Regional Investment Bank

Balance sheet

AS "Reģionālā investīciju banka"

September 30, 2022

(last day of the reporting period)

No	Position	30.09.2022 Bank unaudited	30.09.2022 Group unaudited	31.12.2021 Bank audited	31.12.2021 Group audited
1.	Cash and balances due from central banks	130 410 856	130 410 856	82 900 231	82 900 231
2.	Balances due from credit institutions	2 057 520	2 057 520	8 358 189	8 358 189
3.	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	587 609	587 609	1 607 310	1 607 310
4.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	122 430 085	122 430 085	31 137 761	31 137 761
5.	Financial assets at amortised cost	137 663 020	137 663 020	113 294 566	113 294 566
5.1	of which: loans	137 663 020	137 663 020	113 294 566	113 294 566
6.	Derivatives – Hedge accounting	0	0	0	0
7.	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	0	0	0	0
8.	Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	0	0	583 972	0
9.	Tangible assets	12 807 588	12 807 588	12 872 931	12 872 931
10.	Intangible assets	512 626	512 626	475 426	475 426
11.	Tax assets	0	0	0	0
12.	Other assets	3 535 177	3 535 177	4 958 489	4 974 415
13.	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	512 226	512 226	0	0
14.	**Total assets** (1.+....+13.)	**410 516 707**	**410 516 707**	**256 188 875**	**255 620 829**
15.	Balances due to central banks	0	0	0	0
16.	Balances due to credit institutions	5 950 125	5 950 125	0	0
17.	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	0	0
18.	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	358 312 152	358 312 152	209 730 323	208 333 160
18.1	of which: deposits	358 312 152	358 312 152	209 730 323	208 333 160
19.	Derivatives – Hedge accounting	0	0	0	0
20.	Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	0	0	0	0
21.	Provisions	1 181 441	1 181 441	1 721 279	1 721 279
22.	Tax liabilities	0	0	0	594 315
23.	Other liabilities	141 388	141 388	331 523	440 007
24.	Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	0	0	0	0
25.	**Total liabilities** (15.+...+24.)	**365 585 106**	**365 585 106**	**211 783 125**	**211 088 761**
26.	Equity and reserves	44 931 601	44 931 601	44 405 750	44 532 068
27.	**Total equity and reserves, and liabilities** (25.+26.)	**410 516 707**	**410 516 707**	**256 188 875**	**255 620 829**
28.	Off-balance sheet items				
29.	Contingent liabilities	7 871 298	7 871 298	7 032 383	7 032 383
30.	Commitments	22 994 223	22 994 223	45 541 858	45 541 858

Profit and Loss Account
September 30, 2022

(last day of the reporting period)

No	Position	9 months 2022 Bank unaudited	9 months 2022 Group unaudited	9 months 2021 Bank unaudited	9 months 2021 Group unaudited
1.	Interest income	4 727 718	4 725 258	3 671 739	3 589 821
2.	Interest expense (–)	- 463 900	- 463 900	-956 463	-956 463
3.	Income from dividends	565 323	8 924	6 946	6 946
4.	Commission income	1 843 815	1 843 746	2 196 182	2 195 979
5.	Commission expense (–)	-317 513	-317 517	-169 231	-169 335
6.	Net gains or (-) losses from derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss (+/–)	0	0	341 973	341 973
7.	Net gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (+/–)	204 246	204 246	91 647	91 647
8.	Net gains or (-) losses from hedge accounting (+/–)	0	0	0	0
9.	Exchange differences [gain or (-) loss], net (+/–)	91 291	91 291	-58 499	-58 499
10.	Net gains or (-) losses on derecognition of non financial assets (+/–)	3 700	3 700	10 170	13 542 795
11.	Other operating income	193 621	193 197	224 221	226 651
12.	Other operating Expenses (–)	-210 840	-210 847	-197 300	-211 995
13.	Administrative expense (–)	-4 533 859	-4 536 497	-5 250 894	-5 442 681
14.	Depreciation (–)	-283 312	-283 312	-283 318	-283 318
15.	Profit / Loss recognized as a result of changes in contractual cash flows of a financial asset (+/–)	0	0	0	0
16.	Provisions or (-) reversal of provisions (–/+)	109 109	109 109	-63 813	-63 813
17.	Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment (–/+)	-668 946	-668 946	2 435 274	2 403 356
18.	Negative goodwill recognised in profit or loss	0	0	0	0
19.	Profit or (-) loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method (+/–)	-574 782	0	0	-4 492 853
20.	Profit or (-) loss from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale (+/–)	0	0	0	0
21.	**Profit/loss before corporate income tax calculation** (+/–)	**685 671**	**698 452**	**1 998 634**	**10 720 211**
22.	Corporate income tax	- 27 707	- 166 807	-105 473	-108 764
23.	**Profit/losses for the period** (+/–)	**657 964**	**531 645**	**1 893 161**	**10 611 447**
24.	Other comprehensive income for the period (+/–)	-132 111	-132 111	6 367	6 367

Key ratios of the Consolidated group and the Bank
September 30, 2022

(last day of the reporting period)

Position	Bank 30.09.2022	Bank 30.09.2021
Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	1.95	6.83
Return on Assets (ROA) (%)	0.22	0.99

Group Consolidation
September 30, 2022

(last day of the reporting period)

The subsidiary SIA Grunewald Residence was dissolved and on July 15, 2022 excluded from the Enterprise Register.

I. Summary Report on Equity Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratio Calculations
September 30, 2022

(last day of the reporting period)

No.	Position	COREP position	Bank unaudited data in the reporting period
1.	**Own funds** (1.1.+1.2.)	C 01.00 1	**45 096 258**
1.1.	Tier 1 capital (1.1.1.+1.1.2.)	C 01.00 1.1.	45 096 258
1.1.1.	Common equity Tier 1 capital	C 01.00 1.1.1.	45 096 258
1.1.2.	Additional Tier 1 capital	C 01.00 1.1.2.	0
1.2.	Tier 2 capital	C 01.00 1.2.	0
2.	**Total Risk Exposure Amount** (2.1.+2.2.+2.3.+2.4.+2.5.+2.6.+2.7.)	C 02.00 1.	**178 904 301**
2.1.	Risk Weighted Exposure Amounts for Credit, Counterparty Credit and Dilution Risks and Free Deliveries	C 02.00 1.1.	161 885 211
2.2.	Total Risk Exposure Amount for Settlement/Delivery	C 02.00 1.2.	0
2.3.	Total Risk Exposure Amount for Position, Foreign Exchange and Commodities Risks	C 02.00 1.3.	1 601 533
2.4.	Total Risk Exposure Amount for Operational Risk	C 02.00 1.4.	15 417 557
2.5.	Total Risk Exposure Amount for Credit Valuation Adjustment	C 02.00 1.6.	0
2.6.	Total Risk Exposure Amount Related to Large Exposures in the Trading Book	C 02.00 1.7.	0
2.7.	Other Risk Exposure Amounts	C 02.00 1.8.	0
3.	**Capital adequacy ratios and capital levels**		
3.1	Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (1.1.1./2.*100)	C 03.00 1.	25.21 %
3.2.	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) of Common equity Tier 1 capital (1.1.1.-2.*4,5%)	C 03.00 2.	37 045 564
3.3.	Tier 1 capital ratio (1.1./2.*100)	C 03.00 3.	25.21 %
3.4.	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) of Tier 1 capital (1.1.-2.*6%)	C 03.00 4.	34 362 000
3.5.	Total capital ratio (1./2.*100)	C 03.00 5.	25.21 %
3.6.	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) of Total capital (1.-2.*8%)	C 03.00 6.	30 783 914
4.	**Combined buffer requirements** (4.1.+4.2.+4.3.+4.4.+4.5.)	C 04.00 27.	**4 506 310**
4.1.	Capital conservation buffer		4 472 608
4.2.	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State		0
4.3.	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer		0
4.4.	Systemic risk buffer		33 702
4.5.	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer		0
5.	**Capital adequacy ratios, including adjustments**		
5.1.	Adjustments to asset value due to prudential filters	C 04.00 28.	0
5.2.	Tier 1 common capital ratio with adjustment specified in row 5.1	C 03.00 7	25.21 %

5.3.	Tier 1 capital ratio with adjustment specified in row 5.1	C 03.00 9.	25.21 %
5.4.	Total capital ratio with adjustment specified in row 5.1	C 03.00 11.	25.21 %

II. Information on Equity Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios, where a Credit Institution Applies Transition Period to Reduce IFRS 9 Effect on Equity Capital

September 30, 2022

(last day of the reporting period)

No	Position	Bank unaudited data in the reporting period
1.A	Own funds, if IFRS 9 transition arrangements were not applied	43 637 993
1.1.A	Tier 1 capital, if IFRS 9 transition arrangements were not applied	43 637 993
1.1.1.A	Common equity Tier 1 capital, if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements were not applied	43 637 993
2.A	Total risk exposure amount, if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements were not applied	177 399 375
3.1.A	Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio, if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements were not applied	24.60 %
3.3.A	Tier 1 capital ratio, if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements were not applied	24.60 %
3.5.A	Total capital ratio, if IFRS 9 transitional arrangements were not applied	24.60 %

AS "Reģionālā investīciju banka" does not apply temporary period in accordance with the Article 468 of EU Regulation No. 575/2013.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation

September 30, 2022

(last day of the reporting period)

No	Position	Bank unaudited data in the reporting period
1.	Liquidity Buffer	249 674 717
2.	Net Liquidity Outflow	124 149 313
3.	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	201.11

Expected Losses Split by Stages According to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

September 30, 2022

(last day of the reporting period)

Position	Bank unaudited data in the reporting period		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
of which for financial assets	1 898 321	651 270	4 987 386
of which for standby credit facilities	402 198	32 342	0
of which for guarantees	80 394	0	0

The Council and Board of the Bank

The Council

Position	Name
Chairman of the Council	Yuriy Rodin
Deputy Chairman of the Council	Mark Bekker
Council member	Alla Vanetsyants
Council member	Irina Buts
Independent member of the council	Margot Kahr Jacobs

Board

Position	Name
Chairman of the Board	Aleksandrs Jakovlevs
Member of the Board	Andrii Homza
Member of the Board	Dace Gaigala
Member of the Board	Vita Matvejeva
Member of the Board	Edgars Vadzītis

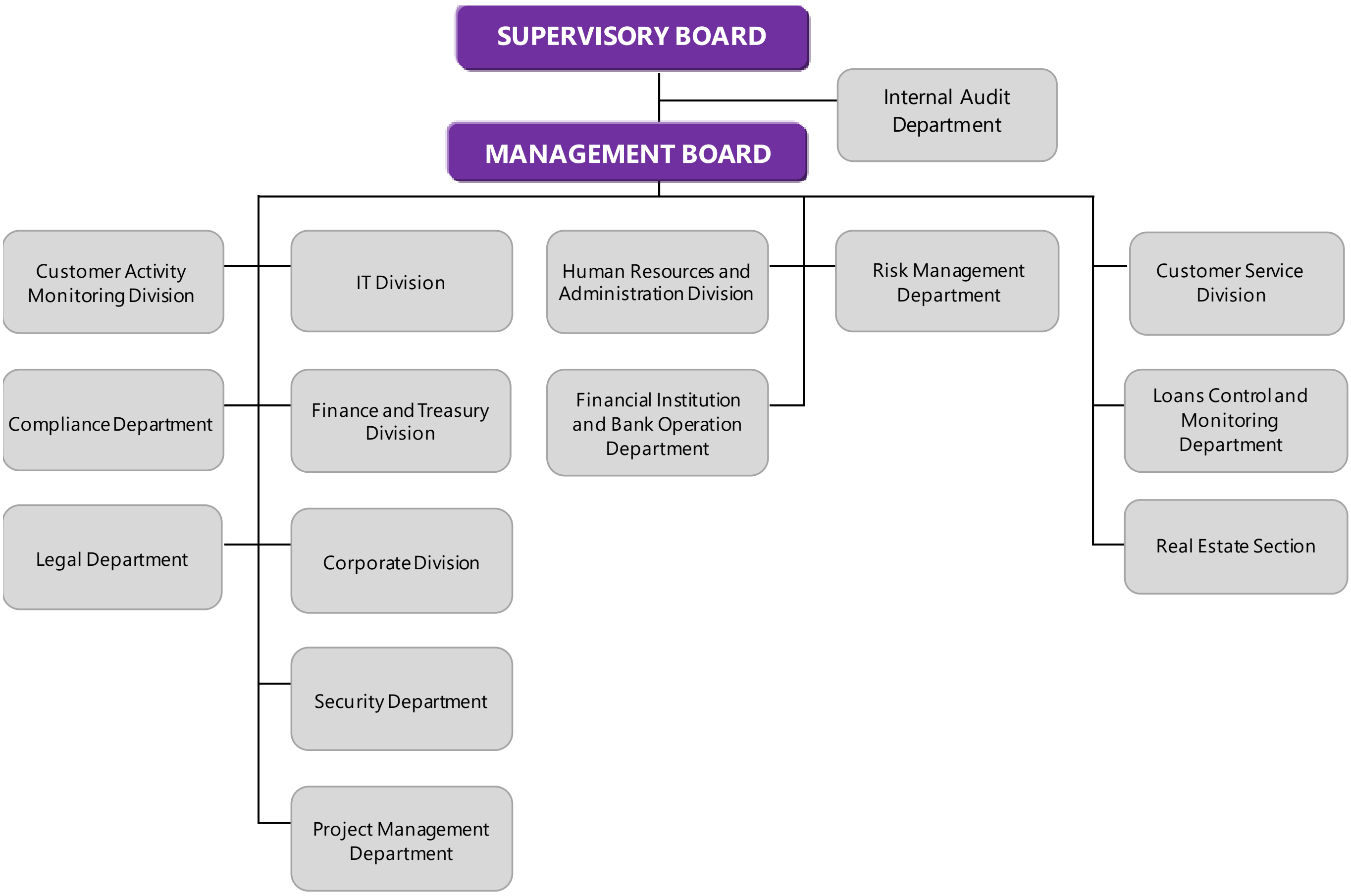
The following changes took place in the composition of the management Board of AS Reģionālā investīciju banka: on July 11, 2022, Edgars Vadzītis became a member of the Bank's Management Board.

Shareholders of the Bank

Shareholder	Shares (%)
SIA "SKY Investment Holding"	44,00%
Yuriy Rodin	33.76%
Mark Bekker	10.57%
Other shareholders (with less than 10% of shares)	11,67%

The nominal value of one share is EUR 1.00 and one share grants right to one vote at the meeting of shareholders. Currently the total core capital of the Bank is EUR 32.335 mill. The nominal value of one share is EUR 1.00.

Organizational structure



Strategy and goals of activity

AS "Reģionālā investīciju banka" (hereinafter – 'the Bank' or 'RIB') is a specialised European lending bank, founded and registered in Latvia, with more than 20 years of experience in the field of international finance.

The Bank's strategy is to be a stable and efficient specialised European bank that offers highly - qualified consultations and a range of products and services currently in demand in the market in the field of lending and business financing.

Bank's products are oriented towards legal entities – Latvian/EU large and medium enterprises, as well as individuals – employees, managers, and beneficiaries of the companies serviced by the Bank.

The primary goals of the Bank's activity are:

- offering consultations on matters concerning the attraction of financing and in the field of lending, as well as offering related 'classical' banking products to customers;
- ensuring the high quality and speed of service, observing such principles as openness, flexibility, innovation, competence, confidentiality, and security;
- creating a stable, highly-profitable, and balanced customer base in terms of residence and risks, which complies with the highest standards of the Latvian banking sector in the field of anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism ('AML/CFT');
- forming a team of highly-qualified employees with a high level of professionalism, necessary expertise, and common corporate values;
- continuously optimising all the processes of the Bank, developing a sustainable business model, achieving planned efficiency and profitability indicators.

Risk Management

Risk management is one of the Bank's strategic goals. The Bank's Risk Management Strategy ensures management of the Bank's risks, the most significant of which are credit and residual risks, operational, market, liquidity, concentration risks.
In order to ensure the risk management, internal risk management policy and instructions have been developed, which were approved by the Bank Council and/or Board and implemented by the Bank's departments.

The aim of the Bank's Risk Management Strategy is to maintain such a level of the total risk undertaken by the Bank as the Bank has defined in its strategic tasks. The primary goal is to ensure security of assets and capital through minimizing risks that can cause unexpected losses.

The Bank's Risk Management Strategy has a systematic, complex approach that ensures the implementation of the following tasks:

- Identification and analysis of all risks present in the Bank's operations;
- Determination of an acceptable risk level with respect to various risk types;
- Qualitative and quantitative evaluation (measurement) of individual risk types;
- Analysis of the risk level with respect to current and planned Bank's operations;
- Evaluation of the acceptability and validity of the risk scale;
- Actions taken to ensure the acceptable risk levels;
- Development of internal system to trace risks in the negative tendency occurrence stage, as well as establishment of internal system for fast and adequate reaction in order to prevent or minimize risk.

The Bank's Board is responsible for the development and effective functioning of the Risk management System, ensures identification and management of the Bank's risks, including measurement, evaluation, control and provision of risk statements, implementing approved by the Bank's Council policies on risk identification and management, as well as other documents regarding risk management.

The main department responsible for identification, evaluation and control of risks is the Risk Management Department, which is an independent unit and its functions are separated from those of the business units.

The Risk Management System is being constantly updated in line with the changes in the Bank's activities and external conditions affecting the Bank's activity; regular control of this process is ensured by the Internal Audit Department.

The Bank's Board regularly and timely receives statements related to the evaluation, analysis, monitoring and control of the risks typical to the Bank's activity. Frequency and volume of these statements depends on the specific nature and volume of the Bank's activity, and allows the Bank's Board to make timely decisions with regard to the risk management issues.

Credit Risk and Residual Risk

The Bank's principles in the evaluation, supervision and acceptance of credit risk are described and approved by the Credit Policy, Business Partner Policy and Investment Policy.
Normative documents related to residual risk management are specified and approved in the Credit policy and in the Instruction for real estate pledged to the Bank market value monitoring.

The Bank divides and controls its credit risk by determining several types of limits: limits of the acceptable risk for each borrower, groups of related borrowers, geographical regions, entrepreneur activity types, guarantee types and volumes, currencies, terms, ratings assigned by international agencies, and other limits.

Credit risk is also regularly supervised for each borrower by evaluating the borrowers' ability to repay the principal and the interest on the loan, as well as, if necessary, by changing the limits specified.

In order to ensure effective management of credit risks and evaluation of results of the Bank's activity, the Bank carries out regular evaluation and classification of assets (including loans) and off-balance sheet liabilities. The main criteria are Customer's future discounted cash flow and borrowing capacity – ability and willingness to fulfill liabilities in line with the contract terms and conditions.

Loans with significant increase of nonpayment risk, as compared with the risk accepted as of the day of loan granting, are considered as problematic.

As of 30.09.2022, financial assets measured at amortised cost amount to EUR 137 663 020, balances due from credit institutions amount to EUR 2 057 520, Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income amount to EUR 122 430 085.

Loan portfolio breakdown by overdue periods as on 30.09.2022:

	Overdue loans, in EUR			Without delay	Gross outstanding amount, in EUR	Loan impairment reserve, in EUR
	1 - 30 days	30 - 90 days	over 90 days			
Loans to legal entities	3 902 783	8 837 050	9 560 386	98 094 925	120 395 145	6 934 666
Loans to individuals	0	76 626	768 211	2 328 645	3 173 481	514 995
Total	**3 902 783**	**8 913 676**	**10 328 597**	**100 423 570**	**123 568 626**	**7 449 661**

The amount of credits secured by deposits is 2.67 million EUR (2% of the credit portfolio).

The Bank's exposure to credit risk is also supervised and mitigated, ensuring corresponding registration of collaterals and credit guarantees on behalf of the Bank. Fair value of these guarantees and collaterals is regularly reviewed.

Collateral is a property or rights that may serve as an alternative source of Loan repayment in the event if the Customer fails to fulfil its obligations.
As a collateral the Bank accepts the assets that comply with the following criteria:

- market value of assets, that is determined by independent valuators in the collateral appraisal and its changes are predictable within all the period of loan agreement. Attention is drawn to the market value of assets and to the fast forced sale value;
- assets are liquid, that is, they can be realized in a relatively short term at the price, which is close to the fast forced sale value (or market value);
- there is legal and actual opportunity to control these assets in order to prevent abuse by a borrower or by an owner of assets;
- the Bank's rights on these assets have legal priority over other creditors of the owner of assets (or creditors' rights with more privileged position compared to the Bank's rights, in total for an insignificant amount compared to the collateral value), allowing legal priority of Pivdennyi Bank as an exception.

Only certain types of assets are accepted as a collateral, and limits are set for every type of collateral in respect of maximum allowed loan amount against this collateral.

Types of collateral that are most commonly accepted:
- term deposit at the Bank
- real estate
- production facility of industrial nature
- land (depending on geographic location, communications, cadastral value, etc.)
- unused passenger cars
- unused trucks, tractor machinery
- used passenger cars under 7 years old and trucks under 9 years old, tractor machinery under 5 years old
- other cars and tractor machinery
- vessels
- stores (goods in a customs warehouse or otherwise controlled goods and goods in owner's warehouse)
- technological equipment and machinery
- other fixed assets of the company
- accounts receivable (as an aggregation of property)
- securities, capital shares, bills
- guarantees

Value of real estate is determined according to independent experts' opinion and by adjusting this valuation based on the Bank's experience and normative documents. Market value of stores (goods in a customs warehouse or otherwise controlled goods) and of stores (goods held at the owner's warehouse) is considered to be publicly available price, the formation mechanism of which is clear and acceptable for the Bank. Market value of technological equipment and machinery is determined according to the net book value of equipment, if asset accounting methods applied by the Customer comply with common practice, if possible obtaining experts' opinion as well.

With a breakdown by loan collateral types, the major part is represented by:
- commercial real estate mortgages EUR 85.0 million (55% of the credit portfolio);
- other mortgage EUR 20.5 million (13% of the credit portfolio);
- commercial pledge EUR 19.3 million (12% of the credit portfolio).

Market Risk

The Bank's activities are exposed to the market risk through the Bank's investments in the interest rate and currency product positions. All these products are exposed to the systematic and specific market fluctuations.

The Bank controls the market risk by diversifying its portfolio of financial instruments, setting restrictions to various types of financial instruments and carrying out the sensitivity analysis, which reflects the risk impact on the Bank's assets and equity capital.

Currency Risk

The Bank's activity is exposed to risk of exchange of the main currencies involved in it, which influences both the Bank's financial result and cash flow. The Bank controls the foreign currency assets and liabilities in order to avoid inadequate currency risk. The Board determines limits for open positions of foreign currencies, and these limits are below the supervisory limits; no individual open position exceeds 10% of equity capital, and the total currency open position does not exceed 20% of equity capital. Limits are controlled on daily basis.

The Bank's foreign currency risk evaluation is based on the following principles:
- the change of values of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions as a result of the currency rate changes;
- How the Bank's income/expenditure changes in relation with changes in currency rates;
- stress-tests of the currency risk are carried out.

Basic elements of the currency risk management:
- evaluation of the currency risk;

- determination of limits and restrictions;
- control of compliance to the approved limits;
- performance of the currency stress-tests and analysis of the results;
- if necessary, risk limitation measures.

The Bank's total net foreign currency item as of 30.06.2022 amounted to EUR 1.2 million, i.e., 2.7% of the Bank's equity.

20% change in USD rate by -/+40 thousand EUR will influence foreign exchange position in US dollars as of September 30, 2022.

As on 30.09.2022, derivative instruments (hedge) are not being used.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is characterized by the influence of the market rate changes on the Bank's financial results. The Bank's everyday activity depends on the interest rate risk, which is influenced by the terms of repayment of assets and liabilities related to the interest income and expenditures or interest rate review dates. This risk is controlled by the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee by defining the limits of the interest rate coordination and evaluating the interest rate risk undertaken by the Bank.

For the evaluation of interest rate risk, the effect of interest rate changes on the Bank's economic value is assessed, incl. the evaluation of interest rate risk from the perspective of income and the evaluation of interest rate risk from the perspective of economic value. Furthermore, stress tests of the interest rate risk are applied.
Basic elements of the interest rate risk management:

- sensitivity analysis of the interest rate risk;
- setting internal limits (limit for the decrease in economic value and for the total duration of securities portfolio);
- control of compliance of the internal limits;
- interest rate stress-tests and analysis of the results;
- if necessary, risk limitation measures.

The following changes in interest rates are applied to the sensitivity analysis: all items except for deposits and issued securities are subject to the interest rate change of +/-100 base points, deposits and issued securities are subject to the interest rate change of +/-50 base points, while the stress testing of the interest rate risk is subject to the interest rate change of +/-200 base points.

Sensitivity analysis results as of September 30, 2022: changes of economic value constitute -/+435 thousand EUR or 0.97% of the Bank's equity.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Bank – on daily basis and/or in the future – will not be able to timely satisfy legally justified claims without incurring substantial losses, as well as will not be able to overcome unplanned changes in the Bank's resources and/or in the market conditions as there will not be an adequate amount of liquid assets at its disposal.

Terms and capabilities of the assets and liabilities to replace the liabilities, which inflict interest and have a due payout term, at acceptable costs are significant factors for determination of the Bank's liquidity and its exposure to the changes in the interest rates and currency rates.

Such coordination of assets and liabilities, and control of the coordination is one of the Bank's most important daily management controls.

The Bank is using the following methods for the measurement of liquidity risks:

- Evaluation of existing and planned assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet liabilities term structure by financial instruments, various term intervals in all currencies together and individually, in which the Bank performs a significant amount of transactions (i.e. currency the proportion of which in the Bank's assets/liabilities exceeds 5%) or which has a non-liquid market;
- By determining liquidity indicators used for liquidity risk analysis and control;
- By determining internal limits:

- for assets and liabilities term structure net liquidity positions in euro and all foreign currencies in which the Bank performs a significant amount of transactions (i.e. currency the proportion of which in the Bank’s assets/liabilities exceeds 5%) or which has a non-liquid market;
- for deposit concentration;
- for other liquidity indicators which the Bank has specified for the liquidity risk control.

By specifying the calculation procedure of liquidity indicators and by determining its limits, the Bank takes into account its operational targets and the acceptable risk level.
The Bank determines and regularly analyses the early warning indicator system which may help to identify the vulnerability of the Bank's liquidity position and the necessity to attract additional financing.
On the basis of data of the early warning indicator system, the Bank identifies the negative tendencies which affect liquidity, analyses them and evaluates the necessity to carry out measures reducing the liquidity risks.

The liquidity risk management methods (the basic elements) are as follows:
- normative execution of the liquidity indicators;
- determination of limits of the liquidity net position;
- determination of restrictions of the investment attraction;
- control of compliance of the definite limits;
- liquidity stress-tests and analysis of the obtained results;
- proposals for solving liquidity problems;
- setting and monitoring of a set of indicators for liquidity evaluation;
- maintenance of an adequate liquidity buffer which covers the positive difference between the planned outgoing and incoming money flows within the term interval of up to 7 days and 30 days.

In line with FCMC requirements, the Bank maintains the liquid assets to the extent required for fulfilment of liabilities. Liquidity ratio was 71.63% as on 30.09.2022.

Concentration Risk

For limiting the concentration risk the Bank determines the limits for investment in various types of assets, instruments and markets, as well as other limits.

Country risk is one of the most significant concentration risks. Country risk – country partner risk – is an ability to suffer losses if the Bank’s assets are placed in the country in which, due to the economic and political factors, the Bank may be exposed to problems with returning its assets within the prescribed term and volume. The reasons for non-fulfillment of liabilities by the partners and issuers are mainly the currency devaluation, unfavourable changes in legislation, establishment of new restrictions and barriers and other factors, including force majeure.

For the limitation of the concentration risk, the Bank has introduced the following limits:
- Country risk limits;
- Credit rating group limits;
- Financial markets operational risk limits;
- Open currency position and cash limits, acceptable losses limits for currency trade;
- Acceptable losses limits for securities trade portfolio instruments;
- Limits restricting large risk exposures;
- Limits restricting exposures with the Bank related persons;
- Credit program limits;
- Limits for exposures with customers in a specific economic sector (for non-bank borrowers);
- Limits for exposures secured by one type of security (for non-bank borrowers);
- Limits for loans granted in a currency which differs from the borrower’s income currency (with respect to exposures with residents – private persons).

The Bank carries out control, analysis of these limits, and revises them if necessary.

For country risk analysis the information of the international rating agency is used (including credit rating, its dynamics); state economic indicators and other related information.

Basic elements of the risk control:
- setting of the internal limits by regions, countries and transaction types in separate countries;
- control of execution of the internal limits;

- country risk analysis and monitoring;
- review of the internal limits.

Assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet country risk is related to the country which may be considered as the basic country of the customer's business activity. If the loan has been granted to a resident of another state, and this collateral is physically located in a country other than the legal entity's country of residence, the country risk is transferred to the country where the collateral is physically located. The largest country risk concentration in the Bank's exposure to Ukraine.

In the 3rd quarter of 2022, the Bank complied with the requirements of the Credit Institutions Law with respect to the restriction of large risk exposures and the restriction of exposures to the Bank related persons.

Analysis of the Bank's securities and claims against credit institutions by credit rating groups:

Rating group	Securities				Claims against credit institutions			
	Balance value	Accrued income	Total	%	Balance value	Accrued income and money in transition	Total	%
	1	2	(1+2)	4	5	6	(5+6)	8
Aaa to Aa3	140 811	0	140 811	24,0%	1 376 056	0	1376 056	5,8%
A1 to A3	356 464	17 355	373 819	63,6%	21 535 738	8 128	21 543 866	91,3%
Baa1 to Baa3	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0	0,0%
Ba1 to Ba3	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0	0,0%
B1 to B3	9 172	0	9 172	1,6%	0	0	0	0,0%
below B3	42 778	0	42 778	7,3%	652 057	0	652 057	2,8%
	549 224	**17 355**	**566 579**	**96.0%**	**23 563 851**	**8 128**	**23 571 979**	**99,9%**
No rating	**21 030**	**0**	**21 030**	**3,6%**	**29 845**	**0**	**29 845**	**0,1%**
	570 254	**17 355**	**587 609**	**100%**	**23 593 696**	**8 128**	**23 601 824**	**100%**

0.07% of requirements to credit institutions or EUR 16 849 are secured by Customers' deposits.

Separation of financial assets that are classified as assets measured at fair value, reported in the profit and loss account, with a breakdown by countries

	Countries	Securities			
		Book value	Accumulated income	Total	%
		1	2	(1+2)	4
1.	Latvia	356 464	17 355	373 819	63,62%
1.1.	including Central government securities	356 464	17 355	373 819	63,62%
2.	USA	140 811	0	140 811	23,96%
2.1.	including Central government securities	0	0	0	0,00%
3.	Ukraine	63 808	0	63 808	10,86%
3.1.	including Central government securities	63 808	0	63 808	10,86%
4.	Kazakhstan	9 172	0	9 172	1,56%
4.1.	including Central government securities	0	0	0	0,00%
	Total	**570 254**	**17 355**	**587 609**	**100%**

Key elements of risk management:

- determination of internal limits for regions, states, emitters;
- determination of stop-loss limits;
- control of internal limits execution;
- analysis and monitoring of emitters;
- revision of internal limits

Operational Risk

Operational risk is a possibility to suffer loss due to inadequate or unsuccessful Bank's internal processes, human or system activity, or due to the impact of external conditions. Operational risk is a risk of decrease of the Bank's income/occurrence of additional expenditure (and the subsequent decrease in equity capital volume) due to error

transactions with Customers/business partners, processing of information, making ineffective decisions, insufficient human resources or insufficient planning of the impact of external conditions.
The Bank establishes and maintains the operational risk events and losses database, which collects, processes and classifies internal information about the operational risk events and related losses.

Basic elements of the operational risk management:

- monitoring of the operational risk;
- control and minimisation of the operational risk:
    - development of the internal normative documents which exclude/decrease the operational risk possibility;
    - for compliance with the principle of division of duties;
    - control of execution of the internal limits;
    - compliance with the defined procedure in using IT and other bank resources;
    - proper training of employees;
    - regular checks of transaction and account documents;
    - ensuring the continuity of the Bank's operation;
    - stress testing.

In the 3rd quarter of 2022, operational risk losses were insignificant.

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Derivative instruments
The derivative instruments are used only for the Customers' transaction hedging.

Reported data of 2021
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