Pillar 3 Disclosures

31 March, 2021

Issued by Bank of Valletta p.l.c., 58, Triq San Żakkarija, Il-Belt Valletta, VLT 1130 – Malta

Bank of Valletta at a Glance

Bank of Valletta plc. (hereinafter referred to as 'the Bank' or 'the Group') is one of the Malta's leading bank, providing banking, financial, and investment services to its private, business and corporate clients within the domestic market. BOV is licensed to carry out its activity in terms of the Banking Act, 1994 (Chapter 371, Laws of Malta) and the Investment Services Act, 1994 (Chapter 370, Laws of Malta). BOV is headquartered in Santa Venera from where it manages a nationwide branch network and investment centres, servicing the banking needs of residents across Malta and Gozo.

The Bank is the parent institution of a two fully owned subsidiary companies (BOV Asset Management Limited and BOV Fund Services Limited) and two equity-accounted investee companies (MAPFRE Middlesea plc. and MAPFRE MSV Life plc.), which together make the Bank of Valletta Group. A detailed description of the Group (LEI 529900RWC8ZYB066JF16) is given in the Annual Report and Financial Statements 2020**.**

CONTENTS Page No.

1 Introduction

The Basel III capital adequacy framework consists of three complementary pillars. Pillar 1 provides a framework for measuring minimum capital requirements for credit, market, and operational risks. Pillar 2 establishes a system of supervisory review aimed at improving banks' internal risk management and capital adequacy assessment in line with their risk profile. Pillar 3 is intended to enhance market discipline and requires banks to publish a range of disclosures aimed at providing further insight on the capital structure, adequacy and risk management practices.

The Pillar 3 Disclosures as at March, 2021 comprise both quantitative and qualitative information required under Pillar 3. These disclosures are made in accordance with Part Eight of CRR II and the European Banking Authority's (EBA) guidelines on disclosure requirements. Furthermore, the said Pillar 3 Disclosures are compliant with the 'Reporting Framework 3.0' issued by the European Banking Authority in March, 2021 even though such this latest version of the reporting framework is expected to come into force as from June, 2021.

This quarterly report provides an updated overview of the Group's capital adequacy, risk weighted assets, and liquidity, in accordance with EBA recommended guidelines on disclosure requirements – 'Final Report on the Guidelines on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of Regulation No 575/2013 - EBA/GL/2016/11' which requires banks to take particular attention to the possible need for disclosing some information more frequent than annually.

This document is not subject to external audit, however the disclosures have been prepared on a basis consistent with information submitted to the regulatory authorities. The Pillar 3 disclosures have been approved by the Bank's senior management. The Bank is satisfied that internal verification procedures ensure that these Additional Regulatory Disclosures are presented fairly.

2 Capital Management

2.1 Risk Measurement and Key Risk Metrics

Bank of Valletta (BOV)'s risk measurement and reporting system is an integral part of the Group's risk management approach. The roles and responsibilities with respect to risk measurement include data collection, data reconciliation, and data quality verification and validation. BOV monitors the material risks taken against the set risk tolerances included in the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), with a root-cause analysis routinely carried out in specific instances to identify the main cause of the breach and take timely corrective action as deemed necessary and appropriate.

The risk measurement system supports regulatory reporting and external disclosures as well as internal management reporting. The reporting highlights the Group's current risk profile and provides consistent information at a Group level, as well as an insight on particular material risks and business lines. The Group emphasizes the importance of accurate, clear, useful, and complete reporting. The following table provides a summary of the Group's key metrics and overview of the risk-weighted exposure amounts.

EU KM1 - Key Metrics

	€millions except where indicated	31 March 2021	31 December 2020	30 September 2020	30 June 2020	31 March 2020
	Available own funds					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	**937.4**	941.9	905.6	905.6	897.9
2	Tier 1 capital	**937.4**	941.9	905.6	905.6	897.9
3	Total capital	**1,100.1**	1,105.1	1,068.3	1,068.8	1,060.6
	Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets	**4,463.5**	4,486.8	4,670.7	4,573.7	4,552.5
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	**21.00%**	20.99%	19.39%	19.80%	19.72%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	**21.00%**	20.99%	19.39%	19.80%	19.72%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	**24.65%**	24.63%	22.87%	23.37%	23.30%
	Additional own funds requirements based on SREP as a percentage of RWA					
EU 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	**1.83%**	1.83%	1.83%	1.83%	1.83%
EU 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	**0.61%**	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%
EU 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	**0.81%**	0.81%	0.81%	0.81%	0.81%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	**11.25%**	11.25%	11.25%	11.25%	11.25%
	Combined buffer requirement as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	**2.50%**	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	**2.00%**	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	**4.50%**	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	**15.75%**	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	**9.75%**	9.74%	8.14%	8.55%	8.47%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	**13,835.4**	13,164.1	12,997.3	13,000.0	12,647.2
14	Leverage ratio (%)	**6.78%**	7.15%	6.97%	6.97%	7.10%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks of excessive leverage (as a percentage of leverage ratio total exposure amount)					
EU 14f	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	**3.00%**	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	**5,515.1**	5,522.8	5,454.5	5,506.1	5,073.4
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	**1,934.6**	1,900.7	1,990.5	1,930.2	1,850.5
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	**758.8**	707.4	737.2	773.5	851.4
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	**1,175.8**	1,193.3	1,253.3	1,156.7	999.1
17	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)	**469%**	463%	435%	476%	508%

2.2 Capital Overview

The BOV Group maintains its objective of actively managing capital in an integrated way, seeking to fulfil the regulatory requirements, guarantee solvency, and maximize profit. Through this holistic approach, the Group is able to achieve long-term sustainability and identify growth opportunities that provide a sustainable risk/return performance. The Group's capital management approach aims to ensure a sufficient level of capitalization to absorb unexpected losses from the risk-taking activities undertaken which fall within RAF parameters.

The Group is required to meet a Total SREP Capital Requirement (TSCR) of 11.25%, consisting of 8.00% minimum own funds requirement in line with Article 92(1) of the Capital Requirements Regulation[1] (CRR) and a 3.25% Pillar 2 Requirement (P2R). In terms of the latest revision of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD V)[2], banks may use capital instruments that do not qualify as Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, such as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) or Tier 2 instruments, to meet the P2R. Accordingly, the Bank shall meet the 3.25% P2R capital requirement as follows: 1.83% by CET1 capital, 0.61% by AT1 Capital, 0.81% by Tier 2 Capital.

As at end of March 2021, the Group reported a comfortable solvency position, which exceeds all minimum requirements of the ECB and other regulations, with the CET1 and Total Capital ratios reading 21.00% and 24.65% respectively. This enabled the Bank to comply with all regulatory capital requirements and ensure a solid foundation for the implementation of the Bank's strategic initiatives.

On 15th December 2020, the ECB issued a recommendation on the dividend distribution during the Covid-19 pandemic – ECB/2020/62 – effectively prescribing that significant credit institutions exercise extreme prudence when deciding on paying out dividend. The recommendation aims to safeguard banks' capacity to absorb losses and continue to fulfil all requirements and outcomes of the SREP, even in the case of deteriorated economic and financial conditions. In view of the exceptional circumstances created by the Covid-19 pandemic, which has led to a significant impact on the normal operating revenues and expenses, coupled with the Bank's commitment to further strengthen its capital reserves, the Board of Directors (BoD) has resolved not to declare any dividend for financial year 2020.

[1] Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June, 2013.

[2] Directive (EU) 2019/878 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20th May 2019 amending Directive 2013/36/EU.

2.3 Capital Instruments

The Group's capital base is composed of CET1 and Tier 2 capital as defined in Part Two of the CRR. In line with new regulations, the Group is continuously monitoring and focusing towards further strengthening its CET1 capital, which is the highest form of quality capital, thus providing the greatest level of protection against losses. The Group's capital base is primarily composed of issued common shares and retained earnings, which form part of CET1 capital – the Group's core capital. In line with the CRR, the Group's capital is subject to relative deductions. The main deductions relate to intangible assets, unrealized gains and losses and the reserve held against the Depositors' Compensation Scheme which is an additional requirement in line with national legislation. In accordance with Section 3, Chapter 2, Title I, Part Two of CRR, there were no other items requiring deductions from Own Funds. As at the end of March 2021, both the Group's significant investments and deferred taxation were below the 10% threshold as stipulated in Article 48(1) of the CRR.

The Group has three subordinated bonds in issue and these are included as part of Tier 2 Capital as they fully qualify for the provisions listed under the CRR[1] Part Two, Title 1, Chapter 4, and Article 63. Specifically, these instruments rank after the claims of all other creditors and are not to be repaid until all other debts outstanding at the time have been settled. Additional information on the main features of the capital instruments is available on the BOV website on page 15 of the December 2020 Pillar 3 Disclosures.

EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

	€ millions except where indicated	**31 March 2021**
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves	
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	633.1
2	Retained earnings	310.7
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	54.1
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	4.1
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,002.1**
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments	
7	Additional value adjustments	(0.7)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability)	(25.4)
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 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	-
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-
22	Amount exceeding the 17.65% threshold	-
27a	Other regulatory adjustments *(including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant)*	(38.5)
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(64.7)
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**937.4**
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments	
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	-
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**937.4**
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments	
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	162.7
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**162.7**
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**1,100.1**
60	**Total risk exposure amount**	**4,463.5**
	Capital ratios and buffers	
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	21.00%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	21.00%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	24.65%
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	10.83%
	Of which:	
65	*Capital conservation buffer requirement*	2.50%
66	*Countercyclical buffer requirement*	0.00%
67	*Systemic risk buffer requirement*	0.00%
EU-67a	*Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer*	2.00%
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffer (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	0.00%
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities 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)	-
73	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 (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	72.9
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	91.3

2.4 Overview of Pillar 1 Capital Requirements

The Group applies the following approaches to calculate the Own Funds requirements for Pillar 1 risks:

- *The Standardized Approach* for credit risk. Risk weights for the investment portfolio managed by Treasury Department are determined by taking the worst credit rating from the best two credit ratings provided by eligible External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) – Fitch, Moody's and S&P. Regulatory risk weights are used for unrated exposures and the loan book;
- *The Standardized Approach* for the foreign exchange risk. The capital charge for foreign exchange risk using the Basic Method is calculated at 8% of the higher of the sum of all the net short positions and the sum of all the net long positions in each foreign currency;
- *The Standardized Approach* for the securitized risk-weighted exposure amounts. This is the first time that the Bank is involved in securitization transactions in view that the Bank is transferring a significant credit risk to a third party through an unfunded credit protection by the Malta Development Bank (MDB). Such results from the BOV MDB COVID Assist solution aimed to provide assistance to all those businesses are facing a number of operational challenges ultimately derived from the COVID-19 pandemic;
- *The Basic Indicator Approach* for the operational risk. Under this approach, the Group allocates capital by taking 15% of the average gross income of the preceding three years;
- *The Mark-to-Market approach* for counterparty credit risk. Under this approach, a predefined add-on is summed up to the current positive fair value of the over-the-counter derivative contract, taking into consideration the netting arrangements in place. By means of such netting arrangements, the positive and negative fair values of the collateral owed on the contracts included under a master agreement can be offset against each other. This netting process reduces the credit risk and settlement risk to a single net claim on the party to the contract (close-out netting). The gross positive fair value of contracts is equivalent to the 'replacement cost';
- A minimum capital requirement is also determined for non-credit obligation assets (i.e. 'other assets' on the balance sheet) in line with the CRD IV[3].

In accordance with Article 438(c) to (f) of the CRR, the EU OV1 tabulation provides an overview of the total risk-weighted assets (RWA), and the capital requirement for credit risk, split by the different exposure classes, as well as capital for operational risk, foreign exchange risk, and credit valuation adjustment risk. Differently from previous years, the Bank is also allocating capital under the securitization in view of its first securitization portfolio related to the MDB COVID Assist scheme.

No capital is allocated for market risk as the Bank does not operate a trading book. Moreover, in compliance with the relative regulatory requirements, no Pillar 1 capital allocation is necessary for settlement risk, commodities risk, position risk, and large exposures.

The exposure value is equal to the total on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet net of value adjustments and provisions and post Credit Conversion Factor (CCF).

[3] Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June 2013.

EU OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts

	€ millions	RWAs		Total own funds requirements
		31 March 2021	**31 December 2020**	**31 March 2021**
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**3,977.6**	4,001.4	318.2
2	*Of which the standardised approach*	**3,977.6**	4,001.4	318.2
	Central government or central banks	**1.0**	1.0	0.1
	Regional government or local authorities	**12.6**	12.6	1.0
	Public sector entities	**36.7**	36.1	2.9
	Multilateral development banks	**-**	-	-
	International organisations	**-**	-	-
	Institutions	**450.6**	458.1	36.0
	Corporates	**1,105.0**	1,278.0	88.4
	Retail	**672.2**	677.2	53.8
	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	**816.4**	690.9	65.3
	Exposures in default	**123.6**	136.6	9.9
	Items associated with particular high risk	**108.8**	104.8	8.7
	Covered bonds	**-**	-	-
	Claims in the form of CIU	**-**	-	-
	Equity exposures	**233.1**	185.3	18.6
	Other items	**417.8**	420.8	33.4
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**3.5**	2.5	0.3
EU 8b	*Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA*	**0.6**	0.5	0.0
9	*Of which other CCR (Mark to Market)*	**2.9**	2.0	0.2
15	**Settlement risk**	**-**	-	-
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	**19.9**	19.0	1.6
19	*Of which SEC-SA approach*	**19.9**	19.0	1.6
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)***	**0.9**	2.3	0.1
21	*Of which the standardised approach*	**0.9**	2.3	0.1
23	**Operational risk**	**461.5**	461.5	36.9
EU 23a	*Of which basic indicator approach*	**461.5**	461.5	36.9
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	**410.3**	360.3	32.8
29	**Total**	**4,463.5**	**4,486.8**	**357.1**

**Own Funds allocated for Commodities Risk is equal to zero*

**Own Funds allocated for Position Risk is equal to zero*

3 Liquidity Risk

During 2017, the EBA issued guidelines – EBA/GL/2017/01 – which aim to harmonize the disclosures in line with CRR 575/2013 Article 435(1) in relation to liquidity risk. These Pillar 3 disclosure requirements were revised and published in December, 2018. Accordingly the following quantitative and qualitative information related to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is being disclosed for the first quarter of 2021 (Q1 2021)

The LCR requires credit institutions to promote short-term resilience to potential liquidity disruptions thereby eliminating, or significantly reducing, structural mismatches between assets and liabilities. In terms of LCR requirements, credit institutions must hold sufficient unencumbered high quality liquid assets (HQLA) to withstand the excess of severe liquidity outflows over inflows that could be expected to accumulate over a 30-day stressed period. During such a period, a credit institution should be able to convert quickly its liquid assets into cash without recourse to central bank liquidity or public funds. The Bank calculates and monitors the LCR in line with the relative regulatory dictum – Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 – on a monthly basis. As at end of March 2021, the Bank was well positioned with an LCR of 469.04% (December 2020, 462.80%). Such level very comfortably exceeds the minimum threshold of 100% representing full ratio phase-in as from 2019.

The relative 1.35% quarterly change increase in the LCR (absolute increase of 6.24%) is mainly attributable to several elements. On the part of 'Outflows', the main driver was a decrease in non-operational deposits although committed facilities, retail deposits, and other liabilities increased, resulting in a 1.78% increase on outflows from the previous quarter. On the other hand, 'Inflows' exhibited a relative quarter-on-quarter increase of around 7.27% mainly attributable to a rise in securities falling due within a month of reporting date (March, 2021) although such increase was lessened by a contracted base of amounts due from financial customers.

Such movements resulted in a decrease in the Net Liquidity Outflows (LCR denominator). This, together with a slight decrease of 0.14% in the Liquidity Buffer (LCR numerator), resulted in the abovementioned LCR rise during the quarter. Nevertheless, the end-of-quarter LCR value of 469.04% continued to exhibit a very robust level over four-and-a-half times the regulatory minimum attesting to BOV's resilient liquidity risk profile.

Tabulation 'EU LIQ1' on page 10 provides quantitative LCR information which complements Article 435 (1) (f) of the CRR.

The LCR captures all significant cash inflows and cash outflows over a one-month time horizon. As at end March 2021, the LCR read **469.04%.** Such level readily exposes the strong and robust institutional liquidity position.

The Bank's liquidity buffer as at March 2021, quoted at post-haircut values, may be segmented into the following high quality liquid asset (HQLA) classes:

- Level 1 assets (98.24%), mainly composed of withdrawable central bank reserves (75.26%), central government assets (18.01%), followed by multilateral development bank and international organizations assets (5.66%);
- Level 2A assets (1.17%), mainly composed of regional government or public sector entity assets with a 20% risk weight (64.62%); and
- Level 2B assets (0.59%), composed of corporate debt securities Credit Quality Step 2 or 3.

Level 1 securities decreased slightly by 0.3% from December 2020 whilst Level 2 instruments rose by 8.1% during the same period. This led to a total HQLA quarter-on-quarter decrease of €7.7 million (-0.1%). On the other hand, upon analysing the net liquidity outflow figure, taking into consideration the respective haircut rates, a decline of €17.5 million

(-1.47%) was registered during the quarter under review, contributing to the increase of 1.35% in the LCR ratio. The main reason behind this decrease is a higher increase in inflows compared to the increase in outflows.

The LCR is also assessed by currency, if the currency is a material one. Since no other currency other than the domestic currency, exceeded the 5% aggregate amount of liabilities to total liabilities, only the euro-denominated LCR was calculated. In fact, 94.9% of total liabilities are euro-denominated. In principle, BOV does not finance its assets in a currency different from that in which the assets are denominated.

Funding source concentration risk: The top 10 Bank's deposit names (including groups of connected depositors) comprised 5.53% of total customer deposits whilst the top 20 depositors amounted to 7.78% of total customer deposits. The large, diversified, and relatively stable customer deposit base avoids reliance on wholesale funding from financial customers. In fact, all the other customers (i.e. from the 21st largest customer going down to the smallest client), individually accounted for less than 0.20% of total customer deposits. An analysis of concentration by product type demonstrates that retail sight deposits accounted for 54.0% of total funding, followed by unsecured wholesale funding at 23.8% (of which 18.8% are deposits from non-financial customers and 5.1% are deposits from financial customers) and retail term deposits at 8.2%. The weighted average residual maturity for retail term accounts not withdrawable within a 30-day time horizon, approximated 11 months.

Derivatives: Cash flows from derivatives were minimal and insignificant for LCR purposes.

Template EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

	€ million	**Total unweighted value (average)**				**Total weighted value (average)**			
EU 1a	Quarter ended on	**31 March, 2021**	**31 December, 2020**	**30 September, 2020**	**30 June, 2020**	**31 March, 2021**	**31 December, 2020**	**30 September, 2020**	**30 June, 2020**
EU 1b	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), after application of haircuts in line with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2015/61	-	-	-	-	5,487.8	5,340.1	5,233.0	5,131.5
Cash - Outflows									
2	retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	7,002.1	6,816.1	6,670.2	6,535.6	462.8	450.2	441.0	429.9
3	*Stable deposits*	4,844.4	4,720.6	4,619.3	4,578.8	242.2	236.0	231.0	228.9
4	*Less stable deposits*	2,157.7	2,095.5	2,050.9	1,956.8	220.6	214.2	210.1	201.0
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	2772.5	2728.4	2723.1	2743.2	1251.3	1241.0	1230.0	1218.4
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	2,772.5	2,722.4	2,717.1	2,737.2	1,251.3	1,235.0	1,224.0	1,212.4
8	*Unsecured debt*	0.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
9	*Secured wholesale funding*	-	-	-	-	8.0	5.09	3.35	2.65
10	Additional requirements	1799.9	1750.3	1749.9	1757.0	148.8	141.9	139.3	136.6
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	1,798.3	1,748.8	1,748.4	1,755.7	147.2	140.4	137.8	135.2
14	Other contractual funding obligations	43.5	30.9	20.1	10.4	41.6	29.3	18.4	8.6
15	Other contingent funding obligations	132.4	142.6	159.8	179.4	6.6	19.1	38.8	59.3
16	**Total Cash Outflows**	-	-	-	-	1919.1	1886.6	1870.8	1855.4
Cash - Inflows									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	853.6	884.7	905.0	932.1	637.9	663.1	681.3	704.3
19	Other cash inflows	94.7	93.8	106.7	100.4	94.7	93.7	106.6	100.3
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)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialized credit institution)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	**Total Cash Inflows**	948.4	978.4	1,011.7	1,032.5	732.6	756.8	787.9	804.6
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*	948.4	978.4	1,011.7	1,032.5	732.6	756.8	787.9	804.6
Total Adjusted Value									
21	Liquidity Buffer	-	-	-	-	5,487.8	5,340.1	5,233.0	5,131.5
22	Total Net Cash Outflows	-	-	-	-	1,186.5	1,129.8	1,082.9	1,050.9
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	-	-	-	-	464.8%	476.1%	485.7%	489.9%

2131 2020 | bov.com