređenja komunikacione mreže. Banka prati strategijske pravce telekom operatera i u tom procesu stalno unapređuje svoj komunikacioni sistem. Unapređenja se realizuju kroz upotrebu najsvremenije komunikacione opreme, a efekat je vidljiv kroz kvalitetnije komunikacione veze, odnosno bolju povezanost organizacionih jedinica.

Sektor za IT konstantno ulaže značajne napore u cilju obezbjeđivanja što veće sigurnosti informacionog sistema. Ovaj rad se prvenstveno ogleda u stalnom učenju, praćenju potencijalnih prijetnji i realizaciji najboljih praksi. Sistem zaštite informacija i generalno informacionog sistema predstavlja bitan segment i Sektor za IT uz podršku Uprave Banke posebnu pažnju posvećuje ovom elementu informacionog sistema, svjestan da svaki propust može ozbiljno da ugrozi reputaciju Banke.

Banka je nastavila i u 2020. godini da razvija sistem poslovne inteligencije odnosno sistem podrške odlučivanju. Razvija se i dalje sistem pametnog izvještavanja i sve više pored standardnih izvještaja iz domena mjerjenja profitabilnosti, mjerjenja učinka i efikasnosti radnika, radi na predikcionim izvještajima koji treba da daju pravu informaciju o trendovima i omoguće donosiocima odluka korisne informacije.

## MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK'S INFORMATION SYSTEM

The market requirements in BiH are such that the Bank's information system must be constantly developed in order to be competitive and to be able to meet the requirements of regulators at the same time. The year 2020 was also challenging in terms of the development of new products and services, but also in terms of the specifics caused by the pandemic.

The Smart Nova system of mobile and web banking has been introduced, which should bring banking products closer to Clients in an efficient way. In addition to the classic functionalities that such solutions have, Smart Nova also has the possibility of tokenizing the payment card and contactless payment without the physical use of the card. The applications also have a number of innovative functionalities that we assume will be interesting and useful to our clients.

By the decisions of the regulatory agency, the Banks were supposed to provide a certain delay in the payment of the loan installments, i.e. moratoriums. The implementation of these decisions implied the improvement of the information system in order to provide system users with application facilities and enable easy monitoring of these loans.

During the year, a lot was done in the part of business optimization when it comes to realization of application functionalities that enable employees to work more efficiently and effectively. A special focus was on the automation of individual business processes. A mechanism for automatic preparation of credit analysis was created with the aim of facilitating the work of credit officers and enabling faster preparation of cases.

Obligations to the regulator included changes in the reporting part in order to meet the new standards, according to which a special module was created that enabled the preparation and control of reports for the regulator.

Infrastructurally, the Bank is constantly evolving. Significant improvements in the communication network have been made. The Bank follows the strategic directions of telecom operators and in that process it constantly improves its communication system. Improvements are realized through the use of the most modern communication equipment, and the effect is visible through better communication connections, i.e. better connectivity of organizational units.

The IT Division is constantly making significant efforts to ensure greater security of the information system. This work is primarily reflected in continuous learning, monitoring of potential threats and implementation of best practices. The information protection system and the information system in general is an important segment and the IT Division, with the support of the Bank's Management Board, pays special attention to this element of the information system, aware that any failure can seriously damage the Bank's reputation. In 2020, the Bank continued to develop a business intelligence system, i.e. a decision making support system. A system of smart reporting is still being developed and more and more, in addition to standard reports in the field of measuring profitability, measuring performance and efficiency of employees, it is working on predictive reports that should provide real information about trends and provide useful information to decision makers.

# **POJEDINAČNI FINANSIJSKI IZVJEŠTAJI**

**NOVA BANKA A.D. BANJA LUKA**

Finansijski izvještaji  
za godinu koja se završila  
31. decembra 2020. godine i  
Izvještaj nezavisnog revizora

# **UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOVA BANKA A.D. BANJA LUKA**

Financial statements  
for the year ended  
31 December 2020 and  
Independent Auditor's Report

## NOVA BANKA A.D. BANJA LUKA

Finansijski izvještaji  
za godinu koja se završila  
31. decembra 2020. godine i  
Izvještaj nezavisnog revizora

**NOVA BANKA A.D. BANJA LUKA**

Financial Statements  
Year Ended December 31, 2020 and  
Independent Auditors' Report

# Deloitte.

Deloitte d.o.o. Banja Luka  
 Braće Mažar i majke Marije 58 i 60  
 78000 Banja Luka  
 Republika Srpska  
 Bosna i Hercegovina

Tel: +387 (0)51 223 500  
 Faks: +387 (0)51 224 990  
[www.deloitte.com](http://www.deloitte.com)

## IZVJEŠTAJ NEZAVISNOG REVIZORA

### Aкционарима Nove banke a.d. Banja Luka

#### **Mišljenje**

Obavili smo reviziju finansijskih izvještaja Nove banke a.d. Banja Luka (u daljem tekstu: "Banka"), koji obuhvataju izvještaj o finansijskoj poziciji na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine, izvještaj o bilansu uspjeha i o ostalom ukupnom rezultatu, izvještaj o promjenama u kapitalu i izvještaj o tokovima gotovine za godinu koja je tada završila, uključujući i sažetak značajnih računovodstvenih politika i ostalih napomena.

Prema našem mišljenju, priloženi finansijski izvještaji fer prezentiraju, u svim značajnim odrednicama, finansijsku poziciju Banke na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine i njenu finansijsku uspješnost, te njene novčane tokove za tada završenu godinu, u skladu sa zakonskom računovodstvenom regulativom primjenjivom na banke u Republici Srpskoj.

#### **Osnova za mišljenje**

Obavili smo našu reviziju u skladu s Međunarodnim revizijskim standardima (MRevS). Naše odgovornosti prema tim standardima su dalje opisane u našem izvještaju u odjeljku *Odgovornosti Revizora za reviziju finansijskih izvještaja*. Nezavisni smo od Banke u skladu s Kodeksom etike za profesionalne računovođe Odbora za međunarodne standarde etike za računovođe (IESBA Kodeksom) i ispunili smo naše ostale etičke odgovornosti u skladu s IESBA Kodeksom. Vjerujemo da su revizijski dokazi koje smo dobili dostatni i primjereni da osiguraju osnovu za naše mišljenje.

#### **Ključna revizijska pitanja**

Ključna revizijska pitanja su ona pitanja koja su bila, po našem profesionalnom rasuđivanju, od najveće važnosti za reviziju finansijskih izvještaja tekućeg perioda. Tim pitanjima smo se bavili u kontekstu naše revizije finansijskih izvještaja kao cjeline i pri formiranju našeg mišljenja o njima, i mi ne dajemo zasebno mišljenje o tim pitanjima.

Društvo za reviziju i konsulting Deloitte d.o.o. Banja Luka – jednočlano društvo, Braće Mažar i majke Marije 58 i 60, 78000 Banja Luka, Republika Srpska, Bosna i Hercegovina; Okružni privredni sud Banja Luka, reg. ul. br. 1-10826-00; Upisani i uplaćeni osnovni kapital: 5,000 KM; Matični broj: 01913239; JIB: 4400883000008; PDV broj: 400883000008; Poslovni računi: 562-099-00001310-56; 572-000-00002180-13.

Deloitte se odnosi na jedno ili više lica Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited ("DTTL"), njegovu globalnu mrežu društava članova i njihove povezane entitete ( zajedno: "Deloitte organizacija"). DTTL (takođe pod nazivom: "Deloitte Global") i sva njegova društva članovi i povezana lica predstavljaju pravno zasebne i samostalne entitete, koji jedni prema drugima ne mogu biti obavezani niti odgovorni u odnosu na treća lica. DTTL i svako DTTL društvo član i povezani entitet odgovara samo za svoja djela i propuste, i nije odgovoran za postupke drugih. Deloitte ne pruža usluge klijentima. Za više informacija, molimo vas posjetite [www.deloitte.com/rs/republika-srpska](http://www.deloitte.com/rs/republika-srpska).

© 2021. Za informacije, kontaktirajte Deloitte d.o.o. Banja Luka.



Deloitte d.o.o. Banja Luka  
 Braće Mažar i majke Marije 58 i 60  
 78000 Banja Luka  
 Republic of Srpska  
 Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tel: +387 (0)51 223 500  
 Fax: +387 (0)51 224 990  
[www.deloitte.com](http://www.deloitte.com)

*This is a translation of the Auditor's Report issued in the Serbian language.  
 In case of any discrepancy between the Serbian and English versions, the Serbian version shall prevail.*

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders of Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka (hereinafter: the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the statutory accounting regulations applicable to banks in Republika Srpska.

#### *Basis for Opinion*

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

#### *Key Audit Matters*

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were most significant in our audit of the financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Audit and Consulting company Deloitte d.o.o. Banja Luka - a single member company, Braće Mažar i majke Marije 58 i 60, 78000 Banja Luka, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina; District Commercial Court Banja Luka, Registry File 1-10826-00; Inscribed and paid capital: BAM 5,000; Identification No: 01913239; Tax No: 4400883000008; VAT No: 40088300008; Business accounts: 562-099-00001310-56; 572-000-00002180-13.

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited ("DTTL"), its global network of member firms, and their related entities (collectively, the "Deloitte organization"). DTTL (also referred to as "Deloitte Global") and each of its member firms and related entities are legally separate and independent entities, which cannot obligate or bind each other in respect of third parties. DTTL and each DTTL member firm and related entity is liable only for its own acts and omissions, and not those of each other. DTTL does not provide services to clients. Please see [www.deloitte.com/rs/republika-srpska](http://www.deloitte.com/rs/republika-srpska) to learn more.

© 2021. For information, contact Deloitte d.o.o. Banja Luka.

## IZVJEŠTAJ NEZAVISNOG REVIZORA

### Nadzornom odboru i akcionarima Nove banke a.d. Banja Luka (nastavak)

#### Ključna revizijska pitanja (nastavak)

*Umanjenje vrijednosti kredita i potraživanja od komitenata (očekivani kreditni gubici)*

U svojim finansijskim izvještajima za godinu koja je završila 31. decembra 2020., Banka je iskazala kredite i potraživanja od komitenata u iznosu od 1.536.037 hiljada KM i ukupne očekivane kreditne gubitke u iznosu od 103.712 hiljada KM.

Ključno revizijsko pitanje	Kako smo pristupili ključnom revizijskom pitanju tokom naše revizije
<p>Kreditni rizik predstavlja jednu od najvažnijih vrsta finansijskih rizika kojima je Banka izložena. Stoga je utvrđivanje odgovarajućih metoda i modela od strane Uprave za mjerjenje i upravljanje kreditnim rizikom jedno od najvažnijih područja u zaštiti kapitala Banke. Kao dio procesa upravljanja kreditnim rizikom, odgovarajuće utvrđivanje i mjerjenje umanjenja vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke predstavlja jedno od ključnih razmatranja Uprave.</p> <p>Prilikom određivanja vremena i iznosa rezervisanja za očekivane kreditne gubitke na kreditnim klijentima, Uprava donosi začajne prosudbe u odnosu na sljedeća područja:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Korištenje historijskih podataka u procesu određivanja parametara rizika;</li> <li>• Procjena kreditnog rizika koji se odnosi na izloženost;</li> <li>• Procjena raspodjele po nivoima kreditnog rizika;</li> <li>• Procjena važnosti naknadnih promjena kreditnog rizika izloženosti u svrhu utvrđivanja da li je došlo do značajnog povećanja kreditnog rizika, što dovodi do promjena u raspodjeli po nivoima i potrebnog mjerjenja očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka za vijek trajanja instrumenta;</li> <li>• Procjena budućih informacija, uključujući utjecaj pandemije COVID-19;</li> <li>• Očekivani budući novčani tokovi iz poslovanja;</li> <li>• Vrednovanje kolateralata i procjena perioda realizacije pojedinačno procijenjenih kreditno umanjenih izloženosti.</li> </ul> <p>Budući da određivanje odgovarajućih umanjenja vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke po kreditima i potraživanjima zahtijeva upotrebu složenih modela (koji generalno zavise od IT elemenata) i značajnih procjena Uprave, postupak mjerjenja očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka može biti izložen pristrasnosti Uprave. Ova činjenica dovela je do utvrđivanja umanjenja vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke po kreditima i potraživanjima od kupaca, priznatih u skladu s zakonskom računovodstvenom regulativom primjenjivom na banke u Republici Srpskoj, kao ključno revizijsko pitanje u našoj reviziji finansijskih izvještaja za godinu koja je završila 31. decembra 2020. godine.</p>	<p>Kako bismo adresirali rizike povezane s umanjenjem vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke po kreditima i potraživanjima od kupaca, koji su identifikovani kao ključna revizijska pitanja, osmisili smo revizijske postupke koji su nam omogućili da pribavimo dovoljno odgovarajućih revizijskih dokaza za svoj zaključak.</p> <p>Obavili smo sljedeće revizijske postupke u odnosu na područje kredita:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pregled metodologije Banke za priznavanje umanjenja vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke i poređenje pregledane metodologije sa zahtjevima MSFI 9 i mjerodavnim propisima Republike Srpske;</li> <li>• Sticanje razumijevanja kontrolnog okruženja i internih kontrola koje je uspostavila Uprava u procesu mjerjenja umanjenja vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke, uključujući korištene aplikacije i informacione alate tehnologije i pripadajuće interne kontrole;</li> <li>• Ocjena dizajna i ispitivanje primjene identifikovanih internih kontrol relevantnih za postupak mjerjenja umanjenja vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke;</li> <li>• Testiranje identifikovanih relevantnih kontrola za operativnu učinkovitost;</li> <li>• Provodenje testova priznavanja i mjerjenja umanjenja vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke na uzorku kredita dodijeljenih u Nivo 1 i 2, s naglaskom na: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pristup koji je primjenila banka u raspodjeli po nivoima i prelasku između nivoa;</li> <li>• pretpostavke koje Uprava koristi u modelima mjerjenja očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka;</li> <li>• kriterije za određivanje značajnog povećanja kreditnog rizika, uključujući utjecaj COVID-19;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders of Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka (Continued)

#### Key Audit Matters (Continued)

##### *Impairment of loans to and receivables due from customers (expected credit losses)*

In its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, the Bank presented loans to and receivables from customers in the amount of BAM 1,536,037 thousand and total expected credit loss in the amount of BAM 103,712 thousand.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Credit risk represents one of the most important types of financial risks that the Bank is exposed to. Determining appropriate methods and models by the Management to measure and manage credit risk is therefore one of the most important areas in safeguarding the Bank's capital. As part of the credit risk management process, appropriate determination and measurement of loss allowance for expected credit losses represents one of the key considerations for the Management.</p> <p>In determining both the timing and the amount of loss allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers, the Management exercises significant judgement in relation to the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of historical data in the process of determining risk parameters;</li> <li>• Estimation of the credit risk related to the exposure;</li> <li>• Assessment of credit risk stage allocation;</li> <li>• Assessment on the significance of subsequent changes in the credit risk of an exposure for the purposes of identifying whether a significant increase in the credit risk has occurred, leading to changes in stage allocation and the required measurement of lifetime expected credit losses;</li> <li>• Assessment of the forward-looking information, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;</li> <li>• Expected future cash flows from operations;</li> <li>• Valuation of collateral and assessment of realization period on individually assessed credit-impaired exposures.</li> </ul> <p>Since determination of appropriate impairment allowances for expected credit losses on loans and receivables requires use of complex models (generally dependent on IT elements) and significant judgement of the Management, the process of measuring expected credit losses may be exposed to the Management bias. This fact led to the determination of impairment allowances for expected credit losses on loans and receivables from customers, recognized in accordance with the accounting regulations applicable to banks in Republika Srpska as a key audit matter in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.</p>	<p>In order to address the risks associated with impairment allowances for expected credit losses on loans and receivables from customers, identified as a key audit matter, we have designed audit procedures that allowed us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for our conclusion.</p> <p>We performed the following audit procedures with respect to the area of loans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the Bank's methodology for recognizing impairment allowances for expected credit losses and compare the reviewed methodology against the requirements of IFRS 9 and relevant regulations of Republika Srpska;</li> <li>• Obtain understanding of the control environment and internal controls implemented by the Management within the process of measuring impairment allowance for expected credit losses, including the used applications and information technology tools and the corresponding internal controls;</li> <li>• Evaluate design and inspecting implementation of the identified internal controls relevant to the process of measuring impairment allowance for expected credit losses;</li> <li>• Test the identified relevant controls for operating effectiveness;</li> <li>• Perform substantive tests over recognition and measurement of impairment allowance for expected credit losses on a sample of loans allocated to Stage 1 and Stage 2, focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• approach applied by the Bank in stage allocation and transitions between stages;</li> <li>• assumptions used by Management in the expected credit loss measurement models;</li> <li>• criteria used for determination of significant increase in credit risk, including the impact of COVID-19;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## IZVJEŠTAJ NEZAVISNOG REVIZORA (NASTAVAK)

### Akcionarima Nove banke a.d. Banja Luka (nastavak)

Ključno revizijsko pitanje (nastavak)	
<i>Umanjenje vrijednosti kredita i potraživanja od komitenata (očekivani kreditni gubici) (nastavak)</i>	
<p>Uprava je dala više informacija u napomenama 3.10 – Finansijski instrumenti – Priznavanje i odmjeravanje, 3.12 – Obezvrijedenje kredita i plasmana bankama i komitentima, 14 – Neto rashodi umanjenja vrijednosti i rezervisanja za očekivane kreditne gubitke, 19 – Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima, i 36.2 – Kreditni rizik.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pretpostavke primijenjene za izračunavanje vjerovatnosti neispunjerenja obaveza tokom vijeka trajanja instrumenta;</li> <li>• metode primijenjene za izračunavanje gubitaka uslijed neispunjavanja obaveza;</li> <li>• metode koje se primjenjuju za uključivanje informacija o budućnosti, uključujući utjecaj COVID-19;</li> <li>• ponovni izračun očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka na odabranom uzorku.</li> <li>• analiza izloženosti s odobrenim moratorijima i njihova prihvatljivost, uzimajući u obzir regulatorno prenošenje</li> <li>• procjena prikladnosti prelaza između nivoa i raspodjele izloženosti s odobrenim moratorijima</li> <li>• Provodenje testova priznavanja i mjerena umanjenja vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke na uzorku pojedinačno procijenjenih neprihodujućih kredita dodijeljenih u Nivo 3, koji su uključivali: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procjenu finansijske pozicije i uspješnosti zajmoprimeca na osnovu najnovijih kreditnih izvještaja i dostupnih informacija;</li> <li>• Procjenu prosudbi i pretpostavki primijenjenih u izračunavanju i mjerenu očekivanih budućih novčanih tokova iz poslovanja uzimajući u obzir finansijsku poziciju i uspješnost zajmoprimeca u trenutnom ekonomskom okruženju pod utjecajem COVID-19;</li> <li>• Pregled i procjenu očekivanih budućih novčanih tokova od kolaterala i procijenjenog perioda realizacije;</li> <li>• Analiza izloženosti s odobrenim moratorijima i prihvatljivost istih, uzimajući u obzir regulatorno prenošenje</li> <li>• Procjena prikladnosti prelaza između nivoa i raspodjele izloženosti s odobrenim moratorijima.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders of Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)	
<i>Impairment of loans to and receivables due from customers (expected credit losses) (Continued)</i>	
<p>Management has provided further information in Notes 3.10        - Financial instruments – Recognition and Measurement, 3.12        - Financial instruments – Impairment of loans and receivables due from banks and customers, 14 – Net losses from impairment and allowances for expected credit losses, 19 – Loans and due loan receivables, and 36.2 – Credit risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assumptions applied to calculate lifetime</li> <li>• probability of default;</li> <li>• methods applied to calculate loss given default;</li> <li>• methods applied to incorporate forward-looking information, including the impact of COVID-19;</li> <li>• re-performance of calculation of expected credit losses on a selected sample;</li> <li>• analysis of exposures with granted moratoria and the eligibility thereof, considering regulatory transfers;</li> <li>• assessment of appropriateness of staging transition and allocation of exposures with granted moratoria.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform substantive tests over recognition and measurement of impairment allowance for expected credit losses on a sample of individually assessed non- performing loans allocated to Stage 3, which included:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of borrower's financial position and performance following latest credit reports and available information;</li> <li>• Assessment of judgements and assumptions applied in the calculation and measurement of expected future cash flows from operations taking into consideration borrower's financial position and performance in the current economic environment affected by the COVID- 19;</li> <li>• Review and assessment of expected future cash flows from collateral and estimated realization period;</li> <li>• Analysis of exposures with granted moratoria and the eligibility thereof, considering regulatory transfers;</li> <li>• Assessment of appropriateness of staging transition and allocation of exposures with granted moratoria.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## IZVJEŠTAJ NEZAVISNOG REVIZORA (NASTAVAK)

### Aкционарима Nove banke a.d. Banja Luka (nastavak)

#### **Odgovornost Uprave i Nadzornog odbora za finansijske izvještaje**

Uprava je odgovorna za sastavljanje i fer prezentiranje finansijskih izvještaja u skladu sa zakonskom računovodstvenom regulativom primjenjivom na banke u Republici Srpskoj, kao i za one interne kontrole koje Uprava smatra neophodnim za pripremanje finansijskih izvještaja koji su bez značajnog pogrešnog prikaza uslijed prevare ili grešaka.

U sastavljanju finansijskih izvještaja, Uprava je odgovorna za procjenjivanje sposobnosti Banke da nastavi s vremenski neograničenim poslovanjem, objavljivanje, ako je primjenjivo, pitanja povezanih s vremenski neograničenim poslovanjem i korištenjem računovodstvene osnove zasnovane na vremenskoj neograničenosti poslovanja, osim ako Uprava ili namjerava likvidirati Banku ili prekinuti poslovanje, ili nema realne alternative nego da to učini.

Oni koji su zaduženi za upravljanje su odgovorni za nadziranje procesa finansijskog izvještavanja kojeg je ustanovila Banka.

#### **Odgovornost revizora za reviziju finansijskih izvještaja**

Naši ciljevi su steći razumno uvjerenje o tome jesu li finansijski izvještaji kao cjelina bez značajnog pogrešnog prikaza uslijed prevare ili pogreške i izdati izvještaj nezavisnog revizora koje uključuje naše mišljenje. Razumno uvjerenje je visok nivo uvjerenja, ali nije garancija da će revizija obavljena u skladu s MRevS-ima uvijek otkriti značajno pogrešno prikazivanje kada ono postoji. Pogrešni prikazi mogu nastati uslijed prevare ili pogreške i smatraju se značajnim ako se razumno može очekivati da, pojedinačno ili u zbiru, utiču na ekonomske odluke korisnika donijete na osnovi tih finansijskih izvještaja.

Kao sastavni dio revizije u skladu s MRevS-ima, stvaramo profesionalne prosudbe i održavamo profesionalni skepticizam tokom revizije. Mi također:

- Prepoznajemo i procjenjujemo rizike značajnog pogrešnog prikaza finansijskih izvještaja, zbog prevare ili pogreške, oblikujemo i obavljamo revizijske postupke kao reakciju na te rizike i pribavljamo revizijske dokaze koji su dostačni i primjereni da osiguraju osnovu za naše mišljenje. Rizik neotkrivanja značajnog pogrešnog prikaza nastalog uslijed prevare je veći od rizika nastalog uslijed pogreške, jer prevara može uključiti tajne sporazume, krivotvorene, namjerno ispuštanje, pogrešno prikazivanje ili zaobilaznje internih kontrola.
- Stičemo razumijevanje internih kontrol relevantnih za reviziju kako bismo oblikovali revizijske postupke koji su primjereni u datim okolnostima, ali ne i za svrhu izražavanja mišljenja o efikasnosti internih kontrola Banke.
- Ocjenujemo primjerenošć korištenih računovodstvenih politika i razumnost računovodstvenih procjena i povezanih objava koje je stvorila Uprava.
- Zaključujemo o primjerenošći korištene računovodstvene osnove utemeljene na vremenskoj neograničenosti poslovanja koju koristi Uprava i, temeljeno na pribavljenim revizijskim dokazima, zaključujemo o tome postoji li značajna neizvjesnost u vezi s događajima ili okolnostima koji mogu stvarati značajnu sumnju u sposobnost Banke da nastavi s vremenski neograničenim poslovanjem. Ako zaključimo da postoji značajna neizvjesnost, od nas se zahtijeva da skrenemo pozornost u našem izvještaju nezavisnog revizora na povezane objave u finansijskim izvještajima ili, ako takve objave nisu odgovarajuće, da modificiramo naše mišljenje. Naši zaključci se temelje na revizijskim dokazima pribavljenim sve do datuma našeg izvještaja neovisnog revizora. Međutim, budući dogadaji ili uslovi mogu uzrokovati da Banka prekine s nastavljanjem poslovanja po vremenski neograničenoj osnovi.
- Ocjenujemo cjelokupnu prezentaciju, strukturu i sadržaj finansijskih izvještaja, uključujući i objave, kao i odražavaju li finansijski izvještaji transakcije i događaje na kojima su zasnovani na način kojim se postiže fer prezentacija.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)****To the Shareholders of Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka (Continued)*****Responsibilities of Management and the Supervisory Board for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the statutory accounting regulations applicable to banks in Republika Srpska, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

***Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

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

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

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

Mi komuniciramo s onima koji su zaduženi za upravljanje u vezi s, između ostalih pitanja, planiranim djelokrugom i vremenskim rasporedom revizije i važnim revizijskim nalazima, uključujući i onima u vezi sa značajnim nedostacima u internim kontrolama koji su otkriveni tokom naše revizije.

Mi također dajemo izjavu onima koji su zaduženi za upravljanje da smo postupili u skladu s relevantnim etičkim zahtjevima u vezi s nezavisnošću i da ćemo komunicirati s njima o svim odnosima i drugim pitanjima za koja se može razumno smatrati da utiču na našu nezavisnost, kao i, gdje je primjenjivo, o povezanim zaštitama.

(nastavlja se)

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

We also provide those in charge of governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and that we will communicate to them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and, where applicable, the related safeguards.

(continued)

**IZVJEŠTAJ NEZAVISNOG REVIZORA (NASTAVAK)****Aкционарима Nove banke a.d. Banja Luka (nastavak)****Odgovornost revizora za reviziju finansijskih izvještaja (nastavak)**

Između pitanja o kojima se komunicira s onima koji su zaduženi za upravljanje, mi određujemo ona pitanja koja su od najveće važnosti u reviziji finansijskih izvještaja tekućeg perioda i stoga su ključna revizijska pitanja. Mi opisujemo ta pitanja u našem izvještaju nezavisnog revizora, osim ako zakon ili regulativa sprječava javno objavljivanje pitanja ili kada odlučimo, u iznimno rijetkim okolnostima, da pitanje ne treba saopćiti u našem izvještaju nezavisnog revizora jer se razumno može očekivati da bi negativne posljedice saopćenja nadmašile dobrobiti javnog interesa od takvog izvještavanja.

Partner u reviziji odgovoran za angažman koji rezultira ovim izvještajem nezavisnog revizora je Sabina Softić.

Ranko Travar, direktor



Sabina Softić, partner i ovlašteni revizor

**Deloitte d.o.o. Banja Luka**

Braće Mažar i majke Marije 58 i 60  
Banja Luka, Bosna i Hercegovina  
3. mart 2021. godine

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)****To the Shareholders of Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka (Continued)*****Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)***

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

The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Sabina Softić.

Ranko Travarić, Director

Sabina Softić, Partner and Licensed Auditor

**Deloitte d.o.o. Banja Luka**

Braće Mažar i majke Marije 58 i 60  
Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
March 3, 2021



**IZVJEŠTAJ O BILANS USPJEHA I OSTALOM UKUPNOM REZULTATU**

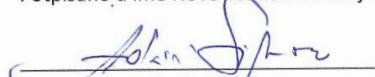
Za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra  
(U hiljadama BAM)

	<u>Napomena</u>	<b>2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. 000 BAM</b>
Prihodi od kamata	6	75.586	76.413
Rashodi od kamata	7	(17.602)	(20.640)
<b>Neto prihodi od kamata</b>		<b>57.984</b>	<b>55.773</b>
Prihodi od naknada i provizija	8	31.508	31.506
Rashodi od naknada i provizija	9	(13.165)	(13.020)
<b>Neto prihodi po osnovu naknada i provizija</b>		<b>18.343</b>	<b>18.486</b>
Neto prihod od kursnih razlika	10	3.870	4.406
Ostali operativni prihodi	11	8.433	10.446
Operativni i ostali rashodi	12	(52.023)	(55.105)
Obezvrijedjenje stečene materijalne aktive	13	(12.587)	(18.794)
<b>Dobit prije umanjenja vrijednosti i rezervisanja</b>		<b>24.020</b>	<b>15.212</b>
Neto rashodi umanjenja vrijednosti i rezervisanja	14	(10.805)	(1.130)
<b>Dobit prije oporezivanja</b>		<b>13.215</b>	<b>14.082</b>
Porez na dobit	15	(591)	(1.904)
<b>Dobit tekuće godine</b>		<b>12.624</b>	<b>12.178</b>
<b>Ostali dobici i gubici u periodu, neto od poreza</b>			
<i>Stavke koje mogu biti naknadno reklasifikovane u dobitke ili gubitke:</i>			
- Dobitak po osnovu promjene finansijske imovine po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat			
		2.162	2.118
<b>Ukupan rezultat za obračunski period</b>		<b>14.786</b>	<b>14.296</b>
Zarada po akciji	29	0,09	0,09

Napomene na narednim stranicama čine sastavni dio ovih finansijskih izvještaja

Ovi finansijski izvještaji su usvojeni od strane Uprave Banke, dana 16. februara 2021. godine.

Potpisano u ime Nove Banke a.d. Banja Luka:

  
**Siniša Adžić**  
 Predsjednik Uprave Banke  
  
  
**Dejan Vukosavljević**  
 Član Uprave Banke



  
**Jasna Zrilić**  
 Član Uprave Banke  
  
  
**Borislav Trampa**  
 Član Uprave Banke

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

Year Ended December 31

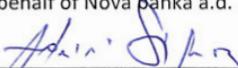
(Thousands of BAM)

	Note	2020 BAM '000	2019 BAM '000
Interest income	6	75,586	76,413
Interest expenses	7	(17,602)	(20,640)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>57,984</b>	<b>55,773</b>
Fee and commission income	8	31,508	31,506
Fee and commission expenses	9	(13,165)	(13,020)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>		<b>18,343</b>	<b>18,486</b>
Net foreign exchange gains	10	3,870	4,406
Other operating income	11	8,433	10,446
Operating and other expenses	12	(52,023)	(55,105)
Impairment of acquired tangible assets	13	(12,587)	(18,794)
<b>Profit before impairment and provisions</b>		<b>24,020</b>	<b>15,212</b>
Net losses on impairment and provisions	14	(10,805)	(1,130)
<b>Profit before taxes</b>		<b>13,215</b>	<b>14,082</b>
Income tax expenses	15	(591)	(1,904)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>12,624</b>	<b>12,178</b>
<b>Other gains and losses for the year, net of taxes</b>			
<i>Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit and loss:</i>			
- Gains on the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,162	2,118
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>14,786</b>	<b>14,296</b>
Earnings per share	29	0.09	0.09

Notes on the following pages form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were adopted by the Bank's Management Board on February 16, 2021.

Signed on behalf of Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka by:

  
**Siniša Adžić**  
 Chairperson of the Management Board

  
**Dejan Vukosavljević**  
 Member of the Management Board



  
**Jasna Zrilić**  
 Member of the Management Board

  
**Borislav Trampa**  
 Member of the Management Board

*Translation of the Bank's Financial Statements and Notes to the Financial Statements issued in the Serbian language*

**IZVJEŠTAJ O FINANSIJSKOJ POZICIJI  
Na dan 31. decembra  
(U hiljadama BAM)**

	Napomena	2020. 000 BAM	2019. 000 BAM
<b>AKTIVA</b>			
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	16	300.810	260.978
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke	17	202.148	185.194
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha	18	11.418	10.688
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat	18	270.050	234.980
Plasmani drugim bankama		263	99
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	19	1.432.325	1.372.750
Osnovna sredstva i ulaganja u nekretnine	20	51.984	56.039
Nematerijalna ulaganja	21	2.830	2.547
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	22	45.473	55.500
<b>UKUPNA AKTIVA</b>		<b>2.317.301</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>PASIVA</b>			
<b>Obaveze</b>			
Depoziti komitenata	23	1.771.271	1.678.913
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	24	279.301	247.070
Rezervisanja na stavke van bilansa	25	1.438	1.049
Ostale obaveze i PVR	26	43.158	45.204
Odložene poreske obaveze	15	502	31
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)	27	37.600	37.600
<b>Ukupno obaveze</b>		<b>2.133.270</b>	<b>2.009.867</b>
<b>Kapital</b>	28		
Akcijski kapital		164.638	134.638
Emisiona premija		(6.930)	8.070
Rezerve iz dobiti		9.336	8.727
Revalorizacione rezerve		4.320	2.158
Regulatorne rezerve za kreditne gubitke		-	-
Nerasporedena dobit		12.667	15.315
<b>Ukupan kapital</b>		<b>184.031</b>	<b>168.908</b>
<b>UKUPNA PASIVA</b>		<b>2.317.301</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>

Napomene na narednim stranicama čine sastavni dio ovih finansijskih izvještaja.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As of December 31**  
**(Thousands of BAM)**

	Napomena	2020 000 BAM	2019 000 BAM
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	16	300.810	260.978
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	17	202.148	185.194
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL)	18	11.418	10.688
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVtOCI)	18	270.050	234.980
Loans and receivables due from other banks		263	99
Loans and receivables due from customers	19	1.432.325	1.372.750
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	20	51.984	56.039
Intangible assets	21	2.830	2.547
Other assets, receivables and prepayments	22	45.473	55.500
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2.317.301</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits due to customers	23	1.771.271	1.678.913
Borrowings	24	279.301	247.070
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	25	1.438	1.049
Other liabilities and accruals	26	43.158	45.204
Deferred tax liabilities	15	502	31
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)	27	37.600	37.600
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2.133.270</b>	<b>2.009.867</b>
<b>Equity</b>	28		
Share capital		164.638	134.638
Share premium		(6.930)	8.070
Reserves from profit		9.336	8.727
Revaluation reserves		4.320	2.158
Regulatory reserves for credit losses		-	-
Retained earnings		12.667	15.315
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>184.031</b>	<b>168.908</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>2.317.301</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>

Notes on the following pages form an integral part of these financial statements.

**IZVJEŠTAJ O PROMJENAMA NA KAPITALU  
za godinu koja se završila 31. decembar  
(U hiljadama BAM)**

**u 000 BAM**

	Aksijski kapital - obične akcije	Emisiona premija	Rezerve iz dobiti	Neraspoređena dobit	Regulatorne rezerve za kreditne gubitke	Revalorizacione rezerve	ukupno
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2019. godine</b>	<b>134.638</b>	<b>8.070</b>	<b>8.562</b>	<b>10.700</b>	<b>(7.398)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>154.612</b>
<b>Raspored dobiti (napomena 28):</b>							
• Regulatorne rezerve za kreditne gubitke	-	-	-	(7.398)	7.398	-	-
• Prenos na zakonske rezerve	-	-	165	(165)	-	-	-
Dobit tekuće godine	-	-	-	12.178	-	-	12.178
<b>Ostali dobitci i gubici u periodu, neto od poreza:</b>							
Dobitak po osnovu promjene fer vrijednosti finansijske imovine po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat	-	-	-	-	-	2.118	2.118
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2019. godine</b>	<b>134.638</b>	<b>8.070</b>	<b>8.727</b>	<b>15.315</b>		<b>2.158</b>	<b>168.908</b>
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2020. godine</b>	<b>134.638</b>	<b>8.070</b>	<b>8.727</b>	<b>15.315</b>		<b>2.158</b>	<b>168.908</b>
Prva primjena Odluke ABRS – početno stanje na dan 01. januar 2020. godine (napomena 2.)	-	-	-	-	(14.663)	-	(14.663)
<b>Raspored dobiti (napomena 28):</b>							
• Emissija akcija (xxiii)	30.000	(15.000)	-	-	-	-	15.000
• Regulatorne rezerve za kreditne gubitke	-	-	-	(14.663)	14.663	-	-
• Prenos na zakonske rezerve	-	-	609	(609)	-	-	-
Dobit tekuće godine	-	-	-	12.624	-	-	12.624
<b>Ostali dobitci i gubici u periodu, neto od poreza:</b>							
Dobitak po osnovu promjene fer vrijednosti finansijske imovine po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat	-	-	-	-	-	2.162	2.162
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2020. godine</b>	<b>164.638</b>	<b>(6.930)</b>	<b>9.336</b>	<b>12.667</b>		<b>4.320</b>	<b>184.031</b>

Napomene na narednim stranicama čine sastavni dio ovih finansijskih izvještaja.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**Year Ended December 31**  
**(Thousands of BAM)**

BAM '000

	Share capital – common stock shares	Share premium	Reserves from profit	Retained earnings	Regulatory reserves for credit losses	Revaluation reserves	Total
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>134.638</b>	<b>8.070</b>	<b>8.562</b>	<b>10.700</b>	<b>(7.398)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>154.612</b>
<b>Profit distribution (Note 28):</b>							
• Transfer to regulatory reserves for credit losses	-	-	-	(7.398)	7.398	-	-
• Transfer to legal reserves	-	-	165	(165)	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	12.178	-	-	12.178
<b>Other gains and losses for the period, net of taxes</b>							
Gains on the fair value adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2.118	2.118
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>134.638</b>	<b>8.070</b>	<b>8.727</b>	<b>15.315</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.158</b>	<b>168.908</b>
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2020</b>	<b>134.638</b>	<b>8.070</b>	<b>8.727</b>	<b>15.315</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.158</b>	<b>168.908</b>
Initial application of BARS Decision – opening balance as at January 1, 2020 (Note 2.1)							
• Share issue (xxiii)	30.000	(15.000)	-	-	(14.663)	-	(14.663)
• Transfer to regulatory reserves for credit losses	-	-	-	(14.663)	14.663	-	-
• Transfer to legal reserves	-	-	609	(609)	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	12.624	-	-	12.624
<b>Other gains and losses for the period, net of taxes</b>							
Gains on the fair value adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2.162	2.162
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>164.638</b>	<b>(6.930)</b>	<b>9.336</b>	<b>12.667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.320</b>	<b>184.031</b>

Notes on the following pages form an integral part of these financial statements.

**IZVJEŠTAJ O TOKOVIMA GOTOVINE**  
**za godinu koja se završila 31. decembar**  
**(U hiljadama BAM)**

	2020. 000 BAM	2019. 000 BAM
<b>Novčani tokovi iz poslovnih aktivnosti</b>		
Prilivi kamata, naknada i provizija po kreditima i poslovima lizinga	105.648	110.791
Isplate kamata	(12.959)	(16.693)
Naplate po kreditima koji su ranije bili otpisani (glavnica i kamata)	1.400	1.436
Novčane isplate zaposlenima i dobavljačima	(53.356)	(50.247)
Novčane pozajmice i krediti dati klijentima i naplate istih	(84.489)	(206.374)
Depoziti klijenata	92.358	158.580
Plaćeni porez na dobit	(1.935)	(2.033)
<b>Neto novčana sredstva iz poslovnih aktivnosti</b>	<b>46.667</b>	<b>(4.540)</b>
<b>Novčani tokovi iz aktivnosti investiranja</b>		
Kratkoročni plasmani finansijskim institucijama	1.716	25
Prilivi dividendi	119	201
Kupovina nematerijalne aktive	(1.222)	(351)
Kupovina materijalne aktive	(2.217)	(4.298)
Prodaja/kupovina drugih ulaganja	(34.632)	14.145
<b>Neto novčana sredstva iz aktivnosti investiranja</b>	<b>(36.236)</b>	<b>9.722</b>
<b>Novčani tokovi iz aktivnosti finansiranja</b>		
Primici od izdavanja akcija	15.000	-
Uzete pozajmice, neto (kreditne linije i subordinirani dug)	27.834	35.473
Isplata dividendi	-	(1)
<b>Neto novčana sredstva iz aktivnosti finansiranja</b>	<b>42.834</b>	<b>35.472</b>
<b>Neto porast novčanih sredstava i novčanih ekvivalenta</b>	<b>53.265</b>	<b>40.654</b>
<b>Novčana sredstva i novčani ekvivalenti na početku perioda</b>	<b>446.255</b>	<b>401.195</b>
Efekti promjene deviznih kurseva novčanih sredstava i novčanih ekvivalenta	3.870	4.406
<b>Novčana sredstva i novčani ekvivalenti na kraju perioda</b>	<b>503.390</b>	<b>446.255</b>

Napomene na narednim stranicama čine sastavni dio ovih finansijskih izvještaja.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**Year Ended December 31**  
**(Thousands of BAM)**

	2020 000 BAM	2019 000 BAM
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Interest, fee and commission receipts per loans and from lease operations	105.648	110.791
Interest payments	(12.959)	(16.693)
Collected loans and receivables previously written off (principal and interest)	1.400	1.436
Cash paid to employees and suppliers	(53.356)	(50.247)
Loans and receivables due from customers – disbursement and collection	(84.489)	(206.374)
Customer deposits received	92.358	158.580
Income taxes paid	(1.935)	(2.033)
<b>Net cash generated by/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>46.667</b>	<b>(4.540)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Short-term deposits placed with financial institutions	1.716	25
Dividend received	119	201
Outflows for purchases of intangible assets	(1.222)	(351)
Outflows for purchases of tangible assets	(2.217)	(4.298)
(Purchases)/sales of other investments	(34.632)	14.145
<b>Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities</b>	<b>(36.236)</b>	<b>9.722</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Inflows from the shares issued	15.000	-
Borrowings, net inflows per credit lines and subordinated debt	27.834	35.473
Dividend payment	-	(1)
<b>Net cash generated by financing activities</b>	<b>42.834</b>	<b>35.472</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>53.265</b>	<b>40.654</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year</b>	<b>446.255</b>	<b>401.195</b>
Foreign exchange gains on translation of cash and cash equivalents	3.870	4.406
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year</b>	<b>503.390</b>	<b>446.255</b>

Notes on the following pages form an integral part of these financial statements.

## 1. OSNOVNE INFORMACIJE

Nova Banka a.d. Banja Luka (u daljem tekstu: „Banka“) je osnovana u oktobru 1992. godine i upisana u sudski registar rješenjem Osnovnog suda u Bijeljini br. Fi-292/92, pod nazivom Eksim banka a.d. Bijeljina. Rješenjem Osnovnog suda u Bijeljini br. Fi-352/94 iz jula 1994. godine izvršena je promjena naziva Banke u Eksport-import Banka a.d. Bijeljina, dok je Rješenjem Osnovnog suda u Bijeljini br. Fi-598/99 od 17. juna 1999. godine izvršen upis promjene naziva Banke u Nova banka a.d. Bijeljina. Banka je u 2007. godini Rješenjem Osnovnog suda u Banjoj Luci promijenila sjedište i posluje pod nazivom Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka.

U decembru 2002. godine, Skupština Banke je donijela odluku o statusnoj promjeni pripajanja Agroprom Banke a.d. Banja Luka, a od 01. januara 2003. godine Agroprom Banka a.d. Banja Luka posluje u sastavu Banke.

U 2020. godini Banka je imala značajne promjene u strukturi kapitala. Krajem novembra 2020. godine okončan je postupak preuzimanja, te je većinski vlasnik postalo preduzeće MG Mind doo sa 86,85% učešća u kapitalu. Takođe, u decembru 2020. okončan je i postupak dokapitalizacije Banke, čime je većinski vlasnik povećao učešće u kapitalu na 88,87%. Više informacija je predstavljeno u napomeni 28.

U 2020. godini Banka je imala nekoliko promjena u Upravi Banke, tako da je u januaru mjesecu 2020. godine broj članova Uprave Banke povećan na 4 člana (Upravi su se pridružili Dejan Vukosavljević i Borislav Trampa, a otišao je Igor Jovičić). U septembru mjesecu 2020. godine, odlaskom tadašnjeg predsjednika Uprave Banke, mr Srđana Kondića, broj članova Uprave Banke se smanjuje na 3, a član Uprave Banke, Jasna Zrilić, preuzima funkciju vršioca dužnosti predsjednika Uprave Banke, da bi nakon isteka tromjesečnog perioda bila imenovana i za predsjednika Uprave Banke.

Početak 2021. godine je obilježila još jedna promjena u Upravi Banke, budući da je za predsjednika Uprave izabran Siniša Adžić, te su u vrijeme sačinjavanja ovog Izvještaja Upravu Banke činili predsjednik, Siniša Adžić i članovi Uprave Banke, Jasna Zrilić, Dejan Vukosavljević i Borislav Trampa. Na dan izdavanja izvještaja Nadzorni odbor, Upravu Banke i Odbor za reviziju čine sljedeći članovi:

### Nadzorni odbor:

Goran Radanović	Predsjednik Nadzornog odbora	11.05.2019-11.05.2023.
Ljupko Miletić	Član Nadzornog odbora	11.05.2019-11.05.2023.
Branko Krsmanović	Član Nadzornog odbora	11.05.2019-11.05.2023.
Miroslav Lazarević	Član Nadzornog odbora	11.05.2019-11.05.2023.
Avram Milenković	Član Nadzornog odbora	11.05.2019-11.05.2023.

### Uprava:

Siniša Adžić	Predsjednik Uprave Banke	19.02.2021-31.12.2022.
Jasna Zrilić	Član Uprave Banke v.d. predsjednik Uprave Banke Predsjednik Uprave Banke Član Uprave Banke	01.01.2019-11.09.2020. 12.09.2020-13.12.2020. 14.12.2020-18.02.2021. 19.02.2021-31.12.2022.
Dejan Vukosavljević	Član Uprave Banke	16.01.2020-31.12.2022.
Borislav Trampa	Član Uprave Banke	16.01.2020-31.12.2022.
Srđan Kondić	Predsjednik Uprave Banke	01.01.2019-11.09.2020.

### Odbor za reviziju:

Siniša Mutić	Predsjednik Odbora za reviziju	18.06.2019-18.06.2023.
Radmila Bajić	Član Odbora za reviziju	18.06.2019-18.06.2023.
Aleksandra Grčić	Član Odbora za reviziju	18.06.2019-18.06.2023.

## 1. BACKGROUND

Nova Banka a.d. Banja Luka (hereinafter: the "Banka") was established in October 1992 and registered with the Basic Court of Bijeljina, in accordance with Decision no. Fi-292/92, under the name of Eksim banka a.d., Bijeljina. Under Decision of the Basic Court of Bijeljina no. Fi-352/94 from July 1994, the Bank changed its name to Ekspor-Import banka a.d. Bijeljina, while under Decision of the same court no. Fi-598/99 dated June 17, 1999, the Bank registered a change of its legal name to Nova banka a.d. Bijeljina. In 2007 the Bank changed its registered address under the relevant decision of the Basic Court of Banja Luka, and since then has been operating under the name of Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka.

In December 2002, the Bank's Shareholder Assembly made a decision on merger and acquisition of Agroprom banka a.d. Banja Luka, and from January 1, 2003 Agroprom banka a.d. Banja Luka has been operating as part of the Bank.

In 2020, the Bank had significant changes in the equity structure. At the end of November 2020, the takeover procedure was completed, and the majority owner became the company MG Mind doo with an 86.85% equity share. Also, in December 2020, the procedure of recapitalization of the Bank was completed, which increased the majority owner's equity share to 88.87%. More information is presented in Note 28.

In 2020, the Bank had several changes in the Bank's Management Board, so that in January 2020 the number of members of the Bank's Management Board was increased to 4 members (Dejan Vukosavljević and Borislav Trampa joined the Management Board and Igor Jovićić left). In September 2020, with the departure of the then Chairperson of the Management Board, Srđan Kondić, MSc., the number of members of the Bank's Management Board was reduced to 3, and a member of the Bank's Management Board, Jasna Zrilić, took over the position of Acting Chairperson of the Bank's Management Board and was appointed Chairperson of the Management Board of the Bank after the expiration of the three-month period.

The beginning of 2021 was marked by another change in the Bank's Management Board, since Siniša Adžić was elected Chairperson of the Management Board, and at the time of compiling this Report the Bank's Management Board consisted of the Chairperson, Siniša Adžić and members of the Bank's Management Board, Jasna Zrilić, Dejan Vukosavljević and Borislav Trampa. At the date of issuance of the financial statements, the Supervisory Board, the Management Board and the Audit Board are composed of the following members:

### **Supervisory Board:**

Goran Radanović	Chairperson of the Supervisory Board	11.05.2019–11.05.2023.
Ljupko Miletić	Member of the Supervisory Board	11.05.2019–11.05.2023.
Branko Kršmanović	Member of the Supervisory Board	11.05.2019–11.05.2023.
Miroslav Lazarević	Member of the Supervisory Board	11.05.2019–11.05.2023.
Avram Milenković	Member of the Supervisory Board	11.05.2019–11.05.2023.

### **Management Board:**

Siniša Adžić	Chairperson of the Management Board	19.02.2021–31.12.2022.
Jasna Zrilić	Member of the Management Board Acting Chairperson of the Management Board Chairperson of the Management Board Member of the Management Board	01.01.2019–11.09.2020. 12.09.2020–13.12.2020. 14.12.2020–18.02.2021. 19.02.2021–31.12.2022.
Dejan Vukosavljević	Member of the Management Board	16.01.2020–31.12.2022.
Borislav Trampa	Member of the Management Board	16.01.2020–31.12.2022.
Srđan Kondić	Chairperson of the Management Board	01.01.2019–11.09.2020.

### **Audit Board:**

Siniša Mutić	Chairperson of the Audit Board	18.06.2019–18.06.2023.
Radmila Bajić	Member of the Audit Board	18.06.2019–18.06.2023.
Aleksandra Grčić	Member of the Audit Board	18.06.2019–18.06.2023.

## 1. OSNOVNE INFORMACIJE (NASTAVAK)

Banka je registrovana u Republici Srpskoj za obavljanje svih bankarskih poslova: depozitne poslove, kreditne poslove, garancijske poslove, poslove sa efektivom, devizne i mjenjačke poslove, emisione i depo-poslove, poslove platnog prometa, poslove posredovanja u trgovini hartijama od vrijednosti, kupovinu i naplatu potraživanja i druge bankarske i finansijske poslove u skladu sa Zakonom o bankama Republike Srpske.

Sjedište Banke je u Ulici Kralja Alfonsa XIII broj 37 A, Banja Luka.

Banka posluje preko Centrale sa sjedištem u Banjoj Luci i trinaest filijala koje su locirane u Bijeljini, Banjoj Luci, Istočnom Sarajevu, Zvorniku, Brčkom, Trebinju, Doboju, Sarajevu, Tuzli, Mostaru, Foči, Prijedoru i Mrkonjić Gradu i posebnog organizacionog dijela za trgovanje hartijama od vrijednosti – Broker Nova. Poslovi Banke podijeljeni su po sektorima i samostalnim odjeljenjima.

Na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine Banka je imala 715 radnika (31. decembra 2019. godine: 718 radnika).

## 2. OSNOVE ZA SASTAVLJANJE I PRIKAZIVANJE FINANSIJSKIH IZVJEŠTAJA I RAČUNOVODSTVENI METOD

### 2.1. Izjava o usaglašenosti

Finansijski izvještaji Banke pripremljeni su u skladu sa zakonskom računovodstvenom regulativom primjenjivom na banke u Republici Srpskoj („RS“), koja se zasniva na Zakonu o računovodstvu i reviziji RS, Zakonu o bankama RS i podzakonskim propisima Agencije za bankarstvo RS donesenim na osnovu pomenutih zakona („ABRS“).

- Zakon o računovodstvu i reviziji RS propisuje pripremu finansijskih izvještaja u skladu sa Međunarodnim standardima finansijskog izvještavanja („MSFI“).
- Zakon o bankama RS propisuje pripremu godišnjih finansijskih izvještaja u skladu sa prethodno pomenutim Zakonom o računovodstvu i reviziji RS, ovim zakonom, te podzakonskim aktima donesenim na osnovu oba zakona.
- Agencija za bankarstvo RS je usvojila Odluku o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka („Odluka“), koja je stupila na snagu 1. januara 2020. godine, koja je rezultirala određenim razlikama proisteklim iz izračuna umanjenja vrijednosti za kreditne gubitke u odnosu na zahtjeve MSFI 9: „Finansijski instrumenti“ („MSFI 9“), kao i na uticaj Odluke na vrednovanje nefinansijske imovine proistekle iz kreditnih poslova (a čije vrednovanje je u djelokrugu drugih relevantnih MSFI).

Banka je u skladu sa odredbama Odluke, na dan 31.12.2020. godine formirala veća umanjenja vrijednosti za kreditne gubitke u iznosu od 22.472 hiljade BAM u odnosu na iznos dobijen izračunom koji je rezultat metodologije i modela Banke, internu razvijenih prema zahtjevima MSFI 9. Navedena razlika proizašla je iz sljedećih razloga:

- primjene minimalnih stopa umanjenja vrijednosti propisanih članom 23. Odluke za izloženosti u nivou kreditnog rizika 1 u iznosu od 3.197 hiljada BAM,
- primjene minimalnih stopa umanjenja vrijednosti propisanih članom 24. Odluke za izloženosti u nivou kreditnog rizika 2 u iznosu od 833 hiljade BAM,
- primjene minimalnih stopa umanjenja vrijednosti propisanih članom 25. Odlukom za izloženosti u nivou kreditnog rizika 3 (nekvalitetnu imovinu) u iznosu od 18.409 hiljada BAM, od čega se iznos od 12.785 hiljada BAM odnosi na izloženosti koje nisu obezbjedene prihvatljivim kolateralom, iznos od 5.624 hiljade BAM na izloženosti koje su obezbjedene prihvatljivim kolateralom. Banka ne priznaje kamatu za neprihodujući portfolij po unwinding principu.
- primjene minimalnih stopa umanjenja vrijednosti propisanih članom 26. za potraživanja od kupaca, potraživanja po osnovu faktoringa i finansijskog lizinga i ostala potraživanja u iznosu od 33 hiljade KM.

## 1. BACKGROUND

The Bank is registered in Republika Srpska to perform all banking services: lending and deposit collection operations, guarantee issuance, trade in currencies and money exchange operations, security issue and depository activities, payment transfer operations, brokerage operations, factoring and other banking and financing services in accordance with Law on Banks of Republika Srpska.

The Bank is headquartered in Banja Luka, at the address of No. 37A, Kralja Alfonsa XIII Street.

The Bank operates through the network consisting of its Head Office in Banja Luka and 13 branches located in Bijeljina, Banja Luka, East Sarajevo, Zvornik, Brčko, Trebinje, Doboј, Sarajevo, Tuzla, Mostar, Foča, Prijedor and Mrkonjić Grad and a separate organizational unit for security trading – Broker Nova.

The Bank's activities are organized and performed through the organizational structure comprised of divisions, and independent departments.

As at December 31, 2020, the Bank had 715 employees (December 31, 2019: 718 employees).

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

### 2.1. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the statutory accounting regulations applicable to banks in Republika Srpska ("RS"), which are based on the Law on Accounting and Auditing of RS, the Law on Banks of RS and bylaws of the RS Banking Agency adopted in accordance with the aforesaid laws (BARS).

- The Law on Accounting and Auditing of RS stipulates preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- The Law on Banks of RS stipulates preparation of annual financial statements in accordance with the aforementioned Law on Accounting and Auditing of RS, this law and bylaws passed based on both laws.
- The Banking Agency of RS adopted the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determining Expected Credit Losses (the "Decision"), which came into force as of January 1, 2020, and which resulted in certain differences arising from calculation of allowances for credit losses due to application of the minimum rates stipulated by the Decision, which are not required by IFRS 9: "Financial Instruments" (IFRS 9). The Decision has an effect on valuation of non-financial assets arising from credit operations (acquired tangible assets whose valuation is within the scope of other relevant IFRSs).

In accordance with the provisions of the Decision, as at December 31, 2020, the Bank created allowances for credit losses higher by BAM 22,472 thousand compared to the amount calculated by using the Bank's internal model in line with the requirements of IFRS 9. This difference arose from the following reasons:

- application of the minimum impairment rates stipulated by Article 23 of the Decision for exposures in Stage 1 of credit risk – difference in the amount of BAM 3,197 thousand;
- application of the minimum impairment rates stipulated by Article 24 of the Decision for exposures in Stage 2 of credit risk – difference in the amount of BAM 833 thousand;
- application of the minimum impairment rates stipulated by Article 25 of the Decision for exposures in Stage 3 of credit risk (non-performing assets) – difference in the amount of BAM 18,409 thousand, of which the amount of BAM 12,785 thousand refers to exposures not secured by acceptable collateral, the amount of BAM 5,624 thousand refers to exposures secured by acceptable collateral. The Bank does not recognize interest on the non-performing portfolio under the unwinding principle; and
- application of the minimum impairment rates stipulated by Article 26 of the Decision for trade receivables, factoring and finance lease receivables, and other receivables – difference in the amount of BAM 33 thousand.

## **2. OSNOVE ZA SASTAVLJANJE I PRIKAZIVANJE FINANSIJSKIH IZVJEŠTAJA I RAČUNOVODSTVENI METOD (nastavak)**

### **2.1. Izjava o usaglašenosti (nastavak)**

Banka je u skladu sa članom 32. Odluke prikazala manju vrijednost stečene materijalne imovine za iznos od 17.684 hiljada BAM u odnosu na vrijednost te imovine koja bi se prikazala u skladu sa MSFI (35.774 hiljada BAM); čime vrijednost stečene materijalne imovine na 31. decembar 2020. godine iznosi 18.089 hiljada BAM (vidi Napomenu 22.). U skladu sa Odlukom, kako ne bi iskazivala prihod po osnovu sticanja imovine do njene stvarne prodaje / realizacije, Banka je stečenu materijalnu imovinu inicijalno evidentirala po nižoj vrijednosti od neto knjigovodstvenoj vrijednosti potraživanja koje je stekla u postupku naplate potraživanja ili procijenjenoj fer vrijednosti umanjenoj za troškove prodaje (Napomena 3.17).

Navedena razlika nastala je po osnovu imovine:

- koja je stečena u posljednje tri godine u iznosu od 8.518 hiljada BAM,
- koja je stečena u periodu dužem od tri godine u iznosu od 9.166 hiljada BAM.

### **Prva primjena Odluke o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka**

Implementacija usvajanja novog regulatornog okvira izvršena je 1. januara 2020. godine u sljedećim koracima:

- Doknjižavanje dodatnog iznosa rezervisanja do 100% iznosa nekvalitetne izloženosti po osnovu kamate u ukupnom iznosu od 891 hiljada BAM na teret zadržane dobiti;
- Knjiženje umanjenja vrijednosti izračunatog uzimajući u obzir minimalne stope propisane Odlukom, u ukupnom iznosu od 14.663 hiljada BAM na teret zadržane dobiti;
- Računovodstveni otpis bilansnih potraživanja koja ispunjavaju uslove predvidene Odlukom, u ukupnom iznosu od 19.907 hiljada BAM. Uslovi za provođenje računovodstvenog otpisa opisani su u napomeni "19 c) Umanjenje vrijednosti".

Prethodno opisane razlike između zakonske računovodstvene regulative primjenjive na banke u RS i zahtjeva za priznavanjem i mjeranjem po Međunarodnim standardima finansijskog izvještavanja imale su za rezultat sljedeće efekte\*:

	<b>1. januar 2020.</b>	<b>31. decembar 2020.</b>
Imovina (napomene 19 i 22)	(14.106)	39.568
Obaveze (napomena 25)	(557)	588
Kapital	(14.663)	40.156
<b>godina koja završila 31. decembra 2020.</b>		
Finansijski rezultat prije oporezivanja		53.371

\* Napomena: pozitivan iznos predstavlja povećanje vrijednosti, a negativan smanjenje vrijednosti

### **2.2. Osnove vrednovanja i sastavljanja finansijskih izvještaja**

Finansijski izvještaji Banke su pripremljeni po načelu nabavne vrijednosti (istorijskog troška), izuzev ako nije drugačije naznačeno u računovodstvenim politikama u nastavku. Istoriski trošak je generalno zasnovan na fer vrijednosti naknade plaćene u zamjenu za robu i usluge.

Fer vrijednost je cijena koju bi primili od prodaje imovine ili platili za prenos obaveza u uobičajenoj transakciji između tržišnih učesnika na dan vrednovanja, bez obzira da li je ta cijena direktno provjerljiva ili procijenjena korišćenjem drugih tehnika vrednovanja. Prilikom procjenjivanja fer vrijednosti imovine ili obaveza, Banka uzima u obzir one karakteristike imovine ili obaveza koje bi uzeli u obzir i drugi učesnici na tržištu prilikom određivanja cijene imovine ili obaveza na datum vrednovanja.

Banka je prilikom sastavljanja izvještaja o tokovima gotovine koristila direktni metod izvještavanja o tokovima gotovine.

## **2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CONVENTION (continued)**

### **2.1. Statement of Compliance (continued)**

In accordance with Article 32 of the Decision, the Bank presented a lower value of assets acquired in lieu of debt collection for the amount of BAM 17,684 thousand, compared to the value of those assets that would be presented in accordance with IFRS (BAM 35,774 thousand); hence, the value of assets acquired in lieu of debt collection amounts to BAM 18,089 thousand as at December 31, 2020 (please refer to Note 22). The Bank recorded the tangible assets acquired in the process of collection of receivables at the net carrying amount of receivables in accordance with the Decision, in order not to disclose income from the acquisition of assets until their actual sale / realization. Pursuant to IFRS 5, the Bank should record these assets at BAM 35,774 thousand, which are assets held for resale.

The aforementioned difference arose based on the assets:

- acquired in the past three years in the amount of BAM 8,518 thousand,
- acquired in the previous period longer than three years in the amount of BAM 9,166 thousand.

### **First application of the Decision on credit risk management and determination of expected credit losses**

The implementation of the adoption of the new regulatory framework was carried out as of January 1, 2020 in the following steps:

- Posting an additional amount of provisions up to 100% of the amount of non-performing exposure based on interest in the total amount of BAM 891 thousand to the debit of retained earnings;
- Posting impairment calculated taking into account the minimum rates prescribed by the Decision, in the total amount of BAM 14,663 thousand to the debit of retained earnings;
- Accounting write-off of balance sheet receivables that meet the conditions set out in the Decision, in the total amount of BAM 19,907 thousand. The conditions for carrying out an accounting write-off are described in Note "19 c) Impairment".

Previously described differences between the statutory accounting regulations applicable to banks in RS and requirements for recognition and measurement under the International Financial Reporting Standards have resulted in the following effects\*:

	<b>January 1, 2020</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Assets (Notes 19 and 22)	(14.106)	39.568
Liabilities (Note 25)	(557)	588
Equity	(14.663)	40.156
<b>year ended December 31, 2020</b>		
Financial result before taxes		53.371

\* Note: positive amounts represent increases in value, while negative ones represent value decreases.

### **2.2. Basis of Measurement and Preparation of the Financial Statements**

The accompanying financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless otherwise stated in the summary of accounting policies hereunder.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of consideration paid in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Upon estimating the fair value of assets or liabilities, the Bank takes into account characteristics of assets or liabilities that other market participants would also consider upon determining the price of assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

In preparing the statement of cash flows for the year 2019, the Bank used direct cash flow reporting method.

## **2. OSNOVE ZA SASTAVLJANJE I PRIKAZIVANJE FINANSIJSKIH IZVJEŠTAJA I RAČUNOVODSTVENI METOD (nastavak)**

### **2.3. Funkcionalna valuta i valuta prezentacija**

Iznosi u priloženim finansijskim izvještajima su izraženi u hiljadama Konvertibilnih maraka (BAM), ako nije drugačije navedeno. Konvertibilna marka predstavlja funkcionalnu i zvaničnu izvještajnu valutu u Republici Srpskoj i Bosni i Hercegovini.

### **2.4. Uticaj i primjena novih i revidiranih Međunarodnih standarda za finansijsko izvještavanje ("MSFI") i Međunarodnih računovodstvenih standarda ("MRS")**

#### **Primjena novih i izmjena postojećih standarda, koji su stupili na snagu**

Sljedeći novi standardi, izmjene postojećih standarda i tumačenja koje je izdao Odbor za međunarodne računovodstvene standarde bili su na snazi za tekući izvještajni period:

- Izmjene MRS 1 „Prezentacija finansijskih izvještaja“ i MRS 8 „Računovodstvene politike, promjene računovodstvenih procjena i greške“ – Definicija materijala – usvojeno u EU 29. novembra 2019. godine (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2020.),
- Izmjene MSFI 3 „Poslovna spajanja“ – Definicija poslovanja – usvojeno u EU 21. aprila 2020. godine (na snazi za poslovna spajanja za koja je datum akvizicije na dan ili nakon početka prvog godišnjeg izvještajnog perioda koji počinje na ili nakon 1. januara 2020. i na akvizicije imovine koje se dogadaju na dan ili nakon početka tog perioda),
- Izmjene i dopune MSFI 9 „Finansijski instrumenti“, MRS 39 „Finansijski instrumenti: Priznavanje i mjerjenje“ i MSFI 7 „Finansijski instrumenti: Objavljivanja“ – Reforma referentne kamatne stope – usvojeno u EU 15. januara 2020. godine (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2020.),
- Izmjene MSFI 16 „Najmovi“ – Koncesije za najam povezane s Covid-19 (usvojeno u EU 9. oktobra 2020. godine i na snazi najkasnije od 1. juna 2020. godine za finansijske godine koje počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2020.),
- Izmjene Referenci na konceptualni okvir u standardima MSFI usvojene u EU 29. novembra 2019. godine (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2020.),

Usvajanje spomenutih novih standarda, izmjena postojećih standarda i tumačenja, nije vodilo nikakvim materijalnim promjenama u finansijskim izvještajima Banke, Banka je dobrovoljno primjenila MSFI 16 „Najmovi“ sa datumom 1. januar 2019. godine.

#### **Novi standardi i izmjene postojećih standarda koji su izdati, a još nisu u primjeni**

Na dan izdavanja ovih finansijskih izvještaja, sljedeći novi standardi, izmjene postojećih standarda i tumačenja su objavljeni, ali nisu još na snazi:

- MSFI 14 „Regulisana vremenska razgraničenja“ (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2016.) – Evropska komisija odlučila je da ne pokreće postupak odobrenja ovog privremenog standarda i pričeka konačni standard,
- MSFI 17 „Ugovori o osiguranju“, uključujući izmjene MSFI 17 (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2023.),
- Izmjene MRS 1 „Prezentacija finansijskih izvještaja“ – Klasifikacija obaveza na kratkoročne i dugoročne (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2023.),
- Izmjene MRS 16 „Nekretnine, postrojenja i oprema“ – Prihodi prije namjeravane uporabe (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2022.),
- Izmjene MRS 37 „Rezervisanja, potencijalne obaveze i potencijalna imovina“ – Štetni ugovori – Troškovi ispunjenja ugovora (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2022.);
- Izmjene MSFI 3 Poslovna spajanja“ – Reference na konceptualni okvir s izmjenama i dopunama MSFI 3 (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2022.).

## **2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CONVENTION (Continued)**

### **2.3. Functional and Presentation Currency**

Amounts in the accompanying financial statements are stated in thousands of convertible marks ("BAM") unless otherwise stated, BAM being the functional and official presentation currency in Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **2.4. Application and Impact of the New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standards ("IAS")**

#### ***Initial Application of the New and Amendments to the Existing Standards that Came into Effect***

The following new standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) are effective for the current reporting period:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" – Definition of Material – adopted by the EU on November 29, 2019 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020);
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" – Definition of a Business – adopted by the EU on April 21, 2020 (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period);
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – adopted by the EU on January 15, 2020 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020);
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases" – Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (adopted by the EU on October 9, 2020 and effective at the latest, as from June 1, 2020 for financial years starting on or after January 1, 2020); and
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards adopted by the EU on November 29, 2019 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020).

The adoption of these new standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretation has not led to any material changes in the Bank's financial statements. The Bank has voluntarily applied IFRS 16 "Leases" as of January 1, 2019.

#### ***New Standards and Amendments to the Existing Standards in Issue, but not yet Effective***

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretation were in issue, but not yet effective:

- IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016) – the European Commission has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard;
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" including amendments to IFRS 17 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023);
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non- Current (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023),
- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" – Proceeds before Intended Use (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022);
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022);
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" – Reference to the Conceptual Framework with amendments to IFRS 3 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022);

## **2. OSNOVE ZA SASTAVLJANJE I PRIKAZIVANJE FINANSIJSKIH IZVJEŠTAJA I RAČUNOVODSTVENI METOD (nastavak)**

### **2.4. Uticaj i primjena novih i revidiranih Međunarodnih standarda za finansijsko izvještavanje ("MSFI") i Međunarodnih računovodstvenih standarda ("MRS") (nastavak)**

#### ***Novi standardi i izmjene postojećih standarda koji su izdati, a još nisu u primjeni (nastavak)***

- Izmjene MSFI 4 „Ugovori o osiguranju“ – Producenje privremenog izuzeća od primjene MSFI 9 (datum isteka privremenog izuzeća od MSFI 9 produžen je na godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2023.),
- Izmjene MSFI 10 „Konsolidovani finansijski izvještaji“ i MRS 28 „Ulaganja u pridružena društva i zajedničke poduhvate“ – Prodaja ili doprinos imovine između investitora i njegovog pridruženog društva ili zajedničkog poduhvata i dalje izmjene i dopune (datum stupanja na snagu odložen na neodređeno vrijeme do okončanja istraživačkog projekta o kapitalnoj metodi),
- Izmjene MSFI 9 „Finansijski instrumenti“, MRS 39 „Finansijski instrumenti: priznavanje i mjerjenje“, MSFI 7 „Finansijski instrumenti: objavljivanja“, MSFI 4 „Ugovori o osiguranju“ i MSFI 16 „Najmovi“ – Reforma referentne kamatne stope – faza 2 (na snazi za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2021.),
- Izmjene i dopune različitih standarda zbog „Poboljšanja MSFI-jeva (ciklus 2018.-2020.)“ koji proizlaze iz godišnjeg projekta poboljšanja MSFI-jeva (MSFI 1, MSFI 9, MSFI 16 i MRS 41) prvenstveno radi uklanjanja nedosljednosti i pojašnjavanja formulacija (Izmjene MSFI 1, MSFI 9 i MRS 41 na snazi su za godišnje periode koji počinju na ili nakon 1. januara 2022.).

Banka je izabrala da ne usvoji ove nove standarde, izmjene postojećih standarda i nova tumačenja prije nego što oni stupe na snagu. Banka predviđa da usvajanje ovih standarda, izmjena postojećih standarda i novih tumačenja neće imati materijalan uticaj na finansijske izvještaje Banke u periodu inicijalne primjene.

### **2.5. Uporedne finansijske informacije**

Zbog postizanja konzistentnosti prezentacije u tekućem izvještajnom periodu izvršene su određene reklassifikacije uporednih finansijskih informacija za 2019. godinu. Navedene reklassifikacije nemaju uticaja na neto rezultat, ukupnu aktivu i ukupni kapital Banke.

Kao što je navedeno u napomenama 13. i 14. u toku 2020. godine Banka je izvršila reklassifikaciju rashoda stečene materijalne aktive sa pozicije umanjenja vrijednosti na poziciju obezvrijedenja. Radi uporedivosti podataka izvršena je reklassifikacija ove pozicije za 2019. Naime, tokom 2019. godine Banka je na stečenu materijalnu aktivu obračunavala umanjenje vrijednosti i iste iskazivala kao indirektan otpis zajedno sa umanjenjem vrijednosti po plasmanima i stavkama ostale aktive (napomena 14. – Umanjenje vrijednosti). Od 1. januara 2020. godine stečenu materijalnu aktivu Banka prikazuje u neto iznosu, odnosno nabavnu vrijednost direktno umanjuje sa obezvrijedenjem (napomena 13. – obezvrijedenje stečene materijalne aktive), gdje prilikom prodaje stečene materijalne aktive svi gubici / dobici se iskazuju u odnosu na vrijednost umanjenu za obezvrijedenje (sadašnju vrijednost).

Uporedne podatke čine finansijski izvještaji Banke na dan 31. decembar 2019. godine i za godinu koja se završila na taj dan.

### **2.6. Stalnost poslovanja**

Uprava Banke je procijenila sposobnost Banke da nastavi poslovanje u skladu sa "going concern" principom i zadovoljni su što Banka raspolaže sa resursima da nastavi poslovanja u doglednoj budućnosti. U toku 2020. godine Banka nije imala problema sa likvidnošću i sve svoje obaveze je izvršavala u predviđenim rokovima. Osim toga, rukovodstvo nije svjesno bilo kakve materijalne neizvjesnosti koje bi mogle da dovedu do značajne sumnje na sposobnost Banke da nastavi poslovanje. Zbog toga, finansijski izvještaji su izrađeni u skladu sa "going concern" principom.

Na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine Banka je imala koeficijent adekvatnosti kapitala od 15,41%. Ukoliko bi se neto dobit za 2020. godine uključila u obračun adekvatnosti kapitala, na dan 31. decembra 2020. adekvatnost kapitala banke bi iznosila 16,33%.

## **2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CONVENTION (Continued)**

### **2.4. Application and Impact of the New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Accounting Standards ("IAS") (Continued)**

#### **New Standards and Amendments to the Existing Standards in Issue, but not yet Effective (continued)**

- Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" – Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (the expiry date for the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 was extended to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023);
- Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded);
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" and IFRS 16 "Leases" – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021); and
- Amendments to various standards due to "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2018 -2020)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (The amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9 and IAS 41 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023).

The Bank has elected not to adopt these new standards, amendments to the existing standards and new interpretation in advance of their effective dates. The Bank anticipates that the adoption of these standards, amendments to the existing standards and new interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Bank in the period of initial application.

### **2.5. Comparative Financial Information**

In order to achieve consistency with the current period presentation, the Bank made certain reclassifications to the comparative financial information for 2019. The said reclassifications had no impact on the Bank's net profit, its total assets or total equity.

As stated in Notes 13 and 14, during 2020 the Bank reclassified the expenses of acquired tangible assets from the accumulated depreciation to the impairment position. For the sake of comparability of data, this item was reclassified for 2019. Namely, during 2019, the Bank calculated impairment on acquired tangible assets and reported them as an indirect write-off together with impairment by placements and items of other assets (Note 14 – Impairment). As of January 1, 2020, the Bank presents the acquired tangible assets in net amount, ie directly reduces the purchase value with impairment (Note 13 – impairment of acquired tangible assets), where when selling the acquired tangible assets all losses / gains are stated in relation to the value less impairment (present value).

The comparative data comprise the Bank's financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

### **2.6. Going Concern**

The Bank's Management Board assessed that the Bank is able to continue to operate on a going concern basis and satisfied themselves as to the Bank's possession of resources that will allow its unhindered operation in the foreseeable future. During 2020 the Bank had no liquidity problems and discharged all of its liabilities as these fell due. In addition, the Bank's management is not aware of any material uncertainty that might give rise to a significant doubt about the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Hence, the Bank's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio was 15.41%. Had the net profit for the current year been included in the capital adequacy calculation, the capital adequacy ratio would equal to 16.33% as of December 31, 2020.

## 2. OSNOVE ZA SASTAVLJANJE I PRIKAZIVANJE FINANSIJSKIH IZVJEŠTAJA I RAČUNOVODSTVENI METOD (nastavak)

### 2.7. Uticaj Pandemije Covid-19

Izbijanje pandemije Covid-19 pokrenulo je globalnu zdravstvenu krizu i veliki uticaj na globalnu ekonomiju zbog masovnih mjera zaključavanja, ograničenja putovanja, trgovine i drugih mjera. U pogledu makroekonomskih i geopolitičkih rizika, pandemija Covid-19 je promijenila fokus širom svijeta prema svjetskim i državnim naporima i mjerama za rješavanje ove krize. To je imalo uticaja na ubrzanje masovne digitalizacije finansijskih institucija i pomak ka novom operativnom modelu s udaljenijim / mrežnim kanalima za pružanje usluga klijentima.

Izgledi za normalizaciju pandemije u smislu njegovog vremenskog toka i dalje evolucije ostaju vrlo neizvjesni, kao i veličine ekonomskog pada.

Na globalni ekonomski pad mogu dodatno uticati potencijalni novi krugovi opštih blokada koje bi neke države mogle izazvati širom svijeta, uz rizik dodatnog usporavanja očekivanog oporavka.

Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka je od samog početka uvela preventivne mjere za suočavanje sa vanrednom situacijom Covod-19, uključujući dodatne analize kao i pojačano praćenje rizika kroz praćenje i upravljanje situacijom u svim asepktima svog rizičnog profila.

Ubrzo po izbijanju pandemije Covid-19, ABRS je donijela Odluku o privremenim mjerama za ublažavanje negativnih ekonomskih posljedica uzrokovanih virusnim oboljenjem Covid-19 koje se odnose na:

- odobravanje olakšica klijentima banke koji su direktno ili indirektno pogodeni negativnim efektima,
- posebna pravila koje se odnose na upravljanje kreditnim rizikom, koje banka primjenjuje u slučaju da odobri posebne mјere klijentu i
- mјere sa ciljem očuvanja kapitala banke.

Odmah po donošenju Odluke o privremenim mjerama od strane ABRS, Banka je donijela Program posebnih mјera za ublažavanje negativnih ekonomskih posljedica uzrokovanih virusnim oboljenjem Covid-19 na osnovu kojeg je svojim klijentima odobravala propisane olakšice u cilju prevazilaženja problema i poteškoća u redovnom servisranju kreditnih obaveza, te je nastojala da preduzme sve što je u njenoj moći u cilju preduzimanja mјera za održavanje stabilnosti ekonomskog stanja, stabilnosti bankarskog sektora.

Banka je na osnovu mјera koje su donijete Programom posebnih mјera za ublažavanje negativnih ekonomskih posljedica uzrokovanih virusnim oboljenjem Covid-19 kao moguće olakšice, za svakog klijenta, za koga je utvrđeno da je pretrprije posljedice pojave virusnog oboljenja Covid-19, pripremila odgovarajući modalitet postupanja (primjereni modalitet – posebna mјera ili kombinacija posebnih mјera) na osnovu kojih je klijentima olakšano da prevaziđu ekomske poteškoće.

Prema Odluci ABRS banke su mogle primati zahtjeve klijenata za odobravanje posebnih mјera do 31. decembra 2020. godine.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CONVENTION (Continued)****2.7. Impact of Covid-19 pandemic**

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has triggered a global health crisis and a major impact on the global economy due to massive lockdown measures, travel restrictions, trade and other measures. In terms of macroeconomic and geopolitical risks, the Covid-19 pandemic has shifted its focus around the world towards global and national efforts and measures to address this crisis. This has had an impact on accelerating the mass digitization of financial institutions and moving towards a new operational model with more remote / network channels for customer servicing.

The prospects for the normalization of the pandemic in terms of its timeline and further development remain very uncertain, as do the magnitudes of the economic downturn.

The global economic downturn may be further affected by potential new rounds of general blockades that some countries could cause around the world, with the risk of further slowing the expected recovery.

From the outset, Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka has introduced preventive measures to deal with the Covid-19 emergency, including intensified risk monitoring, and continues to proactively manage situation developments in all dimensions of its risk profile.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the RS Banking Agency issued the Decision on Banks' Temporary Measures to Mitigate the Negative Economic Consequences Caused by the COVID-19 Viral Disease related to:

- granting benefits to the bank clients directly or indirectly affected by the negative effects;
- special rules related to credit risk management, applicable by banks in case they approve special measures to the clients; and
- measures aimed at preserving the bank's capital.

Immediately upon regulator's passing of the BARS Decision on the Temporary Measures, the Bank adopted the Program of Special Measures to Alleviate the Negative Economic Consequences Caused by Covid-19 Viral Disease, based on which it has granted its clients the prescribed reliefs for overcoming difficulties in regular and timely settlement of borrowings, and sought to do everything in its power to take measures to maintain the stability of the economic situation and the stability of the banking sector.

Based on the measures adopted under the Program of Special Measures to Alleviate the Negative Economic Consequences Caused by Covid-19 Viral Disease, as a possible relief, the Bank has prepared an appropriate modality of action for each client determined to have suffered the consequences of the Covid-19 viral disease (appropriate modality – a special measure or a combination of special measures) on the basis of which it is easier for clients to overcome economic difficulties.

According to the BARS Decision, the banks were allowed to accept clients' requests for approval of special measures until December 31, 2020.

## 2. OSNOVE ZA SASTAVLJANJE I PRIKAZIVANJE FINANSIJSKIH IZVJEŠTAJA I RAČUNOVODSTVENI METOD (nastavak)

### 2.7. Uticaj Pandemije Covid-19

Sljedeća tabela prikazuje ukupan nivo kredita za koje su odobrene posebne mjere, sa stanjem na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine raspoređenih po nivoima na dan odobrenja posebne mjere:

	Krediti u nivou kreditnog rizika 1 na dan odobrenja posebne mjere	Krediti u nivou kreditnog rizika 2 na dan odobrenja posebne mjere	Krediti u nivou kreditnog rizika 3 na dan odobrenja posebne mjere			
	Bruto iznos kredita	Iznos ECL	Bruto iznos kredita	Iznos ECL	Bruto iznos kredita	Iznos ECL
<b>Ukupni krediti pravna lica</b>	<b>224.468</b>	<b>1.746</b>	<b>15.757</b>	<b>1.243</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>28</b>
A - Poljoprivreda, šumarstvo i ribolov	14.425	131	-	-	8	5
B - Vadenje ruda i kamena	75	-	-	-	-	-
C - Preradivačka industrija	31.249	408	11.846	881	-	-
D - Proizvodnja i snabdijevanje električnom energijom, gasom, parom i klimatizacija	35.119	156	-	-	-	-
E - Snabdijevanje vodom; kanalizacija, upravljanje otpadom i djelatnosti sanacije (remedijacije) životne sredine	2.638	13	-	-	-	-
F - Građevinarstvo	9.634	313	9	-	-	-
G - Trgovina na veliko i malo; popravak motornih vozila i motocikala	53.035	272	472	69	38	16
H - Saobraćaj i skladištenje	12.441	111	732	88	-	-
I - Djelatnosti pružanja smještaja, pripreme i posluživanja hrane; hotelijerstvo i ugostiteljstvo	21.024	105	119	16	25	7
J - Informacije i komunikacije	859	43	-	-	-	-
K - Finansijske djelatnosti i djelatnosti osiguranja	8.295	41	-	-	-	-
L - Poslovanje nekretninama	603	3	-	-	-	-
M - Stručne, naučne i tehničke djelatnosti	1.638	22	-	-	-	-
N - Administrativne i pomoćne uslužne djelatnosti	5.122	26	-	-	-	-
O - Javna uprava i odbrana; obavezno socijalno osiguranje	20.363	51	1.161	116	-	-
P - Obrazovanje	1.278	6	17	1	-	-
Q - Djelatnosti zdravstvene zaštite i socijalnog rada	5.133	37	-	-	-	-
R - Umjetnost, zabava i rekreacija	1.529	8	1.401	72	-	-
S - Ostale uslužne djelatnosti	8	-	-	-	-	-
T - Djelatnosti domaćinstava kao poslodavaca; djelatnosti domaćinstava koja proizvode različitu robu i obavljaju različite usluge za sopstvenu upotrebu	-	-	-	-	-	-
U - Djelatnosti eksteritorijalnih organizacija i organa	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ukupni krediti stanovništva</b>	<b>24.103</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>5.999</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>322</b>
Opšta potrošnja	14.857	293	4.291	379	463	199
Stambena izgradnja	5.353	63	1.636	64	219	106
Obavljanje djelatnosti (preduzetnici)	3.893	88	72	4	41	17
<b>Ukupni krediti</b>	<b>248.571</b>	<b>2.190</b>	<b>21.756</b>	<b>1.690</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>350</b>

Na dan odobrenja posebne mjere 248.571 hiljada BAM bruto kredita je bilo u stage S1, 21.756 hiljada BAM u stage 2, dok je 794 hiljade BAM bilo u stage 3.

Detaljnije informacije o efektima pandemije Covid-19 na poslovanje Banke i rasporedom bruto iznosa kredita po stage-vima na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine (sve odobrene mjere i aktivne mjere) date su u poglavљу: Upravljanje rizicima (napomena 36).

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CONVENTION (Continued)

### 2.7. Impact of Covid-19 pandemic (continued)

The following table shows the total level of loans for which special measures have been approved, as at December 31, 2020, broken down by level on the date of approval of the special measure:

	Total loans in Stage 1 as at the date of approval of special measure	ECL amount	Total loans in Stage 2 as at the date of approval of special measure	ECL amount	Total loans in Stage 3 as at the date of approval of special measure	ECL amount
	Gross loan amount	ECL amount	Gross loan amount	ECL amount	Gross loan amount	ECL amount
<b>Total corporate loans</b>	<b>224.468</b>	<b>1.746</b>	<b>15.757</b>	<b>1.243</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>28</b>
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.425	131	-	-	8	5
B - Mines and quarries	75	-	-	-	-	-
C - Processing industry	31.249	408	11.846	881	-	-
D - Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	35.119	156	-	-	-	-
E - Water supply; sewage, waste management and restoration (remediation) of environment	2.638	13	-	-	-	-
F - Construction industry	9.634	313	9	-	-	-
G - Wholesale and retail trade; servicing motor vehicles and motorcycles	53.035	272	472	69	38	16
H - Transport and warehousing	12.441	111	732	88	-	-
I - Accommodation, food; hotels and hospitality	21.024	105	119	16	25	7
J - Information and communications	859	43	-	-	-	-
K - Financial services and insurance services	8.295	41	-	-	-	-
L - Real estate	603	3	-	-	-	-
M - Expert, scientific and technical business activities	1.638	22	-	-	-	-
N - Administrative and auxiliary services	5.122	26	-	-	-	-
O - Public administration and defense; obligatory social insurance	20.363	51	1.161	116	-	-
P - Education	1.278	6	17	1	-	-
Q - Health care and social work	5.133	37	-	-	-	-
R - Art, entertainment and recreation	1.529	8	1.401	72	-	-
S - Other services	8	-	-	-	-	-
T - Household activities as employers; household activities producing various goods and performing services for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
U - Business of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total retail loans</b>	<b>24.103</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>5.999</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>322</b>
General consumption	14.857	293	4.291	379	463	199
Housing construction	5.353	63	1.636	64	219	106
Business activities (entrepreneurs)	3.893	88	72	4	41	17
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>248.571</b>	<b>2.190</b>	<b>21.756</b>	<b>1.690</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>350</b>

At the date of approval of the special measure, BAM 248,571 thousand of gross loans were in stage S1, BAM 21,756 thousand in stage 2, while BAM 794 thousand were in Stage 3.

More detailed information on the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Bank's operations and the distribution of gross loan amounts by stages as at December 31, 2020 (all approved measures and active measures) is provided in the chapter: Risk Management (Note 36).

### 3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA

#### 3.1 Prihodi i rashodi od kamata

Prihodi i rashodi od kamata priznaju se u bilansu uspjeha primjenom metode efektivne kamatne stope. Efektivna kamatna stopa je stopa koja diskonтуje buduće gotovinske isplate, ili primanja tokom očekivanog perioda trajanja finansijskog sredstva, ili obaveze, ili prema potrebi u kraćem vremenskom periodu na neto knjigovodstvenu vrijednost finansijskog sredstva, ili finansijske obaveze. Prilikom obračuna efektivne kamatne stope, Banka procjenjuje buduće novčane tokove uzimajući u obzir sve ugovorene uslove finansijskih instrumenata, ali ne uzimajući u obzir buduće kreditne gubitke koji mogu nastati.

Prihodi i rashodi od kamata, uključujući i zateznu kamatu i ostale prihode i ostale rashode vezane za kamatonosnu aktivi i kamatonosnu pasivu, evidentiraju se u bilansu uspjeha u periodu na koji se odnose u skladu sa načelom uzročnosti prihoda i rashoda i uslovima iz obligacionih odnosa koji su definisani ugovorom Banke i komitenta.

Obračun efektivne kamatne stope uključuje sve naknade i provizije koje su plaćene ili primljene, a koje su sastavni dio efektivne kamatne stope, transakcione troškove i sve druge premije ili diskonte.

Naknada za odobravanje kredita, koja čini dio efektivne kamatne stope, evidentira se u okviru prihoda od kamate, obračunava se i naplaćuje jednokratno unaprijed, razgraničava se i diskonтуje tokom perioda trajanja kredita.

Priznavanje prihoda od kamata koje se odnose na neobezvrijedene plasmane i čija je naplata izvjesna vrši se u potpunosti. Priznavanje prihoda od kamata na plasmane koji su klasifikovani kao sporni ili nenaplativi ili za koje je pokrenut postupak naplate kod suda, vrši se primjenom efektivne kamatne stope na neto vrijednost ovih plasmana. Banka nastavlja obračun kamate u cilju evidencije ukupnog potraživanja po osnovu kamata, ali ovako obračunata kamata ne utiče na prihode od kamata već se samo evidentira u vanbilansnoj evidenciji Banke.

#### 3.2 Prihodi i rashodi od naknada i provizija

Prihodi i rashodi naknada i provizija, izuzev onih koje predstavljaju sastavni dio efektivne kamatne stope, nastali pružanjem, odnosno korišćenjem bankarskih usluga, priznaju se po načelu uzročnosti prihoda i rashoda, odnosno na obračunskoj osnovi i utvrđuju se za period kada su ostvareni, odnosno kada je usluga pružena.

Naknade i provizije uglavnom obuhvataju naknade od poslova unutrašnjeg i ino platnog prometa, kartičnog poslovanja, izdavanja garancija i akreditiva, davanja kredita (prijevremena otplata, monitoring), mjenjačkih poslova, usluga brokerskih i depozitnih poslova i drugih usluga koje Banka pruža.

Prihodi od naknada za odobravanje garancija i drugih potencijalnih obaveza razgraničavaju se saglasno periodu trajanja i priznaju u bilansu uspjeha srazmerno vremenu trajanja.

#### 3.3 Preračunavanje stranih valuta

Stavke uključene u finansijske izvještaje Banke evidentirane su u valuti primarnog ekonomskog okruženja (funkcionalnoj valuti). Finansijski izvještaji prikazani su u hiljadama konvertibilnih maraka (BAM), koja je izvještajna i funkcionalna valuta Banke.

Transakcije u stranoj valuti preračunavaju se u BAM po zvaničnom srednjem kursu Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine koji je važio na dan poslovne promjene. Sredstva i obaveze iskazane u stranoj valuti na dan bilansa stanja, preračunati su u BAM po srednjem kursu Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine koji je važio na taj dan.

Pozitivne ili negativne kursne razlike nastale prilikom preračuna pozicija bilansa stanja koje su iskazane u stranoj valuti i prilikom poslovnih transakcija u stranoj valuti, evidentirane su u korist ili na teret bilansa uspjeha kao prihodi i rashodi po osnovu kursnih razlika i objelodanjeni su u okviru pozicije neto prihoda/rashoda od kursnih razlika (Napomena 10).

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 3.1 Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the income statement as they accrue for all interest-bearing instruments using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that precisely discounts the estimated future cash disbursements or payments over the expected life of a financial instrument or, as appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying value of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows, taking into consideration all contractual terms related to the financial instrument, but not considering future credit losses.

Interest income and expenses, including penalty or default interest and other income and other expenses from interest bearing assets, as well interest bearing liabilities, are calculated and recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis, by applying the matching principle and terms defined by the relevant contracts executed between the Bank and the customers.

The effective interest rate calculation includes all fees and commissions paid or received, which are a constituent part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. The loan origination fee, which is a part of the effective interest rate, is recorded within interest income. Loan origination fees, which are charged, collected or paid on a one-time basis in advance, are deferred and discounted over the loan life.

Interest income from performing and risk-free loans whose recovery is certain is fully recognized. Interest income from impaired loans and receivables classified as doubtful or irrecoverable or subject to litigation, is recognized and calculated based on the net amounts of loans using the effective interest method. The Bank continues to calculate the interest on such loans and receivables for full records of total interest receivables but interest calculated in this manner does not affect interest income as it is recorded within the Bank's off-balance sheet items.

#### 3.2 Fee and Commission Income and Expenses

Fees and commissions originating from banking services, other than those that are part of the effective interest rate, are generally recognized as per the matching principle, on an accrual basis, for the period when realized, i.e., when the underlying services are rendered.

Fee and commission income and expenses mainly comprise fees related to domestic and foreign payment transactions, payment card transactions, issue of guarantees and letters of credit, loan approval (early repayment, monitoring), foreign exchange trading, brokerage services, depositary activities and other banking services.

Fee and commission income from approval and issue of guarantees and other contingent liabilities are deferred in accordance with the guarantee validity term and subsequently transferred to and recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the validity term.

#### 3.3 Foreign Exchange Translation

Items included in the Bank's financial statements are presented in the currency of the Bank's primary economic environment (functional currency). The financial statements are stated in thousands of Convertible Marks (BAM), which the Bank's presentation and functional currency.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into BAM at the official middle exchange rates of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("CBBH") effective at the date of each transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of the reporting date are translated into BAM by applying the official middle rates of exchange of CBBH effective on that date.

Positive or negative foreign exchange effects arising from translation of transactions, assets and liabilities are credited or charged to the income statements and foreign exchange gains or losses within the line item of net foreign exchange gains/losses (Note 10).

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.3 Preračunavanje stranih valuta (nastavak)**

Plasmani u BAM sa ugovorenom valutnom klauzulom u EUR-ima, nisu izloženi deviznom riziku, jer je vrijednost te valute fiksna u odnosu na domaću valutu, te shodno tome Banka nema prihode i rashode koji bi nastali prilikom preračunavanja sredstava korišćenjem ugovorene klauzule. Na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine, Banka nema plasmane u BAM sa valutnom klauzulom u drugoj valuti izuzev EUR-a.

#### **3.4 Prihod od dividendi**

Prihodi od dividendi po osnovu ulaganja u akcije drugih pravnih lica i po osnovu učešća u kapitalu drugih pravnih lica, priznaju se u prihod od dividendi u momentu priliva ekonomske koristi od dividendi. Dividende su prikazane u okviru pozicije „ostali operativni prihodi“.

#### **3.5 Prihodi i rashodi po osnovu hartija od vrijednosti**

Neto prihodi od trgovanja obuhvataju dobitke umanjene za gubitke proistekle iz trgovanja finansijskim sredstvima i obavezama uključujući i sve promjene po „fer vrijednosti“ i kursne razlike.

Dobici i gubici po osnovu promjene amortizovane vrijednosti hartija od vrijednosti koje se drže radi trgovanja priznaju se u korist prihoda, odnosno na teret rashoda.

Nerealizovani dobici i gubici po osnovu hartija od vrijednosti po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat se knjiže na teret kapitala u okviru revalorizacionih rezervi, umanjenih za odgovarajući porez na dobit, dok se investicija ne proda, naplati ili na drugi način realizuje, ili dok ta investicija nije obezvrijedena prilikom realizovanja hartija od vrijednosti raspoloživih za prodaju, akumulirani nerealizovani dobitak ili gubitak se transferiše na „neto dobitak ili gubitak perioda“.

#### **3.6 Porez na dobit**

##### **3.6.1 Tekući porez na dobit**

Oporezivanje dobiti se vrši u skladu sa poreskim propisima Republike Srpske, propisima Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine i propisima Brčko Distrikta, obzirom da Banka ostvaruje dobit iz poslovanja u Republici Srpskoj, Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine i Brčko Distriktu. Banka tokom godine porez na dobit plaća u vidu mjesecnih akontacija, čiju visinu utvrđuje na osnovu poreske prijave za prethodnu godinu. Konačna poreska osnovica, na koju se primjenjuje propisana stopa poreza na dobit od 10% utvrđuje se poreskim bilansom Banke. Poreska osnovica obuhvata dobitak iz bilansa uspjeha usklađen za određene rashode i prihode, saglasno poreskim propisima i može biti umanjena za određene poreske olakšice. Poreski propisi Republike Srpske ne predviđaju mogućnost da se poreski gubici iz tekućeg perioda mogu koristiti kao osnova za povrat poreza plaćenog u prethodnim periodima. Međutim, gubici iz tekućeg perioda iskazani u poreskom bilansu mogu se koristiti za umanjenje poreske osnovice budućih obračunskih perioda, ali ne duže od pet godina.

##### **3.6.2 Odloženi porezi**

Odloženi porezi na dobit se obračunavaju po metodi obaveza prema bilansu stanja na sve privremene razlike na dan bilansa stanja između sadašnje vrijednosti sredstava i obaveza u finansijskim izvještajima i njihove vrijednosti za svrhe oporezivanja. Trenutno važeća poreska stopa na dan bilansa stanja je korišćena za obračun iznosa odloženih poreza.

Odložene poreske obaveze priznaju se na sve oporezive privremene razlike, izuzev ukoliko odložene poreske obaveze proističu iz inicijalnog priznavanja "goodwill-a" ili sredstava i obaveza u transakciji koja nije poslovna kombinacija i u trenutku nastanka nema uticaja na računovodstvenu dobit niti na oporezivu dobit ili gubitak, kao i ukoliko se odnose na oporezive privremene razlike u vezi sa učešćem u zavisnim preduzećima, pridruženim preduzećima i zajedničkim ulaganjima, gdje se trenutak ukidanja privremene razlike može kontrolisati i izvjesno je da privremena razlika neće biti ukinuta u doglednom vremenskom periodu.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 3.3 Foreign Exchange Translation (Continued)

BAM loans and receivables with contractually defined currency clause index to EUR are not exposed to the foreign exchange risk as EUR/BAM exchange rate is fixed. Therefore, the Bank has no foreign exchange gains or losses arising as the currency clause effects. As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had no BAM loans and receivables with currency clause index to a currency other than EUR.

#### 3.4 Dividend Income

Dividend income from investments in shares and equity interests held in other entities is recognized upon inflow of economic benefits from dividend to the Bank, within the line item of other operating income.

#### 3.5 Income and Expenses from Securities

Net gains on trading in securities include gains net of losses arisen from trading in financial assets and liabilities, including all changes in the fair value thereof and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Gains and losses on the changes in amortized cost of securities held for trading, i.e., financial assets at FVtPL, are recognized within income and expenses, as appropriate.

Unrealized gains and losses on securities at FVtOCI are recorded within equity, under revaluation reserves, net of relating income tax, until they are sold, otherwise realized or impaired, when the cumulative unrealized gains or losses are transferred to the profit or loss for the period.

#### 3.6 Income Taxes

##### 3.6.1 Current Income Tax Expense

Income taxation is performed in accordance with the tax legislation of Republika Srpska, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District given that the Bank earns income from operations in Republika Srpska, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District. During the year Bank pays corporate income tax in monthly advance payments determined based on its previous year's income tax return. The final taxable income base to which the prescribed tax rate of 10% is applied is determined in the Bank's tax statement. The taxable income includes the amount of profit before taxation net of income and expense adjustment effects pursuant to the effective tax regulation and may be further reduced for certain tax holidays. The tax regulations in Republika Srpska do not envisage that any tax losses of the current period be used to recover taxes paid within a specific carryback period. However, current period tax losses stated in tax return may be used to reduce or eliminate taxes to be paid in future periods but only for duration of no longer than five ensuing years.

##### 3.6.2 Deferred Taxes

Deferred taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. The currently enacted income tax rate as of the reporting date is used to calculate deferred tax amounts.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, unless the deferred tax liabilities arise on the initial recognition of goodwill or assets and liabilities in a transaction other than a business combination, which, upon origination affect neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss, or pertain to the taxable temporary differences in respect of the investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures where the time of reversal of the temporary difference may be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.6 Porez na dobit (nastavak)**

##### **3.6.3 Odloženi porezi (nastavak)**

Odložena poreska sredstva priznaju se na sve oporezive privremene razlike i neiskorišćene iznose prenosivih poreskih kredita i poreskih gubitaka, do mjere do koje je izvjesno da je nivo očekivanih budućih oporezivih dobitaka dovoljan da se sve oporezive privremene razlike, prenešeni neiskorišćeni poreski krediti i neiskorišćeni poreski gubici mogu iskoristiti, izuzev ukoliko se odložena poreska sredstva odnose na privremene razlike nastale iz inicijalnog priznavanja sredstava ili obaveza u transakciji koja nije poslovna kombinacija i u trenutku nastanka nema uticaja na računovodstvenu dobit niti na oporezivu dobit ili gubitak ili na odbitne privremene razlike u vezi sa učešćem u zavisnim preduzećima, pridruženim preduzećima i zajedničkim ulaganjima, kada se odložena poreska sredstva priznaju samo do mjere do koje je izvjesno da će privremene razlike biti ukinute u doglednoj budućnosti i da je nivo očekivanih budućih oporezivih dobitaka dovoljan da se sve privremene razlike mogu iskoristiti.

Knjigovodstvena vrijednost odloženih poreskih sredstava preispituje se na svaki izvještajni datum i umanjuje do mjere do koje više nije izvjesno da je nivo očekivanih budućih oporezivih dobitaka dovoljan da se ukupna vrijednost ili dio vrijednosti odloženih poreskih sredstava može iskoristiti. Odložena poreska sredstva koja nisu priznata, procjenjuju se na svaki izvještajni datum i priznaju do mjere do koje je postalo izvjesno da je nivo očekivanih budućih oporezivih dobitaka dovoljan da se odložena poreska sredstva mogu iskoristiti.

Odložena poreska sredstva i obaveze izračunavaju se primjenom zvaničnih poreskih stopa u godini ostvarenja poreskih olakšica, odnosno izmirenja odloženih poreskih obaveza.

Tekući i odloženi porezi priznaju se kao prihodi i rashodi, i uključeni su u neto dobitak/ gubitak perioda.

Odloženi porez na dobit koji se odnosi na stavke koje se direktno evidentiraju u korist ili na teret kapitala se takođe evidentiraju na teret, odnosno u korist kapitala.

#### **3.7 Primanja zaposlenih**

##### **3.7.1 Kratkoročne naknade zaposlenima**

Kratkoročne naknade zaposlenima obuhvataju zarade i doprinose za socijalno osiguranje i priznaju se kao rashod u periodu u kome su nastali.

U skladu sa propisima koji se primjenjuju u Republici Srpskoj, Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine i Brčko Distriktu, Banka je u obavezi da plaća doprinose državnim fondovima. Ove obaveze uključuju doprinose za zaposlene na teret poslodavca u iznosima obračunatim po stopama propisanim relevantnim zakonskim propisima. Banka nema drugih obaveza plaćanja nakon uplate doprinosa.

##### **3.7.2 Ostala primanja zaposlenih**

U skladu sa Zakonom o radu, Kolektivnim ugovorom, Granskim kolektivnim ugovorom i Pravilnikom o radu Banke, Banka je u obavezi da isplati naknadu zaposlenima prilikom odlaska u penziju. Pravo na ove naknade je uslovljeno ostajanjem zaposlenog lica u službi do starosne granice odredene za penzionisanje i do ostvarenja minimalnog radnog staža. Očekivani troškovi se akumuliraju tokom perioda trajanja zaposlenja. Rezervisanja za otpremnine se procjenjuju na godišnjem nivou od strane nezavisnih, kvalifikovanih aktuara i predstavljaju sadašnju vrijednost očekivanih budućih isplata zaposlenima.

Rezervisanja za otpremnine se prikazuju u bilansu stanja u okviru pozicije „Ostalih obaveza” i zasnivaju se na aktuarskim izvještajima koji se koriste samo za tu namjenu.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 3.6 Income Taxes (Continued)

##### 3.6.3 Deferred Taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused portion of the tax credit and tax loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that expected future taxable profits will be available against which those tax credits and tax losses carried forward can be utilized, unless deferred tax assets relate to the temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in other than a business combination transaction, affecting neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss, or pertain to the taxable temporary differences in respect of the investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, when deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences may be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed using the prescribed tax rates effective in the year of acquiring entitlement to tax holidays for assets and in the year of deferred tax liability settlement for liabilities.

The current and deferred taxes are recognized within income and expenses and included in the net profit/loss for the year.

Deferred income taxes relating to items that are directly credited or charged to equity are also recognized under equity.

#### 3.7 Employee Benefits

##### 3.7.1 Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits include employee salaries and benefits and all the related taxes and social insurance contributions and are recognized within expenses of the period when incurred.

In accordance with the regulations prevailing in Republika Srpska, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District, the Bank is under obligation to pay payroll contributions to the government social insurance funds. This obligation involves the payment of the tax and contributions on behalf of the employee, by the employer, in amounts calculated by applying the specific, legally prescribed rates. The Bank has no further liabilities in this respect after payment of payroll contributions.

##### 3.7.2 Other Employee Benefits

In accordance with the Labor Law, Collective Bargaining Agreement and the Bank's rules of Procedure, the Bank is obligated to pay retirement benefits to employees upon retirement. The entitlement to such benefits is acquired by employee staying in service until the prescribed retirement age and/or for the prescribed minimum number of years of service. The expected retirement benefit costs are accumulated over the service. Provisions for retirement benefits are assessed by independent certified actuaries on an annual basis and represent the present value of the expected future payments to employees.

Retirement benefit provisions are presented within the line item of other liabilities in the Bank's statement of financial position and are based on actuarial reports and are used only for the purposes they are intended for.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.8 Gotovina i gotovinski ekvivalenti**

Gotovina i gotovinski ekvivalenti iskazani u bilansu stanja i izvještaju o tokovima gotovine obuhvataju gotovinu u blagajni u domaćoj i stranoj valuti, novčana sredstva kod Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine iznad iznosa obavezne rezerve, depozite po viđenju kod ostalih banaka i depozite kod banaka oročene na period do 30 dana.

#### **3.9 Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne banke**

Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne banke je prikazana posebno i predstavlja iznos sredstava koji Banka mora ostvariti u toku svake dekade kao prosječno dnevno stanje na računu rezerve. Prosječno dnevno stanje se utvrđuje na osnovu propisanih procenata od prosječnog dnevnog stanja odgovarajuće vrste depozita u prethodnoj dekadi.

#### **3.10 Finansijski instrumenti (sredstva i obaveze): priznavanje i odmjeravanje**

MSFI 9 od 01.01.2018. godine zamjenjuje MRS 39, koji je do 31. decembra 2017. godine regulisao klasifikaciju i mjerjenje finansijskih instrumenata. MSFI 9 je podijeljen u tri različita područja: klasifikacije i mjerjenja finanansijskih instrumenata, umanjenja vrijednosti i računovodstva zaštite. Kao što je navedeno u Napomeni 2.1 Izjava o usklađenosti Agencija za bankarstvo RS je usvojila Odluku o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka („Odluka“), koja je stupila na snagu 1. januara 2020. godine, te koje nalaže primjenu određenih razlika u umanjenja vrijednosti za kreditne gubitke u odnosu na zahtjeve MSFI 9.

U vezi sa prvim područjem, MSFI 9 predviđa da se klasifikacija finansijske imovine određuje, s jedne strane, obilježjima pripadajućih ugovornih novčanih tokova, a s druge strane namjerom upravljanja (poslovni model) finansijskim instrumentom.

Finansijska se imovina, prema MSFI 9, može klasifikovati u tri kategorije:

- Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po amortizovanom trošku,
- Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat (za dužničke instrumente rezerva se prenosi na bilans uspjeha u slučaju prestanka priznavanja instrumenta), te
- Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha.

Klasifikacija zavisi od namjere zbog koje su finansijski instrumenti stečeni. Banka vrši klasifikaciju finansijskih sredstava prilikom početnog priznavanja i preispituje tu klasifikaciju na svaki datum izvještavanja.

Finansijska imovina se može klasifikovati u prve dvije kategorije i vrednovati po amortizacionom trošku ili po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat samo ako se dokaže da ista dovodi do novčanih tokova koji su isključivo otplate glavnice i kamata (tzv. "solely payment of principal and interest" – "SPPI test"). Vlasničke hartije od vrijednosti uvijek se klasificuju u treću kategoriju i vrednuju se po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha, osim u slučaju da subjekt odabere (neopozivo, u trenutku početnog upisa) akcije koje se ne drže u svrhu trgovanja, klasifikovati po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat. Vezano za klasifikaciju i vrednovanje finansijskih obaveza, ne uvode se značajne promjene u odnosu na sadašnji standard.

Finansijska sredstva se inicialno vrednuju po fer vrijednosti (uglavnom jednakom iznosu koji se plati ili primi) korigovanoj za nastale zavisne troškove kupovine ili njihovog emitovanja, izuzev finansijskih sredstava i obaveza koje su vrednovane po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha.

Finansijska sredstva i finansijske obaveze se evidentiraju u bilansu stanja Banke od momenta kada se Banka ugovornim odredbama vezala za instrument. Kupovina ili prodaja finansijskih sredstava na redovan način priznaje se primjenom obračuna na datum kada je sredstvo isporučeno drugoj ugovorenoj strani.

Finansijska sredstva prestaju da se priznaju kada Banka izgubi kontrolu nad ugovorenim pravima nad tim instrumentima, što se dešava kada su prava korišćenja intrumenata realizovana, istekla, napuštena ili ustupljena. Finansijska obaveza prestaje da se priznaje kada je obaveza predviđena ugovorom ispunjena, otkazana ili istekla.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **3.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand in local and foreign currencies, balances on the accounts held with the Central Bank in excess of the obligatory reserve, and demand and short-term deposits with maturities of up to 30 days held with other banks.

#### **3.9 Obligatory Reserve Held with the Central Bank**

The Bank's obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank represents the amount of funds the Bank must maintain within each decade as the average daily balance on the account of the obligatory reserve. The average daily balance is determined as the prescribed percentage share of the average daily balance of the appropriate type of deposits the Bank had during the previous ten days.

#### **3.10 Financial Instruments (Assets and Liabilities): Recognition and Measurement**

As of January 1, 2018 IFRS 9 superseded IAS 39, which had governed classification and measurement of financial instruments until December 31, 2017. IFRS 9 is divided into three sections, covering three different areas: classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment and hedge accounting. As stated in Note 2.1 Statement of Compliance, the RS Banking Agency adopted the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses (the "Decision"), which entered into force on January 1, 2020, and which requires the application of certain differences. Impairment losses on credit losses in relation to the requirements of IFRS 9.

With regard to the classification and measurement, IFRS 9 stipulates that classification of financial assets be by characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the instruments on one end and, on the other, by managerial intention and purpose (business model) for which the instruments are held.

According to IFRS 9, financial assets may be classified into the following three categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC);
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVtOCI) (for debt instruments, reserves are reclassified to the profit or loss upon derecognition); and
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL).

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments are acquired. The Bank classifies financial assets upon initial recognition and reviews the classification at each reporting date.

Financial assets may be classified into the first two of the above listed categories and measured at either amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income only if it can be demonstrated that such assets result in the cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest ("SPPI test"). Equity securities are invariably classified into the third category and measured at fair value through profit or loss, save in the event that the entity elects (irrevocably, upon initial recognition) to classify shares not held for trading as assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. With regard to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities no significant changes are introduced in comparison to the previously effective standard.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value (mostly equal to the amount paid or received), adjusted for the costs attributable to the acquisition or issue of assets, except for the financial assets or liabilities measured at FVtPL.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Bank's statement of the financial position on the date upon which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a specific financial instrument. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date, i.e., the date the assets are delivered to the counterparty.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the Bank loses control over the contractual rights over the instrument, which occurs when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have been realized, cancelled or ceded or have expired. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligations are fulfilled, cancelled or have expired.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.10 Finansijski instrumenti (sredstva i obaveze): priznavanje i odmjeravanje (nastavak)**

Finansijska sredstva i finansijske obaveze se mogu netirati i prikazati u neto iznosu u bilansu stanja, ako i samo ako Banka ima zakonsko pravo prebijanja priznatih iznosa sredstava i obaveza i ukoliko namjerava da izvrši izmirenje u neto iznosu ili da istovremeno realizuje sredstvo i izmiri obavezu.

U vezi sa umanjenjem vrijednosti, za instrumente koji se vrednuju po amortizacionom trošku i po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat (koji nisu vlasnički instrumenti), uvodi se model zasnovan na konceptu očekivanih gubitaka, sa ciljem da se brže prepoznaju gubici. MSFI 9 zahtijeva da se očekivani gubici knjiže na nivou očekivanih gubitaka u sljedećih 12 mjeseci (Prvi nivo kreditnog rizika – 'Stage 1') od početnog priznavanja finansijskog instrumenta. Vremenski horizont za izračunavanje očekivanog gubitka postaje, umjesto toga, cijeli preostali život imovine koja je predmetom vrednovanja, gdje je kreditni kvalitet finansijskog instrumenta doživio "značajno" pogoršanje kreditnog rizika u odnosu na početna mjerena (Drugi nivo kreditnog rizika –'Stage 2') ili u slučaju da je imovina djelimično ili potpuno nenadoknadiva (Treći nivo kreditnog rizika – 'Stage 3'). Detaljnije, uvođenje novih propisa za umanjenje vrijednosti uključuje:

- Alokaciju prihodujuće finansijske imovine u različite nivoje kreditnog rizika ('staging'), kojima odgovaraju umanjenje vrijednosti zasnovane na očekivanim gubicima tokom idućih 12 mjeseci (tzv. Nivo 1 – 'Stage 1') ili na očekivanim gubicima za cijelokupni preostali vijek trajanja instrumenta (tzv. Nivo 2 – 'Stage 2'), u prisutnosti značajnog povećanja kreditnog rizika;
- Alokaciju djelimično ili potpuno nenadoknade finansijske imovine u tzv. Nivo 3 – 'Stage 3', uvijek s umanjenjem vrijednosti baziranim na očekivanim gubicima tokom cijelog vijeka trajanja instrumenta;
- Uključivanje u izračun očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka ('ECL - Expected Credit Losses') procjena povezanih sa očekivanim budućim promjenama makroekonomskog okruženja.

#### **a) Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po amortizovanom trošku**

Finansijska imovina vrednovana po amortizovanoj vrijednosti je finansijsko sredstvo ili finansijska obaveza koja ispunjava sljedeća dva kriterijuma:

1. cilj poslovnog modela sredstva je držanje finansijskog sredstva radi naplate ugovorenih novčanih tokova,
2. ugovoreni uslovi finansijskog sredstva dovode do novčanih tokova koji predstavljaju samo plaćanje glavnice i kamate na stanje glavnice na određeni datum.

Inicijalno, finansijska imovina se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti uvećanoj za transakcione troškove koji su direktno povezani sa transakcijom sticanja sredstva.

Banka finansijske obaveze klasificiše kao po amortizovanoj vrijednosti, izuzev za:

1. finansijske obaveze po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha, koje se kao takve, uključujući i derivate koji su obaveze, trebaju naknadno mjeriti po fer vrijednosti.
2. finansijske obaveze koje nastaju kada prenos finansijske imovine ne ispunjava uslove za prestanak priznavanja ili kada se primjenjuje pristup neprekidnog učestvovanja.
3. ugovor o finansijskoj garanciji, koje se nakon početnog priznavanja vrednuju u iznosu koji je veći od:
  - iznosa rezervisanja za umanjenje vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke i
  - početno priznatog iznosa umanjenog za kumulativni iznos prihoda
4. obaveze kojima se osiguravaju zajmovi po kamatnim stopama koje su niže od tržišnih, koje se nakon početnog priznavanja vrednuju u iznosu koji je veći od:
  - iznosa rezervisanja za umanjenje vrijednosti za očekivane kreditne gubitke i
  - početno priznatog iznosa umanjenog za kumulativni iznos prihoda
5. nepredvidene naknade koje se naknadno mijere po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **3.10 Financial Instruments (Assets and Liabilities): Recognition and Measurement (Continued)**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and the Bank has an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

With regard to the impairment, for financial instruments measured at AC and instruments measured at FVtOCI (other than equity instruments), the Bank introduced a model based on the concept of expected credit losses (ECL) for faster loss identification and recognition. IFRS 9 requires that expected credit losses be recorded as 12-month ECL (first credit risk level – 'Stage 1'), i.e., losses expected within 12 months from the initial recognition of the instrument. The time horizon for credit loss calculation expands to the lifetime expected credit losses for instruments where the credit quality of an instrument has undergone a "significant" increase or deterioration of the credit risk since initial measurement (second credit risk level –'Stage 2') or in the event that an asset is partially or fully irrecoverable (third credit risk level – 'Stage 3'). In more detail, new rules for impairment entail:

- Allocation of the performing financial assets to different levels or stages of credit risk ('staging'), corresponding to the impairment allowances based on the expected credit loss calculations for 12-month credit losses ('Stage 1') expected credit losses over the life of an instrument ('Stage 2') with significant increase of the credit risk;
- Allocation of partially or fully irrecoverable financial assets to 'Stage 3', with impairment allowance based on the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- Inclusion of forward-looking information about the macroeconomic environment trends in the calculation of the expected credit losses ('ECL').

##### **a) Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost (AC)**

Financial assets measured at AC are financial assets that meet both of the following two criteria:

1. the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
2. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Initially, financial assets are measured at fair value increased by transaction costs directly attributable to the asset acquisition.

The Bank classifies financial liabilities as liabilities at amortized cost (AC) except for:

1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL), which, including derivatives that are liabilities, are to be subsequently measured at fair value;
2. Financial liabilities arising when the transfer of financial assets does not meet the derecognition criteria or when there is continuing involvement;
3. Financial guarantee contracts, which after initial recognition are measured at the higher of:
  - the amount of impairment provisions for expected losses and
  - the initially recognized amount less cumulative income amount;
4. Financial liabilities securitizing borrowings at below-market interest rates, which after initial recognition are measured at the higher of:
  - the amount of impairment provisions for expected losses and
  - the initially recognized amount less cumulative income amount; and
5. Unforeseen fees subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.10 Finansijski instrumenti (sredstva i obaveze): priznavanje i odmjeravanje (nastavak)**

##### **b) Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat**

Finansijska imovina vrednovana po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat, je finansijsko sredstvo ili finansijska obaveza koja ispunjava sljedeća dva kriterijuma:

1. cilj poslovnog modela sredstva je držanje finansijskog sredstva radi naplate ugovorenih novčanih tokova i prodaje finansijske imovine i
2. ugovoreni uslovi finansijskog sredstva dovode do novčanih tokova koji predstavljaju samo plaćanje glavnice i kamate na stanje glavnice na određeni datum.

Inicijalno, finansijska imovina se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti uvećanoj za transakcione troškove koji su direktno povezani sa transakcijom sticanja sredstva.

Kako je definisano MSFI 9 – Finansijski instrumenti, finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat (FVtOCI) je:

- i. Dužnički instrumenti koji se drže u poslovnom modelu radi prikupljanja ugovorenih novčanih tokova ili prodaje (HtCoS) i novčani tokovi predstavljaju plaćanja glavnice i kamate koja predstavlja vremensku vrijednost novca (SPPI), a za koje nije odabrana opcija fer vrednovanja kroz bilans uspjeha;
- ii. Vlasnički instrumenti za koje je odabrana opcija vrednovanja po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat (FVtOCI).

##### *Ulaganja u vlasničke hartije od vrijednosti*

Pri početnom priznavanju može se napraviti neopozivi izbor za priznavanje vlasničkog instrumenta (za svaki pojedini instrument) prema FVtOCI opciji. Ova se opcija odnosi samo na instrumente koji se ne drže radi trgovanja i nisu derivatni instrumenti.

Većina dobitaka i gubitaka od ulaganja u vlasničke instrumente za koje je odabrana FVtOCI opcija biće priznata u ostali ukupni rezultat (OCI). Dividende se priznaju u bilansu uspjeha, osim ako predstavljaju povrat dijela troška ulaganja u taj instrument.

Dobici i gubici od promjene fer vrijednosti priznati u OCI nikada se neće reklassifikovati, odnosno prebaciti iz Ostalog ukupnog rezultatatu bilans uspjeha, pa čak niti nakon prestanka priznavanja instrumenta po kojem su nastale. Rezerve u kapitalu nastale vrednovanjem ovih instrumenata (FVtOCI kapitalne rezerve) mogu se prenijeti na drugu komponentu kapitala.

##### *Ulaganja u dužničke hartije od vrijednosti*

U zavisnosti od poslovnog modela, karakteristika ugovorenih novčanih tokova te odabranih opcija dužnički instrumenti se vrednuju po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat. Fer vrijednost kroz Ostalu sveobuhvatnu dobit FVtOCI je klasifikacija za instrumente za koje postoji dvostruki poslovni model, tj. ciljevi poslovnog modela se postižu kako se novčana sredstva prikupljaju naplatom ugovornog novčanog toka, ali i putem prodaje finansijske imovine. Karakteristike ugovornih novčanih tokova instrumenata ove kategorije i dalje moraju biti isključivo naplate glavnice i kamata (SPPI CF).

Promjene fer vrijednosti dužničkih instrumenata klasifikovanih kao FVtOCI priznaju se u Ostali ukupni rezultat (OCI). Svi prihodi od kamata, dobici i gubici od kursnih razlika i umanjenja vrijednosti priznaju se odmah u bilansu uspjeha.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **3.10 Financial Instruments (Assets and Liabilities): Recognition and Measurement (Continued)**

##### **b) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVtOCI)**

Financial assets measured at FVtOCI are financial assets that meet both of the following two criteria:

1. the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
2. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Initially, financial assets are measured at fair value increased by transaction costs directly attributable to the asset acquisition.

IFRS 9 defines financial assets at FVtOCI as the following:

- i. Debt instruments held within the business model for collecting the contractual cash flows or for sale (HtCoS) and the contractual cash flows of the financial assets give rise to the cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest which represents the time value of money (SPPI) for which FVtPL option was not elected;
- ii. Equity instruments for which FVtOCI option has been chosen.

##### Investments in Equity Securities

Upon initial recognition, an irrevocable election may be made for equity instruments (for each individual instrument) to be measured at FVtOCI (FVtOCI option). This option refers only to the instruments that are not held for trading and are not derivatives.

Most of the gains/losses on investments in equity instruments for which FVtOCI option has been elected, will be recognized within the other comprehensive income (OCI). Dividends are recognized within profit or loss unless they represent recoveries of partial costs of investing in such instruments.

Gains/losses on the changes in the fair value of such instruments will not be subsequently reclassified, i.e., transferred from the other comprehensive income to the profit or loss (income statement), even after derecognition of the underlying instruments. Reserves within equity arising from revaluation of these instruments (FVtOCI reserves) may be transferred to another equity component.

##### Investments in Debt Securities

Based on the business model in which they are held, characteristics of the contractual cash flows and selected measurement option, debt instruments are measured at FVtOCI. FVtOCI is an appropriate classification for instruments within the business model of holding the assets to collect the contractual cash flows as well as for sale. The cash flows of such instruments must be solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI CF).

Changes in the fair value of debt instruments classified as FVtOCI are recognized within the other comprehensive income (OCI). All interest income, foreign exchange gains/losses and impairment losses on such instruments are recognized within the profit or loss (income statement).

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.10 Finansijski instrumenti (sredstva i obaveze): priznavanje i odmjeravanje (nastavak)**

##### **b) Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat (nastavak)**

Svaka promjena fer vrijednosti dužničkog instrumenta uključuje i efekat promjene kreditnog rizika izdavaoca tog finansijskog instrumenta. Za sve dužničke instrumente koji se mjere po FVtOCI potrebno je procijeniti i iskazati umanjenje vrijednosti, odnosno rezervisanja za očekivane kreditne gubitke. Sve promjene u iznosu rezervisanja za očekivane kreditne gubitke priznaju se u bilansu uspjeha, dok je iznos umanjenja vrijednosti već uključen u kumulativnom iznosu promjene fer vrijednosti iskazan u ostalom ukupnom rezultatu. Umanjenje vrijednosti priznaje se kroz Ostalu sveobuhvatnu dobit, kao dio ukupne promjene fer vrijednosti i njima se ne smije dodatno umanjiti knjigovodstvena vrijednost finansijske imovine u izvještaju o finansijskoj poziciji. Iznosi koji se priznaju u bilansu uspjeha na ime promjene rezervisanja za očekivane kreditne gubitke moraju biti jednaki iznosima koji bi bili priznati u bilansu uspjeha da je imovina mjerena po amortizacionom trošku.

Promjene fer vrijednosti koje su prethodno priznate u OCI-u u punom se iznosu reklassifikuju u bilans uspjeha nakon prestanka priznavanja dužničkog instrumenta.

##### **c) Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha**

Banka će svu drugu finansijsku imovinu mjeriti po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha osim ako nije vrednovana po amortizovanom trošku ili po fer vrijednosti preko ostalog ukupnog rezultata. Međutim, Banka može napraviti neopoziv i izbor pripočetnom priznavanjem u određenim ulaganjima u vlasničke harte od vrijednosti ako na taj način uklanja ili značajno smanjuje nedosljednost u mjerenu i priznavanju koja bi inače nastala mjerjenjem imovine ili obaveza ili priznavanje dobitaka i gubitaka od imovine i obaveza različitim novama. Inicijalno, finansijska imovina se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti preko bilansa uspjeha kod kojih se transakcioni troškovi priznaju kroz trošak u bilansu uspjeha.

Kako je definisano MSFI 9 – Finansijski instrumenti, finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha (FVtPL) je:

1. Finansijska imovina koja se drži radi trgovanja, odnosno ne drži se u poslovnim modelima prikupljanja ugovorenih novčanih tokova ili prikupljanja ugovorenih novčanih tokova i prodaje (engl. NonHtC, NonHtCoS);
2. Dužnički instrumenti čiji novčani tokovi ne predstavljaju plaćanja glavnice i kamate koja prestavlja vremensku vrijednost novca (engl NonSPPI CF);
3. Vlasnički instrumenti za koje nije odabrana opcija vrednovanja po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat (FVtOCI);
4. Derivativni instrumenti.

Dobit ili gubitak po finansijskoj imovini ili finansijskoj obavezi mjerenoj po fer vrijednosti priznaje se u bilansu uspjeha, osim u sljedećim slučajevima:

1. ako je ta dobit ili gubitak dio odnosa zaštite od rizika (engl. Hedge Relationship);
2. ako je riječ o ulaganju u vlasnički instrument i ako je subjekt odlučio prezentovati dobit i gubitke od tog ulaganja u ostali ukupni rezultat (FVtOCI);
3. ako je finansijska obaveza određena po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha i ako se efekti promjena vlastitog kreditnog rizika obaveze moraju prezentovati u ostalom ukupnom rezultatu.

##### **Ulaganja u vlasničke harte od vrijednosti**

Sva ulaganja u vlasničke instrumente i ugovori o tim instrumentima moraju se mjeriti po fer vrijednosti. Međutim, u ograničenim okolnostima trošak sticanja može biti i odgovarajuća procjena fer vrijednosti za potrebe naknadnog mjerjenja. To može biti slučaj ako za mjerjenje fer vrijednosti nije dostupno dovoljno novijih podataka ili ako je na raspolaganju širok raspon mogućih mjerjenja fer vrijednosti i trošak predstavlja najbolju procjenu fer vrijednosti u okviru tog raspona.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **3.10 Financial Instruments (Assets and Liabilities): Recognition and Measurement (Continued)**

##### **b) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVtOCI) (Continued)**

Any change in the fair value of a debt instrument includes the effect of a change in the credit risk of the instrument's issuer. For all debt instruments measured at FVtOCI impairment allowances, i.e., provisions for expected credit losses (ECL provisions), need to be assessed and reported. Any changes in the amount of ECL provisions are recognized within the profit or loss, whereas the amount of impairment allowance is already included in the cumulative amount of the fair value adjustment presented within OCI. Impairment allowances are recognized within OCI as part of the aggregate change in the fair value and may not be used to additionally reduce the carrying value of financial assets within the statement of financial position. The amounts recognized within the profit or loss as changes in the ECL provisions must be equal to the amounts that would be recognized within the profit or loss if these financial assets were to be measured at amortized cost.

Changes in the fair value of these instruments previously recognized within OCI are reclassified in full amounts to the profit or loss upon derecognition of the debt instruments

##### **c) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVtPL)**

The Bank will measure all financial assets at FVtPL other than the financial assets measured at AC or at FVtOCI. However, the Bank may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset that would otherwise have to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income to be measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so would eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency ('accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

A financial asset is initially recognized at fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL) if the transaction costs thereof are recognized as expenses within the profit or loss (income statement).

Under IFRS 9, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL) include:

1. Financial assets held for trading, i.e., not classified into a business model where the assets are held to collect contractual cash flows or a business model where the assets are held to collect contractual cash flows or for sale (NonHtC, NonHtCoS);
2. Debt instruments whose contractual cash flows do not give rise to solely payments of principal and interest representing the time value of money (NonSPPI CF);
3. Equity instruments for which the Bank has not chosen the option of FVtOCI measurement; and
4. Derivative instruments.

Gains or losses on the financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value are recognized within the profit or loss, except in the following instances:

1. If the gain or loss is part of a hedge relationship;
2. If the Bank has decided to present gains or losses on the investment in an equity instrument within the other comprehensive income (OCI);
3. If arising on a financial liability designated at FVtPL and the effects of changes in the own credit risk must be presented within the other comprehensive income (OCI).

##### *Investments in Equity Securities*

All investments in equity instruments and contracts on such instruments must be measured at fair value. However, in limited circumstances, cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value. That may be the case if insufficient more recent information is available to determine the fair value, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.10 Finansijski instrumenti (sredstva i obaveze): priznavanje i odmjeravanje (nastavak)**

##### **c) Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha (nastavak)**

Pokazatelji koji ukazuju na to da trošak možda ne odražava fer vrijednost uključuju:

1. znatnu promjenu uspješnosti subjekta u koji se ulaže u poređenju sa proračunima, planovima ili ključnim etapama;
2. promjene očekivanja o ostvarenju ključnih etapa u razvoju tehničkog proizvoda primaoca ulaganja;
3. znatnu promjenu na tržištu u pogledu vlasničkog kapitala subjekta u koji se ulaže, njegovih proizvoda ili mogućih proizvoda;
4. znatnu promjenu u globalnoj privredi ili privrednom okruženju u kojem posluje subjekt u koji se ulaže;
5. znatnu promjenu uspješnosti uporedivih subjekata ili vrednovanja u okviru ukupnog tržišta;
6. unutrašnja pitanja primaoca ulaganja, kao što su prevare, poslovni sporovi, sudske postupke, promjene rukovodstva ili strategije;
7. dokaze iz vanjskih transakcija povezanih s vlasničkim kapitalom primaoca ulaganja, samog primaoca ulaganja (kao što je svježe izdanje vlasničkog kapitala) ili prenosima vlasničkih instrumenata između trećih strana.

Ulaganja u vlasničke hartije od vrijednosti vrednuju su po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha ukoliko za njih nije odabrana opcija vrednovanja FVtOCI. Vlasnički se instrumenti ne mogu mjeriti po trošku sticanja, niti nekoj drugoj troškovnoj metodi.

##### **Ulaganja u dužničke hartije od vrijednosti**

U zavisnosti od poslovnog modela, karakteristika ugovorenih novčanih tokova te odabranih opcija dužnički instrumenti se vrednuju po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha u sljedećim situacijama:

Poslovni model	Karakteristike novčanih tokova	FVtPL Opcija
Ostalo (ili HfT) – odnosno instrument nije klasifikovan u prva dva poslovna modela (NonHtC i NonHtCoS)	N/A	N/A
HtC ili HtCoS	Non SPPI novčani tokovi	N/A
HtC ili HtCoS	SPPI novčani tokovi	DA

Za dužničke instrumente koji se mijere po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha nije potrebno procjenjivati očekivane kreditne gubitke te ih posebno iskazivati.

##### **Depoziti drugih banaka i komitenata**

Depoziti banaka i komitenata, kao i ostale kamatonosne finansijske obaveze se incijalno priznaju po fer vrijednosti, umanjenoj za nastale transakcione troškove, izuzev finansijskih obaveza koje se vrednuju po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha. Nakon početnog priznavanja, kamatonosni depoziti i krediti se iskazuju po amortizovanoj vrijednosti.

##### **Izdati finansijski instrumenti i finansijske obaveze**

Izdati finansijski instrumenti ili njihove komponente se klasifikuju kao obaveze kada suština ugovornog odnosa ukazuje da Banka ima obavezu ili da isporuči gotovinu ili neko drugo finansijsko sredstvo imaoču, ili da ispuni obavezu na drugačiji način. Takvi instrumenti uključuju iznose koji se duguju državi, kreditnim institucijama i klijentima. Nakon početnog priznavanja izdati finansijski instrumenti i ostala pozajmljena sredstva se naknadno vrednuju po amortizovanoj vrijednosti korišćenjem metode efektivne kamatne stope. Prihodi i rashodi se priznaju u bilansu uspjeha kada finansijska obaveza prestane da se priznaje, kao i kroz proces amortizacije.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **3.10 Financial Instruments (Assets and Liabilities): Recognition and Measurement (Continued)**

##### **c) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVtPL) (Continued)**

Indicators that cost might not be reflective of fair value include:

1. a significant change in the performance of the investee compared with budgets, plans or milestones;
2. changes in expectation that the investee's technical product milestones will be achieved;
3. a significant change in the market for the investee's equity or its products or potential products;
4. a significant change in the global economy or the economic environment in which the investee operates;
5. a significant change in the performance of comparable entities, or in the valuations implied by the overall market;
6. internal matters of the investee such as fraud, commercial disputes, litigation, changes in management or strategy; and
7. evidence from external transactions in the investee's equity, either by the investee (such as a fresh issue of equity), or by transfers of equity instruments between third parties.

Investments in equity instruments are measured at FVtPL unless the Bank has elected FVtOCI option for their measurement. Equity instruments may not be measured at cost or another cost method.

##### ***Investments in Debt Securities***

Based on the business model, characteristics of the contractual cash flows and elected measurement options, debt instruments are measured at FVtPL in the following instances:

Business model	Characteristic of CFs	FVtPL option
Other (or HtT), i.e., the instrument is not classified into the models HtC or HtCoS (NonHtC and NonHtCoS)	N/A	N/A
HtC or HtCoS	Non SPPI cash flows	N/A
HtC or HtCoS	SPPI cash flows	YES

For debt instruments measured at FVtPL expected credit losses need not be estimated and separately presented.

##### **Deposits Due to Banks and Customers**

Deposits due to banks and customers, as well as other interest-bearing financial liabilities, are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs, except for the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL). After initial recognition, interest-bearing deposits and borrowings are carried at amortized cost (AC).

##### **Issued Financial Instruments and Financial Liabilities**

Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or otherwise fulfill the obligation. Such instruments include amounts due to the Government, credit institutions and customers. After initial recognition, issued financial instruments and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Income and expenses are recognized in the income statement when the financial liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.11 Prestanak priznavanja finansijskih sredstava i modifikacije ugovora finansijskih obaveza**

Finansijsko sredstvo (ili dio finansijskog sredstva ili grupe finansijskih sredstava) prestaje da se priznaje ukoliko:

- je došlo do isteka prava na gotovinske prilive po osnovu tog sredstva; ili
- je Banka prenijela pravo na gotovinske prilive po osnovu sredstva ili je preuzeila obavezu da izvrši isplatu primljene gotovine po osnovu tog sredstva u punom iznosu bez materijalno značajnog odlaganja plaćanja trećem licu po osnovu ugovora o prenosu; ili
- je Banka izvršila prenos svih rizika i koristi u vezi sa sredstvom, ili nije niti prenijela niti zadržala sve rizike i koristi u vezi sa sredstvom, ali je prenijela kontrolu nad njim.

Kada je Banka prenijela prava na gotovinske prilive po osnovu sredstava ili je sklopila ugovor o prenosu, i pri tom nije niti prenijela niti zadržala sve rizike i koristi u vezi sa sredstvom, niti je prenijela kontrolu nad sredstvom, sredstvo se priznaje u onoj mjeri koliko je Banka angažovana u pogledu sredstva. Dalje angažovanje Banke, koje ima formu garancije na preneseno sredstvo, se vrednuje u iznosu knjigovodstvene vrijednosti sredstva ili iznosu maksimalne naknade koju bi Banka morala da isplati.

Izmjene ugovora koje nastaju kao rezultat pregovora sa dužnikom mogu dovesti do dvije vrste modifikacija inicijalno ugovorenih novčanih tokova.

Značajne modifikacije koje dovode do prestanka priznavanja finansijskog sredstva

Ako se ugovorni novčani tokovi finansijskog sredstva suštinski ponovo dogovaraju ili mijenjaju, to će rezultirati prestankom priznavanja (zbog isteka ugovornih prava na novčane tokove) tog finansijskog sredstva. Priznaje se novo finansijsko sredstvo sa modifikovanim uslovima, a razlika između amortizovanog troška finansijskog sredstva koja se prestaje priznavati i fer vrijednosti novog finansijskog sredstva se priznaje u bilansu uspjeha. Ukoliko klijent nije u statusu neispunjerenja obaveza, odnosno ako značajna modifikacija ne vodi ka neispunjerenju obaveza, onda će novo sredstvo biti klasifikованo u 1. nivo kreditnog gubitka. Ako klijent nije ispunio obaveze ili ako modifikacija vodi do prestanka priznavanja originalnog finansijskog sredstva i stvaranja novog finansijskog sredstva sa velikim popustom koji odražava nastale kreditne gubitke, novo sredstvo će se pri početnom priznavanju smatrati kupljenom ili stvorenom imovinom umanjenom za kreditne gubitke (eng. POCI). Za finansijsko sredstvo umanjeno za kreditne gubitke se ne formiraju rezervisanja za gubitke i cijeloživotni očekivani kreditni gubitak se prilikom početnog priznavanja odražava u efektivnoj kamatnoj stopi uskladenoj za kreditne gubitke. U skladu sa navedenim, iznos promjena u cijeloživotnom očekivanom kreditnom gubitku nakon početnog priznavanja finansijskog sredstva umanjenog za kreditne gubitke treba prznati kao dobit ili gubitak po osnovu umanjenja vrijednosti u bilansu uspjeha. Čak i ako su cijeloživotni očekivani kreditni gubici manji od iznosa očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka koji su uključeni u procijenjene novčane troškove prilikom početnog priznavanja, povoljne izmjene cijeloživotnih očekivanih gubitaka se moraju priznati kao dobit od umanjenja vrijednosti.

Sljedeći glavni kriteriji rezultiraju značajnim izmjenama:

Kvantitativni – značajna promjena ugovorenih novčanih tokova kada se sadašnja vrijednost novčanih tokova prema novim uslovima diskontovana po inicijalno ugovorenoj efektivnoj kamatnoj stopi razlikuje od diskontovane sadašnje vrijednosti originalnog finansijskog instrumenta za minimalno 10%.

Kvalitativni:

- promjena dužnika,
- promjena valute,
- promjena svrhe finansiranja,
- uklanjanje ili uvođenje elemenata kritičnih za SPPI u ugovor o najmu.

Neznačajne modifikacije koje ne dovode do prestanka priznavanja finansijskog sredstva.

U slučaju ponovnog dogovora ili izmjene ugovornih novčanih tokova finansijske imovine koja ne rezultira prestankom priznavanja finansijske imovine, Banka treba preračunati bruto knjigovodstvenu vrijednost finansijske imovine na osnovi tako dogovorenih ili izmijenjenih ugovornih novčanih tokova diskontovanih po prvobitnoj efektivnoj kamatnoj stopi. Dobit ili gubitak od modifikacije se priznaje u izvještaju dobiti i gubitku.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **3.11 Derecognition of the Financial Assets and Contracts Modification for Financial Liabilities**

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset (or part of an asset or a group of financial assets) if:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or
- the Bank has transferred the right to the cash flows from the financial asset or assumed an obligation to make the payment of the cash received in respect of the assets in full amount, without materially significant delay in payment to a third party under the executed contract on such transfer; and
- the Bank has either transferred all the risks and rewards associated with the asset or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership over the asset but has transferred control over the asset.

When the Bank transfers the contractual rights to the cash flows from a financial asset or executes a contract on such transfer, and thereby the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Bank's involvement in respect of the asset. Any further involvement of the Bank in the transferred asset, in the form of a guarantee for the asset transferred, is measured at the lower of the asset's original carrying value and the maximum amount of the consideration the Bank will need to pay.

Contract modifications resulting from negotiations with the debtor can lead to two types of modifications to the initially contracted cash flows.

Significant modifications leading to derecognition of a financial asset

If the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are materially renegotiated or changed, this will result in derecognition (due to the expiration of the contractual cash flow rights) of that financial asset. A new financial asset with modified terms is recognized, and the difference between the amortized cost of the financial asset that is derecognised and the fair value of the new financial asset is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. If the client is not in default status, or if a significant modification does not lead to default, then the new asset will be classified in credit loss Stage 1. If the client has not met its liabilities or if the modification leads to the derecognition of the original financial asset and the creation of a new financial asset with a large discount that reflects the incurred credit losses, the new asset will be considered purchased or originated credit impaired asset (POCI). No loss allowance is formed for a POCI asset and the lifetime expected credit loss is initially recognized at the effective interest rate adjusted for credit losses. Accordingly, the amount of changes in lifetime expected credit loss after the initial recognition of a financial asset less credit loss should be recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of profit or loss. Even if lifetime expected credit losses are less than the amount of expected credit losses included in estimated costs on initial recognition, favorable changes in lifetime losses must be recognized as an impairment loss.

The following main criteria result in significant modifications:

Quantitative – a significant change in contracted cash flows when the present value of cash flows under the new conditions discounted at the initially agreed effective interest rate differs from the discounted present value of the original financial instrument by at least 10%.

Qualitative:

- promjena dužnika,
- promjena valute,
- promjena svrhe finansiranja,
- uklanjanje ili uvođenje elemenata kritičnih za SPPI u ugovor o najmu.

Neznačajne modifikacije koje ne dovode do prestanka priznavanja finansijskog sredstva.

U slučaju ponovnog dogovora ili izmjene ugovornih novčanih tokova finansijske imovine koja ne rezultira prestankom priznavanja finansijske imovine, Banka treba preračunati bruto knjigovodstvenu vrijednost finansijske imovine na osnovi tako dogovorenih ili izmijenjenih ugovornih novčanih tokova diskontovanih po prvobitnoj efektivnoj kamatnoj stopi. Dobit ili gubitak od modifikacije se priznaje u izvještaju dobiti i gubitku.

### 3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)

#### 3.12 Prestanak priznavanja finansijskih obaveza

Finansijska obaveza prestaje da se priznaje ukoliko je ispunjenje te obaveze izvršeno, ukoliko je obaveza ukinuta ili ukoliko je isteklo važenje obaveze. U slučaju gdje je postojeća finansijska obaveza zamjenjena drugom obavezom prema istom povjeriocu, ali pod značajno promjenjenim uslovima ili ukoliko su uslovi kod postojeće obaveze značajno izmjenjeni, takva zamjena ili promjena uslova tretira se kao prestanak priznavanja prvobitne obaveze sa istovremenim priznavanjem nove obaveze, dok se razlika između prvobitne i nove vrijednosti obaveze priznaje u bilansu uspjeha.

#### 3.13 Obezvrjeđenje kredita i plasmana bankama i komitentima

Uvođenjem MSFI 9 došlo je do širenja koncepta umanjenja vrijednosti finansijskih instrumenata koji se mijere metodom amortizacionog troška tako da on sada, osim identifikacije i procjene visine nastalih kreditnih gubitaka, uključuje i identifikaciju kreditnih gubitaka koji još uvijek nisu nastali, već Banka njihov nastanak očekuje u narednom periodu.

Primjenom novog standara MSFI 9, kod kojeg iznos umanjenja vrijednosti predstavlja iznos očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka po finansijskoj imovini, Banka svakoj svojoj izloženosti dodjeljuje određenu nenultu vjerovatnoću nastanka gubitaka.

Procentna vrijednost očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka, koja se zanisava na parametrima kreditnog rizika računa se putem formule:

$$\text{ECL} = \text{PD} \times \text{LGD}$$

- ECL – očekivani kreditni gubici
- PD – vjerovatnoća defaulta
- LGD – gubitak po nastupanju statusa neizmirenja finansijskih obaveza

#### Parametri kreditnog rizika

**PD – Vjerovatnoća defaulta.** Za potrebe procjene vrijednosti PD parametra Banka je sve segmente kreditnih klijenata rasporedila u rejting klase. Svakoj rejting klasi, koja se smatra PD-homogenom grupom, je na odgovarajući način dodijeljena PiT (eng. "Point-in-Time") vrijednost PD-a. Za one klijente koji posjeduju dodijeljene kreditne rejtinge priznatih vanjskih agencija za procjenu boniteta, Banka koristi eksterne rejtinge i njima pridružene (javno dostupne) jednogodišnje PiT vrijednosti PD-a, kao i višegodišnje ročne strukture PD-a, dok za ostale klijente koristi interne rejtinge. Internim rejtinzima su inicijalno dodijeljene odgovarajuće jednogodišnje PiT vrijednosti PD-a, kao i pripadajuća im višegodišnja ročna struktura PD-eva.

**LGD – Gubitak po nastanku defaulta.** LGD predstavlja bančinu procjenu nivoa gubitka vezanog uz kreditni plasman u slučaju nastupanja statusa neispunjavanja obaveza (defaulta). Cjeloživotni LGD predstavlja skup procjena LGD-a kroz uzastopne različite periode post-defaultne (prisilne) naplate, koje Banka primjenjuje na sve periode unutar cjeloživotnog horizonta kreditnih plasmana, a ne samo na slučaj nastupanja statusa neispunjavanja kreditnih obaveza unutar sljedećih 12 mjeseci. S obzirom da vrijednost LGD-a ne zavisi od kretanja kreditne kvalitete primarnih izvora naplate klijenta, odnosno kretanju nivoa PD-a, može se uniformno primjenjivati u različitim podgrupama kreditnog rizika. Dobijene vrijednosti LGD-a se grupišu po LGD-homogenim grupama te se za svaku od njih procjenjuje reprezentativna vrijednost LGD parametra.

**EaD – Izloženost u trenutku defaulta.** EaD predstavlja procjenu nivoa do koje Banka može biti izložena dužniku u slučaju i u trenutku njegova defaulta. Procjena EaD se kod svakog kreditnog plasmana zasniva na s njim vezanim ugovornim i očekivanim novčanim tokovima dužnika do isteka ročnosti. Procjena očekivanih novčanih tokova se zasniva na istorijskim prijevremenim uplatama ("prepayment-ima"), kao i na ustanovljenom karakteru i snazi veze istorijskih prijevremenih uplata i promjena u kamatnim stopama, u svrhu određivanja očekivanih prijevremenih uplata u budućim scenarijima.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 3.12 Derecognition of the Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when its contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the simultaneous recognition of a new liability, with the difference between the respective carrying amounts recognized in the income statement.

#### 3.13 Impairment of Loans and Receivables Due from Banks and Customers

IFRS 9 has broadened the concept of impairment of financial instruments measured at amortized cost so that it now, in addition to identification and assessment of incurred credit losses, includes identification of credit losses not yet incurred, but expected to be incurred in future period(s).

In line with IFRS 9, where the amount of impairment is the amount of expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets, the Bank assigns to each exposure certain non-zero probability that a loss will be incurred.

Expected credit losses, expressed as percentage values based on the credit risk parameters, are calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{ECL} = \text{PD} \times \text{LGD}$$

- ECL – expected credit losses
- PD – probability of default
- LGD – loss given default

#### Credit Risk Parameters

**PD – Probability of default.** In order to obtain PD values, the Bank grouped all of its credit client segments into rating classes. Each rating class, deemed to be a PD-homogenous group, is appropriately assigned a “point-in-time” (PiT) PD value. For clients that have ratings assigned by reputable external credit rating agencies, the Bank uses those external ratings and 12-month PiT PDs assigned to them (publicly available), as well as lifetime PDs, whereas other clients are subject to the Bank's internal rating. Internal ratings are initially assigned 12-month PiT PDs and related lifetime PDs.

**LGD – Loss given default.** LGD represents the Bank's estimate of the amount of loss arising at the time/in the event that the loan goes into default. Lifetime LGD represent a set of LGD estimates through successive different periods of the post-default (enforced) recovery applied by the Bank to all periods within the lifetime horizon of loans and not only to the default within the next 12 months. Given that LGD is not dependent on the changes in the credit quality of the primary sources of collection form a borrower, i.e. PD movements, it can be uniformly applied to different credit risk subgroups. The obtained LGD values are grouped in LGD-homogenous groups and for each of those groups a representative LGD is estimated.

**EaD – Exposure at default.** EaD represents an estimate of the Bank's exposure to a client at/in case of a future default date. EaD estimate for each loan is based on the related contractual and expected cash flows of the borrower until the loan maturity expires. Expected cash flows are estimated based on the historical prepayments and the established nature and strength of the correlations between the historical prepayments and changes in interest rates for the purpose of determining expected prepayments in the future scenarios.

### 3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)

#### 3.13 Obezvrjeđenje kredita i plasmana bankama i komitentima (nastavak)

**Vjerovatnoćom ponderisani scenariji.** Standard zahtjeva da se očekivani kreditni gubici modeliraju po nekoliko unaprijedno-gledajućih scenarija, koji uzimaju u obzir vjerovatnoću nastupanja "stresnih" i povoljnijih ekonomskih uslova, tako da rezultantna vrijednost ECL predstavlja vjerovatnoćom ponderisani broj zasnovan na rezultatima nekoliko analiziranih ekonomskih scenarija unutar kojih parametri kreditnog rizika (PD, LGD i EaD) imaju različite vrijednosti. Uticaj promjene ekonomskih uslova ustanovljava se analizom korelacija i regresijskih veza istorijskih vrijednosti makroekonomskih parametara i svakog od parametara kreditnog rizika.

Odgovarajući izbor seta reprezentativnih ekonomskih scenarija zasnovanim na nepristrasnim i objektivnim informacijama dostupnim Banci, kao i vjerovatnoću pojedinog (reprezentativnog) ekonomskog scenarija određuju relevantne stručne službe Banke ekspertnom metodom.

#### Kategorizacija kreditnog rizika (Staging)

Banka, u svrhu procjene visine umanjenja vrijednosti i rezervisanja za kreditne gubitke na osnovu procjene nivoa kreditnih gubitaka, na izveštajne datume, sva potraživanja razvrstava u jednu od sljedećih kategorija (Stage) kreditnog rizika:

1. **Stage 1 (nizak nivo kreditnog rizika – „performing loans“)** – Označava kreditne izloženosti kod kojih nije utvrđen značajan porast kreditnog rizika (od trenutka početnog priznavanja). Za njih se umanjenje vrijednosti, odnosno rezervisanja za kreditne gubitke, određuju na osnovu očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka u periodu od 12 mjeseci.
2. **Stage 2 (povećan nivo kreditnog rizika – „underperforming loans“)** – Označava kreditne izloženosti kod kojih je utvrđen značajan porast kreditnog rizika od trenutka početnog priznavanja, međutim ne postoji objektivni dokaz umanjenja vrijednosti. Za njih se umanjenje vrijednosti, odnosno rezervisanja za kreditne gubitke, određuju na osnovu cjeloživotnih očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka.
3. **Stage 3 (utvrđeno umanjenje vrijednosti – „non-performing loans“)** – Označava kreditne izloženosti u statusu neispunjavanja finansijskih obaveza.
4. **POCI imovina** – Finansijska imovina čija je vrijednost u trenutku sticanja, dakle kupovine ili odobravanja bila umanjenja zbog postojanja značajnog kreditnog rizika.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 3.13 Impairment of Loans and Receivables Due from Banks and Customers (Continued)

**Probability-weighted scenarios.** IFRS 9 requires that the expected credit losses be modelled according to several forward-looking scenarios, which take into account likelihood of both "distressing" and favorable economic conditions, so that the resulting ECL represents a probability-weighted number based on the results of several economic scenarios analyzed, in which credit risk parameters (PD, LGD and EaD) have different values. The impact of changes in the macroeconomic conditions is determined by analyzing correlations and regression relations between the historical macroeconomic parameters and each of the credit risk parameters.

Appropriate selection of a set of representative economic scenarios based on impartial and objective information available to the Bank, as well as the probability of a particular (representative) economic scenario, is determined by the relevant professional teams of the Bank using an expert method.

##### Credit Risk Staging

For the assessment of the impairment allowances and provisions for credit losses based on the estimated expected credit losses at the reporting dates, the Bank classifies all its receivables into one of the following credit risk stages:

1. **Stage 1 (low credit risk level – "performing loans")** – includes credit exposures where no significant increase of credit risk has been identified (since initial recognition). For such exposures, impairment allowances, i.e., provisions for credit losses are based on the 12-month expected credit losses.
2. **Stage 2 (increased credit risk level – "underperforming loans")** – includes credit exposures where a significant increase of credit risk has been identified since initial recognition, however, there is no objective evidence of impairment. For such exposures, impairment allowances, i.e., provisions for credit losses are based on the lifetime expected credit losses.
3. **Stage 3 (assets with identified impairment – "non-performing loans")** – includes credit exposures in default.
4. **POCI assets (purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)** – are financial assets whose value was impaired upon acquisition, i.e., at the time of purchase or origination, due to significant credit risk.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.13 Obezvrjeđenje kredita i plasmana bankama i komitentima (nastavak)**

Banka za potrebe naknadnog mjerjenja finansijske imovine koja se mjeri po amortizacionom trošku, na svaki izvještajni datum utvrđuje da li je došlo do značajnog pogoršanja kreditnog rizika dužnika, u odnosu na početno priznavanje.

Za procjenu značajnog kreditnog rizika Banka koristi kvantitativne i kvalitativne inidikatore, koji su definisani standardom i propisani internom metodologijom (SICR Kriterijumi).

Izračun očekivanih gubitaka i troška umanjenja vrijednosti (grupna i pojedinačna osnova)

Banka primjenjuje dvije opšte metodologije izračuna očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka i iznosa umanjenja vrijednosti plasmana:

- (1) metodologiju na grupnoj, odnosno portfeljnoj, osnovi i
- (2) metodologiju na individualnoj osnovi.

Metodologiju izračuna očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka i iznosa umanjenja vrijednosti na grupnoj, odnosno portfeljnoj, osnovi Banka primjenjuje na izloženosti koje su klasifikovane u kategorije 1 (Stage 1) i 2 kreditnog rizika (Stage 2).

Navedena metodologija se primjenjuje i kod onih (neprihodujućih) izloženosti koje su razvrstane u kategoriju 3 (Stage 3) kreditnog rizika, međutim nisu identifikovane kao pojedinačno značajne.

Metodologiju izračuna očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka i iznosa umanjenja vrijednosti na individualnoj osnovi Banka primjenjuje kod onih (neprihodujućih) izloženosti koje su razvrstane u kategoriju 3 kreditnog rizika (Stage 3) koje su identifikovane kao pojedinačno značajne.

Ukoliko postoje objektivni dokazi da je došlo do gubitka uslijed obezvrjeđenja, iznos gubitka se vrednuje kao razlika između knjigovodstvene vrijednosti sredstva i njegove procijenjene nadoknadive vrijednosti. Procijenjena nadoknadiva vrijednost je sadašnja vrijednosti budućih tokova gotovine diskontovana prvo bitnom efektivnom kamatnom stopom sredstva. Obračun sadašnje vrijednosti procjenjenih budućih tokova gotovine finansijskog sredstva obezbjeđenog kolateralom, reflektuje tokove gotovine koji mogu nastati iz procesa realizacije kolateralala ili očekivanih tokova gotovine koji mogu nastati od priliva iz obavljanja redovne poslovne djelatnosti klijenta. Knjigovodstvena vrijednost sredstva se smanjuje korišćenjem računa umanjenja vrijednosti i iznos gubitka se priznaje na teret bilansa uspjeha.

Gubici uslijed obezvrijedenja kredita i plasmana i ostalih finansijskih sredstava vrednovanih po amortizovanoj vrijednosti se evidentiraju u bilansu uspjeha. Krediti i sa njima povezano umanjenje vrijednosti se u potpunosti isknjižavaju kada ne postoje realni izgledi da će sredstva u budućnosti biti nadoknadena, a u skladu sa odlukom Uprave ili Nadzornog odbora Banke.

Kod POCl imovine Banka trenutno primjenjuje identičnu metodologiju izračuna umanjenja vrijednosti kao i za Stage 3, te je interno obilježava kao S3 POCl, s obzirom da je najveći broj klijenata u defaultu razvrstan u POCl imovinu.

**Homogene grupe** kreditnog rizika. Pri upotrebi metodologije na grupnoj/portfeljnoj osnovi Banka vrši segmentaciju svog portfelja u homogene grupe kreditnog rizika na nivou kojih procjenjuje vrijednosti parametara kreditnog rizika (PD, LGD i CCF), a u konačnici i iznose očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka (ECL) i s njima vezanih umanjenja vrijednosti, po svakoj od definisanih homogenih grupa.

Banka je na osnovu istorijskih podataka, formirala statistički validne i pouzdane PD-homogene grupe, LGD-homogene grupe i EaD/CCF-homogene grupe, te je urađena:

- **PD segmentacija** izloženosti na osnovu segmenta klijenata i klase kreditnih rejtinga,
- **LGD segmentacija** izloženosti na osnovu tipa kreditnog proizvoda u odnosu na prisutnost kolateralala (kolateralizovani / nekolateralizovani plasmani) i tipa post-defaultnog scenarija naplate ("izlječenje" / naplata, restrukturiranje, likvidacija kolateralala),
- **EaD/CCF segmentacija** izloženosti na osnovu segmenta klijenata i tipa kreditnog proizvoda.

#### **4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

##### **3.13 Impairment of Loans and Receivables Due from Banks and Customers (Continued)**

For subsequent measurement of the financial assets at AC, at each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in (deterioration of) the borrower's credit risk since the initial recognition.

For assessment of significant increase in credit risk, the Bank uses quantitative and qualitative indicators, defined by IFRS 9 and prescribed by the Bank's internal methodology (SICR criteria).

##### **Calculation of expected credit losses (ECL) and impairment allowance charge (individual and collective assessment)**

The Bank applies two general methodologies for calculation of ECLs and impairment allowances of loans:

- (1) assessment on the collective, i.e., portfolio, basis, and
- (2) assessment on the individual basis.

ECLs and impairment allowances are calculated based on the collective impairment assessment for exposures classified into Stage 1 and Stage 2. The same methodology is applied to the non-performing exposures classified into Stage 3 that are not identified as individually significant.

ECLs and impairment allowances are calculated based on the individual impairment assessment for exposures classified into Stage 3 (non-performing) that are identified as individually significant.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying value and its estimated recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the asset's original effective interest rate. Calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of an asset securitized with a collateral reflects the cash flows resulting both from the collateral foreclosure and the borrower's regular operating activities. The asset's carrying amount is reduced via the impairment allowance account and the impairment loss amount is charged to the income statement.

Impairment losses on loans and receivables and other financial assets measured at amortized cost are recorded in the income statement. Loans and the related impairment allowances are fully derecognized when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery, under the relevant decision of the Bank's Management or Supervisory Board.

For POCI assets, the Bank is currently using the same methodology as applied to Stage 3 exposures, and designates those internally as S3 POCI, given the fact that the largest number of the Bank's borrowers in default are classified into POCI asset category.

**Homogenous credit risk groups.** When applying its methodology for collective impairment assessment, the Bank performs portfolio segmentation into homogenous credit risk groups, based on which it assesses the credit risk parameters (PD, LGD and CCF) and ultimately the ECL amounts and related impairment allowances per each of the defined homogenous groups.

Based on the historical data, the Bank has formed statistically valid and reliable PD-homogenous groups, LGD- homogenous groups and EaD/CCF-homogenous groups and performed:

- **PD segmentation** of exposures based on the customer segment and credit rating classes;
- **LGD segmentation** of exposures based on the credit product type per collateral existence (collateralized / non-collateralized) and the type of post-default recovery scenario ("cure"/recovery, restructuring, collateral foreclosure);
- **EaD/CCF segmentation** of exposures based on the customer segment and the credit product type.

### 3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)

#### 3.13 Obezvrijedenje kredita i plasmana bankama i komitentima (nastavak)

**PD – vjerovatnoća default-a** Uopšteno govoreći, vrijednost PD parametara se može odrediti statističkim metodama, po osnovu ekspertne procjene ili hibridnom metodom (koja istovremeno uključuje i ekspertno i statističko određivanje pojedinih dijelova potrebnih za procjenu parametra kreditnog rizika ).

Kako bi osigurala da procjene (12-mjesečnih i višegodišnjih) vrijednosti PD-a koristi prilikom izračuna očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka budu vjerodostojne i pouzdane mjere procesa „defaultiranja“ tokom životnog vijeka svojih izloženosti, Banka se vodila načelima nepristranosti i svim ostalim smjernicama koje propisuje MSFI 9.

Prednosti rejtinga kao homogenih segmenata rizika neplaćanja su sljedeće:

- Pouzdani indikatori relativnog rizika neplaćanja;
- Brzo se prilagođavaju promjenama ekonomskih uslova;
- Svim se dužnicima može dodijeliti (eksternii ili interni) rejting;
- Mogu se koristiti i pri odobravanju, određivanju cijene i monitoringu kreditnih plasmana;
- Čak se i onim dužnicima kojima se u početku ne može na pouzdan način dodijeliti rejting, tzv. NR-klijentima (na primjer start-up preduzećima) može na konzistentan način (upotrebom statističkog modela) dodijeliti adekvatna vrijednost jednogodišnje stope defaulta i PiT jednogodišnje vrijednosti PD-a.

**Struktura kreditnih rejtinga.** Klijenti koji ne posjeduju dodijeljene kreditne rejtinge priznatih eksternih agencija za procjenu boniteta, Banka koristi interne rejtinge. Interni rejtinzi se sastoje od sljedećih komponenti: (1) interna ponašajna – behavioralni scoring, (2) aplikacijsko-finansijska – aplikacijski scoring kod stanovništva, odnosno finansijski scoring kod pravnih lica ili (3) eksterna ponašanja (vezane uz podatke iz lokalnog kreditnog biroa) – „credit bureau“ korekcija. Te se komponente kombinuju u finalni rejting klijenta na osnovu predefinisane spojne šeme, s tim da interni rejting (čak i u slučaju dijela nedostupnih ili nedovoljno ažurnih podataka) minimalno posjeduje barem jednu od spomenutih komponenti. Internim rejtinzima su, putem interno razvijenih regresijskih modela, dodijeljene inicijalne jednogodišnje PiT vrijednosti PD-a.

**LGD – gubitak po nastanku default-a** Banka procjenjuje vrijednosti LGD-a putem tzv. "work-out" metode procjene, koja se zasniva na analizi istorijskih slučajeva procesa post-defaultne (prisilne) naplate. Putem ove metode dobija se procentna stopa post-defaultne (prisilne) naplate (RR-Recovery Rate). LGD predmetnog plasmana se dobije oduzimajući iznos procentne stope post-defaultne naplate od 100%.

**EaD – preostala izloženost** EaD podrazumijeva bilansne i vanbilansne pozicije (neiskorišćene dijelove kreditne linije, odgođena potraživanja i potencijalnu buduću izloženost Banke), pri čemu se vanbilansne stavke obično ponderišu sa faktorima kreditne konverzije (CCF), a uopšteno se sastoje od trenutne i potencijalne buduće izloženosti, gdje se iznos potencijalne buduće izloženosti obično određuje statistički na osnovu istorijskih podataka.

Računovodstvena osnova za izračun umanjenja vrijednosti (koja sadrži bilansne stavke, kao što su iskorišteni iznosi kreditnih linija/limita, te potraživanja po kamataima i naknadama) odvojena je od osnove za izračun rezervisanja (koja sadrži vanbilansne izloženosti, kao što su neiskorišteni dijelovi kreditnih linija/limita i potencijalne obaveze na primjer po garancijama i akreditivima).

Faktori kreditne konverzije (CCF) kao indikatore očekivane iskorištenosti vanbilansnih dijelova izloženosti u trenutku nastupanja defaulta, variraju s prirodom proizvoda, te se u pravilu procjenjuju na osnovu istorijskih podataka o iskorištenosti njihovih vanbilansnih dijelova. Vrijednosti CCF parametra se izražavaju kao prosječne vrijednosti po tipovima proizvoda (koji na taj način postaju CCF-homogeni segmenti).

U slučaju nedovoljne količine i/ili kvalitete relevantnih istorijskih podataka, koriste se **fiksne vrijednosti zasnovane na konzervativnim ekspertskim procjenama**, koje uvažavaju očekivanja regulatora (Napomena 2.1 Izjava o usaglašenosti).

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 3.13 Impairment of Loans and Receivables Due from Banks and Customers (Continued)

**PD – Probability of default.** Generally speaking, PD can be defined using statistical methods, expert estimates or a hybrid method (combining simultaneous expert and statistical approaches to arrive at certain elements of this parameter).

In order to ensure that the estimates of (both 12-month and lifetime) PDs used in ECL calculation are authentic and reliable measures of the default process during the lifetime of its exposures, the Bank adhered to the principle of unbiasedness and all other principles prescribed by IFRS 9.

Credit ratings as homogenous default risk segments have the following advantages:

- Reliable indicators of the relative default risk;
- They adapt fast to the changes in the economic conditions;
- All borrowers can be assigned (either external or internal) credit rating;
- They can be used upon approval, pricing and monitoring of loans; and
- Even those borrowers that at onset cannot be reliably assigned credit rating, the so-called NR clients (e.g., start-up companies) may consistently (using a statistical model) be assigned an adequate 12-month default rate and a 12-month PiT PD.

**Credit rating structure.** For the borrowers without credit ratings assigned by the reputable external credit rating agencies the Bank uses internal ratings. Internal ratings consist of the following components: (1) internal behavior – behavioral scoring, (2) application-financial – application scoring for retail clients and financial scoring for corporate clients, or (3) external behavior (related to the local credit bureau data) – “credit bureau” adjustment. Those components are combined into a final client rating based on the pre-defined matching scheme, with each internal rating mandatorily including at least one of the said components (even in instances of partially unavailable or insufficiently updated information). Internal ratings are assigned initial 12-month PiT PDs by means of internally developed regression models.

**LGD – Loss given default.** The Bank estimates LGD value through the so-called **“work-out” estimation method**, based on the analysis of the historical post-default (enforced) recoveries. This method results enables obtaining a post-default (enforced) recovery rate (RR) expressed as a percentage. LGD of a given exposure is arrived at by subtracting the post-default recovery rate percentage from 100%.

**EaD – Outstanding exposure at default** includes both on-balance and off-balance items (undrawn lines of credit, deferred receivables and contingent future exposures of the Bank), where the off-balance sheet items are usually weighted by credit conversion factors (CCF), and generally consists of both the current and contingent future exposures, whereby the amount of the contingent future exposure is commonly determined statistically based on the historical data.

The accounting basis for calculation of the impairment allowances (for the on-balance sheet items, such as drawn down amounts of credit lines/limits approved and interest, fee and commission receivables) is separated from the accounting basis for calculation of provisions (for the off-balance sheet items, such as undrawn amounts of credit lines/limits approved and contingent liabilities for guarantees and letters of credit).

**Credit conversion factors (CCF)**, as indicators of the expected use of the off-balance sheet exposure portions at the time of default, vary according to the product nature and are therefore, as rule, estimated based on the historical data on the usage of the off-balance exposure portions. CCF values are expressed as an average per product type (which thus become CCF-homogenous segments).

In the event of insufficient quantity and/or quality of the historical data, the Bank uses **fixed values based on the conservative expert estimates**, which take into account expectation of the regulator.

### 3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)

#### 3.13 Obezvrjeđenje kredita i plasmana bankama i komitentima (nastavak)

Minimalne stope očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka prema nivou kreditnog rizika su prikazana u sljedećoj tabeli:

Nivo kreditnog rizika	Vrsta izloženosti / Dani kašnjenja	Minimalne stope očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka
Stage 1	Izloženosti sa niskim rizikom i druge izloženosti shodno Članu 23., stav 1, tačka 1–3 Odluke o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka	0,10%
Stage 1	Ostale izloženosti	0,50%
Stage 2	Sve izloženosti raspoređene u stage 2	5%
Stage 3	Kolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje do 180 dana	15%
Stage 3	Kolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje od 181 do 270 dana	25%
Stage 3	Kolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje od 271 do 365 dana	40%
Stage 3	Kolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje od 366 do 730 dana	60%
Stage 3	Kolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje od 731 do 1460 dana	80%
Stage 3	Kolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje preko 1460 dana	100%
Stage 3	Nekolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje do 180 dana	15%
Stage 3	Nekolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje od 181 do 270 dana	45%
Stage 3	Nekolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje od 271 do 365 dana	75%
Stage 3	Nekolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje od 366 do 456 dana	85%
Stage 3	Nekolateralizovani plasmani, kašnjenje preko 456 dana	100%

#### Kolaterali i drugi instrumenti, garancije osiguravajućih kuća i kompanija i zaštite od rizika

Politikom kolateralala Banka definiše prihvatljive kolaterale za pojedinačne vrste plasmana. Osnovni tipovi kolateralala su sljedeći: novčani depoziti, hartije od vrijednosti osiguravajućih kompanija i banaka, hipoteka na nepokretnu i zaloga na pokretnu imovinu.

Tržišna vrijednost kolateralala se kontinuirano prati te, ukoliko ima potrebe, traže se dodatna sredstva obezbjedenja u fazi odobravanja, kao i u toku korišćenja kredita. Banka u skladu sa internom metodologijom periodično u toku korišćenja kredita vrši analizu tržišne vrijednosti kolateralala i u skladu sa istom preispituje i uskladjuje umanjenje vrijednosti.

#### 3.14 Lizing

Lizing je ugovor po kojem zakupodavac prenosi na zakupca, uz jednokratno ili sukcesivno plaćanje, pravo da koristi sredstva na ugovorenio vrijeme.

Postoje dvije vrste lizinga, i to:

- 1. Finansijski lizing** – prenosi suštinski sve rizike i koristi karakteristične za pravo svojine nad sredstvom. Pravo vlasništva može, ali ne mora, biti konačno prenijeto. Na početku lizinga, sadašnja vrijednost minimalnih lizing rata je jednak najmanje tržišnoj vrijednosti zakupljenog sredstva.
- 2. Operativni lizing** – svaki oblik lizinga koji nije finansijski. Njime se, u suštini, ne prenose svi rizici i koristi svojstveni vlasništvo.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 3.13 Impairment of Loans and Receivables Due from Banks and Customers (Continued)

Minimum rates of expected credit losses by credit risk stages are presented in the table below:

Credit risk stage	Type of exposure / Days overdue	Minimum expected credit loss rates
Stage 1	Low risk exposures and other exposures pursuant to Article 23, paragraph 1, item 1-3 of the Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses	0,10%
Stage 1	Other exposures	0,50%
Stage 2	All exposures allocated to stage 2	5%
Stage 3	Collateralized placements, overdue less than 180 days	15%
Stage 3	Collateralized placements, overdue 181 to 270 days	25%
Stage 3	Collateralized placements, overdue 271 to 365 days	40%
Stage 3	Collateralized placements, overdue 366 to 730 days	60%
Stage 3	Collateralized placements, overdue 731 to 1460 days	80%
Stage 3	Collateralized placements, overdue over 1460 days	100%
Stage 3	Uncollateralized placements, overdue less than 180 days	15%
Stage 3	Uncollateralized placements, overdue 181 to 270 days	45%
Stage 3	Uncollateralized placements, overdue 271 to 365 days	75%
Stage 3	Uncollateralized placements, overdue 366 to 456 days	85%
Stage 3	Uncollateralized placements, overdue over 456 days	100%

#### Collaterals and Other Credit Enhancements, Guarantees of Insures and Risk Hedges

The Bank's collateral policy defines acceptable collaterals for individual types of loans. The main types of collaterals obtained by the Bank are as follows: cash deposits, securities, guarantees of insurance companies and banks, mortgages assigned over property and pledge liens on movable assets.

The Bank monitors collateral market values on an ongoing basis and, if necessary, demand additional collateral in the loan approval phase and during loan usage. In accordance with the Bank's internal methodology, during the loan repayment, the Bank periodically assesses the market value of collaterals and reviews the impairment allowance accordingly.

#### 3.14 Leases

A lease is a contract whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in exchange for a one-off payment of consideration or payments in succession, the right to use an identified asset over the agreed period of time.

There are two types of leases, as follows:

1. **Finance leases** – transfer to the lessees substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. The ownership right may yet need not be ultimately transferred. At the lease inception, the present value of the minimum lease payments is at least equal to the market value of the underlying asset.
2. **Operating leases** – any other leases, which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.14 Lizing (nastavak)**

##### Finansijski lizing – Banka kao korisnik lizinga

###### *Inicijalno vrijednovanje*

Na početku lizing ugovora, zakupac priznaje:

1. Sredstvo pod zakupom, i to po tržišnoj vrijednosti sredstva ili sadašnjoj vrijednosti minimalnih plaćanja po ugovoru o lizingu, ukoliko je ova vrijednost niža,
2. Inicijalne direktne troškove (transakcioni troškovi), koji se uključuju u vrijednost sredstva,
3. Obavezu u iznosu zakupnine, po sadašnjoj vrijednosti minimalnih plaćanja u skladu sa ugovorom o lizingu.

###### *Naknadno vrijednovanje*

Lizing rate se raspoređuju na finansijski rashod i smanjenje preostale obaveze. Finansijski rashod raspoređuje se na periode tokom trajanja lizinga tako da se ostvaruje konstantna periodična kamatna stopa na preostali iznos obaveza za svaki period.

Politika amortizacije za sredstva uzeta u lizing, a koja podliježe amortizaciji, usklađuje se sa politikom sredstava koja su u vlasništvu, a priznata amortizacija obračunava se na način definisan kroz standarde MRS 16 i MRS 38.

Međutim, ukoliko nije razumno izvjesno da će Banka kao korisnik lizinga do kraja trajanja ugovora steći vlasništvo nad tim sredstvom, to sredstvo se u potpunosti amortizuje u periodu trajanja lizinga ili njegovog korisnog vijeka trajanja, u zavisnosti od toga koji je period kraći.

##### Finansijski lizing – Banka kao davalac lizinga

Banka nije registrovana za poslove finansijskog lizinga.

##### Operativni lizing – Banka kao korisnik lizinga

Lizing rate po osnovu operativnog lizinga priznaju se u skladu sa MSFI 16:

- u izvještaju o finansijskoj poziciji od dana kada Banka ima pravo da koristi iznajmljeno sredstvo na period trajanja lizinga plus:
  - period obuhvaćeni eventualnom opcijom produženja lizinga (ako postoji vjerovatnoća da će Banka iskoristiti tu opciju),
  - period obuhvaćen eventualnom opcijom raskida lizinga (ako postoji vjerovatnoća da Banke neće iskoristiti tu opciju)

u iznosu očekivanih plaćanja lizing rata umanjenih za pripadajuće direktnе i indirektnе poreze, diskontove po inkrementalnoj kamatnoj stopi (stopa zaduživanja koju bi Banka platila za sličan lizing ili ako to ne može odrediti, stopa koju bi na početku lizinga Banka snosila na ime najma, pod sličnim uslovima sa sličnim instrumentima osiguranja izvora sredstava potrebnih za nabavku predmeta lizinga).

- u bilansu uspjeha u skladu sa MSFI 16, linearno tokom trajanja lizinga kao trošak amortizacije, trošak kamate diskontovan prema inkrementalnoj kamatnoj stopi i trošak direktnih i indirektnih poreza u skladu sa ugovorom o lizingu.

Izuzeto od navednog, u skladu sa MSFI 16, lizing rate za kratkoročne ugovore o lizingu (ugovori do 12 mjeseci) i ugovore male vrijednosti priznaju se kao rashod u bilansu uspjeha linearно tokom trajanja lizinga, izuzev kada drugi sistematski osnov bolje odražava vremenski obrazac za korisnika lizinga.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **3.14 Leases (Continued)**

##### *Finance Lease – the Bank as the Lessee*

###### *Initial Measurement*

At the commencement date of a lease, the lessee recognizes:

1. the right-of-use asset, at the lower of the fair market value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments,
2. any initial direct costs incurred (transaction costs), that are included in the value of the right-of-use asset, and
3. the lease liability at the present value of the minimum lease payments under the lease contract.

###### *Subsequent Measurement*

Lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expenses and a decrease in the outstanding lease liability. The finance expenses are allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Depreciation policy for depreciable underlying assets is aligned with the depreciation policy applicable to the Bank's own assets, and the recognized depreciation charge is calculated under the methods defined by IAS 16 and IAS 38. However, if it is not reasonably certain that the Bank as the lessee will acquire ownership of the underlying asset until the end of the lease contract terms, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

##### *Finance Lease – the Bank as the Lessor*

The Bank is not registered to perform finance lease operations.

##### *Operating Lease – the Bank as the Lessee*

Lease payments under operating lease arrangements are recognized under IFRS 16:

- in the statement of financial position as from the date that Bank is entitled to use the leased asset for the agreed lease term, plus:
  - periods covered by an option to extend the lease (if the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise that option); and
  - periods covered by an option to terminate the lease (if the Bank is reasonably certain not to exercise that option)

in the amount of the expected lease payments decreased by the relating direct and indirect taxes, discounted at the incremental borrowing interest rate (the borrowing rate of interest that the Bank would pay for a similar leasing/crediting arrangement, or, if such a rate cannot be determined, the rate of interest that, at the lease inception, the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset); and

- In the income statement, on a straight-line basis, over the lease term, as depreciation charge, interest expenses (discounted at the incremental borrowing rate) and direct and indirect tax expenses in accordance with the relevant lease contract.

Exceptionally, under IFRS 16, the lease payments for short-term leases (up to 12 months) and leases with low-value underlying assets are recognized as expenses within the income statement, on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the Bank's benefit.

### 3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)

#### 3.14 Lizing (nastavak)

##### Operativni lizing - Banka kao davalac lizinga

Banka kao davalac operativnog lizinga prikazuje u svojim bilansima sredstvo koje je dato na operativni lizing, u skladu sa prirodnom tog sredstva.

Prihod od operativnog lizinga biće priznat u jednakim iznosima tokom perioda trajanja lizinga, osim ukoliko neki drugi sistematski osnov bolje ne pokazuje vremenski obrazac u kojem se smanjuje korist nastala od upotrebe sredstva datog u lizing.

Politika amortizacije za sredstva data u lizing treba da bude konzistentna sa politikama amortizacije Banke kao davaoca lizinga, za slična sredstva, i takva amortizacija treba da bude izračunata u skladu sa MRS 16 i MRS 38.

##### Transakcije prodaje i povratnog lizinga

Ove transakcije obuhvataju prodaju sredstva i davanje u lizing istog sredstva nazad prodavcu.

Ukoliko transakcija prodaje i povratnog lizinga rezultuje u finansijskom lizingu, svaki višak prodajne vrijednosti iznad knjigovodstvene vrijednosti zakupljenog sredstva neće biti odmah priznat kao prihod u finansijskim izvještajima prodavca-korisnika lizinga, već se razgraničava i priznaje kao prihod tokom vremena trajanja lizinga.

Ukoliko transakcija prodaje i povratnog lizinga rezultira uspostavljanjem operativnog lizinga i ukoliko je evidentno da je transakcija utvrđena po fer vrijednosti, bilo koji dobitak ili gubitak priznaće se odmah i svaki višak prodajne vrijednosti iznad knjigovodstvene vrijednosti zakupljenog sredstva neće biti odmah priznat, već se razgraničava i priznaje kao prihod tokom vremena trajanja lizinga. Ukoliko je prodajna cijena ispod fer vrijednosti, dobitak ili gubitak priznaju se odmah, osim ukoliko taj gubitak nije kompenzovan budućim lizing ratama po cijeni nižoj od tržišne. Tada će on biti razgraničen i amortizovan srazmerno lizing ratama tokom perioda u kojem se očekuje korišćenje tog sredstva. Ukoliko je pak prodajna cijena iznad fer vrijednosti, višak iznad fer vrijednosti razgraničava se i amortizuje tokom perioda za koji se očekuje da će se to sredstvo koristiti.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 3.14 Leases (Continued)

##### Operating Lease – the Bank as the Lessor

As a lessor, the Bank presents assets held for operating leases in its statement of financial position according to the nature of those assets.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the Bank's decreased benefit from the asset leased.

The depreciation/amortization policy for the assets leased should be consistent with the depreciation/amortization policies applicable to the Bank's own similar assets, and such depreciation/amortization is calculated in accordance with IAS 16 and IAS 38.

##### Sale and Leaseback Transactions

These transactions entail both a sale of an asset and lease back of that same asset by the seller from the asset's new owner.

For a sale and leaseback transaction that results in a finance lease, any excess of proceeds over the carrying amount is not immediately recognized as income in the financial statements of the seller-lessee, but is deferred and amortized over the lease term.

For a transaction that results in an operating lease and if the transaction is clearly carried out at fair value – the profit or loss should be recognized immediately, while any excess of the sale price over the fair value should be deferred and amortized over the period of use. If the sale price is below the fair value – the profit or loss should be recognized immediately, except if a loss is compensated for by future rentals at a below market price, the loss should be amortized over the period of use commensurately to the lease payments over the period of use. If, however, the sale price is above the fair value – the excess over the fair value should be deferred and amortized over the period of use.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.15 Nekretnine i oprema**

##### *3.15.1 Priznavanje i vrednovanje*

Prilikom inicijalnog priznavanja, nekretnine i oprema se vrednuju po nabavnoj vrijednosti ili cjeni koštanja, odnosno u ukupnom iznosu svih izdataka koji su neophodni da se sredstva dovedu u stanje raspoloživo za upotrebu. Nakon početnog priznavanja kao sredstva, nekretnine i oprema se knjiže po nabavnoj vrijednosti umanjenoj za ukupnu akumuliranu amortizaciju i ukupne eventualne gubitke zbog umanjenja vrijednosti.

##### *3.15.2 Naknadno vrednovanje*

Nekretnine i oprema se vrednuju po nabavnoj vrijednosti, bez uvećanja za izdatke svakodnevnog održavanja, umanjenoj za akumuliranu amortizaciju i gubitke po osnovu obezvrijedenja. Nabavna vrijednost nekretnine i opreme se uvećava za iznos naknadnih izdataka nastalih prilikom rekonstrukcije i zamjene dijelova opreme, u trenutku u kome je izdatak nastao pod uslovom da ispunjava uslove da se može pripisati nabavnoj vrijednosti sredstava.

##### *3.15.3 Amortizacija*

Amortizacija se obračunava primjenom proporcionalne metode na nabavnu vrijednost nekretnina i opreme tokom procjenjenog korisnog vijeka upotrebe. Zemljište ne podliježe amortizaciji.

Stope amortizacije sredstava se kreću u sljedećim rasponima:

	<b>2020. godina</b>	<b>2019. godina</b>
Zgrade	1,3%	1,3%
Računarska oprema i srodna oprema	14,29% - 20,00%	14,29% - 20,00%
Automobili	12,50%	12,50%
Ulaganja u tuda osnovna sredstva	6,49% - 38,72%	6,49% - 38,72%
Oprema i ostala sredstva	10,00% - 15,50%	10,00% - 15,50%

Sredstva u pripremi se amortizuju nakon stavljanja u upotrebu. Ulaganja u objekte koje Banka koristi u zakupu, amortizuju se na period trajanja zakupa.

Troškovi investicionog i tekućeg održavanja se iskazuju u bilansu uspjeha u trenutku njihovog nastanka.

##### *3.15.4 Prestanak priznavanja*

Banka prestaje sa priznavanjem nekretnina i opreme u slučaju njihovog otuđenja ili njihovog povlačenja iz upotrebe, a iz njihovog otuđenja se ne očekuju buduće ekonomski koristi. Dobici i gubici koji se javljaju prilikom rashodovanja ili prodaje nekretnina i opreme, priznaju se u korist ili na teret bilansa uspjeha, kao dio ostalih operativnih prihoda i rashoda.

##### *3.16. Nematerijalna ulaganja*

Prilikom inicijalnog priznavanja, nematerijalna sredstva se početno odmjeravaju po nabavnoj vrijednosti, odnosno vrednuju se u ukupnom iznosu svih izdataka koji su neophodni da se sredstvo dovede u stanje neophodno za upotrebu.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **3.15 Property and Equipment**

##### *3.15.1 Recognition and Measurement*

Upon initial recognition, property and equipment are measured at cost or purchase, i.e., the aggregate amount of all costs incurred in acquisition and in bringing of an asset to the location and condition where it is ready to be put into use. After recognition as assets, items of property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and aggregate impairment losses, if any.

##### *3.15.2. Subsequent Measurement*

Property and equipment are measured at cost not increased by the costs of regular daily maintenance, less accumulated depreciation and aggregate impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure such as reconstruction and replacement of parts on the equipment increase the cost of property and equipment if qualifying for such recognition when incurred.

##### *3.15.3. Depreciation*

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated applying the straight-line method to the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation rates used by the Bank were in the following ranges:

	<b>2020. godina</b>	<b>2019. godina</b>
Buildings	1,3%	1,3%
Computers and computer equipment	14,29% - 20,00%	14,29% - 20,00%
Automobiles	12,50%	12,50%
Leasehold improvements	6,49% - 38,72%	6,49% - 38,72%
Equipment and other assets	10,00% - 15,50%	10,00% - 15,50%

Assets in progress are depreciated after being put into use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the respective lease terms.

Major maintenance and current maintenance costs are recognized as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

##### *3.15.4. Derecognition*

Property and equipment are derecognized upon their disposal or retirement, when future economic benefits are no longer expected. Gains or losses arising on retirement or disposal of the property and equipment are credited or charged to the income statement, within other operating income and expenses.

#### **3.16. Intangible Assets**

Upon initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost, i.e., at the i.e., the aggregate amount of all costs incurred in acquisition and in bringing of an asset to the location and condition where it is ready to be put into use.

### 3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)

#### 3.16. Nematerijalna ulaganja (nastavak)

Nakon inicijalnog priznavanja, nematerijalna sredstva se vrednuju po nabavnoj vrijednosti, umanjenoj za akumuliranu amortizaciju i eventualne gubitke po osnovu obezvrijedenja. Naknadni izdaci se mogu pripisati vrijednosti prethodno priznatog nematerijalnog sredstva, samo ako produžavaju očekivane buduće ekonomske koristi po osnovu takvog sredstva. Troškovi svakodnevnog održavanja se priznaju u bilansu uspjeha kao trošak perioda u kome nastanu.

Amortizacija nematerijalnog sredstva se priznaje u bilansu uspjeha u jednakim godišnjim iznosima tokom procijenjenog vijeka trajanja, budući da se na taj način najbolje odražava očekivana potrošnja upotrebe ekonomske vrijednosti sadržane u nematerijalnom sredstvu. Amortizacione stope nematerijalnih ulaganja kreću se u rasponu od 20% do 25%.

#### 3.17. Investicione nekretnine

Investicione nekretnine obuhvataju imovinu koju Banka koristi u cilju ostvarivanja prihoda od zakupnine. Investicione nekretnine se prilikom inicijalnog priznanja vrednuju po nabavnoj vrijednosti uvećane za zavisne troškove. Knjigovodstvena vrijednost se uvećava za izdatke nastale prilikom zamjene dijela postojeće investicione nekretnine od dana kada su izdaci nastali ukoliko su ispunjeni uslovi za njihovo priznavanje, dok se troškovi svakodnevnog održavanja investicione nekretnine ne pripisuje knjigovodstvenoj vrijednosti sredstava.

Banka prestaje sa priznavanjem investicione nekretnine u slučaju njihovog otuđenja ili u slučaju njihovog povlačenja iz upotrebe, a iz njihovog otuđenja se ne očekuju buduće ekonomske koristi. Gubici i dobici nastali uslijed otuđenja ili povlačenja investicione nekretnine iz upotrebe se priznaju u bilansu uspjeha perioda u kome su nastali.

#### 3.18. Sredstva stečena naplatom potraživanja

Sredstva stečena naplatom potraživanja se u skladu sa namjerom Banke i odlukom odgovarajućeg nadležnog organa Banke klasificiraju kao:

- sredstva namijenjena prodaji ili
- investicione nekretnine.

Banka na sredstvima stečenim naplatom potraživanja iskazuje materijalna sredstva primljena po osnovu naplate potraživanja. Banka dolazi u vlasništvo materijalnih sredstava realizacijom zaloga nad kreditima i plasmanima. Pokretna i nepokretna sredstva stečena naplatom potraživanja priznaju se u poslovnim knjigama s namjerom prodaje iste.

Prema Odluci ABRS, Banka sredstva stečena naplatom potraživanja prilikom početnog priznavanja evidentirati prema nižoj od sledećih vrijednosti:

- iznosa neto knjigovodstvene vrijednosti potraživanja Banke. U slučaju da je visina knjigovodstveno evidentiranih kreditnih gubitaka jednaka visini potraživanja Banka će stečenu materijalnu imovinu evidentirati po tehničkoj vrijednosti u iznosu 1 KM.
- procjenjenoj fer vrijednosti od strane nezavisnog procjenitelja umanjenoj za očekivane troškove prodaje (troškovi notara, poreza, sudske takse i dr. koji su direktno povezani sa prodajom).

Materijalnu imovinu namijenjenu prodaji a koja je stečena nakon 01.01.2019. godine Banka je u obavezi prodati u roku od tri godine od datuma početnog priznavanja iste u knjigama banke, a ukoliko istu ne proda Banka je dužna njenu vrijednost svesti na 1 KM. Banka je dužna imovinu koja je stečena prije 01.01.2019. godine prodati u roku dvije godine računajući od 01.01.2020. godine, a ukoliko istu ne proda dužna je njenu vrijednost svesti na 1 KM. Obezvrijedenje se radi sukcesivno tako da pojedinačna vrijednost stečene materijalne imovine bude minimalno na nivou njene procjenjene vrijednosti.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **3.16. Intangible Assets (Continued)**

Subsequently, intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and aggregate impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditures increase the cost of a previously recognized intangible asset only if they extend the useful life or increase the economic benefits of the asset. Daily maintenance costs are recognized as expenses in the income statement of the period in which they are incurred.

Amortization of intangible assets, recognized in the income statement within expenses, is computed on a straight-line basis, in equal annual amounts written down during the useful lives of assets as this best reflects the expected consumption of the economic value of the intangible assets. Amortization rates applicable to the Bank's intangible assets range from 20% to 25%.

#### **3.17. Investment Property**

Investment property is the property used by the Bank for earning rental income. Upon initial recognition investment property is measured at cost increased by the acquisition-related costs. The carrying value of investments property is increased for the subsequent expenditure incurred in replacement of a portion of the existing investment property items if qualifying for such recognition, while the costs of daily maintenance are not added to the assets' carrying values.

The Bank derecognizes investment property upon its disposal or retirements, when future economic benefits are no longer expected from disposal of such assets. Gains or losses arising on disposal or retirement of investment property are recognized in the income statement of the period in which they occurred.

#### **3.18. Assets Acquired in Lieu of Debt Collection**

In accordance with the Bank's intention and the relevant decision of the Bank's competent body, the assets acquired in lieu of debt collection are classified as:

- assets held for sale or
- investment property.

Within assets acquired in lieu of debt collection the Bank records tangible assets received in the process of recovery of receivables. The Bank acquires possession of such tangible assets by foreclosure of collaterals such as mortgage and pledge liens. Movable and immovable (property) assets acquired in the process of collection are recognized in the Bank's books as held for sale.

Pursuant to the BARS Decision, the Bank shall record assets acquired through the collection of receivables at initial recognition at the lower of the following values:

- the amount of the net book value of the Bank's receivables. In the event that the amount of recorded credit losses is equal to the amount of receivables, the Bank will record the acquired tangible assets at the technical value in the amount of BAM 1; and
- the fair value estimated by an independent appraiser less expected costs of sale (costs of notaries, taxes, court fees, etc. that are directly related to the sale).

The Bank is under obligation to sell tangible assets intended for sale and acquired after January 1, 2019 within three years from the date of its initial recognition in its books. If such assets are not sold within the said period, the Bank is obligated to reduce their value to BAM 1. The Bank is required to sell assets acquired before January 1, 2019 within two years as from January 1, 2020. If such assets are not sold within the said period, the Bank is obligated to reduce their value to BAM 1. Impairment is performed successively so that the individual value of acquired tangible assets is as a minimum at the level of its estimated (appraised) value.

### 3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)

#### 3.18. Sredstva stečena naplatom potraživanja (nastavak)

Za stečenu materijalnu imovinu za koju se ne može dokazati realna vrednost ili za koju Banka ustanovi da više nisu zadovoljeni uslovi za klasifikaciju u imovinu koja se drži za dalju prodaju, a ova imovina se ne može reklasifikovati u drugu imovinu za knjigovodstveno evidentiranje se može koristiti samo tehnička vrednost od 1 KM.

Gubici od umanjenja vrijednosti se priznaju na teret rashoda perioda.

#### 3.19. Obezvrđenje nefinansijskih sredstava potraživanja

Banka procjenjuje na dan izvještaja o finansijskoj poziciji, knjigovodstvene vrijednosti nefinansijskih sredstava: nekretnina i opreme, nematerijalnih ulaganja, investicionih ulaganja i materijalne aktive. Ukoliko postoji indikacija da je sredstvo obezvrijedeno, procjenjuje se nadoknadiva vrijednost kako bi se odredio gubitak po osnovu obezvrđenja. Ukoliko se utvrdi da je nadoknadiva vrijednost sredstva manja od knjigovodstvene vrijednosti, knjigovodstvena vrijednost se umanjuje do procjenjenog iznosa nadoknadive vrijednosti. Nadoknadiva vrijednost sredstava utvrđuje se kao vrijednost koja je veća od upotrebljene vrijednosti sredstva i njegove fer vrijednosti.

Za sredstva koja podliježu amortizaciji, odnosno za nekretnine i opremu i nematerijalna ulaganja, provjera da li je došlo do umanjenja njihove vrijednosti vrši se kada događaji ili izmjenjene okolnosti ukažu da knjigovodstvena vrijednost možda neće biti nadoknadiva. Gubitak zbog umanjenja vrijednosti se priznaje u visini iznosa za koji je knjigovodstvena vrijednost sredstva veća od njegove nadoknadive vrijednosti.

Za sredstva koja ne podliježu amortizaciji, odnosno za investiciona ulaganja i materijalnu aktivu, procjena da li je došlo do umanjenja njihove vrijednosti vrši se na godišnjem nivou i kada događaji ili izmjenjene okolnosti ukažu da knjigovodstvena vrijednost neće biti nadoknadiva. Gubitak zbog obezvrđenja se priznaje u iznosu razlike na teret rashoda.

Nefinansijska imovina za koju je izvršeno umanjenje vrijednosti procjenjuje se na svaki datum izvještavanja radi mogućeg ukidanja umanjenja vrijednosti. Gubitak od umanjenja vrijednosti se ukida ukoliko je došlo do promjene u procjenama koje su bile korištene za određivanje nadoknadivog iznosa. Gubitak od umanjenja vrijednosti smanjuje se najviše do iznosa knjigovodstvene vrijednosti imovine koja ne prelazi knjigovodstvenu vrijednost imovine koja bi bila utvrđena, umanjena za akumuliranu amortizaciju, u slučaju da nije bio priznat gubitak po osnovu obezvrđenja.

Banka je na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine sprovedla test umanjenja vrijednosti nefinansijskih sredstava na osnovu kojeg nije bilo potrebe za umanjenjem vrijednosti nekretnina.

#### 3.20. Finansijske garancije

U uobičajenom toku poslovanja Banka, odobrava finansijske garancije koje se sastoje od plativih i činidbenih garancija, akreditiva i drugih poslova jemstva. Finansijske garancije se incijalno priznaju u vanbilansnoj aktivi po fer vrijednosti, a nakon incijalnog priznavanja, obaveze Banke koje proističu iz finansijskih garancija vrednuju se u iznosu amortizovane naknade ili iznosu najbolje procjene troškova neophodnim da bi se izmirila finansijska obaveza koja nastaje kao rezultat garancije, u zavisnosti koji je iznos veći.

Po osnovu finansijske garancije, povećanje obaveza se iskazuje u okviru izvještaja o finansijskoj poziciji, a primljene naknade se priznaju u korist bilansa uspjeha u okviru prihoda od naknada i provizija tokom perioda korišćenja garancije.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 3.18. Assets Acquired in Lieu of Debt Collection (continued)

For acquired tangible assets for which the fair value cannot be proved or for which the Bank finds that the conditions for classification into assets held for resale are no longer met, and these assets cannot be reclassified to other assets, for bookkeeping purposes only the technical value of BAM 1 can be used.

Impairment losses are recognized as expenses of the period.

#### 3.19. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses the carrying values of its non-financial assets – property and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and tangible assets acquired in lieu of debt collection for indications of impairment. If there is an indication that an asset has been impaired, the Bank assesses its recoverable amount in order to determine the impairment loss. If the asset's carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying value is reduced to the assessed recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value and the value in use.

Assets subject to depreciation/amortization, i.e., property, equipment and intangible assets, are assessed for impairment whenever events or changed circumstances indicate that the carrying values of such assets may not be recovered. An impairment loss is recognized within expenses in the amount that an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Non-depreciable assets, i.e., investment property and assets acquired in lieu of debt collection, are assessed for impairment on annual basis or whenever events or changed circumstances indicate that the carrying values of such assets may not be recovered. An impairment loss is recognized within expenses in the amount that an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The impaired non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date for possible impairment reversal. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, taking into account depreciation charge, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had its non-financial assets tested for impairment and concluded that there were no grounds for impairment of its property.

#### 3.20. Financial Guarantees

In the normal course of business, the Bank issues financial guarantees comprising payment and performance guarantees, letters of credit and other sureties. Financial guarantees are initially recognized within the Bank's off- balance sheet assets at fair value. Subsequently, the Bank's contingent liabilities arising from the financial guarantees are measured at the higher of amortized costs and the best estimate of the present value of expected payment necessary to settle the financial liability resulting from the guarantee.

Increase in liabilities per financial guarantees is presented in the statement of the financial position, while considerations received are recognized in the income statement within fee and commission income over the validity period of the guarantee.

### **3. PREGLED ZNAČAJNIH RAČUNOVODSTVENIH POLITIKA (nastavak)**

#### **3.21. Rezervisanja**

Rezervisanja se priznaju kada Banka ima sadašnju obavezu (zakonsku ili izvedenu) kao rezultat prethodnog događaja, za koje je vjerovatno da će biti potreban odliv ekonomskih koristi da bi obaveza bila izmirena i za koju je moguće izvršiti pouzdanu procjenu iznosa obaveze. U slučajevima kada je efekat vremenske vrijednosti novca materijalan, iznos rezervisanja predstavlja sadašnju vrijednost izdataka za koje se pretpostavlja da će biti dovoljni da se obaveze izmire.

#### **3.22. Kapital**

Kapital se sastoji od akcijskog kapitala, emisionog ažia, rezervi kapitala (opštih zakonskih rezervi i ostalih rezervi), neraspoređene dobiti iz ranijih godina, neto dobiti tekućeg perioda, rezervi za kreditne gubitke po regulatornom zahtjevu i revalorizacionih rezervi.

##### **Akcijski kapital**

Akcijski kapital predstavlja nominalnu vrijednost uplaćenih običnih akcija klasifikovanih kao kapital i denominovan je u BAM.

##### **Emisiona premija**

Emisiona premija predstavlja pozitivnu / negativnu razliku između uplaćene vrijednosti običnih akcija i njihove nominalne vrijednosti po osnovu emisija akcija.

##### **Rezerve iz dobiti**

Rezerve iz dobiti formirane su u skladu sa Zakonom o preduzećima Republike Srpske koji zahtijeva da se 5% dobiti tekuće godine izdvoji u zakonske rezerve sve do iznosa 10% akcijskog kapitala. Zakonske rezerve do 10% akcijskog kapitala mogu se koristiti za pokriće gubitaka tekuće i prošlih godina.

##### **Revalorizacione rezerve**

Revalorizacione rezerve se odnose na nerealizovane neto dobitke i gubitke formirane kao rezultat svodenja na tržišnu vrijednost ulaganja u hartije od vrijednosti koje se vrednuju po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat.

##### **Regulatorne rezerve za kreditne gubitke**

Regulatorne rezerve za kreditne gubitke predstavljaju razliku između očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka utvrđenih u skladu sa Odluke ABRSa o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka i očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka utvrđenih u skladu sa internom metodologijom Banke.

Banka je prvu primjenu Odluke ABRSa u iznosu od 14.663 hiljade BAM knjižila preko pozicije regulatornih rezervi za kreditne gubitke. Odlukom Skupštine akcionara od 30. juna 2020. godine, Banka je iz zadržane dobiti iz 2018. i 2019. godine pokrila negativni efekat prve primjene Odluke, tako da na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine nije imala odbitnu stavku po osnovu ovih rezervi od regulatornog kapitala prilikom obračuna adekvatnosti kapitala.

##### **Dividende**

Dividende na akcije evidentiraju se kao obaveza u periodu u kojem je donijeta odluka o njihovoj isplati.

#### **3.23. Zarada po akciji**

Zarada po akciji izračunava se dijeljenjem neto dobiti koja pripada akcionarima, vlasnicima običnih akcija Banke, ponderisanim prosječnim brojem izdatih običnih akcija u toku izvještajnog perioda.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### 3.21. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, if it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provision is the present value of expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

#### 3.22. Equity

The Bank's equity is comprised of the share capital, share premium, equity reserves (general legal and other reserves), prior years' retained earnings, current year's net profit, reserves for credit losses as per regulatory requirement and revaluation reserves.

##### **Share Capital**

The share capital comprises regular (ordinary) shares paid in and is stated in BAM at nominal value.

##### **Share Premium**

The share premium represents the accumulated positive/negative difference between the paid in amount of the common stock (regular) shares and their nominal (par) value per share issue.

##### **Reserves from Profit**

Reserves from profit were formed in accordance with the Company Law of Republika Srpska, which requires that 5% of the current year's profit be allocated to the legal reserves each year until such reserves attain the amount of 10% of the Bank's share capital. Legal reserves may then be used for absorption of the current and prior years' losses.

##### **Revaluation Reserves**

Revaluation reserves relate to the unrealized gains or losses, net resulting from the fair market value adjustments of securities held at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVtOCI).

##### **Regulatory reserves for credit losses**

Regulatory reserves for credit losses represent the difference between expected credit losses determined in accordance with the BARS Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determination of Expected Credit Losses and expected credit losses determined in accordance with the Bank's internal methodology.

The Bank recorded the first application of the BARS Decision in the amount of BAM 14,663 thousand through the position of the Regulatory Reserves for credit losses. By the decision of the General Assembly of Shareholders of June 30, 2020, the Bank covered the negative effect of the first application of the Decision from the retained earnings from 2018 and 2019. The Bank did not have a deductible item from regulatory capital based on these reserves when calculating the capital adequacy as of December 31, 2020.

##### **Dividends**

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as a liability in the period in which a decision on their payment to the shareholders is made.

#### 3.23. Earnings per Share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the holders of the Bank's ordinary shares by the weighted average number of shares outstanding over the reporting period.

#### 4. ZNAČAJNA RAČUNOVODSTVENA RASUDIVANJA I PROCJENE

Banka vrši procjene i pretpostavke o efektima koje će imati vrijednosti sredstava i obaveza iskazani u finansijskim izvještajima u narednoj finansijskoj godini. Procjene i prosudivanja se neprekidno evidentiraju i zasnivaju se na istorijskom iskustvu i drugim faktorima, uključujući očekivanja budućih događaja za koje se smatra da će u datim okolnostima biti razumna.

Procjene i prosudivanja koja bi mogla da izazovu materijalne promjene knjigovodstvenih iznosa sredstava i obaveza u toku sljedeće finansijske godine opisane su u nastavku teksta.

##### 4.1 Gubici zbog obezvrjeđenja potraživanja

Banka vrši analizu kreditnog portfolija u cilju procjene obezvrjeđenja potraživanja najmanje na kvartalnom nivou. U procesu utvrđivanja da li u bilansu uspjeha treba prikazati gubitak zbog obezvrjeđivanja, Banka prosuđuje da li postoje pouzdani dokazi koji pokazuju mjerljivo smanjenje procijenjenih budućih tokova gotovine od kreditnog portfolija, prije nego što se smanjenje može identifikovati na pojedinačnom kreditu u tom portfoliju. Ovi dokazi mogu uključivati raspoložive podatke koji ukazuju na to da je nastala nepovoljna promjena u statusu dužnika u pogledu plaćanja obaveza prema Banci ili na nacionalne ili lokalne okolnosti koji su u korelaciji sa neizvršenjem obaveza.

Procjena postojanja objektivnih dokaza o obezvrjeđenju se sprovodi na individualnom nivou finansijskih sredstava koja su pojedinačno značajna. Procjena na grupnom nivou se radi za potraživanja koja nisu individualno značajna i za obezvrjeđenja koja su sadržana u portfoliju a za koje ne postoji objektivan dokaz o pojedinačnom obezvrjeđenju.

Procjena na grupnom nivou zavisi od vrste dužnika, vrste plasmana i ročnosti, kao i podgrupe sa sličnim karakteristikama.

Banka vrši procjene na bazi iskustva o ostvarenim gubicima po kreditima iz prethodnih perioda za sva sredstva sa karakteristikama kreditnog rizika i objektivnim dokazima o umanjenju vrijednosti koji su slični karakteristikama sredstava u portfoliju.

##### 4.2 Utvrđivanje fer vrijednosti finansijskih instrumenata

Fer vrijednost finansijskih instrumenata kojima se trguje na aktivnom tržištu na dan izvještaja o finansijskoj poziciji se bazira na kotiranim, tržišnim cijenama ponude ili tražnje, bez umanjenja po osnovu transakcionih troškova. Fer vrijednost finansijskih instrumenta koji nisu kotirani na aktivnom tržištu se određuje korišćenjem odgovarajućih tehnika vrednovanja, koje obuhvataju tehnike neto sadašnje vrijednosti, poređenje sa sličnim instrumentima za koje postoje tržišne cijene i ostali relevantni modeli.

Kada tržišni inputi nisu dostupni, oni se određuju procjenjivanjima koja uključuju određeni stepen rasudivanja u procjeni „fer“ vrijednosti. Modeli procjene oslikavaju trenutno stanje na tržištu na datum mjerjenja i ne moraju predstavljati uslove na tržištu prije ili nakon datuma mjerjenja. Stoga se tehnike vrednovanja revidiraju periodično, kako bi na odgovarajući način odrazile tekuće tržišne uslove.

##### 4.3 Dugoročne beneficije za zaposlene

Troškovi dugoročnih beneficija za zaposlene se određuju korišćenjem aktuarske procjene. Ona uključuje predviđanje diskontnih stopa, budućih povećanja plata i budućih stopa fluktuacije zaposlenih. S obzirom da je riječ o dugoročnim predviđanjima, ovakve procjene nose viši nivo neizvjesnosti.

#### 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions about uncertain events that will affect the values of its assets and liabilities stated in its financial statements in the following financial year. Such accounting estimates and judgments are regularly reviewed and based on historical experience and other factors, including expected course of future events that can be reasonably assumed in the existing circumstances.

Those estimates and judgments and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that pose a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below.

##### 4.1. Impairment Losses on Loans and Receivables

The Bank analyzes the loan portfolio so as to assess the impairment of receivables at least quarterly. In the process of determining whether an impairment loss needs to be accounted for within the income statement, the Bank assesses whether there is reliable evidence showing a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the credit portfolio before the impairment can be identified in individual loans within the portfolio. The evidence may include available data indicative of unfavorable changes of the status of debtors with regard to payment of liabilities due to the Bank, or national or local circumstances that may correlate with the defaults.

The Bank assesses impairment on an individual basis for all financial assets that are individually significant. Collective impairment assessment is performed for all receivables that are not individually significant and for impairment existing in the portfolio for which objective evidence has not yet been identified.

Collective (portfolio or group-basis) impairment depends on the type of borrower, loan type and maturity and sub- group of loans/borrowers with similar credit risk characteristics.

The Bank assesses impairment based on the historical experience with loan losses for all assets with credit risk features and objective evidence of impairment similar to those of the assets included in the portfolio.

##### 4.2. Assessment of the Financial Instruments' Fair Value

The fair value of financial instruments traded on an active market at the statement of financial position date are based on the quoted market bid and ask prices, including transaction costs. If the market for a financial instrument is not active or the instrument is not quoted in the market, the Bank determines its fair value using valuation techniques. These include the net present value method, comparison to the similar instruments with quoted market prices and other relevant valuation models.

When the market inputs are not available (i.e., they are unobservable), they are determined by estimations which involve certain level of judgment in the assessment of the "fair" value. Estimation models reflect the current market conditions as at the measurement date and do not necessarily represent market conditions before or after the measurement date. Therefore, the valuation techniques are periodically reviewed so that they appropriately reflect the current market conditions.

##### 4.3. Long-Term Employee Benefits

The cost of long-term employee benefits is determined by means of an actuarial assessment. An actuarial assessment includes the assessment of a discount rate, future movements in salaries, mortality rates and employee turnover. Due to a long-term nature of these plans, significant uncertainties influence these assessments.

## 5. IZVJEŠTAVANJE PO SEGMENTIMA

Segmenti prepoznati za potrebe izvještavanja po segmentima u skladu sa MSFI 8 uključuju sljedeće:

1. poslovanje sa segmentom privrede
2. poslovanje sa segmentom stanovništva
3. segment finansijsko tržište i
4. segment ostalo.

Budući da Banka posluje samo u Bosni i Hercegovini, ne prikazuju se sekundarni (geografski) segmenti. Izvještaji po segmentima su usklađeni sa finansijskim izvještajima u ovim napomenama. Računovodstvene politike u segmentima poslovanja su iste onima opisanim u značajnim računovodstvenim politikama. Metodologija alokacije prihoda i troškova po segmentima je ista za obje prikazane godine.

### 5.1 Izvještaj o bilans uspjeha i ostalom ukupnom rezultatu po segmentima za poslovnu 2020. godinu

	Privreda 000 BAM	Stanovništvo 000 BAM	Finansijsko tržište 000 BAM	Ostalo 000 BAM	UKUPNO 000 BAM
Prihodi od kamata	38.356	31.804	5.426	-	75.586
Rashodi od kamata	(5.808)	(10.665)	(1.129)	-	(17.602)
<b>Neto prihodi od kamata</b>	<b>32.548</b>	<b>21.139</b>	<b>4.297</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57.984</b>
Prihodi od naknada i provizija	11.530	18.561	1.417	-	31.508
Rashodi od naknada i provizija	(6.492)	(6.673)	-	-	(13.165)
<b>Neto prihodi po osnovu naknada i provizija</b>	<b>5.038</b>	<b>11.888</b>	<b>1.417</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.343</b>
Neto prihod od kursnih razlika	2.492	1.378			3.870
Ostali operativni prihodi	3.139	2.443	1.992	859	8.433
Operativni rashodi	(16.481)	(29.272)	(5.720)	(550)	(52.023)
Obezvrjedenje stečene materijalne aktive	(11.884)	(703)	-	-	(12.587)
<b>Dobit prije umanjenja vrijednosti i rezervisanja</b>	<b>14.852</b>	<b>6.873</b>	<b>1.986</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>24.020</b>
Neto rashodi umanjenja vrijednosti	(10.310)	(334)	(39)	(122)	(10.805)
<b>Dobit prije oporezivanja</b>	<b>4.542</b>	<b>6.539</b>	<b>1.947</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>13.215</b>
Porez na dobit	(190)	(324)	(69)	(8)	(591)
<b>Dobit tekuće godine</b>	<b>4.352</b>	<b>6.215</b>	<b>1.878</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>12.624</b>
<b>Ostali dobici i gubici u periodu</b> <i>Stavke koje mogu biti naknadno reklassifikovane u dobitke ili gubitke:</i> Dobitak po osnovu promjene fer vrijednosti hartija od vrijednosti raspoloživih za prodaju	-	-	2.162	-	2.162
<b>Ukupan rezultat za obračunski period</b>	<b>4.352</b>	<b>6.215</b>	<b>4.040</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>14.786</b>

## 5. SEGMENT REPORTING

Segmenti prepoznati za potrebe izvještavanja po segmentima u skladu sa MSFI 8 uključuju sljedeće:

1. Corporate segment;
2. Retail segment;
3. Financial market segment; and
4. Other.

As the Bank operates in Bosnia and Herzegovina only, secondary (geographic) segments are not presented. Segmental information is presented in accordance with the financial statements in these notes. The accounting policies in the business segments are the same as those described in significant accounting policies. The same methodology for revenue and expense allocation was applied for both years presented.

### 5.1. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income per Segment for FY 2020

	Corporate BAM '000	Retail BAM '000	Financial markets BAM '000	Other BAM '000	TOTAL BAM '000
Interest income	38.356	31.804	5.426	-	75.586
Interest expenses	(5.808)	(10.665)	(1.129)	-	(17.602)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>32.548</b>	<b>21.139</b>	<b>4.297</b>	-	<b>57.984</b>
Fee and commission income	11.530	18.561	1.417	-	31.508
Fee and commission expenses	(6.492)	(6.673)	-	-	(13.165)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>5.038</b>	<b>11.888</b>	<b>1.417</b>	-	<b>18.343</b>
Net foreign exchange gains	2.492	1.378			3.870
Other operating income	3.139	2.443	1.992	859	8.433
Operating and other expenses	(16.481)	(29.272)	(5.720)	(550)	(52.023)
Impairment of acquired tangible assets	(11.884)	(703)	-	-	(12.587)
<b>Profit before impairment and provisions</b>	<b>14.852</b>	<b>6.873</b>	<b>1.986</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>24.020</b>
Net impairment losses	(10.310)	(334)	(39)	(122)	(10.805)
<b>Profit before taxes</b>	<b>4.542</b>	<b>6.539</b>	<b>1.947</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>13.215</b>
Income tax expenses	(190)	(324)	(69)	(8)	(591)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>4.352</b>	<b>6.215</b>	<b>1.878</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>12.624</b>
<b>Other gains and losses for the year</b>					
<i>Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit and loss:</i>					
Gains on the fair value adjustment of financial assets at FVtOCI	-	-	2.162	-	2.162
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>4.352</b>	<b>6.215</b>	<b>4.040</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>14.786</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 5. IZVJEŠTAVANJE PO SEGMENTIMA (nastavak)

### 5.2 Izvještaj o bilans uspjeha i ostalom ukupnom rezultatu po segmentima za poslovnu 2019. godinu

	Privreda 000 BAM	Stanovništvo 000 BAM	Finansijsko tržište 000 BAM	Ostalo 000 BAM	UKUPNO 000 BAM
Prihodi od kamata	39.852	31.888	4.673	-	76.413
Rashodi od kamata	(6.005)	(12.075)	(2.560)	-	(20.640)
<b>Neto prihodi od kamata</b>	<b>33.847</b>	<b>19.813</b>	<b>2.113</b>	-	<b>55.773</b>
Prihodi od naknada i provizija	11.566	18.611	1.329	-	31.506
Rashodi od naknada i provizija	(6.778)	(6.242)	-	-	(13.020)
<b>Neto prihodi po osnovu naknada i provizija</b>	<b>4.788</b>	<b>12.369</b>	<b>1.329</b>	-	<b>18.486</b>
Neto prihod od kursnih razlika	3.875	531	-	-	4.406
Ostali operativni prihodi	2.367	1.793	5.116	1.170	10.446
Operativni rashodi	(18.183)	(29.485)	(6.627)	(810)	(55.105)
Obezvrjedenje stečene materijalne aktive	(18.654)	(140)	-	-	(18.794)
<b>Dobit prije umanjenja vrijednosti i rezervisanja</b>	<b>8.040</b>	<b>4.881</b>	<b>1.931</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>15.212</b>
Neto rashodi umanjenja vrijednosti	1.702	(2.845)	(16)	29	(1.130)
<b>Dobit prije oporezivanja</b>	<b>9.742</b>	<b>2.036</b>	<b>1.915</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>14.082</b>
Porez na dobit	(653)	(992)	(228)	(31)	(1.904)
<b>Dobit tekuće godine</b>	<b>9.089</b>	<b>1.044</b>	<b>1.687</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>12.178</b>
<b>Ostali dobici i gubici u periodu</b> <i>Stavke koje mogu biti naknadno reklassifikovane u dobitke ili gubitke:</i> Dobitak po osnovu promjene fer vrijednosti hartija od vrijednosti raspoloživih za prodaju	-	-	2.118	-	2.118
<b>Ukupan rezultat za obračunski period</b>	<b>9.089</b>	<b>1.044</b>	<b>3.805</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>14.296</b>

## 5. SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

### 5.2 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income per Segment for FY 2019

	Corporate BAM '000	Retail BAM '000	Financial markets BAM '000	Other BAM '000	TOTAL BAM '000
Interest income	39.852	31.888	4.673	-	76.413
Interest expenses	(6.005)	(12.075)	(2.560)	-	(20.640)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>33.847</b>	<b>19.813</b>	<b>2.113</b>	-	<b>55.773</b>
Fee and commission income	11.566	18.611	1.329	-	31.506
Fee and commission expenses	(6.778)	(6.242)	-	-	(13.020)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>4.788</b>	<b>12.369</b>	<b>1.329</b>	-	<b>18.486</b>
Net foreign exchange gains	3.875	531	-	-	4.406
Other operating income	2.367	1.793	5.116	1.170	10.446
Operating and other expenses	(18.183)	(29.485)	(6.627)	(810)	(55.105)
Impairment of acquired tangible assets	(18.654)	(140)	-	-	(18.794)
<b>Profit before impairment and provisions</b>	<b>8.040</b>	<b>4.881</b>	<b>1.931</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>15.212</b>
Net impairment losses	1.702	(2.845)	(16)	29	(1.130)
<b>Profit before taxes</b>	<b>9.742</b>	<b>2.036</b>	<b>1.915</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>14.082</b>
Income tax expenses	(653)	(992)	(228)	(31)	(1.904)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>9.089</b>	<b>1.044</b>	<b>1.687</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>12.178</b>
<b>Other gains and losses for the year</b>					
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit and loss:					
Gains on the fair value adjustment of financial assets at FVtOCI	-	-	2.118	-	2.118
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>9.089</b>	<b>1.044</b>	<b>3.805</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>14.296</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

**5. IZVJEŠTAVANJE PO SEGMENTIMA (nastavak)****5.3 Izvještaj o finansijskoj poziciji po segmentima za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020. godine**

	Privreda 000 BAM	Stanovništvo 000 BAM	Finansijsko tržište 000 BAM	Ostalo 000 BAM	UKUPNO 000 BAM
<b>AKTIVA</b>					
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	-	-	-	300.810	300.810
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke	-	-	-	202.148	202.148
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha	-	-	11.418	-	11.418
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz ostali ukupni rezultat	-	-	270.050	-	270.050
Plasmani drugim bankama	263	-	-	-	263
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	879.588	552.737	-	-	1.432.325
Osnovna sredstva i ulaganja u nekretnine	-	-	-	51.984	51.984
Nematerijalna ulaganja	-	-	-	2.830	2.830
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	4.379	4.846	2.202	34.046	45.473
<b>UKUPNA AKTIVA</b>	<b>884.230</b>	<b>557.583</b>	<b>283.670</b>	<b>591.818</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>PASIVA</b>					
<b>Obaveze</b>					
Depoziti komitenata	798.637	972.634	-	-	1.771.271
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	279.301	-	-	-	279.301
Rezervisanja na stavke vanbilansa	1.319	119	-	-	1.438
Ostale obaveze i PVR	6.570	17.107	-	19.969	43.646
Odložene poreske obaveze	-	-	-	14	14
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
<b>Ukupno obaveze</b>	<b>1.085.827</b>	<b>989.860</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>19.983</b>	<b>2.133.270</b>
<b>Kapital</b>					
Kapital i rezerve	-	-	-	171.364	171.364
Neraspoređena dobit	-	-	-	12.667	12.667
<b>Ukupan kapital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184.031</b>	<b>184.031</b>
<b>UKUPNA PASIVA</b>	<b>1.085.827</b>	<b>989.860</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>204.014</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>

## 5. SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

### 5.3 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income per Segment for FY 2020

	Corporate BAM '000	Retail BAM '000	Financial markets BAM '000	Other BAM '000	TOTAL BAM '000
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	300.810	300.810
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	-	-	-	202.148	202.148
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL)	-	-	11.418	-	11.418
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVtOCI)	-	-	270.050	-	270.050
Placements with other banks	263	-	-	-	263
Loans and receivables due from customers	879.588	552.737	-	-	1.432.325
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	-	-	-	51.984	51.984
Intangible assets	-	-	-	2.830	2.830
Other receivables and prepayments	4.379	4.846	2.202	34.046	45.473
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>884.230</b>	<b>557.583</b>	<b>283.670</b>	<b>591.818</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>					
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits due to customers	798.637	972.634	-	-	1.771.271
Borrowings	279.301	-	-	-	279.301
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	1.319	119	-	-	1.438
Other liabilities and accruals	6.570	17.107	-	19.969	43.646
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	14	14
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1.085.827</b>	<b>989.860</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>19.983</b>	<b>2.133.270</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Share capital and reserves	-	-	-	171.364	171.364
Retained earnings	-	-	-	12.667	12.667
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>184.031</b>	<b>184.031</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>1.085.827</b>	<b>989.860</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>204.014</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

**5. IZVJEŠTAVANJE PO SEGMENTIMA (nastavak)****5.4 Izvještaj o finansijskoj poziciji po segmentima za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2019. godine**

	Privreda 000 BAM	Stanovništvo 000 BAM	Finansijsko tržište 000 BAM	Ostalo 000 BAM	UKUPNO 000 BAM
<b>AKTIVA</b>					
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	-	-	-	260.978	260.978
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke	-	-	-	185.194	185.194
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha	-	-	10.688	-	10.688
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz ostali ukupni rezultat	-	-	234.980	-	234.980
Plasmani drugim bankama	99	-	-	-	99
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	868.905	503.845	-	-	1.372.750
Osnovna sredstva i ulaganja u nekretnine	-	-	-	56.039	56.039
Nematerijalna ulaganja	-	-	-	2.547	2.547
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	4.927	5.053	1.861	43.659	55.500
<b>UKUPNA AKTIVA</b>	<b>873.931</b>	<b>508.898</b>	<b>247.529</b>	<b>548.417</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>PASIVA</b>					
<b>Obaveze</b>					
Depoziti komitenata	732.811	946.102	-	-	1.678.913
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	247.070	-	-	-	247.070
Rezervisanja na stavke vanbilansa	980	69	-	-	1.049
Ostale obaveze i PVR	11.071	16.805	-	17.350	45.226
Odložene poreske obaveze	-	-	-	9	9
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
<b>Ukupno obaveze</b>	<b>991.931</b>	<b>962.976</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>17.359</b>	<b>2.009.867</b>
<b>Kapital</b>					
Kapital i rezerve	-	-	-	153.593	153.593
Neraspoređena dobit	-	-	-	15.315	15.315
<b>Ukupan kapital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>168.908</b>	<b>168.908</b>
<b>UKUPNA PASIVA</b>	<b>991.932</b>	<b>962.976</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>186.267</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>

## 5. SEGMENT REPORTING (Continued)

### 5.4. Statement of Financial Position per Segment for FY 2019

	Corporate BAM '000	Retail BAM '000	Financial markets BAM '000	Other BAM '000	TOTAL BAM '000
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	260.978	260.978
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	-	-	-	185.194	185.194
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL)	-	-	10.688	-	10.688
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVtOCI)	-	-	234.980	-	234.980
Placements with other banks	99	-	-	-	99
Loans and receivables due from customers	868.905	503.845	-	-	1.372.750
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	-	-	-	56.039	56.039
Intangible assets	-	-	-	2.547	2.547
Other receivables and prepayments	4.927	5.053	1.861	43.659	55.500
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>873.931</b>	<b>508.898</b>	<b>247.529</b>	<b>548.417</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>					
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits due to customers	732.811	946.102	-	-	1.678.913
Borrowings	247.070	-	-	-	247.070
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	980	69	-	-	1.049
Other liabilities and accruals	11.071	16.805	-	17.350	45.226
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	9	9
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>991.931</b>	<b>962.976</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>17.359</b>	<b>2.009.867</b>
<b>Equity</b>					
Share capital and reserves	-	-	-	153.593	153.593
Retained earnings	-	-	-	15.315	15.315
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>168.908</b>	<b>168.908</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>991.932</b>	<b>962.976</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>186.267</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 6. PRIHODI OD KAMATA

- a) Prihodi od kamata po osnovu bankarskih poslova dati su u sljedećoj tabeli:

*Godina koja se završila 31. decembra*

	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Krediti i potraživanja od klijenata	61.629	62.753
Ulaganje u obveznice	10.550	9.768
Ostali prihodi od kamata i slični prihodi	3.407	3.892
<b>Ukupno prihodi od kamata</b>	<b>75.586</b>	<b>76.413</b>

- b) Prihodi od kamata po osnovu izvora dati su u sljedećoj tabeli:

*Godina koja se završila 31. decembra*

	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Banke	10	104
Privreda	25.466	27.352
Javni sektor	17.692	16.560
Stanovništvo	31.794	31.839
Ostali komitenti	624	558
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>75.586</b>	<b>76.413</b>

## 7. RASHODI KAMATA

- a) Rashodi od kamata po osnovu bankarskih poslova dati su u sljedećoj tabeli:

*Godina koja se završila 31. decembra*

	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Depoziti komitenata	12.949	14.304
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima i ostalim pozajmicama	3.224	3.423
Subordinirani dugovi i subordinirane obveznice	1.129	2.559
Rashodi po osnovu lizinga (napomena 34)	300	354
<b>Ukupno rashodi kamata</b>	<b>17.602</b>	<b>20.640</b>

- b) Rashodi od kamata po osnovu izvora dati su u sljedećoj tabeli

*Godina koja se završila 31. decembra*

	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Banke	247	219
Privreda	1.403	924
Javni sektor	504	697
Stanovništvo	10.468	11.846
Ostali komitenti	4.980	6.954
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>17.602</b>	<b>20.640</b>

## 6. INTEREST INCOME

- a) Breakdown of interest income per banking operation:

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Loans and receivables due from customers	61.629	62.753
Investments in securities	10.550	9.768
Other interest and similar income	3.407	3.892
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>75.586</b>	<b>76.413</b>

- b) Breakdown of interest income per source:

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Banks	10	104
Corporate customers	25.466	27.352
Public sector	17.692	16.560
Retail customers	31.794	31.839
Other customers	624	558
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>75.586</b>	<b>76.413</b>

## 7. INTEREST EXPENSES

- a) Breakdown of interest expenses per banking operation:

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Deposits due to customers	12.949	14.304
Borrowings	3.224	3.423
Subordinated debts and subordinated bonds	1.129	2.559
Lease liabilities (Note 34)	300	354
<b>Total interest expenses</b>	<b>17.602</b>	<b>20.640</b>

- b) Breakdown of interest expenses per source:

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Banks	247	219
Corporate customers	1.403	924
Public sector	504	697
Retail customers	10.468	11.846
Other customers	4.980	6.954
<b>Total interest expenses</b>	<b>17.602</b>	<b>20.640</b>

## 8. PRIHODI OD NAKNADA I PROVIZIJA

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembra</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Naknade po kartičnom poslovanju	9.265	8.617
Naknade za usluge platnog prometa u zemlji	8.346	8.345
Naknade za usluge platnog prometa u inostranstvu	3.764	3.201
Naknade po izdatim garancijama, akreditivima i drugim	3.409	3.633
jemstvima	2.604	3.432
Naknade po mjenjačkim poslovima	131	552
Naknade po osnovu kredita	3.989	3.726
<b>Prihodi od naknada i provizija</b>	<b>31.508</b>	<b>31.506</b>

a) Ostale naknade i provizije

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembra</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Naknade za bankarske pakete	3.713	3.498
Naknade za brokerske provizije	254	201
Naknade za vođenje računa	16	18
Ostali prihodi od naknada	6	9
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>3.989</b>	<b>3.726</b>

## 9. RASHODI OD NAKNADA I PROVIZIJA

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembra</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Rashodi naknada po kartičnim poslovima	6.674	6.242
Naknada i provizija za konverziju	1.786	2.259
Naknade za usluge platnog prometa u zemlji	1.720	1.654
Rashodi naknada i provizija prema Agenciji za bankarstvo RS	1.615	1.510
Naknade za usluge platnog prometa u inostranstvu	856	792
Rashodi naknada i provizija prema Centr. registru i Berzi	389	355
Ostale naknade i provizije	125	208
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>13.165</b>	<b>13.020</b>

Rashodi naknada po kartičnim poslovima u iznosu od 6.674 hiljade BAM na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine (2019: 6.242 hiljade BAM) se odnose na međubankarske provizije (interchange fee) za rad kartica Visa i MasterCard na bankomatima i POS terminalima drugih banaka, kao i provizije nastale tuđim karticama u trgovачkoj mreži Nove banke. Rast broja kartica i transakcija uticali su na rast rashoda naknada po kartičnim poslovima u 2020. godini.

## 8. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Fees from card operations	9.265	8.617
Fees for domestic payment operations	8.346	8.345
Fees for foreign payment operations	3.764	3.201
Fees for guarantees, letters of credit and other sureties issued	3.409	3.633
Fees for money exchange operations	2.604	3.432
Loan processing fees	131	552
Other fees and commissions	3.989	3.726
<b>Total fee and commission income</b>	<b>31.508</b>	<b>31.506</b>

a) Breakdown of other fees and commissions

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Banking package fees	3.713	3.498
Brokerage commissions	254	201
Account maintenance fees	16	18
Other fees	6	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.989</b>	<b>3.726</b>

## 9. FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSES

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Fees per card operations	6.674	6.242
Conversion fees and commissions	1.786	2.259
Fees for domestic payment operations	1.720	1.654
Fees and commissions payable to the Banking Agency of RS	1.615	1.510
Fees for foreign payment operations	856	792
Fees and commissions payable to the Central Securities Registry and Stock Exchange	389	355
Other fees and commissions	125	208
<b>Total fee and commission expenses</b>	<b>13.165</b>	<b>13.020</b>

Fees per card operations totaling BAM 6,674 thousand in 2020 (2019: BAM 6,242 thousand) relate to interbank fees (interchange fees) per Visa and MasterCard payment card operations at ATMs and POS terminals of other banks and commissions per other issuer cards used in the Bank's trade network. Increase in the number of cards issued and in the volume of card transactions gave rise to the increased Bank's fee and commission expenses for card operations in 2020.

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 10. NETO PRIHOD OD KURSNIH RAZLIKA

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembra</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Prihodi po osnovu pozitivnih kursnih razlika	10.518	9.599
Rashodi po osnovu negativnih kursnih razlika	(6.648)	(5.193)
<b>Neto prihod od kursnih razlika</b>	<b>3.870</b>	<b>4.406</b>

## 11. OSTALI OPERATIVNI PRIHODI

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembra</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Prihodi po osnovu promjene vrijednosti HOV	1.833	4.255
Prihodi po osnovu otkupljenih potraživanja	1.504	1.042
Prihodi od naplaćenih otpisanih potraživanja	1.400	1.436
Prihodi od prodaje materijalnih vrijednosti	1.023	200
Prihodi po osnovu zakupa poslovnih prostora i sefova	810	724
Prihodi po osnovu prijevremenog razročenja depozita	402	503
Prihodi od smanjenja obaveza	376	178
Prihodi od dividendi	119	201
Dobici od prodaje osnovnih sredstava i nemat. ulaganja	52	75
Dobici po osnovu prodaje HOV	40	660
Ostali operativni prihodi	874	1.172
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>8.433</b>	<b>10.446</b>

Prihodi od naplaćenih otpisanih potraživanja za poslovnu 2020. godinu u iznosu od 1.400 hiljada BAM (2019: 1.436 hiljada BAM), najvećim dijelom se odnose na naplaćenu otpisanu kamatu.

## 12. OPERATIVNI I OSTALI RASHODI

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembra</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Troškovi zaposlenih	20.708	19.760
Troškovi amortizacije (napomene 20 i 21)	5.347	5.447
Troškovi amortizacije zakupa za poslovni lizing (napomena 21 i 34)	2.450	2.392
Ostali operativni troškovi	20.558	21.779
Ostali rashodi poslovanja	2.960	5.727
<b>Operativni rashodi</b>	<b>52.023</b>	<b>55.105</b>

**10. NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS**

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Foreign exchange gains	10.518	9.599
Foreign exchange losses	(6.648)	(5.193)
<b>Foreign exchange gains, net</b>	<b>3.870</b>	<b>4.406</b>

**11. OSTALI OPERATIVNI PRIHODI**

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Gains on the value adjustments of securities	1.833	4.255
Income from purchased receivables	1.504	1.042
Recovery receivables previously written off	1.400	1.436
Gains on the sales of assets acquired in lieu of debt collection	1.023	200
Rental income – premises and safe deposit boxes	810	724
Income from early deposit withdrawal penalties	402	503
Write-off of liabilities	376	178
Dividend income	119	201
Gains on the sales of property, equipment and intangible assets	52	75
Gains on the sales of securities	40	660
Other operating income	874	1.172
<b>Total other operating income</b>	<b>8.433</b>	<b>10.446</b>

Recovery of receivables previously written off totaling BAM 1,400 thousand in 2020 (2019: BAM 1,436 thousand) mostly relate to the collected interest previously written off.

**12. OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES**

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Staff costs	20.708	19.760
Depreciation/amortization charge (Notes 20 and 21)	5.347	5.447
Depreciation charge per operating leases (Notes 21 and 34)	2.450	2.392
Other operating expenses	20.558	21.779
Other expenses	2.960	5.727
<b>Total operating and other expenses</b>	<b>52.023</b>	<b>55.105</b>

## 12. OPERATIVNI I OSTALI RASHODI (nastavak)

### a) Troškovi zaposlenih

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembra</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Troškovi neto zarada	12.755	12.097
Troškovi poreza i doprinosa na zarade	7.614	7.309
Troškovi naknada za privremene i povremene poslove	109	113
Ostali troškovi zaposlenih	230	241
<b>Troškovi zaposlenih</b>	<b>20.708</b>	<b>19.760</b>

### b) Ostali operativni troškovi

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembra</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Troškovi osiguranja depozita	3.392	3.115
Troškovi kartičnog poslovanja	2.426	3.010
Troškovi obezbjedenja objekata, štampanja i druge neproizvodne usluge	2.233	2.918
Troškovi održavanja osnovnih sredstava	1.709	1.539
Troškovi materijala, goriva, energije i usluga	1.592	1.654
Troškovi marketinga	1.577	1.232
Troškovi telekomunikacija	1.320	1.249
Troškovi zakupa licenci	1.310	1.162
Troškovi transporta novca	983	1.268
Troškovi osiguranja radnika i osnovnih sredstava	879	938
Troškovi zakupa od pravnih i fizičkih lica	648	753
Troškovi eksternih usluga	615	628
Troškovi održavanja prostorija	402	297
Ostali operativni troškovi	1.472	2.016
<b>Ostali operativni troškovi</b>	<b>20.558</b>	<b>21.779</b>

U okviru ostalih operativnih troškova iskazani su troškovi kartičarskog poslovanja u iznosu od 2.426 hiljada BAM (2019: 3.010 hiljade BAM) koji se odnose na nadzor ATM bankomata i POS terminala i održavanje softvera za iste. Troškovi zakupa od pravnih i fizičkih lica u iznosu 648 hiljade BAM za poslovnu 2020. godinu (2019: 753 hiljada BAM) su manji zbog primjene Međunarodnog standarda finansijskog izvještavanja 16 – Lizing (napomena 34).

## 12. OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES (continued)

### a) Staff costs

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Employee salaries	12.755	12.097
Payroll taxes and contributions	7.614	7.309
Considerations payable to temporary and seasonal staff	109	113
Other staff costs	230	241
<b>Total staff costs</b>	<b>20.708</b>	<b>19.760</b>

### b) Other operating expenses

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Deposit insurance costs	3.392	3.115
Costs incurred in card operations	2.426	3.010
Facility security services, printing and other non-production services	2.233	2.918
Maintenance of property and equipment	1.709	1.539
Cost of materials, fuel, energy and services	1.592	1.654
Marketing and advertising	1.577	1.232
Telecommunication services	1.320	1.249
Lease of licenses	1.310	1.162
Money transportation costs	983	1.268
Insurance premium costs (staff and assets)	879	938
Rental costs payable to entities and individuals	648	753
Costs of outsourced services	615	628
Premises cleaning costs	402	297
Other operating costs	1.472	2.016
<b>Total other operating expenses</b>	<b>20.558</b>	<b>21.779</b>

Other operating expenses include costs incurred in card operations of BAM 2,426 thousand (2019: BAM 3,010 thousand) pertaining to the supervision of ATMs and POS terminals and maintenance of the relating software.

Rental costs payable to entities and individuals of BAM 648 thousand in 2020 (2019: BAM 753 thousand) decreased due to the Bank's transition to IFRS 16 – "Leases" (Note 34).

**c) Ostali rashodi poslovanja**

*Godina koja se završila 31. decembra*

	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Rashodi od prodaje materijalne aktive	959	2.205
Troškovi po osnovu poreza i doprinosa	797	976
Rashodi po osnovu rezervi za potencijalne obaveze	257	-
Rashodi od prodaje i obezvrijedjenja osnovnih sredstava	153	150
Troškovi za sudske i administrativne takse	122	173
Rashodi po osnovu direktnog otpisa potraživanja	89	830
Rashodi po osnovu promjene vrijednosti i gubitaka od prodaje HOV	14	539
Ostali rashodi	569	854
<b>Ostali poslovni rashodi</b>	<b>2.960</b>	<b>5.727</b>

**13. OBEZVRJEĐENJE STEČENE MATERIJALNE AKTIVE**

*Godina koja se završila 31. decembra*

	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Obezvrijedenje stečene materijalne aktive	12.587	18.794
<b>Ostali poslovni rashodi</b>	<b>12.587</b>	<b>18.794</b>

U toku 2020. godine Banka je izvršila reklassifikaciju rashoda stečene materijalne aktive sa pozicije umanjenja vrijednosti na poziciju obezvrijedenja. Radi uporedivosti podataka izvršena je reklassifikacija ove pozicije za 2019. godinu. Iznos od 18.794 hiljade BAM u 2019. godini Banka je isključila iz pozicije neto rashodi umanjenja vrijednosti i rezervisanja (napomena 14.).

U toku 2019. godine iznos prenesenog umanjenja vrijednosti po osnovu zatvaranja potraživanja stečenom materijalnom aktivom je iznosio 14.514 hiljada BAM.

**c) Other expenses****Year Ended December 31,**

	<b>2020 BAM '000</b>	<b>2019 BAM '000</b>
Losses on sales of tangible assets	959	2,205
Taxes and contributions payable	797	976
Reserves for contingent liabilities	257	-
Losses on impairment and sales of property and equipment	153	150
Court and administrative fees and charges	122	173
Write-off of receivables	89	830
Losses on the value adjustment of securities	14	539
Other expenses	569	854
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>5,727</b>

**13. IMPAIRMENT OF ACQUIRED TANGIBLE ASSETS****Year Ended December 31,**

	<b>2020 BAM '000</b>	<b>2019 BAM '000</b>
Impairment of acquired tangible assets	12,587	18,794
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,587</b>	<b>18,794</b>

During 2020, the Bank reclassified the disposal of acquired tangible assets from the accumulated depreciation position to the impairment position. For the sake of comparability of data, this position was reclassified for 2019. The amount of BAM 18,794 thousand in 2019 was excluded from the position of net impairment losses and provisions (Note 14).

During 2019, the amount of transferred allowances based on the closing of receivables with acquired tangible assets amounted to BAM 14,514 thousand.

**14. NETO RASHODI UMANJENJA VRIJEDNOSTI I REZERVISANJA ZA OČEKIVANE KREDITNE GUBITKE*****Godina koja se završila 31. decembar***

	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Neto rashodi indirektnog otpisa plasmana	9.701	1.911
Neto rashod indirektnog otpisa ostalih potraživanja	1.122	393
Prihod rezervisanja za vanbilansne stavke	(168)	(1.128)
Rashodi / (prihodi) po osnovu rezervisanja za sudske sporove	160	(56)
Rashodi / (prihodi) po osnovu rezervisanja za otpremnine	(10)	10
<b>Neto rashodi</b>	<b>10.805</b>	<b>1.130</b>

Tokom 2020 godine Banka je dodatno izdvojila 9.701 hiljada KM po osnovu umanjenja vrijednosti za bilansnu aktivan i vanbilansne stavke u skladu sa Odlukom o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka. Na neto efekat povećanja rashoda najviše je uticalo izdvajanje umanjenja vrijednosti u nivou kreditnog rizika 3, odnosno za klijente koji su u statusu neizmirenja obaveza. U nivou kreditnog rizika 2 dodatni efekti povećanja su najvećim dijelom netirani sa smanjenjem u nivo kreditnog rizika 1. Najveći uticaj na povećanje rashoda imalo je povećanje očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka u statusu neizmirenja zbog prelaska izloženosti u intervalu sa većim brojem dana kašnjenja koje bez obzira na kolateralizovanost i procjenu budućih novčanih tokova koji su zasnovani na priznatom kolateralu dobijaju minimalne regulatorne stope za očekivane kreditne gubitke.

Banka redovno prati i analizira moguće uticaje krize izazvane virusnim oboljenjem COVID-19 na portfolio Banke kroz analizu i praćenje klijenata kojima je uvedena neka od posebnih mjera. Međutim, Banka je uvela mjere klijentima na vrijeme i u najvećem broju slučajeva se pokazalo da su mjere amortizovale moguće povećanje kreditnog rizika kod klijenata koji su tretirani. Kod klijenata koji su i pored mjera ipak zabilježeli neki problem u poslovanju detektovano je povećanje kreditnog rizika i izdvojene su dodatne ispravke vrijednosti. Kroz redovne mjesecne obraćune i raspoređivanja izloženosti u odgovarajuće nivo kreditnog rizika na nivou pojedinačnog klijenta, Banka prepoznaje eventualna pogoršanja i to zbog promjene rejtinga klijenta uslijed pogoršanja pokazatelja poslovanje, zbog zaustavljanja ili smanjenog obima poslovne aktivnosti, kašnjenja u plaćanju obaveza prema dobavljačima i bankama te ih raspoređuje u viši nivo kreditnog rizika. Na navedeni način se anticipiraju sva pogoršanja i povećanja kreditnog rizika kod klijenta.

U 2021. godini nije bio planiran rast na pozicijama kredita u značajnom iznosu, a najveći dio planiranih ispravki vrijednosti za 2021. godinu biće usmjeren na potencijalne efekte uticaja pandemije COVID. Shodno navedenom, Banka će moguće efekte pandemije COVID, koje je teško kvantifikovati u datom momentu, uz određivanje scenarija vjerovatnoće, da će se isti desiti i u kom obimu, predvidjeti u 2021. godini.

## 14. NET LOSSES ON IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS

	<b>Year Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2020</b> <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>2019</b> <b>BAM '000</b>
Net losses on impairment of loans	9.701	1,911
Net losses on impairment of other receivables	1.122	393
Reversal of provisions for off-balance sheet items	(168)	(1,128)
Provisions / (reversal of provisions) for litigations	160	(56)
(Reversal of provisions) / provisions for employee retirement benefits	(10)	10
<b>Total losses on impairment and provisions, net</b>	<b>10.805</b>	<b>1.130</b>

During 2020, the Bank allocated an additional KM 9,701 thousand based on allowances for on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items in accordance with the Decision on credit risk management and determination of expected credit losses.

The net effect of the increase in expenses was mostly influenced by the allocation of allowances in the credit risk stage 3, i.e. for clients in default. At credit risk level 2, the additional effects of the increase were mostly offset by a decrease to credit risk level 1. The largest impact on the increase in expenses was the increase in expected credit losses in default due to the transition of exposures in intervals with a larger number of days overdue which, regardless of collateralisation and estimation of future cash flows based on recognized collateral, receive minimum regulatory rates for expected credit losses.

The Bank regularly monitors and analyzes the possible effects of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 viral disease on the Bank's portfolio through the analysis and monitoring of clients to whom some of the special measures have been introduced. However, the Bank introduced measures to clients on time and in most cases it was shown that the measures amortized the possible increase in credit risk with treated clients. In the case of clients who, despite the measures, still recorded a problem in business, an increase in credit risk was detected and additional impairment allowances were recorded. Through regular monthly settlements and allocation of exposures to appropriate levels of credit risk at the level of individual clients, the Bank recognizes possible deteriorations caused by changes in the client's rating due to deteriorating business indicators, suspension or reduced business activity, delays in payment of liabilities to suppliers and banks, and allocates to higher levels of credit risk. In this way, all deteriorations and increases in credit risk with the client are anticipated.

In 2021, there was no planned growth in loan positions in a significant amount, and most of the planned value adjustments for 2021 will be focused on the potential effects of the impact of the COVID pandemic. Accordingly, the Bank will anticipate the possible effects of the COVID pandemic, which is difficult to quantify at a given time, with the determination of the probability scenario, that the same will happen and to what extent, in 2021.

## 15. POREZ NA DOBIT

Tekući porez na dobit za 2020. godinu obračunat je primjenom poreske stope od 10% na oporezivu dobit prikazanu u poreskom bilansu za poreske obveznike u Republici Srpskoj, Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine, i Brčko Distriktu.

Komponente poreza na dobit za 2020. godinu su:

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembar</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
Tekući porez na dobit	586	1.941
Promjena u odloženim porezima:		
- Odložene poreske obaveze	5	(37)
- Odložena poreska sredstva	-	-
<b>Porez na dobit</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1.904</b>

Usaglašavanjem pozicija iz poreskog bilansa (prihoda, troškova i osnovice za oporezivanje) sa poreskom stopom važećom u Republici Srpskoj za 2020. i 2019. godinu porez na dobit može se dalje analizirati na sljedeći način

	<i>Godina koja se završila 31. decembar</i>	
	<b>2020. godina 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. godina 000 BAM</b>
<b>Dobit prije oporezivanja</b>	<b>13.215</b>	<b>14.082</b>
Porez na dobit obračunat po stopi od 10%	1.322	1.408
Umanjenje poreza za isključene prihode	(1.318)	(1.237)
Uvećanje poreza za nepriznate rashode od umanjenja vrijednosti kredita i ostale imovine	32	1.104
Uvećanje poreza za nepriznate ostale rashode	551	666
Gubitak / (dubitak) od odloženih poreza	5	(37)
<b>Porez na dobit</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1.904</b>
<b>Efektivna poreska stopa za period</b>	<b>4,47%</b>	<b>13,52%</b>

## 15. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

The current income tax for 2020 was calculated by applying the prescribed tax rate of 10% to the taxable profit reported in the tax statements for taxpayers in Republika Srpska, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District.

Components of income tax for 2020:

	<b>Year Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2020 BAM '000</b>	<b>2019 BAM '000</b>
Current income tax expenses	586	1.941
Movements on deferred taxes		
- deferred tax liabilities	5	(37)
- deferred tax assets	-	-
<b>Total income tax expenses</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1.904</b>

Based on reconciliation of the items in the tax statement (income, expenses and the taxable base) with the tax rate effective in Republika Srpska for 2020 and 2019, the income taxes may be further analyzed as follows:

	<b>Year Ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2020 BAM '000</b>	<b>2019 BAM '000</b>
<b>Profit before taxes</b>	<b>13.215</b>	<b>14.082</b>
Income tax at the statutory rate of 10%	1.322	1.408
Tax decrease for deductible income	(1.318)	(1.237)
Tax increase Increase for unrecognized impairment losses on loans and other assets	32	1.104
Tax increase for unrecognized other expenses	551	666
Loss / (gain) on deferred taxes	5	(37)
<b>Current income tax expenses</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1.904</b>
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>4,47%</b>	<b>13,52%</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 15. POREZ NA DOBIT (nastavak)

*Promjene na odloženim porezima bile su sljedeće:*

	Odložena poreska sredstva 000 BAM	Odložena poreska sredstva 000 BAM	Neto odložena poreska obaveza 000 BAM
<b>Stanje na dan 1. januara 2019.</b>	-	(50)	(50)
(Smanjenje)/povećanje odloženih poreskih sredstava/obaveza	-	19	19
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2019.</b>	-	(31)	(31)
<b>Stanje na dan 1. januara 2020.</b>	-	(31)	(31)
(Smanjenje)/povećanje odloženih poreskih sredstava/obaveza	-	(471)	(471)
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2020.</b>	-	(502)	(502)

## 16. NOVČANA SREDSTVA I RAČUNI DEPOZITA KOD DEPOZITNIH INSTITUCIJA

	31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM	31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM
Sredstva kod Centralne banke	209.763	172.085
Blagajna u stranoj valuti	45.921	50.346
Blagajna u domaćoj valuti	31.832	24.283
Devizni računi kod ino banaka	11.454	9.813
Žiro račun poslovne jedinice	2.070	1.913
Dati depoziti bankama	-	2.621
Umanjenje vrijednosti novčanih sredstava	(230)	(83)
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>300.810</b>	<b>260.978</b>

Promjene na umanjenju vrijednosti bile su sljedeće:

	31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM	31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM
Stanje na početku godine	83	171
Umanjenje vrijednosti	185	34
Povećanje vrijednosti	(38)	(122)
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>83</b>

## 15. INCOME TAX EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

**Movements on deferred taxes were as follows:**

	Deferred tax assets BAM '000	Deferred tax liabilities BAM '000	Deferred tax liabilities, net BAM '000
<b>Balance at January 1, 2019</b>	-	(50)	(50)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax assets/liabilities	-	19	19
<b>Balance at December 31, 2019</b>	-	(31)	(31)
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	-	(31)	(31)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax assets/liabilities	-	(471)	(471)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	-	(502)	(502)

## 16. CASH AND BALANCES HELD WITH BANKS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	December 31, 2020. BAM '000	December 31, 2019. BAM '000
Funds held with the Central Bank	209.763	172.085
Cash on hand in foreign currencies	45.921	50.346
Cash on hand in local currency	31.832	24.283
Accounts held with foreign banks	11.454	9.813
Giro account balance	2.070	1.913
Deposit held with other banks	-	2.621
Impairment allowance of cash and cash balances	(230)	(83)
<b>Total</b>	<b>300.810</b>	<b>260.978</b>

Movements in the impairment allowance were as follows:

	December 31, 2020. BAM '000	December 31, 2019. BAM '000
Balance at the beginning of the year	83	171
Charge for the year	185	34
Reversal of impairment allowance	(38)	(122)
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>83</b>

## 17. OBAVEZNA REZERVA KOD CENTRALNE BANKE

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Obavezna rezervu kod Centralne banke	202.350	185.194
Umanjenje vrijednosti na obaveznu rezervu kod Centralne Banke	(202)	-
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>202.148</b>	<b>185.194</b>

U okviru sredstava rezervi kod Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine sadržana je obračunata obavezna rezerva za period održavanja od 21. do 31. decembra 2020. godine. Prosječno stanje računa rezervi za navedeni period iznosi 364.485 hiljade BAM i uključuje prosječnu obaveznu rezervu u iznosu od 202.350 hiljada BAM i iznos veći od obavezne rezerve u iznosu od 162.135 hiljada BAM.

Obavezna rezerva je izdvojena u skladu sa Odlukama Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine o utvrđivanju i održavanju obaveznih rezervi i utvrđivanju naknade na iznos rezervi, koja propisuje osnovicu za obračun obavezne rezerve, obračunski period, stopu obavezne rezerve, kao i obračun naknade banci za iznos sredstava na računu rezervi kod Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine.

Osnovicu za obračun obavezne rezerve čine depoziti i pozajmljena sredstva, bez obzira u kojoj su valuti sredstva izražena. Obavezna rezerva se obračunava prema stanju tih sredstava na kraju svakog radnog dana u toku obračunskog perioda, koji prethodi periodu obračuna. Obračunski period (period obračuna obaveznih rezervi) počinje svakog mjeseca prvog, jedanaestog i dvadesetprvog dana, a završava se desetog, dvadesetog i posljednjeg dana u mjesecu. Banka je obavezna da nakon svakog obračunskog perioda, a najkasnije u roku od tri dana po isteku perioda obračuna dostavi Centralnoj banci Bosne i Hercegovine izještaj o stanju svojih depozita i pozajmljenih sredstava izraženih u konvertibilnim markama.

Odlukom o utvrđivanju i održavanju obaveznih rezervi i utvrđivanju naknade na iznos rezervi („Službeni glasnik RS“ br. 33/16) te Odlukama o dopuni Odluke o utvrđivanju i održavanju obaveznih rezervi i utvrđivanju naknade na iznos rezervi („Službeni glasnik RS“ br. 55/16, 28/19), definisano je da stopa obavezne rezerve koju primjenjuje Centralna banka BiH iznosi 10% na depozite i pozajmljena sredstva.

U skladu sa navedenim Odlukama, Centralna banka obračunava naknadu na iznos sredstava iznad obavezne rezerve po stopi koju primjenjuje Evropska Centralna banka na depozite komercijalnih banaka (Deposit Facility Rate).

## 18. FINANSIJSKA IMOVINA KOJA SE VREDNUJE PO FER VRIJEDNOSTI

U sljedećoj tabeli dat je pregled finansijske imovine po namjeni:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha</b>		
Hartije od vrijednosti za trgovanje	11.418	10.688
<b>Neto vrijednost na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>11.418</b>	<b>10.688</b>
<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po amortizovanom trošku</b>		
Obveznice Republike Srpske	39	52
<b>Neto vrijednost na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupan rezultat</b>		
Učešća u kapitalu drugih pravnih lica	1.237	1.237
Obveznice Republike Srpske	268.774	233.691
<b>Neto vrijednost na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>270.011</b>	<b>234.928</b>

## 17. OBLIGATORY RESERVE HELD WITH THE CENTRAL BANK

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	202.350	185.194
Impairment allowance for the obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	(202)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>202.148</b>	<b>185.194</b>

The obligatory reserve funds held with the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina include the calculated obligatory reserve for the maintenance period from December 21, 2020 to December 31, 2020. The average balance on the reserve account during the said period amounted to BAM 364,485 thousand including the average obligatory reserve amount of BAM 202,350 thousand and the amount in excess of the obligatory reserve in the amount of BAM 162,135 thousand.

The Bank allocated funds to the obligatory reserve account in accordance with the CBBH Decision on Determining and Maintaining Required Reserves and Defining the Fees Payable by the Central Bank to Banks on the Amount of Reserves, which defines the base for calculation of the obligatory reserves, the reserve accounting period, rate and calculation of fees payable to banks by the Central Bank on the obligatory reserve balance.

The base for calculation of the obligatory reserve is comprised of the deposits and liabilities per borrowings, irrespective of their currency. The obligatory reserve is calculated based on the balance of the said liabilities at the end of each working day during the reserve accounting period. The reserve accounting period begins on each first, eleventh and twenty-first day in the month and ends on the tenth, twentieth and the last day of the month. The Bank is required to calculate and submit to the Central Bank of BH a report on the balance of its deposits and borrowings stated in BAM after each reserve accounting period yet no later than three days after the period expiry.

The Decision on Determining and Maintaining Required Reserves and Defining the Fees Payable by the Central Bank to Banks on the Amount of Reserves (Official Gazette of RS no. 33/16) and the Decisions on amendments to the aforesaid Decision (Official Gazette of RS nos. 55/16, 28/19), define that the rate for calculation of the obligatory reserve shall be equal to 10% and applicable to deposits and borrowings. In accordance with the aforesaid Decisions, the Central Bank calculates the fees on the amount in excess of the obligatory reserve amount at the rate equal to 50% of the rate applicable by the European Central Bank to deposits of commercial banks (the deposit facility rate).

## 18. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The following table provides a breakdown of financial assets per purpose:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVtPL)</b>		
Securities held for trading	11.418	10.688
<b>Net value at December 31</b>	<b>11.418</b>	<b>10.688</b>
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>		
Bonds issued by Republika Srpska	39	52
<b>Net value at December 31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVtOCI)</b>		
Equity investments in other entities	1.237	1.237
Bonds issued by Republika Srpska	268.774	233.691
<b>Net value at December 31</b>	<b>270.011</b>	<b>234.928</b>

## 18. FINANSIJSKA IMOVINA KOJA SE VREDNUJE PO FER VRIJEDNOSTI (nastavak)

Umanjenje vrijednosti na obveznice Republike Srpske su iskazane kroz ostali ukupan rezultat i sa 31.12.2020 godine iznose 296 hiljada KM (2019. godina: 257 hiljada KM).

Banka na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine ima iskazano učešće (udjele) u drugim pravnim licima. Ni jedno učešće u kapitalu pojedinačnog pravnog lica ne prelazi 5% regulatornog kapitala Banke. Takođe, na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine ukupna neto vrijednost svih učešća Banke u kapitalu kod drugih pravnih lica ne prelazi 20% regulatornog kapitala Banke, a ukupan iznos u drugim nefinansijskim pravnim licima ne prelazi 10% osnovnog kapitala Banke.

Struktura učešća u kapitalu drugih pravnih lica data je u slijedećoj tabeli:

	% učešća	31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM	31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM
Banjalučka berza a.d. Banjaluka	9,47%	252	252
Centralni registar HoV a.d. Banjaluka	7%	334	334
ZIF Unioninvest fond a.d. Bijeljina	7,85%	200	200
Nova Real Estate a.d Banjaluka	9%	450	450
SWIFT	-	86	86
		<b>1.322</b>	<b>1.322</b>
Umanjenje vrijednosti		(85)	(85)
<b>Učešća u kapitalu, neto</b>		<b>1.237</b>	<b>1.237</b>

Pregled Obveznica Republike Srpske sa stanjem na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine je prikazan u sljedećoj tabeli:

Naziv HoV	Datum kupovine	Datum dospijeća	Kamatna stopa	Nominalna vrijednost 000 BAM	Amortizovana nabavna vrijednost 000 BAM	Nerealizovani dobici / (gubici) 000 BAM	Stanje na dan 31.12.2020. 000 BAM
Obveznice RS (RSBD)	07.09.2016.	07.09.2023.	4,50	24.965	24.965	1.551	26.516
Obveznice RS (RSBD)	07.12.2016.	07.12.2023.	4,50	20.000	20.249	1.057	21.306
Obveznice RS (RSBD)	05.05.2017.	05.05.2022.	3,50	21.640	21.643	463	22.106
Obveznice RS (RSBD)	21.06.2017.	21.06.2027.	4,50	6.190	6.242	290	6.532
Obveznice RS (RSBD)	04.08.2017.	04.08.2027.	4,00	10.000	10.000	249	10.249
Obveznice RS (RSBD)	06.09.2017.	06.09.2024.	3,75	15.528	15.512	708	16.220
Obveznice RS (RSBD)	08.12.2017.	08.12.2024.	3,75	9.150	9.228	321	9.549
Obveznice RS (RSBD)	31.01.2018.	31.01.2023.	3,00	750	751	7	758
Obveznice RS (EUROBOND)	28.06.2018.	28.06.2023.	4,75	107.571	107.571	(604)	106.967
Obveznice RS (RSBD)	16.04.2020.	16.04.2025.	2,00	50.000	48.030	541	48.571
<b>Ukupno</b>				<b>265.794</b>	<b>264.191</b>	<b>4.583</b>	<b>268.774</b>

## 18. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE (Continued)

Impairment allowance of bonds issued by Republika Srpska totaling BAM 296 thousand as of December 31, 2020 are presented within other comprehensive income (2019: BAM 257 thousand).

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had equity interest in other entities, of which not one equity investment in a single entity exceeded 5% of the Bank's regulatory capital.

In addition, as of December 31, 2020, the aggregate value of all the Bank's equity holdings in other entities did not exceed 20% of the Bank's regulatory capital, while its aggregate holdings in other non-FSI entities did not exceed 10% of the Bank's common equity.

Breakdown of the Bank's equity investments in other entities:

	% interest	December 31, 2020 BAM '000	December 31, 2019 BAM '000
Banja Luka Stock Exchange	9,47%	252	252
Central Securities Registry Banja Luka	7%	334	334
ZIF Unioninvest fond a.d. Bijeljina	7,85%	200	200
Nova Real Estate a.d. Banja Luka	9%	450	450
SWIFT	-	86	86
		<b>1.322</b>	<b>1.322</b>
Impairment allowance		(85)	(85)
<b>Equity investments, net</b>		<b>1.237</b>	<b>1.237</b>

Breakdown of the bonds issued by Republika Srpska as of December 31, 2018 is provided below:

Security	Purchase date	Maturity date	Interest rate	Nominal value BAM '000	Amortized cost BAM '000	Unrealised gains / (losses) BAM '000	Balance at 31.12.2020 BAM '000
RS bonds (RSBD)	07.09.2016.	07.09.2023.	4,50	24.965	24.965	1.551	26.516
RS bonds (RSBD)	07.12.2016.	07.12.2023.	4,50	20.000	20.249	1.057	21.306
RS bonds (RSBD)	05.05.2017.	05.05.2022.	3,50	21.640	21.643	463	22.106
RS bonds (RSBD)	21.06.2017.	21.06.2027.	4,50	6.190	6.242	290	6.532
RS bonds (RSBD)	04.08.2017.	04.08.2027.	4,00	10.000	10.000	249	10.249
RS bonds (RSBD)	06.09.2017.	06.09.2024.	3,75	15.528	15.512	708	16.220
RS bonds (RSBD)	08.12.2017.	08.12.2024.	3,75	9.150	9.228	321	9.549
RS bonds (RSBD)	31.01.2018.	31.01.2023.	3,00	750	751	7	758
RS bonds (EUROBOND)	28.06.2018.	28.06.2023.	4,75	107.571	107.571	(604)	106.967
RS bonds (RSBD)	16.04.2020.	16.04.2025.	2,00	50.000	48.030	541	48.571
<b>Total</b>				<b>265.794</b>	<b>264.191</b>	<b>4.583</b>	<b>268.774</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 19. KREDITI I DOSPJELA POTRAŽIVANJA PO KREDITIMA

### a) Pregled po korisnicima kredita

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
- Stanovništvo	585.006	529.431
- Preduzeća	565.010	553.705
- Vlada	212.335	210.316
- Javna i državna preduzeća	109.414	128.306
- Ostali komitenti	12.730	16.842
- Otkupljena potraživanja	51.542	44.257
<b>Krediti i plasmani komitentima (bruto)</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>
Umanjenje vrijednosti	(103.712)	(110.107)
<b>Ukupni krediti plasirani komitentima (neto)</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>

### b) Ročnost dospijeća kredita

Ročnost dospijeća kredita klijentima, prema roku dospijeća, sa stanjem na dan 31. decembar je sljedeća:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Do 30 dana	107.406	129.835
Od 1 do 3 mjeseca	67.803	71.764
Od 3 do 12 mjeseci	302.900	257.342
Od 1 do 5 godina	694.090	693.467
Preko 5 godina	363.838	330.449
<b>Krediti klijentima na dan 31. decembra (bruto)</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>
Umanjenje vrijednosti	(103.712)	(110.107)
<b>Krediti klijentima na dan 31. decembra (neto)</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>

## 19. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CUSTOMERS

### a) Breakdown per type of borrower

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
- Retail customers	585.006	529.431
- Corporate customers	565.010	553.705
- Government	212.335	210.316
- Public and state-owned companies	109.414	128.306
- Other customers	12.730	16.842
- Purchased receivables	51.542	44.257
<b>Total loans and receivables due from customers, gross</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>
Impairment allowance	(103.712)	(110.107)
<b>Total loans and receivables due from customers, net</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>

### b) Breakdown per maturity

The maturity of the loans to customers, according to the maturity date, as of December 31, was as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Within 30 days	107.406	129.835
From 1 to 3 months	67.803	71.764
From 3 to 12 months	302.900	257.342
From 1 to 5 years	694.090	693.467
After 5 years	363.838	330.449
<b>Total loans and receivables due from customers, gross</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>
Impairment allowance	(103.712)	(110.107)
<b>Total loans and receivables due from customers, net</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>

## 19. KREDITI I DOSPJELA POTRAŽIVANJA PO KREDITIMA (nastavak)

### c) Koncentracija kredita klijenata

Koncentracija ukupno plasiranih sredstava komitentima od strane Banke, na dan 31. decembar po granama djelatnosti je sljedeća:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Stanovništvo	585.006	529.431
Administracija, druge javne usluge	299.480	282.491
Rudarstvo i industrija	204.432	205.684
Trgovina	181.222	191.578
Gradevinarstvo	93.992	73.916
Transport, skladištenje, telekomunikacije	53.836	66.722
Finansije	39.632	44.364
Poljoprivreda, lov i ribolov	32.160	41.050
Usluge, turizam i ugostiteljstvo	24.114	22.524
Trgovina nekretninama	16.152	17.882
Ostalo	6.011	7.215
<b>Krediti i plasmani komitentima (bruto)</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>
Umanjenje vrijednosti	(103.712)	(110.107)
<b>Krediti i plasmani komitentima (neto)</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>

Promjene na umanjenju vrijednosti bile su sljedeće:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Stanje na početku godine	110.107	111.921
Prva primjena Odluke ABRS (napomena 2.1)	12.999	-
Umanjenje vrijednosti	22.670	35.634
Povećanje vrijednosti	(13.210)	(34.400)
Računovodstveni otpis kredita	(26.397)	-
Isknjižavanje kredita	(2.457)	(3.048)
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>(103.712)</b>	<b>110.107</b>

Banka je u skladu sa Odlukom Agencije za bankartsvo RS o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka, a koja se primjenjuje od 01. januara 2020. godine, u obavezi vršiti računovodstveni otpis bilansne izloženosti u vanbilansnu evidenciju dvije godine nakon što je za navedene izloženosti knjigovodstveno evidentirala očekivane kreditne gubitke u visini od 100% bruto knjigovodstvene vrijednosti i istu je proglašila u potpunosti dospjelom, osim izloženosti po osnovu finansijskog lizinga. Na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine Banka je imala 26.397 hiljada BAM kredita za koje je uradila računovodstveni otpis i vanbilansno evidentirala.

## 19. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM CUSTOMERS (Continued)

### c) Concentration of loans per industry

Concentration of loans disbursed by the Bank per industry as of December 31 is presented below:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Retail customers	585.006	529.431
Administration and other public services	299.480	282.491
Mining and manufacturing industry	204.432	205.684
Trade	181.222	191.578
Construction industry	93.992	73.916
Transport, storage and telecommunications	53.836	66.722
Financial services	39.632	44.364
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	32.160	41.050
Services, tourism, hospitality industry	24.114	22.524
Real estate trade	16.152	17.882
Other	6.011	7.215
<b>Total loans and receivables due from customers, gross</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>
Impairment allowance	(103.712)	(110.107)
<b>Total loans and receivables due from customers, net</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>

Movements in the impairment allowance were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	110.107	111.921
First-time adoption of BARS Decision (Note 2.1)	12.999	-
Charge for the year	22.670	35.634
Reversal of impairment allowance	(13.210)	(34.400)
Accounting write-off of loans	(26.397)	-
Derecognition of loans and receivables	(2.457)	(3.048)
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>(103.712)</b>	<b>110.107</b>

In accordance with the Decision of the RS Banking Agency on credit risk management and determination of expected credit losses, which is applied as of January 1, 2020, the Bank is obliged to write off the balance sheet exposure to off-balance sheet records two years after recording the expected credit losses in the amount of 100% of the gross carrying amount and declared it fully due, except for the exposure based on financial leasing. As at December 31, 2020, the Bank had BAM 26,397 thousand of loans for which it made an accounting write-off and recorded off- balance sheet.

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

**20. OSNOVNA SREDSTVA I ULAGANJE U NEKRETNINE**

Osnovna sredstva i promjene na osnovnim sredstvima u toku 2020. i 2019. godine prikazani su kako slijedi:

	Zemljište i poslovne zgrade	Oprema i ostala sredstva	Investicione nekretnine i oprema	Osnovna sredstva u zakupu lizing	Osnovna sredstva u pripremi	Avansi za osnovna sredstva	Ukupno
<b>NABAVNA VRIJEDNOST</b>							
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2019.</b>	<b>35.071</b>	<b>44.930</b>	<b>3.348</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.378</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>89.418</b>
Nabavke u toku godine	-	-	-	13.306	4.059	-	17.365
Aktiviranje osnovnih sredstava i polovne opreme	4.260	4.709	-	-	(8.846)	-	123
Reklasifikacija osnovnih sredstava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prenos ulaganja osnovnih sredstava	(11.571)	-	(702)	-	-	-	(12.273)
Iskorišteni avansi u toku godine	-	-	-	-	-	(1.001)	(1.001)
Novi avansi u toku godine	-	-	-	-	-	3.004	3.004
Prodaja	(642)	(768)	(151)	-	-	-	(1.561)
Donacija	-	(44)	-	-	-	-	(44)
Otpis/rashodovanje/smanjenje	(206)	(2.191)	-	(793)	-	-	(3.190)
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>26.912</b>	<b>46.636</b>	<b>2.495</b>	<b>12.513</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>2.694</b>	<b>91.841</b>
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2020.</b>	<b>26.912</b>	<b>46.636</b>	<b>2.495</b>	<b>12.513</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>2.694</b>	<b>91.841</b>
Nabavke u toku godine	-	-	-	567	2.662	-	3.229
Aktiviranje osnovnih sredstava i polovne opreme	-	2.338	-	-	(2.338)	-	-
Reklasifikacija osnovnih sredstava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prenos ulaganja osnovnih sredstava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iskorišteni avansi u toku godine	-	-	-	-	-	(759)	(759)
Novi avansi u toku godine	-	-	-	-	-	901	901
Prodaja	-	(585)	-	-	-	-	(585)
Donacija	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	(19)
Otpis/rashodovanje/smanjenje		(2.743)	-	(417)	(7)	-	(3.167)
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>26.912</b>	<b>45.627</b>	<b>2.495</b>	<b>12.663</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>2.836</b>	<b>91.441</b>

## 20. PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The Bank's property, equipment and investment property and movements on those assets in 2020 and 2019 are presented below:

	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Equipment and other assets</b>	<b>Investment property and equipment</b>	<b>Assets leased</b>	<b>Investments in progress</b>	<b>Advances paid</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>COST</b>							
<b>Balance at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>35.071</b>	<b>44.930</b>	<b>3.348</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.378</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>89.418</b>
Additions	-	-	-	13.306	4.059	-	17.365
Activations of new/second-hand assets	4.260	4.709	-	-	(8.846)	-	123
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(11.571)	-	(702)	-	-	-	(12.273)
Advances used during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1.001)	(1.001)
Advances paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	3.004	3.004
Sales	(642)	(768)	(151)	-	-	-	(1.561)
Donation of assets	-	(44)	-	-	-	-	(44)
Write-off/retirement	(206)	(2.191)	-	(793)	-	-	(3.190)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>26.912</b>	<b>46.636</b>	<b>2.495</b>	<b>12.513</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>2.694</b>	<b>91.841</b>
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	<b>26.912</b>	<b>46.636</b>	<b>2.495</b>	<b>12.513</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>2.694</b>	<b>91.841</b>
Additions	-	-	-	567	2.662	-	3.229
Activations of new/second-hand assets	-	2.338	-	-	(2.338)	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances used during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(759)	(759)
Advances paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	901	901
Sales	-	(585)	-	-	-	-	(585)
Donation of assets	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	(19)
Write-off/retirement		(2.743)	-	(417)	(7)	-	(3.167)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>26.912</b>	<b>45.627</b>	<b>2.495</b>	<b>12.663</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>2.836</b>	<b>91.441</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

	Zemljište i poslovne zgrade	Oprema i ostala sredstva	Investicione nekretnine i oprema	Osnovna sredstva u zakupu lizing	Osnovna sredstva u pripremi	Avansi za osnovna sredstva	Ukupno
<b>ISPRAVKA VRIJEDNOSTI</b>							
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2019.</b>	<b>3.658</b>	<b>30.299</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34.086</b>
Amortizacija (napomena 12)	304	4.213	-	2.392	-	-	6.909
Prenos sa osnovnih sredstava na materijalnu aktivu	(2.431)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.431)
Aktiviranje polovne opreme	-	121	-	-	-	-	121
Prodaja	-	(391)	(104)	-	-	-	(495)
Donacija	-	(44)	-	-	-	-	(44)
Otpis/rashodovanje/smanjenje	(41)	(2.122)	-	(181)	-	-	(2.344)
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>1.490</b>	<b>32.076</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.211</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35.802</b>
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2020.</b>	<b>1.490</b>	<b>32.076</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.211</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35.802</b>
Amortizacija (napomena 12)	276	4.131	-	2.450	-	-	6.857
Prenos sa osnovnih sredstava na materijalnu aktivu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uskladivanje vrijednosti	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Prodaja	-	(423)	-	-	-	-	(423)
Donacija	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	(19)
Otpis/rashodovanje/smanjenje	-	(2.617)	-	(166)	-	-	(2.783)
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>1.766</b>	<b>33.148</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4.495</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39.457</b>
<b>SADAŠNJA VRIJEDNOST</b>							
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>25.146</b>	<b>12.479</b>	<b>2.447</b>	<b>8.168</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>2.836</b>	<b>51.984</b>
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>25.422</b>	<b>14.560</b>	<b>2.470</b>	<b>10.302</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>2.694</b>	<b>56.039</b>

Na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine Banka nemagrađevinske objekte založene kao kolaterale za obezbjedenje kredita ili ostalih finansijskih obaveza. Banka posjeduje vlasničku dokumentaciju za građevinske objekte.

Banka je sprovedla test provjere umanjenja vrijednosti nekretnina na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine na osnovu kojeg nije bilo potrebe za umanjenjem vrijednosti nekretnina.

	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Equipment and other assets</b>	<b>Investment property and equipment</b>	<b>Assets leased</b>	<b>Investments in progress</b>	<b>Advances paid</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>							
<b>Balance at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>3.658</b>	<b>30.299</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34.086</b>
Charge for the year (Note 12)	304	4.213	-	2.392	-	-	6.909
Transfers from assets acquired in lieu of debt collection	(2.431)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.431)
Activations of second-hand assets	-	121	-	-	-	-	121
Sales	-	(391)	(104)	-	-	-	(495)
Donation of assets	-	(44)	-	-	-	-	(44)
Write-off/retirement	(41)	(2.122)	-	(181)	-	-	(2.344)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>1.490</b>	<b>32.076</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.211</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35.802</b>
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	<b>1.490</b>	<b>32.076</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.211</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35.802</b>
Charge for the year	276	4.131	-	2.450	-	-	6.857
Transfers from assets acquired in lieu of debt collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activations of second-hand assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Sales	-	(423)	-	-	-	-	(423)
Donation of assets	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	(19)
Write-off/retirement	-	(2.617)	-	(166)	-	-	(2.783)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>1.766</b>	<b>33.148</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4.495</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39.457</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>							
<b>at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>25.146</b>	<b>12.479</b>	<b>2.447</b>	<b>8.168</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>2.836</b>	<b>51.984</b>
<b>at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>25.422</b>	<b>14.560</b>	<b>2.470</b>	<b>10.302</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>2.694</b>	<b>56.039</b>

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had no mortgage liens instituted over its building properties to serve as collaterals securitizing repayment of borrowings or settlement of other financial liabilities. The Bank holds proper title deeds for all of its building properties.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had its building properties tested for impairment. Based on the test results, the management concluded that the Bank's properties had suffered no impairment.

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

**21. NEMATERIJALNA ULAGANJA**

<b>u 000 BAM</b>	<b>Nematerijalna sredstva</b>	<b>Licence, softveri</b>	<b>Nematerijalna ulaganja u pripremi</b>	<b>Avansi za nematerijalna ulaganja</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
<b>NABAVNA VRIJEDNOST</b>					
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2019.</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>11.660</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>13.731</b>
Nova ulaganja (nabavke u toku godine)	-	-	351	-	351
Aktiviranja u toku godine	-	262	(262)	-	-
Iskorišteni avansi u toku godine	-	-	-	(72)	(72)
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>11.922</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14.010</b>
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2020.</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>11.922</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14.010</b>
Nova ulaganja (nabavke u toku godine)	-	-	1.197	25	1.222
Aktiviranja u toku godine	-	815	(815)	-	-
Otpis/rashodovanje/isknjiživanje po drugim osnovama	(841)	(1.718)	-	-	(2.559)
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>11.019</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12.673</b>

<b>ISPRAVKA VRIJEDNOST</b>					
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2019.</b>	<b>1.762</b>	<b>8.771</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.533</b>
Amortizacija (napomena 12)	1	929	-	-	930
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>9.700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.463</b>
<b>Stanje na dan 01.01.2020.</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>9.700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.463</b>
Amortizacija (napomena 12)	-	940	-	-	940
Otpis/rashodovanje/isknjiživanje po drugim osnovama	(841)	(1.719)	-	-	(2.560)
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>8.921</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.843</b>

<b>SADAŠNJA VRIJEDNOST</b>					
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.098</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2.830</b>
<b>Stanje na dan 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.222</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2.547</b>

**21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

BAM '000	Intangible assets	Licenses and software	Investments in progress	Advances paid	Total
<b>COST</b>					
<b>Balance at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>11.660</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>13.731</b>
Additions	-	-	351	-	351
Activations	-	262	(262)	-	-
Advances used during the year	-	-	-	(72)	(72)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>11.922</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14.010</b>
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>11.922</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14.010</b>
Additions	-	-	1.197	25	1.222
Activations	-	815	(815)	-	-
Write-off/retirement/ derecognition on other bases	(841)	(1.718)	-	-	(2.559)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>11.019</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12.673</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION</b>					
<b>Balance at January 1, 2019</b>	<b>1.762</b>	<b>8.771</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.533</b>
Charge for the year	1	929	-	-	930
<b>Balance at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>9.700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.463</b>
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>9.700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.463</b>
Charge for the year	-	940	-	-	940
Write-off/retirement/ derecognition on other bases	(841)	(1.719)	-	-	(2.560)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>8.921</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.843</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>					
<b>at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.098</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2.830</b>
<b>at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.222</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2.547</b>

## 22. OSTALA POTRAŽIVANJA I AVR

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Potraživanja za kamatu i naknadu	5.698	7.152
Razgraničena potraživanja za obračunatu kamatu po kreditima	3.764	3.638
Razgraničena potraživanja za obračunatu kamatu po HoV	2.202	1.861
Razgraničena potraživanja za obračunatu kamatu za rentnu štednju	2.106	2.330
Razgraničena potraživanja za obračunate prihode	1.048	538
Razgraničena potraživanja za unaprijed plaćene troškove	943	1.114
Zalihe kancelarijskog i potrošnog materijala	572	692
Ostala potraživanja iz poslovnih odnosa	16.400	12.428
Umanjenje vrijednosti	(5.349)	(7.127)
<b>Ostala potraživanja (neto)</b>	<b>27.384</b>	<b>22.626</b>
Sredstva stečena naplatom potraživanja	54.375	59.347
Obezvrijedenje stečene materijalne imovine	(36.286)	(26.473)
<b>Sredstva stečena naplatom potraživanja (neto)</b>	<b>18.089</b>	<b>32.874</b>
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>45.473</b>	<b>55.500</b>

U toku 2020. godine Banka je izvršila reklassifikaciju namjenskih depozita koje je dala ino bankama kao kolateral za izdavanje ino garancija našim klijentima. Odnosno, Banka je položila novčana sredstva kod ino banaka kao kolateral da bi ino banke izdale garancije našim klijentima za obavljanje poslova u inostranstvu. Radi uporedivosti podataka izvršena je reklassifikacija ove pozicije za 2019. godinu. Iznos od 1.880 hiljade BAM po osnovu namjenskog depozita u 2019. godini Banka je isključila iz pozicije Plasmani drugim bankama.

### a) Materijalne vrijednosti

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
<b>Sredstva stečena naplatom potraživanja:</b>		
- zemljište	9.327	10.786
- nekretnine	34.481	37.780
- oprema	10.567	10.781
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>54.375</b>	<b>59.347</b>
Obezvrijedenje stečene materijalne imovine	(36.286)	(26.473)
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>18.089</b>	<b>32.874</b>

## 22. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	December 31, 2020. BAM '000	December 31, 2019. BAM '000
Interest and fee receivables	5.698	7.152
Accrued receivables interest on loans	3.764	3.638
Accrued receivables for interest on securities	2.202	1.861
Accrued receivables for interest on term deposits – monthly payment	2.106	2.330
Receivables for accrued income	1.048	538
Accrued receivables for prepaid expenses	943	1.114
Office supplies and consumable materials	572	692
Other accounts receivable	16.400	12.428
Impairment allowance	(5.349)	(7.127)
<b>Other receivables (net)</b>	<b>27.384</b>	<b>22.626</b>
Assets acquired in lieu of debt collection	54.375	59.347
Impairment of assets acquired in lieu of debt collection	(32.286)	(26.473)
<b>Assets acquired in lieu of debt collection (net)</b>	<b>18.089</b>	<b>32.874</b>
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>45.473</b>	<b>55.500</b>

During 2020, the Bank reclassified earmarked deposits given to foreign banks as collateral for issuing foreign guarantees to our clients. That is, the Bank deposited funds with foreign banks as collateral for foreign banks to issue guarantees to our clients for doing business abroad. For the sake of comparability of data, this position was reclassified for 2019. The amount of BAM 1,880 thousand based on earmarked deposits in 2019 was excluded by the Bank from the position Placements with other banks.

### a) Assets acquired in lieu of debt collection

	December 31, 2020. BAM '000	December 31, 2019. BAM '000
<b>Assets acquired in lieu of debt collection:</b>		
- land	9.327	10.786
- buildings	34.481	37.780
- equipment	10.567	10.781
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.375</b>	<b>59.347</b>
Impairment of acquired tangible assets	(36.286)	(26.473)
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>18.089</b>	<b>32.874</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 22. OSTALA POTRAŽIVANJA I AVR (nastavak)

### b) Ostala potraživanja iz poslovnih odnosa

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Potraživanja za namjenski depozit za obavljanje platnih transakcija sa karticama	4.110	4.371
Potraživanja iz operativnog poslovanja po osnovu gotovinskih isplata na ATM bankomatima za isplate od popisa do kraja poslovne godine	1.661	1.633
Potraživanja za izvršena plaćanja po karticama Nove banke	1.610	78
Potraživanja po osnovu avansa	590	593
Potraživanja po osnovu prodaje stečene materijalne aktive	588	817
Ostala potraživanja od klijenata banke	514	851
Potraživanja po osnovu naknada koje se refundiraju	397	368
Ostala potraživanja iz operativnog poslovanja po osnovu minusnog salda	236	267
Potraživanja za više plaćen porez iz dobiti	1.472	8
Potraživanja za date depozite na ime licitacije za sudske sporove	30	53
Potraživanja za plaćanja po garanciji	27	27
Potraživanja od zaposlenih (za naknadu štete i sl.)	9	11
Potraživanja po osnovu platnih kartica	-	1.877
Potraživanja od korespondentskih banaka	4.460	-
Ostala potraživanja iz poslovnih odnosa	696	1.474
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>16.400</b>	<b>12.428</b>

Potraživanja od korespondentskih banaka se odnosi na spot transakcija u cilju usklađivanja devizne pozicije, te zaštite Banke od promjena kurseva i potencijalnog gubitaka.

Promjene na umanjenju vrijednosti bile su sljedeće:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Stanje na početku godine		
Prva primjena Odluke ABRS (napomena 2.1)	7.127	6.433
Umanjenje vrijednosti	1.107	-
Povećanje vrijednosti	1.319	1.974
Računovodstveni otpis	(317)	(1.280)
Isknjižavanje umanjenja vrijednosti	(3.791)	-
Ostala potraživanja iz poslovnih odnosa	(96)	-
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>5.349</b>	<b>7.127</b>

Na dan 31.12.2020. godine Banka je imala 3.791 hiljada BAM kamata, naknada i stavki ostale aktive za koje je uradila računovodstveni otpis i vanbilansno evidentirala za sve izloženosti kod kojih je umanjenje vrijednosti formirana u iznosu od 100% u prethodne dvije godine.

**22. OTHER ASSETS, RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS (Continued)****b) Other accounts receivable**

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Receivables per earmarked deposit placed for card payment transactions	4.110	4.371
Receivables for cash payments through ATMs on December 31, 2020 following the annual count of assets and liabilities	1.661	1.633
Receivables for payments made with cards issued via the Bank	1.610	78
Receivables for advances paid to suppliers	590	593
Receivables for acquired tangible assets sold	588	817
Other receivables from customers	514	851
Receivables for refundable fees and considerations	397	368
Other receivables per overdraft balances	236	267
Receivables for prepaid income taxes	1.472	8
Receivables for court auction bid deposits placed	30	53
Receivables for payments per guarantees called on	27	27
Receivables from employees (damage compensation, etc.)	9	11
Receivables per payment cards	-	1.877
Receivables from correspondent banks	4.460	-
Other accounts receivable	696	1.474
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.400</b>	<b>12.428</b>

Receivables from correspondent banks relate to spot transactions in order to adjust the foreign exchange position, and protect the Bank from changes in exchange rates and potential losses.

Movements in the impairment allowance were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year		
First-time adoption of BARS Decision (Note 2.1)	7.127	6.433
Charge for the year	1.107	-
Reversal of impairment allowance	1.319	1.974
Accounting write-off	(317)	(1.280)
Derecognition of impairment allowance	(3.791)	-
Ostala potraživanja iz poslovnih odnosa	(96)	-
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>5.349</b>	<b>7.127</b>

As at December 31, 2020, the Bank had BAM 3,791 thousand of interest, fees and other assets for which it wrote off and recorded off-balance sheet for all exposures for which an allowance was formed in the amount of 100% in the previous two years.

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

**23. DEPOZITI KOMITENATA**

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Depoziti komitenata	1.771.271	1.678.913
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>1.771.271</b>	<b>1.678.913</b>

**a) Depoziti po korisnicima**

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
<b>Kamatonosni depoziti</b>		
Banke i bankarske institucije	18.020	10.306
Javna i državna preduzeća	92.997	87.152
Privreda	14.232	24.951
Vanprivreda	59.530	56.741
Vlada i vladine institucije	227.479	262.271
Strana lica	12.019	12.117
Domaća fizička lica	699.016	723.713
<b>Ukupno kamatonosni depoziti</b>	<b>1.123.293</b>	<b>1.177.251</b>
<b>Nekamatonosni depoziti</b>		
Banke i bankarske institucije	1.051	309
Javna i državna preduzeća	46.995	30.248
Privreda	192.202	159.554
Vanprivreda	51.748	37.857
Vlada i vladine institucije	92.113	61.162
Strana lica	12.356	11.499
Domaća fizička lica	251.513	201.033
<b>Ukupno nekamatonosni depoziti</b>	<b>647.978</b>	<b>501.662</b>
<b>Ukupno obaveze po osnovu depozita na dan 31. decembar</b>	<b>1.771.271</b>	<b>1.678.913</b>

### 23. DEPOSITS DUE TO CUSTOMERS

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Deposits due to customers	1.771.271	1.678.913
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.771.271</b>	<b>1.678.913</b>

#### a) Breakdown of deposits per customer type

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
<b>Interest-bearing deposits</b>		
Banks and other financial institutions	18.020	10.306
Public and state-owned companies	92.997	87.152
Corporate customers	14.232	24.951
Entrepreneurs	59.530	56.741
Government and state agencies	227.479	262.271
Non-residents	12.019	12.117
Resident retail customers	699.016	723.713
<b>Total interest-bearing deposits</b>	<b>1.123.293</b>	<b>1.177.251</b>
<b>Non-interest bearing deposits</b>		
Banks and other financial institutions	1.051	309
Public and state-owned companies	46.995	30.248
Corporate customers	192.202	159.554
Entrepreneurs	51.748	37.857
Government and state agencies	92.113	61.162
Non-residents	12.356	11.499
Resident retail customers	251.513	201.033
<b>Total non-interest bearing deposits</b>	<b>647.978</b>	<b>501.662</b>
<b>Total deposits due to customers as of December 31</b>	<b>1.771.271</b>	<b>1.678.913</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

**23. DEPOZITI KOMITENATA (nastavak)****b) Depoziti po ročnosti**

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
<b>Tekući računi i depoziti po viđenju</b>		
Vlada i vladine institucije	290.081	295.809
Privreda i javna i državna preduzeća	245.504	209.130
Banke i bankarske institucije	810	329
Stanovništvo	323.155	275.526
Ostali tekući računi i depoziti po viđenju	86.688	52.761
<b>Ukupno depoziti po viđenju</b>	<b>946.238</b>	<b>833.555</b>
<b>Kratkoročni depoziti</b>		
Vlada i vladine institucije	29.420	26.513
Privreda i javna i državna preduzeća	81.573	58.213
Banke i bankarske institucije	18.000	10.000
Stanovništvo	369.453	427.661
Ostali	9.101	23.994
<b>Ukupno kratkoročni depoziti</b>	<b>507.547</b>	<b>546.381</b>
<b>Dugoročni depoziti</b>		
Vlada i vladine institucije	90	1.111
Privreda i javna i državna preduzeća	21.404	36.156
Banke i bankarske institucije	260	286
Stanovništvo	280.026	242.915
Ostali	15.705	18.509
<b>Ukupno dugoročni depoziti</b>	<b>317.486</b>	<b>298.977</b>
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>1.771.271</b>	<b>1.678.913</b>

**24. OBAVEZE PO UZETIM KREDITIMA**

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	279.301	247.070
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>279.301</b>	<b>247.070</b>

**23. DEPOSITS DUE TO CUSTOMERS (Continued)****a) Breakdown of deposits per maturity**

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
<b>Current accounts and demand deposits</b>		
Government and state agencies	290.081	295.809
Corporate customers, public and state-owned companies	245.504	209.130
Banks and other financial institutions	810	329
Retail customers	323.155	275.526
Other current accounts and demand deposits	86.688	52.761
<b>Total demand deposits</b>	<b>946.238</b>	<b>833.555</b>
<b>Short-term deposits</b>		
Government and state agencies	29.420	26.513
Corporate customers, public and state-owned companies	81.573	58.213
Banks and other financial institutions	18.000	10.000
Retail customers	369.453	427.661
Other short-term deposits	9.101	23.994
<b>Total short-term deposits</b>	<b>507.547</b>	<b>546.381</b>
<b>Long-term deposits</b>		
Government and state agencies	90	1.111
Corporate customers, public and state-owned companies	21.404	36.156
Banks and other financial institutions	260	286
Retail customers	280.026	242.915
Other long-term deposits	15.705	18.509
<b>Total long-term deposits</b>	<b>317.486</b>	<b>298.977</b>
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>1.771.271</b>	<b>1.678.913</b>

**24. BORROWINGS**

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Borrowings	279.301	247.070
<b>Total</b>	<b>279.301</b>	<b>247.070</b>

## 24. OBAVEZE PO UZETIM KREDITIMA (nastavak)

Struktura obaveza po uzetim kreditima prikazana je kako slijedi:

	31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM	31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM
<b>Investicione razvojne banke Republike Srpske a.d. Banja Luka:</b>		
- Fond stanovanja RS	84.819	69.209
- Fond za razvoj i zapošljavanje RS	138.959	119.804
- Fond za razvoj istočnog dijela RS	55.519	58.048
- Fond za razvoj i zapošljavanje RS (Svjetska banka - IBRD)	4	9
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>279.301</b>	<b>247.070</b>

Na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine tekuća dospijeća za obaveze po dugoročnim kreditima iznose 35.182 hiljada BAM (31. decembra 2019. godine iznosila su 33.847 hiljada BAM).

Obaveze po dugoročnim kreditima povučenim od fondova kojim upravlja Investicione razvojna banka Republike Srpske (u daljem tekstu: IRB RS), odnose se na pojedinačne ugovore sa rokovima dospjeća od 2 do 25 godina i godišnjom kamatnom stopom od 0,50% do 3,0%.

Sredstva su primljena u cilju kreditiranja: poljoprivrede, preduzetnika i preduzeća, početne poslovne aktivnosti za jedinice lokalne samouprave, kao i za stambene kredite stanovništva.

Banka je u 2020. godini povećala kreditiranje iz sredstava IRB RS, tako da obaveze po dugoročnim kreditima povučenim od fondova kojim upravlja IRB RS iznose 279.297 hiljada BAM i u odnosu na 2019. godinu su povećane za 13,05%.

IRB RS je u skladu sa Pravilima plasmana sredstava po kreditnim linijama i zajmovima („Službeni glasnik RS“ 29/20 i 41/20) definisala u članu 5. tačka 2. i članu 22. stav 3. tačka 4. da IRB RS u ime i za račun fondova kojim upravlja zaključuje okvirni ugovor o poslovno-tehničkoj saradnji i ugovor o zajmu, a u skladu sa rezultatima finansijske analize posrednika i ugovor o zalaganju sadašnjeg i budućeg portfolija, za plasman sredstava po kreditnim linijama.

S tim u vezi, IRB RS je zaključila sa Bankom ugovore o zalaganju kreditnog portfolija i to za sljedeće fondove (datum posljednjeg zalaganja 28. decembar 2020. godine):

1. Fond za razvoj istočnog dijela RS;
2. Fond za razvoj i zapošljavanje RS i
3. Fond stanovanja RS.

Stanje potraživanje po osnovu plasiranih kredita koji su založeni dana 28. decembar 2020. godine, sa stanjem na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine iznose:

Bruto iznos: 280.506 hiljada BAM

Umanjenje vrijednosti: 16.284 hiljada BAM

Neto iznos: 264.223 hiljada BAM

Ukupan broj partija: 1.961.

Navedeni iznosi su registrovani u registru zaloge.

Banka na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine nema drugih hipoteka, zaloge ili drugih tereta nad statkama aktive, izuzev prethodno navedenog.

## 24. BORROWINGS (Continued)

Breakdown of borrowings is provided below:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
<b>Investment and Development Bank of Republika Srpska Banja Luka</b>		
- RS Housing Fund	84.819	69.209
- RS Development and Employment Fund	138.959	119.804
- RS Fund for Development of Eastern Republic of Srpska	55.519	58.048
- RS Development and Employment Fund (World Bank – IBRD)	4	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>279.301</b>	<b>247.070</b>

As of December 31, 2020, the current portion of the Bank's long-term borrowings amounted to BAM 35,182 thousand (December 31, 2019: BAM 33,847 thousand).

Liabilities per borrowings obtained from the Funds managed by the Investment and Development Bank of Republika Srpska (IRB RS) relate to several separate loan agreements stipulating loan maturities from 2 to 25 years at interest rates ranging from 0.5% to 3.0%.

The Bank obtained funds from IRB RS for crediting agricultural production, i.e., farmers, entrepreneurs and corporate clients, local governance units and for extension of housing loans to retail customers.

In 2020, the Bank increased the volume of crediting from IRB RS funds, so that the Bank's liabilities per long-term borrowings drawn down from the Funds managed by IRB RS amounted to BAM 279,297 thousand, having risen by 13.05% compared to 2019.

Article 5, para. 2 and Article 22, para. 3, item 4 of the Rules for Placing Funds within Lines of Credit and Loans (Official Gazette of RS no. 33/18 and 62/18) stipulate that, on behalf of the Funds it manages, IRB RS shall execute agreements on business cooperation and loan agreements and, in line with the results of the financial analysis of each agent bank, agreements on institution of pledge liens over the current and future portfolios when extending funds in lines of credit.

With regard thereto, IRB RS and the Bank executed agreements on institution of a pledge lien over the Bank's loan portfolio on behalf of the following Funds (the last pledge lien date: December 28, 2020):

1. RS Fund for Development of Eastern Republic of Srpska;
2. RS Development and Employment Fund; and
3. RS Housing Fund.

As of December 31, 2020, the balances of receivables per loans the Bank pledged on December 28, 2020 amounted to:

Gross amount: BAM 280,506 thousand  
 Impairment allowance: BAM 16,284 thousand  
 Net amount: BAM 264,223 thousand  
 The total number of loan facilities pledged: 1,961.

The above specified amounts were duly registered within the Pledge Register.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had no mortgage or pledge liens or other encumbrances instituted over its assets other than the aforesaid pledge over the loan portfolio.

**25. REZERVISANJA NA STAVKE VANBILANSA**

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Rezervisanja za vanbilansne stavke	1.438	1.049
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>1.438</b>	<b>1.049</b>

Promjene na rezervisanjima za vanbilansne stavke:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Stanje na početku godine	1.049	2.177
Prva primjena po Odluci ABRs (napomena 2.1)	557	-
Rezervisanja u tekućoj godini	848	839
Ukidanje rezervisanja	(1.016)	(1.967)
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra</b>	<b>1.438</b>	<b>1.049</b>

**26. OSTALE OBAVEZE I PVR**

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Obaveze po osnovu poslovnog lizinga višegodišnji zakup (napomena 34)	8.248	10.213
Ostale obaveze – unaprijed naplaćeni anuiteti po kreditima	7.727	6.466
Razgraničeni prihodi – unaprijed naplaćena naknada	7.155	7.049
Razgraničene obaveze po osnovu kamata na depozite u stranoj valuti	3.546	4.235
Razgraničene obaveze po osnovu kamata na depozite u domaćoj valuti	3.184	3.406
Obaveze po osnovu namjenskih depozita za emitovanje emisija HoV ili preuzimanje akcionarskih društava	1.437	4.653
Ostala pasivna vremenska razgraničenja	1.228	717
Razgraničene obaveze za ostale obračunate troškove	979	703
Obaveze prema dobavljačima	734	841
Obaveze po primljenim sredstvima – neraspoređeni priliv	730	2.370
Rezervisanja za sudske sporove	209	49
Rezervisanja za ostale potencijalne obaveze	534	277
Rezervisanja za otpremnine	314	325
Obaveze za dividende	305	305
Obaveze po kamatama	228	191
Obaveze po osnovu poštanskih uputnica	128	158
Obaveze po osnovu platnih kartica realizovanih u drugim bankama	-	11
Prolazni i privremeni račun ino banaka za odlive	4.456	-
Ostale obaveze	2.016	3.235
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>43.158</b>	<b>45.204</b>

## 25. PROVISIONS FOR OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	1.438	1.049
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.438</b>	<b>1.049</b>

Movements in provisions for off-balance sheet items were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.049	2.177
First-time adoption of BARS Decision (Note 2.1)	557	-
Charge for the year	848	839
Reversal of provisions	(1.016)	(1.967)
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>1.438</b>	<b>1.049</b>

## 26. OTHER LIABILITIES AND ACCRUALS

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Long-term operating lease liabilities (Note 34)	8.248	10.213
Other liabilities – loan repayment installments collected in advance	7.727	6.466
Deferred income – fees collected in advance	7.155	7.049
Accrued interest liabilities per deposits in foreign currencies	3.546	4.235
Accrued interest liabilities per deposits in local currency	3.184	3.406
Liabilities per earmarked deposits for share issue or takeover of entities	1.437	4.653
Other accruals	1.228	717
Accrued liabilities for other expenses	979	703
Trade payables	734	841
Liabilities per funds received – unallocated inflows	730	2.370
Provisions for litigations	209	49
Provisions for other contingent liabilities	534	277
Provisions for employee retirement benefits	314	325
Dividend liabilities	305	305
Interest liabilities	228	191
Liabilities per postal money transfer orders	128	158
Liabilities per payment card transactions performed via other banks	-	11
Transitional and temporary accounts with foreign banks for outflows	4.456	-
Other liabilities	2.016	3.235
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.158</b>	<b>45.204</b>

## 26. OSTALE OBAVEZE I PVR (nastavak)

Prolazni i privremeni račun ino banaka za odlive u iznosu od 4.456 hiljada BAM se odnosi na spot transakcije u cilju usklađivanja devizne pozicije, te zaštite Banke od promjena kurseva i potencijalnog gubitaka.

Promjene na rezervisanjima za otpremnine, sudske sporove i ostale potencijalne obaveze:

	<b>Rezervisanje za otpremnine</b>	<b>Rezervisanja za sudske postupke</b>	<b>Rezervisanja za ostale potencijalne obaveze</b>	<b>UKUPNO</b>
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2019.	315	105	277	697
Rezervisanja u tekućoj godini	10	150	-	160
Ukidanje rezervisanja / isplata	-	(206)	-	(206)
<b>Stanje na dan 31. decembra 2019.</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>651</b>
Stanje na dan 1. januara 2020.	325	49	277	651
Rezervisanja u tekućoj godini	-	162	257	419
Ukidanje rezervisanja / isplata	(11)	(2)	-	(13)
<b>Učešća u kapitalu, neto</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>1.057</b>

## 27. SUBORDINIRANI DUG (dopunski kapital)

Obaveze po osnovu subordiniranog duga:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)		
- u domaćoj valuti	37.600	37.600
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>37.600</b>

Obaveze po osnovu subordiniranog duga u ukupnom iznosu od 37.600 hiljada BAM su iz 2019. godine (sedma emisija obveznica).

<b>Stanje obveznica po osnovu subordiniranog duga nakon povrata</b>	<b>Datum rješenja Komisije HoV RS</b>	<b>Nominalna vrijednost emisije BAM</b>	<b>Broj emitovanih obveznica</b>	<b>Kamatna stopa</b>	<b>Grejs period</b>	<b>Rok dospijeća</b>
Sedma emisija	21.10.2019.	37.600.000	376	3,00%	5 godina	10 godina

Skupština akcionara Banke je dana 20. avgusta 2019. godine donijela Odluku o sedmoj emisiji obveznica javnom ponudom, kojom je izvršena zamjena VI emisije obveznica u iznosu od 37,6 miliona BAM.

Sedmom emisijom obveznica emitovano je 376.000 obveznica nominalne vrijednosti 100 BAM po obveznici, ukupne nominalne vrijednosti 37.600.000 BAM uz kamatnu stopu 3%, sa rokom dospijeća od 10 godina i grace periodom od 5 godina. Kupac navedenih obveznica je Investiciono razvojna banka Republike Srbije i fondovi kojima ona upravlja.

## 26. OTHER LIABILITIES AND ACCRUALS (continued)

The transitional and temporary accounts with foreign banks for outflows in the amount of BAM 4,456 thousand refers to spot transactions for the purpose of adjusting the foreign exchange position, and protecting the Bank from exchange rate changes and potential losses.

Promjene na rezervisanjima za otpremnine, sudske sporove i ostale potencijalne obaveze:

	<b>Provisions for retirement benefits</b>	<b>Provisions for litigations</b>	<b>Provisions for contingent liabilities</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Balance at January 1, 2019	315	105	277	697
Charge for the year	10	150	-	160
Reversal/release of provisions	-	(206)	-	(206)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>651</b>
Balance at January 1, 2020	325	49	277	651
Charge for the year	-	162	257	419
Reversal/release of provisions	(11)	(2)	-	(13)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>1.057</b>

## 27. SUBORDINATED DEBT (Supplementary Capital)

Obaveze po osnovu subordiniranog duga:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)		
- in local currency	37.600	37.600
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.600</b>	<b>37.600</b>

Subordinated debt liabilities totaling BAM 37,600 thousand arose from the bonds were issued in 2019 (seventh issue).

<b>Balance of subordinated debt bonds after redemption</b>	<b>Registration date w. RS Securities Commission</b>	<b>Seventh issue par value BAM</b>	<b>Number of bonds issued</b>	<b>Interest rate</b>	<b>Grace period</b>	<b>Maturity</b>
Seventh issue	21.10.2019.	37.600.000	376	3,00%	5 years	10 years

In August 20, 2019, the Bank's Supervisory Board enacted the Decision on Issuance of the Seventh Bond Issue through Public Offering, thereby replacing the sixth issue bonds totaling BAM 37.6 million.

The total of 376,000 bonds with the par value of BAM 100 per bond were issued in the seventh issue, with the total par value of BAM 37,600 thousand at an interest rate of 3% per annum and maturity of 10 years, with a 5-year grace period. The bonds were purchased by the Investment and Development Bank of RS and Funds managed by the Investment and Development Bank of RS.

## 28. KAPITAL

### Struktura kapitala Banke

Struktura ukupnog kapitala Banke prikazana je kako slijedi:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Akcijski kapital (obične akcije)	164.638	134.638
Emisiona premija (ažio)	(6.930)	8.070
Rezerve iz dobiti	9.336	8.727
Revalorizacione rezerve	4.320	2.158
Neraspoređena dobit iz ranijeg perioda	43	3.137
Neraspoređena dobit tekuće godine	12.624	12.178
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>184.031</b>	<b>168.908</b>

### Akcijski kapital

Ukupan akcijski kapital Banke na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine sastoji se od 164.637.768 običnih akcija pojedinačne nominalne vrijednosti 1 BAM (31. decembar 2019. godine: 134.637.768 obične akcije pojedinačne nominalne vrijednosti 1 BAM).

Skupština Banke je 1. oktobra 2020. godine donijela Odluku o XXX emisiji hartija od vrijednosti (XXIII emisija redovnih / običnih akcija) javnom ponudom. Iznos emisije je 30.000.000 KM, podjeljen u 30.000.000 običnih akcija, klase A, čija je nominalna vrijednost 1 KM. Prodajna cijena akcije iz predmetne emisije, za akcionare koji koriste pravo preče kupovine je utvrđena u iznosu od 0,50 KM po jednoj akciji. Ukupan iznos kapitala nakon okončanja XXX emisije hartija od vrijednosti iznosi 164.637.768 KM. Agencija za bankarstvo Republike Srbije je dana 22. septembra 2020. godine, donijela Rješenje kojim se daje saglasnost Novoj banci a.d Banja Luka da izvrši XXX emisiju hartija od vrijednosti (XXIII emisiju redovnih / običnih akcija) javnom ponudom u ukupnom iznosu od 30.000.000 KM. Rješenjem Centralnog registra hartija od vrijednosti AD Banja Luka od 30. decembra 2020. godine vrijednost osnovnog kapitala Banke iznosi 164.637.768 BAM.

Skupština Banke je 30. juna 2020. godine donijela Odluku o raspodjeli dobiti i raspodjeli zadržane dobiti, kojom je ostvarena neto dobit i zadržana dobit raspoređena na pokriće negativnog efekta prve primjene Odluke o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka (u iznosu od 14.663 hiljada BAM) i obaveznih zakonskih rezervi na neto dobit (u iznosu od 609 hiljada BAM), te je iznos od 43 hiljada BAM ostao na poziciji zadržane dobiti.

Na predmetnu raspodjelu Agencija za bankarstvo Republike Srbije je dala prethodnu saglasnost, rješenjem broj: 03- 311-4/20 od 5. marta 2020. godine.

## 28. EQUITY

### The Bank's Equity Structure

The total Bank's equity structure is broken down below:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Share capital (common stock (ordinary) shares)	164.638	134.638
Share premium	(6.930)	8.070
Reserves from profit	9.336	8.727
Revaluation reserves	4.320	2.158
Prior years' retained earnings	43	3.137
Current year's retained earnings	12.624	12.178
<b>Total</b>	<b>184.031</b>	<b>168.908</b>

### Share Capital

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's total share capital comprised 134,637,768 common stock (ordinary) shares with the par value of BAM 1 (December 31, 2019: 134,637,768 common stock (ordinary) shares with the par value of BAM 1).

On October 1, 2020, the General Assembly of the Bank passed the Decision on XXX issue of securities (XXIII issue of common / ordinary shares) through a public offering. The amount of the issue is BAM 30,000,000, divided into 30,000,000 ordinary shares, class A, whose nominal value is 1 KM. The selling price of the share from the issue in question, for shareholders who exercise the right of pre-emption, is determined in the amount of BAM 0.50 per share. The total amount of capital after the end of the XXX issue of securities is BAM 164,637,768. On September 22, 2020, the Banking Agency of Republika Srpska issued a Decision approving Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka to perform XXX issue of securities (XXIII issue of common / ordinary shares) by public offering in the total amount of BAM 30,000,000. By the decision of the Central Registry of Securities AD Banja Luka dated December 30, 2020, the value of the share capital of the Bank amounts to BAM 164,637,768.

On 30 June 2020, the Bank's General Assembly passed the Decision on profit distribution and retained earnings distribution, which allocated generated net profit and retained earnings to cover the negative effect of the first application of the Decision on credit risk management and determination of expected credit losses (in the amount of BAM 14,663 thousand) and required legal reserves for net profit (in the amount of BAM 609 thousand), and the amount of BAM 43 thousand remained in the position of retained earnings.

The aforesaid profit distribution was previously duly approved by the Banking Agency of Republika Srpska, in its Decision no. 03-311-4/20 dated March 5, 2020.

## 28. KAPITAL (nastavak)

### Akcijski kapital (nastavak)

Najveći akcionari Banke na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine su:

<b>Naziv / Prezime i ime</b>	<b>Obične akcije (u hiljadama)</b>	<b>% učešća običnih akcija</b>
MG Mind DOO, Mrkonjić Grad	146.320	88,87%
Gajić Zoran	3.004	1,82%
Lučić Mladen	1.500	0,91%
Institut za ekonomска istraživanja DOO, Beograd	1.167	0,71%
BL BM AD, Banja Luka	900	0,55%
Andžić Milorad	700	0,43%
Čajevac-SIP AD, Banja Luka	600	0,36%
Softić Dženic	593	0,36%
Mladen Vlatko	573	0,35%
UniCredit Bank DD, Mostar – Kastodi	442	0,27%
Prokopić Rastko	436	0,26%
Elek Nedeljko	380	0,23%
Šarović Branislav	358	0,22%
Radovanović Radovan	304	0,18%
Grujić Milenko	287	0,17%
Ostali	7.074	4,31%
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>164.638</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## 28. EQUITY (Continued)

### Share Capital (continued)

As of December 31, 2020 the Bank's major shareholders were:

Name	Ordinary shares	Share (%)
MG Mind DOO, Mrkonjić Grad	146.320	88,87%
Gajić Zoran	3.004	1,82%
Lučić Mladen	1.500	0,91%
Institut za ekonomска istraživanja DOO, Beograd	1.167	0,71%
BL BM AD, Banja Luka	900	0,55%
Andžić Milorad	700	0,43%
Čajevac-SIP AD, Banja Luka	600	0,36%
Softić Dženic	593	0,36%
Mladen Vlatko	573	0,35%
UniCredit Bank DD, Mostar – Kastodi	442	0,27%
Prokopić Rastko	436	0,26%
Elek Nedeljko	380	0,23%
Šarović Branislav	358	0,22%
Radovanović Radovan	304	0,18%
Grujić Milenko	287	0,17%
Others	7.074	4,31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>164.638</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Najveći akcionari Banke na dan 31. decembra 2019. godine su:

<b>Naziv / Prezime i ime</b>	<b>Obične akcije (u hiljadama)</b>	<b>% učešća običnih akcija</b>
MG Mind DOO, Mrkonjić Grad	38.938	28,92%
Respect PLUS DOO, Banja Luka	13.015	9,67%
Ban gradnja DOO, Banja Luka	12.350	9,17%
Gas – petrol DOO, Mrkonjić Grad	9.730	7,23%
Invest Nova AD, Bijeljina	6.732	5,00%
Radanović Slobodan	6.592	4,90%
New Concept DOO, Banja Luka	2.909	2,16%
Elek Nedeljko	2.621	1,95%
Legend DOO, Istočna Ilidža	2.461	1,83%
Gajić Zoran	2.457	1,82%
Čurčić Slobodan	2.298	1,71%
Lanaco DOO, Banja Luka	1.935	1,44%
Radovanović Radovan	1.804	1,34%
Balta Tarik	1.676	1,24%
Babić Radislav	1.591	1,18%
Ostali	27.529	20,44%
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>134.638</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Sve gore navedene promjene akcionara Banke u 2020. godini evidentirane su u jedinstvenoj evidenciji akcionara kod Centralnog registra hartija od vrijednosti Republike Srpske. Banka na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine ima novčani iznos kapitala u iznosu od 164.637.768 BAM. Članom 34., stav 1 Zakona o bankama Republike Srpske propisan je minimalan iznos novčanog kapitala od 15.000.000 BAM, a članom 37. stav 4. Zakona o bankama Republike Srpske i članom 34. stav 1. Odluke o izračunavanju kapitala banaka, propisan je minimalni koeficijent adekvatnosti regulatornog kapitala od 12% i način obračuna istog. Na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine, koeficijent adekvatnosti kapitala Banke iznosio je 15,41% (2019.: 15,16%). Ukoliko bi se neto dobit za 2020. godine uključila u obračun adekvatnosti kapitala, na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine adekvatnost kapitala Banke bi iznosila 16,33%.

As of December 31, 2019 the Bank's major shareholders were:

Name	Ordinary shares	Share (%)
MG Mind DOO, Mrkonjić Grad	38.938	28,92%
Respect PLUS DOO, Banja Luka	13.015	9,67%
Ban gradnja DOO, Banja Luka	12.350	9,17%
Gas - petrol DOO, Mrkonjić Grad	9.730	7,23%
Invest Nova AD, Bijeljina	6.732	5,00%
Radanović Slobodan	6.592	4,90%
New Concept DOO, Banja Luka	2.909	2,16%
Elek Nedeljko	2.621	1,95%
Legend DOO, Istočna Ilidža	2.461	1,83%
Gajić Zoran	2.457	1,82%
Čurčić Slobodan	2.298	1,71%
Lanaco DOO, Banja Luka	1.935	1,44%
Radovanović Radovan	1.804	1,34%
Balta Tarik	1.676	1,24%
Babić Radislav	1.591	1,18%
Others	27.529	20,44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>134.638</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

All the above changes to the Bank's shareholders in 2020 were recorded within the unique database of shareholders maintained by the Central Securities Registry of Republika Srpska. As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's registered monetary share capital amounted to BAM 164,637,768. Article 34, paragraph 1 of the Law on Banks of Republika Srpska prescribes the minimum monetary capital of banks in the amount of BAM 15,000,000, while Article 37, paragraph 4 of the Law on Banks of Republika Srpska and Article 34, paragraph 1 of the Decision on Bank Capital Calculation, prescribe the minimum capital adequacy ratio of 12% and the manner of calculation of this ratio. As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio equaled 15.41% (December 31, 2019: 15.16%). Had current year's profit been included in the calculation of capital adequacy, Bank's capital adequacy ratio would equal to 16.33% as of December 31, 2020.

## 28. KAPITAL (nastavak)

### Emisiona premija

Emisiona premija u iznosu od (6.930) hiljada BAM na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine se odnosi na negativnu razliku između uplaćene vrijednosti akcija i njihove nominalne vrijednosti po osnovu emisija akcija.

### Rezerve kapitala

Rezerve iz dobiti formirane su u skladu sa zakonom i propisima Republike Srpske i Statutom Banke i na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine iznose 9.336 hiljada BAM.

### Neraspoređena dobit

Neraspoređena dobit na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine iznosi 12.667 hiljada BAM, a obuhvata neraspoređenu dobit iz prethodnog perioda u iznosu od 43 hiljade BAM i ostvarenu neto dobit tekućeg perioda u iznosu od 12.624 hiljada BAM.

Odlukom Skupštine akcionara Banke od 30. juna 2020. godine, Banka je raspodijelila neto dobiti poslovne 2020. godine u iznosu od 12.178 hiljada BAM, na sljedeći način: obavezne zakonske rezerve u iznosu od 609 hiljada BAM i zadržane dobiti u iznosu od 11.569 hiljada BAM. Takođe, Odlukom Skupštine akcionara od 30. juna 2020. godine, Banka je iz zadržane dobiti iz 2018. i 2019. godine u iznosu od 14.706 hiljada BAM pokrila negativniefekat prve primjene Odluke o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka u iznosu od 14.663 hiljade BAM. Na poziciji zadržane dobiti, nakon pokrića negativnog efekta, ostao je iznos od 43 hiljade BAM.

### Revalorizacione rezerve

Revalorizacione rezerve na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine iznose 4.320 hiljada BAM i formirane su kao rezultat svođenja na tržišnu vrijednost ulaganja u hartije od vrjednosti klasifikovanih kao finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat.

## 29. ZARADA PO AKCIJI

Osnovna zarada po akciji izračunava se dijeljenjem neto dobiti koja pripada akcionarima, vlasnicima običnih akcija Banke, ponderisanim prosječnim brojem izdatih običnih akcija u toku izvještajnog perioda.

	2020. 000 BAM	2019. 000 BAM
Neto dobit koja se odnosi na vlasnike običnih akcija Banke	12.624	12.178
Ponderisani prosječni broj običnih akcija	134.720	134.638
Zarada po akciji	0,09	0,09

## 28. EQUITY (Continued)

### Share Premium

Share premium if BAM (8,070) thousand as of December 31, 2020 pertains to the negative difference between the value of shares paid in and their nominal (par) value.

### Reserves from Profit

Reserves from profit were formed in accordance with the legislation of Republika Srpska and the Bank's Statute amounting to BAM 9,336 thousand as of December 31, 2020.

### Retained Earnings

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's retained earnings amounted to BAM 12,667 thousand, including the prior years' retained earnings of BAM 43 thousand and current year's net profit of BAM 12,624 thousand.

By the decision of the General Assembly of Shareholders of the Bank dated June 30, 2020, the Bank distributed the net profit for the business year 2020 in the amount of BAM 12,178 thousand, as follows: required legal reserves in the amount of BAM 609 thousand and retained earnings in the amount of BAM 11,569 thousand. Also, by the Decision of the General Assembly of Shareholders of June 30, 2020, the Bank covered the negative effect of the first application of the Decision on credit risk management and determination of expected credit losses in the amount of BAM 14,663 thousand from retained earnings from 2018 and 2019 in the amount of BAM 14,706 thousand. In the position of retained earnings, after covering the negative effect, the amount of BAM 43 thousand remained.

### Revaluation Reserves

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's revaluation reserves amounted to BAM 4,320 thousand and arose from the fair market value adjustment of securities classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVtOCI).

## 29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the Bank's ordinary share holders by the weighted average number of share outstanding during the reporting period.

	2020 BAM '000	2019 BAM '000
Net profit attributable to the Bank's ordinary share holders	12.624	12.178
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	134.720	134.638
Earnings per share	0,09	0,09

### **30. VANBILANSNA AKTIVA / PASIVA**

U cilju zadovoljenja finansijskih potreba komitenata, Banka odobrava različite vidove garancija i ostalih preuzetih i potencijalnih obaveza. Iako se pomenute obaveze ne priznaju u izvještaju o finansijskoj poziciji, one sadrže kreditni rizik i stoga čine sastavni dio sveukupnog rizika Banke.

Ukupno stanje potencijalnih obaveza je prikazano u sljedećoj tabeli:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Plative garancije	62.796	60.799
Činidbene garancije	98.747	119.943
Nepokriveni nostro akreditivi	498	314
Neopozive kreditne obaveze	162.164	128.535
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>324.205</b>	<b>309.591</b>

#### **Garancije i ostale preuzete i potencijalne obaveze**

Akreditivi i garancije obavezuju Banku da izvrši plaćanje u korist korisnika ukoliko se za to ispunе potrebni uslovi. Garancije i „stand-by“ akreditivi nose isti tip rizika za Banku kao i krediti.

#### **Preuzete neopozive obaveze**

Preuzete neopozive obaveze se odnose na neiskorištene odobrene kredite i revolving kredite (kreditne kartice i pozajmice). Preuzete neopozive obaveze obično imaju fiksne datume kada ističu ili druge odredbe u vezi sa istekom. Pošto preuzete neopozive obaveze mogu isteći prije povlačenja kredita od strane komitenata, ukupno ugovoren iznos ne predstavlja neophodne buduće gotovinske odlive.

Ipak, potencijalni kreditni gubitak je manji od ukupnih neiskorištenih obaveza iz razloga što je većina obaveza potencijalna i ista zavisi od ispunjenja određenih uslova od strane klijenta. Banka prati ročnost preuzetih neopozivih obaveza po osnovu neiskorištenih odobrenih kredita jer dugoročne preuzete obaveze nose viši stepen kreditnog rizika od kratkoročno preuzetih obaveza.

### **31. SUDSKI SPOROVI**

Sudski sporovi su zbog prirode bankarskog poslovanja česta pojava. Banka je ustanovila protokol za upravljanje sudskim sporovima. Na osnovu analize tužbenog zahtjeva i pravnog savjeta, Banka vrši procjenu iznosa potencijalnog gubitka po osnovu sudskih sporova. Banka rezerviše sredstva za sve negativne efekte koji mogu nastati po sudskim sporovima odnosno mogu imati uticaj na finansijsku poziciju Banke.

Vrijednost sudskih sporova za 67 predmeta koji se vode protiv Banke na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine iznose 22.401 hiljada BAM (2019: 7.516 hiljade BAM). Uprava Banke procjenjuje da u budućim periodima neće nastati materijalno značajni gubici po osnovu negativnog ishoda sudskih sporova koji su u toku, veći od iznosa stvorenog rezervisanja na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine, u iznosu od 208 hiljada BAM (2019: 49 hiljada BAM).

Za sva utužena potraživanja protiv pravnih i fizičkih lica Banka je procjenila odgovarajuća rezervisanja na teret rezultata poslovanja u tekućoj i prethodnim godinama.

Banka u kontinuitetu prati pravne rizike, te procjenjuje očekivane troškove pravnih postupaka po osnovu kojih formira odgovarajuća rezervisanja.

### **30. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS**

In order to meet various financial needs of its clients, the Bank approves different types of guarantees and assumes other commitments and contingent liabilities. Although such liabilities are not recognized in the statement of financial position, they contain credit risk and are therefore included in the overall Bank's risk.

The total balance of the Bank's contingent liabilities is broken down below:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Payment guarantees	62.796	60.799
Performance guarantees	98.747	119.943
Unsecured letters of credit	498	314
Irrevocable credit commitments	162.164	128.535
<b>Total</b>	<b>324.205</b>	<b>309.591</b>

#### **Guarantees and Other Commitments and Contingent Liabilities**

Letters of credit and guarantees obligate the Bank to make payments to the beneficiaries if the required conditions are met. Guarantees and stand-by letters of credit expose the Bank to the same type of risk as loans.

#### **Irrevocable Commitments**

Irrevocable commitments relate to the undrawn loans approved and revolving loans (credit cards and overdrafts). Irrevocable commitments usually have fixed expiry dates or other expiry-related contractual terms. As those liabilities may expiry before draw-down by the customer, the total amount agreed does not necessarily represent the future cash outflows.

However, contingent credit losses are below the total unused amount (commitment) because the largest portion of the liabilities are contingent and dependent on the fulfillment of certain criteria by the customer. The Bank monitors maturities of the unused loans approved since long-term commitments bear higher credit risk than the short-term ones.

### **31. LITIGATION**

Legal suits are common due to the nature of the banking business. The Bank has therefore established a protocol for litigation management. Based on the analyses of the claims and legal advice, the Bank assesses the amounts of losses contingent on the legal suits in progress. The Bank makes provisions for negative effects that may arise from the outcome of the legal suits, i.e., negative effects on the Bank's financial position.

The total value of 67 lawsuits filed against the Bank as of December 31, 2020 amounted to BAM 22,401 thousand (2019: BAM 7,516 thousand). The Bank's management anticipated that no materially significant losses in excess of the provisions made in this respect of BAM 208 thousand as of December 31, 2020 (2019: BAM 49 thousand) will be incurred on the outcome of the ongoing legal suits filed against the Bank.

On the other hand, for all receivables claimed before court in cases against entities and individuals the Bank assessed and made appropriate provisions and charged them against current and prior years' retained earnings.

The Bank monitors legal risks on an ongoing basis and estimates litigation costs. Based on such estimates, the Bank makes adequate provisions.

## 32. ODNOSI SA POVEZANIM STRANAMA

U skladu sa Međunarodnim računovodstvenim standardom (MRS) 24, lica povezana sa Bankom i ključni menadžement Banke čine:

MRS 24.19	Naziv	Opis
MRS 24.19 (a)	Matični subjekti	Banka nije imala matične subjekte
MRS 24.19 (b)	Subjekti sa zajedničkom kontrolom ili značajnim utjecajem nad subjektom	Grupa MG Mind koju čine: MG Mind d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Čistoća a.d. Banja Luka, Euro Paneli d.o.o. Dvorovi, Ban Grdnja d.o.o. Banja Luka, Mackop d.o.o. Kozarska Dubica, MG-Tim d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Grdnja Plus d.o.o. Banja Luka, Tržnica d.o.o. Banja Luka, Flores Duo SP, Milanović Exkomerc d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Rudine Promet-Jota Plast d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Očna Optika d.o.o. Banja Luka, Šumaproizvod a.d. Banja Luka, PZG d.o.o., TAČ d.o.o., KPL d.o.o., Rudkop MG d.o.o. Banja Luka, Zadružna Trgovina a.d. Mrkonjić Grad, Merkur d.o.o. Banja Luka, Ideal-Kompanij d.o.o. Banja Luka, City Mall d.o.o. Banja Luka, Bonel a.d. Banja Luka, Mrkonjićputevi d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Ideal Petrol d.o.o. Banja Luka, P.S.C. Tam d.o.o. Banja Luka, MG Fiscal d.o.o., Atom Mind d.o.o. Beograd, Bosna-Trgovina a.d., Milanović Mladen, Milanović Duško, Milanović Jadranka, Milanović Ivana, Milanović Tamara, Milanović Mladen, Milanović Igor, Čulić Srdan, Babić Nenad, Jotić Živko, Bajić Lazo, Luburić Nenad, Luburić Nada, Milanović Dragan, Bajić Aleksandar, Čulić Mladen, Čubić Željko, Milanović Trivun, Bilanović Nemanja
MRS 24.19 (c)(d)(e)	Zavisni subjekti; pridruženi subjekti; zajednički poduhvati u kojima je subjekt učesnik u zajedničkim poduhvatima	Banka nije imala zavisne, pridružene subjekte i zajedničke poduhvate u kojima je subjekt učesnik u zajedničkim poduhvatima
MRS 24.19 (f)	Ključno upravljačko osoblje subjekta ili njegovog matičnog subjekta	Članovi Nadzornog odbora i Uprave banke te lica povezana sa navedenim članovima
MRS 24.19 (g)	Ostala povezana lica	Ostali mali akcionari

Stanja na kraju godine i efekti transakcija sa članovima Uprave, Nadzornog odbora i ostalim ključnim osobljem i njima povezanim stranama, kao i sa ostalim povezanim licima navedenim u tabeli iznad su prikazani u sljedećim tabelama:

## 32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24, the Bank's related parties and key management personnel are:

<b>IAS 24.19</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
IAS 24.19 (a)	Parent entities	The Bank had no parent entities
IAS 24.19 (b)	Entities with joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity	MG Mind Group, comprising čine: MG Mind d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Čistoča a.d. Banja Luka, Euro Paneli d.o.o. Dvorovi, Ban Gradnja d.o.o. Banja Luka, Mackop d.o.o. Kozarska Dubica, MG- Tim d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Gradnja Plus d.o.o. Banja Luka, Tržnica d.o.o. Banja Luka, Flores Duo SP, Milanović Exkomerc d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Rudine Promet-Jota Plast d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Očna Optika d.o.o. Banja Luka, Šumaproizvod a.d. Banja Luka, PZG d.o.o., TAČ d.o.o., KPL d.o.o., Rudkop MG d.o.o. Banja Luka, Zadružna Trgovina a.d. Mrkonjić Grad, Merkur d.o.o. Banja Luka, Ideal-Kompani d.o.o. Banja Luka, City Mall d.o.o. Banja Luka, Bonel a.d. Banja Luka, Mrkonjićputevi d.o.o. Mrkonjić Grad, Ideal Petrol d.o.o. Banja Luka, P.S.C. Tam d.o.o. Banja Luka, MG Fiscal d.o.o., Atom Mind d.o.o. Beograd, Bosna- Trgovina a.d., Milanović Mladen, Milanović Duško, Milanović Jadranka, Milanović Ivana, Milanović Tamara, Milanović Mladen, Milanović Igor, Čulić Srđan, Babić Nenad, Jotić Živko, Bajić Lazo, Luburić Nenad, Luburić Nada, Milanović Dragan, Bajić Aleksandar, Čulić Mladen, Čubić Željko, Milanović Trivun, Bilanović Nemanja
IAS 24.19 (c)(d)(e)	Subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures where the reporting entity participates in the joint ventures	The Bank had no subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures
IAS 24.19 (f)	Key management personnel of the reporting entity or its parent entity	Members of the Supervisory and Management Boards of the Bank and entities/individuals related to the Board members
IAS 24.19 (g)	Other related parties	Other minor shareholders

Year-end balances of receivables and liabilities and effects of the Bank's transactions with the members of the Management Board, Supervisory Board and other key management personnel and their related parties and other related parties as stated above are provided in the following tables:

**32. ODNOSI SA POVEZANIM STRANAMA (nastavak)**

Izvještaj o finansijskoj poziciji za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020. godine

<b>u 000 BAM</b>	<b>Subjekti sa zajedničkom kontrolom MRS 24, 19. (b)</b>	<b>Ključni menadžment MRS 24, 19. (f)</b>	<b>Ostala povezana lica MRS 24, 19. (g)</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
<b>AKTIVA</b>				
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	11.181	1.174	411	12.766
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	43	149	14	206
<b>Poslovna aktiva</b>	<b>11.224</b>	<b>1.323</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>12.972</b>
Vanbilans - neopozive obaveze	6.434	724	157	7.315
Vanbilans - potencijalne obaveze	3.084	264	-	3.348
<b>Vanbilansna aktiva</b>	<b>9.518</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>10.663</b>
<b>UKUPNA AKTIVA</b>	<b>20.742</b>	<b>2.311</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>23.635</b>
<b>PASIVA</b>				
<b>Obaveze</b>				
Depoziti komitenata	1.234	5.266	15.745	22.245
Ostale obaveze i PVR	1.057	64	153	1.274
<b>Poslovna pasiva</b>	<b>2.291</b>	<b>5.330</b>	<b>15.898</b>	<b>23.519</b>
Vanbilans - neopozive obaveze	6.434	724	157	7.315
Vanbilans - potencijalne obaveze	3.084	264	-	3.348
<b>Vanbilansna pasiva</b>	<b>9.518</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>10.663</b>
<b>UKUPNA PASIVA</b>	<b>11.809</b>	<b>6.318</b>	<b>16.055</b>	<b>34.182</b>

## 32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2020

BAM '000	Entities under joint control IAS 24, 19. (b)	Key management IAS 24, 19. (f)	Other related parties IAS 24, 19. (g)	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Loans and receivables from customers	11.181	1.174	411	12.766
Other receivables and prepayments	43	149	14	206
<b>Operating assets</b>	<b>11.224</b>	<b>1.323</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>12.972</b>
Off-balance sheets - irrevocable commitments	6.434	724	157	7.315
Off-balance sheets - contingent liabilities	3.084	264	-	3.348
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>	<b>9.518</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>10.663</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>20.742</b>	<b>2.311</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>23.635</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Deposits due to customers	1.234	5.266	15.745	22.245
Other liabilities and accruals	1.057	64	153	1.274
<b>Operating liabilities</b>	<b>2.291</b>	<b>5.330</b>	<b>15.898</b>	<b>23.519</b>
Off-balance sheets - irrevocable commitments	6.434	724	157	7.315
Off-balance sheets - contingent liabilities	3.084	264	-	3.348
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>	<b>9.518</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>10.663</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>11.809</b>	<b>6.318</b>	<b>16.055</b>	<b>34.182</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

Izvještaj o finansijskoj poziciji za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2019. godine

<b>u 000 BAM</b>	<b>Subjekti sa zajedničkom kontrolom MRS 24, 19. (b)</b>	<b>Ključni menadžment MRS 24, 19. (f)</b>	<b>Ostala povezana lica MRS 24, 19. (g)</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
<b>AKTIVA</b>				
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	20.154	3.342	63.787	87.283
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	63	40	959	1.062
<b>Poslovna aktiva</b>	<b>20.217</b>	<b>3.382</b>	<b>64.746</b>	<b>88.345</b>
Vanbilans - neopozive obaveze	3.209	1.075	7.001	11.285
Vanbilans - potencijalne obaveze	4.273	290	10.987	15.550
<b>Vanbilansna aktiva</b>	<b>7.482</b>	<b>1.365</b>	<b>17.988</b>	<b>26.835</b>
<b>UKUPNA AKTIVA</b>	<b>27.699</b>	<b>4.747</b>	<b>82.734</b>	<b>115.180</b>
<b>PASIVA</b>				
<b>Obaveze</b>				
Depoziti komitenata	1.799	2.313	42.791	46.903
Ostale obaveze i PVR	1.315	69	1.011	2.395
<b>Poslovna pasiva</b>	<b>3.114</b>	<b>2.382</b>	<b>43.802</b>	<b>49.298</b>
Vanbilans - neopozive obaveze	3.209	1.075	7.001	11.285
Vanbilans - potencijalne obaveze	4.273	290	10.987	15.550
<b>Vanbilansna pasiva</b>	<b>7.482</b>	<b>1.365</b>	<b>17.988</b>	<b>26.835</b>
<b>UKUPNA PASIVA</b>	<b>10.596</b>	<b>3.747</b>	<b>61.790</b>	<b>76.133</b>

## Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2019

BAM '000	Entities under joint control IAS 24, 19. (b)	Key management IAS 24, 19. (f)	Other related parties IAS 24, 19. (g)	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Loans and receivables from customers	20.154	3.342	63.787	87.283
Other receivables and prepayments	63	40	959	1.062
<b>Operating assets</b>	<b>20.217</b>	<b>3.382</b>	<b>64.746</b>	<b>88.345</b>
Off-balance sheets - irrevocable commitments	3.209	1.075	7.001	11.285
Off-balance sheets - contingent liabilities	4.273	290	10.987	15.550
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>	<b>7.482</b>	<b>1.365</b>	<b>17.988</b>	<b>26.835</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>27.699</b>	<b>4.747</b>	<b>82.734</b>	<b>115.180</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Deposits due to customers	1.799	2.313	42.791	46.903
Other liabilities and accruals	1.315	69	1.011	2.395
<b>Operating liabilities</b>	<b>3.114</b>	<b>2.382</b>	<b>43.802</b>	<b>49.298</b>
Off-balance sheets - irrevocable commitments	3.209	1.075	7.001	11.285
Off-balance sheets - contingent liabilities	4.273	290	10.987	15.550
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>	<b>7.482</b>	<b>1.365</b>	<b>17.988</b>	<b>26.835</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>10.596</b>	<b>3.747</b>	<b>61.790</b>	<b>76.133</b>

### 32. ODNOSI SA POVEZANIM STRANAMA (nastavak)

Izvještaj o bilansu uspjeha poslovne 2020. godine

<b>u 000 BAM</b>	<b>Subjekti sa zajedničkom kontrolom MRS 24, 19. (b)</b>	<b>Ključni menadžment MRS 24, 19. (f)</b>	<b>Ostala povezana lica MRS 24, 19. (g)</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
Prihodi od kamata	440	73	45	558
Rashodi od kamata	(3)	(10)	(286)	(299)
<b>Neto prihodi od kamata</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>(241)</b>	<b>259</b>
Prihodi od naknada i provizija	114	49	34	197
Ostali poslovni prihodi	15	-	2	17
Ostali operativni i rashodi iz poslovanja	(88)	(344)	(1)	(433)
Umanjenje vrijednosti	14	5	(6)	13
<b>Dobit tekuće godine</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>(227)</b>	<b>(212)</b>	<b>53</b>

Izvještaj o bilansu uspjeha poslovne 2019. godine

<b>u 000 BAM</b>	<b>Subjekti sa zajedničkom kontrolom MRS 24, 19. (b)</b>	<b>Ključni menadžment MRS 24, 19. (f)</b>	<b>Ostala povezana lica MRS 24, 19. (g)</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
Prihodi od kamata	549	142	1.851	2.542
Rashodi od kamata	(2)	(23)	(406)	(431)
<b>Neto prihodi od kamata</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1.445</b>	<b>2.111</b>
Prihodi od naknada i provizija	145	55	551	751
Ostali poslovni prihodi	7	2	158	167
Ostali operativni i rashodi iz poslovanja	(4)	(290)	(150)	(444)
Umanjenje vrijednosti	(36)	(4)	492	452
<b>Dobit tekuće godine</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>(118)</b>	<b>2.496</b>	<b>3.037</b>

### 33. PORESKI RIZICI

Obzirom da Banka posluje na teritoriji cijele Bosne i Hercegovine (oba entiteta i Brčko Distrikt BiH) u obavezi je da primjenjuje zakone iz oblasti poreza koji važe u sve tri jurisdikcije. Porezi koji se plaćaju obuhvataju porez na dobit i porez na dohodak. U regulativi koja se primjenjuje u poreskim jurisdikcijama postoji različitost u primjeni, dok su propisi kojima se vrši implementacija ovih zakona često nejasni ili ne postoje. Shodno tome, u pogledu pitanja vezanih za poreske zakone postoji ograničen broj slučajeva koji se mogu koristiti kao primjer. Često postoji razlike u mišljenju između državnih i entitetskih ministarstava i institucija u vezi sa pravnom implementacijom zakonskih odredbi što može dovesti do neizvjesnosti i sukoba interesa.

Poreske prijave, zajedno sa drugim oblastima zakonskog regulisanja (na primjer, pitanja carina i devizne kontrole) su predmet pregleda i kontrole od više ovlašćenih organa kojima je zakonom omogućeno propisivanje strogih kazni i zateznih kamata.

## 32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Statement of profit or loss for FY 2020

BAM '000	Entities under joint control IAS 24, 19. (b)	Key management IAS 24, 19. (f)	Other related parties IAS 24, 19. (g)	Total
Interest income	440	73	45	558
Interest expenses	(3)	(10)	(286)	(299)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>(241)</b>	<b>259</b>
Fee and commission income	114	49	34	197
Other operating income	15	-	2	17
Operating and other expenses	(88)	(344)	(1)	(433)
Impairment allowances	14	5	(6)	13
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>(227)</b>	<b>(212)</b>	<b>53</b>

Statement of profit or loss for FY 2019

BAM '000	Entities under joint control IAS 24, 19. (b)	Key management IAS 24, 19. (f)	Other related parties IAS 24, 19. (g)	Total
Interest income	549	142	1.851	2.542
Interest expenses	(2)	(23)	(406)	(431)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1.445</b>	<b>2.111</b>
Fee and commission income	145	55	551	751
Other operating income	7	2	158	167
Operating and other expenses	(4)	(290)	(150)	(444)
Impairment allowances	(36)	(4)	492	452
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>(118)</b>	<b>2.496</b>	<b>3.037</b>

## 33. TAXATION RISKS

Given that the Bank operates in the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina (both BH Entities and Brčko District of BiH), the Bank is required to observe the tax legislation effective in all three jurisdictions. Taxes payable include corporate income tax and payroll (personal income) tax. There are differences among the respective jurisdictions' regulations and the regulations defining the implementation of these laws are often unclear or non-existent. Hence, few precedents with regard to tax issues have been established. Often, contrary opinions pertaining to legal interpretations exist both among, and within, governmental ministries and organizations, thus creating uncertainties and areas of legal contention.

Tax returns, along with other legal compliance matters (e.g., customs and currency control matters) are subject to the review and investigation by a number of authorities that are legally enabled to impose extremely severe fines, penalties and interest charges.

### 33. PORESKI RIZICI (nastavak)

U skladu sa Zakonom o Poreskoj upravi RS, period zastarjelosti poreskih obaveza je pet godina, što znači da poreske vlasti imaju pravo da odrede plaćanje neizmirenih obaveza u roku od pet godina od trenutka kada je obaveza nastala. Kao rezultat toga transakcije koje se odnose na obračune i plaćanja obaveza po porezima mogu biti osporene od strane poreskih vlasti i Banci može biti određen dodatni iznos poreza, kazni i kamata. Ove činjenice utiču da poreski rizik u Republici Srpskoj, Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine i Brčko Distriktu budu značajniji od onih u zemljama sa razvijenim poreskim sistemom.

### 34. LIZING

Zakup se odnosi na zakup poslovnica od pravnih i fizičkih lica, kao i na zakup po osnovu prostora za ugradnju bankomata.

U 2020. godini trošak zakupnina je knjižen kroz pozicije kamata, amortizacije i zakupa to je prikazano u sljedećoj tabeli:

	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Rashodi kamata (napomena 7)	300	354
Amortizacija sredstava u zakupu (napomena 12 i 21)	2.450	2.392
Trošak zakupnina (napomena 12)	648	753
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>3.398</b>	<b>3.499</b>

Buduća ukupna očekivana plaćanja po osnovu operativnog lizinga u slučajevima kada se Banka javlja kao zakupac prikazana su u narednoj tabeli:

<b>31. decembar 2020. u 000 BAM</b>	<b>do 1 godine</b>	<b>od 1 do 5 godina</b>	<b>preko 5 godina</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
Rashodi kamata	232	340	26	598
Amortizacija sredstava u zakupu	2.394	5.140	632	8.166
Trošak zakupnina	461	1.107	157	1.635
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>3.087</b>	<b>6.497</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>10.399</b>

<b>31. decembar 2019. u 000 BAM</b>	<b>do 1 godine</b>	<b>od 1 do 5 godina</b>	<b>preko 5 godina</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
Rashodi kamata	295	522	57	874
Amortizacija sredstava u zakupu	2.466	6.725	2.719	11.910
Trošak zakupnina	592	1.686	602	2.880
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>3.353</b>	<b>8.933</b>	<b>3.378</b>	<b>15.664</b>

### 33. TAXATION RISKS (Continued)

In accordance with the Law on Tax Administration of Republika Srpska, expiration period of the tax liability is five years. This virtually means that tax authorities could determine payment of outstanding liabilities in the period of five years from the origination of the liability. As a result, transactions relating to the settlement and payment of tax liabilities may be challenged by the tax authorities and an additional amount of taxes, penalties and interest may be imposed on the Bank. The aforescribed situation creates tax risks in Republika Srpska, Federation of BiH and Brčko District that are substantially more significant than those typically existing in countries with more developed tax systems.

### 34. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

Lease arrangements pertain to the lease of business premises for the Bank's branches from legal entities and individuals and lease of spaces for installation of ATMs.

In 2020, the Bank recorded rental costs within the line items of interest expenses, depreciation/amortization charge, and rental costs, as presented below:

	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Interest expenses (Note 7)	300	354
Depreciation/amortization charge of ROU (Notes 12 and 21)	2.450	2.392
Rental costs (Note 12)	648	753
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.398</b>	<b>3.499</b>

Total future minimum lease payments to be settled per operating lease contracts where the Bank is the lessee are presented below:

<b>December 31, 2020 BAM '000</b>	<b>Up to a year</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Interest expenses	232	340	26	598
Depreciation charge of ROU	2.394	5.140	632	8.166
Rental costs	461	1.107	157	1.635
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.087</b>	<b>6.497</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>10.399</b>

<b>December 31, 2019 BAM '000</b>	<b>Up to a year</b>	<b>From 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 years</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Interest expenses	295	522	57	874
Depreciation charge of ROU	2.466	6.725	2.719	11.910
Rental costs	592	1.686	602	2.880
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.353</b>	<b>8.933</b>	<b>3.378</b>	<b>15.664</b>

### 34. LIZING (nastavak)

Buduće ukupne očekivane naplate po osnovu ugovorenih kada se Banka javlja kao zakupodavac prikazana su u narednoj tabeli:

**Godina koja se završila 31. decembra**

	<b>2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>2019. 000 BAM</b>
Do 1 godine	543	524
Između 1 i 5 godina	522	116
Preko 5 godina	-	-
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>1.065</b>	<b>640</b>

### 35. MAKROEKONOMSKO OKRUŽENJE

Na globalnom nivou 2020. godina je obilježena pandemijom virusnog oboljenja COVID-19. Navedena činjenica se negativno odrazila na globalnu ekonomiju, kao i na ekonomiju BiH. Prema poslednjoj dostupnoj prognozi MMF-a za 2020. godinu, očekivan je pad realnog BDP-a za 6,50%.

Najviše su pogodjeni pandemijom sektori turizma i ugostiteljstva, hotelijerstvo, transport, saobraćaj i veze, prerađivačka industrija itd.

U području industrijske proizvodnje, u 2020. godini je ostvaren pad od 6,7% u odnosu na 2019. godinu računato kao godišnja stopa promjene izračunata iz kalendarski prilagođenog indeksa. U okviru industrijske proizvodnje ogromna većina djelatnosti je ostvarila pad.

Prosječna plata isplaćena u decembru 2020. godine u Republici Srpskoj iznosila je 979,00 KM i veća je za 1,1% nominalno, a realno za 1,2% u odnosu na prethodni mjesec. U odnosu na isti mjesec prošle godine prosječna neto plata nominalno je veća za 4,3%, a realno za 6,3%.

Bankarski sistem Republike Srpske je u prvih devet mjeseci 2020. godine stabilan i adekvatno kapitalizovan, a likvidnost i profitabilnost su na zadovoljavajućem nivou.

Bankarski sektor Republike Srpske čini najznačajniji dio ukupnog bankarskog sistema Republike Srpske. U vlasničkoj strukturi kapitala banaka dominantno je učešće stranog vlasništva.

Bankarski sektor počiva na tradicionalnim i visoko regulisanim depozitno-kreditnim poslovima. U prvih devet mjeseci 2020. godine pored intenzivnih aktivnosti na tumačenju usvojene zakonske regulative nastavljene su aktivnosti na intenzivnom jačanju kapaciteta kontrolora, posebno na SREP metodologiji, razvoju okvira za nadzorno stres testiranje, restrukturiranju banaka i poboljšanju regulatornih zahtjeva za klasifikaciju aktive banaka (primjena MSFI 9). Sve gore navedeno uslovilo je dodatno angažovanje banaka na dostavljanju znatno većeg obima podataka i izještaja po zahtjevu regulatora.

Bankarski sektor obavlja funkciju platnog prometa u zemlji i inostranstvu i ima značajnu ulogu u sprečavanju pranja novca i finansiranja terorističkih aktivnosti. Banke i druge finansijske organizacije konstantno rade na uskladištanju poslovanja sa zahtjevima Zakona o sprečavanju pranja novca i finansiranja terorizma, tako da se može reći da je postignuta sistematicnost u ovom segmentu poslovanja, a unaprijedena je i saradnja sa drugim nadzornim i kontrolnim institucijama.

Banke i druge finansijske organizacije kontinuirano unapređuju i modernizuju poslovanje, sa ciljem prilagođavanja bankarskih proizvoda i usluga potrebama korisnika.

### **34. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)**

Total future minimum lease payments to be collected per operating lease contracts where the Bank is the lessor are presented below:

**Year Ended December 31,**

	<b>2020 BAM '000</b>	<b>2019 BAM '000</b>
Up to 1 year	543	524
From 1 to 5 years	522	116
Over 5 years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.065</b>	<b>640</b>

### **35. MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

Globally, the year 2020 was heavily defined by the COVID-19 pandemic, which had adverse effects on the global economy, as well as the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the latest IMF forecast for 2020, the real GDP decline of 6.5% was projected.

The pandemic had a most severe impact on the tourism and hospitality industry, hotel industry, transport and communications, followed by the processing industry and other industries.

In 2020 the manufacturing industry recorded a decrease of 6.7% compared to 2019 (calculated as an annual change rate based on the calendar-adjusted index). A vast majority of business activities within the manufacturing industry had this downward trend.

The average net salary paid in Republika Srpska in December 2020 amounted to BAM 979.00, having increased by 1.1% and 1.2% in nominal and in real terms, respectively, compared to the average net salary paid for the previous month. Compared to the salary for the same month in the previous year, the average net salary had an increase of 4.3% and 6.3% in nominal and in real terms, respectively.

The banking system in Republika Srpska was stable and with adequate capitalization, with satisfactory liquidity and profitability in the first nine month of 2020.

The banking sector of Republika Srpska is the most significant portion of the entire banking system of Republika Srpska. The banks are predominantly in foreign ownership.

The banking sector relies on the traditional and highly regulated depositary and crediting operations. In the first nine month of 2020, in addition to intensified activities on interpreting the adopted legislation, activities of strengthening the regulator capacities continued, particularly regarding SREP methodology, development of the framework for supervisory stress testing, restructuring of banks and improvement of the regulatory requirements for classification of bank assets (IFRS 9 implementation). All of the foregoing required additional engagement of banks in submission of a significantly larger volume of data and reports requested by the regulator.

Banks perform domestic and foreign payment operations and play a significant role in prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorist activities. Banks and other financial institutions have been working continually on harmonization of their operations with the requirements of the Law on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing. It may therefore be concluded that this segment of business has become systematic and collaboration has been established with other supervisory and inspection institutions in this area.

Banks and other financial institutions in Republika Srpska have been continuously modernizing and improving their operations in order to adapt banking products and services to their clients' needs.

### **35. MAKROEKONOMSKO OKRUŽENJE (nastavak)**

Takođe, kontinuirano se provode aktivnosti na implementaciji odredbi Zakona o bankama Republike Srpske koje regulišu obezbjedenje zaštite prava korisnika finansijskih usluga.

U skladu sa gore navedenim izmjenama, Banka će u cilju unapređenja kvaliteta poslovanja i održavanja stabilnosti, u narednom periodu svoje aktivnosti usmjeriti na:

- oprezno i kvalitetno poslovanje i kapitalno jačanje,
- kontrolu nivoa dospjelih potraživanja, a posebno nekvalitetnih kredita, te dodatne aktivnosti za efikasniju naplatu i unapređenje sistema ranog prepoznavanja pogoršanja kvaliteta kreditnog portfolija,
- unapređenju sistemu upravljanja rizicima, posebno kreditnim i rizikom likvidnosti, i
- validaciju i unapređenje internog rejting modela Banke i izračun PD parametra, kao i unapređenje metodologije za uključivanje „forward-looking“ komponente pri izračunu parametara kreditnog rizika;

### **36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI**

#### **36.1. Uvod**

Osnovni preduslov za uspješno bankarsko poslovanje je upravljanje rizikom, a koje obuhvata: proces neprekidnog identifikovanja, mjerena i praćenja, definisanja i uspostavljanja ograničenja rizika i primjenu drugih vrsta kontrola i nadzora. Procesi upravljanja rizikom su presudni za kontinuirano profitabilno poslovanje Banke i svaki pojedinac u Banci je, u svom domenu, odgovoran za izloženost riziku i upravljanje istim. Banka je u osnovi izložena kreditnom riziku, riziku likvidnosti i tržišnom riziku. Osim toga, Banka posebno prati operativne rizike, rizik izloženosti Banke prema jednom licu ili grupi povezanih lica, rizik ulaganja Banke u druga pravna lica i osnovna sredstva, kao i uticaj rizika koji se odnose na zemlju porijekla lica kome je Banka izložena. Ovakav sistem upravljanja rizicima omogućava blagovremeno i potpuno obavještavanje organa upravljanja Banke o svim rizicima koji se pojavljuju ili se mogu pojaviti, te omogućava adekvatno i pravovremeno reagovanje u slučaju istih.

Nezavisni proces upravljanja rizikom ne uključuje poslovne rizike koji obuhvataju promjene u okruženju, tehnologiji i industriji. Banka prati ove rizike kroz proces strateškog planiranja.

U Banci osnovne uloge u upravljanju rizicima imaju sljedeći organi/tijela:

#### **Nadzorni odbor i Uprava Banke**

Nadzorni odbor i Uprava Banke su odgovorni za sveobuhvatni pristup upravljanja rizicima kao i za definisanje strategije i principa upravljanja rizicima. Svoje odluke donose na osnovu prijedloga Odbora za upravljanje aktivom i pasivom i drugih relevantnih organa Banke. Odlukom Nadzornog odbora Banke o prihvatljivom nivou rizika za Banku ili „Apetit za rizike“ definisani su osnovni parametri (limiti) za različite vrste rizika.

#### **Odbor za upravljanje aktivom i pasivom (ALCO odbor)**

Odbor za upravljanje aktivom i pasivom (ALCO odbor) ima sveobuhvatnu odgovornost za razvoj strategije upravljanja rizicima i implementacije principa, okvira, politika i limita. Odbor je odgovoran za fundamentalne nalaze po pitanju rizika kao i za upravljanje i praćenje relevantnih odluka vezanih za sve vrste rizika. Prateći trendove pojedinih vrsta rizika Odbor za upravljanje aktivom i pasivom daje prijedloge i mјere za poboljšanje istih.

#### **Odbor za reviziju**

Odbor za reviziju ima odgovornost za praćenje sveobuhvatnog procesa upravljanja rizicima u Banci.

#### **Samostalno odjeljenje za internu reviziju**

Proces upravljanja rizikom u Banci se kontroliše od strane Samostalnog odjeljenja za internu reviziju, koja ispituje adekvatnost procedura i usaglašenost Banke sa usvojenim politikama i procedurama, način upravljanja rizicima i efikasnost uspostavljenog sistema internih kontrola. Samostalno odjeljenje za internu reviziju diskutuje rezultate svog rada sa Upravom Banke i izvještava Odbor za reviziju i Nadzorni odbor Banke o svojim nalazima i preporukama, kao i u skladu sa svojim programom rada, vrši provjeru funkcionisanja uspostavljenih internih kontrola u okviru samih organizacionih dijelova Banke.

## **35. MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)**

The banks also implement, on an ongoing basis, the provisions of the Law on Banks of Republika Srpska governing the protection of rights of the financial service users.

In accordance with the said changes introduced by the newly enacted regulations, in order to improve the quality of its business operations and maintain stability, in the forthcoming period the Bank will focus its activities on the following:

- Prudent and high-quality business operations and capital strengthening;
- Control of the receivables past due, particularly NPLs and additional activities for more efficient collection and improvement to the early warning system for loan portfolio quality deterioration;
- Improvements to the risk management system, particularly credit risk and liquidity risk management; and
- Validation and improvement of the Bank's internal rating model and PD calculation, as well as improvement of the methodology for inclusion of forward-looking information component into the calculation of the credit risk parameters.

## **36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

### **36.1. Introduction**

The basic prerequisite for successful banking business is risk management, which includes the process of an ongoing identification, measurement, monitoring, definition, assessment and limiting of risks and application of other types of controls and supervision. The risk management processes are vital to the profitable operations of the Bank and each individual at the Bank is, within his/her remit and scope of work, responsible for risk exposure and risk management. The Bank is primarily exposed to the credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks. In addition, the Bank monitors operational risks, exposure risk (exposure to a single entity or a group of related entities), risk of the Bank's investments in other entities and own fixed assets, as well as country risk (effects of the risk relating to the country of origin of the person/entity the Bank is exposed to). Such risk management system enables timely and complete reporting to the Bank's governing bodies on all the risks that arise or may arise, and allows adequate and timely response to those risks.

The independent risk management process does not include business risks encompassing changes in the environment, technology and industry. The Bank monitors these risks through the strategic planning process.

The following Bank's units/bodes have key roles in risk management:

#### **The Bank's Supervisory Board and Management Board**

The Bank's Supervisory Board and Management Board are responsible for the overall comprehensive approach to risk management and for definition or the risk management strategy and principles. These Boards make decision based on the proposals of the Asset and Liability Management Committee and other Bank's relevant bodies. The Supervisory Board's decision on the risk level acceptable to the Bank or "risk appetite" defines the basic parameters (limits) for different risk types.

#### **The Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO)**

The Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) is responsible for development of the risk management strategy and implementation of the risk principles, frameworks, policies and limits. ALCO is in charge of the fundamental risk findings as well as for monitoring of the relevant decisions on all risk types. By monitoring the risk trends per risk type, ALCO proposes measures for their improvement.

#### **The Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the overall risk management process throughout the Bank.

#### **The Independent Internal Audit Department**

The Internal Audit Department monitors the risk management process throughout the Bank. The Department examines the adequacy of procedures and the Bank's compliance with the adopted policies and procedures, the manner of risk management and efficiency of the established internal control system. The Internal Audit Department discusses its results with the Bank's Management Board and reports to the Audit Committee and the Supervisory Board of its findings and recommendations, and, in accordance with its platform and activity plan, controls functioning of the internal control planned within the Bank's organizational units.

## **36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)**

### **36.1. Uvod (nastavak)**

#### **Upravljanje rizicima**

U Banci je organizovan Sektor za upravljanje rizicima, u okviru kojeg su formirana sljedeća Odjeljenja:

- za kontrolu rizika,
- za upravljanje operativnim rizicima,
- za upravljanje tržišnim rizikom,

te Sektor za preuzimanje rizika u okviru kojeg su formirana sljedeća Odjeljenja:

- za upravljanje kreditnim rizikom,
- za identifikaciju rizika za fizička lica.

Procedurama koje se odnose na funkcionisanje svih odjeljenja u okviru Sektora za upravljanje rizicima, definisana su pravila i odgovornosti za praćenje usaglašenosti sa principima, politikama i limitima definisanim u Banci. U iste je uključeno praćenje rizika prema postavljenim limitima, kao i kompletno obuhvatanje rizika u sistemu mjerena i izvještavanja.

U implementaciji kreditne politike, Banka se pridržava određenih principa ustanovljenih Poslovnom i kreditnom politikom Banke, i na taj način se štiti od prekomjerne izloženosti kreditnom riziku. Odjeljenje za upravljanje kreditnim rizikom u Sektoru za preuzimanje rizika se bavi upravljanjem kreditnim rizikom na nivou pojedinačne transakcije kroz proces odobravanja, dok se odjeljenje za kontrolu rizika u Sektoru za upravljanje rizicima, pored ostalih aktivnosti, bavi upravljanjem kreditnim rizicima na nivou portfelja.

U okviru Sektora za upravljanje rizicima, organizovano je Odeljenje za upravljanje tržišnim rizikom koje ima za cilj upravljanje rizikom likvidnosti, deviznim rizikom, kao i kamatnim rizikom. Likvidnost Banke, kao njena sposobnost da u roku izvršava obaveze, zavisi prije svega od bilansne strukture Banke, odnosno usklađenosti priliva i odliva sredstava. Minimalni standardi za kreiranje i sprovodenje politike likvidnosti su uspostavljeni u okviru limita, definisanih Odlukom Nadzornog odbora o prihvatljivom nivou rizika i Planom poslovanja Banke, tako da obezbjeđuju sposobnost Banke da potpuno i bez odlaganja izvršava sve obaveze na dan dospijeća.

U cilju upravljanja rizikom likvidnosti, Banka sprovodi aktivnosti koje obezbjeđuju usklađenost strukture aktive i pasive bilansa i vanbilansa Banke, odnosno njenih novčanih tokova (priliva i odliva) i kontinuirano prati i planira buduće novčane tokove uzimajući u obzir promjene u operativnim, ekonomskim i ostalim uslovima poslovnog okruženja Banke. Za upravljanje rizikom likvidnosti Banka sprovodi i stres testove koji imaju za cilj da se identifikuju potencijalni likvidnosni gapovi koji mogu nastati u određenim vremenskim periodima i pod određenim uslovima i to: po osnovu odliva depozita, nemogućnosti transformacije dijelova aktive u likvidna sredstva, povećanog odliva gotovine i slično, te u skladu s tim i identificuje potencijalne dodatne izvore finansiranja koji će omogućiti pokriće nastalog gapa.

#### **Upravljanje rizicima i sistemi izvještavanja**

Rizici Banke se mjere korišćenjem metoda koji odražava i očekivane gubitke koji mogu nastati u normalnim okolnostima i neočekivane gubitke, koji predstavljaju procjenu krajnjih gubitaka zasnovanu na statističkim modelima. Modeli koriste vjerovatnoću izvedenu na osnovu istorijskih podataka, prilagođenu tako da odražava trenutno ekonomsko okruženje. Banka takođe koristi metod najgorih scenarija koji se mogu desiti kao posljedica dešavanja ekstremnih događaja za koje postoji mala vjerovatnoća da se dese.

Praćenje i kontrola rizika je prvenstveno zasnovana na politici, procedurama, definisanim i uspostavljenim limitima. Ovi limiti odražavaju poslovnu strategiju i tržišno okruženje Banke, kao i nivo rizika koji je Banka spremna da prihvati. Sakupljene informacije iz svih poslovnih aktivnosti se ispituju i obraduju da bi se identifikovali, analizirali i kontrolisali rizici. Ove informacije se prezentuju Upravi i Nadzornom odboru Banke. Izvještaji sadrže ukupnu kreditnu izloženost, prognozu plasmana, odstupanja od postavljenih limita, mjerjenje tržišnog rizika, pokazatelje likvidnosti i drugo.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.1. Introduction (Continued)

#### Risk Management

The Bank has the Risk Management Division, organized with the following departments within it:

- Risk Control Department,
- Operational Risk Management Department, and
- Market Risk Management Department,

and the Risk Assumption Division, organized with the following departments within it:

- Credit Risk Management Department,
- Retail Risk Identification Department.

The Bank has procedures relating to the functioning of all departments within the Risk Management Division, which determine rules and responsibilities for monitoring compliance with the principles, policies and limits defined within the Bank, including monitoring of risks according to the defined limits, as well as complete coverage of risks in the system of risk measurement and reporting.

In implementation of the credit policy, the Bank adheres to certain principles set up in its business and crediting policies, thus protecting itself from excessive credit risk exposure. The Credit Risk Management Department within the Risk Assumption Division is in charge of the credit risk management at the level of individual transactions, while the Risk Control Department within the Risk Management Division, in addition to its other activities, deals with the credit risk at the entire loan portfolio level.

Within the Risk Management Division, there is a Market Risk Management Department organized for liquidity risk management, foreign exchange risk management and interest rate risk management. The Bank's liquidity, as its ability to discharge its liabilities as these fall due, depends primarily on the Bank's asset and liability structure, i.e., maturity matching of inflows and outflows of funds. The minimum standards for development and implementation of the liquidity management policy are defined within limits set forth by the Supervisory Board's Decision on the Acceptable Risk Level and the Bank's Business Plan, ensuring the Bank's ability to settle all its liabilities when these fall due in full and without delay.

In order to manage liquidity risk, the Bank conducts activities that ensure the alignment of the assets and liabilities structure of the Bank's balance sheet and off-balance sheet, i.e., its cash flows (inflows and outflows) and continuously monitors and plans future cash flows taking into account changes in operational, economic and other business conditions of the Bank's environment. To manage liquidity risk, the Bank also conducts stress tests aimed at identifying potential liquidity gaps that may arise over certain time periods and under certain conditions, such as: due to deposit outflows, inability to convert parts of assets into liquid assets, increased cash outflows, and similarly, and accordingly identifies potential additional sources of funding that will allow the gap to be covered.

#### Risk Management and Reporting Systems

Bank risks are measured using a method that reflects the expected losses that may be incurred under the normal circumstances, and unexpected losses which represent the ultimate loss estimates based on statistical models. Models rely on the probability derived from the historical data, adjusted to reflect the current economic environment. The Bank also uses the method of the worst scenarios that could occur as a result of extreme events that are unlikely to happen.

Risk monitoring and control are based on the policies, procedures, and defined limits. The limits reflect the Bank's strategy and market environment as well as the level of risks the Bank is ready to accept. The information collected from the all the Bank's activities are examined and processed in order to identify, assess and control risks. Such information is presented to the Bank's Management and Supervisory Boards. Those reports to the management include information on the overall credit exposure, loan forecasts, deviations from the set limits, market risk measurement, liquidity ratios, etc.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.1. Uvod (nastavak)

#### Upravljanje rizicima i sistemi izvještavanja (nastavak)

Koncentracije kreditnog rizika mogu da nastanu kada je određeni broj strana uključen u slične poslovne aktivnosti, ili posluju u istom regionu, ili kada imaju slične ekonomske karakteristike tako da se očekuje, da njihova mogućnost da ispune svoje obaveze, bude pod uticajem sličnih promjena ekonomske ili druge prirode. Koncentracija ukazuje na relativnu osjetljivost poslovanja Banke na promjene koje pogadaju određenu industriju ili geografsko područje.

Kako bi izbjegla prekomjernu koncentraciju rizika, politike i procedure Banke sadrže specifične smjernice za razvoj i očuvanje diversifikovanog portfolija. Shodno tome, Banka kontroliše i upravlja identifikovanim koncentracijama kreditnog rizika.

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik

Kreditni rizik predstavlja rizik da jedna ugovorna strana ne ispunji svoju obavezu i tako izazove finansijski gubitak drugoj strani. Izloženost kreditnom riziku, koji se ispoljava kao nemogućnost naplate kredita i drugih potraživanja sa pripadajućom kamatom u ugovorenim rokovima, Banka kontinuirano prati kroz analizu finansijskog stanja i poslovanja korisnika kredita, kao i stepen naplativosti kredita (dnevno, mjesečno i kvartalno praćenje), kontrolu namjenske upotrebe sredstava i procjenu stepena rizičnosti kreditnog portfolia.

U sprovodenju kreditne politike, Banka se pridržava određenih principa ustanovljenih poslovnom i kreditnom politikom Banke, i na taj način se štiti od prekomjerne izloženosti kreditnom riziku. U Sektoru za preuzimanje rizika, Banka ima Odjeljenje za upravljanje kreditnim rizikom koje se bavi upravljanjem rizikom na nivou pojedinačne transakcije kroz odobravanje, dok odjeljenje za kontrolu rizika u Sektoru za upravljanje rizicima upravlja kreditnim rizikom na nivou cijelog kreditnog portfelja banke.

Pomenuta odjeljenja se kontinuirano razvijaju i osnovne aktivnosti istih su uspostavljanje, praćenje i kontrola primjene utvrđene politike, pravila, smjernica u svim segmentima kreditnog poslovanja, identifikacija rizika u procesu odobravanja plasmana kroz kontrolu odstupanja od utvrđenih standarda u procesu odobravanja plasmana, realnu ocjenu kvaliteta klijenta, adekvatnu procjenu vrijednosti kolateralna, odnosno instrumenata zaštite od neplaćanja, ograničenje rizika u smislu uspostavljanja limita i prihvatljivog nivoa rizika po segmentima, preduzimanje adekvatnih mjera radi zaštite kreditnog portfolia od negativnih kretanja i usklađivanje uslova kreditiranja sa nivoom preuzetog rizika. Proces praćenja kvaliteta kredita omogućava Banci da procjeni potencijalne gubitke kao rezultat rizika kojima je izložena i da preduzme korektivne mjere.

Cilj Banke je da kroz kreditnu politiku i program upravlja kreditnim rizikom, koristeći modele za ocjenu rizika, u najvećoj mogućoj mjeri odobrava plasmane koji nose nizak rizik.

#### Rizici srođni kreditnom riziku

Banka izdaje garancije i akreditive svojim komitentima, i po osnovu kojih ima potencijalnu obavezu da izvrši plaćanje u korist trećih lica. Na ovaj način Banka se izlaže rizicima srođnim kreditnom riziku, koji se mogu prevazići istim kontrolnim procesima i procedurama koji se koriste za kreditni rizik.

#### Rizik koncentracije plasmana

Rizik koncentracije je rizik gubitka koji proizlazi iz velike izloženosti Banke prema određenoj grupi dužnika. Koncentracija kreditnog rizika nastaje kada značajan broj komitenata pripada sličnoj industriji, ili istom geografskom području, ili imaju slične ekonomske karakteristike što može biti od uticaja na izmirivanje njihovih ugovornih obaveza u slučaju promjena u ekonomskim, političkim ili nekim drugim okolnostima koje ih jednakog pogadaju. Da bi se ostvario i održao sigurniji kreditni portfolio i da bi se minimizirao rizik koncentracije, utvrđuju se mјere bezbjednosti definisanjem maksimalnih nivoa izloženosti i kreditnih limita kao i redovnim praćenjem poštovanja utvrđenih limita.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.1. Introduction (Continued)

#### Risk Management and Reporting Systems (continued)

Credit risk concentrations may arise when a number of the Bank's customers are involved in similar business activities, or operate in the same geographic region, or have similar economic characteristics, so that their ability to settle liabilities toward the Bank is expected to be under the influence of the similar changes of economic or other nature. Risk concentration is indicative of the relative sensitivity of the Bank's performance to the changes affecting a particular industry or geographic region.

In order to avoid excessive risk concentrations, the Bank's policies and procedures include specific guidelines for developing and maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified credit risk concentrations are controlled and managed accordingly.

### 36.2. Credit Risk

Credit risk is a risk of one party failing to meet its contractual obligations thus causing the other party to suffer a financial loss. Credit risk exposure, manifested as the Bank's inability to collect loans and other receivables with relating interest within agreed deadlines, is continuously monitored by the Bank through analyses of the financial position and performance of the borrowers, the loan collectability (daily, monthly and quarterly monitoring), control of the eligible uses of loan funds and assessment of the loan portfolio risk level.

In implementation of the credit policy, the Bank adheres to certain principles set up in its business and crediting policies, thus protecting itself from excessive credit risk exposure. The Credit Risk Management Department within the Risk Assumption Division is in charge of the credit risk management at the level of individual transactions, while the Risk Control Department within the Risk Management Division, in addition to its other activities, deals with the credit risk of the entire loan portfolio.

The above said departments are continuously developed, and their main activities are establishment, monitoring and control of implementation of the adopted policy, rules and guidelines in all crediting business segments, risk identification in the loan approval process through monitoring of departures from the set standards for loan approval process, realistic assessment of the borrower credit quality, adequate collateral valuation/appraisal, risk restriction in terms of set-up limits and acceptable risk levels per segment, taking adequate measured for protection of the loan portfolio from negative movements and alignment of the crediting activities with the level of risk assumed. The process of loan quality monitoring enables the Bank to estimate potential losses as a result of the risks the Bank is exposed to and to take remedial measures.

The Bank's objective is to approve and disburse low risk level loans to the greatest extent possible in accordance with the crediting policy and credit risk management system using the defined risk assessment models.

#### Credit Risk Related Risks

The Bank issues guarantees and letters of credit to its customers, based on which it has contingent obligations to make payments in favor of third parties. Accordingly, the Bank is exposed to risks related to the credit risk, which can be mitigated by the same control processes and procedures used for the credit risk.

#### Credit Concentration Risk

Concentration risk is a risk of a financial loss arising from the Bank's large exposure to a particular group of borrowers. Credit risk concentration arises when a significant number of borrowers belong to the same industry or the same geographic region, or have similar economic characteristics, which may influence their settlement of liabilities to the Bank in instances of changes in the economic, political or other circumstances that affect them in the same manner. In order to develop and maintain a safer loan portfolio and minimize the concentration risk, safety measures are determined by definition of the maximum exposure levels and credit limits and by regular monitoring of the set limits.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### a) Maksimalna izloženost kreditnom riziku ne uzimajući u obzir kolateral ili druge instrumente zaštite od rizika

Sljedeća tabela pokazuje maksimalnu izloženost kreditnom riziku pozicija izvještaja o finansijskoj poziciji. Maksimalna izloženost je prikazana u neto iznosu ne uzimajući u obzir efekte smanjenja rizika putem kolaterala ili drugih instrumenata zaštite od rizika.

	31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM	31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM
<b>AKTIVA</b>		
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	300.810	260.978
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne banke	202.148	185.194
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha	11.418	10.688
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat	270.050	234.980
Plasmani drugim bankama	263	99
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	1.432.325	1.372.750
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	45.473	55.500
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>2.262.487</b>	<b>2.120.189</b>
Potencijalne obaveze	162.041	181.056
Neopozive obaveze	162.164	128.535
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>324.205</b>	<b>309.591</b>
<b>Ukupna izloženost riziku</b>	<b>2.586.692</b>	<b>2.429.780</b>

U slučaju finansijskih instrumenata vrednovanih po fer vrijednosti prikazani iznosi predstavljaju trenutnu izloženost kreditnom riziku, ali ne i maksimalnu izloženost riziku koja može nastati u budućnosti kao rezultat promjena fer vrijednosti.

Detalji o maksimalnoj izloženosti kreditnom riziku svake od klasa finansijskih instrumenata biće objelodanjeni u samim napomenama vezanim za specifične finansijske instrumente.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### a) Maximum credit risk exposure without taking into account collaterals and other credit enhancements

The table below shows the maximum credit risk exposure for the statement of financial position components. The maximum exposure is shown in the net amounts, not taking into account the effects of risk decrease through collateral and other risk hedging instruments.

	December 31, 2020. BAM '000	December 31, 2019. BAM '000
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	300.810	260.978
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	202.148	185.194
Financial assets at FVtPL	11.418	10.688
Financial assets at FVtOCI	270.050	234.980
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	263	99
Loans and receivables due from customers	1.432.325	1.372.750
Other assets, receivables and prepayments	45.473	55.500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.262.487</b>	<b>2.120.189</b>
Contingent liabilities	162.041	181.056
Irrevocable commitments	162.164	128.535
<b>Total</b>	<b>324.205</b>	<b>309.591</b>
<b>Total credit risk exposure</b>	<b>2.586.692</b>	<b>2.429.780</b>

For financial instruments measured at fair value, the above presented amounts represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that may arise in the future as a result of changes in their fair values.

Details on the maximum credit risk exposure for each class of financial instruments will be disclosed in the respective notes on the specific financial instruments.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### b) Koncentracija rizika pri maksimalnoj izloženosti kreditnom riziku

Koncentracijom rizika se upravlja postavljanjem limita kreditne izloženosti u odnosu na pojedinačne komitente, geografska područja i industrije. Maksimalna kreditna izloženost prema pojedinačnom klijentu na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine iznosi 58.949 hiljada BAM (31. decembar 2019. godine: 33.607 hiljada BAM).

Finansijska sredstva Banke prije i nakon uzimanja u obzir sredstava obezbjeđenja i ostalih sredstava zaštite od kreditnog rizika mogu se analizirati kroz sljedeća geografska područja:

<b>31. decembar 2020. godine 000 BAM</b>	<b>Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija</b>	<b>Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke</b>	<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha</b>	<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat</b>	<b>Plasmani drugim bankama</b>	<b>Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima</b>	<b>Ostala potraživanja i AVR</b>	<b>Potencijalne i neopozive obaveze</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
Bosna i Hercegovina	289.355	202.148	11.418	270.050	263	1.432.325	43.592	324.205	2.573.356
Evropska Unija	11.162	-	-	-	-	-	1.754	-	12.916
Ostalo	293	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	420
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>300.810</b>	<b>202.148</b>	<b>11.418</b>	<b>270.050</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	<b>45.473</b>	<b>324.205</b>	<b>2.586.692</b>
Depoziti	-	-	-	-	-	15.861	-	4.471	20.332
Primljene garancije	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hipoteke	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	510.762	-	55.408	566.170
Ostalo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ukupno instrumenti zaštite</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>526.623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59.879</b>	<b>586.502</b>
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>300.810</b>	<b>202.148</b>	<b>11.418</b>	<b>270.050</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>905.702</b>	<b>45.473</b>	<b>264.326</b>	<b>2.000.190</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### b) Risk concentration at maximum credit risk exposure

Risk concentration is managed by setting limits to the credit exposures to individual borrowers, geographic regions and industries. As of December 31, 2020, the maximum credit risk exposure to a single borrower amounted to BAM 58,949 thousand (December 31, 2019: BAM 33,607 thousand).

The Bank's financial assets before and after taking into account the effects of collaterals and other credit enhancements can be broken down per the following geographic regions:

December 31, 2020 BAM '000	Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	Financial assets at FVtPL	Financial assets at FVtOCI	Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	Loans and receivables due from customers	Other assets, receivables and prepayments	Contingent liabilities and irrevocable commitments	Total
Bosnia and Herzegovina	289.355	202.148	11.418	270.050	263	1,432.325	43.592	324.205	2,573.356
European Union	11.162	-	-	-	-	-	1.754	-	12.916
Other	293	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	420
<b>Total</b>	<b>300.810</b>	<b>202.148</b>	<b>11.418</b>	<b>270.050</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1,432.325</b>	<b>45.473</b>	<b>324.205</b>	<b>2,586.692</b>
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	15.861	-	4.471	20.332
Received guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	510.762	-	55.408	566.170
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total collateral instruments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>526.623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59.879</b>	<b>586.502</b>
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>300.810</b>	<b>202.148</b>	<b>11.418</b>	<b>270.050</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>905.702</b>	<b>45.473</b>	<b>264.326</b>	<b>2.000.190</b>

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### b) Koncentracija rizika pri maksimalnoj izloženosti kreditnom riziku

Finansijska sredstva Banke prije i nakon uzimanja u obzir sredstava obezbjeđenja i ostalih sredstava zaštite od kreditnog rizika mogu se analizirati kroz sljedeća geografska područja:

<b>31. decembar 2019. godine 000 BAM</b>	<b>Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija</b>	<b>Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke</b>	<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha</b>	<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz ostali ukupni rezultat</b>	<b>Plasmani drugim bankama</b>	<b>Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima</b>	<b>Ostala potraživanja i AVR</b>	<b>Potencijalne i neopozive obaveze</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
Bosna i Hercegovina	251.165	185.194	10.688	234.980	99	1.372.750	53.619	309.591	2.418.086
Evropska Unija	6.858	-	-	-	-	-	1.754	-	8.612
Ostalo	2.955	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	3.082
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>260.978</b>	<b>185.194</b>	<b>10.688</b>	<b>234.980</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>	<b>55.500</b>	<b>309.591</b>	<b>2.429.780</b>
Depoziti	-	-	-	-	-	12.864	-	6.479	19.343
Primljene garancije	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hipoteke	-	-	-	-	-	443.768	-	65.816	509.584
Ostalo	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-	-	-	-
<b>Ukupno instrumenti zaštite</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>456.632</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72.295</b>	<b>528.927</b>
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>260.978</b>	<b>185.194</b>	<b>10.688</b>	<b>234.980</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>916.118</b>	<b>55.500</b>	<b>237.296</b>	<b>1.900.853</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### b) Risk concentration at maximum credit risk exposure (Continued)

The Bank's financial assets before and after taking into account the effects of collaterals and other credit enhancements can be broken down per the following geographic regions:

December 31, 2019 <b>BAM '000</b>	<b>Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institu- tions</b>	<b>Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank</b>	<b>Financial assets at FVtPL</b>	<b>Financial assets at FVtOCI</b>	<b>Loans and receiva- bles due from banks and other financial institutions</b>	<b>Loans and receivables due from customers</b>	<b>Other assets, receivables and prepayments</b>	<b>Contingent liabilities and irrevocable commitments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	251.165	185.194	10.688	234.980	99	1.372.750	53.619	309.591	2.418.086
European Union	6.858	-	-	-	-	-	1.754	-	8.612
Other	2.955	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	3.082
<b>Total</b>	<b>260.978</b>	<b>185.194</b>	<b>10.688</b>	<b>234.980</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>	<b>55.500</b>	<b>309.591</b>	<b>2.429.780</b>
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	12.864	-	6.479	19.343
Received guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	443.768	-	65.816	509.584
Other	-.	-.	-.	-.	-.	-	-	-	-
<b>Total collateral instruments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>456.632</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72.295</b>	<b>528.927</b>
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>260.978</b>	<b>185.194</b>	<b>10.688</b>	<b>234.980</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>916.118</b>	<b>55.500</b>	<b>237.296</b>	<b>1.900.853</b>

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### b) Koncentracija rizika pri maksimalnoj izloženosti kreditnom riziku (nastavak)

Analiza izloženosti Banke kreditnom riziku, po industrijskim sektorima, prije uzimanja u obzir sredstva obezbjedenja i ostalih sredstava zaštite od kreditnog rizika, na dan 31. decembra 2020. i 2019. godine prikazana je u sljedećoj tabeli:

<b>Neto maksimalna izloženost</b>	<b>31. decembar 2020. 000 BAM</b>	<b>31. decembar 2019. 000 BAM</b>
Stanovništvo	585.869	538.327
Preradivačka industrija	218.721	220.356
Trgovina	239.782	249.362
Finansijske usluge	67.472	61.532
Poljoprivreda, šumarstvo, vodoprivreda	35.036	42.956
Gradevinarstvo	190.724	147.621
Transport	87.142	105.202
Usluge, ugostiteljstvo i turizam	35.284	23.259
Trgovina nekretninama	15.539	17.378
Vlada i državni organi	583.595	558.444
Banke i finansijske institucije	513.739	452.649
Ostalo	13.789	12.694
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>2.586.692</b>	<b>2.429.780</b>

#### Kolaterali i drugi instrumenti zaštite od rizika

Politikom kolateralala Banka definiše prihvatljive kolaterale za pojednačne vrste plasmana.

Osnovni tipovi kolateralala su sljedeći:

- Novčani depozit, hartije od vrijednosti, garancije osiguravajućih kuća i banaka, zalog na nepokretnu i pokretnu imovinu i jemstva.

Tržišna vrijednost kolateralala se kontinuirano prati te ukoliko ima potrebe traže se dodatna sredstva obezbjedenja u fazi odobravanja kao i u toku korišćenja kredita. Banka u skladu sa internom metodologijom periodično u toku korišćenja kredita vrši analizu tržišne vrijednosti kolateralala i u skladu sa istom preispituje i uskladjuje umanjenje vrijednosti.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### b) Risk concentration at maximum credit risk exposure (Continued)

The table below presents the breakdown of the Bank's credit risk exposure per industry, before taking into account before taking into account the effects of collaterals and other credit enhancements, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

<b>Maximum exposure, net</b>	<b>December 31, 2020. BAM '000</b>	<b>December 31, 2019. BAM '000</b>
Retail customers	585.869	538.327
Processing industry	218.721	220.356
Trade	239.782	249.362
Financial services	67.472	61.532
Agriculture, forestry, water supply	35.036	42.956
Construction industry	190.724	147.621
Transport	87.142	105.202
Services, hospitality and tourism	35.284	23.259
Real estate trade	15.539	17.378
Government and state agencies	583.595	558.444
Banks and financial institutions	513.739	452.649
Other	13.789	12.694
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.586.692</b>	<b>2.429.780</b>

#### Collaterals and Other Credit Enhancements

The Bank's collateral policy defines acceptable collateral for individual types of loans.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- Cash deposits, securities, guarantees issued by insurance companies and banks, pledge and mortgage liens instituted over movable and immovable assets; and sureties.

The Bank monitors the market values of collaterals on an ongoing basis and, if necessary, demands additional collateral in the loan approval phase as well as during the loan repayment term. In accordance with the internally adopted methodology, during the loan term, the Bank periodically assesses the market values of collaterals and adjusts impairment allowance thereof accordingly.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### c) Kvalitet finansijskih instrumenata po klasama finansijske aktive

Kvalitetom finansijskih sredstava Banka upravlja koristeći internu klasifikaciju plasmana zasnovanu na MSFI 9 metodologiji.

Kvalitet plasmana po tipovima sredstava koji se nalaze u izvještaju o finansijskoj poziciji, zasnovanim na razvrstavanju po nivoima kreditnog rizika (Stage-evima) posmatrano po tipovima klijenata, klasama ratinga i danima kašnjenja sa posebnim akcentom na kredite za 2020. i 2019. godinu prikazan je sljedećim tabelama:

31. decembar 2020. godine							(u 000 BAM)
Banke/ostali komitenti	S1	S2	od čega S2 POCI	S3	od čega S3 POCI	Ukupno 31.12.2020.	
Plasmani drugim bankama	265	-	-	-	-	-	265
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	1.314.336	106.646	9.020	115.055	37.033	1.536.037	
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>1.314.601</b>	<b>106.646</b>	<b>9.020</b>	<b>115.055</b>	<b>37.033</b>	<b>1.536.302</b>	
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>6.260</b>	<b>8.078</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>89.376</b>	<b>29.888</b>	<b>103.714</b>	
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>1.308.341</b>	<b>98.568</b>	<b>8.274</b>	<b>25.679</b>	<b>7.145</b>	<b>1.432.588</b>	

POCI imovina se od 1. januara 2020. godine, u skladu sa Odlukom o upravljanju kreditnim rizikom i utvrđivanju očekivanih kreditnih gubitaka Agencije za bankarstvo RS, posmatra na nivou pojedinačne izloženosti, a ne na nivo klijenta. POCI imovina može biti raspoređena u nivo krediitnog rizika 2 ili 3 u skladu sa kriterijuma navedene Odluke. POCI imovina se u skladu sa važećom Metodologijom koja je bila na snazi do 31.12.2019. godine, razvrstavala u poseban Stage pod nazivom „S3 POCI“. POCI imovina je definisana kao izloženost za koju je u trenutku priznavanja utvrđeno da je njena vrijednost umanjenja za kreditne gubitke zbog postojanja značajnog nivoa kreditnog rizika, odnosno predstavljale su je partie koje su odobrene ili aneksirane u trenutku kada je klijent bio u statusu neizmirenja (default-u). Shodno navedenom Banka je cijelu izloženost klijenta kome je identifikovana POCI imovina razvrstavla u poseban nivo kreditnog rizika „S3 POCI“.

Stupanjem na snagu navedene Odluke, Banka je ukinula zasebni nivo kreditnog rizika „S3 POCI“ i izvršila raspored ove imovine u odgovarajuće nivoje kreditnog rizika. POCI imovina je izloženost za koju je u trenutku priznavanja utvrđeno da je njena vrijednost umanjenja za kreditne gubitke zbog postojanja značajnog nivoa kreditnog rizika.

31. decembar 2019. godine						(u 000 BAM)
Banke/ostali komitenti	S1	S2	S3	S3 - POCI	Ukupno 31.12.2019.	
Plasmani drugim bankama	1.981	-	-	-	-	1.981
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	1.187.031	165.465	64.329	66.032	1.482.857	
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>1.189.012</b>	<b>165.465</b>	<b>64.329</b>	<b>66.032</b>	<b>1.484.838</b>	
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>3.114</b>	<b>10.032</b>	<b>46.359</b>	<b>50.604</b>	<b>110.109</b>	
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>1.185.898</b>	<b>155.433</b>	<b>17.970</b>	<b>15.428</b>	<b>1.374.729</b>	

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### c) Financial asset quality per asset class

The Bank manages the financial asset quality using the internal classification based on the methodology under IFRS 9.

The tables below present the quality of loans per asset type within the Bank's statement of financial position grouped into the credit risk levels (Stages), viewed per type of customer, rating class and days past-due, with special focus on the loans for FY 2020 and FY 2019:

<b>December 31, 2020</b>						<b>(BAM '000)</b>
<b>Banks/other customers</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>Of which S2-POCI</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Of which S3-POCI</b>	<b>Total Dec-31, 2020</b>
Loans and receivables due from banks	265	-	-	-	-	265
Loans and receivables due from customers	1.314.336	106.646	9.020	115.055	37.033	1.536.037
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>1.314.601</b>	<b>106.646</b>	<b>9.020</b>	<b>115.055</b>	<b>37.033</b>	<b>1.536.302</b>
<b>Impairment allowance</b>	<b>6.260</b>	<b>8.078</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>89.376</b>	<b>29.888</b>	<b>103.714</b>
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>1.308.341</b>	<b>98.568</b>	<b>8.274</b>	<b>25.679</b>	<b>7.145</b>	<b>1.432.588</b>

Since January 1, 2020, in accordance with the RS Banking Agency's Decision on Credit Risk Management and Determining Expected Credit Losses (the "Decision") POCI assets have been considered at the individual exposure level rather than at the client (borrower) level. POCI assets may be allocated to either Stage 2 or Stage 3 under the criteria stipulated by the Decision. Under the Bank's Methodology effective until December 31, 2020, POCI assets used to allocate to a special Stage ("Stage 3-POCI"). POCI assets are defined as exposures whose value is determined as impaired, i.e., decreased by credit losses at the time of recognition due to existence of a significant level of credit risk. In other words, those are loan facilities approved or annexed at the time the borrower was already in the default status. Accordingly, the Bank allocated the entire exposure to a borrower with identified POCI assets to the separate S3-POCI credit risk stage.

With the aforesaid Decision coming into force, the Bank eliminated the special S3-POCI Stage and re-allocated those assets to the appropriate Stages. POCI assets are defined as exposures whose value is determined as impaired, i.e., decreased by credit losses at the time of recognition due to existence of a significant level of credit risk.

<b>December 31, 2019</b>						<b>(BAM '000)</b>
<b>Banks/other customers</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>S3 - POCI</b>	<b>Total Dec-31, 2019</b>	
Loans and receivables due from banks	1.981	-	-	-	1.981	
Loans and receivables due from customers	1.187.031	165.465	64.329	66.032	1.482.857	
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>1.189.012</b>	<b>165.465</b>	<b>64.329</b>	<b>66.032</b>	<b>1.484.838</b>	
<b>Impairment allowance</b>	<b>3.114</b>	<b>10.032</b>	<b>46.359</b>	<b>50.604</b>	<b>110.109</b>	
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>1.185.898</b>	<b>155.433</b>	<b>17.970</b>	<b>15.428</b>	<b>1.374.729</b>	

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembar 2020.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### c) Kvalitet finansijskih instrumenata po klasama finansijske aktive (nastavak)

Pregled kredita i dospjelih potraživanja po kreditima po segmentima na dan 31. decembar 2020. i 2019. godine prikazan je u sljedećim tabelama:

<b>31. decembar 2020. godine</b>							<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po segmentima</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>od čega S2 POCI</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>od čega S3 POCI</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2020.</b>	
Banke, banakrske organizacije i nebanakrske finansijske organizacije	9.324	-	-	-	-	-	9.324
Javne institucije	145.410	-	-	-	-	-	145.410
Javne institucije - jedinice lokalne samouprave	111.530	1.105	266	1.370	-	-	114.005
Preduzetnici	17.630	693	-	3.273	69	-	21.596
Neprofitne organizacije	3.237	291	-	19	-	-	3.547
Stanovništvo	476.262	60.791	3.143	26.357	3.975	-	563.410
Druga preduzeća	550.943	43.766	5.612	84.036	32.989	-	678.745
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>1.314.336</b>	<b>106.646</b>	<b>9.020</b>	<b>115.055</b>	<b>37.033</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>6.258</b>	<b>8.078</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>89.376</b>	<b>29.888</b>	<b>103.712</b>	
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>1.308.078</b>	<b>98.568</b>	<b>8.274</b>	<b>25.679</b>	<b>7.145</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	

<b>31. decembar 2019. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po segmentima</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>S3-POCI</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2019.</b>	
Banke, banakrske organizacije i nebanakrske finansijske organizacije	12.556	-	-	-	-	12.556
Javne institucije	145.873	-	-	-	-	145.873
Javne institucije - jedinice lokalne samouprave	97.198	6.434	169	349	-	104.150
Preduzetnici	16.471	2.030	1.211	127	-	19.839
Neprofitne organizacije	1.272	331	2.874	-	-	4.477
Stanovništvo	386.036	92.495	22.737	8.324	-	509.592
Druga preduzeća	527.625	64.175	37.338	57.232	-	686.370
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>1.187.031</b>	<b>165.465</b>	<b>64.329</b>	<b>66.032</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>	
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>3.112</b>	<b>10.032</b>	<b>46.359</b>	<b>50.604</b>	<b>110.107</b>	
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>1.183.919</b>	<b>155.433</b>	<b>17.970</b>	<b>15.428</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>	

\*Nebankarske finansijske institucije

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### c) Financial asset quality per asset class (continued)

Breakdown of loans and receivable matured per customer segment as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is provided in the tables below:

December 31, 2020						(BAM '000)
Other customers, per segment	S1	S2	Of which S2-POCI	S3	Of which S3-POCI	Total Dec-31, 2020
Banks, banking organizations and non-banking financial institutions	9.324	-	-	-	-	9.324
Public institutions	145.410	-	-	-	-	145.410
Public institutions – local governance units	111.530	1.105	266	1.370	-	114.005
Entrepreneurs	17.630	693	-	3.273	69	21.596
Non-profit organizations	3.237	291	-	19	-	3.547
Retail customers – individuals	476.262	60.791	3.143	26.357	3.975	563.410
Other corporate customers	550.943	43.766	5.612	84.036	32.989	678.745
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>1.314.336</b>	<b>106.646</b>	<b>9.020</b>	<b>115.055</b>	<b>37.033</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>
<b>Impairment allowance</b>	<b>6.258</b>	<b>8.078</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>89.376</b>	<b>29.888</b>	<b>103.712</b>
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>1.308.078</b>	<b>98.568</b>	<b>8.274</b>	<b>25.679</b>	<b>7.145</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>

December 31, 2019						(BAM '000)
Other customers, per segment	S1	S2	S3	S3-POCI	Total Dec-31, 2019	
Banks, banking organizations and non-banking financial institutions	12.556	-	-	-	12.556	
Public institutions	145.873	-	-	-	145.873	
Public institutions – local governance units	97.198	6.434	169	349	104.150	
Entrepreneurs	16.471	2.030	1.211	127	19.839	
Non-profit organizations	1.272	331	2.874	-	4.477	
Retail customers – individuals	386.036	92.495	22.737	8.324	509.592	
Other corporate customers	527.625	64.175	37.338	57.232	686.370	
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>1.187.031</b>	<b>165.465</b>	<b>64.329</b>	<b>66.032</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>	
<b>Impairment allowance</b>	<b>3.112</b>	<b>10.032</b>	<b>46.359</b>	<b>50.604</b>	<b>110.107</b>	
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>1.183.919</b>	<b>155.433</b>	<b>17.970</b>	<b>15.428</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>	

\*Non-banking financial institutions

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembar 2020.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### c) Kvalitet finansijskih instrumenata po klasama finansijske aktive (nastavak)

Pregled kredita i dospjelih potraživanja po kreditima po segmentima na dan 31. decembar 2020. i 2019. godine prikazan je u sljedećim tabelama:

<b>31. decembar 2020. godine</b>							<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po segmentima</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>od čega S2 POCI</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>od čega S3 POCI</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2020.</b>	
1	58.379	426	-	-	-	58.805	
2	154.500	1.038	568	-	-	155.538	
3	363.145	2.062	907	-	-	365.207	
4	260.172	2.737	513	-	-	262.909	
5	249.663	3.185	852	-	-	252.848	
6	169.036	6.258	638	-	-	175.294	
7	25.875	33.367	188	-	-	59.242	
8	-	34.431	2.952	-	-	34.431	
9	33.566	16.450	2.403	-	-	50.016	
10	-	6.692	-	-	-	6.692	
Default	-	-	-	115.055	37.033	115.055	
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>1.314.336</b>	<b>106.646</b>	<b>9.020</b>	<b>115.055</b>	<b>37.033</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>6.258</b>	<b>8.078</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>89.376</b>	<b>29.888</b>	<b>103.712</b>	
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>1.308.078</b>	<b>98.568</b>	<b>8.274</b>	<b>25.679</b>	<b>7.145</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### c) Financial asset quality per asset class (continued)

Breakdown of loans and receivable matured per customer rating as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is provided in the tables below:

December 31, 2020							(BAM '000)
Other customers, per segment	S1	S2	Of which S2-POCI	S3	Of which S3-POCI	Total Dec-31, 2020	
1	58.379	426	-	-	-	58.805	
2	154.500	1.038	568	-	-	155.538	
3	363.145	2.062	907	-	-	365.207	
4	260.172	2.737	513	-	-	262.909	
5	249.663	3.185	852	-	-	252.848	
6	169.036	6.258	638	-	-	175.294	
7	25.875	33.367	188	-	-	59.242	
8	-	34.431	2.952	-	-	34.431	
9	33.566	16.450	2.403	-	-	50.016	
10	-	6.692	-	-	-	6.692	
Default	-	-	-	115.055	37.033	115.055	
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>1.314.336</b>	<b>106.646</b>	<b>9.020</b>	<b>115.055</b>	<b>37.033</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	
<b>Impairment allowance</b>	<b>6.258</b>	<b>8.078</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>89.376</b>	<b>29.888</b>	<b>103.712</b>	
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>1.308.078</b>	<b>98.568</b>	<b>8.274</b>	<b>25.679</b>	<b>7.145</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

**36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)****36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)****c) Kvalitet finansijskih instrumenata po klasama finansijske aktive (nastavak)**

<b>31. decembar 2019. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po segmentima</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>od čega S3 POCI</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2019.</b>	
1	47.823	60	-	-	47.883	
2	191.886	347	-	700	192.933	
3	305.648	777	-	161	306.586	
4	292.256	1.977	24	462	294.719	
5	157.766	3.005	-	1.109	161.880	
6	82.001	50.494	-	1.147	133.642	
7	77.077	27.667	-	1.475	106.219	
8	-	28.905	-	527	29.432	
9	32.290	37.181	-	-	69.471	
10	-	15.052	-	4.984	20.036	
Default	-	-	64.305	55.467	119.772	
NR**	284	-	-	-	284	
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>1.187.031</b>	<b>165.465</b>	<b>64.329</b>	<b>66.032</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>	
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>3.112</b>	<b>10.032</b>	<b>46.359</b>	<b>50.604</b>	<b>110.107</b>	
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>1.183.919</b>	<b>155.433</b>	<b>17.970</b>	<b>15.428</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>	

\*\*dio klijenata u defaultu je istovremeno i POCI imovina

\*\*\*Klijenti bez ratinga

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### c) Financial asset quality per asset class (continued)

	<b>December 31, 2019</b>					<b>(BAM '000)</b>
<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po segmentima</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>S3-POCI</b>	<b>Total Dec-31, 2019</b>	
1	47.823	60	-	-	-	47.883
2	191.886	347	-	700	192.933	
3	305.648	777	-	161	306.586	
4	292.256	1.977	24	462	294.719	
5	157.766	3.005	-	1.109	161.880	
6	82.001	50.494	-	1.147	133.642	
7	77.077	27.667	-	1.475	106.219	
8	-	28.905	-	527	29.432	
9	32.290	37.181	-	-	69.471	
10	-	15.052	-	4.984	20.036	
Default	-	-	64.305	55.467	119.772	
NR**	284	-	-	-	284	
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>1.187.031</b>	<b>165.465</b>	<b>64.329</b>	<b>66.032</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>	
<b>Impairment allowance</b>	<b>3.112</b>	<b>10.032</b>	<b>46.359</b>	<b>50.604</b>	<b>110.107</b>	
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>1.183.919</b>	<b>155.433</b>	<b>17.970</b>	<b>15.428</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>	

\*\*Some default status assets are at the same time classified into POCI assets

\*\*Customers without ratings (non-rated)

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembar 2020.

Pregled kredita i dospjelih potraživanja po kreditima po danima kašnjenja na dan 31. decembar 2020. i 2019. godine prikazan je u sljedećim tabelama:

<b>31. decembar 2020. godine</b>							<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Dani kašnjenja</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>od čega S2 POCI</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>od čega S3 POCI</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2020.</b>	
1. Bez kašnjenja	1.307.546	102.408	8.824	16.523	4.962	1.426.477	
2. od 1-30	6.790	2.451	143	624	342	9.865	
3. od 31 do 90 dana	-	1.787	53	365	151	2.152	
4. veće od 90 dana	-	-	-	97.543	31.578	97.543	
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>1.314.336</b>	<b>106.646</b>	<b>9.020</b>	<b>115.055</b>	<b>37.033</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>6.258</b>	<b>8.078</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>89.376</b>	<b>29.888</b>	<b>103.712</b>	
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>1.308.078</b>	<b>98.568</b>	<b>8.274</b>	<b>25.679</b>	<b>7.145</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>	

<b>31. decembar 2019. godine</b>							<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Dani kašnjenja</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>od čega S3 POCI</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2019.</b>		
1. Bez kašnjenja	1.186.244	157.354	1.354	11.319	1.356.271		
2. od 1-30	787	3.888	714	297	5.686		
3. od 31 do 90 dana	-	4.223	2.906	223	7.352		
4. veće od 90 dana	-	-	59.355	54.193	113.548		
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>1.187.031</b>	<b>165.465</b>	<b>64.329</b>	<b>66.032</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>		
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>3.112</b>	<b>10.032</b>	<b>46.359</b>	<b>50.604</b>	<b>110.107</b>		
<b>Neto izloženost</b>	<b>1.183.919</b>	<b>155.433</b>	<b>17.970</b>	<b>15.428</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>		

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020

Breakdown of loans and receivable matured per number of days past due as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is provided in the tables below:

<b>December 31, 2020</b>	<b>(BAM '000)</b>					
<b>Days past due</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>Of which S2-POCI</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Of which S3-POCI</b>	<b>Total Dec-31, 2020</b>
1. No delay	1.307.546	102.408	8.824	16.523	4.962	1.426.477
2. 1 - 30 days past due	6.790	2.451	143	624	342	9.865
3. 31 - 90 days past due	-	1.787	53	365	151	2.152
4. More than 90 days past due	-	-	-	97.543	31.578	97.543
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>1.314.336</b>	<b>106.646</b>	<b>9.020</b>	<b>115.055</b>	<b>37.033</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>
<b>Impairment allowance</b>	<b>6.258</b>	<b>8.078</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>89.376</b>	<b>29.888</b>	<b>103.712</b>
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>1.308.078</b>	<b>98.568</b>	<b>8.274</b>	<b>25.679</b>	<b>7.145</b>	<b>1.432.325</b>

<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>(BAM '000)</b>					
<b>Days past due</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Of which S3-POCI</b>	<b>Total Dec-31, 2019</b>	
1. No delay	1.186.244	157.354	1.354	11.319	1.356.271	
2. 1 - 30 days past due	787	3.888	714	297	5.686	
3. 31 - 90 days past due	-	4.223	2.906	223	7.352	
4. More than 90 days past due	-	-	59.355	54.193	113.548	
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>1.187.031</b>	<b>165.465</b>	<b>64.329</b>	<b>66.032</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>	
<b>Impairment allowance</b>	<b>3.112</b>	<b>10.032</b>	<b>46.359</b>	<b>50.604</b>	<b>110.107</b>	
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>1.183.919</b>	<b>155.433</b>	<b>17.970</b>	<b>15.428</b>	<b>1.372.750</b>	

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### d) Migracije finansijskih instrumenata po nivoima kreditnog rizika

Sljedeće tabele prikazuju kretanje bruto vrijednosti kredita za 2020. godinu i 2019. godinu po stage-vima:

Tabela kretanja bruto kredita po stage-vima u toku 2020. godine:

<b>01. januar 2020. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2020.</b>	
<b>Bruto izloženost 01.01.2020.</b>	<b>1.186.859</b>	<b>165.006</b>	<b>130.992</b>		-	<b>1.482.857</b>
<b>Izloženost POCl u sklopu bruto izloženosti 01.01.2020.</b>	-	<b>9.549</b>	<b>38.361</b>		-	<b>47.910</b>
<b>Smanjenje</b>	(154.303)	(15.310)	(6.979)		-	(176.592)
<b>Povećanje</b>	23.007	632	26		-	23.665
<b>Zatvoreni plasmani</b>	(187.546)	(41.886)	(3.779)		-	(233.211)
<b>Računovodstveni otpis</b>	-	-	(26.397)		-	(26.397)
S1	837.598	63.270	609	412.859		1.314.336
S2	27.116	33.053	1.155	45.322		106.646
S3	3.302	12.119	92.100	7.534		115.055
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>868.016</b>	<b>108.442</b>	<b>93.864</b>	<b>465.715</b>		<b>1.536.037</b>
<b>Izloženost POCl u sklopu bruto izloženost 31.12.2020.</b>	-	<b>9.020</b>	<b>37.033</b>		-	<b>46.053</b>

Početno stanje bruto kredita po stage-vima na dan 01. januara 2020. godine poslije primjene Odluke ABRSa:

<b>31. decembar 2019. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>	<b>Ukupno 01.01.2020.</b>	
S1	1.186.857	-	2	-		1.186.859
S2	175	164.686	146	-		165.006
S3	-	11.344	119.648	-		130.992
<b>*Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>1.187.031</b>	<b>176.030</b>	<b>119.796</b>		-	<b>1.482.857</b>
<b>*Izloženost POCl u sklopu bruto izloženost 31.12.2019.</b>	-	<b>10.565</b>	<b>55.466</b>		-	<b>66.032</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### d) Migrations of financial instruments through credit risk stages

The following tables present migrations of the gross carrying value of loans through Stages for 2020 and 2019:

Movements of the gross carrying values through Stages in 2020:

<b>At January 1, 2020</b>						<b>(BAM '000)</b>
<b>Loans due from other customers per Stage</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>New loans</b>	<b>Total 31-Dec, 2020</b>	
<b>Gross exposure at 1-Jan-2020</b>	<b>1.186.859</b>	<b>165.006</b>	<b>130.992</b>		-	<b>1.482.857</b>
<b>POCI exposure within the total gross exposure at 1-Jan-2020</b>	-	<b>9.549</b>	<b>38.361</b>		-	<b>47.910</b>
<b>Decrease</b>	(154.303)	(15.310)	(6.979)		-	(176.592)
<b>Increase</b>	23.007	632	26		-	23.665
<b>Collected loans</b>	(187.546)	(41.886)	(3.779)		-	(233.211)
<b>Accounting write-off</b>	-	-	(26.397)		-	(26.397)
S1	837.598	63.270	609	412.859	1.314.336	
S2	27.116	33.053	1.155	45.322	106.646	
S3	3.302	12.119	92.100	7.534	115.055	
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>868.016</b>	<b>108.442</b>	<b>93.864</b>	<b>465.715</b>	<b>1.536.037</b>	
<b>POCI exposure within gross exposure at 31-Dec-2020</b>	-	<b>9.020</b>	<b>37.033</b>		-	<b>46.053</b>

Opening balance of the gross carrying values per Stage as of January 1, 2020 after implementation of the BARS Decision:

<b>At December 31, 2019</b>						<b>(BAM '000)</b>
<b>Loans due from other customers per Stage</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>New loans</b>	<b>Total 1-Jan, 2020</b>	
S1	1.186.857	-	2		-	1.186.859
S2	175	164.686	146		-	165.006
S3	-	11.344	119.648		-	130.992
<b>*Gross exposure</b>	<b>1.187.031</b>	<b>176.030</b>	<b>119.796</b>		-	<b>1.482.857</b>
<b>*POCI exposure within gross exposure at 31-Dec-2019</b>	-	<b>10.565</b>	<b>55.466</b>		-	<b>66.032</b>

31-Dec-2020

1-Jan-2020

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

Tabela kretanja bruto kredita pa stage-vima u toku 2019. godine:

<b>31. decembar 2018. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2019.</b>	
<b>Bruto izloženost 31.12.2018.</b>	<b>890.009</b>	<b>242.897</b>	<b>166.568</b>	-	<b>1.299.474</b>	
<b>Izloženost POCI u sklopu bruto izloženosti 31.12.2018.</b>	-	<b>14.949</b>	<b>100.320</b>	-	<b>115.269</b>	
<b>Smanjenje</b>	(121.180)	(34.385)	(13.775)	-	(169.340)	
<b>Povećanje</b>	12.160	662	143	-	12.965	
<b>Zatvoreni plasmani</b>	(198.393)	(55.861)	(44.171)	-	(298.425)	
S1	544.474	69.935	274	572.348	1.187.031	
S2	35.405	79.327	1.125	60.173	176.030	
S3	2.717	4.051	107.366	5.662	119.796	
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>582.596</b>	<b>153.313</b>	<b>108.765</b>	<b>638.183</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>	
<b>Izloženost POCi u sklopu bruto izloženost 31.12.2019.</b>	-	<b>10.565</b>	<b>55.466</b>	-	<b>66.031</b>	

31.12.2019.

Movements of the gross carrying values through Stages in 2019:

<b>At December 31, 2018</b>						<b>(BAM '000)</b>
<b>31-Dec-2019</b>	<b>Loans due from other customers per Stage</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>New loans</b>	<b>Total 31-Dec, 2019</b>
	<b>Gross exposure at 31-Dec-2018</b>	<b>890.009</b>	<b>242.897</b>	<b>166.568</b>	-	<b>1.299.474</b>
	<b>POCI exposure within the total gross exposure at 31-Dec-2018</b>	-	<b>14.949</b>	<b>100.320</b>	-	<b>115.269</b>
	<b>Decrease</b>	(121.180)	(34.385)	(13.775)	-	(169.340)
	<b>Increase</b>	12.160	662	143	-	12.965
	<b>Collected loans</b>	(198.393)	(55.861)	(44.171)	-	(298.425)
	S1	544.474	69.935	274	572.348	1.187.031
	S2	35.405	79.327	1.125	60.173	176.030
	S3	2.717	4.051	107.366	5.662	119.796
	<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>582.596</b>	<b>153.313</b>	<b>108.765</b>	<b>638.183</b>	<b>1.482.857</b>
	<b>POCI exposure within gross exposure at 31-Dec-2019</b>	-	<b>10.565</b>	<b>55.466</b>	-	<b>66.031</b>

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### d) Migracije finansijskih instrumenata po nivoima kreditnog rizika (nastavak)

Tabela kretanja Umanjenja vrijednosti po stage-vima u toku 2020. godine:

<b>01. januar 2020. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti plasmana ostalim komitenitma po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>		<b>Ukupno 31.12.2020.</b>
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 01.01.2020.</b>	<b>5.522</b>	<b>11.472</b>	<b>106.112</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>123.106</b>
<b>Umanjenje POCI u sklopu ukupnog umanjenja vrijednosti 01.01.2020.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>31.552</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>32.477</b>
<b>Smanjenje</b>	<b>(857)</b>	<b>(4.594)</b>	<b>(4.321)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(9.772)</b>
<b>Povećanje</b>	<b>3.021</b>	<b>4.514</b>	<b>5.959</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>13.494</b>
<b>Zatvoreni plasmani</b>	<b>(945)</b>	<b>(3.018)</b>	<b>(1.894)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(5.857)</b>
<b>Računovodstveni otpis</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(26.397)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(26.397)</b>
S1	3.705	398	4	2.151		6.258
S2	1.654	2.352	77	3.995		8.078
S3	1.382	5.624	79.378	2.992		89.376
<b>Ukupno umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>6.741</b>	<b>8.374</b>	<b>79.459</b>	<b>9.138</b>		<b>103.712</b>
<b>Umanjenje POCI u sklopu ukupnog umanjenja vrijednosti 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>29.888</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>30.635</b>

Početno stanje umanjenja vrijednosti po stage-vima na dan 01. januara 2020. godine poslije primjene Odluke ABRSa:

<b>31. decembar 2019. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti plasmana ostalim komitenitma po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>		<b>Ukupno 01.01.2020.</b>
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>3.112</b>	<b>13.930</b>	<b>93.065</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>110.107</b>
<b>Umanjenje POCI u sklopu ukupnog umanjenja vrijednosti 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.898</b>	<b>46.705</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>50.603</b>
<b>Smanjenje</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2.876)</b>	<b>(1.374)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(4.250)</b>
<b>Povećanje</b>	<b>2.419</b>	<b>2.595</b>	<b>12.235</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>17.249</b>
S1	5.522	-	-			5.522
S2	9	11.449	14			11.472
S3	-	2.199	103.913			106.112
<b>Ukupno umanjenje vrijednosti (poslije primjene ABRS Odluke)</b>	<b>5.531</b>	<b>13.648</b>	<b>103.927</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>123.106</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### d) Migrations of financial instruments through credit risk stages (continued)

Movements of the impairment allowances through Stages in 2020:

At January 1, 2020						(BAM '000)
	S1	S2	S3	New loans	Total 31-Dec-2020	
<b>Impairment allowance of loans due from other customers per Stage</b>						
<b>Impairment allowance at 1-Jan-2020</b>	<b>5.522</b>	<b>11.472</b>	<b>106.112</b>	-	<b>123.106</b>	
<b>POCI impairment allowance within the total impairment allowance at 1-Jan-2020</b>	-	925	31.552	-	<b>32.477</b>	
<b>Decrease</b>	(857)	(4.594)	(4.321)	-	(9.772)	
<b>Increase</b>	3.021	4.514	5.959	-	13.494	
<b>Collected loans</b>	(945)	(3.018)	(1.894)	-	(5.857)	
<b>Accounting write-off</b>	-	-	(26.397)	-	(26.397)	
S1	3.705	398	4	2.151	6.258	
S2	1.654	2.352	77	3.995	8.078	
S3	1.382	5.624	79.378	2.992	89.376	
<b>Total impairment allowance</b>	<b>6.741</b>	<b>8.374</b>	<b>79.459</b>	<b>9.138</b>	<b>103.712</b>	
<b>POCI impairment allowance within the total impairment allowance at 31-Dec-2020</b>	-	747	29.888	-	<b>30.635</b>	

Opening balance of the impairment allowances per Stage as of January 1, 2020 after implementation of the BARS Decision:

At December 31, 2019						(BAM '000)
	S1	S2	S3	New loans	Total 1-Jan-2020	
<b>Impairment allowance of loans due from other customers per Stage</b>						
<b>Impairment allowance at 31-Dec-2019</b>	<b>3.112</b>	<b>13.930</b>	<b>93.065</b>	-	<b>110.107</b>	
<b>POCI impairment allowance within the total impairment allowance at 31-Dec-2019</b>	-	3.898	46.705	-	<b>50.603</b>	
<b>Decrease</b>	-	(2.876)	(1.374)	-	(4.250)	
<b>Increase</b>	2.419	2.595	12.235	-	17.249	
S1	5.522	-	-	-	5.522	
S2	9	11.449	14	-	11.472	
S3	-	2.199	103.913	-	106.112	
<b>Total impairment allowance (after implementation of the BARS Decision)</b>	<b>5.531</b>	<b>13.648</b>	<b>103.927</b>	-	<b>123.106</b>	

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

Tabela kretanja umanjenja vrijednosti po stage-vima u toku 2019. godine:

<b>31. decembar 2018. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti plasmana ostalim komitenitma po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>		<b>Ukupno 31.12.2019.</b>
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2018.</b>	<b>2.619</b>	<b>15.866</b>	<b>93.436</b>		-	<b>111.921</b>
<b>Umanjenje POCI u sklopu ukupnog umanjenja vrijednosti 31.12.2018.</b>	-	<b>3.297</b>	<b>54.777</b>		-	<b>58.074</b>
<b>Smanjenje</b>	(962)	(6.404)	(5.570)		-	(12.936)
<b>Povećanje</b>	3.428	3.516	16.493		-	23.437
<b>Zatvoreni plasmani</b>	(567)	(2.535)	(19.102)		-	(22.204)
S1	1.282	415	2	1.414		3.113
S2	1.820	7.332	639	4.139		13.930
S3	1.415	2.697	84.616	4.336		93.064
<b>Ukupno umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>4.517</b>	<b>10.444</b>	<b>85.257</b>	<b>9.889</b>		<b>110.107</b>
<b>Umanjenje POCI u sklopu ukupnog umanjenja vrijednosti 31.12.2019.</b>	-	<b>3.898</b>	<b>46.705</b>		-	<b>50.603</b>

31.12.2019.

Movements of the impairment allowances through Stages in 2019:

At December 31, 2018					(BAM '000)
	S1	S2	S3	New loans	Total 31-Dec-2019
<b>Impairment allowance of loans due from other customers per Stage</b>					
<b>Impairment allowance at 31-Dec-2018</b>	<b>2.619</b>	<b>15.866</b>	<b>93.436</b>	-	<b>111.921</b>
<b>POCI impairment allowance within the total impairment allowance at 31-Dec-2018</b>	-	<b>3.297</b>	<b>54.777</b>	-	<b>58.074</b>
<b>Decrease</b>	(962)	(6.404)	(5.570)	-	(12.936)
<b>Increase</b>	3.428	3.516	16.493	-	23.437
<b>Collected loans</b>	(567)	(2.535)	(19.102)	-	(22.204)
S1	1.282	415	2	1.414	3.113
S2	1.820	7.332	639	4.139	13.930
S3	1.415	2.697	84.616	4.336	93.064
<b>Total impairment allowance</b>	<b>4.517</b>	<b>10.444</b>	<b>85.257</b>	<b>9.889</b>	<b>110.107</b>
<b>POCI impairment allowance within the total impairment allowance at 31-Dec-2019</b>	-	<b>3.898</b>	<b>46.705</b>	-	<b>50.603</b>

31-Dec-2019

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### d) Migracije finansijskih instrumenata po nivoima kreditnog rizika (nastavak)

Tabela kretanja za ostale finansijske instrumente u toku 2020. godine koji imaju ECL (novcana sredstava, ulagnaja, kamate, naknade, ostala potraživanja, stavke vanbilansa) – bruto

<b>31. decembar 2019. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Ostala aktiva po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2020.</b>	
<b>Bruto izloženost 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>1.003.680</b>	<b>16.348</b>	<b>6.858</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1.026.886</b>
<b>Smanjenje</b>	(50.122)	(1.714)	(65)			(51.901)
<b>Povećanje</b>	109.950	1.003	49			111.002
<b>Zatvoreno</b>	(296.940)	(6.374)	(3.529)			(306.843)
S1	765.809	1.610	21	180.833		948.273
S2	730	7.575	1	265		8.571
S3	29	78	3.291	0		3.398
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>766.568</b>	<b>9.263</b>	<b>3.313</b>	<b>181.098</b>		<b>960.242</b>

Tabela kretanja za ostale finansijske instrumente u toku 2019. godine koji imaju ECL (novcana sredstava, ulagnaja, kamate, naknade, ostala potraživanja, stavke vanbilansa) – bruto

<b>31. decembar 2018. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Ostala aktiva po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2019.</b>	
<b>Bruto izloženost 31.12.2018.</b>	<b>893.668</b>	<b>22.174</b>	<b>11.315</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>927.157</b>
<b>Smanjenje</b>	(29.607)	(54)	(2.017)			(31.678)
<b>Povećanje</b>	76.100	2.357	14			78.471
<b>Zatvoreno</b>	(136.378)	(9.332)	(2.755)			(148.465)
S1	801.553	10.093	0	192.034		1.003.680
S2	2.171	4.905	9	9.262		16.348
S3	59	147	6.548	104		6.858
<b>Bruto izloženost</b>	<b>803.783</b>	<b>15.145</b>	<b>6.557</b>	<b>201.400</b>		<b>1.026.886</b>

31.12.2020.

31.12.2019.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### d) Migrations of financial instruments through credit risk stages (continued)

Movements of the gross carrying values through Stages in 2020 for other financial assets with identified ECLs (cash and cash equivalents, fees and commissions, other receivables and off-balance sheet items):

<b>At December 31, 2019</b>						<b>(BAM '000)</b>
<b>Other assets per Stage</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>New loans</b>	<b>Total 31-Dec-2020</b>	
<b>Gross exposure at 31-Dec-2019</b>	<b>1.003.680</b>	<b>16.348</b>	<b>6.858</b>	-	<b>1.026.886</b>	
<b>Decrease</b>	(50.122)	(1.714)	(65)	-	(51.901)	
<b>Increase</b>	109.950	1.003	49	-	111.002	
<b>Collection and closure</b>	(296.940)	(6.374)	(3.529)	-	(306.843)	
S1	765.809	1.610	21	180.833	948.273	
S2	730	7.575	1	265	8.571	
S3	29	78	3.291	0	3.398	
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>766.568</b>	<b>9.263</b>	<b>3.313</b>	<b>181.098</b>	<b>960.242</b>	

Movements of the gross carrying values through Stages in 2019 for other financial assets with identified ECLs (cash and cash equivalents, fees and commissions, other receivables and off-balance sheet items):

<b>At December 31, 2018</b>						<b>(BAM '000)</b>
<b>Other assets per Stage</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>New loans</b>	<b>Total 31-Dec-2019</b>	
<b>Gross exposure at 31-Dec-2018</b>	<b>893.668</b>	<b>22.174</b>	<b>11.315</b>	-	<b>927.157</b>	
<b>Decrease</b>	(29.607)	(54)	(2.017)	-	(31.678)	
<b>Increase</b>	76.100	2.357	14	-	78.471	
<b>Collection and closure</b>	(136.378)	(9.332)	(2.755)	-	(148.465)	
S1	801.553	10.093	0	192.034	1.003.680	
S2	2.171	4.905	9	9.262	16.347	
S3	59	147	6.548	104	6.858	
<b>Gross exposure</b>	<b>803.783</b>	<b>15.145</b>	<b>6.557</b>	<b>201.400</b>	<b>1.026.885</b>	

31-Dec-2020

31-Dec-2019

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

Tabela kretanja za ostale finansijske instrumente u toku 2020. godine koji imaju ECL (novcana sredstava, ulagajnaja, kamate, naknade, ostala potraživanja, stavke vanbilansa) – ECL

<b>31. decembar 2019. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti ostale aktive po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2020.</b>	
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2019.</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>2.574</b>	<b>4.796</b>	-	-	<b>8.259</b>
<b>Smanjenje</b>	(115)	(232)	(49)	-	-	(396)
<b>Povećanje</b>	1.099	823	1.320	-	-	3.242
<b>Zatvoreno</b>	(836)	(1.104)	(2.871)	-	-	(4.811)
S1	900	5	0	71	976	
S2	121	2.005	0	120	2.246	
S3	16	51	3.196	0	3.263	
<b>Ukupno umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>1.037</b>	<b>2.061</b>	<b>3.196</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>6.485</b>	

31.12.2020.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020

Movements of the impairment allowances through Stages in 2020 for other financial assets with identified ECLs (cash and cash equivalents, fees and commissions, other receivables and off-balance sheet items):

At December 31, 2019						(BAM '000)
	S1	S2	S3	New loans	Total 31-Dec-2020	
<b>Impairment allowance of other assets per Stage</b>						
<b>Impairment allowance at 31-Dec-2019</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>2.574</b>	<b>4.796</b>		-	<b>8.259</b>
<b>Decrease</b>	(115)	(232)	(49)		-	(396)
<b>Increase</b>	1.099	823	1.320		-	3.242
<b>Collection and closure</b>	(836)	(1.104)	(2.871)		-	(4.811)
S1	900	5	0	71	976	
S2	121	2.005	0	120	2.246	
S3	16	51	3.196	0	3.263	
<b>Total impairment allowance</b>	<b>1.037</b>	<b>2.061</b>	<b>3.196</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>6.485</b>	

31-Dec-2020

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### d) Migracije finansijskih instrumenata po nivoima kreditnog rizika (nastavak)

Tabela kretanja za ostale finansijske instrumente u toku 2019. godine koji imaju ECL (novcana sredstava, ulagnaja, kamate, naknade, ostala potraživanja, stavke vanbilansa) – ECL

<b>31. decembar 2018. godine</b>						<b>(u 000 BAM)</b>
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti ostale aktive po Stage-u</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>Novi plasmani</b>	<b>Ukupno 31.12.2019.</b>	
<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2018.</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>2.956</b>	<b>5.253</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>9.023</b>
<b>Smanjenje</b>	(457)	(765)	(780)		<b>-</b>	<b>(2.002)</b>
<b>Povećanje</b>	306	361	749		<b>-</b>	<b>1.416</b>
<b>Zatvoreno</b>	(195)	(955)	(543)		<b>-</b>	<b>(1.693)</b>
S1	245	14	-	630	889	
S2	194	1.513	-	867	2.574	
S3	29	71	4.678	20	4.798	
<b>Ukupno umanjenje vrijednosti</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1.598</b>	<b>4.678</b>	<b>1.517</b>	<b>8.261</b>	

#### e) Pregled kredita – Covid-19

Portfolio kredita sa mjerama koje su odobrene klijentima u skladu sa Odlukom o privremenim mjerama bankama za ublažavanje negativnih ekonomskih posljedica uzrokovanih virusnim oboljenjem „COVID-19“ kao i Programom posebnih mjera za ublažavanje negativnih ekonomskih posljedica uzrokovanih virusnim oboljenjem COVID-19, koje su primjenjivane tokom 2020. godine sa ciljem da se ublaže negativne ekonomske posljedice pandemije, na dan 31.12.2020. godine iznosi 271.121 hiljada BAM. Od ovog iznosa, 187.356 hiljada BAM kredita je izašlo iz mjera, odnosno iste su istekle, dok krediti u iznosu od 83.765 hiljada BAM imaju aktivne mjere.

Portfolio kredita sa ukupno odobrenim COVID mjerama, raspoređenim po stage-vima na dan 31.12.2020. godine, prikazan je u sljedećoj tabeli:

<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po Stage-u - sve mjere</b>	<b>Ukupno krediti 31.12.2020. u 000 BAM</b>	<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2020. u 000 BAM</b>
S1	241.331	1.161
S2	23.883	1.592
S3	5.907	1.477
<b>Izloženost</b>	<b>271.121</b>	<b>4.230</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### d) Migrations of financial instruments through credit risk stages (continued)

Movements of the impairment allowances through Stages in 2019 for other financial assets with identified ECLs (cash and cash equivalents, fees and commissions, other receivables and off-balance sheet items):

<b>At December 31, 2018</b>						<b>(BAM '000)</b>
<b>Impairment allowance of other assets per Stage</b>	<b>S1</b>	<b>S2</b>	<b>S3</b>	<b>New loans</b>	<b>Total 31-Dec-2019</b>	
<b>Impairment allowance at 31-Dec-2018</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>2.956</b>	<b>5.253</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>9.023</b>
<b>Decrease</b>	(457)	(765)	(780)		-	(2.002)
<b>Increase</b>	306	361	749		-	1.416
<b>Collection and closure</b>	(195)	(955)	(543)		-	(1.693)
S1	245	14	-	630	889	
S2	194	1.513	-	867	2.574	
S3	29	71	4.678	20	4.798	
<b>Total impairment allowance</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1.598</b>	<b>4.678</b>	<b>1.517</b>	<b>8.261</b>	

#### e) Breakdown of loans – Covid-19

The Bank's portfolio of loans with measures approved to borrowers under the Decision on Banks' Temporary Measures to Mitigate the Negative Economic Consequences Caused by the COVID-19 Viral Disease and the Bank's Program of Special Measures to Alleviate the Negative Economic Consequences Caused by Covid-19 Viral Disease, which were applied by the Bank during 2020 in order to alleviate the negative economic effects of the pandemic, totaled BAM 271,121 thousand as of December 31, 2020. Out of the said aggregate amount, for loans amounting to BAM 187,356 thousand the measures expired, while for the loans in the amount of BAM 83,765 thousand, the measures were still active at the reporting date.

The Bank's loan portfolio with all COVID-19-related measures approved, allocated to Stages as of December 31, 2020 is presented in the table below:

<b>Loans to other customers per Stage – all measures</b>	<b>Total loans 31-Dec-2020 BAM '000</b>	<b>Impairment allowance 31-Dec-2020 BAM '000</b>
S1	241.331	1.161
S2	23.883	1.592
S3	5.907	1.477
<b>Exposure</b>	<b>271.121</b>	<b>4.230</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po segmentima - sve mjere</b>	<b>Ukupno krediti 31.12.2020. u 000 BAM</b>	<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2020. u 000 BAM</b>
Banke, banakrske organizacije i nebanakrske finansijske organizacije	8.295	41
Javne institucije - jedinice lokalne samouprave	26.365	202
Preduzetnici	7.233	122
Neprofitne organizacije	264	22
Stanovništvo	27.592	1.111
Druga preduzeća	201.372	2.732
<b>Izloženost</b>	<b>271.121</b>	<b>4.230</b>

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020

<b>Loans to other customers per segment – all measures</b>	<b>Total loans 31-Dec-2020 BAM '000</b>	<b>Impairment allowance 31-Dec-2020 BAM '000</b>
Banks, banking organizations and non-banking financial institutions	8.295	41
Public institutions – local governance units	26.365	202
Entrepreneurs	7.233	122
Non-profit organizations	264	22
Retail customers – individuals	27.592	1.111
Other corporate customers	201.372	2.732
<b>Exposure</b>	<b>271.121</b>	<b>4.230</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.2. Kreditni rizik (nastavak)

#### e) Pregled kredita – Covid-19 (nastavak)

(u 000 BAM)

<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitima po stepenu rizičnosti – sve mjere</b>	<b>Ukupno krediti 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2020.</b>
Građani	27.592	1.110
Nerizična djelatnost	43.489	198
Rizična djelatnost	110.165	894
Visokorizična djelatnost	89.875	2.028
<b>Izloženost</b>	<b>271.121</b>	<b>4.230</b>

#### Portfolio kredita sa aktivnim COVID mjerama na 31.12.2020.

Banka je zaključno sa 31.12.2020. godine na izloženost od 271.121 hiljada BAM odobrila klijentima neke od posebnih mjera u skladu sa Programom posebnih COVID mjera. Na posmatrani datum izloženost na kojima su nevedene mjere još aktivne i koje nisu istekle iznosi 83.765 hiljada BAM sa umanjenjem vrijednosti u iznou od 996 hiljada BAM, a što je prikazano u narednim tabelama.

(u 000 BAM)

<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po Stage-u – aktivne mjere</b>	<b>Ukupno krediti 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2020.</b>
S1	74.961	388
S2	8.798	603
S3	6	5
<b>Izloženost</b>	<b>83.765</b>	<b>996</b>

(u 000 BAM)

<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitma po segmentima – aktivne mjere</b>	<b>Ukupno krediti 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2020.</b>
Banke, banakrske organizacije i nebanakrske finansijske organizacije	8.295	41
Javne institucije – jedinice lokalne samouprave	4.579	35
Preduzetnici	5.100	26
Stanovništvo	4.030	118
Druga preduzeća	61.761	776
<b>Izloženost</b>	<b>83.765</b>	<b>996</b>

(u 000 BAM)

<b>Plasmani ostalim komitenitima po stepenu rizičnosti – aktivne mjere</b>	<b>Ukupno krediti 31.12.2020.</b>	<b>Umanjenje vrijednosti 31.12.2020.</b>
Građani	4.030	118
Nerizična djelatnost	8.295	41
Rizična djelatnost	28.988	225
Visokorizična djelatnost	42.452	612
<b>Izloženost</b>	<b>83.765</b>	<b>996</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.2. Credit Risk (Continued)

#### e) Breakdown of loans – Covid-19 (continued)

(u 000 BAM)

<b>Loans to other customers per risk level – all measures</b>	<b>Total loans 31-Dec-2020</b>	<b>Impairment allowance 31-Dec-2020</b>
Retail customers	27.592	1.110
Risk-free business activities – corporate customers	43.489	198
Low to mid-risk business activities – corporate customers	110.165	894
High-risk business activities – corporate customers	89.875	2.028
<b>Exposure</b>	<b>271.121</b>	<b>4.230</b>

#### Loan portfolio with active COVID-19 measures as of December 31, 2020

Up to December 31, 2020, to the exposure of BAM 271,121 thousand the Bank approved some of the special measures under the Program of Covid-19-Related special measures. As of the reporting date, exposures with active measures not yet expired amounted to BAM 83,765 thousand with the impairment allowance totaling BAM 996 thousand, as presented in the tables below:

(u 000 BAM)

<b>Loans to other customers per Stage –active measures</b>	<b>Total loans 31-Dec-2020</b>	<b>Impairment allowance 31-Dec-2020</b>
S1	74.961	388
S2	8.798	603
S3	6	5
<b>Exposure</b>	<b>83.765</b>	<b>996</b>

(u 000 BAM)

<b>Loans to other customers per segment –active measures</b>	<b>Total loans 31-Dec-2020</b>	<b>Impairment allowance 31-Dec-2020</b>
Banks, banking organizations and non-banking financial institutions	8.295	41
Public institutions – local governance units	4.579	35
Entrepreneurs	5.100	26
Retail customers – individuals	4.030	118
Other corporate customers	61.761	776
<b>Exposure</b>	<b>83.765</b>	<b>996</b>

(u 000 BAM)

<b>Loans to other customers per risk level – active measures</b>	<b>Total loans 31-Dec-2020</b>	<b>Impairment allowance 31-Dec-2020</b>
Retail customers	4.030	118
Risk-free business activities – corporate customers	8.295	41
Low to mid-risk business activities – corporate customers	28.988	225
High-risk business activities – corporate customers	42.452	612
<b>Exposure</b>	<b>83.765</b>	<b>996</b>

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.3. Rizik likvidnosti

Rizik likvidnosti je rizik mogućnosti nastanka gubitka odnosno negativnih efekata na finansijski rezultat i kapital Banke, kada Banka nije sposobna da izmiri sve dospjele obaveze. Rizik likvidnosti proizilazi iz neusklađenosti novčanih priliva i odliva.

Da bi se smanjio ili ograničio ovaj rizik, Banka putem sistema upravljanja aktivom i pasivom, prateći buduće novčane tokove i likvidnost na dnevnoj osnovi vrši divresifikaciju izvora finansiranja.

U cilju upravljanja rizikom likvidnosti Banka sprovodi aktivnosti koje obezbeđuju usklađenost strukture aktive i pasive bilansa i vanbilansa Banke, odnosno novčanih tokova i kontunuirano prati i planira buduće novčane tokove uzimajući u obzir promjene u operativnim, ekonomskim i ostalim uslovima poslovanja. Banka svakodnevno prati i analizira stanje u okruženju tj. privredna dešavanja kako bi se blagovremeno pripremila na potencijalne rizike.

Politikom i procedurama za upravljanje rizikom likvidnosti Banke, propisani su način, dinamika i odgovornosti u upravljanju rizikom likvidnosti kao i Plan za vanredne (neočekivane) situacije i udare koji mogu ugroziti likvidnost Banke.

Zbog činjenice da depoziti nebankarskog sektora čine najznačajniji izvor sredstava Banke, likvidnosni rizici predstavljaju posebno osjetljive rizike.

Banka obezbeđuje dovoljno likvidnih sredstava za izmirenje svih dospjelih obaveza, redovno planira potrebe za likvidnim sredstvima uključujući i identifikaciju očekivanih i neočekivanih novčanih odliva, provodi politiku upravljanja aktivom i pasivom koja osigurava održavanje optimalnog stanja rezervi likvidnosti.

U upravljanju rizikom likvidnosti Banka se oslanja na stabilne izvore finansiranja, ugovorene rokove dospijeća i maksimalno moguću diverzifikaciju izvora po dospijeću, izbjegavajući situacije koje mogu dovesti do potrebe da obezbeđuje potrebna likvidna sredstva po cijenama koje su značajno više od tržišnih.

Banka održava portfolio koji se sastoji od visokolikvidnih hartija od vrijednosti i diversifikovanih sredstava koja mogu lako da se konvertuju u gotovinu u slučaju nepredviđenih i negativnih oscilacija.

U skladu sa zakonskim okvirima i internim limitima, politikama i procedurama, Banka upravlja ročnom usklađenošću tako što izrađuje projekciju cashflow-a, prateći nivo koncentracije depozita koji dospijevaju (po ročnim razredima), uzimajući u obzir vjerovatnoću odliva (stress testovi) i priliva novih depozita.

Prema podacima na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine Banka je ostvarila visoke koeficijente ispunjenja likvidnosti, putem velikog iznosa likvidnih rezervi koje se sastoje od gotovine i rezervi kod Centralne banke Bosne i Hercegovine, plasmana sredstava kod domaćih i ino banaka, i portofolia visokolikvidnih hartija od vrijednosti.

Na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine Banka je u potpunosti ispoštovala zakonsku regulativu Centralne banke BiH i Agencije za bankarstvo RS koja se odnosi na likvidnost. Obavezna rezerva je održavana prema propisima utvrđenim od strane Centralne banke BiH.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility of occurrence of adverse effects on financial result and capital of the Bank caused by the Bank's inability to settle its liabilities matured. Liquidity risk arises from the mismatch of the cash inflows and outflows.

In order to mitigate or limit this risk, through the system of asset and liability management, at the same time monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis, the Bank diversifies its sources of financing.

For the purpose of liquidity risk management, the Bank performs activities to ensure maturity matching of its assets and liabilities and on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items, i.e., its cash flows (inflows and outflows), and continuously monitors and makes plans and projections of its future cash flows taking into account changes in operating, economic and other conditions the Bank is operating in. On a daily basis, the Bank monitors and analyzes the situation in its environment, i.e., economic trends and developments, in order to prepare in a timely manner for potential risks.

The Bank's liquidity risk policy and procedures prescribe the manner, schedules and responsibilities in the area of liquidity risk management as well as the Contingency Plan for emergencies and disruptions that may compromise the Bank's liquidity.

Due to the fact that non-FSI deposits represent the Bank's major source of funds, the liquidity risks are particularly sensitive risks for the Bank.

The Bank provides sufficient liquid assets for settlement of its liabilities when these fall due, regularly plans levels of the required liquid assets, including identification of the known (expected) and extraordinary (unexpected) cash outflows, implements the policy for asset and liability management, which ensures maintenance of the optimum liquidity reserves.

In managing the liquidity risk, the Bank relies on the stable sources of financing, contractually agreed maturities and maximum possible diversification of the sources upon maturity, avoiding situations that may compel the Bank to obtain liquid assets at prices significantly higher than the market prices.

The Bank maintains a portfolio comprised of highly liquid securities and diversified assets that are easily convertible to cash in instances of unforeseen adverse fluctuations.

In accordance with the legislative framework and the Bank's internally prescribed limits and enacted policies and procedures, the Bank manages the maturity matching by projecting cash flows, monitoring levels and concentration of deposits within maturity buckets and considering the probability of outflows (stress tests) and inflows of new deposits.

According to the Bank's data, as of December 31, 2020, the Bank achieved high liquidity ratios by maintaining a high amount of liquidity reserves comprised of cash and reserves held with the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina, deposits placed with domestic and foreign banks and a portfolio of highly liquid securities.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank was in full compliance with the regulations of the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Banking Agency of Republika Srpska concerning liquidity. The Bank maintained the obligatory reserves in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of BH.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.3. Rizik likvidnosti (nastavak)

Banka na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine ima veću dospijevajuću pasivu u odnosu na aktivan, kumulativno u periodu do godinu dana, u iznosu od 374.565 hiljada BAM (na dan 31. decembra 2019. godine u iznosu od 337.294 hiljada BAM). Porast je uslovjen trendom velikog rasta depozita po viđenju, iz razloga porasta broja klijenata i povećanja poslovanja preko Nove banke. Rukovodstvo Banke primjenom redovnih stress testova redovno analizira tekuću likvidnost, uzimajući u obzir strukturu i diverzifikaciju izvora finansiranja. Obzirom da se banka dominantno finansira iz depozita stanovništva koji imaju nisku stopu fluktuacije, smatra se da likvidnost banke u ovom ročnom razredu neće biti ugrožena. Banka konstantno održava visoku stopu likvidnosti, u cilju stvaranja zaštitnog buffera za potrebe likvidnih odliva. Banka takođe održava i visok nivo finansijske imovine raspoložive za prodaju, kao dodatnu likvidnosnu rezervu.

Tabela ispod prikazuje knjigovodstvenu vrijednost imovine i obaveza na osnovu očekivane diskontovane vrijednosti priliva/odliva po finansijskim sredstvima/obavezama, projektovan od strane Banke, na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine:

	<b>u 000 BAM</b>					
<b>31. decembar 2020.</b>	<b>Do 1 mjesec</b>	<b>Od 1 do 3 mjeseca</b>	<b>Od 3 do 12 mjeseci</b>	<b>Od 1 do 5 godina</b>	<b>Preko 5 godina</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
<b>AKTIVA</b>						
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	300.810	-	-	-	-	300.810
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke	202.148	-	-	-	-	202.148
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz bilans uspjeha	11.418	-	-	-	-	11.418
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz ostali ukupni rez.	268.774	-	13	26	1.237	270.050
Plasmani drugim bankama	263	-	-	-	-	263
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	32.407	66.705	298.199	679.269	355.745	1.432.325
Osnovna sredstva i ulaganja u nekretnine	-	-	-	-	51.984	51.984
Nematerijalna ulaganja	-	-	-	-	2.830	2.830
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	16.879	232	9.885	15.820	2.657	45.473
<b>Ukupno aktiva</b>	<b>831.422</b>	<b>66.937</b>	<b>309.374</b>	<b>695.115</b>	<b>414.453</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Obaveze</b>						
Depoziti komitenata	1.039.072	130.392	343.511	252.246	6.050	1.771.271
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	2.405	5.444	27.333	126.774	117.345	279.301
Rezervisanja na stavke vanbilansa	72	380	601	359	26	1.438
Ostale obaveze i PVR	25.609	1.986	5.493	8.800	1.772	43.660
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)	-	-	-	7.520	30.080	37.600
Kapital i rezerve	-	-	-	-	184.031	184.031
<b>Ukupno obaveze</b>	<b>1.067.158</b>	<b>138.202</b>	<b>376.938</b>	<b>395.699</b>	<b>339.304</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Neto izloženost riziku likvidnosti na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine</b>	<b>(235.736)</b>	<b>(71.265)</b>	<b>(67.564)</b>	<b>299.416</b>	<b>75.149</b>	<b>-</b>

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.3. Rizik likvidnosti (nastavak)

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had cumulative liabilities matured in excess of assets within the maturity bucket of up to a year, in the amount of BAM 374,565 thousand (December 31, 2019: BAM 337,294 thousand). The increase in these liabilities was a result of the growing trend of demand deposits due to the increased number of clients and operations of the Bank. Through regular stress testing, the Bank's management assesses the Bank's current liquidity, taking into account the structure and diversification of the sources of financing. Given that the Bank is predominantly financed from retail deposits with low fluctuation, it is believed that the Bank's liquidity in this maturity bucket will not be compromised. The Bank constantly maintains high liquidity ratios in order to create a liquidity buffer for liquidity outflows. The Bank also maintains a high level of financial assets available for sale as additional liquidity reserves.

The table below presents the carrying value of the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the expected discounted inflows/outflows per financial assets/liabilities projected by the Bank as of December 31, 2020:

	BAM '000					
December 31, 2020	Within a month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	Over 5 year	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	300.810	-	-	-	-	300.810
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	202.148	-	-	-	-	202.148
Financial assets at FVtPL	11.418	-	-	-	-	11.418
Financial assets at FVtOCI	268.774	-	13	26	1.237	270.050
Placements with other banks	263	-	-	-	-	263
Loans and receivables due from customers	32.407	66.705	298.199	679.269	355.745	1.432.325
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	-	-	-	-	51.984	51.984
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	2.830	2.830
Other assets, receivables and prepayments	16.879	232	9.885	15.820	2.657	45.473
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>831.422</b>	<b>66.937</b>	<b>309.374</b>	<b>695.115</b>	<b>414.453</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits due to customers	1.039.072	130.392	343.511	252.246	6.050	1.771.271
Borrowings	2.405	5.444	27.333	126.774	117.345	279.301
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	72	380	601	359	26	1.438
Other liabilities and accruals	25.609	1.986	5.493	8.800	1.772	43.660
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)	-	-	-	7.520	30.080	37.600
Equity and reserves	-	-	-	-	184.031	184.031
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>1.067.158</b>	<b>138.202</b>	<b>376.938</b>	<b>395.699</b>	<b>339.304</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Net liquidity risk exposure at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>(235.736)</b>	<b>(71.265)</b>	<b>(67.564)</b>	<b>299.416</b>	<b>75.149</b>	<b>-</b>

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.3. Rizik likvidnosti (nastavak)

Tabela ispod prikazuje knjigovodstvenu vrijednost imovine i obaveza na osnovu očekivane diskontovane vrijednosti priliva/odliva po finansijskim sredstvima/obavezama, projektovan od strane Banke, na dan 31. decembra 2019. godine:

							u 000 BAM
31. decembar 2019.	Do 1 mjesec	Od 1 do 3 mjeseca	Od 3 do 12 mjeseci	Od 1 do 5 godina	Preko 5 godina	Ukupno	
<b>AKTIVA</b>							
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	260.978	-	-	-	-	260.978	
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke	185.194	-	-	-	-	185.194	
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz bilans uspjeha	10.688	-	-	-	-	10.688	
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz ostali ukupni rez.	233.691	-	13	39	1.237	234.980	
Plasmani drugim bankama	99	-	-	-	-	99	
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	46.167	70.845	253.160	680.308	322.270	1.372.750	
Osnovna sredstva i ulaganja u nekretnine	-	-	-	-	56.039	56.039	
Nematerijalna ulaganja	-	-	-	-	2.547	2.547	
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	25.174	135	16.646	12.761	784	55.500	
<b>Ukupno aktiva</b>	<b>761.991</b>	<b>70.980</b>	<b>269.819</b>	<b>693.108</b>	<b>382.877</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>	
<b>Obaveze</b>							
Depoziti komitenata	645.057	120.298	605.778	302.412	5.368	1.678.913	
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	2.574	5.397	25.876	114.374	98.849	247.070	
Rezervisanja na stavke vanbilansa	79	54	408	507	1	1.049	
Ostale obaveze i PVR	12.754	1.287	20.523	8.828	1.843	45.235	
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)	-	-	-	-	37.600	37.600	
Kapital i rezerve	-	-	-	-	168.908	168.908	
<b>Ukupno obaveze</b>	<b>660.464</b>	<b>127.036</b>	<b>652.585</b>	<b>426.121</b>	<b>312.569</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>	
<b>Neto izloženost riziku likvidnosti na dan 31. decembar 2019. godine</b>	<b>101.527</b>	<b>(56.056)</b>	<b>(382.766)</b>	<b>266.987</b>	<b>70.308</b>	<b>-</b>	

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.3. Liquidity Risk (Continued)

The table below presents the carrying value of the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the expected discounted inflows/outflows per financial assets/liabilities projected by the Bank as of December 31, 2019:

<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>Within a month</b>	<b>1 – 3 months</b>	<b>3 – 12 months</b>	<b>1 – 5 years</b>	<b>Over 5 year</b>	<b>BAM '000</b>
						<b>Total</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	260.978	-	-	-	-	260.978
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	185.194	-	-	-	-	185.194
Financial assets at FVtPL	10.688	-	-	-	-	10.688
Financial assets at FVtOCI	233.691	-	13	39	1.237	234.980
Placements with other banks	99	-	-	-	-	99
Loans and receivables due from customers	46.167	70.845	253.160	680.308	322.270	1.372.750
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	-	-	-	-	56.039	56.039
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	2.547	2.547
Other assets, receivables and prepayments	25.174	135	16.646	12.761	784	55.500
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>761.991</b>	<b>70.980</b>	<b>269.819</b>	<b>693.108</b>	<b>382.877</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits due to customers	645.057	120.298	605.778	302.412	5.368	1.678.913
Borrowings	2.574	5.397	25.876	114.374	98.849	247.070
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	79	54	408	507	1	1.049
Other liabilities and accruals	12.754	1.287	20.523	8.828	1.843	45.235
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)	-	-	-	-	37.600	37.600
Equity and reserves	-	-	-	-	168.908	168.908
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>660.464</b>	<b>127.036</b>	<b>652.585</b>	<b>426.121</b>	<b>312.569</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Net liquidity risk exposure at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>101.527</b>	<b>(56.056)</b>	<b>(382.766)</b>	<b>266.987</b>	<b>70.308</b>	<b>-</b>

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.3. Rizik likvidnosti (nastavak)

Sljedeća tabela pokazuje potencijalne i preuzete neopozive obaveze Banke prema ugovorenim rokovima dospijeća na dan 31. decembra 2020. i 2019. godine:

						u 000 BAM
31. decembar 2020.	Do 1 mjesec	Od 1 do 3 mjeseca	Od 3 do 12 mjeseci	Od 1 do 5 godina	Preko 5 godina	Ukupno
Potencijalne obaveze	11.645	25.143	83.259	40.032	1.962	162.041
Preuzete obaveze	7.927	15.094	64.287	53.634	21.222	162.164
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>19.572</b>	<b>40.237</b>	<b>147.546</b>	<b>93.666</b>	<b>23.184</b>	<b>324.205</b>

						u 000 BAM
31. decembar 2019.	Do 1 mjesec	Od 1 do 3 mjeseca	Od 3 do 12 mjeseci	Od 1 do 5 godina	Preko 5 godina	Ukupno
Potencijalne obaveze	26.702	31.757	83.969	38.133	495	181.056
Preuzete obaveze	7.647	12.081	58.599	49.866	342	128.535
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>34.349</b>	<b>43.838</b>	<b>142.568</b>	<b>87.999</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>309.591</b>

Banka ne očekuje da će sve potencijalne i preuzete neopozive obaveze biti povučene prije isteka roka dospijeća istih.

### 36.4. Tržišni rizik

Tržišni rizik je rizik da će fer vrijednost ili očekivani budući gotovinski tokovi finansijskih instrumenata fluktuirati uslijed promjena tržišnih varijabli kao što su kamatne stope i devizni kursevi.

Upravljanje tržišnim rizicima u Banci je definisano politikama koje odobrava Nadzorni odbor i koje su u saglasnosti sa strategijom upravljanja rizicima. U okviru Sektora za upravljanje rizicima, organizованo je Odjeljenje upravljanja tržišnim rizicima koje ima za cilj upravljanje tržišnim rizicima. Rad Odjeljenja za upravljanje tržišnim rizicima prije svega podrazumijeva praćenje tržišnih rizika prema utvrđenim limitima, kao i praćenje rizika koji proističu iz uvođenja novih proizvoda i složenih transakcija.

#### Rizik promjene kamatnih stopa

Kamatni rizik predstavlja nepovoljnu promjenu kamatnih stopa što može dovesti do smanjenja dobiti ili do povećanja zahtjeva za dodatnim kapitalom Banke.

Kamatna osjetljivost, koja se javlja kao posljedica promjena tržišnih kamatnih stopa, utiče na visinu neto kamatnih prihoda i tržišnu vrijednost finansijskih instrumenata.

Banka je utvrdila Politiku za upravljanje kamatnim rizicima čiji je cilj upravljanje i ograničavanje potencijalnog gubitka Banke. Poslovna politika Banke određuje principe po kojima se ugovara, obračunava i naplaćuje kamata na kredite i druge plasmane (aktivna kamata), kao i principe po kojima se vrši kalkulacija i plaćanje kamate na depozite, uloge i druga primljena sredstva (pasivna kamata).

Kamatna stopa je određena na bazi roka dospijeća, iznosa, namjene, izvora, valute i drugih parametara. Sve kamatne stope utvrđene su na godišnjem nivou, osim u slučaju kada je pored stopa upisan drugi vremenski period.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.3. Liquidity Risk (Continued)

The following table presents the Bank's contingent liabilities and irrevocable commitments according to the contractually defined maturities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	BAM '000					
December 31, 2020	Within a month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	Over 5 year	Total
Contingent liabilities	11.645	25.143	83.259	40.032	1.962	162.041
Commitments	7.927	15.094	64.287	53.634	21.222	162.164
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.572</b>	<b>40.237</b>	<b>147.546</b>	<b>93.666</b>	<b>23.184</b>	<b>324.205</b>

	BAM '000					
December 31, 2019	Within a month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	Over 5 year	Total
Contingent liabilities	26.702	31.757	83.969	38.133	495	181.056
Commitments	7.647	12.081	58.599	49.866	342	128.535
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.349</b>	<b>43.838</b>	<b>142.568</b>	<b>87.999</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>309.591</b>

The Bank does not expect that all the contingent liabilities and commitments will be called upon (drawn) before their maturity periods expire.

### 36.4. Market Risk

Market risk is a risk that the fair values and expected cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

The Bank's market risk management is defined by the policies approved by the Bank's Supervisory Board that are in line with the overall risk management strategy. Within the Risk Management Division, the Bank organized the Market Risk Management Department for managing market risks. Its work primarily entails monitoring of the market risks according to the set limits as well as monitoring of the risks arising from the introduction of new products and complex transactions.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk represents an adverse change in interest rates, which may cause decrease in the Bank's profits or increased requirements for the Bank's additional capital.

Sensitivity to interest rate risk, resulting from the volatility of market interest rates, affects the amount of the Bank's net interest income and the market value of the financial instruments.

The Bank has defined the Interest Rate Risk Management Policy in order to enable management and limiting of its contingent losses. The Bank's business policy defines principles for contracting, calculating and collecting interest on loans and other receivables (lending interest) as well as principles based on which the Bank calculates and pays interest on deposits, borrowings and other received funds (borrowing interest).

The interest rate is defined based on the maturity amount, purpose, source, currency and other parameters. All interest rates are determined on an annual level, except in instances where otherwise designated.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.4. Tržišni rizik (nastavak)

#### Rizik promjene kamatnih stope (nastavak)

Banka u skladu sa vrstom proizvoda, izvora finansiranja, roka i iznosa, ugovara fiksne ili promjenjive pasivne i aktivne kamatne stope. Takođe, izračunava odnos promjene ekonomske vrijednosti bankarske knjige i regulatornog kapitala, mjeri i ocjenjuje negativan uticaj kamatnog rizika na neto kamatni prihod, odnosno dobit.

U mjerenu izloženosti kamatnom riziku u bankarskoj knjizi Banka koristi pojednostavljeni obračun procjene promjene ekonomske vrijednosti bankarske knjige, primjenjujući standardni kamatni šok na pozicije bankarske knjige po svim značajnim valutama pojedinačno i za ostale valute ukupno. Za potrebe pojednostavljenog obračuna promjene ekonomske vrijednosti bankarske knjige, koja podrazumijeva bilansne i vanbilansne pozicije, kamatno osjetljive pozicije se raspoređuju u vremenske zone, sa procijenjenim modifikovanim trajanjem i na njih se primjenjuje standardni kamatni šok od 200 baznih poena.

U cilju upravljanja kamatnim rizikom, Banka kroz stres testove vrši analizu senzibilne aktive i pasive, utvrđuje moguće kamatne gapove i definiše mjere za održavanje kamatnog rizika na nivou prihvatljivom za Banku. Sljedeće tabele prikazuju izloženost Banke riziku promjene kamatne stope na dan 31. decembra 2020. i 2019. godine. Sredstva i obaveze Banke su kategorizovane ranijim od datuma određivanja cijene (re-pricing date) ili datumu dospijeća:

**u 000 BAM**

<b>31. decembar 2020.</b>	<b>Do 1 mjesec</b>	<b>Do 3 mjeseca</b>	<b>Od 3 do 12 mjeseci</b>	<b>Od 1 do 5 godina</b>	<b>Preko 5 godina</b>	<b>Nekama tonosno</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
<b>AKTIVA</b>							
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	220.987	-	-	-	-	79.823	300.810
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke	-	-	-	-	-	202.148	202.148
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz bilans uspjeha	11.418	-	-	-	-	-	11.418
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz ostali ukupni rez.	268.774	-	-	-	-	1.276	270.050
Plasmani drugim bankama	-	-	-	-	-	263	263
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	32.407	66.705	298.199	679.269	355.745	-	1.432.325
Osnovna sredstva i ulaganja u nekretnine	-	-	-	-	-	51.984	51.984
Nematerijalna ulaganja	-	-	-	-	-	2.830	2.830
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	-	-	-	-	-	45.473	45.473
<b>Ukupno aktiva</b>	<b>533.586</b>	<b>66.705</b>	<b>298.199</b>	<b>679.269</b>	<b>355.745</b>	<b>383.797</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Obaveze</b>							
Depoziti komitenata	400.090	128.735	341.304	248.131	5.063	647.948	1.771.271
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	2.405	5.444	27.333	126.774	117.345	-	279.301
Rezervisanja na stavke vanbilansa	-	-	-	-	-	1.438	1.438
Ostale obaveze i PVR	-	-	-	-	-	43.660	43.660
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)	-	-	-	7.520	30.080	-	37.600
Kapital i rezerve	-	-	-	-	-	184.031	184.031
<b>Ukupno obaveze</b>	<b>402.495</b>	<b>134.179</b>	<b>368.637</b>	<b>382.425</b>	<b>152.488</b>	<b>877.077</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Neto izloženost kamatnom riziku na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine</b>	<b>131.091</b>	<b>(67.474)</b>	<b>(70.438)</b>	<b>296.844</b>	<b>203.257</b>	<b>(493.280)</b>	<b>-</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.4. Market Risk (Continued) Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

#### Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

In accordance with the product type, sources of financing, maturities and amounts, the Bank negotiates and agrees on the fixed or variable lending and borrowing interest rates. The Bank also calculates the change in its banking book economic value relative to the regulatory capital, and measures and assesses the adverse effects of the interest rate risk on its net interest income and profit.

For measurement of the banking book exposure to the interest rate risk, the Bank uses the simplified method to compute the change in the banking book economic value, by applying the standard interest rate shock scenario to the banking book items individually for each major currency and for all other currencies in the aggregate. For the purposes of the simplified-method computation of the change in the banking book economic value, which entails both on-balance and off-balance sheet items, interest rate-sensitive items are grouped into time buckets with estimated modified duration and subjected to the standard interest rate shock scenario of an increase/decrease of 200 basis points.

For the purpose of interest rate risk management, the Bank analyzes its sensitive assets and liabilities through stress testing, determines interest rate gaps and defines measures for maintaining the interest rate risk at the level acceptable to the Bank. The following tables present the Bank's exposure to the interest rate risk as of December 31, 2019 and 2018. The Bank's assets and liabilities are categorized according to the earlier of the repricing date and the maturity date.

							BAM '000
December 31, 2020	Within a month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	Over 5 year	Total	Ukupno
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	220.987	-	-	-	-	79.823	300.810
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	202.148	202.148
Financial assets at FVtPL	11.418	-	-	-	-	-	11.418
Financial assets at FVtOCI	268.774	-	-	-	-	1.276	270.050
Placements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	263	263
Loans and receivables due from customers	32.407	66.705	298.199	679.269	355.745	-	1.432.325
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	-	-	-	-	-	51.984	51.984
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	2.830	2.830
Other assets, receivables and prepayments	-	-	-	-	-	45.473	45.473
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>533.586</b>	<b>66.705</b>	<b>298.199</b>	<b>679.269</b>	<b>355.745</b>	<b>383.797</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits due to customers	400.090	128.735	341.304	248.131	5.063	647.948	1.771.271
Borrowings	2.405	5.444	27.333	126.774	117.345	-	279.301
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	-	1.438	1.438
Other liabilities and accruals	-	-	-	-	-	43.660	43.660
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)	-	-	-	7.520	30.080	-	37.600
Equity and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	184.031	184.031
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>402.495</b>	<b>134.179</b>	<b>368.637</b>	<b>382.425</b>	<b>152.488</b>	<b>877.077</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Net liquidity risk exposure at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>131.091</b>	<b>(67.474)</b>	<b>(70.438)</b>	<b>296.844</b>	<b>203.257</b>	<b>(493.280)</b>	<b>-</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

**36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)****36.4. Tržišni rizik (nastavak)****Rizik promjene kamatnih stopa (nastavak)****u 000 BAM**

<b>31. decembar 2019.</b>	<b>Do 1 mjesec</b>	<b>Do 3 mjeseca</b>	<b>Od 3 do 12 mjeseci</b>	<b>Od 1 do 5 godina</b>	<b>Preko 5 godina</b>	<b>Nekama tonosno</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
<b>AKTIVA</b>							
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	184.437	-	-	-	-	76.541	260.978
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke	-	-	-	-	-	185.194	185.194
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz bilans uspjeha	10.688	-	-	-	-	-	10.688
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz ostali ukupni rez.	233.691	-	-	-	-	1.289	234.980
Plasmani drugim bankama	-	-	-	-	-	99	99
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	46.167	70.845	253.160	680.308	322.270	-	1.372.750
Osnovna sredstva i ulaganja u nekretnine	-	-	-	-	-	56.039	56.039
Nematerijalna ulaganja	-	-	-	-	-	2.547	2.547
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	-	-	1.753	127	-	53.620	55.500
<b>Ukupno aktiva</b>	<b>474.983</b>	<b>70.845</b>	<b>254.913</b>	<b>680.435</b>	<b>322.270</b>	<b>375.329</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Obaveze</b>							
Depoziti komitenata	316.508	100.074	485.955	270.284	4.430	501.662	1.678.913
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	2.574	5.397	25.876	114.374	98.849	-	247.070
Rezervisanja na stavke vanbilansa	-	-	-	-	-	1.049	1.049
Ostale obaveze i PVR	-	-	-	-	-	45.235	45.235
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)	-	-	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
Kapital i rezerve	-	-	-	-	-	168.908	168.908
<b>Ukupno obaveze</b>	<b>319.082</b>	<b>105.471</b>	<b>511.831</b>	<b>384.658</b>	<b>140.879</b>	<b>716.854</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Neto izloženost kamatnom riziku na dan 31. decembar 2019. godine</b>	<b>155.901</b>	<b>(34.626)</b>	<b>(256.918)</b>	<b>295.777</b>	<b>181.391</b>	<b>(341.525)</b>	<b>-</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.4. Market Risk (Continued) Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

#### Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

BAM '000

December 31, 2019	Within a month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	Over 5 year	Total	Ukupno
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	184.437	-	-	-	-	76.541	260.978
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	185.194	185.194
Financial assets at FVtPL	10.688	-	-	-	-	-	10.688
Financial assets at FVtOCI	233.691	-	-	-	-	1.289	234.980
Placements with other banks	-	-	-	-	-	99	99
Loans and receivables due from customers	46.167	70.845	253.160	680.308	322.270	-	1.372.750
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	-	-	-	-	-	56.039	56.039
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	2.547	2.547
Other assets, receivables and prepayments	-	-	1.753	127	-	53.620	55.500
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>474.983</b>	<b>70.845</b>	<b>254.913</b>	<b>680.435</b>	<b>322.270</b>	<b>375.329</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits due to customers	316.508	100.074	485.955	270.284	4.430	501.662	1.678.913
Borrowings	2.574	5.397	25.876	114.374	98.849	-	247.070
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	-	1.049	1.049
Other liabilities and accruals	-	-	-	-	-	45.235	45.235
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)	-	-	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
Equity and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	168.908	168.908
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>319.082</b>	<b>105.471</b>	<b>511.831</b>	<b>384.658</b>	<b>140.879</b>	<b>716.854</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Net liquidity risk exposure at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>155.901</b>	<b>(34.626)</b>	<b>(256.918)</b>	<b>295.777</b>	<b>181.391</b>	<b>(341.525)</b>	<b>-</b>

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.4. Tržišni rizik (nastavak)

#### Rizik promjene kamatnih stopa (nastavak)

Ukoliko se posmatra prosječna kamatonosna aktiva i pasiva u toku 2020. i 2019. godine, Banka je na dan 31.12.2020. godine imala prosječnu kamatnu stopu na aktivu u iznosu od 3,36% (2020. godina: 3,69%), dok je prosječna kamatna stopa na pasivu iznosila 0,82% (2019. godina: 0,99%), što pokazuje sljedeća tabela:

	2020. u 000 BAM	2019. u 000 BAM
1. Prosječna kamatonosna pasiva	1.960.000	1.783.675
Prosječno stanje depozita	1.701.676	1.559.344
Prosječno stanje kreditnih linija	258.325	224.331
2. Prosječna kamatna stopa na depozite i kreditne linije	0,82%	0,99%
Prosječna kamatna stopa na depozite	0,75%	0,91%
Prosječna kamatna stopa na kreditne linije	1,25%	1,53%
3. Prosječno stanje kredita	1.451.606	1.340.095
Prosječno stanje kredita iz vlastitih izvora	1.193.581	1.110.081
Prosječno stanje kredita – tudi izvori	258.025	230.014
4. Prosječna kamatna stopa na kredite	4,24%	4,67%
Prosječna kamatna stopa na kredite vlastiti izvori	4,35%	4,83%
Prosječna kamatna stopa na kredite tudi izvori	3,69%	3,90%
5. Ukupna prosječna kamatonosna aktiva	1.831.956	1.698.419
6. Ukupna prosječna kamatonosna pasiva	1.960.000	1.783.675
7. Rashodi od kamata	16.033	17.607
Rashodi kamata od depozita	12.808	14.185
Rashodi kamata po kreditnim linijama	3.224	3.423
8. Prihodi od kamata	61.489	62.634
Prihodi od kamata vlastiti izvori	51.962	53.665
Prihodi od kamata kreditne linije	9.527	8.969
Prosječna kamatna stopa na aktivu	3,36%	3,69%
Prosječna kamatna stopa na pasivu	0,82%	0,99%

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.4. Market Risk (Continued) Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

#### Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

If we observe the average interest-bearing assets and liabilities during 2020 and 2019, the Bank had an average interest rate on assets in the amount of 3.36% as at December 31, 2020 (2020: 3.69%), while the average interest rate on liabilities was 0.82% (2019: 0.99%), which is presented in the following table:

	2020. BAM '000	2019. BAM '000
1. Average interest-bearing liabilities	1.960.000	1.783.675
Average balance of deposits	1.701.676	1.559.344
Average balance of credit lines	258.325	224.331
2. Average interest rate on deposits and credit lines	0,82%	0,99%
Average interest rate on deposits	0,75%	0,91%
Average interest rate on credit lines	1,25%	1,53%
3. Average loan balance	1.451.606	1.340.095
Average balance of loans from own sources	1.193.581	1.110.081
Average balance of loans – other sources	258.025	230.014
4. Average interest rate on loans	4,24%	4,67%
Average interest rate on loans – own sources	4,35%	4,83%
Average interest rate on loans – other sources	3,69%	3,90%
5. Total interest-bearing assets	1.831.956	1.698.419
6. Total interest-bearing liabilities	1.960.000	1.783.675
7. Interest expenses	16.033	17.607
Interest expense on deposits	12.808	14.185
Interest expense on credit lines	3.224	3.423
8. Interest income	61.489	62.634
Interest income – own sources	51.962	53.665
Interest income – credit lines	9.527	8.969
Average interest rate on assets	3,36%	3,69%
Average interest rate on liabilities	0,82%	0,99%

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.4. Tržišni rizik (nastavak)

#### Rizik promjene kamatnih stopa (nastavak)

S obzirom da kamatonosna finansijska sredstva i finansijske obaveze nisu prevashodno bazirani na varijabilnim kamatnim stopama, Banka smatra da osjetljivost prihoda i rashoda na promjene u tržišnim kamatnim stopama nije značajna.

Sljedeća tabela prikazuje osjetljivost bilansa uspjeha Banke na promjene kamatnih stopa uz održavanje ostalih varijabli konstantnim. Osjetljivost bilansa uspjeha predstavlja efekat pretpostavljenih promjena u kamatnim stopama na dobitak ili gubitak perioda koji su bazirani na varijabilnim stopama na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine i 31. decembra 2019. godine.

	Povećanje je (smanjenje) u procentnim poenima 2020.	Osjetljivost prihoda i rashoda 2020. u 000 BAM	Povećanje (smanjenje) u procentnim poenima 2019.	Osjetljivost prihoda i rashoda 2019. u 000 BAM
EUR	0,5%(0,5%)	(325)/325	0,5%(0,5%)	(22)/22
USD	0,5%(0,5%)	(55)/55	0,5%(0,5%)	(15)/15
BAM	0,5%(0,5%)	(756)/756	0,5%(0,5%)	(462)/462

#### Valutni rizik

Valutni rizik predstavlja izloženost Banke mogućem uticaju promjena valutnih kurseva i opasnosti da nepovoljne promjene imaju za rezultat gubitak Banke. Rizik nastaje kada Banka ima otvorenu valutnu (deviznu) poziciju koja može dovesti do nastanka gubitka zbog promjene međuvalutnih odnosa, odnosno promjene cijene BAM u odnosu na druge valute.

Izlaganje riziku dovodi do porasta pozitivnih i negativnih kursnih razlika koje se evidentiraju u bilansu uspjeha. Banka upravlja valutnim rizikom kroz uskladivanje valutne strukture aktive i pasive, a u skladu sa očekivanim promjenama valutnog kursa.

U cilju upravljanja valutnim rizikom, Banka koristi savremeni informacioni server Thomson Reuters za dobijanje pravovremenih informacija o kretanjima na tržištu, informacija o kreditnim bonitetima zemalja sa kojima ima poslovnu saradnju, a na osnovu kojih donosi pravovremene odluke o upravljanju deviznim sredstvima u cilju minimiziranja, odnosno, disperzije rizika.

Deviznom pozicijom se upravlja na dnevnom nivou uz podršku nekoliko aplikativnih sistema, koji obezbeđuju tzv. real time informacije o svim deviznim transakcijama obavljenim unutar Banke, a koje bi eventualno mogle uticati na rizik otvorenih pozicija i u skladu s tim preduzima mjere zaštite i održavanje istog do nivoa prihvatljivog za Banku.

Na dan 31.12.2020. Banka je ispunjavala sve propise i smjernice za upravljanje valutnim rizikom, propisane od strane lokalnog regulatora i utvrđene politikama Banke.

Banka na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine ima umjerenu izloženost u EUR-ima, međutim Banka nije izložena deviznom riziku jer je vrijednost te valute fiksna u odnosu na domaću valutu, imajući u vidu da Centralna banka Bosne i Hercegovine počev od 1997. godine održava monetarnu stabilnost u skladu sa „currency board aranžmanom“ (1 EUR = 1,95583 BAM).

u 000 BAM	Promjene u deviznom kursu (%) 2020.	Efekat na bilans uspjeha 2020.	Promjene u deviznom kursu (%) 2019.	Efekat na bilans uspjeha 2019.
CHF	0,00%	-	3,66%	11,97
USD	8,53%	7,85	2,33%	3,56

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.4. Market Risk (Continued)

#### Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Given that its interest-bearing financial assets and financial liabilities are not primarily based on variable interest rates, the Bank believes that sensitivity of its income and expenses to changes in the market interest rates is not significant.

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Bank's profit or loss to the changes in interest rates with all other variables constant, i.e. unchanged. The sensitivity of the Bank's profit or loss represents the effect of assumed changes in the interest rates on the Bank's profit or loss for the period arising from the variable interest rates as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

	Increase (decrease) in percentage point 2020	Income and expense sensitivity 2020 BAM '000	Increase (decrease) in percentage points 2019	Income and expense sensitivity 2019 BAM '000
EUR	0,5%(-0,5%)	(325)/325	0,5%(-0,5%)	(22)/22
USD	0,5%(-0,5%)	(55)/55	0,5%(-0,5%)	(15)/15
BAM	0,5%(-0,5%)	(756)/756	0,5%(-0,5%)	(462)/462

#### Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk represents the Bank's exposure to a possible effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and a possibility of adverse changes in exchange rates causing the Bank to sustain a financial loss. The risk arises when the Bank has an open foreign currency position, which may result in the Bank suffering a loss due to changes in the exchange rates, i.e., change in the price of BAM against other currencies.

Foreign exchange risk exposure leads to increases in foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recorded within the income statement. The Bank manages the foreign exchange risk by matching the currency structure of its assets and liabilities according to the anticipated changes in exchange rates.

For the foreign exchange risk management, the Bank uses the contemporary Thomson Reuters information server to obtain timely information about market trends or credit ratings of the countries it cooperates with, based on which the Bank makes changes on the foreign currency funds management in order to minimize or disperse the risk.

The foreign currency position is managed on a daily basis with the support of several application systems that provide the real-time information on all foreign currency transactions performed within the Bank, which could affect the risk of the open positions. The Bank then undertakes protective measures accordingly and maintains the risk at the level acceptable to the Bank.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank was in full compliance with all the regulations and guidelines for foreign exchange risk management prescribed by the local regulator and stipulated by the Bank's own policies.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank had moderate exposure in EUR but was not exposed to the foreign exchange risk since the value of BAM is pegged to EUR, i.e., the BAM to EUR exchange rate is fixed, given that since 1997 the Central Bank of BH has maintained the monetary stability according to the Currency Board Arrangement (EUR 1 = BAM 1,95583).

BAM '000	Changes in FX rates (%) 2020	Impact on the profit or loss 2020	Changes in FX rates (%) 2019	Impact on the profit or loss 2019
CHF	0,00%	-	3,66%	11,97
USD	8,53%	7,85	2,33%	3,56

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.4. Tržišni rizik (nastavak)

#### Valutni rizik (nastavak)

Sljedeća tabela prikazuje izloženost Banke deviznom riziku na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine. U tabeli su uključena sredstva i obaveze po njihovim knjigovodstvenim vrijednostima:

<b>31. decembar 2020.</b>	<b>EUR 000 BAM</b>	<b>USD 000 BAM</b>	<b>CHF 000 BAM</b>	<b>Ostale valute 000 BAM</b>	<b>Ukupno u stranoj valuti 000 BAM</b>	<b>Ukupno u domaćoj valuti 000 BAM</b>	<b>Ukupno 000 BAM</b>
<b>AKTIVA</b>							
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	31.732	5.000	16.517	4.107	57.356	243.454	300.810
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke	-	-	-	-	-	202.148	202.148
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz bilans uspjeha	-	11.291	-	-	11.291	127	11.418
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz ostali ukupni rez.	220.322	-	-	-	220.322	49.728	270.050
Plasmani drugim bankama	121	19	-	-	140	123	263
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	1.051.291	-	-	-	1.105.291	417.034	1.432.325
Osnovna sredstva i ulaganja u nekretnine	-	-	-	-	-	51.984	51.984
Nematerijalna ulaganja	-	-	-	-	-	2.830	2.830
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	14.768	2.230	-	-	16.998	28.475	45.473
<b>Ukupno aktiva</b>	<b>1.282.234</b>	<b>18.540</b>	<b>16.517</b>	<b>4.107</b>	<b>1.321.398</b>	<b>995.903</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Obaveze</b>							
Depoziti komitenata	947.220	18.421	12.422	3.084	981.147	790.124	1.771.271
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	279.301	-	-	-	279.301	-	279.301
Rezervisanja na stavke vanbilansa	-	-	-	-	-	1.438	1.438
Ostale obaveze i PVR	7.284	211	3.990	495	11.980	31.680	43.660
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)	37.600	-	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
Kapital i rezerve	-	-	-	-	-	184.031	184.031
<b>Ukupno obaveze</b>	<b>1.271.405</b>	<b>18.632</b>	<b>16.412</b>	<b>3.579</b>	<b>1.310.028</b>	<b>1.007.273</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Neto izloženost kamatnom riziku na dan 31. decembar 2020. godine</b>	<b>10.829</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>11.370</b>	<b>(11.370)</b>	<b>-</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.4. Market Risk (Continued) Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)

#### Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)

The following table presents the Bank's foreign exchange risk exposure at December 31, 2020, with assets and liabilities stated at carrying values:

<b>December 31, 2020</b>	<b>EUR BAM '000</b>	<b>USD BAM '000</b>	<b>CHF BAM '000</b>	<b>Other currencies BAM '000</b>	<b>Total FX BAM '000</b>	<b>Total BAM BAM '000</b>	<b>Total BAM '000</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	31.732	5.000	16.517	4.107	57.356	243.454	300.810
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	202.148	202.148
Financial assets at FVtPL	-	11.291	-	-	11.291	127	11.418
Financial assets at FVtOCI	220.322	-	-	-	220.322	49.728	270.050
Placements with other banks	121	19	-	-	140	123	263
Loans and receivables due from customers	1.051.291	-	-	-	1.105.291	417.034	1.432.325
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	-	-	-	-	-	51.984	51.984
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	2.830	2.830
Other assets, receivables and prepayments	14.768	2.230	-	-	16.998	28.475	45.473
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1.282.234</b>	<b>18.540</b>	<b>16.517</b>	<b>4.107</b>	<b>1.321.398</b>	<b>995.903</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits due to customers	947.220	18.421	12.422	3.084	981.147	790.124	1.771.271
Borrowings	279.301	-	-	-	279.301	-	279.301
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	-	1.438	1.438
Other liabilities and accruals	7.284	211	3.990	495	11.980	31.680	43.660
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)	37.600	-	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
Equity and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	184.031	184.031
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>1.271.405</b>	<b>18.632</b>	<b>16.412</b>	<b>3.579</b>	<b>1.310.028</b>	<b>1.007.273</b>	<b>2.317.301</b>
<b>Net interest risk exposure at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>10.829</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>11.370</b>	<b>(11.370)</b>	<b>-</b>

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.4. Tržišni rizik (nastavak)

#### Valutni rizik (nastavak)

Sljedeća tabela prikazuje izloženost Banke deviznom riziku na dan 31. decembra 2019. godine. U tabeli su uključena sredstva i obaveze po njihovim knjigovodstvenim vrijednostima:

<b>31. decembar 2019.</b>	<b>EUR 000 BAM</b>	<b>USD 000 BAM</b>	<b>CHF 000 BAM</b>	<b>Ostale valute 000 BAM</b>	<b>Ukupno u stranoj valuti 000 BAM</b>	<b>Ukupno u domaćoj valuti 000 BAM</b>	<b>Ukupno 000 BAM</b>
<b>AKTIVA</b>							
Novčana sredstva i računi depozita kod depozitnih institucija	40.844	4.718	11.667	5.506	62.735	198.243	260.978
Obavezna rezerva kod Centralne Banke	-	-	-	-	-	185.194	185.194
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz bilans uspjeha	-	10.392	-	-	10.392	296	10.688
Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijed. kroz ostali ukupni rez.	107.912	-	-	-	107.912	127.068	234.980
Plasmani drugim bankama	39	18	-	-	57	42	99
Krediti i dospjela potraživanja po kreditima	1.048.107	-	-	-	1.048.107	324.643	1.372.750
Osnovna sredstva i ulaganja u nekretnine	-	-	-	-	-	56.039	56.039
Nematerijalna ulaganja	-	-	-	-	-	2.547	2.547
Ostala potraživanja i AVR	9.173	2.446	-	8	11.627	43.873	55.500
<b>Ukupno aktiva</b>	<b>1.206.075</b>	<b>17.574</b>	<b>11.667</b>	<b>5.514</b>	<b>1.240.830</b>	<b>937.945</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Obaveze</b>							
Depoziti komitenata	827.978	17.543	11.270	3.539	905.330	773.583	1.678.913
Obaveze po uzetim kreditima	247.070	-	-	-	247.070	-	247.070
Rezervisanja na stavke vanbilansa	-	-	-	-	-	1.049	1.049
Ostale obaveze i PVR	9.846	187	70	6	10.109	35.126	45.235
Subordinirani dug (dopunski kapital)	37.600	-	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
Kapital i rezerve	-	-	-	-	-	168.908	168.908
<b>Ukupno obaveze</b>	<b>1.167.494</b>	<b>17.730</b>	<b>11.340</b>	<b>3.545</b>	<b>1.200.109</b>	<b>978.666</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Neto izloženost kamatnom riziku na dan 31. decembar 2019. godine</b>	<b>38.581</b>	<b>(156)</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1.969</b>	<b>40.721</b>	<b>(40.721)</b>	<b>-</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.4. Market Risk (Continued) Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)

#### Foreign Exchange Risk (Continued)

The following table presents the Bank's foreign exchange risk exposure at December 31, 2019, with assets and liabilities stated at carrying values:

<b>December 31, 2019</b>	<b>EUR BAM '000</b>	<b>USD BAM '000</b>	<b>CHF BAM '000</b>	<b>Other currencies BAM '000</b>	<b>Total FX BAM '000</b>	<b>Total BAM BAM '000</b>	<b>Total BAM '000</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Cash and balances held with banks and other financial institutions	40.844	4.718	11.667	5.506	62.735	198.243	260.978
Obligatory reserve held with the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	185.194	185.194
Financial assets at FVtPL	-	10.392	-	-	10.392	296	10.688
Financial assets at FVtOCI	107.912	-	-	-	107.912	127.068	234.980
Placements with other banks	39	18	-	-	57	42	99
Loans and receivables due from customers	1.048.107	-	-	-	1.048.107	324.643	1.372.750
Property, plant, equipment and investment property	-	-	-	-	-	56.039	56.039
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	2.547	2.547
Other assets, receivables and prepayments	9.173	2.446	-	8	11.627	43.873	55.500
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1.206.075</b>	<b>17.574</b>	<b>11.667</b>	<b>5.514</b>	<b>1.240.830</b>	<b>937.945</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits due to customers	827.978	17.543	11.270	3.539	905.330	773.583	1.678.913
Borrowings	247.070	-	-	-	247.070	-	247.070
Provisions for off-balance sheet items	-	-	-	-	-	1.049	1.049
Other liabilities and accruals	9.846	187	70	6	10.109	35.126	45.235
Subordinated debt (supplementary capital)	37.600	-	-	-	37.600	-	37.600
Equity and reserves	-	-	-	-	-	168.908	168.908
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>1.167.494</b>	<b>17.730</b>	<b>11.340</b>	<b>3.545</b>	<b>1.200.109</b>	<b>978.666</b>	<b>2.178.775</b>
<b>Net interest risk exposure at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>38.581</b>	<b>(156)</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1.969</b>	<b>40.721</b>	<b>(40.721)</b>	<b>-</b>

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.5. Operativni rizik

Operativni rizik je rizik da će doći do gubitka koji bi proistekao iz pada računarskog sistema, ljudskih grešaka, pranevjera ili spoljnih događaja. Kad kontrole prestanu da funkcionišu, operativni rizik može da naruši ugled Banke, može imati zakonske posljedice ili usloviti nastanak finansijskih gubitaka. Banka ne može očekivati da eliminiše sve operativne rizike, ali uvođenjem rigoroznog kontrolnog okvira i nadgledanjem i odgovaranjem na potencijalne rizike, Banka je u mogućnosti da upravlja ovim rizicima. Kontrola uključuje efektivnu podjelu dužnosti, pristupa, ovlašćenja i usaglašavanje procedura, obuku osoblja i proces nadgledanja, uključujući i internu reviziju.

Banka operativnim rizicima upravlja na osnovu prikupljenih podataka o štetnim događajima, praćenjem ključnih indikatora o operativnim rizicima, procjene operativnih rizika pri donošenju odluka o poslovnim promjenama, te o istom, kao i o rezultatima upravljanja operativnim rizicima izvještava Upravu Banke.

Banka prati operativne rizike na dnevnoj osnovi putem seta ključnih risk indikatora (KRI), procjene rizika fizičke sigurnosti, informacione sigurnosti po standardu ISO 27000, kao i rizika povezanih sa zdravljem ljudi u skladu sa odredbama Zakona o zaštiti na radu. Za procjenu rizika u poslovnim linijama koriste se upitnici za samoocjenjivanje (CRSA).

U cilju efikasnog upravljanja operativnim rizikom, Banka koristi softver za evidentiranje operativnih gubitaka i incidenata kojim je omogućeno efikasnije kreiranje baze i praćenje trendova što ima za cilj donošenje pravovremenih odluka i kreiranje dugoročne osnove za napredni model upravljanja operativnim rizikom.

Korištenjem sopstvenog znanja i bez angažovanja spoljnih konsultanata, Banka je u toku 2014. godine certifikovala sopstveni sistem upravljanja informacionom sigurnosti po međunarodnom standardu ISO 27000, a u 2016. godini izvršena je redovna godišnja provjera od strane TUV Austrija. Na taj način Banka je dokazala da dijelom operativnog rizika koji je povezan sa primjenom informacionih tehnologija, upravlja u skladu sa međunarodno priznatim okvirom - ISO 27000.

Banka provodi periodičnu obuku osoblja iz bezbjednosne kulture prema usvojenom planu i programu. Program obuhvata fizičku sigurnost, informacionu sigurnost, zaštitu ličnih podataka i odabrana poglavija iz krivičnog zakonodavstva.

### 36.6. Rizik zemlje

Pod rizikom koji se odnosi na zemlju porijekla lica prema kome je Banka izložena podrazumijevaju se negativni efekti koji bi mogli uticati na njen finansijski rezultat i kapital zbog nemogućnosti Banke da naplati potraživanja od ovog lica iz razloga koji su posljedica političkih, ekonomskih ili socijalnih prilika u zemlji porijekla tog lica.

Banka najvećim dijelom plasira sredstva komitentima iz Republike Srpske, dok je riziku zemlje izložena u dijelu sredstava koja se u određenim momentima mogu plasirati do utvrđenih limita ino-bankama.

Sektor za upravljanje rizicima je kreirao metodologiju za određivanje limita plasmana u druge banke. Na osnovu analiza Sektor za sredstva sačinjava prijedlog na osnovu koga Sektor za upravljanje rizicima, a po osnovu procjene rizika, određuje limite koje usvaja Odbor za upravljanje aktivom i pasivom Banke.

Rizik zemlje Banka minimizira i politikom plasiranja sredstava u inostranstvo, prvenstveno kratkoročnim oročavanjem sredstava kod prvoklasnih inostranih banaka.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.5. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of the adverse effects on the Bank's financial result and capital due to failures in the information systems, human error, fraud or unforeseen external events. In case of failure of controls, the operational risk may compromise the Bank's reputation, it may legal consequences or cause financial losses to the Bank. The Bank cannot eliminate all operational risks, but by introducing a rigorous control framework and through monitoring of and responding to the potential risks, the Bank is able to manage such risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorizations and harmonization of procedures, staff training and monitoring process, including the internal audit.

The Bank manages operational risks based on the collected data on the losses incurred and harmful (loss) events and by monitoring key operational risk indicators and assessing operational risks upon making decisions on business transactions. The operational risk management results are reported to the Bank's Management Board.

The Bank monitors operational risk events on a daily basis by means of a set of the key risk indicators (KRI), physical security risk assessments, information security assessment according to ISO 27000 Standard, and health hazards in accordance with the Law on Protection at Work. For operational risk assessment per business line self-assessment questionnaires (CRSA) are used.

For efficient operational risk management, the Bank uses software for recording operational risk losses and incidents, which enables more efficient creation of databases and monitoring of trends with a view to timely decision making and creation of a long-term basis for an advanced operational risk management model.

By drawing on its own knowhow, without engaging external consultants, in 2014 the Bank certified its own system for information safety management under ISO 27000, and in 2016, a regular annual inspection was conducted by TUV Austria. Thus the Bank demonstrated that it manages the portion of operational risks relating to IT implementation in accordance with the internationally recognized framework - ISO 27000.

The Bank holds regular periodic security culture trainings and seminars for its employees according to the adopted plan and program. The program covers physical security, IT/IS security, personal data protection and selected chapters from the Criminal Code.

### 36.6. Country Risk

Country risk is the risk relating to the country of origin of the entities/persons the Bank is exposed to, i.e., a risk of negative effects on the Bank's financial performance and capital due to the Bank's inability to collect receivables due from non-residents for reasons resulting from political, economic and social circumstances prevailing in the country of origin of such entities/persons.

The Bank extends the major portion of its loans to customers in Republika Srpska and is exposed to country risk per a portion of funds that may at times be placed with foreign banks up to the prescribed limits.

The Bank's Risk Management Division has designed a methodology for limiting funds placed with other banks. Based on the analyses performed, the Treasury Division prepares a proposal according to which, depending on the risk assessment, the Risk Management Division sets limits which are adopted by the Bank's ALCO.

The Bank minimizes the country risk through its policy for depositing funds abroad, primarily in the form of short- term deposits placed with first-class foreign banks.

## 36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)

### 36.7. Upravljanje kapitalom

Ciljevi Banke koji se odnose na upravljanje kapitalom obuhvataju ne samo usklađenost sa propisima Agencije za bankarstvo Republike Srpske u pogledu strukture kapitala i održavanja nivoa adekvatnosti kapitala nego i:

- da obezbijedi mogućnost dugoročnog nastavka poslovanja uz obezbjedenje prinosa akcionarima i koristi drugim zainteresovanim stranama,
- da obezbijedi jaku kapitalnu osnovu kao podršku daljem razvoju poslovanja Banke.

Banka stalno vrši monitoring strukture kapitala, stope adekvatnosti kapitala, kao i nadzor na održavanju zakonom propisanih limita koji se odnose na pozicije kapitala. Zakon o bankama i propisi Agencije za bankarstvo Republike Srpske propisuju minimalni iznos kapitala od 15 miliona BAM i stopu adekvatnosti kapitala od najmanje 12%.

U sljedećoj tabeli je prikazana struktura ukupnog kapitala Banke na dan 31. decembra 2020. i 2019. godine, kao i stopa adekvatnosti kapitala u skladu sa propisima Agencije za bankarstvo Republike Srpske:

	2020. u 000 BAM	2019. u 000 BAM
<b>Regulatorni kapital</b>		
- Osnovni kapital	168.577	154.182
- Dopunski kapital	44.676	51.394
<b>Ukupno regulatorni kapital</b>	<b>213.253</b>	<b>205.576</b>
Iznos izloženosti ponderisan rizikom za kreditni rizik, kreditni rizik izloženosti finansijskih derivata, te slobodne isporuke	1.226.994	1.202.488
Iznos izloženosti za rizik pozicije, devizni i robni rizik	-	-
Iznos izloženosti riziku za operativni rizik	156.517	153.861
<b>Ukupno ponderisani rizici (nerevidirano)</b>	<b>1.383.511</b>	<b>1.356.349</b>
<b>Stopa redovnog osnovnog kapitala</b>	12,18%	11,37%
<b>Stopa osnovnog kapitala</b>	12,18%	11,37%
<b>Stopa regulatornog kapitala</b>	15,41%	15,16%

Na dan 31. decembra 2020. godine Banka je imala koeficijent adekvatnosti kapitala od 15,41%. Ukoliko bi se neto dobit za 2020. godine uključila u obračun adekvatnosti kapitala, na dan 31. decembra 2020. adekvatnost kapitala banke bi iznosila 16,33%.

U skladu sa propisima Republike Srpske kapital Banke sastoji se od:

- osnovnog kapitala, koji obuhvata obične akcije i akcijsku premiju, zakonske rezerve i ostale rezerve, kao i neraspoređenu dobit iz prethodnog perioda umanjeno za nematerijalna ulaganja,
- dopunskog kapitala, koji uključuje iznos opšteg umanjenja vrijednosti za kreditne gubitke za izloženosti koje su rasporedene u nivo kreditnog rizika 1, i iznos subordinisanog duga najviše do 1/3 iznosa osnovnog kapitala

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.7. Capital Management

The Bank's objectives in capital management include not only the compliance with the regulations of the Banking Agency of Republika Srpska in respect of the capital structure and capital adequacy maintenance but:

- maintenance of the Bank's ability to continue its business operations so that it can ensure return to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- maintenance of a strong capital basis to support further development of its business activities, as well.

The Bank constantly monitors its capital structure, capital adequacy ratio and maintenance of the legally prescribed limits for capital items. The Law on Banks and BARS regulations prescribe the minimum amount of the Bank's capital of BAM 15 million and the minimum capital adequacy ratio of 12%.

The following table presents the structure of the Bank's total capital as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 and the capital adequacy ratios in accordance with BARS regulations:

	2020 BAM '000	2019 BAM '000
<b>Regulatory capital</b>		
- Core capital	168.577	154.182
- Supplementary capital	44.676	51.394
<b>Total regulatory capital</b>	<b>213.253</b>	<b>205.576</b>
Risk-weighted exposures for credit risk, financial derivatives exposure to credit risk and free delivery (settlement) risk	1.226.994	1.202.488
Total exposures to the position risk, currency and commodity risks	-	-
Total operational risk exposure	156.517	153.861
<b>Total weighted risk exposures (unaudited)</b>	<b>1.383.511</b>	<b>1.356.349</b>
<b>Ratio of the regular core capital</b>	<b>12,18%</b>	<b>11,37%</b>
<b>Core capital ratio</b>	<b>12,18%</b>	<b>11,37%</b>
<b>Regulatory capital ratio</b>	<b>15,41%</b>	<b>15,16%</b>

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio was 15.41%. Had the net profit for the year 2020 been included in the capital adequacy calculation, the Bank's capital adequacy would equal to 16.33% as of December 31, 2020.

In accordance with Republika Srpska regulations, the Bank's capital comprised:

- the core capital, which includes common stock shares and share premium, legal and other reserves and prior years' retained earnings less intangible assets; and
- supplementary capital, which includes the amount of general impairment allowance for credit losses on assets assessed as good assets, and the amount of subordinated debt up to one-third of the core capital amount.

## **36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)**

### **36.8. Fer vrijednost finansijske aktive i obaveza**

Poslovna politika Banke je da objelodani informacije o pravičnoj vrijednosti aktive i pasive za koju postoje zvanične tržišne informacije i kada se pravična vrijednost značajno razlikuje od knjigovodstvene vrijednosti.

Po mišljenju Uprave Banke, iznosi finansijskih sredstava i obaveza iskazani u priloženim finansijskim izvještajima odražavaju vrijednost koja je u datim okolnostima najvjerojatnija i najkorisnija za potrebe izvještavanja.

Fer vrijednost je cijena koja bi bila primljena za prodaju sredstva ili plaćena za prenos duga redovnom transakcijom između učesnika na tržištu na datum mjerena. Na osnovu podataka o tehnikama vrednovanja koji se koriste za mjerjenje fer vrijednosti, finansijska imovina i finansijske obaveze kategorizovane su pod tri nivoa hijerarhije fer vrijednosti:

#### *Kotirane cijene na aktivnim tržištima (Nivo I)*

Fer vrijednost finansijskih instrumenata kojima se trguje na aktivnim tržištima najbolje se utvrđuje putem kotiranih cijena identičnih finansijskih instrumenata gdje te kotirane cijene predstavljaju tržišne vrijednosti/cijene korištene u redovnim transakcijama. To se koristi prvenstveno za vlasničke instrumente kojima se trguje na aktivnom tržištu, dužničke instrumente kojima se trguje na međubankovnom tržištu i kotirane derivative.

#### *Vrijednost utvrđena korištenjem uočljivih parametara (Nivo II)*

Ako nema kotiranih cijena za pojedinačne finansijske instrumente, tržišne cijene uporedivih finansijskih instrumenata ili prihvaćeni modeli mjerena koji primjenjuju direktno ili indirektno uočljive cijene ili parametre (kamatne stope, krivulje prinosa i kreditni rasponi) moraju se koristiti za utvrđivanje fer vrijednosti. Ovaj nivo uključuje većinu OTC derivativa i nekotiranih dužničkih instrumenata. Finansijski instrument je klasificiran u Nivo II ako su svi značajni podaci u vrednovanju uočljivi na tržištu.

#### *Vrijednost utvrđena korištenjem neuočljivih parametara (Nivo III)*

Ova kategorija uključuje finansijske instrumente za koje nema uočljivih tržišnih stopa ili cijena. Fer vrijednost se stoga utvrđuje korištenjem modela mjerena i neuočljivih podataka (obično interno dobivenih kreditnih raspona) koji su adekvatni za odnosni finansijski instrument. Ovi modeli koriste pretpostavke Uprave i procjene u zavisnosti od transparentnosti utvrđivanja cijena i složenosti finansijskog instrumenta. Finansijski instrument klasificiran je u nivo III ako jedan ili više značajnih podataka nisu direktno uočljivi na tržištu.

Modeli vrednovanja redovno se revidiraju, potvrđuju i kalibriraju.

#### ***Finansijski instrumenti čija je fer vrijednost aproksimativno jednaka knjigovodstvenoj vrijednosti***

Za finansijska sredstva i finansijske obaveze koje su likvidne ili imaju kratak rok dospjeća (do 3 mjeseca) pretpostavlja se da su knjigovodstvene vrijednosti aproksimativno jednake njihovoj fer vrijednosti. Ova pretpostavka se takođe odnosi na depozite po viđenju, štedne depozite bez roka dospijeća i finansijske instrumente sa varijabilnim kamatnim stopama.

#### ***Finansijski instrumenti sa fiksnom kamatnom stopom***

Fer vrijednost finansijskih sredstava i obaveza sa fiksnom kamatnom stopom, koje se evidentiraju po amortizovanoj nabavnoj vrijednosti, se procjenjuje poređenjem tržišnih kamatnih stopa pri početnom priznavanju sa tekućim tržišnim stopama koje trenutno važe za slične finansijske instrumente na osnovu kotiranih cijena na tržištu. Za finansijske instrumente za koje nisu dostupne tržišne cijene, koristi se model diskontovanog novčanog toka koji je baziran na krivoj prinosa tekuće kamatne stope koja odgovara preostalom periodu do roka dospjeća.

#### ***Finansijski instrumenti vrednovani po fer vrijednosti***

Finansijski instrumenti, kao što su hartije od vrijednosti raspoložive za prodaju, se vrednuju po fer vrijednosti baziranoj na dostupnim tržišnim informacijama, odnosno korišćenjem kotirane tržišne cijene na dan izvještavanja.

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.8. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

It is the Bank's policy to disclose the fair value information of those components of assets and liabilities for which published or quoted market prices are readily available, and of those for which the fair value may be materially different from their recorded amounts.

In the opinion of the Bank's management, the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities reported in the accompanying financial statements are the most valid and useful reporting values under the present market conditions.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a debt by a regular transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Based on data on valuation techniques used to measure fair value, financial assets and financial liabilities are categorized under three levels of the fair value hierarchy:

#### *Quoted prices in active markets (Level I)*

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is best determined through quoted prices of identical financial instruments where those quoted prices represent market values/ prices used in regular transactions. It is used primarily for equity instruments traded in an active market, debt instruments traded in an interbank market and quoted derivatives.

#### *Value determined using observable parameters (Level II)*

If there are no quoted prices for individual financial instruments, market prices of comparable financial instruments or accepted measurement models that apply directly or indirectly observable prices or parameters (interest rates, yield curves and credit ranges) must be used to determine fair value. This level includes most OTC derivatives and unlisted debt instruments. A financial instrument is classified in Level II if all significant valuation data are observable in the market.

#### *Value determined using unobtrusive parameters (Level III)*

This category includes financial instruments for which there are no observable market rates or prices. Fair value is therefore determined using measurement models and unobtrusive data (usually internally derived credit spreads) that are adequate for the financial instrument in question. These models use Management's assumptions and estimates depending on the transparency of pricing and the complexity of the financial instrument. A financial instrument is classified in level III if one or more significant data are not directly observable in the market.

Valuation models are regularly reviewed, validated and calibrated.

#### **Financial instruments with fair values approximate to their carrying values**

For highly liquid financial assets and liabilities with short-term maturities (up to 3 months) it is assumed that their carrying values approximate their fair values. This assumption is also used for demand deposits, savings deposits without specified maturity and financial instruments at variable interest rates.

#### **Financial instruments at fixed interest rates**

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fixed interest rates carried at amortized cost is assessed by comparing the market interest rates upon initial recognition to the current interest rates prevailing on the market for financial instruments with similar characteristics. For financial instruments where no market prices are available, the Bank uses the discounted cash flow model based on the yield curve of the current interest rate applicable over the period remaining to the maturity date.

#### **Financial instruments measured at fair value**

Financial instruments such as available-for-sale securities are measured at fair value based on the available market data, i.e., using the quoted market prices as of the reporting date.

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

**36. FINANSIJSKI INSTRUMENTI (nastavak)****36.8. Fer vrijednost finansijske aktive i obaveza**

<b>31. decembar 2020. godine</b> <span style="float: right;">(u 000 BAM)</span>				
	<b>Nivo 1</b>	<b>Nivo 2</b>	<b>Nivo 3</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha</b>				
Hartije od vrijednosti za trgovanje	11.418	-	-	11.418
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>11.418</b>	-	-	<b>1.418</b>
<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po amortizovanom trošku</b>				
Obveznice Republike Srpske	-	39	-	39
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednost kroz ostali ukupni rezultat</b>				
Obveznice Republike Srpske	-	268.774	-	268.774
Udjeli u kapitalu drugih pravnih lica	-	-	1.237	1.237
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>268.774</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>270.011</b>
<b>Ukupna finansijska imovina na dan 31. decembra 2020.</b>	<b>11.418</b>	<b>268.813</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>281.468</b>

<b>31. decembar 2019. godine</b> <span style="float: right;">(u 000 BAM)</span>				
	<b>Nivo 1</b>	<b>Nivo 2</b>	<b>Nivo 3</b>	<b>Ukupno</b>
<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednosti kroz bilans uspjeha</b>				
Hartije od vrijednosti za trgovanje	10.688	-	-	10.688
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>10.688</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.688</b>
<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po amortizovanom trošku</b>				
Obveznice Republike Srpske	-	52	-	52
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Finansijska imovina koja se vrednuje po fer vrijednost kroz ostali ukupni rezultat</b>				
Obveznice Republike Srpske	-	233.691	-	233.691
Udjeli u kapitalu drugih pravnih lica	-	-	1.237	1.237
<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>233.691</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>234.928</b>
<b>Ukupna finansijska imovina na dan 31. decembra 2019.</b>	<b>10.688</b>	<b>233.743</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>245.668</b>

## 36. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### 36.8. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

December 31, 2020					(BAM '000)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>					
Securities held for trading	11.418	-	-	11.418	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.418</b>	-	-	<b>1.418</b>	
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>					
Bonds issued by Republika Srpska	-	39	-	39	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>					
Bonds issued by Republika Srpska	-	268.774	-	268.774	
Equity investments in other entities	-	-	1.237	1.237	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>268.774</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>270.011</b>	
<b>Total financial assets at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>11.418</b>	<b>268.813</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>281.468</b>	

December 31, 2019					(BAM '000)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>					
Securities held for trading	10.688	-	-	10.688	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.688</b>	-	-	<b>10.688</b>	
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>					
Bonds issued by Republika Srpska	-	52	-	52	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52</b>	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>					
Bonds issued by Republika Srpska	-	233.691	-	233.691	
Equity investments in other entities	-	-	1.237	1.237	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>233.691</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>234.928</b>	
<b>Total financial assets at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>10.688</b>	<b>233.743</b>	<b>1.237</b>	<b>245.668</b>	

Napomene uz finansijske izvještaje za godinu koja se završila 31. decembra 2020.

## NOVA BANKA A.D. BANJA LUKA

### NAPOMENE UZ FINANSIJSKE IZVJEŠTAJE ZA GODINU KOJA JE ZAVRŠILA 31. DECEMBRA 2020.

#### 37. DEVIZNI KURSEVI

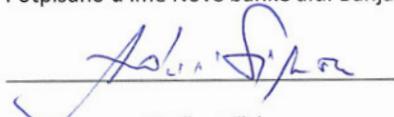
Zvanični kursevi koji su korišćeni za kursiranje bilansnih pozicija denominiranih u stranoj valuti na 31. decembar 2020. i 2019. godine u Konvertibilnu marku (BAM) su bili sljedeći:

31. decembar	2020.	2019.
EUR	1,95583	1,95583
USD	1,59257	1,74799
CHF	1,80145	1,79913

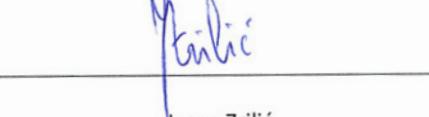
#### 38. DOGAĐAJI POSLIJE DANA BILANSIRANJA

Nadzorni odbor Banke je na I redovnoj sjednici održanoj 18. februara 2021. godine, donio odluku o sazivanju VII vanredne sjednice Skupštine akcionara Banke, na kojoj će se razmatrati prijedlog odluke o XXXI emisiji hartija od vrijednosti/XXIV emisiji akcija javnom ponudom. Tridesetprvom emisijom hartija od vrijednosti, odnosno XXIV emisijom redovnih (običnih) akcija javnom ponudom emituje se 20.000.000 običnih redovnih akcija, lokalne oznaće NOVB-R-E, nominalne vrijednosti 1,00 KM po akciji, ukupne nominalne vrijednosti 20.000.000,00 KM. Cilj prikupljanja novčanih sredstava iz XXXI emisije hartija od vrijednosti/XXIV emisije akcija je povećanje osnovnog kapitala i stope regulatornog kapitala u skladu sa Strateškim planom Banke.

Potpisano u ime Nove banke a.d. Banja Luka:



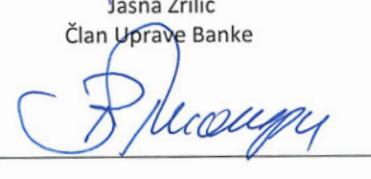
Siniša Adžić  
Predsjednik Uprave Banke

Jasna Zrilić  
Član Uprave Banke



Dejan Vukosavljević  
Član Uprave Banke



Borislav Trampa  
Član Uprave Banke

## NOVA BANKA A.D. BANJA LUKA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**37. EXCHANGE RATES**

The official exchange rates for major currencies as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, used in the translation of statement of financial position components denominated in foreign currencies into BAM were as follows:

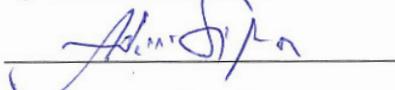
December 31,	2020	2019
EUR	1.95583	1.95583
USD	1.59257	1.74799
CHF	1.80145	1.79913

**38. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

The Supervisory Board of the Bank held its first regular session on February 18, 2021, it passed a decision to convene the VII Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly of Shareholders of the Bank, at which the proposal of the decision on the XXXI issue of securities/XXIV issue of shares by public offering will be considered. With the thirty-first issue of securities, or XXIV issue of ordinary (common) shares, 20,000,000 common ordinary shares, local designation NOVB-R-E, nominal value 1.00 KM per share, total nominal value BAM 20,000,000.00 are issued by public offering.

The goal of raising funds from the XXXI issue of securities/XXIV issue of shares is to increase the share capital and the rate of regulatory capital in accordance with the Bank's Strategic Plan.

Signed on behalf of Nova banka a.d. Banja Luka by:



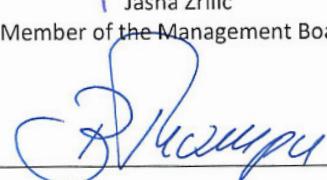
Siniša Adžić  
Chairperson of the Management Board



Dejan Vukosavljević  
Member of the Management Board




Jasna Zrilić  
Member of the Management Board



Borislav Trampa  
Member of the Management Board





