Bank Austria

Banking that matters.

Disclosure Report as of 31 December 2020 pursuant to Part 8 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) / Disclosure by Institutions (Pillar 3)

Disclosure of UniCredit Bank Austria AG as of 31 December 2020

UniCredit Bank Austria AG („Bank Austria“) is regarded as large subsidiary of UniCredit S.p.A. pursuant to Article 13 (1) of EU Regulation No. 575/2013 ("CRR") and therefore is subject to the disclosure requirements of CRR (Article 13 (1) in connection with Part 8 CRR).

By means of this disclosure report, Bank Austria fulfills these information requirements on the basis of Bank Austria subgroup. These reports are being published on an annual (with year-end data) on the website of Bank Austria (www.bankaustria.at/en) at „About Us “ / „Investors“ / „Disclosure“.

The information required by Article 437 b) and c) CRR – i.e. a description of the main features of Bank Austria’s capital instruments and their final terms – are being published separately as well on the website of Bank Austria at „About Us “ / „Investors“ / „Disclosure“.

Article 450 CRR requires disclosure of Bank Austria’s remuneration policy and practices for all staff categories if their roles have a major impact on the risk profile of the bank. This information is also disclosed in a separate report which is done annually (as of year-end) and is published in the following year also on the website of Bank Austria at „About Us “ / „Investors“ / „Disclosure“.

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Bank Austria Group – Disclosure (Pillar III) – 31 December 2020

Disclosure of own funds (Article 437 CRR in combination with Article 492 CRR)

Balance sheet reconciliation to regulatory own funds items

Below table illustrates the reconciliation of balance sheet positions to positions included in regulatory own funds.

Statement of financial position of Bank Austria Group as of 31 December 2020

Assets (in million €)	IFRS balance sheet	Adjustments	Balance sheet under regulatory scope	Reference
Cash and cash balances	94.6	-0.0	94.6	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,333.6	0.2	2,333.8	
Financial assets held for trading	1,205.0	0.2	1,205.1	
of which non-significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	0.1	0.0	0.1	Table G
Financial assets designated at fair value	117.3	0.0	117.3	
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value	1,011.4	0.0	1,011.4	
of which subordinated financial assets mandatorily at fair value	12.3	0.0	12.3	
of which non-significant investments in Tier 2 capital	12.3	0.0	12.3	Table G
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,908.7	0.0	12,908.7	
of which significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	46.7	0.0	46.7	Table G
of which non-significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	5.5	0.0	5.5	Table G
Financial assets at amortised cost	96,175.0	176.5	96,351.5	
Loans and receivables with banks	34,843.1	-2.3	34,840.8	
of which subordinated financial assets at amortised cost with banks	312.9	0.0	312.9	
of which significant investments in Tier 2 capital	0.1	0.0	0.1	Table G
of which non-significant investments in Tier 2 capital	313.2	0.0	313.2	Table G
Loans and receivables with customers	61,332.0	178.8	61,510.8	
of which subordinated financial assets at amortised cost with customers	23.3	0.0	23.3	
of which significant investments in Tier 2 capital	2.0	0.0	2.0	Table G
of which non-significant investments in Tier 2 capital	21.3	0.0	21.3	Table G
Derivatives used for hedging	1,994.5	0.0	1,994.5	
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge	747.6	0.0	747.6	
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,249.5	25.0	2,274.5	
of which significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	2,198.0	0.0	2,198.0	Table G
of which non-significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	3.0	0.0	3.0	Table G
of which significant investments in Tier 2 capital	49.8	0.0	49.8	Table G
Property; plant and equipment	947.9	-312.8	635.1	
Intangible assets	5.2	0.0	5.2	
of which other intangible assets	5.2	0.0	5.2	Table F
Tax assets	634.1	-0.4	633.7	
a) current tax assets	5.4	-0.2	5.1	
b) deferred tax assets	628.8	-0.2	628.6	Table E / H
Non current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	81.5	83.9	165.4	
Other assets	337.2	186.5	523.7	
TOTAL ASSETS	**118,509.6**	**158.8**	**118,668.5**	

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Liabilities and equity (in million €)	IFRS balance sheet	Adjustments	Balance sheet under regulatory scope	Reference
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	101,023.2	108.0	101,131.2	
a) banks	26,972.4	0.0	26,972.4	
b) customer	61,496.7	108.0	61,604.7	
of which deposits from customers - Subordinated	90.0	0.0	90.0	Table I
c) debt securities issued	12,554.1	0.0	12,554.1	
of which subordinated liabilities	1,065.7	0.0	1,065.7	Table I
Financial liabilities held for trading	1,263.8	0.0	1,263.8	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	61.5	0.0	61.5	
Derivatives used for hedging	1,976.2	-0.0	1,976.2	
Changes in fair value of portfolio hedged items (+/-)	477.2	0.0	477.2	
Tax liabilities	43.4	-1.4	42.0	
a) Tax liabilities - current	38.3	-0.9	37.5	
b) Tax liabilities deferred	5.1	-0.5	4.6	Table E / H
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	40.1	-12.0	28.1	
Other liabilities	831.4	72.4	903.8	
Reserve for employee severance	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Provisions for risks and charges	4,432.4	-8.2	4,424.2	
a) Provision for credit risk of commitments and finacial guarantees given	227.3	0.0	227.3	
b) Pensions and other post retirement benefits obligations	4,009.0	0.0	4,009.0	
c) Other Provision	196.1	-8.2	187.9	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	
EQUITY	**8,360.4**	**0.1**	**8,360.5**	
Revaluation reserves	-1,763.1	-1.5	-1,764.7	Table C
of which not eligible cash flow hedges	20.8	0.0	20.8	Table C
Reserves	4,246.1	1.5	4,247.6	
Retained earnings	2,517.7	0.0	2,517.7	Table B
Other reserves	1,728.4	1.5	1,729.9	Table C
Share premium	4,136.2	0.0	4,136.2	Table A
Share capital	1,681.0	0.0	1,681.0	Table A
Minority interest (+/-)	39.8	0.0	39.8	Table D
Net profit	20.4	0.0	20.4	Table B
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**118,509.6**	**158.8**	**118,668.5**	

To enable a reconciliation of the balance sheet according to IFRS and the balance sheet according to the regulatory requirements of CRR, the figures which represent the difference between these two, resulting from the different methods of consolidation according to IFRS resp. to CRR, are shown as “Adjustments”. The different methods of consolidation mainly relate to subsidiaries which are neither banks nor financial institutions and therefore, in accordance with CRR, are not fully consolidated.

TABLES

Table A

		€ million	Reference
	Share capital (ordinary shares)	1,681.0	Annex IV, row 1a
add	Share premium	4,136.2 [1]	
	Capital Instruments and the related share premium accounts	5,817.2	Annex IV, row 1

[1] In addition to the agio, it also includes the free capital reserve from shareholder's contribution of 1 billion €.

Table B

			Reference
	Retained earnings	2,517.7	
add	Net profit	20.4	
less	Planned dividend	0.0	
	Sum of retained earnings	**2,538.1**	Annex IV, row 2

Table C

			Reference
	Revaluation reserves	-1,764.7	
add	Other reserves	1,729.9	
	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	**-34.7**	Annex IV, row 3
	of which relating to cash flow hedges not eligible for own funds	20.8	Annex IV, row 11

Table D

			Reference
	Minority interests	39.8	
less	Surplus capital attributed to minority shareholders	-25.3	
	Minority Interests (amount allowed in consolidated Common Equity Tier 1)	**14.5**	Annex IV, row 5
	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	**2.9**	Annex IV, row 34
	Qualifying own funds Instruments included in consolidated Tier 2 capital [2]	3.9	Annex IV, row 48

[2] 2 million € subordinated instruments subject to minority calculation

Table E

			Reference
	Deferred tax assets	**628.6**	
	of which deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences	213.1	
	Deferred tax liabilities	**4.6** [2]	
	of which deductible deferred tax liabilities associated with deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences	76.2	
	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences	213.1	
less	Deductible deferred tax liabilities associated with deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences	-76.2	
	Deferred tax assets that rely an future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liabilities where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	136.9	Annex IV, row 10
	Deferred taxes assets less deductible deferred tax liabilities associated with deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences	487.2	Table H

[2] netted view of the consolidated FINREP.

Table F

		Reference
Goodwill	0.0	
Other intangible assets	5.2	
Intangible assets held for sale	7.7	
Minority portion of intangible assets according Art. 32 (c) CRR2	-5.0 [3]	
Prudently valued software - Amount subject to RW=100%	-5.9	
Deferred tax liabilities associated to goodwill and other intangible assets	0.0	
Intangible assets	2.0	Annex IV, row 8

[3] The minority portion of intangible assets must not be deducted according Art. 32 (c) CRR2.

Table G

		Reference
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**12.4**	
Financial assets held for trading	**0.1**	
of which non-significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	0.1	
Financial assets mandatorily at fair value	**12.3**	
of which non-significant investments in Tier 2 capital	12.3	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**52.2**	
of which significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	46.7	
of which non-significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	5.5	
Financial assets at amortised cost	**336.6**	
Loans and receivables with banks	**313.3**	
of which significant investments in Tier 2 capital	0.1	
of which non-significant investments in Tier 2 capital	313.2	
Loans and receivables with customers	**23.3**	
of which significant investments in Tier 2 capital	2.0	
of which non-significant investments in Tier 2 capital	21.3	
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**2,250.8**	
of which significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	2,198.0	
of which non-significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1	3.0	
of which significant investments in Tier 2 capital	49.8	
Significant investments	**2,296.6**	
in Common Equity Tier 1	2,244.7	sum of Annex IV, row 19, 23, 73
in AT 1 capital	0.0	Annex IV, row 40
in Tier 2 capital	51.9	Annex IV, row 55
Non-significant investments	**355.3**	
in Common Equity Tier 1	8.5	
in AT 1 capital	0.0	
in Tier 2 capital	346.8	
Amount of significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1 above the 10% threshold	-1,428.8	Annex IV, row 19
Amount of significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1 above the 17,65% threshold	-228.8	Annex IV, row 23
Amount of significant investments in Common Equity Tier 1 below threshold	587.1	Annex IV, row 73
Amount of non-significant investments above the 10% threshold	0.0	Annex IV, row 18
Amount of non-significant investments below the 10% threshold	355.3	Annex IV, row 72

Table H

Deferred taxes assets less deductible deferred tax liabilities associated with deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences	487.2	Table E
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences	792.5	
Deductible deferred tax liabilities associated with deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences	282.7	
Deferred taxes assets (net)	509.8	
of which amount of deferred taxes above the 10% threshold	0.0	
of which amount of deferred tax assets above the 15% threshold	-142.9	Annex IV, row 25
of which amount of deferred tax assets below threshold	366.8	Annex IV, row 75
Not deductible deferred tax liabilities associated with deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences (mainly due to cash flow hedge reserves and intangible assets)	22.6	

Table I

			Reference
	Subordinated deposits from customers	90.0	
	Subordinated debt securities issued	1,065.7	
	Subordinated liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	0.0	
	Sum of subordinated liabilities / balance sheet value	1,155.7	
	of which attributed to UniCredit Bank Austria AG	990.9	
	of which subject to minority calculation	2.0 [4)]	
	of which grandfathered instruments (Art. 484 (4), 486 (3))	162.7 [5)]	
		990.9	
less	amortization, disagio, interest and hedging	-367.4	
	Computable amount under regulatory scope	623.5	Annex IV, row 46
	of which capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	623.5	
	of which direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own Tier 2 instruments and subordinated loans	0.0	Annex IV, row 52

4) see table D

5) Due to conservative interpretation of Regulation (EU) 2019/876 (CRR II) Art. 494a starting from Q2/2019, instruments according to Art. 52 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 issued through special purpose entities are no longer included as Additional Tier 1 according to the phase-out conditions of Regulation (EU) 575/2013, Art. 484.

Table J

		Reference
Deductions from CET1	**-2,011.0**	Annex IV, row 28
of which Additional value adjustments (CRR Art. 34 + Art. 150)	-8.7	Annex IV, row 7
of which intangible assets	-2.0	Annex IV, row 8
of which deferred tax assets that rely an future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences	-136.9	Annex IV, row 10
of which fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	-20.8	Annex IV, row 11
of which negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-0.6	Annex IV, row 12
of which gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-6.9	Annex IV, row 14
of which exceeding the 10% threshold for direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the Institution of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant Investment	-1,428.8	Annex IV, row 19
of which additional deductions of CET1 Capital due to Article 3 CRR	-34.6	Annex IV, row 20
of which exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%	0.0	Annex IV, row 20a
of which exceeding the 15% threshold for direct and indirect holdings by the Institution of the CET1 Instruments of financial sector entities where the Institution has a significant Investment in those entities	-228.8	Annex IV, row 23
of which exceeding the 15% threshold for deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-142.9	Annex IV, row 25

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Own funds disclosure as of 31 December 2020
according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1423/2013 according to Annex IV

in million €

	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 Article Reference
1	Capital Instruments and the related share premium accounts	5,817.2	26 (1), 27, 28, 29
1a	of which: ordinary shares	1,681.0	EBA list 26 (3)
2	Retained earnings	2,538.1	26 (1) (c)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-34.7	26 (1)
3a	Funds for general banking risk	0.0	26 (1) (f)
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	0.0	486 (2)
5	Minority Interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	14.5	84
5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	0.0	26 (2)
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	8,335.1	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-8.7	34, 105
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-2.0	36 (1) (b), 37
9	Empty Set in the EU	0.0	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely an future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-136.9	36 (1) (c), 38
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	-20.8	33 (1) (a)
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-0.6	36 (1) (d), 40, 159
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	0.0	32 (1)
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-6.9	33 (1) (b)
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (e), 41
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an Institution of own CET1 Instruments (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (f), 42
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the Institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the Institution (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (g), 44
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the Institution of the CET1 Instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant Investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (h), 43, 45, 46, 49 (2) & (3), 79
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the Institution of the CET1 Instruments of financial sector entities where the Institution has a significant Investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-1,428.8	36 (1) (i), 43, 45, 47, 48 (1) (b), 49 (1) bis (3), 79
20	Additional deductions of CET1 Capital due to Article 3 CRR [1)]	-34.6	3
20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the Institution opts for the deduction alternative	0.0	36 (1) (k)
20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (k) (i), 89 to 91
20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (k) (ii), 243 (1) (b), 244 (1) (b), 258
20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (k) (iii), 379 (3)

21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1) (a)
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold (negative amount)	-371.7	48 (1)
23	of which: direct and indirect holdings by the Institution of the CET1 Instruments of financial sector entities where the Institution has a significant Investment in those entities	-228.8	36 (1) (i), 48 (1) (b)
24	Empty set in the EU		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-142.9	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1) (a)
25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (a)
25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (l)
27	Oualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	0.0	36 (1) (j)
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	-2,011.0	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	6,324.1	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	0.0	51, 52
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	0.0	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	0.0	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	0.0	486 (3)
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	2.9	85, 86
35	of which: Instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0.0	486 (3)
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	2.9	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 Instruments (negative amount)	0.0	52 (1) (b), 56 (a), 57
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0.0	56 (b), 58
39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short posi-tions) (negative amount)	0.0	56 (c), 59, 60, 79
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0.0	56 (d), 59, 79
41	Empty set in the EU		
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 capital of the institution (negative amount)	0.0	56 (e)
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	0.0	
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	2.9	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	6,327.0	

Tier 2 (T2) capital: Instruments and provisions			
46	Capital Instruments and the related share premium accounts	623.5	62, 63
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	0.0	486 (4)
48	Qualifying own funds Instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 Instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	3.9	87, 88
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0.0	486 (4)
50	Credit risk adjustments	126.2	62 (c) & (d)
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	753.6	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an Institution of own T2 Instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	0.0	63 (b) (i), 66 (a), 67
53	Holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	0.0	66 (b), 68
54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0.0	66 (c), 69, 70, 79
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-51.9	66 (d), 69, 79
56	Empty set in the EU		
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	-51.9	
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	701.7	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	7,028.7	
60	**Total risk weighted assets**	31,464.3	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	20.1%	92 (2) (a)
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	20.1%	92 (2) (b)
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	22.3%	92 (2) (c)
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conser-vation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic risk buffer, plus the systemically important Institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII buffer), expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	9.0%	CRD 128, 129, 130, 131, 133
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.016%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	2.0%	
67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	1.0%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	15.6%	CRD 128
69	[non relevant in EU regulation]		
70	[non relevant in EU regulation]		
71	[non relevant in EU regulation]		
Amount below thresholds for deductions (not risk-weighted)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the Institution does not have a significant Investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	355.3	36 (1) (h), 45, 46, 56 (c), 59, 60, 66 (c), 69, 70
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the Institution of the CET 1 Instruments of financial sector entities where the insti- tution has a significant Investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	587.1	36 (1) (i), 45, 48
74	Empty Set in the EU	0.0	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	366.8	36 (1) (c), 38, 48

Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to the application of the cap)	0.0	62
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	79.8	62
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	475.0	62
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	126.2	62
Capital Instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0.0	484 (3), 486 (2) & (5)
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0.0	484 (3), 486 (2) & (5)
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0.0	484 (4), 486 (3) & (5)
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0.0	484 (4), 486 (3) & (5)
84	Current cap on T2 Instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0.0	484 (5), 486 (4) & (5)
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0.0	484 (5), 486 (4) & (5)

1) contains the deduction requirement from NPE backstop / calendar provisioning in implementation of the SREP Letter to the UniCredit Group

Extent to which the level of Common Equity Tier 1 capital and Tier 1 capital exceed the requirements laid down in Article 465 CRR

in million €

	Amount as of 31. December2020
Surplus of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	4,908.2
Surplus of Tier 1 (T1) capital	4,439.1

Disclosure of capital requirements (Article 438 CRR)

The capital planning, budgeting and monitoring processes within UniCredit Bank Austria are carried out by the responsible local functions and are in line with the respective UniCredit Holding guidelines.

The Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) for the implementation of Basel 3 in the European Union were published in the EU Official Journal on 27 June 2013. The legal framework replaces Capital Requirements Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC and came into force in Austria on 1 January 2014. The EU banking package introduced further, essential changes to the Basel 3 framework with regards to CRR (→ „CRR II“) and CRD IV (→ „CRD V“). It was published in the EU Official Journal on 7 June 2019 and entered into force on 27 June 2019.

Basel 3 framework (2019) asks for stricter capital requirements with a minimum of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital of 4.5%, Total Tier 1 Capital of 6% and Total Capital of 8% of RWAs.

In addition, all banks are required to hold a capital conservation buffer consisting of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital of 2.5% on top of the new minimum requirements. This will lead to an effective total requirement of 7% Common Equity Tier 1 Capital, 8.5% Tier 1 Capital and 10.5% Total Capital.

Furthermore, Member States can set an additional buffer requirement to dampen excess lending growth (counter-cyclical buffer up to 2.5%). According to legislation (*Kapitalpuffer-Verordnung* / KP-V) and starting with 1.1.2016, the countercyclical buffer for Austrian exposure was set to 0%. In addition, systemic risk buffers can be set by the authorities. Currently, according to KP-V, a systemic risk buffer of 2% is foreseen starting with 2019.

Should an authority impose the systemic risk buffer and the systemic bank surcharge (O-SII/D-SII buffer) is applicable, the higher of the two should apply. In the future the two buffers (SRB and the capital surcharge for systemically important banks) will be applied cumulatively according to CRD V. Authorities may further apply systemic risk buffers for sectoral exposures.

In the context of COVID-19, the ECB introduced some temporary capital relief measures to banks such as the possibility to partially use capital instruments that do not qualify as Common Equity Tier 1, for example Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 instruments, to meet the Pillar 2 Requirements (P2R).

Furthermore, the ECB allows banks to operate temporarily below the level of capital defined by the Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) and below the Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB). Bank Austria did not take advantage of these relief measures.

In 4Q20, CET1 and Total Capital Ratios improved vs. previous quarter, mainly due to Credit and Market RWA decrease while the capital remained flat QoQ.

Bank Austria continues to have a solid capital base to meet the own funds requirements pursuant to Art. 92 CRR / Art. 129 CRD IV.

With reference to EU law (CRR, CRD IV) the following applies:

Should there be a reference to stipulations of the EU Regulation "CRR" as mentioned in this document, the Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending the Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012, lastly amended by EU Regulation 2019/876 dated 7 June 2019, has to be applied.

Should there be a reference to stipulations of the EU Directive "CRD IV" as mentioned in this document, the Directive (EU) No. 2013/36 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, lastly amended by EU Directive 2019/878 dated 7 June 2019, has to be applied.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

Bank Austria deems as priority the activities of capital management and capital allocation based on the risks taken, with the aim of expanding business activities with respective value creation. Therefore, the capital and its allocation are of relevant importance in the definition of corporate strategies.

The ICAAP forms an integral part of the Pillar 2 requirements according to CRR. Maintaining an adequate level of capital is a core objective of Bank Austria, it is measured by the Risk-Taking Capacity (RTC). Bank Austria's RTC calculates the economic risks across all relevant risk types and relates them to the available financial resources (AFR) which are held to cover such risks.

The risk side of the calculation serves to determine the economic capital requirement from unexpected losses with regard to credit, market, operational and other risks. The risk is calculated in a going concern approach and at a confidence level of 99.90%. The economic capital requirement is then related to the AFR, which are based on regulatory own funds and additional coverage positions available. The RTC is accounted for in the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) of Bank Austria. The RAF defines, from a strategic perspective, the risk level that Bank Austria is willing to take on by setting limit, trigger and target for the respective Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). This setup enables management at any point in time to monitor the appropriateness and sufficiency of Bank Austria's economic capital adequacy.

The management board and the risk committee are informed at least quarterly on the results of the risk taking capacity, showing also the development of the single components (economic capital, AFR). The calculation, monitoring and steering of the RTC forms a fundamental part of the management of risk and capital at Bank Austria.

Art. 438 c) Credit risk - Standardised approach

for institutions calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts in accordance with Chapter 2 of Part Three, Title II, 8 % of the risk-weighted exposure amounts for each of the exposure classes specified in Article 112

(EUR million)

Exposure classes		RWA	Capital requirement
Art. 112 a)	Exposures to central governments or central banks	917.0	73.4
Art. 112 b)	Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	9.2	0.7
Art. 112 c)	Exposures to public sector entities	38.2	3.1
Art. 112 d)	Exposures to multilateral development banks	-	-
Art. 112 e)	Exposures to international organisations	-	-
Art. 112 f)	Exposures to institutions	229.1	18.3
Art. 112 g)	Exposures to corporates	2,706.7	216.5
Art. 112 h)	Retail exposures	358.0	28.6
Art. 112 i)	Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	200.5	16.0
Art. 112 j)	Exposures in default	119.7	9.6
Art. 112 k)	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	27.5	2.2
Art. 112 l)	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	0.1	0.0
Art. 112 m)	Items representing securitisation positions		-
Art. 112 n)	Exposures to institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	8.9	0.7
Art. 112 o)	Exposures in the form of units or shares in collective investment undertakings ("CIUs")	1.2	0.1
Art. 112 p)	Equity exposures	1,171.3	93.7
Art. 112 q)	Other items	592.7	47.4
	Standardised approach total	**6,380.2**	**510.4**

Art. 438 d) Credit risk - IRB approach

for institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part Three, Title II, 8 % of the risk-weighted exposure amounts for each of the exposure classes specified in Article 147.
For the retail exposure class, this requirement applies to each of the categories of exposures to which the different correlations in Article 154 (1) to (4) correspond.
For the equity exposure class, this requirement applies to:
(i) each of the approaches provided in Article 155;
(ii) exchange traded exposures, private equity exposures in sufficiently diversified portfolios, and other exposures;
(iii) exposures subject to supervisory transition regarding own funds requirements;
(iv) exposures subject to grandfathering provisions regarding own funds requirements;

(EUR million)

Exposure classes		RWA	Capital requirement
Art. 147 (2) a)	Exposures to central governments and central banks	309.0	24.7
Art. 147 (2) b)	Exposures to institutions	1,787.5	143.0
Art. 147 (2) c)	Exposures to corporates	12,150.4	972.0
Art. 147 (2) d)	Retail exposures	4,900.1	392.0
Art. 154 (2) (3)	*Retail - Secured by real estate SME*	*226.0*	*18.1*
Art. 154 (3)	*Retail - Secured by real estate non-SME*	*1,666.3*	*133.3*
Art. 154 (4)	*Retail - Qualifying revolving*	*448.4*	*35.9*
Art. 154 (2)	*Retail - Other SME*	*365.8*	*29.3*
Art. 154 (1)	*Retail - Other non-SME*	*2,193.5*	*175.5*
Art. 147 (2) e)	Equity exposures	409.2	32.7
Art. 155 (3)	*PD-/LGD-Approach*	*153.9*	*12.3*
Art. 155 (2)	*Simple risk weight approach*	*43.6*	*3.5*
Art. 155 (4)	*Internal models approach*	*-*	*-*
Art. 48 (4) *Art. 471 (2)*	*Equity exposures subject to risk weights*	*211.6*	*16.9*
Art. 147 (2) f)	Items representing securitisation positions	42.9	3.4
Art. 147 (2) g)	Other non credit-obligation assets	1,469.8	117.6
	IRB approach total	**21,068.9**	**1,685.5**

Note: Total excl. € 500 mn due to temporary measure on internal credit risk models (linked to limitations raised by the Supervisor)

EU OV1 – Overview of RWAs (Template 4 - Art. 438 CRR)

(EUR million)

Categories			RWA		Capital requirements
			31.12.2020	30.09.2020	31.12.2020
	1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**24,268.8**	**26,024.8**	**1,941.5**
Art 438(c)(d)	2	Of which the standardised approach	4,255.8	4,329.6	340.5
Art 438(c)(d)	3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	-	-	-
Art 438(c)(d)	4	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	19,969.4	21,649.1	1,597.5
Art 438(d)	5	Of which equity IRB under the simple riskweighted approach or the IMA	43.6	46.0	3.5
Art 107, Art 438(c)(d)	**6**	**CCR**	**904.0**	**967.6**	**72.3**
Art 438(c)(d)	7	Of which mark to market	24.3	23.7	1.9
Art 438(c)(d)	8	of which Original Exposure	-	-	-
	9	of which standardised approach	-	-	-
	10	Of which internal model method (IMM)	822.8	895.6	65.8
Art 438(c)(d)	11	Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	12.9	2.5	1.0
Art 438(c)(d)	12	Of which CVA	44.0	45.8	3.5
Art 438(e)	**13**	**Settlement Risk**	0.0	0.1	0.0
Art 449(o)(i)	**14**	**Securitisation exposures in banking book (after the cap)**	**42.9**	**57.4**	**3.4**
	15	Of which SEC - IRBA			
	16	Of which SEC- SA			
	17	Of which SEC ERBA	42.9	57.4	3.4
	18	Internal assessment approach			
	18a	Of which 1250%/ deduction			
Art 438(e)	**19**	**Market Risk**	**348.0**	**545.8**	**27.8**
	20	Of which the standardised approach	6.4	6.0	0.5
	21	Of which IMA	341.6	539.8	27.3
Art 438(e)	**22**	**Large exposures**	-	-	-
Art 438(f)	**23**	**Operational Risk**	**3,110.4**	**3,232.2**	**248.8**
	24	of which Basic Indicator Approach	-	-	-
	25	of which Standardised Approach	542.2	557.0	43.4
	26	of which Advanced Measurement Approach	2,568.2	2,675.2	205.5
Art 437(2), 48,60	**27**	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**2,290.2**	**2,362.0**	**183.2**
Art 500	**28**	**Floor adjustment**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	29	**Other calculation elements *)**	**500.0**	**500.0**	**40.0**
	30	**Total**	**31,464.3**	**33,689.8**	**2,517.1**

*) Other calculation elements include:
500.0 mn EUR due to temporary measure on internal credit risk models (linked to limitations raised by the Supervisor)

The decrease of € 0.8 bn as compared to the previous quarter is mainly due to lower credit risk under the IRB approach due to volume reductions and re-introduction of a methodology for the asset class “retail revolving” as well as lower market rsik in relation to the hedging of derivatives (CVA).

EU CR8 – RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach (Template 23 - Art. 438 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	
Description		RWA amounts	Capital requirements	Comments
1	**RWAs as at the end of the previous reporting period**	**21,695.1**	**1,735.6**	
2	Asset size	-713.1	-57.0	
3	Asset quality	-249.0	-19.9	1)
4	Model updates			
5	Methodology and policy	-720.0	-57.6	2)
6	Acquisitions and disposals			
7	Foreign exchange movements			
8	Other			
9	**RWAs as at the end of the reporting period**	**20,013.0**	**1,601.0**	

1) Regular portfolio movements
2) Introduction of use of the CRR option to calculate RWA for the Qualified Revolving Retail asset class

EU CR10 – IRB (Specialized lending and equities) (Template 5 – Art. 438 CRR)

Specialised lending - slotting criteria							
Regulatory categories	**Remaining maturity**	**On-balance sheet amount**	**Off-balance sheet amount**	**Risk weight**	**Exposure amount**	**RWAs**	**Expected losses**
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	50%	-	-	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	-	-	70%	-	-	-
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	70%	-	-	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	-	-	90%	-	-	-
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	115%	-	-	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	-	-	115%	-	-	-
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	250%	-	-	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	-	-	250%	-	-	-
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	0%	-	-	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	-	-	0%	-	-	-
Total	Less than 2.5 years	-	-		-	-	-
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	-	-		-	-	-
Equities under the simple risk-weighted approach							
Categories		**On-balance sheet amount**	**Off-balance sheet amount**	**Risk weight**	**Exposure amount**	**RWAs**	**Capital Requirements**
Private equity exposures		-	-	190%	-	-	-
Exchange-traded equity exposures		-	-	290%	-	-	-
Other equity exposures		7.2	4.6	370%	11.8	43.6	3.5
Total		**7.2**	**4.6**		**11.8**	**43.6**	**3.5**

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Disclosure of capital buffers (Article 440 CRR)

Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer

(EUR million)

Row	Breakdown by country	General credit exposures		Trading book exposure		Securitisation exposures		Own funds requirements				Own funds requirement weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
		Exposure value for SA	Exposure value IRB	Sum of long and short position of trading book	Value of trading book exposure for internal models	Exposure value for SA	Exposure value for IRB	Of which: General credit exposures	Of which: Trading book exposures	Of which: Securitisation exposures	Total		
		010	020	030	040	050	060	070	080	090	100	110	120
010	Algeria	0.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
	Bahrain	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bangladesh	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Belarus	46.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
	Belgium	5.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
	United Arab Emirates	3.1	202.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
	Armenia	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Austria	7,405.2	49,580.2	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1,374.1	0.0	0.0	1,374.1	0.8	0.0
	Australia	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Bosnia and Herzegowina	0.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Brazil	2.8	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Bulgaria	125.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.5
	Canada	3.9	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
	Cayman Islands	19.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
	Chile	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	China	3.5	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
	Colombia	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Costa Rica	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Cote D'ivoire	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Croatia	64.9	142.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
	Cyprus	14.1	130.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
	Czech Republic	72.1	332.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.5
	Denmark	36.5	281.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0
	Egypt	2.9	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
	El Salvador	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Estonia	0.8	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
	Finland	13.3	702.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
	France	188.0	334.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0
	Georgia	4.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Germany	335.4	1,680.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	0.0	0.0	53.7	0.0	0.0
	Ghana	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Greece	2.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Guatemala	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Guernsey	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Honduras	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hong Kong	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0
	Hungary	113.9	203.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0
	India	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Indonesia	0.3	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
	Iraq	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ireland	1.9	222.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
	Isle of Man	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Israel	0.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Italy	89.4	731.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0
	Japan	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Jordan	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Kazakhstan	0.0	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
	Kenya	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Korea, Republic of	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kuwait	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Latvia	0.2	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
	Liechtenstein	1.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Lithuania	0.4	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
	Luxembourg	62.6	415.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.3
	Macau	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Malaysia	0.6	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
	Malta	87.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
	Mexico	12.2	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
	Monaco	0.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Montenegro	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Morocco	0.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Netherlands	121.6	1,082.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	0.0
	New Zealand	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(EUR million)

Row	Breakdown by country	General credit exposures		Trading book exposure		Securitisation exposures		Own funds requirements				Own funds requirement weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
		Exposure value for SA	Exposure value IRB	Sum of long and short position of trading book	Value of trading book exposure for internal models	Exposure value for SA	Exposure value for IRB	Of which: General credit exposures	Of which: Trading book exposures	Of which: Securitisation exposures	Total		
		010	020	030	040	050	060	070	080	090	100	110	120
	Norway	1.3	615.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	1.0
	Oman	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Pakistan	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Peru	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Philippines	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Poland	38.2	302.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0
	Portugal	1.8	493.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.4	17.3	0.0	0.0
	Qatar	0.7	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
	Romania	30.5	130.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
	Russian Federation	611.8	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0
	Rwanda	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Saudi Arabia	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Senegal	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Serbia	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Singapore	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Slovakia	83.4	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.0
	Slovenia	57.8	107.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
	South Africa	14.4	211.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0
	Spain	60.7	2,604.4	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	70.4	0.0	1.7	72.1	0.0	0.0
	Sri Lanka	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Supranational	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0
	Sweden	7.3	624.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0
	Switzerland	72.4	621.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0
	Taiwan	0.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Tanzania, United Republic of	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Thailand	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Tunisia	0.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
	Turkey	57.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
	Ukraine	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	United Kingdom / GB (UK)	43.4	201.1	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.5	6.9	0.0	0.0
	United States	43.6	211.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0
	Uzbekistan	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vietnam	0.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
020		**10,022.2**	**62,893.4**	**0.0**	**10.0**	**65.7**	**0.0**	**1,821.5**	**0.0**	**3.4**	**1,825.0**		

Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

(EUR million)

Row		Column
		010
010	Total risk exposure amount	31,464.3
020	Institution specific countercyclical buffer rate	0.0
030	Institution specific countercyclical buffer requirement	5.0

Disclosure of credit risk adjustments (Article 442 CRR)

Definition of „Non-Performing Exposures", past-due and forbearance measures

In general, loans are divided into performing and non-performing loans. Performing loans are further divided into loans with impairment based on their one-year expected loss (Level 1) and loans with impairment based on their lifetime expected loss (Level 2) pursuant to IFRS 9. Nonperforming loans comprise Level 3.

„Non-performing" loans:

Non-performing loans are divided into the following categories according to UniCredit Group rules:

- **Bad loans:** credit exposures that are considered uncollectable to insolvent borrowers, even if insolvency has not been judicially ascertained. A workout scenario is assumed in respect of borrowers in this category. The impairment loss assessment is performed on an analytical basis respectively, for exposures below € 2 mn, based on statistical methods. Detailed information is given below in the "Description of methodology applied to determine write-downs" section.
- **Unlikely to pay**: risk exposures that do not qualify as "bad loans", but where it is unlikely that the borrower will meet its obligations (capital and/or interest) arising from the loan in full without measures being taken, such as the disposal of collateral, regardless of any days in arrears. For a loan placed in the category "unlikely to pay" ("UTP"), there are not necessarily specific default criteria in place (non-performance of the payment obligation); rather, there are indications that a borrower may default. The impairment loss assessment is performed on an analytical basis respectively, for exposures below € 2 mn, based on statistical methods. Detailed information is given in the "Description of methodology applied to determine write-downs" section. The UTP indicators listed in the bank's internal regulations follow the guidelines and exemplary presentation of the ECB's guidelines (Guidelines for Banks on Non-performing Loans of March 2017) and are subdivided into "hard criteria" (implying customer default with only limited scope for interpretation) and "soft criteria" (requiring a more detailed analysis of repayment capacity). Hard criteria or soft criteria assessed negatively trigger the transfer of the exposure to restructuring management.
- **Past-due:** on-balance sheet exposures other than those classified as "bad loans" or "unlikely to pay" which at the reference date have amounts that are more than 90 days past due or over limits. Such amounts are determined at the level of the individual debtor. The "past due" failure criterion was adjusted in January 2021 and is deemed to have been met if the sum of all utilizations exceeds the sum of all communicated limits by 1% (previously 2.5%) or € 100 in the Retail area resp. € 500 in the Corporates area for 90 days without interruption (previous threshold € 250 each).

If the criterion for allocation to a non-performing category expires due to the economic recovery of the customer, the customer is classified as performing after a good conduct period of at least 90 days.

Credit exposures with retail scoring are assigned a rating of 7- after this period until behavioural scoring is determined. All other credit exposures are automatically set to unrated until a new rating is determined.

Performing loans:

- **Overdue performing loans**: risk exposures to borrowers with amounts already due at the reference date or with unapproved limits being exceeded that are between 1 and 90 days overdue and which do not fulfill any criteria to be classified in the categories „Bad Loans" or „Unlikely to pay"
- **Other exposures**: borrowers not included in the other categories.

Forborne exposure:

Forbearance measures are concessions made by a bank to a debtor facing or about to face difficulties in meeting its financial commitments. These may take the form of a modification of the terms and conditions of a contract that would not have been agreed if the debtor had not been in financial difficulties, or the form of total or partial refinancing.

Debtors that are classified as "forborne" are subject to special monitoring requirements and are to be clearly marked as such. Forbearance measures include, for example, a rescheduling agreement, renegotiated pricing at interest rates below the market level, the conversion of a partial amount of the loan into shares, or a reduction of the principal amount.

Forborne exposures can be classified in the categories "non-performing exposures" and "performing exposures" (level 2 according to IFRS 9) as defined by the same EBA standards. With reference to the assessments of impairment and provisions for forborne exposures, the accounting policies applied are the general criteria in accordance with IFRS 9 requirements.

Specifics in the context of COVID-19 measures: Regarding forbearance, the EBA facilitations related to general moratoria, which are statutory and sector moratoria, have been taken into account. This means that for the measures covered by the relief, the test of whether a customer is in financial difficulty (Troubled Debt Tests - TDT) targets the time before COVID-19, i.e. end of February 2020, while for other measures the time

Description of methodology applied to determine write-downs

Bank Austria has implemented internal guidelines for the recording, administration and valuation of loans, which govern both value adjustments and write-offs or partial write-offs of loans.

The impairment model for showing expected credit losses is to be applied to all debt instruments that are shown at either “amortised cost” or “at fair value through other comprehensive income, in equity”, and also to off-balance sheet instruments such as guarantees and lending commitments.

Depending on the change in credit risk between the time of the initial recognition and the current credit risk on the valuation date, these instruments are categorised either in Stage 1, Stage 2 or Stage 3:

- Stage 1 includes all newly added financial instruments, and those for which no significant increase in the default risk since the initial recognition has been determined and instruments with a low default risk ("low credit risk exemption" for securities with an "investment grade" credit rating).
- Stage 2 includes instruments for which a significant increase in risk has been identified since the initial recognition, but in which there have been no failures yet, and are therefore classified as "performing", as well as instruments without a PD at the time of access.
- Stage 3 is for the non-performing portfolio, which is made up of unusual risk positions pursuant to Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013.

The three-stage approach is applied for financial instruments within the framework of the impairment regulations of IFRS 9, which do not already feature an impairment at the time of acquisition or origin ("purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets", POCI), which form a separate category in accordance with the legal provisions of IFRS 9.

Bank Austria's current definition of default, which is also used for regulatory purposes, has been adopted for the definitions of the terms "performing" and "non-performing".

The amount of expected credit losses to be recognised depends on the allocation of stages.

Impairment losses for Stage 1 and 2 (Performing Loans)

For Stage 1 instruments, a credit loss equal to the expected 12-month credit loss ("1-year ECL") is recognised. For Stage 2 and 3 instruments, on the other hand, a credit loss amounting to the lifetime credit loss expected ("lifetime ECL") is recognised. The credit risk parameters used are generally based on the regulatory IRB models, and are adapted in relation to IFRS9-specific requirements (e.g. consideration of future-oriented macroeconomic information).

Stage transfer logic (from Stage 1 to Stage 2) is a central and key component of the impairment regulations. Bank Austria uses both relative and absolute criteria for the transfer of stages.

The significant criteria for a transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2 include:

- a transaction-based relative comparison between default probability (PD) at the reporting date and that at initial recognition using internal models. The threshold values are determined using a complex statistical process in which the probability of default, the age of the loan, the historic default behaviour and the relevant segment are considered. Each month, the probability of default as at the observation date is compared with the probability of default at the start of business. To date, the 1-year PDs have been used, but since December 2020, the comparison has been made on the basis of the PD profile for the entire term of the transactions.
- The limit from which deterioration is considered significant is determined for each individual transaction, using a function which applies this PD at the time of the initial recognition as most important variable. The higher the PD is at the start of business, the lower the relative tolerated deterioration is, which leads to a shift into Stage 2. The functions are determined for various sub-portfolios and are calibrated differently. Calibration takes place based on the relevant long-term default rate, with the addition of the share of the sub-portfolio with the characteristics “30-day delay” and “forbearance”. This shall therefore ensure that a corresponding share of the sub-portfolio will be classified as Stage 2 for average economic situations. This share may increase or decrease, depending on the respective economy. If the PD of a transaction sufficiently improves by the next reporting date, it will be transferred back to Stage 1.
- absolute criteria such as 30 days overdue;
- other internal criteria (e.g. forbearance measures, certain watch list cases, foreign currency loans in the retail segment, and taking into account the inherent risks since the initial recognition);
- in 2020, the internal criteria were extended to include further COVID-related criteria (see also section E2 – Assessment of the potential loss due to COVID-19).

Impairment Losses for Stage 3 (Non-Performing Loans)

Stage 3 is assigned to the defaulted portfolio, the non-performing assets. Impairments are formed at customer level as follows, depending on the amount of the customer advances:

Specific write-downs

Customers with a total exposure of more than €2 million (based on Group of Connected Clients, GCC) are transferred to the restructuring management (Monitoring & Special Credit/CIB) until there are first concrete indications of a possible default. In the event of these engagements, designated as "significant" due to the credit amount, the responsible restructuring manager calculates the impairment requirement on a case-by-case basis, for the first time when taking over the case and subsequently, on a quarterly basis. This is calculated based on probability-weighted cash flow scenarios. The amount of impairment corresponds to the difference between the carrying amount of the loans and receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows (repayments and interest payments), discounted by the original effective interest rate.

For instruments with fixed interest, the underlying interest rate is constant over the term, while for instruments with variable interest, a recalculation is carried out depending on the contractual circumstances.

Portfolio-based specific provisioning method

UniCredit Bank Austria AG applies a parameter-based method for the calculation of a portfolio-based specific provisioning method ("Pauschale Einzelwertberichtigung" – PEWB) for defaulted assets grouped by similar credit risk characteristics and with no significant exposure (lower than €2 million) at the GCC (Group of Connected Clients) level. By decision of the restructuring management, customers who belong to a GCC over

€2 million can also be allocated to this method, provided the individual customer exposure does not exceed €1 million. Depending on the customer segment, the amount of the exposure and collateral, the credit rating and the duration of the default are determined and recognised. The parameters used to calculate the loss rate are re-estimated and back-tested annually.

Recovery periods are estimated on the basis of business and economic plans, as well as historical considerations and observations for similar business cases. Consideration is therefore given to the relevant customer segment, the type of loan agreement and the security in addition to other relevant factors that are appropriate for the determination.

For defaulted instruments, forward-looking information is also considered based on the application of multiple scenarios.

EU CRB-B – Total and average net amount of exposures (Template 7 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b
	Description	**Net value of exposures at the end of the period**	**Average net exposures over the period**
1	Central governments or central banks	2,776.8	2,740.4
2	Institutions	8,586.5	9,284.3
3	Corporates	59,589.3	60,386.8
4	*- Of which: Specialised lending*	5,751.9	5,936.0
5	*- Of which: SMEs*	6,906.0	7,141.5
6	Retail	23,070.1	23,112.3
7	*Secured by real estate property*	13,398.1	13,410.7
8	*- SMEs*	1,890.6	1,895.4
9	*- Non-SMEs*	11,507.5	11,515.4
10	*Qualifying revolving*	3,682.9	920.7
11	*Other retail*	5,989.1	8,780.9
12	*- SMEs*	1,065.8	1,074.1
13	*- Non-SMEs*	4,923.3	7,706.7
14	Equity	84.7	306.0
15	**Total IRB approach**	**94,107.4**	**95,829.8**
16	Central governments or central banks	38,909.9	29,640.0
17	Regional governments or local authorities	4,346.3	4,504.1
18	Public sector entities	1,770.9	2,111.1
19	Multilateral development banks	215.3	164.7
20	International organisations	853.8	872.4
21	Institutions	216.0	206.3
22	Corporates	6,257.0	6,164.1
23	*Of which: SMEs*	1,234.2	1,273.6
24	Retail	780.8	755.1
25	*Of which: SMEs*	152.1	158.6
26	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	419.1	428.2
27	*Of which: SMEs*	272.4	275.2
28	Exposures in default	107.2	134.9
29	Items associated with particularly high risk	18.9	55.0
30	Covered bonds	1.3	1.2
31	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	36.9	34.4
32	Collective investments undertakings	1.2	1.2
33	Equity exposures	474.6	498.4
34	Other exposures	620.9	651.6
35	**Total standardised approach**	**55,030.0**	**46,222.7**
36	**Total**	**149,137.4**	**142,052.4**

The total amount increased by € 17.9 billion compared to 31 Dec. 2019, with a decrease in the IRB figure and a significant increase under the standardised approach driven by exposures to central governments/central banks, mainly due to placement of liquidity taken up through the participation in the TLTRO 3.

EU CRB-C – Geographical breakdown of exposures (Template 8 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Net value														
	Description	EUROPE	of which: AUSTRIA	of which: SPAIN	of which: GERMANY	of which: ITALY	of which: CZECH REPUBLIC	of which: SWITZERLAND	of which: NETHERLANDS	of which: UNITED KINGDOM	of which: POLAND	OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	AMERICA	ASIA	REST OF THE WORLD	TOTAL
1	Central governments or central banks	871.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422.5	449.2	280.6	1,148.2	476.3	**2,776.8**
2	Institutions	8,191.7	2,737.6	19.3	1,252.2	300.7	14.2	2,136.1	46.6	30.4	45.9	1,608.7	50.3	338.0	6.5	**8,586.5**
3	Corporates	58,003.9	40,843.5	3,775.2	2,195.5	784.8	325.8	831.9	1,706.8	357.3	260.7	6,922.4	548.3	605.0	432.1	**59,589.3**
4	Retail	23,052.3	22,738.8	1.5	238.5	2.3	0.3	34.9	2.8	4.0	0.2	29.0	10.1	6.5	1.2	**23,070.1**
5	Equity	71.9	69.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	10.6	-	2.2	**84.7**
6	**Total IRB approach**	**90,191.5**	**66,388.9**	**3,796.1**	**3,686.2**	**1,087.8**	**340.4**	**3,002.9**	**1,756.2**	**391.8**	**729.4**	**9,011.8**	**899.9**	**2,097.8**	**918.2**	**94,107.4**
7	Central governments or central banks	38,909.6	33,666.6	3,416.2	142.1	696.0	125.6	-	0.2	-	-	862.9	0.3	-	0.0	**38,909.9**
8	Regional governments or local authorities	4,346.3	4,306.3	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.8	-	-	-	**4,346.3**
9	Public sector entities	1,768.4	1,768.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	0.1	**1,770.9**
10	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215.3	**215.3**
11	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	853.8	**853.8**
12	Institutions	201.3	3.0	-	20.5	-	3.9	-	-	12.7	-	161.2	14.7	-	0.0	**216.0**
13	Corporates	6,105.6	4,376.5	19.6	289.0	31.4	77.2	20.7	24.1	9.8	146.3	1,111.0	101.3	37.6	12.5	**6,257.0**
14	Retail	776.2	705.7	0.1	19.3	1.6	-	0.3	-	0.8	22.1	26.3	-	4.6	0.0	**780.8**
15	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	417.6	412.5	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	2.0	-	1.5	-	**419.1**
16	Exposures in default	107.2	98.7	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	6.4	-	-	-	**107.2**
17	Items associated with particularly high risk	14.3	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	4.6	-	0.0	**18.9**
18	Covered bonds	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.3**
19	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	33.8	11.6	-	8.2	-	-	1.4	-	10.0	0.4	2.2	3.1	-	0.0	**36.9**
20	Collective investments undertakings	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.2**
21	Equity exposures	474.6	474.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**474.6**
22	Other exposures	620.9	610.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	9.7	-	-	-	**620.9**
23	**Total standardised approach**	**53,778.2**	**46,440.7**	**3,436.0**	**482.5**	**729.0**	**206.7**	**22.4**	**24.3**	**34.1**	**170.1**	**2,232.4**	**126.6**	**43.7**	**1,081.5**	**55,030.0**
24	**Total**	**143,969.7**	**112,829.6**	**7,232.1**	**4,168.8**	**1,816.8**	**547.2**	**3,025.3**	**1,780.4**	**425.9**	**899.5**	**11,244.1**	**1,026.5**	**2,141.5**	**1,999.7**	**149,137.4**

The total amount increased by € 17.9 billion compared to 31 Dec. 2019, with a decrease in the IRB figure and a significant increase under the standardised approach driven by exposures to central governments/central banks (Austria), mainly due to placement of liquidity taken up through the participation in the TLTRO 3.

Banking that matters. Bank Austria Member of UniCredit

EU CRB-D – Concentration exposures by industry or counterparty type (Template 9 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

	Description	a Agriculture, forestry and fishing	b Mining and quarrying	c Manufacturing	d Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	e Water supply	f Construction	g Wholesale and retail trade	h Transport and storage	i Accommodation and food service activities	j Information and communication	k Financial and insurance activities	l Real estate activities	m Professional, scientific and technical activities	n Administrative and support service activities	o Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	p Education	q Human health services and social work activities	r Arts, entertainment and recreation	s Other services activities	t Activities of households as employers; undifferent goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	u Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	v Other	w **Total**
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	2,776.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,776.8**
2	Institutions	-	-	-	0.1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	8,272.0	145.4	62.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	96.2	-	6.3	-	-	-	**8,586.5**
3	Corporates	86.1	759.0	13,704.9	4,055.8	404.5	5,582.8	6,040.5	1,841.4	566.9	1,359.7	6,368.1	7,701.8	8,954.7	1,224.0	178.8	15.5	202.6	392.4	147.0	0.7	2.1	-	**59,589.3**
4	Retail	81.6	1.8	125.2	6.6	4.2	169.4	322.3	31.8	132.2	181.4	103.6	338.0	659.2	112.6	0.0	20.6	506.9	69.3	66.2	20,137.3	-	-	**23,070.1**
5	Equity	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	20.9	0.2	57.8	1.0	-	-	-	0.0	4.8	-	-	-	**84.7**
6	**Total IRB approach**	**167.7**	**760.8**	**13,830.2**	**4,062.5**	**410.2**	**5,752.2**	**6,362.9**	**1,873.2**	**699.2**	**1,541.1**	**14,765.1**	**8,185.4**	**9,734.0**	**1,340.1**	**2,955.0**	**36.2**	**805.6**	**461.6**	**224.3**	**20,138.0**	**2.1**	**-**	**94,107.4**
7	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,420.9	-	-	-	10,488.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**38,909.9**
8	Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	0.0	-	4,295.4	-	0.0	-	46.9	0.0	-	-	**4,346.3**
9	Public sector entities	-	-	-	0.0	261.6	10.1	-	0.3	-	26.0	2.6	132.9	1.1	0.0	875.3	21.8	357.8	1.8	79.7	0.0	-	-	**1,770.9**
10	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**215.3**
11	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561.2	-	-	-	97.1	-	-	-	-	-	195.5	-	**853.8**
12	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**216.0**
13	Corporates	16.3	66.9	1,199.4	138.4	18.2	122.1	692.1	358.3	30.9	76.9	2,383.4	427.7	145.8	150.3	36.3	9.2	111.0	38.1	20.6	98.2	0.5	116.5	**6,257.0**
14	Retail	32.3	1.2	14.5	0.2	1.5	16.8	51.7	11.2	3.7	0.6	2.2	1.3	4.8	5.9	-	0.3	4.1	4.8	1.4	622.3	-	-	**780.8**
15	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	2.1	-	58.7	-	1.4	1.9	61.0	7.6	4.2	1.7	25.5	206.1	15.6	3.2	0.5	0.8	5.6	-	0.8	22.3	-	-	**419.1**
16	Exposures in default	1.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.5	6.5	0.8	41.9	3.9	0.8	0.0	23.4	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	7.2	-	-	**107.2**
17	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	8.0	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**18.9**
18	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.3**
19	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	5.1	-	-	2.5	0.0	9.2	-	-	20.2	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	**36.9**
20	Collective investments undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.2**
21	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.2	471.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	**474.6**
22	Other exposures	0.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.7	8.1	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	3.6	0.4	0.3	23.7	-	569.6	**620.9**
23	**Total standardised approach**	**52.0**	**68.1**	**1,300.3**	**138.7**	**283.2**	**162.0**	**808.3**	**436.5**	**43.3**	**106.6**	**32,331.3**	**806.0**	**172.7**	**161.8**	**15,793.7**	**32.3**	**482.1**	**45.4**	**149.9**	**773.7**	**196.0**	**686.1**	**55,030.0**
24	**Total**	**219.7**	**828.9**	**15,130.5**	**4,201.2**	**693.4**	**5,914.2**	**7,171.2**	**2,309.7**	**742.5**	**1,647.7**	**47,096.4**	**8,991.5**	**9,906.7**	**1,501.9**	**18,748.7**	**68.4**	**1,287.7**	**507.1**	**374.2**	**20,911.7**	**198.1**	**686.1**	**149,137.4**

The total amount increased by € 17.9 billion compared to 31 Dec. 2019, with a decrease in the IRB figure and a significant increase under the standardised approach driven by exposures to central governments/central banks (Austria), mainly due to placement of liquidity taken up through the participation in the TLTRO 3, and also a decrease in the exposure towards public administration.

Banking that matters. Bank Austria Member of UniCredit

EU CRB-E – Maturity of exposures (Template 10 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
	Description	On demand	<=1 year	>1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	Not stated maturity	Total
1	Central governments or central banks	0.3	119.9	1,240.5	1,228.9	-	**2,589.6**
2	Institutions	673.0	3,892.5	795.2	1,351.7	-	**6,712.4**
3	Corporates	3,859.2	5,410.1	12,334.6	11,861.1	-	**33,465.0**
4	Retail	449.6	196.3	1,378.5	15,783.2	-	**17,807.6**
5	Equity	-	-	-	-	77.3	**77.3**
6	**Total IRB approach**	**4,982.0**	**9,618.8**	**15,748.8**	**30,225.0**	**77.3**	**60,651.9**
7	Central governments or central banks	28,232.5	1,061.5	5,494.6	2,677.6	-	**37,466.3**
8	Regional governments or local authorities	93.1	801.0	353.8	2,795.1	-	**4,042.9**
9	Public sector entities	35.3	123.0	113.3	1,176.0	-	**1,447.6**
10	Multilateral development banks	-	-	215.3	-	-	**215.3**
11	International organisations	-	25.0	497.9	330.6	-	**853.5**
12	Institutions	4.1	87.4	62.1	48.4	-	**202.0**
13	Corporates	411.0	757.1	909.5	1,328.1	-	**3,405.7**
14	Retail	465.6	112.5	122.6	27.3	-	**728.0**
15	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	13.2	15.1	80.1	306.7	-	**415.2**
16	Exposures in default	10.9	6.6	16.6	70.1	-	**104.2**
17	Items associated with particularly high risk	8.0	-	0.5	10.3	0.0	**18.9**
18	Covered bonds	-	-	1.3	-	-	**1.3**
19	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	13.9	13.0	-	-	-	**26.9**
20	Collective investments undertakings	-	-	-	-	1.2	**1.2**
21	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	474.6	**474.6**
22	Other exposures	575.2	20.6	20.2	4.8	-	**620.9**
23	**Total standardised approach**	**29,863.0**	**3,022.9**	**7,887.8**	**8,775.1**	**475.7**	**50,024.5**
24	**Total**	**34,845.0**	**12,641.7**	**23,636.6**	**39,000.0**	**553.0**	**110,676.4**

Note: Excluding off-balance sheet items

The total amount increased by € 17.0 billion compared to 31 Dec. 2019, with growth in short-term claims to central governments or central banks under the standardised approach (TLTRO 3) and a reduction of exposure in the <1y bucket to institutions and central banks as well as to corporate clients in the >5y bucket.

EU CR1-A – Credit quality of exposures by exposure class and instrument (Template 11 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying value of		Specific credit risk adjustments	General credit risk adjustments	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustments charges of the period	Net values
Description		Defaulted exposures	Non-Defaulted exposures					(a+b-c-d)
1	Central governments of central banks	166.8	2,619.6	9.6		-	1.7	2,776.8
2	Institutions	1.3	8,588.1	2.8		11.9	0.8	8,586.5
3	Corporates	1,634.4	58,797.5	842.6		171.4	349.3	59,589.3
4	- Of which: Specialised lending	70.1	5,706.1	24.2		11.8	20.5	5,751.9
5	- Of which: SMEs	588.2	6,580.8	263.0		48.7	58.7	6,906.0
6	Retail	588.4	23,137.0	655.3		8.2	122.9	23,070.1
7	Secured by real estate property	215.2	13,380.9	198.0		0.2	46.2	13,398.1
8	- SMEs	87.3	1,820.6	17.3		0.1	3.8	1,890.6
9	- Non-SMEs	127.9	11,560.2	180.6		0.1	42.4	11,507.5
10	Qualifying revolving	242.2	3,674.8	234.1		1.6	18.8	3,682.9
11	Other retail	130.9	6,081.4	223.2		6.4	57.8	5,989.1
12	- SMEs	83.0	1,067.4	84.6		6.4	16.5	1,065.8
13	- Non-SMEs	47.9	5,014.0	138.6		0.1	41.4	4,923.3
14	Equity	-	84.7			-	-	84.7
15	**Total IRB approach**	**2,390.8**	**93,226.9**	**1,510.3**		**191.5**	**474.7**	**94,107.4**
16	Central governments or central banks	-	38,909.9	0.1		0.0	0.0	38,909.9
17	Regional governments or local authorities	-	4,347.8	1.4			0.3	4,346.3
18	Public sector entities	1.2	1,771.9	1.7		-	0.6	1,771.4
19	Multilateral development banks	-	215.3	-		-	-	215.3
20	International organisations	-	853.8	0.0		-	0.0	853.8
21	Institutions	0.0	218.8	2.8		-	0.7	216.0
22	Corporates	169.4	6,278.4	111.1		0.0	4.8	6,336.6
23	- Of which: SMEs	115.5	1,240.8	59.6		0.0	0.3	1,296.7
24	Retail	33.2	784.3	26.4		-	0.1	791.0
25	- Of which: SMEs	10.4	153.4	7.4		-	0.0	156.3
26	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	13.9	419.4	0.4		-	0.2	432.9
27	- Of which: SMEs	12.6	272.5	0.2		-	0.0	285.0
28	Exposures in default*	220.7		113.4		0.0	34.7	107.2
29	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	18.9	0.0		-	0.0	18.9
30	Covered bonds	-	1.3	-		-	-	1.3
31	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	36.9	0.0		-	0.0	36.9
32	Collective investments undertakings	-	1.2	-		-	-	1.2
33	Equity exposures	-	474.6	-		-	-	474.6
34	Other exposures	3.1	620.9	-		-	-	624.0
35	**Total standardised approach**	**220.7**	**54,953.3**	**144.0**		**0.0**	**41.3**	**55,030.0**
36	**Total**	**2,611.5**	**148,180.2**	**1,654.3**		**191.6**	**516.1**	**149,137.4**
37	- Of which: Loans	2,180.2	93,081.2	1,430.4		191.6	413.7	93,831.1
38	- Of which: Debt securities	-	15,164.1	0.8		-	0.5	15,163.3
39	- Of which: Off-balance-sheet exposures	431.3	38,251.2	221.5		-	101.1	38,461.0

Remarks:

1) Defaulted exposures (Column a), Specific credit risk adjustments (Column c) and Net values (Columns g) in row 28 (Exposures in default) are thereof positions, they are not included in the sum of Total standardised approach (row 35).

2) Total standardised approach (row 35) is the sum of rows 16-22, 24, 26, 28 (only for columns e and f) and of rows 29-34.

The total amount of defaulted exposures increased by € 327 million compared with 30 June 2020, driven by an increase in in defaulted exposures to corporates.

Banking that matters. Bank Austria Member of UniCredit

EU CR1-B – Credit quality of exposures by industry or counterparty type (Template 12 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying value of		Specific credit risk adjustments	General credit risk adjustments	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustments charges of the period	Net values
Description		Defaulted exposures	Non-Defaulted exposures					(a+b-c-d)
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.8	211.3	6.4		-	1.1	219.7
2	Mining and quarrying	1.4	828.5	1.0		0.1	0.3	828.9
3	Manufacturing	590.2	14,833.0	292.6		27.3	159.4	15,130.5
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	37.6	4,176.8	13.3		0.3	10.4	4,201.2
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11.7	685.3	3.6		0.6	0.5	693.4
6	Construction	111.8	5,882.6	80.3		74.5	3.7	5,914.2
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	278.6	7,033.2	140.6		41.5	46.0	7,171.2
8	Transport and storage	115.1	2,264.6	70.0		0.9	43.7	2,309.7
9	Accommodation and food service activities	118.6	680.1	56.2		2.1	17.7	742.5
10	Information and communication	81.9	1,627.6	61.8		2.7	9.8	1,647.7
11	Financial and insurance activities	56.0	47,094.6	54.2		12.0	12.2	47,096.4
12	Real estate activities	209.0	8,844.5	62.0		14.6	25.4	8,991.5
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	281.9	9,772.0	147.2		7.0	62.3	9,906.7
14	Administrative and support service activities	27.1	1,493.2	18.4		2.9	3.2	1,501.9
15	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	166.9	18,593.7	11.9		-	2.5	18,748.7
16	Education	0.2	69.0	0.8		0.0	0.4	68.4
17	Human health and social work activities	6.1	1,291.1	9.5		0.6	2.6	1,287.7
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation	45.4	502.7	41.0		-	7.6	507.1
19	Other services activities	10.1	368.6	4.5		2.6	0.8	374.2
20	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	447.2	21,041.9	577.5		1.9	105.7	20,911.7
21	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	198.1	0.0		-	0.0	198.1
22	Other	-	687.9	1.8		0.0	0.7	686.1
23	**Total**	**2,611.5**	**148,180.2**	**1,654.3**		**191.6**	**516.1**	**149,137.4**

The total amount of defaulted exposures increased by € 327 million compared with 30 June 2020, driven by an increase in in defaulted exposures to corporates (incl. manufacturing and professional/scientific/technical activities).

EU CR1-C – Credit quality of exposures by geography (Template 13 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying value of		Specific credit risk adjustments	General credit risk adjustments	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustments charges of the period	Net values
Description		Defaulted exposures	Non-Defaulted exposures					(a+b-c-d)
1	EUROPE	2,383.7	143,192.8	1,606.8		191.6	493.6	143,969.7
2	of which: AUSTRIA	2,162.5	112,112.9	1,445.8		173.2	435.0	112,829.6
3	of which: SPAIN	0.1	7,236.2	4.2		-	1.3	7,232.1
4	of which: GERMANY	78.8	4,146.9	56.9		6.4	18.0	4,168.8
5	of which: ITALY	7.6	1,813.4	4.2		-	1.0	1,816.8
6	of which: CZECH REPUBLIC	0.1	547.5	0.4		-	0.1	547.2
7	of which: SWITZERLAND	39.6	3,008.4	22.7		0.0	17.3	3,025.3
8	of which: NETHERLANDS	0.9	1,782.3	2.8		-	1.4	1,780.4
9	of which: UNITED KINGDOM	7.2	422.0	3.3		-	1.3	425.9
10	of which: POLAND	3.3	899.1	2.8		11.0	0.5	899.5
11	of which: OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	83.7	11,224.1	63.6		1.0	17.7	11,244.3
12	AMERICA	88.4	976.7	38.6		-	21.8	1,026.5
13	ASIA	0.3	2,141.9	0.8		-	0.1	2,141.5
14	REST OF THE WORLD	139.1	1,868.7	8.1		-	0.5	1,999.7
15	**TOTAL**	**2,611.5**	**148,180.2**	**1,654.3**		**191.6**	**516.1**	**149,137.4**

The total amount of defaulted exposures increased by € 327 million compared with 30 June 2020, mainly driven by higher defaulted exposures in the Austrian home market.

EU CR1-D – Ageing of past-due exposures (Template 14 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	c	d	e
		Gross carrying values				
		≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days ≤ 180 days	> 180 days ≤ 1 year	> 1 year
1	Loans	224.6	42.8	22.1	51.5	601.7
2	Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Total exposures**	**224.6**	**42.8**	**22.1**	**51.5**	**601.7**

Compared with 30 June 2020, decreases in all time buckets.

EU CR1-E – Non-performing and forborne exposures (Template 15 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
		Gross carrying amount of performing and non-performing exposures							Accumulated impairment and provisions and negative fair value adjustments due to credit risk				Collaterals and financial guarantees received	
			Of which performing but past due > 30 days and <= 90 days	Of which performing forborne	Of which non-performing				On performing exposures		On non-performing exposures		On non-performing exposures	Of which forborne exposures
						Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	Of which forborne		Of which forborne		Of which forborne		
010	Debt securities	15,225.6	-	-	12.8	12.8	12.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
020	Loans and advances	67,556.9	25.6	741.0	2,154.4	2,154.4	2,151.6	649.7	413.3	14.5	1,000.8	287.1	791.3	247.5
030	Off-balance-sheet exposures	38,673.0	-	78.0	431.0	431.0	431.0	62.1	42.1	1.0	185.2	13.6	92.3	36.1

Non-performing loans and advances increased by € 264 million since the last reporting date (30 June 2020), non-performing off-balance sheet exposures by € 63 million. As a result, impairments and provisions in this area also increased as well as collateral and financial guarantees received.

EU CR2-A – Changes in the stock of general and specific credit risk adjustments (Template 16 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b
		Accumulated specific credit risk adjustment	**Accumulated general credit risk adjustment**
1	**Opening balance (as at 1 January of the reporting year)**	579.9	794.0
2	Increases due to amounts set aside for estimated loan losses during the period	0.0	0.0
3	Decreases due to amounts reversed for estimated loan losses during the period	0.0	0.0
4	Decreases due to amounts taken against accumulated credit risk adjustments	0.0	0.0
5	Transfers between credit risk adjustments	0.0	0.0
6	Impact of exchange rate differences	0.0	0.0
7	Business combinations, including acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries	0.0	0.0
8	Other adjustments	87.2	-40.9
9	**Closing balance**	**667.0**	**753.1**
10	Recoveries on credit risk adjustments recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	-1.5	-2.4
11	Specific credit risk adjustments directly recorded to the statement of profit or loss	4.0	13.7

Notes:
- In column "Accumulated specific credit risk adjustment" stage 3 non-performing amounts are presented.
- In column "Accumulated general credit risk adjustment" stage 1 and 2 performing amounts are presented.
- Since the rows of the table are defined in line with IAS 39 and are hence not comparable one to one to the IFRS 9 categories, the row "other adjustments" has been used.

EU CR2-B – Changes in the stock of defaulted and impaired loans and debt securities (Template 17 – Art. 442 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a
		Gross carrying value defaulted exposures
1	**Opening balance (as at 1 January of the reporting year)**	**2,102.6**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted or impaired since the last reporting period	1,003.6
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-140.4
4	Amounts written off	-285.2
5	Other changes	-490.4
6	**Closing balance**	**2,190.3**

The table refers to the exposure with banks and customers.

Disclosure of non-performing and forborne exposures (EBA guideline as at 17 December 2018)

EBA/GL/2018/10: In line with the guideline, Bank Austria provides data required from banks with a gross NPL ratio of less than 5%. As at 31 December 2020, the gross NPL ratio of Bank Austria was 3.5%.

Template 1 – 'Credit quality of forborne exposures'

		a	b	c	d	e	f	h	i
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collaterals received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne		Of which: Collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
	(EUR million)			Of which defaulted	Of which impaired				
1	Loans and advances	741.0	649.7	649.7	649.1	-14.5	-287.1	652.8	247.5
2	*Central banks*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
3	*General governments*	*2.3*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*2.2*	*0.0*
4	*Credit institutions*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
5	*Other financial corporations*	*0.2*	*48.6*	*48.6*	*48.6*	*0.0*	*-28.9*	*0.2*	*0.0*
6	*Non-financial corporations*	*456.1*	*487.2*	*487.2*	*487.2*	*-7.3*	*-223.7*	*426.3*	*181.7*
7	*Households*	*282.5*	*114.0*	*114.0*	*113.4*	*-7.1*	*-34.5*	*224.1*	*65.8*
8	Debt Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Loan commitments given	78.0	62.1	62.1	62.1	-1.0	-13.6	43.9	36.1
10	***Total***	***819.1***	***711.9***	***711.9***	***711.3***	***-15.5***	***-300.7***	***696.7***	***283.6***

As compared to 30 June 2020, most positions increased, mainly forborne claims to corporate clients (Non-financial corporations). Performing forborne exposures increased by € 315 million, non-performing forborne exposures by € 198 million. Collateral and financial guarantees showed growth of € 249 million.

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Template 3 – 'Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days'

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	i	l	m
		Gross carrying amount												
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures									
	(EUR million)		Not past due or Past due <= 30 days	Past due > 30 days <= 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past-due or past-due <= 90 days	Past due > 90 days <= 180 days	Past due > 180 days <= 1 year	Past due > 1 year <= 2 years	Past due > 2 year <= 5 years	Past due > 5 year <= 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired
1	Loans and advances	65,402.5	65,376.9	25.6	2,154.4	1,480.3	21.0	51.5	86.5	116.4	65.2	333.7	2,154.4	2,151.6
2	*Central banks*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
3	*General governments*	*6,368.9*	*6,368.6*	*0.3*	*166.6*	*166.6*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*166.6*	*166.6*
4	*Credit institutions*	*5,084.7*	*5,084.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
5	*Other financial corporations*	*2,810.1*	*2,809.4*	*0.7*	*53.9*	*51.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.7*	*1.1*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*53.9*	*53.9*
6	*Non-financial corporations*	*32,271.2*	*32,257.0*	*14.2*	*1,307.5*	*1,045.1*	*5.7*	*22.6*	*40.0*	*52.6*	*13.9*	*127.7*	*1,307.5*	*1,307.1*
7	*Of which SMEs*	*8,378.6*	*8,376.5*	*2.2*	*646.4*	*491.5*	*5.2*	*18.0*	*27.1*	*43.9*	*10.6*	*50.1*	*646.4*	*646.1*
8	*Households*	*18,867.0*	*18,856.6*	*10.4*	*626.5*	*217.0*	*15.3*	*28.9*	*45.7*	*62.7*	*51.1*	*205.8*	*626.5*	*623.9*
9	Debt Securities	15,212.7	15,212.7	0.0	12.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	12.8
10	*Central banks*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
11	*General governments*	*11,906.9*	*11,906.9*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
12	*Credit institutions*	*2,676.8*	*2,676.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
13	*Other financial corporations*	*184.0*	*184.0*	*0.0*	*12.8*	*12.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*12.8*	*12.8*
14	*Non-financial corporations*	*445.1*	*445.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
15	Off-balance sheet exposures	38,241.9			431.0								431.0	431.0
16	*Central banks*	*0.0*			*0.0*								*0.0*	*0.0*
17	*General governments*	*2,386.1*			*0.2*								*0.2*	*0.2*
18	*Credit institutions*	*566.8*			*0.0*								*0.0*	*0.0*
19	*Other financial corporations*	*6,123.9*			*3.6*								*3.6*	*3.6*
20	*Non-financial corporations*	*23,917.6*			*416.8*								*416.8*	*416.8*
21	*Households*	*5,247.4*			*10.4*								*10.4*	*10.4*
22	**Total**	***118,857.1***	***80,589.6***	***25.6***	***2,598.3***	***1,493.1***	***21.0***	***51.5***	***86.5***	***116.4***	***65.2***	***333.7***	***2,598.3***	***2,595.5***

As compared to 30 June 2020, non-performing exposures increased by € 326 Mio, mainly in the category "not past-due or past-due <= 90 days".

Template 4 – ‘Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions’

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collaterals and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures - Accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	(EUR million)		of which: stage 1	of which: stage 2		of which: stage 2	of which: stage 3		of which: stage 1	of which: stage 2		of which: stage 2	of which: stage 3			
1	Loans and advances	65,402	45,577	18,924	2,154	0	2,152	-413	-66	-347	-1,001	0	-1,001	-85	31,121	791
2	*Central banks*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
3	*General governments*	*6,369*	*5,076*	*1,292*	*167*	*0*	*167*	*-3*	*0*	*-3*	*-9*	*0*	*-9*	*0*	*2,237*	*154*
4	*Credit institutions*	*5,085*	*4,785*	*300*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*-1*	*-1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*323*	*0*
5	*Other financial corporations*	*2,810*	*2,084*	*714*	*54*	*0*	*54*	*-11*	*-8*	*-4*	*-32*	*0*	*-32*	*-1*	*747*	*2*
6	*Non-financial corporations*	*32,271*	*22,391*	*9,314*	*1,307*	*0*	*1,307*	*-83*	*-20*	*-63*	*-625*	*0*	*-625*	*-82*	*15,613*	*405*
7	*Of which: SMEs*	*8,379*	*5,883*	*2,278*	*646*	*0*	*646*	*-30*	*-6*	*-24*	*-271*	*0*	*-271*	*-31*	*6,641*	*296*
8	*Households*	*18,867*	*11,240*	*7,302*	*626*	*0*	*624*	*-314*	*-37*	*-278*	*-334*	*0*	*-334*	*-1*	*12,201*	*231*
9	Debt Securities	15,213	14,992	10	13	0	13	-3	-1	-2	-3	0	-3	0	0	0
10	*Central banks*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
11	*General governments*	*11,907*	*11,700*	*8*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*-1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
12	*Credit institutions*	*2,677*	*2,677*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
13	*Other financial corporations*	*184*	*170*	*1*	*13*	*0*	*13*	*-1*	*0*	*-1*	*-3*	*0*	*-3*	*0*	*0*	*0*
14	*Non-financial corporations*	*445*	*445*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
15	Off-balance sheet exposures	38,242	24,051	14,191	431	0	431	-42	-14	-28	-185	0	-185		3,975	92
16	*Central banks*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*0*	*0*
17	*General governments*	*2,386*	*1,425*	*961*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*198*	*0*
18	*Credit institutions*	*567*	*534*	*33*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*		*16*	*0*
19	*Other financial corporations*	*6,124*	*4,711*	*1,413*	*4*	*0*	*4*	*-3*	*-1*	*-1*	*-3*	*0*	*-3*		*1,370*	*0*
20	*Non-financial corporations*	*23,918*	*15,107*	*8,811*	*417*	*0*	*417*	*-25*	*-8*	*-17*	*-181*	*0*	*-181*		*2,020*	*87*
21	*Households*	*5,247*	*2,275*	*2,972*	*10*	*0*	*10*	*-15*	*-5*	*-10*	*-1*	*0*	*-1*		*370*	*5*
22	***Total***	***118,857***	***84,620***	***33,124***	***2,598***	***0***	***2,595***	***-458***	***-81***	***-377***	***-1,189***	***0***	***-1,189***	***-85***	***35,097***	***884***

As compared to 30 June 2020, non-performing exposures increased by € 326 Mio, accompanied by an increase in impairments of € 119 million und additional collateral of € 118 million.

Template 9 – ‘Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes’

This template is not shown as Bank Austria does not have any assets due to collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes.

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Disclosure of leverage (Article 451 CRR)

Reference date	31 December 2020
Entity name	UniCredit Bank Austria AG
Level of application	subconsolidated

Table LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

		Applicable amount in mEUR
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	118,509.6
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation or entities which are not fully/proportionally consolidated for accounting purposes but are inside the scope of regulatory consolidation	158.8
3	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (13) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	0.0
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	-2,782.7
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	55.4
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	10,313.5
EU-6a	(Adjustment for intragroup exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	0.0
EU-6b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-23,325.7
7	Other adjustments	-1,189.1
8	**Leverage ratio total exposure measure**	**101,739.8**

Table LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		CRR leverage ratio exposures in mEUR
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets, but including collateral)	115,633.2
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-1,583.0
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**114,050.2**
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	809.2
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method)	321.7
EU-5a	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	0.0
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	0.0
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-774.3
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	0.0
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	60.0
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	0.0
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**416.6**
	SFT exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	229.8
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	0.0
14	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	55.4
EU-14a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Article 429b (4) and 222 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	0.0
15	Agent transaction exposures	0.0
EU-15a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	0.0
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15a)**	**285.2**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	38,675.7
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-28,362.2
19	**Other off-balance sheet exposures (sum of lines 17 to 18)**	**10,313.5**
	Exempted exposures in accordance with Article 429 (7) and (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet)	
EU-19a	(Intragroup exposures (solo basis) exempted in accordance with Article 429 (7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet))	0.0
EU-19b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet))	-23,325.7
	Capital and total exposure measure	
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**6,327.0**
21	**Leverage ratio total exposure measure (sum of lines 3, 11, 16, 19, EU-19a and EU-19b)**	**101,739.8**
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Leverage ratio**	**6.2%**
EU-22a	**Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank exposures)**	**5.1%**
	Choice on transitional arrangements and amount of derecognised fiduciary items	
EU-23	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	TRANSITIONAL
EU-24	Amount of derecognised fiduciary items in accordance with Article 429 (11) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	0.0

Table LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

		CRR leverage ratio exposures in mEUR
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	92,307.5
EU-2	Trading book exposures	0.4
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	92,307.1
EU-4	Covered bonds	1.3
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	21,645.0
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE **not** treated as sovereigns	1,710.0
EU-7	Institutions	6,691.5
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	13,367.2
EU-9	Retail exposures	5,335.3
EU-10	Corporate	36,214.5
EU-11	Exposures in default	1,166.2
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	6,176.1

Table LRQua: Disclosure on qualitative items

1	Description of the processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage:
	Group Risk Appetite Framework represents the foundation for risk management within UniCredit Bank Austria Subgroup. This framework envisages comprehensive governance, processes, tools and procedures for the widespread management of risks. The leverage risk is included in the Group Risk Appetite Framework, therefore, the relevant procedures and resources are applied to this kind of risk. The quantitative tools to assess the leverage risk are coming from Group Risk Appetite KPIs that include also the leverage ratio metric. This KPI has its own targets, triggers and limit levels that are periodically monitored within the regular reporting activity. The monitoring and the periodical reporting is submitted to the Risk Committee (on a quarterly basis) and to the Board of Directors. The Group Risk Appetite process identifies the governance mechanism, managerial involvement and escalation process under normal and stressed operating conditions. The defined escalation process is activated at relevant organizational levels in order to ensure an adequate reaction when triggers or limits are breached.
2	Description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers:
	Changes of Leverage Ratio between June 2020 and December 2020 were mainly driven by: Decrease of Leverage Exposure by ~ EUR 19.7 bn due to an application of Art. 500b CRR (Quick-Fix) - Deduction of Central bank exposures by ~ EUR 23.3 bn, an increase of Off-Balance exposure ~ EUR 0.6 bn, an increase of Other Assets ~ EUR 3.6 bn, a decrease of SFTs (Repo & Reverse-repo transactions) ~ EUR 0.7 bn, as well as an increase of Derivative exposure by ~ EUR 0.1 bn. Decrease of TIER1 Capital ~20.5 m. Overall Leverage Ratio increased from 5.23% to 6.22%.

Disclosure of liquidity requirements (Art. 451a CRR)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), introduced by Basel 3 prudential regulation, is a short time indicator which aims to ensure that credit institutions maintain an adequate liquidity buffer to cover the net liquidity outflows under severe conditions of stress over a period of 30 days.

The regulatory framework applied is represented by:

- with reference to the requirements to be met:
  - CRR Article 412 "Liquidity coverage requirement"; in particular, the requirement to be met by all institutions is 100%;
  - Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/61 of 10 October 2014 that lays down rules that specify in detail the liquidity coverage requirement
  - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/322 of 10 February 2016 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions of the liquidity coverage requirement.

- with reference to the disclosure information to be published:
  - CRR Article 435 which defines the disclosure requirements for each separate category of risk, including the key ratios (letter f);
  - EDTF ("Enhanced Disclosure Task Force") recommendation No.4 that requires the disclosure of key ratios (included LCR), once the applicable rules are finalized;
  - EBA Guidelines 2017/01, published in March 2017 and applicable from 31 December 2017 relating to the full set of LCR disclosure.

Disclosure is made according to the EBA guidelines mentioned above.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio is calculated in according to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/322 applied from 1 October 2016.

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EU LIQ1 – LCR- Disclosure template

		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
Scope of consolidation: solo									
Currency and units (€ million)									
Quarter ending on		31-03-2020	30-06-2020	30-09-2020	31-12-2020	31-03-2020	30-06-2020	30-09-2020	31-12-2020
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					16,213	17,305	19,543	22,036
CASH – OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	26,601	26,904	27,307	27,752	2,037	2,056	2,083	2,112
3	*Stable deposits*	17,300	17,546	17,847	18,189	865	877	892	909
4	*Less stable deposits*	9,301	9,358	9,460	9,562	1,172	1,178	1,190	1,202
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	23,723	23,933	24,130	24,343	10,759	10,801	10,800	10,829
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	10,135	10,404	10,629	10,876	2,406	2,464	2,521	2,582
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	13,521	13,502	13,468	13,430	8,286	8,310	8,246	8,209
8	*Unsecured debt*	67	27	33	38	67	27	33	38
9	Secured wholesale funding					4	26	26	26
10	Additional requirements	10,677	10,550	10,564	10,605	2,117	2,136	2,168	2,203
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	664	609	579	566	664	609	579	566
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	85	85	89	46	85	85	89	46
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	9,928	9,856	9,897	9,992	1,368	1,442	1,500	1,590
14	Other contractual funding obligations	144	88	136	157	144	88	136	157
15	Other contingent funding obligations	20,460	24,526	24,588	24,608	1,021	1,327	1,478	1,525
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**					16,082	16,434	16,691	16,851
CASH – INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1,074	1,150	907	725	151	165	159	150
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	5,316	5,893	6,053	5,792	4,320	4,771	4,921	4,661
19	Other cash inflows	522	468	624	573	522	468	624	573
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					0	0	0	0
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					0	0	0	0
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	6,913	7,511	7,584	7,089	4,993	5,405	5,704	5,383
EU-20a	***Fully exempt inflows***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU-20b	***Inflows subject to 90% cap***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU-20c	***Inflows subject to 75% cap***	6,868	7,487	7,554	7,059	4,993	5,405	5,704	5,383
						TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE			
21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					16,213	17,305	19,543	22,036
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**					11,089	11,029	10,987	11,468
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**					148%	158%	179%	192%

Qualitative disclosure as at 31 December 2020

Qualitative information which complements the "EU LIQ1 - LCR disclosure template"

Funding Concentration Risk can arise when the bank leverages on such a limited number of funding sources, that they become of such significance that the withdrawal of one or few could trigger liquidity problems.

In Bank Austria the governance and control of funding concentration risk is mainly performed through the setting and monitoring of metrics – managerial and regulatory - aimed at preventing potential vulnerabilities in the bank's ability to meet its liquidity obligations; such as the concentration by products and counterparties.

Regarding potential collateral calls, monthly reporting is conducted to measure the impact in terms of additionally required collateral that the bank may be required to provide given a downgrade of its own credit rating. Relevant rating agencies are considered.

As far as the currency mismatch is concerned, a regular monitoring of the relevant currencies (e.g. where liabilities > 5% of total liabilities) and related liquid assets and net cash outflows is performed. So far only EUR, CHF and USD resulted to be relevant at bank level. Assessment performed on potential currency mismatches between liquid assets and net outflows shows that the liquidity surplus in EUR is sufficient to cover the gap in USD and CHF. A buffer of HQLA (high-quality liquid assets) in USD was built up, aiming to partially cover the net cash flows and has been maintained to face the potential risk related with the conversion of the currency.

At the end of December 2020, **liquidity buffer** components mainly consist of reserves held at Central Bank (cash and deposits, in the amount of € 27.5bn). The other eligible component is mostly made up of central government assets and public financial institutions in total amounting to a total of about € 1.9bn.

The main component of the net liquidity outflows is related with retail and corporate deposits and the potential cash outflows related with the committed credit lines.

Disclosure of credit risk mitigation techniques (Art. 453 CRR)

UniCredit Bank Austria AG („Bank Austria“) has been authorized by Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) and the Austrian National Bank (OeNB) to use its own estimates for volatility adjustments (comprehensive method) for credit risk mitigation techniques. This permission was given without limitation.

Qualitative disclosure as of 31 December 2020

In accordance with the “Revised Framework of International Convergence of Capital Measures and Rules” (Basel), Bank Austria is firmly committed to satisfying the requirements for recognition of Credit Risk Mitigation (hereafter “CRM”) techniques for regulatory capital purposes, according to the approach adopted (Advanced IRB).

Bank Austria has acknowledged the regulatory requirement with specific internal Guidelines issued locally and by the Holding Company, in compliance with the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRR) and Regulation (EU) No. 876/2019 of 20 Mai 2019 (amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)

Such Guidelines pursue several objectives:

- to encourage collateral and guarantees optimal management;
- to maximize the mitigating effect of collateral and guarantees on defaulted loans;
- to attain positive effect on Group capital requirements, ensuring that local CRM practices meet minimum “Basel” requirements;
- to define general rules for eligibility, valuation, monitoring and management of collateral (funded protection) and guarantees (unfunded protection) and to detail special rules and requirements for specific collateral/guarantees.

Credit Risk mitigations are accepted only to support loans and they cannot serve as a substitute for the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations. For this reason they have to be evaluated in the credit application along with the assessment of the creditworthiness and the repayment capacity of the borrower, emphasizing the importance of the “legal certainty” requirement for all collaterals and guarantees, as well as their suitability.

Bank Austria put in place all necessary actions in order to:

- fulfill the respect of any contractual and legal requirements, and take all steps necessary to ensure the enforceability of the collateral/guarantee arrangements under the applicable law;
- conduct sufficient legal review confirming the enforceability of the collateral/guarantee arrangements on the parties and in the relevant jurisdictions.

Such a review is repeated as necessary to ensure the enforceability of the security interest over the entire term of the underlying collateralized loan exposure. Furthermore, attention is always paid to the adequacy of a collateral agreement. Adequate collateralization by way of physical collateral and guarantee or surety exists if it is consistent with the underlying credit exposure and there are no relevant risks vis-à-vis the collateral provider.

In general, strict internal instructions and procedures are in place to ensure the formal enforceability of any physical collateral and guarantee or surety taken.

Collateral management assessments and Credit Risk Mitigation compliance verifications are performed specifically as part of the wider process of internal validation on rating.

Policies and processes for on- and off-balance sheet netting

In general, netting agreements on balance sheet of reciprocal credit exposures between the Bank and its counterparty are considered eligible if they are legally effective and enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions, including in the event of default or bankruptcy of counterparty, and if they meet the following operational conditions:

- provide for the netting of gains and losses on transactions cleared under the master agreement so that a single net amount is owed by one party to the other;
- fulfil the minimum requirements for recognition of financial collateral (valuation requirements and monitoring).

In general, Bank Austria apply netting agreements only if they are able at any time to determine the position netting value (assets and liabilities with the same counterparty that are subject to the netting agreement), monitoring and controlling debts, credit and netting value.

Netting instruments are mainly used for OTC derivatives, repos and securities lending transactions where the counterparties are – generally – Financial Institutions. The primary objective of the bank is to cover with netting agreements as many as possible transactions in order to reduce utilization of credit lines and to release the amount of required regulatory capital. In this regard, a special Global Policy ("Counterparty Credit Risk Governance") has been issued aiming at defining an efficient and comprehensive framework for collateral management in order to safeguard the bank from avoidable risk-taking.

The effectiveness of a collateral agreement of each individual counterparty relationship depends on the selection of appropriate assets qualifying as eligible collateral. Certain collateral types may present inherent risks related to the price volatility, the liquidity and the settlement of the asset. In addition, the collateral assets must be assessed in the context of the collateral providing counterparty (double default risk). The mentioned policy details the eligibility criteria for both OTC derivatives and Repo/securities Lending Transactions, and defines the requirements in terms of documentations, requiring, as a general base, market standard agreements such as ISDA Master Agreement, Global Master Repurchase Agreement or European Master Agreement.

Policies and processes for collateral evaluation and management

Bank Austria has implemented a clear and robust system for managing the credit risk mitigation techniques, governing the entire process for evaluation, monitoring and management of collaterals.

The assessment of the collateral value is based on the current market price or the estimated amount which the underlying asset could reasonably be liquidated for (i.e. pledged financial instrument or mortgaged real estate fair value).

For financial instruments, valuation methods are different depending on their type:

- securities listed on a recognized stock exchange, are evaluated according to the market price (the price of the most recent trading session);
- securities not listed on a recognized stock exchange, have to be based on pricing models based on market data;
- undertakings for Collective Investments and mutual funds are based on the price for the units that are publicly quoted daily.

The market price of pledged securities is adjusted by applying haircuts for market price and /or foreign exchange volatility, according to regulatory requirements.

In case of currency mismatch between the credit facility and the collateral, an additional haircut is applied.

Possible mismatches between the maturity of the exposure and that of the collateral are also considered in the adjusted collateral value.

The current models in place are based on internally estimated haircuts. The methodological approach provides that the hedging value has to be estimated for each financial instrument on the basis of its market value (s.c. mark-to-market) adjusted with a haircut that has to consider the intrinsic riskiness according to the different factors (price risk, time of ownership and liquidity risk).

Bank Austria is provided with a tool for the automatic evaluation of the mark- to- market of the pledged securities, granting the constant monitoring of the financial collateral values.

For the valuation of real estate collateral, specific processes and procedures ensure that the property is evaluated by an independent appraiser. In Bank Austria systems for the periodic monitoring and revaluation of the real estate collateral, based on statistical methods, adopting internal databases or provided by external info-providers, are in place.

Other types of collateral (such as a pledge of movable assets) are subject to specific prudential haircuts. Monitoring activities strictly depend on the collateral characteristics. In general pledges on goods are treated with caution.

Description of the main types of collateral taken

The collateral accepted in support of credit lines primarily includes real estate, both residential and commercial and financial instruments collateral, including debt securities, equities, and units of Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS). The remaining part includes pledges on other assets (e.g. pledged goods) and other collaterals (e.g. movable properties).

However, in order to be considered eligible for risk mitigation, the general requirements according to Supervisory Regulations must be met, along with the specific requirements for the approach adopted for purposes of calculating regulatory capital for the individual counterparty/exposure (Standardized, F-IRB, A-IRB), in accordance with the legal framework of the country in scope.

The UC Holding Company provides specific guidelines for the eligibility of all kind of collaterals and each Legal Entity shall define the list of eligible collateral, according to Group methods and procedures and in compliance with local legal and supervisory requirements and peculiarities.

Main types of guarantors and credit derivative counterparties and their creditworthiness

Personal guarantees can be accepted as module complementary and accessory to the granting of loans, for which the risk mitigation serves as additional security for repayment.

At portfolio level, personal guarantees are provided by banks, government, central banks and other public entities and others. The last category includes the personal guarantees provided by natural persons, whose eligibility for CRM depends on the specific approach.

Credit derivative protection providers are mainly banks and institutional counterparties.

The list of eligible protection providers depends on the specific approach, Bank Austria recognize guarantees provided if the relevant minimum requirements are satisfied and that the protection provider risk profile can be evaluated at the time that the guarantee is established and over its entire duration.

Before a personal guarantee is accepted, the protection provider (or the protection seller in case of credit default swap) has to be assessed in order to measure his/her creditworthiness and risk profile. The hedging effect of guarantees/credit derivatives for the purpose of credit protection depends basically on the creditworthiness of the protection provider which is assessed during the credit underwriting phase.

Information about market or credit risk concentrations of the used credit risk mitigation instruments

Concentration risk occurs when the major part of collateral financial assets (at portfolio level) are concentrated in a small number of collateral types, protection instruments, or specific providers of collaterals or sectors or when there is lack of proportion in the volume of collaterals taken.

Such concentration is monitored and controlled by the following processes/mechanisms:

- In case of personal guarantees/credit derivatives, a contingent liability (indirect risk) is charged to the protection provider. In the evaluation of the credit application, a secondary commitment is added to the guarantor and it is reflected in the guarantor’s total credit exposure as deemed competent and approved in accordance with the bank’s system of authority;
- In case the protection provider, directly or indirectly, is a Central Bank or a Sovereign, a specific credit limit has to be instructed and, if the guarantor is a foreign subject, a country limit must be obtained, if necessary.

EU CR3 – CRM techniques – Overview (Template 18 – Art. 453 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures unsecured – Carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Total exposures	63,500.9	46,816.3	23,692.0	7,534.7	0.0
2	Of which defaulted	144.1	1,024.7	468.6	295.5	0.0

EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects (Template 19 – Art. 453 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWAs and RWA density	
	Description	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RWA density
1	Central governments or central banks	37,466.3	1,443.6	42,254.2	125.5	917.0	2.2%
2	Regional government or local authorities	4,042.9	303.4	6,791.4	54.4	8.7	0.1%
3	Public sector entities	1,447.6	323.3	183.8	7.3	38.2	20.0%
4	Multilateral development banks	215.3	-	291.3	0.9	-	0.0%
5	International organisations	853.5	0.2	853.5	0.1	-	0.0%
6	Institutions	202.0	13.9	417.3	3.9	225.6	53.5%
7	Corporates	3,405.7	2,851.3	2,600.8	209.2	2,665.4	94.9%
8	Retail	728.0	52.8	504.2	8.9	358.0	69.8%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	415.2	3.9	415.2	2.0	200.5	48.1%
10	Exposures in default	104.2	3.1	98.4	2.5	119.7	118.6%
11	Higher-risk categories	18.9	-	18.3	-	27.5	150.0%
12	Covered bonds	1.3	-	1.3	-	0.1	10.0%
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	26.9	10.0	26.9	0.0	8.3	30.7%
14	Collective investment undertakings	1.2	-	1.2	-	1.2	100.0%
15	Equity	474.6	-	474.6	-	1,171.3	246.8%
16	Other items	620.9	-	620.9	-	592.7	95.5%
17	**Total**	**50,024.5**	**5,005.4**	**55,553.5**	**414.8**	**6,334.1**	**11.3%**

Increase of € 7.6 bn (before credit conversion factor and credit risk mitigation) and also € 7.6 bn (after credit conversion factor and credit risk mitigation), respectively, in the total on-balance sheet amount compared with 30 June 2020, mainly due to an increase at central governments or central banks.

EU CR7 – IRB approach – Effect on the RWAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques (Template 22 – Art. 453 CRR)

(EUR million)

		a	b
	Description	**Pre-credit derivatives RWAs**	**Actual RWAs**
1	**Exposures under FIRB**	**-**	**-**
2	Central governments and central banks	-	-
3	Institutions	-	-
4	Corporates – SMEs	-	-
5	Corporates – Specialised lending	-	-
6	Corporates – Other	-	-
7	**Exposures under AIRB**	**21,026.0**	**21,026.0**
8	Central governments and central banks	309.0	309.0
9	Institutions	1,787.5	1,787.5
10	Corporates – SMEs	1,550.0	1,550.0
11	Corporates – Specialised lending	440.5	440.5
12	Corporates – Other	10,159.9	10,159.9
13	Retail – Secured by real estate SMEs	226.0	226.0
14	Retail – Secured by real estate non-SMEs	1,666.3	1,666.3
15	Retail – Qualifying revolving	448.4	448.4
16	Retail – Other SMEs	365.8	365.8
17	Retail – Other non-SMEs	2,193.5	2,193.5
18	Equity IRB	409.2	409.2
19	Other non credit obligation assets	1,469.8	1,469.8
20	**Total**	**21,026.0**	**21,026.0**

The table illustrates the effect of Credit Derivatives on IRB approach capital requirements' calculation, comparing RWA before and after Credit Derivatives mitigation.

In Bank Austria, there is no effect from such mitigation techniques on RWA under the IRB approach.

Declaration by the Manager charged with preparing the financial reports

The undersigned Helene Buffin, in her capacity as the Manager charged with preparing the financial reports of UniCredit Bank Austria AG

DECLARES

that the information disclosed in this document corresponds to the document results, books and accounts records.

Vienna, 30 March 2021

Helene Buffin

Declaration pursuant to the EBA Guidelines 2016/11 on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013

The undersigned Gregor Hofstätter-Pobst (Chief Financial Officer) and Helene Buffin (as Manager charged with preparing the financial reports) of UniCredit Bank Austria AG

CERTIFY

that, pursuant to the EBA Guidelines 2016/11 on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 ("CRR") 4.2 paragraph – section C, disclosures provided according to the aforementioned Part Eight have been prepared in accordance with the internal control processes agreed upon at the management body level.

Vienna, 30 March 2021

Helene Buffin

Gregor Hofstätter-Pobst