



S-BANK PLC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BULLETIN 2021



EARNINGS IMPROVED YEAR-ON-YEAR – RECORD-BREAKING AMOUNT OF CARD PURCHASES IN EUROS CLEARLY EXCEEDS THAT OF THE PERIOD BEFORE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Pekka Ylihurula, CEO

“The S-Bank Group's operating profit increased in January–December from that of a year earlier, as we had estimated in July when we raised the outlook for 2021. The total euro amount of the purchases made with S-Etukortti Visa cards grew by 14.8 per cent on the previous year and was record-high. This sum also clearly exceeds the 2019 level before the Covid-19 pandemic.”



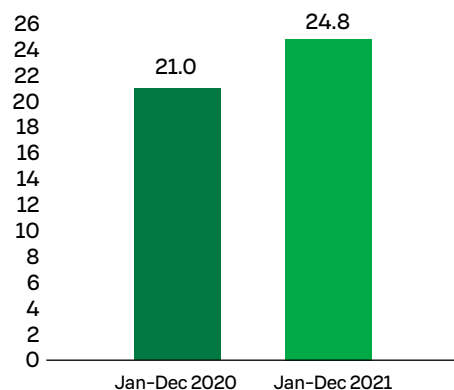
JANUARY–DECEMBER 2021

- Operating profit increased to EUR 24.8 million (21.0)
- Lending increased to EUR 6.1 billion (5.4)
- Comparable assets under management increased to EUR 7.7 billion (6.5)*
- The capital adequacy ratio rose to 16.3 per cent (15.7)

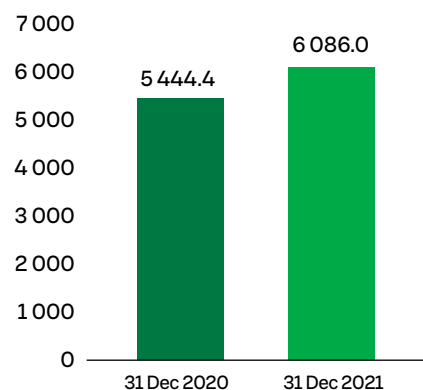
The S-Bank Group's operating profit for January–December increased by 17.8 per cent to EUR 24.8 million (21.0). Profit growth was influenced by a solid 7.6 per cent increase in total income and significantly lower impairment losses.

* The fund cooperation between S-Bank and LocalTapiola ended in the final quarter of 2021. Comparable assets under management, excluding the LocalTapiola funds, were EUR 6 496.5 million at the end of 2020.

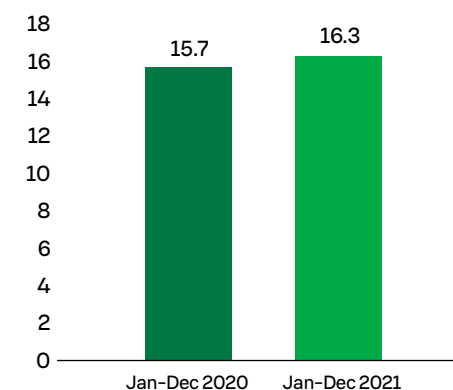
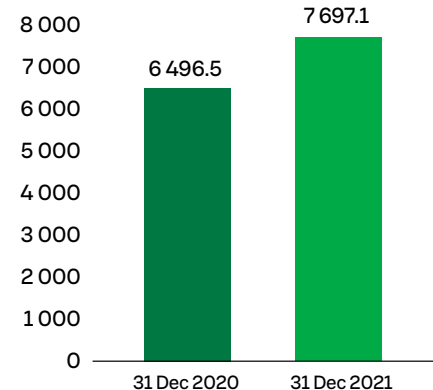
Operating profit (EUR million)



Lending (EUR million)



Assets under management (EUR million) Capital adequacy ratio (%)



OUTLOOK FOR 2022

We expect operating profit for the whole year to exceed the previous year's level.

KEY FIGURES

(EUR million)	2021	2020	Change	Q4 2021	Q4 2020	Change
Net interest income	90.3	89.3	1.1%	23.0	21.6	6.7%
Net fee and commission income	80.8	67.0	20.6%	24.5	20.8	17.9%
Total income	187.0	173.9	7.6%	52.9	51.2	3.4%
Operating profit	24.8	21.0	17.8%	4.2	8.3	-49.6%
Cost-to-income ratio	0.78	0.74	0.04	0.78	0.74	0.04

(EUR million)	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020	Change
Liabilities to customers, deposits	7 554.9	6 925.0	9.1%
Receivables from customers, lending	6 086.0	5 444.4	11.8%
Debt securities	1 149.1	1 228.8	-6.5%
Equity	509.3	488.6	4.2%
Expected credit losses (ECL)	20.6	19.6	5.5%
Assets under management*	7 697.1	10 785.1	-28.6%
Return on equity	3.9%	3.3%	0.7
Return on assets	0.2%	0.2%	0.0
Equity ratio	6.0%	6.4%	-0.4
Capital adequacy ratio	16.3%	15.7%	0.6

* The fund cooperation between S-Bank and LocalTapiola ended in the final quarter of 2021. Comparable assets under management, excluding the LocalTapiola funds, were EUR 6 496.5 million at the end of 2020.

The S-Bank Group (hereinafter 'S-Bank') figures for the corresponding period of 2020 are used in the result comparisons. For comparisons of balance sheet items and other breakdown items, the figures refer to the end of 2020 unless otherwise indicated.

CEO'S REVIEW

The S-Bank Group's operating profit increased in January–December compared with the previous year, as we had estimated in July when we raised the outlook for 2021. In Banking, the total euro amount of the purchases made with S-Etukortti Visa cards grew by 14.8 per cent on the previous year and was record-high. This sum also clearly exceeds the 2019 level before the Covid-19 pandemic. At the end of 2021, purchases made with S-Bank's payment cards constituted 23.2 per cent (22.4) of all Bonus purchases made in S Group stores. Year-on-year, our lending grew by 11.8 per cent and the deposit portfolio by 9.1 per cent. The Wealth Management business performed excellently, with the result being 2.5 times greater than that of the previous year. The total number of unit holders in all of the S-Bank funds increased by roughly 71 000 to around 340 000 year-on-year.

Similarly to the previous year, 2021 was also defined above all by the Covid-19 pandemic and the fight against the disease. The disease situation varied throughout the year, both globally and in Finland. As the second half of the year got underway, there were signs of improvement in Finland, and the

increase in vaccination coverage reinforced optimism that the situation would abate. As a result of this development, the authorities eased and cancelled the restrictions and recommendations imposed on various activities in society. However, in the last quarter of the year, the situation started to deteriorate again and many of the restrictions were re-imposed by the authorities. As the pandemic has persisted, S-Bank has become accustomed to operating in a new environment marked by the increasing use of digital banking channels and services. Thus, we have kept adjusting and readjusting our ways of working as required by changes in the disease situation and the restrictions imposed. We will continue to do so in the future.

Among the most significant events for S-Bank in 2021 was the corporate transaction that took place at the beginning of October. In this transaction the S Group acquired all of the S-Bank shares previously held by the LocalTapiola Group and Elo. This will enable us to work more closely together and to develop better services in the S Group. The autumn was also marked by a milestone in the history of S-Bank: we issued our

first publicly quoted bond, the nominal value of which is EUR 170 million. The autumn was very busy otherwise, too, as we started a brand renewal process. As part of this, Wealth Management began to operate under a single integrated S-Bank brand, and the FIM brand was relinquished. Our customers have welcomed the brand renewal.

According to our strategy, updated at the end of 2020, S-Bank's strategic objective is to achieve one million active customers. An active customer is a customer who considers S-Bank to be their primary bank. I am pleased to be able to say that in 2021, we made consistent progress towards our strategic goal. The number of active clients increased by about 57 000 and exceeded 532 000 at the end of the year.

In my opinion, the past few years have demonstrated two facts: that the future always involves unpredictability and that it is possible to adapt to any operating environment. S-Bank's vision is to offer customers superior ease and benefits. I am certain that we are well-positioned to continue to develop in line with our strategy. How people outside S-Bank rate the bank gives a

good indication of our status. In 2021, S-Bank was voted as not only Finland's most responsible bank, but also the most innovative actor and the most highly valued brand in the Finnish financial sector. According to surveys, S-Bank also has the most satisfied and the most loyal customers. S-Bank was awarded for its even-handed treatment of employees and was also singled out as one of the most inspirational workplaces. In addition, the job satisfaction index in the annual personnel survey rose year-on-year and clearly exceeded the norm for expert positions in Finland. This is an excellent foundation on which to start the new year.

I would like to thank S-Bank's employees for their outstanding work – and likewise our customers, owners and partners for the confidence they have shown in us. I wish everyone a successful year 2022!



PEKKA YLIHURULA
CEO, S-Bank

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OPERATIONS IN THE REVIEW PERIOD

KEY EVENTS

The Standard and Poor's (S&P) credit rating agency raised S-Bank's outlook to stable in January. The previous outlook had been negative, in line with the rest of the Finnish banking sector. S&P justified their upgrading of the banking sector's outlook by referencing Finland's superior macro-economic environment, compared with the rest of Europe, and the country's successful handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. S&P confirmed the rating and outlook in August.

During the first half of the year, S-Bank completed its project to integrate the asset management and real estate investment services acquired from Fennia insurance company. Fennia Asset Management Ltd was merged into FIM Private Equity Funds Ltd on 31 March 2021.

S-Bank's Board of Directors appointed Hanna Porkka, previously Head of Wealth Management, as Executive Vice President and Deputy CEO of the Group,

effective as of 2 February 2021, and Markus Lahtinen, Director, Sales, was appointed as a member of the Group Management Team as of 1 May 2021. The responsibilities of some other Group Management Team members were further adjusted in connection with this.

For the ninth consecutive year, Finns voted S-Bank as the most responsible bank in Finland in the annual Sustainable Brand Index survey. The survey was published in March.

In June, we introduced a service that enables new customers to become not only co-op members of the S Group's Cooperative stores, but also S-Bank customers, directly by means of the S-mobiili app.

At the beginning of September, S-Bank announced that it would undertake a renewal of its brand, while simultaneously starting to use the S-Bank brand in wealth management in place of the FIM brand. According to a survey that

had been published a month earlier in August by the Taloustutkimus market research company and the Kauppalehti financial newspaper, the S-Bank brand was rated as the most highly respected brand in the financial sector for the fourth consecutive year. As a result of the brand renewal announced in September, the names of several FIM companies were changed on 1 October 2021. FIM Asset Management Ltd became S-Bank Fund Management Ltd, FIM Private Equity Funds Ltd became S-Bank Private Equity Funds Ltd, and FIM Impact Investing Ltd became S-Bank Impact Investing Ltd. Portfolio management was also concentrated to S-Bank Plc within the S-Bank Group. The names of the FIM funds changed on 7 October 2021.

In mid-September, the Financial Supervisory Authority imposed a EUR 1.65 million penalty on S-Bank for deficiencies in its identification and reporting processes related to suspicious orders in share brokerage. According to the

Financial Supervisory Authority, there were deficiencies in S-Bank's processes used in identifying and reporting suspicious brokerage orders from 2016 to 2018. S-Bank is not itself suspected of misconduct, and the company no longer offers its customers share brokerage services.

At the end of the third quarter, S-Bank successfully issued a EUR 170 million senior preferred MREL eligible bond. The bond is S-Bank's first issuance under its MTN (Medium Term Note) programme. Trading with the floating-rate bond that matures on 4 April 2025 began on 6 October 2021 on Nasdaq Helsinki.

A charge has been imposed on some of the old chipless payment cards since 1 October 2021. This change will not affect those daily banking services that are offered free-of-charge. S-Bank will continue to offer its co-op members and their family members a bank account, the S-Etukortti Visa card, online banking and the S-mobiili app free-of-charge.

On 5 October 2021, the owners of S-Bank – the S Group, the LocalTapiola Group and Elo – concluded a corporate transaction that had been first announced in June, and in which SOK Corporation and the regional cooperatives of the S Group acquired the shares held by LocalTapiola General, LocalTapiola Life, the LocalTapiola regional companies and the Elo Mutual Pension Insurance Company in S-Bank Plc, the parent company of the S-Bank Group. As a result of the transaction, the S Group now owns all of S-Bank's shares. Consequently, the representatives of the LocalTapiola Group resigned from S-Bank's Board of Directors. An Extraordinary General Meeting of S-Bank, held on 8 November 2021, elected Hillevi Mannonen, M.A., SHV (actuary approved by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health), as a new member (independent of the owners) of the bank's Board of Directors.

Fund cooperation between S-Bank and LocalTapiola ended as part of the transaction completed on 5 October 2021. The management of all 28 LocalTapiola funds was transferred in stages from

S-Bank Fund Management Ltd to Seligson & Co Fund Management Company Plc (owned by the LocalTapiola Group). The total fund capital of the transferred funds is approximately EUR 4 billion. Two LocalTapiola funds merged with S-Bank funds in November. In addition, the LocalTapiola Group invested EUR 57.5 million in S-Bank's debenture loans as part of the transaction.

In 2021, S-Bank launched five new funds. The new funds are the S-Bank Property non-UCITS Fund, the S-Bank Building Plot non-UCITS Fund, the S-Bank Global Private Assets non-UCITS Fund, the S-Bank Regenerative Agriculture non-UCITS Fund, and S-Pankki Vaikuttavuus I Ky.

SUMMARY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC ON BUSINESS

The advent of the coronavirus caused a pandemic in 2020 that is still continuing.

In the third quarter, however, many countries moved to a new phase in managing the pandemic as vaccination coverage and the health situation

showed signs of improvement. As a result, the authorities eased and removed restrictions and recommendations regulating various activities in society. This was also the case in Finland. However, in the last quarter of the year, the situation started to deteriorate again and many of the restrictions were re-imposed by the authorities.

In 2021, S-Bank complied with the guidelines issued by the Finnish authorities. S-Bank has paid particular attention to ensuring the continuity of its operations in the event of a further decline in the infection situation. For example, it has followed hygiene, health and safety guidelines, and has paid attention to purchasing supplies. S-Bank has recommended that its customers use the S-mobiili app and the online bank to take care of their banking needs.

As the pandemic has persisted, S-Bank has become accustomed to operating in a new environment marked by the increasing use of digital banking channels and services. S-Bank was able to adjust its operations and ways of working in accordance with the infec-

tion situation. In 2021, the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a negative impact on S-Bank's operations.

The effects of the pandemic on the bank's risk position are described in more detail in the section 'Risks and capital adequacy and their management'.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

2021 was still overshadowed by the Covid-19 pandemic, even though people's lives and the economy gradually started to normalise. The growing number of administered Covid-19 vaccinations made it possible to open up the economy and contributed to the easing of the pandemic as the year progressed. A new setback took place in the autumn, however, when the disease started to spread again as a result of the new Omicron variant of the virus. This variant forced many countries to reintroduce various restrictions. As a result, the mood at the end of the year was again uncertain, as the timetable for a permanent economic recovery to a 'new normal' was obscured once again.

Despite this setback, 2021 was, on the whole, a good year for the global economy, as recovery from the previous year's economic collapse continued. Global economic growth was nearly 6 per cent, and the Finnish economy also bounced back from the rapid decline experienced in 2020 with an increase of about 3.5 per cent. Consumption was robust, even though demand for services did not return to normal. Countries continued their stimulus measures. The employment situation improved sharply as employees were able to return to their workplaces. In many countries around the world and in Finland, unemployment even turned into labour shortages as the economy grew but the number of employees declined.

Inflation had been largely absent in the global economy in recent decades, but price rises made a strong return in 2021. They were mainly triggered by high demand for raw materials and bottlenecks in manufacturing and logistics.

Thus inflation gradually started to spread in the economy, as housing costs increased and power shortages struck the European markets. At the end of the year, inflation rose to its highest level in decades, with consumer prices up by 6.8 per cent in the USA and by 4.9 per cent in the euro area. Higher inflation forced central banks to embark on a change-of-course in their monetary policy at the end of the year, as it became necessary to start scaling back the strong stimulus measures used during the Covid-19 pandemic. This will continue in the current year.

For the financial markets, economic recovery and the strong stimulus measures initiated by governments and central banks were an excellent combination. Speculation on interest rate hikes came and went during the year, but, on the whole, interest rates remained low, despite the rise. On the other hand, low interest rates prompted investors to seek returns from other

markets. The prices of housing and other real estate increased substantially due to both investment demand and people using more and more of their saved assets for housing. Consequently, the demand for housing loans was higher than ever.

The rise in the equity markets, which had started at the time of the Covid-19 collapse in the spring of 2020, continued. Corporate earnings growth was very strong, as sales increased together with economic growth, while costs were kept under tight control. Global corporate earnings growth was more than 50 per cent higher than in the previous year, which boosted the equity markets. At the same time, as more assets flowed into equities, the global equity markets rose by over 25 per cent, measured in euros. Globally, equity markets have already risen nearly 30 per cent higher than the pre-Covid-19 peak.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Financial position

(EUR million)	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	2021	2020
Net interest income	23.0	23.3	22.7	21.4	21.6	90.3	89.3
Net fee and commission income	24.5	18.7	19.8	17.8	20.8	80.8	67.0
Total income	52.9	43.5	45.4	45.2	51.2	187.0	173.9
Operating profit	4.2	6.4	7.7	6.6	8.3	24.8	21.0
Cost-to-income ratio	0.78	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.78	0.74

(EUR million)	31 Dec 2021	30 Sep 2021	30 Jun 2021	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Liabilities to customers deposits	7 554.9	7 600.4	7 281.7	7 098.0	6 925.0	7 554.9	6 925.0
Receivables from customers lending	6 086.0	5 883.3	5 697.0	5 557.0	5 444.4	6 086.0	5 444.4
Debt securities	1 149.1	1 310.7	1 220.0	1 268.4	1 228.8	1 149.1	1 228.8
Equity	509.3	507.9	502.8	495.5	488.6	509.3	488.6
Expected credit losses (ECL)	20.6	20.8	21.3	20.8	19.6	20.6	19.6
Assets under management*	7 697.1	11 886.1	11 797.1**	11 452.3	10 785.1	7 697.1	10 785.1
Return on equity	3.9%	4.6%	4.6%	3.9%	3.3%	3.9%	3.3%
Return on assets	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Equity ratio	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	6.0%	6.4%
Capital adequacy ratio	16.3%	14.9%	15.2%	15.3%	15.7%	16.3%	15.7%

* The fund cooperation between S-Bank and LocalTapiola ended in the final quarter of 2021. Assets under management, excluding the LocalTapiola funds, were EUR 6 496.5 million on 31 December 2020, EUR 6 870.3 million on 31 March 2021, EUR 7 083.1 million on 30 June 2021, and EUR 7 137.4 million on 30 September 2021.

** The amount of assets under management on 30 June 2021 has been further adjusted since the publication of the half-year report 2021.

RESULT OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2021

S-Bank Group's fourth-quarter operating profit was EUR 4.2 million (8.3). The decrease was 49.6 per cent on the comparison period. The profit for the review period was affected by higher performance bonus provisions and lower non-recurring income items related to the comparison period.

Income

Total income increased to EUR 52.9 million (51.2), an increase of 3.4 per cent. Net interest income grew by 6.7 per cent, totalling EUR 23.0 million (21.6). Net fee and commission income increased by 17.9 per cent to EUR 24.5 million (20.8), resulting mainly from an increase in asset management fees. Net income from investing activities was EUR 0.6 million (0.4). Other operating income totalled EUR 4.8 million (8.5).

Expenses

Operating expenses totalled EUR 45.8 million (36.3). This represents an increase of 26.2 per cent year-on-year. Personnel expenses amounted to EUR 19.3 million (13.5), mainly due to performance bonus provisions and an increase in personnel.

Other administrative expenses totalled EUR 21.6 million (17.2). The increase is due to IT and development costs and the increase in agency fees. Depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets amounted to EUR 3.8 million (3.8). Other operating expenses totalled EUR 1.1 million (1.8).

Expected and final credit losses

In the fourth quarter, expected and actual credit losses of EUR 4.6 (7.9) million were recognised in the consolidated income statement. Reversals, or recovered credit losses, amounted to EUR 1.6 million (1.3). Consequently, the total net effect on profit of expected and final credit losses was EUR 3.1 million (6.6).

RESULT AND BALANCE SHEET JANUARY–DECEMBER 2021

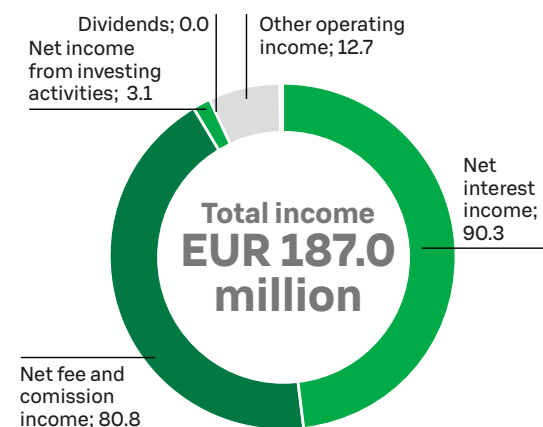
S-Bank Group's operating profit was EUR 24.8 million (21.0), an increase of 17.8 per cent on the previous year. The profit for the period after taxes was EUR 19.6 million (15.7). Return on equity rose to 3.9 per cent (3.3).

Income

During the review period, total income developed positively. Total income amounted to EUR 187.0 million (173.9), a growth of 7.6 per cent.

Net interest income grew by 1.1 per cent, totalling EUR 90.3 million (89.3). Net interest income was affected by a decline in interest income from investing activities and an increase in interest expenses on hedging derivatives. However, the net from interests received from and paid by customers increased by 7.7 per cent to EUR 95.6 million (88.7). Net fee and commission income increased by 20.6 per cent year-on-year to EUR 80.8 million

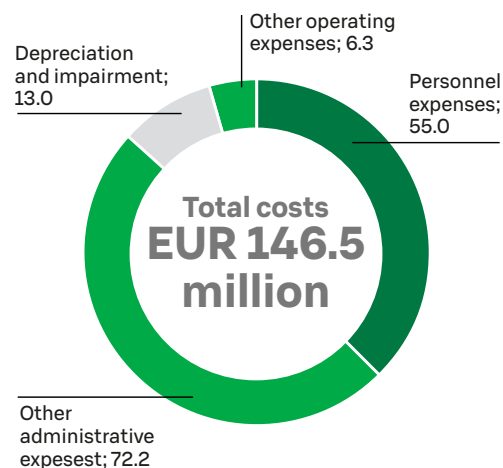
(67.0). The increase in net fees was attributable to a corporate transaction carried out by Wealth Management at the end of July 2020, an increase in net subscriptions, allocation choices between asset classes in portfolio management and an increase in performance-based fees. Net income from investing activities was EUR 3.1 million (3.2). Other operating income totalled EUR 12.7 million (14.3), which includes a net effect of EUR 3.1 million from the ending of the fund cooperation with LocalTapiola. The other non-recurring items of the comparison period were higher than in the review period.



Expenses

Operating expenses totalled EUR 146.5 million (129.2) during the review period. This represents an increase of 13.4 per cent year-on-year. Personnel expenses accounted for EUR 55.0 million (44.9) of operating expenses. The increase was due to the higher personnel expenses that resulted from a corporate acquisition, co-determination negotiations, fewer capitalised hours performed than in the comparison period and an increase in performance-based fee provisions, among other factors.

Other administrative expenses were EUR 72.2 million (64.8). Items contributing to the increase include IT and development costs and an increase in agency fees. Depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets amounted to EUR 13.0 million (13.4). Other operating expenses totalled EUR 6.3 million (6.1), which includes a penalty payment of EUR 1.65 million to the Financial Supervisory Authority.



Expected and final credit losses

Expected and final credit losses of EUR 21.4 million (28.0) were recognised in the consolidated income statement during the review period. Reversals, or recovered credit losses, amounted to EUR 5.7 million (4.4). Consequently, the total net effect on profit of expected and final credit losses was EUR 15.7 million (23.6). The positive development was affected by the recovery of the economy and the measures taken to manage credit risks. Credit and impairment losses are at a low level in relation to the size of the loan portfolio and within the risk appetite established by S-Bank's Board of Directors.

Deposits

Total deposits continued to grow strongly and were EUR 7 554.9 million (6 925.0) at the end of the review period. Deposits repayable on demand totalled EUR 7 550.2 million (6 920.2) and time deposits EUR 4.7 million (4.7) at the end of the review period. During the past 12 months, total deposits grew by 9.1 per cent. Deposits by household customers were EUR 6 537.9 million (annual growth 9.6 per cent) and deposits by corporate customers were EUR 1 017.0 million (annual growth 5.8 per cent).

At the end of the review period, the total amount of deposits in S-Bank covered by the deposit guarantee scheme was EUR 6 031.2 million (5 573.9).

Lending

Lending growth continued to be strong. At the end of the review period, the credit portfolio totalled EUR 6 086.0 million (5 444.4). During the past 12 months, the credit portfolio grew by 11.8 per cent. Credits to household customers amounted to EUR 5 083.7 million (annual growth 13.4 per cent), while credits to corporate customers totalled EUR 1 002.3 million (annual change -4.3 per cent).

The housing loan portfolio increased by 12.5 per cent.

The loan-to-deposit ratio, which describes the ratio between the loan portfolio and deposits, was 81 per cent (79).

Deposits (EUR million)	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020	Change from beginning of the year
Household customers	6 537.9	5 964.1	9.6%
Corporate customers	1 017.0	960.9	5.8%
Total	7 554.9	6 925.0	9.1%

Lending (EUR million)	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020	Change from beginning of the year
Household customers	5 083.7	4 483.1	13.4%
Corporate customers	1 002.3	961.2	4.3%
Total	6 086.0	5 444.4	11.8%

Investing activities

At the end of the review period, the bank's debt securities totalled EUR 1149.1 million (1228.8 million at the end of 2020).

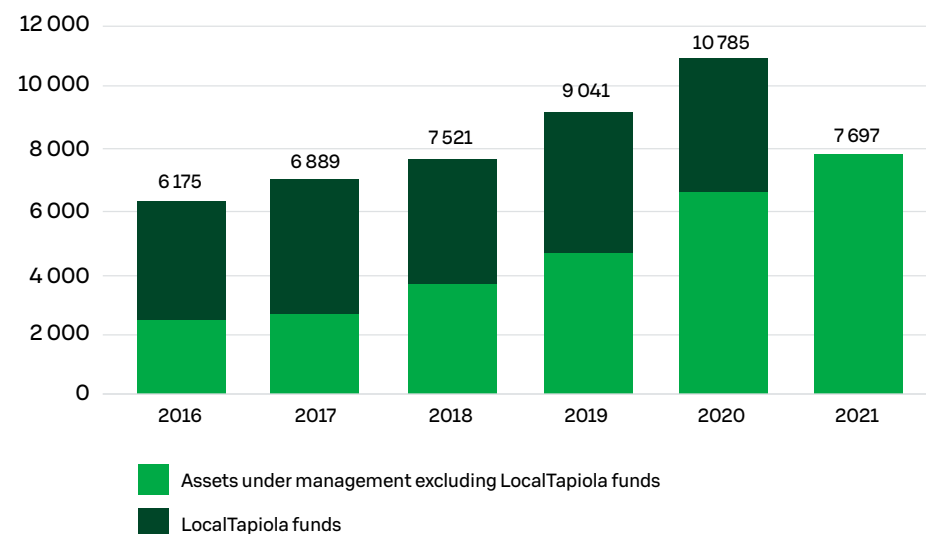
Equity

At the end of the review period, S-Bank's equity was EUR 509.3 million, compared with EUR 488.6 million at the end of 2020. The equity ratio was 6.0 per cent (6.4).

Assets under management

The S-Bank Group's assets under management were EUR 7 697.1 million (10 785.1) at the end of the review period. The fund cooperation between S-Bank and LocalTapiola ended in the fourth quarter of 2021. Comparable assets under management excluding the LocalTapiola funds was EUR 6 496.5 million at the end of 2020. This year's growth was 18.5 per cent. Of comparable assets under management, fund capital accounted for EUR 3 786.1 million (2 867.8), and wealth management capital accounted for EUR 3 911.0 million (3 628.7). In addition, S-Bank Properties Ltd managed EUR 442.4 million in customer assets, consisting of real estate and joint ventures (428.5). The net subscriptions in S-Bank funds amounted to EUR 317.1 million (119.2) during the review period.

Assets under management (M€)



BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND RESULT BY SEGMENT

The S-Bank Group's segments are Banking and Wealth Management. Operations that do not fall under these business segments are reported under 'Other activities'. The reporting of business segments is identical to the internal reporting provided to company management.

Banking

Banking is responsible for producing the S-Bank Group's banking services for household and selected corporate customers. The products and services offered by Banking include those required for daily banking and the financing of purchases. Banking also includes the Group's treasury.

Operating profit was EUR 36.2 million (34.9) in 2021. Total income declined 0.1

per cent to EUR 142.4 million (142.6). Expenses increased by 7.7 per cent to EUR 90.5 million (84.0). The increase in expenses was mainly attributable to the increase in agency fees. Impairment of receivables decreased to EUR 15.7 million (23.6).

According to the latest available information, S-Bank's contribution to the increase in the financial institutions' housing loan volume was 10.4 per cent (14.5) for the preceding 12-month period in October. Compared with the market as a whole, the housing loan portfolio's growth was 3.3-fold in the same period. In 2021, the number of housing loan applications grew substantially on the previous year.

The use of S-Etukortti Visa cards developed favourably in 2021. The total euro sum of purchases made with the cards

increased by 14.8 per cent (6.1) on the previous year and was record-high.

Wealth management

Wealth Management is responsible for producing the S-Bank Group's asset management services, customer relationships and business development. The segment offers saving and investing services to consumer customers, private banking services and services for institutional investors.

The corporate acquisition concluded with Fennia at the end of July 2020 had a marked impact on business performance. The operating result increased to EUR 5.0 million (2.0). Total income increased by 38.4 per cent to EUR 39.9 million (28.9). Expenses increased by 30.1 per cent to EUR 35.0 million (26.9). The increase in income was attributable to increased net subscriptions, portfolio

management allocation choices between asset classes and an increase in performance-based fees. The increase in expenses was attributable to an increase in staff and performance bonus provisions the brand renewal and investments in IT.

Net subscriptions to S-Bank funds totalled EUR 317.1 million in 2021 (119.2). The increase in net subscriptions to the S-Bank funds higher than the median for fund management companies. Net subscriptions totalled EUR 9 112.4 million (1 221.6) in the market as a whole.

The total number of unit holders in the S-Bank funds increased to around 340 000 from around 270 000 at the end of 2020. On the Finnish market as a whole, the total number of unit holders rose to around 3.9 million from 3.5 million a year earlier.

Banking (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change
Operating income	142.4	142.6	-0.1%
Operating expenses	-90.5	-84.0	7.7%
Impairment of receivables	-15.7	-23.6	-33.5%
Operating profit (loss)	36.2	34.9	3.8%

Wealth Management (EUR million)	2021	2020	Change
Operating income	39.9	28.9	38.4%
Operating expenses	-35.0	-26.9	30.1%
Operating profit (loss)	5.0	2.0	152.3%

CALCULATION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Total income:

Net interest income + net fee and commission income + other income

Net interest income:

Interest income – interest expenses

Net fee and commission income:

Fee and commission income – fee and commission expenses

Other income:

Net income from investing activities + Other operating income

Cost-to-income ratio:

Personnel expenses + Other administrative expenses + Depreciation and impairment + Other operating expenses (excl. impairment losses)

Net interest income + Net fee and commission income + Net investment income + Dividends + Other operating income + Share of the profits of associated companies (net)

Return on equity (ROE), %:

Profit (loss) for the period
Average equity

x 100

Return on assets (ROA), %:

Profit (loss) for the period
Balance sheet total, average

x 100

Equity ratio, %:

Total equity
Balance sheet total

x 100

Capital adequacy ratio, %:

Total capital
Total minimum capital requirement

x 8 %

Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio, %:

Tier 1 capital, total
Total minimum capital requirement

x 8 %

Leverage ratio, %:

Tier 1 capital, total
Balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures

x 100

RISKS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

S-Bank Group's risk position

The most significant risks that can potentially affect profitability, capital adequacy and liquidity are related to business volumes, lending and borrowing margins, general interest rates, economic performance, unfavourable development in credit losses and the cost-efficiency of business operations.

At the end of 2021, economic recovery continued despite the Covid-19 pandemic. The employment situation has improved and consumption has increased, which has been positively reflected in the performance of credit losses and defaulted exposures. Growth in demand has also had a heavy impact on inflation rates, and substantial changes have been seen in commodity and energy price levels in particular. Interest rates, however, have remained low. Employment and housing prices have developed favourably, which, together with low interest rates, has supported demand for housing loans.

In 2021, S-Bank's business volumes continued to grow, with growth occurring particularly in household customers' housing loan and deposit portfolios. Although the amount of credit risk exposures increased, the associated risk position remained stable in relation to the portfolio. S-Bank's financial position strengthened during the year as the deposit portfolio grew and as a result of S-Bank's first market-based senior preferred MREL eligible notes bond issue. The total capital ratio became stronger due to strong profit performance and an increase in Tier 2 capital, while risk-weighted assets increased as a result of balance sheet growth.

The Group's most significant risk types from the perspective of the Pillar 1 minimum regulatory capital requirements are credit risks and operational risks. In addition to calculating Pillar 1 capital requirements, S-Bank also calculates an internal risk-based Pillar 2 capital requirement in order to assess all the

S-Bank Group's key risk indicators

EUR million	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Risk-weighted exposure amounts (in euros)		
Total risk-weighted exposure amounts	3 346.0	3 035.2
Credit and counterparty risk, standardised approach	3 018.7	2 729.2
Market risk	0.0	0.0
Operational risk, basic indicator approach	327.4	306.0
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	0.0	0.0
Own funds (in euros)		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	434.8	416.4
Tier 2 (T2) capital	110.5	59.5
Own funds in total	545.3	475.9
Pillar 1 requirement (%)	12.01%	12.76%
Capital adequacy ratio (as a percentage of total risk-weighted exposure amounts)		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio	13.0%	13.7%
Total capital ratio (%)	16.3%	15.7%
Non-performing loan (NPL)		
NPL ratio (%)*	0.6%	0.6%
Leverage ratio (LR):		
Leverage ratio (%)	5.7%	5.8%
Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank exposures)	5.0%	5.3%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)		
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)	149.9%	146.8%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)		
Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	151.1%	151.2%

*The NPL ratio presents the book value of gross non-performing loans in relation to loans and advances (excluding central bank cash and demand deposits).

material risks related to its operations and to ensure a comprehensive overview of its risk profile.

Credit risk

Credit risk constitutes 90 per cent or EUR 3.0 billion of S-Bank's total risk (Risk Exposure Amount, REA). The standardised approach is used for calculating the Pillar 1 capital requirement for credit risk. The most substantial items requiring capital include exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property, retail exposures and corporate exposures, and growth was strong especially in housing loans during the financial year. There were no major shifts in the credit portfolio distribution between different credit types during the review period. S-Bank sustains a low credit risk profile in line with its conservative risk appetite, supported by active risk management and monitoring measures.

As of 1 January 2021, S-Bank has applied the new definition of default resulting from regulatory reform. As a result of the reform, the concepts of defaulted exposures, non-performing loans and cred-

it-impaired receivables in accordance with IFRS 9 were combined. The criteria for the recovery of defaulted exposures were also tightened in connection with the reform. These changes resulted in an increase in the carrying amount of non-performing loans to EUR 39.3 million (32.4). Despite the increase, the NPL ratio of non-performing loans to loans and advances (excluding central bank cash and demand deposits) has remained rather stable at the level of 0.6 per cent (0.6) due to the loan portfolio growth. All non-performing loans are household customers' exposures.

The delayed effects of the Covid-19 pandemic increased the amount of forborne exposures during the first half of the year. However, the effects of the pandemic decreased in the second half, the increase of new forbearance measures stabilised and the proportion of performing forborne exposures increased. Gross forborne exposures in the balance sheet totalled EUR 109.9 million (65.7) at the end of the review period. Of the on-balance-sheet forborne exposures, 88 per cent (84) were performing. The carrying amount

of gross performing forborne exposures in relation to loans and advances (excluding central bank cash and demand deposits) was at the level of 1.6 per cent (1.0). The corresponding ratio of non-performing forborne exposures remained at 0.2 per cent (0.2). All forborne exposures are related to household customers.

The volume of household customer loans subject to repayment holidays or other changes to the payment schedule decreased to EUR 420 million (680), representing 8.2 per cent (15.1) of total household customer exposures. Repayment holidays are primarily granted to household customers. The amount of repayment holidays in relation to the loan portfolio returned to the pre-Covid-19 level in the second half of the year. S-Bank's corporate portfolio does not include any specific groups of customers or sectors that would have been offered repayment holidays or changes to their payment schedules.

The accounting of expected credit losses in accordance with the IFRS 9 standard is based on internal models

that contain assumptions of a change in credit risk. In addition, forward-looking information and the macro-economic situation are taken into account using the management factor. The management factor, which is confirmed monthly, takes into account the latest available information on the macro-economic outlook and the uncertainty factors related to model risk and model assumptions. The total ECL provision at the end of the review period was EUR 20.6 million (19.6). The ECL provision increased by EUR 1.1 million during the financial year, of which approximately EUR 1 million was attributable to the introduction of the new definition of default. Expected and final credit losses are discussed under 'Result and balance sheet' and in Note 9: 'Impairment of receivables'.

Market risk

S-Bank's market risks mainly consist of the interest rate risk in the banking book and the spread risk of debt securities. The interest rate risk in the banking book consists of lending and borrowing by the Banking business and the investments and funding of the Treasury unit. Market

risks are assessed from the perspective of the economic value and interest income risk of the banking book and the spread risk. The economic value risk for items measured at fair value (+100 basis points) was EUR -11.1 million (-9.3). The interest income risk (-100 basis points) for all interest-bearing instruments on the balance sheet was EUR -9.1 million (-11.6) and the spread risk was EUR -7.1 million (-6.1) at the end of the review period. S-Bank is not significantly exposed to other direct market risks, such as equity, currency or real estate risks.

In addition, market risk is measured using internal risk models as part of the Pillar 2 economic capital requirement processes. The amount of items allocated to the small trading book, in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation, has been very low due to the internally set limits, and therefore S-Bank is not subject to the Pillar 1 capital requirement for market risk.

Operational risk

Operational risk accounts for 10 per cent of S-Bank's risk exposure amount. The basic indicator approach is used for calculating the capital requirement (Pillar

1) for the operational risk. Losses attributable to operational risks realised in the review period were low in relation to the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk. S-Bank's operational risk profile is materially impacted by system failures and disruptions, fraud and possible deficiencies in services procured from external service providers.

In mid-September, the Financial Supervisory Authority imposed a EUR 1.65 million penalty on S-Bank for deficiencies in the identification and reporting processes related to suspicious orders in the share brokerage services that S-Bank offered from 2016 to 2018.

Own funds and capital adequacy

S-Bank's total capital adequacy ratio strengthened during the year, exceeding the regulatory requirements and the minimum level of risk appetite set by S-Bank's Board of Directors. The CET1 capital adequacy ratio was 13.0 per cent (13.7) at the end of the review period. S-Bank's total RWAs increased by EUR 310.8 million as a result of an increase in lending to household customers and corporate exposures in particular. S-Bank is adequately capitalised to ensure the continuity of its operations

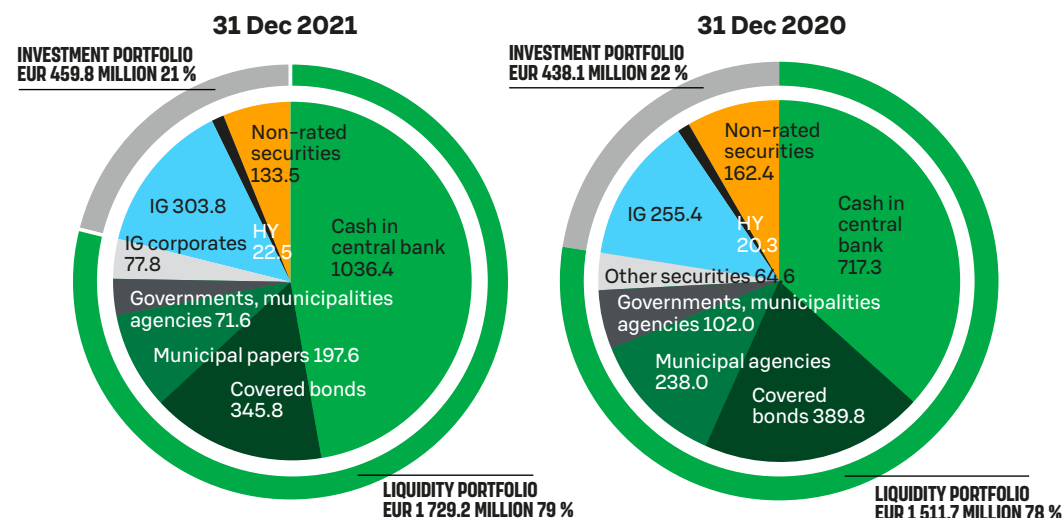
even under the results of stress test analyses. Total own funds at the end of the review period stood at EUR 545.3 million (475.9) and CET1 assets at EUR 434.8 million (416.4). CET1 assets grew during the financial year as a result of the profit for the year, but the growth in lending was greater in relative terms, which resulted in a weakening of the CET1 capital adequacy. However, the CET1 minimum requirement buffer increased as the minimum requirement

decreased in September 2021. Tier 2 assets grew especially as a result of subscriptions for new debenture loans.

Liquidity risk

S-Bank's liquidity position was stable and robust during the review period. The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 150 per cent (147). With respect to the liquidity portfolio, very high-quality Level 1 assets accounted for 88 per cent (86) and Level 2 assets for 12 per cent

Breakdown of the Treasury portfolio by instrument



S-Bank's liquidity portfolio

Liquidity portfolio (EUR million)	31 Dec 2021		31 Dec 2020	
	Market value	Buffer value	Market value	Buffer value
Central bank deposit	1 036.4	1 036.4	717.3	717.3
Government, municipal and other public sector bonds	71.6	71.6	102.0	102.0
Covered bonds	345.8	306.5	389.8	347.0
Municipal papers	197.6	197.6	238.0	238.0
Other	77.8	38.9	64.6	32.3
Total	1 729.2	1 651.0	1 511.7	1 436.6

(14). The portfolio consists of unencumbered, high-quality liquid assets that can be monetised in a timely fashion. The table 'S-Bank's liquidity portfolio' illustrates the structure of the liquidity portfolio by product.

The Treasury portfolio consists of the liquidity portfolio (LCR liquidity buffer) and the investment portfolio. The figure 'Breakdown of the Treasury portfolio by instrument' illustrates the structure of the Treasury portfolio at market values at the end of the review period.

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR), which describes the sufficiency of stable funding, was at a robust level at the end of the review period at 151 per cent (151). The NSFR requirement of the Capital

Requirements Regulation is 100 per cent and entered into force in June 2021.

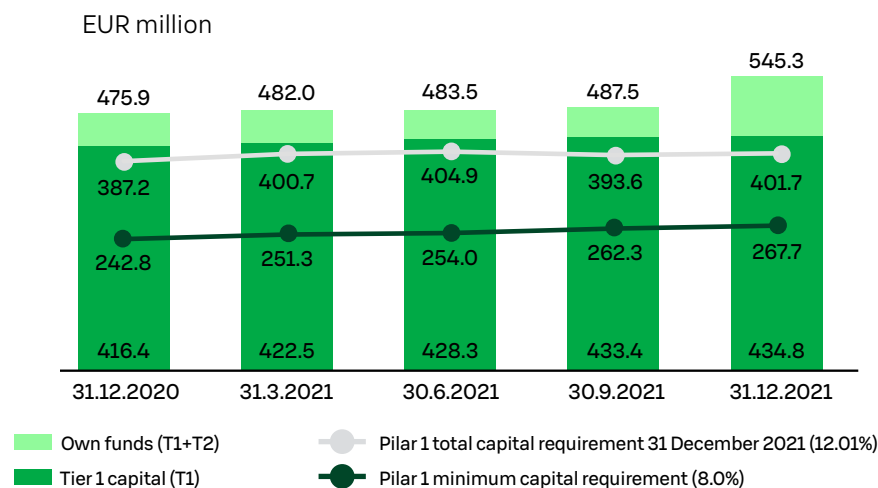
Leverage ratio

S-Bank's leverage ratio (LR) of 5.7 per cent (5.8) was strong and exceeded the regulatory and internal minimums. The leverage ratio requirement of 3 per cent in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation entered into force in June 2021. S-Bank has made use of the Financial Supervisory Authority's decision to temporarily exempt certain central bank exposures from the total leverage ratio exposure. This decision will be valid until 31 March 2022. Without the above-mentioned exemption, S-Bank's leverage ratio (LR) was 5.0 per cent (5.3), which exceeded the regulatory and internal minimum.

S-Bank's total capital requirement on 31 december 2021 (pillar 1)

Capital	Minimum capital requirement		Capital conservation buffer		Countercyclical buffer		Pillar 2 (SREP) additional capital requirement		Capital requirement, total	
	%	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	EUR million	%	EUR million
CET1	4.5%	150.6	2.5%	83.7	0.01%	0.2	0.84%	28.2	7.85%	262.6
AT1	1.5%	50.2					0.28%	9.4	1.78%	59.6
T2	2.0%	66.9					0.38%	12.5	2.38%	79.5
Total	8.0%	267.7	2.5%	83.7	0.01%	0.2	1.50%	50.2	12.01%	401.7

Changes in own funds and capital requirement



OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS

S-Bank's total capital requirement was 12.01 per cent (12.76) at the end of the review period. The capital requirement consists of the minimum capital requirement, the capital conservation buffer, the countercyclical capital buffer and the discretionary, institution-specific Pillar 2 requirement. The Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority decided on 6 April 2020 to remove the set systemic risk buffer for credit institutions covered by CET1 capital. The requirement for S-Bank was one per cent. As the buffer was removed espe-

cially to secure lending by banks in the very exceptional circumstances of the Covid-19 pandemic, one should assume that the buffer will be returned when the pandemic eases.

The discretionary Pillar 2 requirement imposed on S-Bank decreased during the review period from 2.25 per cent to 1.5 per cent of the total risk exposure. This requirement entered into force on 30 September 2021 and will remain in force no longer than until 30 September 2024. The Pillar 2 capital requirement complements the minimum capital

Summary of capital adequacy information

Own funds (EUR million)	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	509.3	488.6
Share capital	82.9	82.9
Reserve for invested non-restricted equity	283.8	283.8
Retained earnings	142.1	122.4
Profit/loss from previous financial periods	122.6	106.7
Profit/loss for the year	19.6	15.7
Fair value reserve	0.4	-0.5
Regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	74.5	72.3
Intangible assets	73.3	71.0
Value adjustments due to the requirements for prudent valuation	1.2	1.3
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	434.8	416.4
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before deductions	0.0	0.0
Deductions from Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0.0	0.0
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0.0	0.0
Tier 1 (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	434.8	416.4
Tier 2 (T2) capital before adjustments	110.5	59.5
Debentures	110.5	59.5
Adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	0.0	0.0
Tier 2 (T2) capital	110.5	59.5
Own funds in total (TC = T1 + T2)	545.3	475.9
Total risk-weighted exposure assets (RWAs)	3 346.0	3 035.2
of which credit risk	3 018.7	2 729.2
of which market risk	0.0	0.0
of which operational risk	327.4	306.0
of which risk associated with credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	0.0	0.0
Ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 capital to risk exposure amount (%)	13.0%	13.7%
Ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk exposure amount (%)	13.0%	13.7%
Ratio of total own funds to risk exposure amount (%)	16.3%	15.7%

requirement laid down in the Capital Requirements Regulation. Of the requirement, 75 per cent must be met with Tier 1 capital.

The table 'S-Bank's total capital requirement on 31 December 2021 (Pillar 1)' illustrates the distribution of the total regulatory capital requirement at S-Bank at the end of the review period.

Capital adequacy position and other material information

At the end of the review period, S-Bank's CET1 capital adequacy ratio was 13.0 per cent (13.7) and the total capital adequacy ratio 16.3 per cent (15.7). The amount of Tier 1 capital (CET1) increased by EUR 18.4 million through profit performance and the amount of Tier 2 capital increased by EUR 51.0 million through an increase in debentures. Although the increase in overall exposure of the loan portfolio was the most significant reason for the decline in the CET1 capital

adequacy ratio, the decline in capital adequacy requirements also increased the euro-denominated buffer for the CET1 minimum requirement. The total capital adequacy rose despite the increase in overall exposure as a result of an increase in own funds. S-Bank's Tier 2 capital consists of four debentures with a total nominal value of EUR 110.5 million (59.5) and a maturity of over five years. At the beginning of October 2021, S-Bank's owners completed a corporate transaction announced in June in which the S Group acquired all of S-Bank's shares owned by the LocalTapiola Group and Elo. In conjunction with completion of the transaction, the LocalTapiola Group invested EUR 57.5 million in S-Bank's debenture loans, which increased own funds in the final quarter of the year.

The risk exposure amount (REA) grew by EUR 310.8 million compared with the situation on 31 December 2020 by the end of the fourth quarter. The growth was mainly related to retail exposures and exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property. During the first quarter of the review period, when

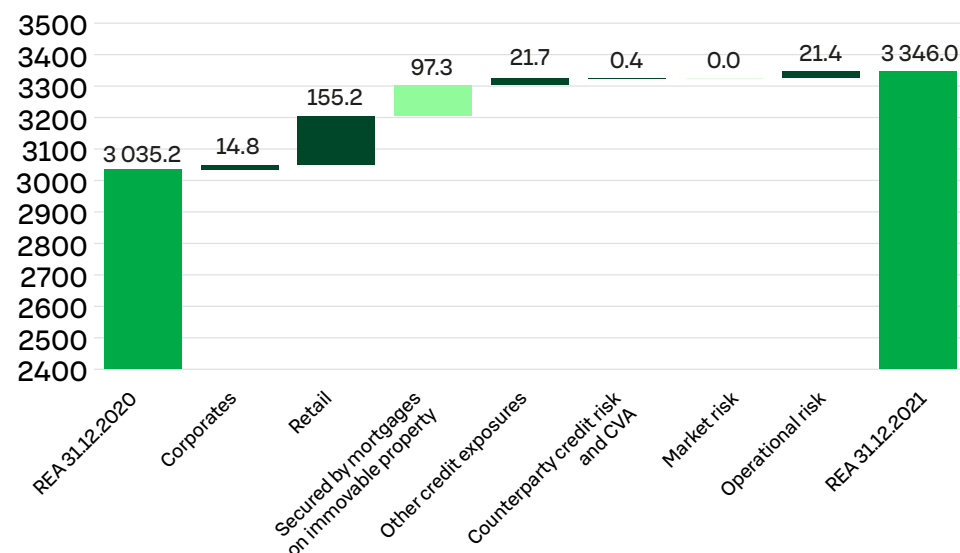
S-Bank introduced a new collateral assessment model and process, exposures were reallocated from the class of exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property to the retail exposure class used in capital adequacy calculations. The change in the risk exposure amount by exposure class is presented in the figure 'Split of changes in risk exposure amount and risk-weighted assets'.

Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL)

The Financial Stability Authority is the Finnish crisis resolution authority. It is responsible for planning crisis resolution for credit institutions and investment firms. The Financial Stability Authority has issued a Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL) to be applied at the level of the S-Bank Group. In the decision issued by the Financial Stability Authority on 28 April 2021, the requirement based on total risk exposure amount is 20.04 per cent and the requirement based on the total amount of exposures used in the calculation of the leverage ratio is 5.91 per cent. The requirement based on total risk

Split of changes in risk exposure amount and risk-weighted assets

EUR million



exposure amount must be met gradually so that the 17.23 per cent requirement will enter into force on 1 January 2022 and the full requirement on 1 January 2024. The requirement based on the total amount of exposures used in the calculation of the leverage ratio will enter into force in full on 1 January 2022.

In 2021 S-Bank prepared for its future MREL requirement by increasing its own funds and eligible liabilities. The sale and pricing of S-Bank's first MTN (Medium Term Note) bond was carried out in September and the issuance took place in October 2021. The nominal amount of the issued Senior Preferred bond is EUR 170 million and is considered an eligible liability intended to meet the MREL requirement. In addition, the nominal amount of debenture loans increased by EUR 57.5 million in the final quarter. As a result of the measures, at 31 December 2021, the MREL ratio based on S-Bank's total risk exposure (MREL, TREA) was 21.4

per cent, and the MREL ratio based on leverage ratio exposure (MREL, LRE) was 9.3 per cent. Consequently, the requirements have been met by a good margin.

Reporting of risk and capital adequacy information

S-Bank complies with its disclosure obligations by publishing information on risks, risk management and capital adequacy in its financial statements. The published information on capital adequacy and risks is always available on S-Bank's website at www.s-pankki.fi.

The Pillar 3 report (Capital and Risk Management Report) in accordance with the EU Capital Requirements Regulation is published in a document separate from the financial statements. The report and information on S-Bank's governance and management systems and remuneration systems are available on S-Bank's website.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REVIEW PERIOD

No significant events occurred after the end of the review period.

OUTLOOK FOR 2022

The year has unfortunately started in a mood of uncertainty as the Covid-19 pandemic still continues, despite hopes of it being behind us. On the other hand, Covid-19 is hardly likely to cause the same kind of economic damage as occurred when it first began to spread. Vaccines have alleviated the worst fears of the spread of the disease and people have also grown used to living with the virus. Consequently, the economic outlook for the current year is reasonable, even though the protracted pandemic is taking the edge off growth. Consumption will continue to grow and investment will pick up. Countries are starting to gradually scale back their stimulus measures, but cautiously to avoid adverse effects on growth. Glob-

ally, economic growth is expected to slow down to about 4 per cent and to just under 3 per cent in Finland.

The greatest risks for 2022 are a possible worsening of the Covid-19 pandemic and the impact of higher consumer prices. Accelerating and protracted inflation may force central banks to reduce their stimulus measures and tighten monetary policy sooner than planned. A substantial rise in interest rates would be toxic for an economy built on high debt. Inflation is expected to decline from its peak when commodity prices stabilise, but at the same time, wage pressures have increased. In addition, making the economy more environmentally friendly

may also cause a longer-than-expected rise in energy prices. The USA has already started reducing its monetary policy stimulus measures. In addition to the discontinuation of quantitative easing, interest rate hikes are expected in the USA over the course of the year. In Europe, interest rates will not be raised for a long time to come, because the long-term inflation risks are lower and economic growth weaker. Stimulus measures are nevertheless being reduced here, as well.

The period of rapidly rising financial markets is now over. There is upward pressures on interest rates, which limits economic growth as a whole and, consequently, the growth of risky

markets. Compared to past periods, interest rates will continue to be low and investors will seek returns elsewhere than from the fixed income markets. Both equity and real estate prices are expected to rise, but at a clearly slower rate than in 2021. On the other hand, after the long and rapid rise, risks have also increased. Valuations are high on the financial markets, which makes them sensitive to occasional disappointment if the market outlook falters.

Nevertheless, despite the uncertainty we expect S-Bank's full-year operating profit to exceed the previous year's level.

OTHER INFORMATION

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on 24 March 2021. The AGM adopted the financial statements for 2020 and discharged the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO from liability. The AGM elected seven members and three deputy members to the Board of Directors. KPMG Oy Ab was elected as the company's auditor, with Petri Kettunen as the principally responsible auditor.

Board of Directors

At the Annual General Meeting of S-Bank, the following members were re-elected to S-Bank Plc's Board of Directors: Jari Annala, CEO of SOK Liiketoiminta Oy; Olli Vormisto, Managing Director of the Hämeenmaa Cooperative Society; Veli-Matti Liimatainen, Managing Director of Helsinki Cooperative Society Elanto; Jorma Vehviläinen, CFO of SOK; Matti Kiviniemi, Head of Corporate Lending, LocalTapiola; and Erik Valros, CEO of LocalTapiola Uusimaa. In addition, Heli Arantola, Managing Director of Leipuri Plc, was

re-elected as an independent member of the Board.

The following deputy members were re-elected to S-Bank's Board of Directors: Harri Miettinen, Managing Director of the Kymi Region Cooperative Society; Kim Biskop, Managing Director of the KPO Cooperative Society; and Pasi Aakula, CEO of LocalTapiola Satakunta.

Jari Annala was re-elected as Chair of the Board. Matti Kiviniemi was re-elected as Vice Chair.

The representatives of the LocalTapiola Group resigned from the Board of Directors as part of the corporate transaction that entered into force on 5 October 2021. At the same time, the Board elected Veli-Matti Liimatainen as its Vice Chairman.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of S-Bank, held on 8 November 2021, elected Hillevi Mannonen, M.A., SHV (actuary approved by the Ministry of

Social Affairs and Health), as a new member (independent of the owners) of the bank's Board of Directors.

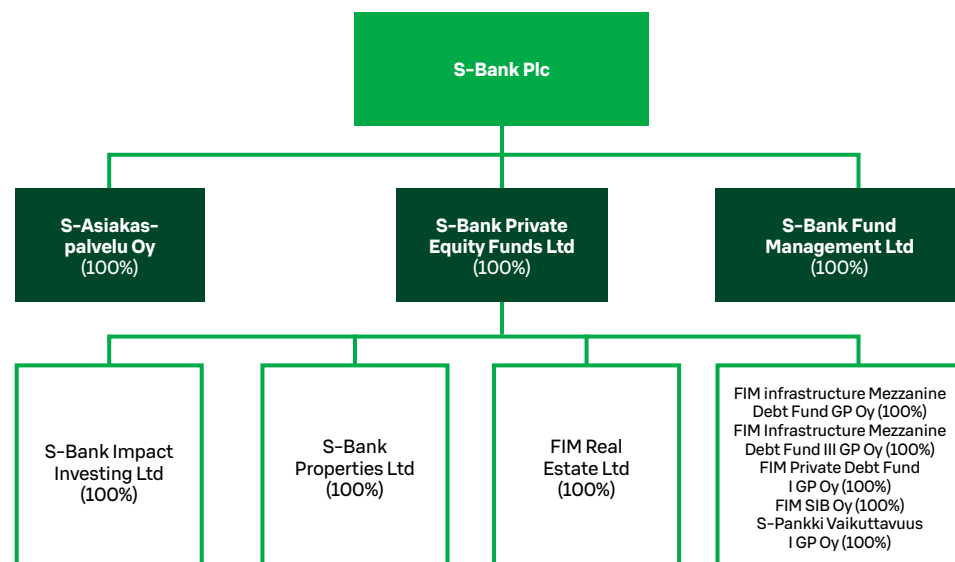
CEO

Pekka Ylihurula is the CEO of S-Bank Plc. Hanna Porkka has been the Deputy CEO since 2 February 2021.

Personnel

At the end of the review period, the S-Bank Group employed a total of 687 people (652). Of these, 571 persons (514) worked at S-Bank Plc, 36 persons (66) at the subsidiaries of the Wealth Management business, and 80 persons (72) at S-Asiakaspalvelu Oy. The salaries and remuneration paid to personnel at the S-Bank Group totalled EUR 45.2 million (37.6).

CORPORATE STRUCTURE



The name of Fennia Properties Ltd was changed to S-Bank Properties Ltd on 18 January 2021.

The names of the Group companies were changed on 1 October 2021. The new names are S-Bank Fund Management Ltd (formerly FIM Asset Management Ltd), S-Bank Private Equity Funds Ltd (formerly FIM Private Equity Funds Ltd), and S-Bank Impact Investing Ltd (formerly FIM Impact Investing Ltd).

S-Bank Fund Management Ltd manages the S-Bank funds. The company operated under the name FIM Asset Management Ltd until 30 September 2021. As part of the brand renewal, the company's name was changed to S-Bank Fund Management Ltd on 1 October 2021. Portfolio management was also focused on S-Bank Plc within the S-Bank Group, and the company's portfolio management services were transferred to S-Bank Plc. The company also previously managed the FIM and LocalTapiola funds. In the fourth quarter of 2021, the FIM funds were renamed S-Bank funds as part of the brand renewal. The management of LocalTapiola funds was discontinued, however, as part of a

broader corporate transaction that was completed on 5 October 2021.

During the first quarter of 2021, the FIM Infrastructure Mezzanine Debt Fund III GP Oy was incorporated into the Group as a new company. The company serves as the general partner for a fund managed by S-Bank Private Equity Funds Ltd. The company has no other business operations. It is fully owned by S-Bank Private Equity Funds Ltd.

Fennia Asset Management Ltd was merged into S-Bank Private Equity Funds Ltd on 31 March 2021.

S-Pankki Vaikuttavuus I GP Oy was incorporated into the Group as a new company in April. The company serves as a general partner in funds managed by S-Bank Private Equity Funds Ltd. The company has no other business operations. It is fully owned by S-Bank Private Equity Funds Ltd.

The corporate structure and the Group companies are otherwise described in more detail in the 2020 financial statements.

TABLES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BULLETIN 1 JAN–31 DEC 2021

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(EUR '000)	Note	2021	2020
Interest income		102 925	99 156
Interest expenses		-12 583	-9 823
Net interest income	3	90 341	89 333
Fee and commission income		123 674	108 270
Fee and commission expenses		-42 863	-41 251
Net fee and commission income	4	80 811	67 019
Net income from investing activities *	5	3 107	3 160
Dividends *		46	19
Other operating income		12 690	14 323
Total income		186 995	173 853
Personnel expenses		-54 993	-44 887
Other administrative expenses		-72 170	-64 765
Depreciation and impairment		-12 985	-13 422
Other operating expenses		-6 345	-6 097
Total costs		-146 492	-129 172
Impairment of receivables	9	-15 721	-23 633
Share of the profits of associated companies		2	-1
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)		24 784	21 047
Income taxes		-5 233	-5 378
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		19 551	15 670
Of which:			
To the parent company's shareholders		19 551	15 670

CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT

(EUR '000)	Note	2021	2020
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		19 551	15 670
Other comprehensive income items:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Items due to remeasurements of defined benefit plans		-290	-186
Profit or loss on financial assets measured irrevocably at fair value through other comprehensive income		-79	288
Tax effect		74	-27
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-296	75
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Profit or loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		1 262	103
Tax effect		-288	3
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		974	106
Other comprehensive income items, after taxes		679	181
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, TOTAL		20 229	15 851
Of which:			
To the parent company's shareholders		20 229	15 851

* The presentation has been amended since the publication of the 31 December 2020 financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(EUR '000)	Note	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020	(EUR '000)	Note	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Assets				Liabilities			
Cash and cash equivalents	6 7	1 091 962	775 734	Liabilities to credit institutions	6 7	108	0
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	6 7	684 859	721 541	Liabilities to customers	6 7	7 611 265	6 976 500
Receivables from credit institutions	6 7	25 064	33 863	Issued bonds	6 7	169 699	0
Receivables from customers	6 7	6 086 022	5 444 362	Subordinated debts	6 7	112 667	59 500
Debt securities	6 7 8	464 228	507 288	Derivatives	6 7 8	8 383	16 157
Derivatives	6 7 8	582	0	Provisions		649	397
Shares and interests	6 7	31 575	28 126	Tax liabilities		7 183	6 345
Holdings in associated companies		4	2	Accrued expenses		32 299	30 547
Intangible assets		73 341	70 995	Other liabilities		49 325	47 260
Tangible assets		7 458	10 720	Liabilities, total		7 991 577	7 136 707
Tax assets		2 051	1 597	Equity			
Prepayments and accrued income		28 322	25 060	Share capital		82 880	82 880
Other assets		5 414	6 064	Reserves		284 277	283 366
Assets, total		8 500 883	7 625 351	Retained earnings		142 148	122 397
				Parent company's shareholders		509 306	488 644
				Equity, total		509 306	488 644
				Liabilities and equity, total		8 500 883	7 625 351

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(EUR '000)	Equity attributable to parent company shareholders				
	Share capital	Reserve for invested non- restricted equity	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
EQUITY 1 JAN 2020	82 880	283 828	-792	106 921	472 838
Comprehensive income					
Profit (loss) for the period				15 670	15 670
Other comprehensive income items:					
Profit or loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			106		106
Profit or loss on financial assets measured irrevocably at fair value through other comprehensive income			224		224
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans				-149	-149
Other comprehensive income items, total			330	-149	181
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, TOTAL			330	15 521	15 851
Other changes				-45	-45
TOTAL EQUITY 31 DEC 2020	82 880	283 828	-462	122 397	488 644

(EUR '000)	Equity attributable to parent company shareholders				
	Share capital	Reserve for invested non- restricted equity	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
EQUITY 1 JAN 2021	82 880	283 828	-462	122 397	488 644
Comprehensive income					
Profit (loss) for the period				19 551	19 551
Other comprehensive income items:					
Profit or loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			974		974
Profit or loss on financial assets measured irrevocably at fair value through other comprehensive income			-64		-64
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans				-232	-232
Other comprehensive income items, total			911	-232	679
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, TOTAL			911	19 319	20 229
Other changes				432	432
TOTAL EQUITY 31 DEC 2021	82 880	283 828	449	142 148	509 306

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

EUR '000	Note	2021	2020	EUR '000	Note	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities				Cash flows from investing activities			
Profit (loss) for the period		19 551	15 670	Investments in tangible and intangible assets *		-12 360	-11 869
Depreciation and impairment		12 985	13 422	Subsidiary shares purchased less cash at the date of acquisition *		-609	-18 877
Shares of the profit of companies consolidated with the equity method		-2	1	Proceeds from companies consolidated with the equity method		0	3
Credit losses		21 569	27 891	Proceeds from other investments		0	430
Other non-payment income and expenses		-1 597	-2 150	Cash flows from investing activities		-12 969	-30 312
Income taxes		5 233	5 378	Cash flows from financing activities			
Other adjustments*		-6	895	Payments received from the issue of bonds and debentures	6.7	227 199	9 500
Adjustments for financial income and expenses		-161	2 351	Repayments of issued bonds and debentures		-4 333	0
Adjustments, total		38 021	47 788	Repayments of lease liabilities		-2 826	-2 485
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		57 571	63 458	Dividends paid		0	-272
Increase/decrease in operating assets (+/-)				Cash flows from financing activities		220 040	6 742
Receivables from credit institutions, other than repayable on demand		5 867	2 683	Difference in cash and cash equivalents		313 272	174 699
Receivables from customers		-663 719	-692 241	Cash and cash equivalents, opening balance sheet		783 408	608 741
Derivatives		0	400	Difference in cash and cash equivalents		313 272	174 699
Investment assets		71 047	-146 750	Impact of changes in exchange rates		25	-33
Other assets		-1 319	-1 689	Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following items:			
Total increase/decrease in operating assets		-588 124	-837 597	Cash and cash equivalents	6.7	1 091 962	775 734
Increase/decrease in operating liabilities (+/-)				Repayable on demand		4 743	7 674
Liabilities to credit institutions		108	0	Cash and cash equivalents		1 096 705	783 408
Liabilities to customers		634 765	975 675	Interest paid		-11 801	-8 078
Other liabilities *		6 953	2 112	Dividends received *		46	19
Total increase/decrease in operating liabilities		641 825	977 786	Interest received		101 631	99 891
Taxes paid		-5 072	-5 379				
Cash flows from operating activities		106 201	198 269				

* Cash flows have been adjusted between cash flows from operations and cash flows from investing and between items within cash flows from investing since the publication of the financial statements on 31 December 2020.

GROUP'S QUARTERLY PROFIT PERFORMANCE

Consolidated income statement

(EUR '000)	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	2021	2020
Interest income	26 281	26 490	25 512	24 642	24 991	102 925	99 156
Interest expenses	-3 282	-3 209	-2 848	-3 244	-3 434	-12 583	-9 823
Net interest income	22 999	23 281	22 664	21 398	21 556	90 341	89 333
Fee and commission income	30 936	32 218	31 607	28 913	29 706	123 674	108 270
Fee and commission expenses	-6 408	-13 531	-11 828	-11 096	-8 894	-42 863	-41 251
Net fee and commission income	24 528	18 687	19 779	17 817	20 812	80 811	67 019
Net income from investing activities *	571	173	1 752	610	334	3 107	3 160
Dividends *	9	36	0	0	19	46	19
Other operating income	4 835	1 321	1 159	5 374	8 476	12 690	14 323
Total income	52 943	43 498	45 355	45 199	51 197	186 995	173 853
Personnel expenses	-19 329	-12 060	-11 683	-11 921	-13 500	-54 993	-44 887
Other administrative expenses	-21 550	-16 373	-17 526	-16 720	-17 152	-72 170	-64 765
Depreciation and impairment	-3 751	-3 187	-3 101	-2 946	-3 823	-12 985	-13 422
Other operating expenses	-1 054	-2 744	-754	-1 793	-1 785	-6 345	-6 097
Total costs	-45 684	-34 364	-33 064	-33 380	-36 260	-146 492	-129 172
Impairment of receivables	-3 064	-2 781	-4 635	-5 240	-6 610	-15 721	-23 633
Share of the profits of associated companies	2	0	0	0	2	2	-1
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)	4 196	6 353	7 656	6 579	8 329	24 784	21 047
Income taxes	-1 168	-1 363	-1 633	-1 069	-2 175	-5 233	-5 378
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	3 028	4 990	6 023	5 509	6 154	19 551	15 670
Of which:							
To the parent company's shareholders	3 028	4 990	6 023	5 509	6 154	19 551	15 670

* Dividends were moved from Net income from investing activities to Dividends since the publication of the 31 December 2020 financial statements.

Consolidated comprehensive income statement

(EUR '000)	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	2021	2020
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	3 028	4 990	6 023	5 509	6 154	19 551	15 670
Other comprehensive income items:							
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss							
Items due to remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-290	0	0	0	12	-290	-186
Profit or loss on financial assets measured irrevocably at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	-84	5	0	288	-79	288
Tax effect	58	17	-1	0	-66	74	-27
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-232	-67	4	0	234	-296	75
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss							
Profit or loss on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-1732	286	1 031	1 678	3 296	1 262	103
Tax effect	339	-62	-205	-360	-648	-288	3
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-1 393	224	825	1 318	2 648	974	106
Other comprehensive income items, after taxes	-1 625	157	829	1 318	2 882	679	181
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, TOTAL	1 403	5 147	6 852	6 827	9 036	20 229	15 851
Of which:							
To the parent company's shareholders	1 403	5 147	6 852	6 827	9 036	20 229	15 851

SEGMENT REPORT

The S-Bank Group's operating segments are Banking and Wealth Management. Operations that do not fall under these business segments are reported under 'Other activities'. The Group reports segment data in accordance with the IFRS 8 Operating Segments standard. The reporting of business segments is

identical to the internal reporting provided to company management. The S-Bank Group's highest executive decision-maker is the Group Management Team.

Banking is responsible for producing the S-Bank Group's banking services for household and selected corporate customers. The products and services

offered by Banking include those for daily banking and the financing of purchases. Banking also includes the Group's treasury.

Wealth Management is responsible for producing the S-Bank Group's asset management services, customer relationships and business development. The segment offers saving and investing

services to consumer customers, private banking services and services to institutional investors.

Income statement 2021 (EUR '000)	Banking	Wealth Management	Other activities	Eliminations	Group, total
Net interest income	90 496	-142	-12		90 341
Net fee and commission income	41 150	39 742	-82		80 811
Net income from investing activities	3 032	68	7		3 107
Dividends	26		20		46
Other operating income	7 727	282	12 889	-8 209	12 690
Total income	142 432	39 950	12 822	-8 209	186 995
Total costs *	-90 469	-34 963	-29 269	8 209	-146 492
Impairment of receivables	-15 718		-3		-15 721
Share of the profits of associated companies				2	2
Operating profit (loss)	36 245	4 986	-16 450	2	24 784

External income from Banking was EUR 142 218 thousand and from Wealth Management EUR 39 820 thousand. Other operating income for 'Other activities' includes a net effect of EUR 3.1 million from the ending of the fund cooperation with LähiTapiola.

Income statement 2020 (EUR '000)	Banking	Wealth Management	Other activities	Eliminations	Group, total
Net interest income	89 465	-87	-45		89 333
Net fee and commission income	38 432	28 561	26		67 019
Net income from investing activities **	3 073	109	-22		3 160
Dividends **	19		0		19
Other operating income	11 583	277	9 854	-7 391	14 323
Total income	142 572	28 859	9 812	-7 391	173 853
Total costs *	-84 032	-26 881	-25 666	7 407	-129 172
Impairment of receivables	-23 631	-2			-23 633
Share of the profits of associated companies				-1	-1
Operating profit (loss)	34 910	1 977	-15 854	15	21 047

External income from Banking was EUR 142 401 thousand and from Wealth Management EUR 28 730 thousand.

* The net expenses of support and headquarter functions are allocated from 'Other activities' to the Banking and Wealth Management business segments. This cost allocation is included in the segments' item 'Total costs'.

** Dividends were moved from Net income from investing activities to Dividends since the publication of the 31 December 2020 financial statements

The comparative information for the Banking business for 2020 has been modified because the operations of S-Asiakas-palvelu Oy, which were previously included in 'Other activities', have been included under Banking since the beginning of 2021. The change decreased the income from banking operations by around EUR 6.3 million and expenses by around EUR 5.9 million, and had a negative impact on Banking's profit by the amount of S-Asiakaspalvelu Oy's profit. The income and expenses mentioned above are mainly intra-Group.

Other activities include Group support and headquarters. Most of the net expenses of the support and headquarter functions are allocated to the Banking and Wealth Management business segments. This cost allocation is included in the segments' item 'Total

costs'. The result of 'Other activities' consists of items not allocated to the segments.

'Other activities' include common costs, such as those related to financial statements, auditing, the Board of Directors

and General Meetings, as well as those of the management, including the CEO, in support and headquarter functions. In addition, the income and expenses of functions subject to restructuring are allocated to 'Other activities'.

Balance sheet 31 Dec 2021 (EUR '000)	Banking	Wealth Management	Other activities	Group, total
Receivables from customers	6 086 022			6 086 022
Liquid and investment assets of banking	2 298 270			2 298 270
Intangible and tangible assets	4 237	31 344	45 223	80 804
Cash and other assets	13 842	7 833	14 112	35 787
Assets , total	8 402 372	39 176	59 335	8 500 883
Banking liabilities	7 902 121			7 902 121
Provisions and other liabilities	39 844	5 967	43 645	89 456
Equity			509 306	509 306
Liabilities and equity, total	7 941 965	5 967	552 951	8 500 883

Balance sheet 31 Dec 2020 (EUR '000)	Banking	Wealth Management	Other activities	Group, total
Receivables from customers	5 444 362			5 444 362
Liquid and investment assets of banking	2 066 552			2 066 552
Intangible and tangible assets	3 321	34 548	43 848	81 717
Cash and other assets	12 199	6 927	13 594	32 720
Assets , total	7 526 433	41 475	57 442	7 625 351
Banking liabilities	7 052 157			7 052 157
Provisions and other liabilities	33 985	6 572	43 994	84 550
Equity			488 644	488 644
Liabilities and equity, total	7 086 142	6 572	532 638	7 625 351

Material customer business items, as well as the tangible and intangible commodities of the business segments together with associated lease liabilities, are allocated to Banking and Wealth Management on the balance sheet. The remaining balance sheet items, including equity, are allocated to 'Other activities'.

QUARTERLY PROFIT PERFORMANCE BY SEGMENT

Banking (EUR '000)	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	2021	2020
Net interest income	23 039	23 319	22 698	21 440	21 608	90 496	89 465
Net fee and commission income	13 243	9 110	9 944	8 854	11 110	41 150	38 432
Net income from investing activities*	539	162	1 734	597	297	3 032	3 073
Dividends *	9	17	0	0	19	26	19
Other operating income	1 262	1 020	789	4 656	7 996	7 727	11 583
Total income	38 092	33 629	35 164	35 547	41 030	142 432	142 572
Total costs	-27 491	-21 175	-21 141	-20 662	-23 575	-90 469	-84 032
Impairment of receivables	-3 064	-2 781	-4 633	-5 239	-6 608	-15 718	-23 631
Operating profit (loss)	7 537	9 673	9 390	9 646	10 847	36 245	34 910

* Dividends were moved from Net income from investing activities to Dividends since the publication of the 31 December 2020 financial statements.

S-Asiakaspalvelu Oy's operations were transferred from Banking to 'Other activities' at the beginning of 2021. The change decreased the income from banking operations by around EUR 6.2 million and expenses by around EUR 5.9 million in 2020, and had a negative impact on Banking's profit by the amount of S-Asiakaspalvelu Oy's profit. The income and expenses mentioned above are mainly intra-Group.

Wealth Management (EUR '000)	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	Q4 2020	2021	2020
Net interest income	-36	-34	-35	-38	-40	-142	-87
Net fee and commission income	11 323	9 577	9 812	9 029	9 787	39 742	28 561
Net income from investing activities	31	9	22	6	38	68	109
Other operating income	63	72	66	80	87	282	277
Total income	11 382	9 624	9 866	9 078	9 872	39 950	28 859
Total costs	-11 956	-7 599	-8 005	-7 403	-8 485	-34 963	-26 881
Impairment of receivables	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2
Operating profit (loss)	-574	2 025	1 861	1 675	1 385	4 986	1 977

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BULLETIN

NOTE 1: BASIC INFORMATION

The S-Bank Group consists of S-Bank Plc and its subsidiaries. S-Bank is a deposit bank that engages in credit institution operations pursuant to the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions (610/2014). The bank engages in the operations and related activities referred to in Chapter 5, section 1, of the above-mentioned Act, as well as offering investment services pursuant to Chapter 1, section 15, of the Act on Investment Services (747/2012). As the parent company, S-Bank performs such tasks of the Group companies that must be carried out in a centralised manner, such as the Group's administration, guidance and supervision.

S-Bank's headquarters are located at Fleminginkatu 34, FI-00510 Helsinki, Finland.

NOTE 2: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements bulletin

The 1 Jan–31 Dec 2021 financial statements bulletin has been prepared in accordance with the IAS 34 Interim

Financial Reporting standard. The figures in the tables of the financial statements bulletin are presented in thousands of euros unless otherwise is indicated. Since the figures have generally been rounded and do not include decimals, the sums of individual figures in euros may differ from the total figures presented in the report. The financial statements bulletin has not been audited.

Accounting policies can be found under section 1.1.1.8. Intangible and tangible assets supplemented for 2021 as follows:

Prepayments and accrued expenses

The Group observes the principles of the agenda decision issued by IFRIC in April 2021 on the accounting costs related to the configuration and customisation of cloud computing arrangements (IAS 38 Intangible Assets). Start-up costs are capitalised on the balance sheet and spread over a longer period when the start-up service is inseparable from a service that provides access to the programme or when the costs relate to the creation of a separate intangible

asset. Any prepayments incurred will be amortised during the validity of the SaaS Agreement, but for no longer than 5 years.

Start-up costs which can be separated from the service are recognised as an expense at the time when the costs are deemed to have been incurred.

In other respects, the financial statements bulletin complies with the accounting policies presented in the financial statements for 2020.

Accounting policies requiring management judgement and the key uncertainties associated with estimates

The calculation of expected credit loss in accordance with the IFRS 9 standard is based on internal models that contain assumptions of a change in credit risk. A management factor is also used in the calculation of expected credit loss. In addition to considering the macro-economic situation, the management factor takes into account the uncertainties surrounding the model and its underlying assumptions, as well as the model risk. The management factor is confirmed

monthly, and it takes into account the latest available information about the macro-economic outlook and the underlying assumptions of the models.

IFRS IC finalized in April 2021 its agenda decision Configuration or Customisation Costs in a Cloud Computing Arrangement (IAS 38 Intangible Assets). In this agenda decision IFRS IC considered, whether, applying IAS 38, the customer recognises an intangible asset in relation to configuration or customisation of the application software, and if an intangible asset is not recognised, how the customer accounts for the configuration or customisation costs. IFRIC agenda decisions have no effective date, so they are expected to be applied as soon as possible.

As the S-Bank Group uses cloud computing arrangements, we have analysed this agenda decision to determine whether it has an impact on the start-up costs of cloud computing services and related accounting policies. The agenda decision has minimal impact on the Group in 2021, but the Bank is aware that the impact may be significant with regard to the broader SaaS services, if the start-up costs do not fulfil the activation criteria.

NOTE 3: NET INTEREST INCOME

	2021	2020
Interest income		
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks		
measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2 684	3 362
Receivables from credit institutions	12	0
Receivables from customers	98 163	92 949
Debt securities		
measured at fair value through other comprehensive income *	2 653	2 709
measured at fair value through profit or loss *	-847	94
Derivatives	258	45
Other interest income	1	-2
Total interest income using the effective interest method *	103 513	99 019
Other interest income *	-588	137
Interest income, total	102 925	99 156
Interest income from stage 3 financial assets	1 848	1 740
Interest expenses		
Liabilities to credit institutions	-1 868	-828
Liabilities to customers	-2 576	-4 216
Issued bonds	-134	0
Derivatives	-6 604	-3 837
Subordinated debts	-1 366	-892
Other interest expenses	-12	-5
Interest expenses on leases	-24	-45
Total interest expenses using the effective interest method	-5 944	-5 936
Other interest expenses	-6 640	-3 887
Interest expenses, total	-12 583	-9 823
NET INTEREST INCOME	90 341	89 333
Of which negative interest income	-847	-2
Of which negative interest expenses, which are included in interest income	-808	-616

* The comparison period has been amended between items measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at fair value through profit or loss since the publication of the 31 December 2020 financial statements.

NOTE 4: NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2021	2020
Fee and commission income by segment		
Fee and commission income from Banking		
From lending	26 939	25 903
From borrowing	2 728	2 329
From payment transactions	15 669	14 206
From legal duties	433	360
From insurance brokerage	1 445	1 194
From issuance of guarantees	51	55
Total fee and commission income from Banking	47 264	44 048
Fee and commission income from Wealth Management		
From funds	67 759	58 060
From wealth management	4 066	3 010
From property management	3 352	0
Total fee and commission income from Wealth Management	75 177	61 071
Fee and commission income from other activities		
From securities brokerage	169	644
Other fee and commission income	1 063	2 508
Total fee and commission income from other activities	1 232	3 152
Fee and commission income, total	123 674	108 270
Fee and commission expenses		
From funds	-33 288	-32 618
From wealth management	-232	-428
From securities brokerage	-1 542	-1 398
From card business	-6 379	-6 072
From property management	-313	0
Banking fees	-527	-263
Other expenses	-581	-471
Fee and commission expenses, total	-42 863	-41 251
Net fee and commission income	80 811	67 019

NOTE 5: NET INCOME FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2021	2020
Net income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt securities		
Capital gains and losses	25	101
Changes in fair value	-81	180
Shares and interests		
Capital gains and losses	122	-51
Changes in fair value	1 654	1 230
Derivatives		
Capital gains and losses	0	-170
Changes in fair value	-25	693
Net income from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, total	1 695	1 983
Net income from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt securities		
Capital gains and losses	683	577
Other income and expenses	-17	-20
Shares and interests		
Capital gains and losses *	535	325
Net income from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, total *	1 201	882
Net income from currency operations	362	107
Net income from hedge accounting		
Net result from hedging instruments	8 311	-265
Net result from hedged items	-8 463	453
Net income from hedge accounting	-152	188
Net income from investing activities, total *	3 107	3 160

* Dividends were moved from Net income from investing activities to Dividends since the publication of the 31 December 2020 financial statements.

Changes in the fair value of hedged items attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the income statement under 'Net income from hedge accounting'. Changes in the fair value not attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the fair value reserve. Changes in the fair value of the hedging items included in hedge accounting are recognised in the income statement under Net result from hedge accounting. When hedging is effective, the changes in the fair value offset each other and the net result is close to zero.

NOTE 6: FAIR VALUES AND CARRYING AMOUNTS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Classification of financial instruments according to valuation method

Financial assets, fair values 31 Dec 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value, total	Carrying amount	Financial assets, fair values 31 Dec 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value, total	Carrying amount
Financial assets measured at amortised cost						Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	0	1 091 962	0	1 091 962	1 091 962	Cash and cash equivalents	0	775 734	0	775 734	775 734
Receivables from credit institutions	0	25 022	0	25 022	25 064	Receivables from credit institutions	0	33 853	0	33 853	33 863
Receivables from customers	0	6 495 290	0	6 495 290	6 086 022	Receivables from customers	0	5 890 630	0	5 890 630	5 444 362
Total	0	7 612 275	0	7 612 275	7 203 049	Total	0	6 700 216	0	6 700 216	6 253 959
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss						Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Debt securities	0	252 056	0	252 056	252 056	Debt securities	0	322 519	0	322 519	322 519
Derivatives	0	582	0	582	582	Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0
Shares and interests	18 208	12 573	61	30 843	30 843	Shares and interests	14 417	12 942	1	27 360	27 360
Total	18 208	265 211	61	283 480	283 480	Total	14 417	335 461	1	349 879	349 879
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	642 251	44 563	0	686 814	684 859	Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	723 634	0	0	723 634	721 541
Debt securities	204 420	9 261	0	213 681	212 172	Debt securities	186 363	0	0	186 363	184 769
Shares and interests	0	605	128	732	732	Shares and interests	0	549	217	765	765
Total	846 671	54 429	128	901 227	897 764	Total	909 998	549	217	910 763	907 076
Fair values of assets, total	864 879	7 931 914	189	8 796 982	8 384 293	Fair values of assets, total	924 415	7 036 225	218	7 960 858	7 510 914

Fair values of financial liabilities at 31 Dec 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value, total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Liabilities to credit institutions	0	108	0	108	108
Liabilities to customers	0	7 591 312	0	7 591 312	7 611 265
Issued bonds	170 101	0	0	170 101	169 699
Subordinated debts	0	113 215	0	113 215	112 667
Total	170 101	7 704 635	0	7 874 736	7 893 738
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	0	8 383	0	8 383	8 383
Total	0	8 383	0	8 383	8 383

Fair values of financial liabilities at 31 Dec 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value, total	Carrying amount
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Liabilities to credit institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities to customers	0	7 050 404	0	7 050 404	6 976 500
Issued bonds	0	0	0	0	0
Subordinated debts	0	60 094	0	60 094	59 500
Total	0	7 110 498	0	7 110 498	7 036 000
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	0	16 157	0	16 157	16 157
Total	0	16 157	0	16 157	16 157

The fair value of a financial instrument is determined on the basis of prices quoted in active markets, or by using measurement methods that are generally accepted in the markets. The fair values of certificates of deposit, commercial papers and derivatives (excluding futures) are determined by discounting future cash flows to the present value and applying market interest rates on the closing date. Bonds, investment fund units and futures are measured at market value. Financial assets measured at fair value are measured using the bid price, while financial liabilities at fair value are measured using the ask price.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are divided into three categories according to the method of determining fair value. Level 1 fair values are determined using the quoted, unadjusted prices of completely identical financial assets and liabilities in an active market. Level 2 fair values are determined using generally accepted valuation models in which the input data is, to a significant extent, based on verifiable market information. Level 3 market prices are based on input data concerning an asset or liability that are not based on verifiable market information but, to a significant extent, on the management's estimates.

Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

Transfers between levels occur when there is evidence that market assumptions have changed, including when instruments are no longer actively traded. No transfers between Levels 1 and 2 took place during the period.

Changes at Level 3	Shares and interests
Shares and interests, carrying amount 1 Jan 2021	218
Purchases	11
Sales	-18
Other changes	-84
Shares and interests, carrying amount 31 Dec 2021	127

The value of Level 3 financial instruments recognised at fair value includes those instruments whose fair value is estimated by using valuation methods that are entirely or partly based on non-verifiable market values and prices.

NOTE 7: CLASSES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Classes of financial assets, 31 Dec 2021	Amortised cost	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss		Total
			Measured at fair value	Derivatives in hedge accounting	
Cash and cash equivalents	1 091 962				1 091 962
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks		684 859			684 859
Receivables from credit institutions	25 064				25 064
Receivables from customers	6 086 022				6 086 022
Debt securities		212 172	252 056		464 228
Derivatives			41	540	582
Shares and interests		732	30 843		31 575
Total	7 203 049	897 764	282 940	540	8 384 293

Classes of financial assets, 31 Dec 2020	Amortised cost	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss		Total
			Measured at fair value	Derivatives in hedge accounting	
Cash and cash equivalents	775 734				775 734
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks		721 541			721 541
Receivables from credit institutions	33 863				33 863
Receivables from customers	5 444 362				5 444 362
Debt securities		184 769	322 519		507 288
Derivatives			0	0	0
Shares and interests		765	27 360		28 126
Total	6 253 959	907 076	349 879	0	7 510 914

Classes of financial liabilities, 31 Dec 2021	Amortised cost	Measured at fair value	Fair value through profit or loss		Total
			Derivatives in hedge accounting		
Liabilities to credit institutions	108				108
Liabilities to customers	7 611 265				7 611 265
Issued bonds	169 699				169 699
Subordinated debts	112 667				112 667
Derivatives		98	8 285		8 383
Lease liabilities	6 681				6 681
Total	7 900 419	98	8 285		7 908 802

Classes of financial liabilities, 31 Dec 2020	Amortised cost	Measured at fair value	Fair value through profit or loss		Total
			Derivatives in hedge accounting		
Liabilities to credit institutions	0				0
Liabilities to customers	6 976 500				6 976 500
Issued bonds	0				0
Subordinated debts	59 500				59 500
Derivatives		32	16 125		16 157
Lease liabilities	9 437				9 437
Total	7 045 437	32	16 125		7 061 594

NOTE 8: DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Nominal and fair values of derivatives	31 Dec 2021			31 Dec 2020		
	Nominal value	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Nominal value	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Designated for hedge accounting						
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	531 200	540	-8 285	571 200	0	-16 125
Total interest rate derivatives designated for hedge accounting	531 200	540	-8 285	571 200	0	-16 125
For non-hedging purposes						
Interest rate derivatives						
Options, bought	0	0	0	0	0	0
Options, written	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest rate swaps	50 000	41	-98	140 000	0	-32
Total interest rate derivatives, other than for hedging purposes	50 000	41	-98	140 000	0	-32
Total derivatives	581 200	582	-8 383	711 200	0	-16 157

Maturities of derivatives	31 Dec 2021				31 Dec 2020			
	less than one year	1–5 years	over 5 years	Total	less than one year	1–5 years	over 5 years	Total
Designated for hedge accounting								
Interest rate derivatives	69 000	422 200	40 000	531 200	40 000	524 000	7 200	571 200
For non-hedging purposes								
Interest rate derivatives	30 000	10 000	10 000	50 000	70 000	70 000	0	140 000
Total derivatives	99 000	432 200	50 000	581 200	110 000	594 000	7 200	711 200

Changes in the fair value of hedged items attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the income statement under 'Net income from hedge accounting'. Changes in the fair value not attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the fair value reserve. Changes in the fair value of the hedging items included in hedge accounting are recognised in the income statement under Net result from hedge accounting. When hedging is effective, the changes in fair value offset each other and the net result is close to zero.

31 Dec 2021	Nominal value, total	Assets, fair values	Liabilities, fair values	Balance sheet item including the hedged item	Ineffective portion recognised in the income statement
Hedging derivatives					
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate derivatives	531 200	540	-8 285	Derivatives and other liabilities subject to trading	8 311
Hedging derivatives, total	531 200	540	-8 285		8 311

31 Dec 2021	Carrying amount		Cumulative change in balance sheet value		Balance sheet item including the hedged item	Ineffective portion recognised in the income statement
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Hedged item						
Debt securities	841 394	0	7719	0	Debt securities	-8 463
Hedged items, total	841 394	0	7719	0		-8 463

The following table shows the change in the fair value of the hedged item and hedging instrument, i.e. the ineffective portion of the hedge.

31 Dec 2021	Profit / loss on hedging relationship			Ineffective portion of hedging relationship	Income statement line on which the ineffective portion is booked
Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Hedged item	Hedging instrument		
Debt securities	Interest rate derivatives	-8 463	8 311	-152	Net income from investing activities: Net income from hedge accounting

31 Dec 2020	Nominal value, total	Assets, fair values	Liabilities, fair values	Balance sheet item including the hedged item	Ineffective portion recognised in the income statement
Hedging derivatives					
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate derivatives	571 200	0	-16 125	Derivatives and other liabilities subject to trading	-265
Hedging derivatives, total	571 200	0	-16 125		-265

	Carrying amount		Cumulative change in balance sheet value			
31 Dec 2020	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Balance sheet item including the hedged item	Ineffective portion recognised in the income statement
Hedged item						
Debt securities	855 433	0	16 110	0	Debt securities	453
Hedged items, total	855 433	0	16 110	0		453

The following table shows the change in the fair value of the hedged item and hedging instrument, i.e. the ineffective portion of the hedge.

31 Dec 2020		Profit / loss on hedging relationship			
Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Ineffective portion of hedging relationship	Income statement line on which the ineffective portion is booked
Debt securities	Interest rate derivatives	453	-265	188	Net income from investing activities: Net income from hedge accounting

NOTE 9: IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES

Expected and final credit losses of EUR 21.4 (28.0) million were recognised in the consolidated income statement during the reporting period. Reversals, or recovered credit losses, amounted to EUR 5.7 million (4.4). Consequently, the total net effect on profit of expected and final credit losses was EUR 15.7 million (23.6).

Expected credit losses and impairment losses recognised during the period

Expected credit losses and impairment losses (EUR '000)	2021	2020
Receivables written off as credit and guarantee losses	20 324	25 535
Reversal of receivables written off	-5 675	-4 375
Expected credit losses (ECL) on receivables from customers and off-balance sheet commitments	1 246	2 355
Expected credit losses (ECL) on investment activities	-177	116
Total	15 718	23 631

S-Bank is exposed to credit risk arising from household and corporate customer exposures, investing activities (debt securities) and off-balance sheet commitments. The risk exposure summary table presents the exposures and commitments subject to credit risk and the related ECL provisions by impairment stage. The coverage ratio illustrates the proportion of the ECL provision to the exposure amount.

The total ECL provision at the end of the review period was EUR 20.6 million (19.6). The ECL provision increased by EUR 1.1 million during the reporting period, mainly due to an increase in the proportion of household customers. The coverage ratio of the total portfolio declined to 0.22 (0.23) per cent and remained within the risk appetite defined by S-Bank's Board in its credit risk strategy.

Risk exposure, summary

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Exposures and commitments, total	ECL provision, total	Coverage ratio, %
	Exposures and commitments subject to credit risk	ECL provision	Exposures and commitments subject to credit risk	ECL provision	Exposures and commitments subject to credit risk	ECL provision			
31 Dec 2021 (EUR million)									
Lending to household customers*	4 365.1	-1.7	707.1	-10.4	39.3	-6.3	5 111.5	-18.4	-0.36%
Lending to corporate customers*	982.1	-0.2	20.3	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1 002.3	-0.8	-0.08%
Investing activities**	898.5	-0.4	2.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	900.5	-0.6	-0.06%
Off-balance sheet commitments***	2 335.0	-0.3	97.9	-0.6	0.5	0.0	2 433.4	-0.9	-0.04%
Total	8 580.6	-2.6	827.3	-11.7	39.8	-6.3	9 447.7	-20.6	-0.22%

*The ECL provision is recognised as a single amount in order to reduce the balance sheet item Receivables from customers.

**The ECL provision is recognised in the fair value reserve under other comprehensive income.

***The ECL provision is recognised on the balance sheet under 'Other liabilities'.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Exposures and commitments, total	ECL provision, total	Coverage ratio, %
	Exposures and commitments subject to credit risk	ECL provision	Exposures and commitments subject to credit risk	ECL provision	Exposures and commitments subject to credit risk	ECL provision			
31 Dec 2020 (EUR million)									
Lending to household customers*	3 896.4	-1.6	593.2	-11.6	28.6	-4.2	4 518.2	-17.4	-0.39%
Lending to corporate customers*	953.3	-0.3	7.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	961.2	-0.4	-0.04%
Investing activities**	910.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	910.0	-0.7	-0.08%
Off-balance sheet commitments***	2 031.9	-0.2	99.8	-0.7	0.5	0.0	2 132.1	-1.0	-0.05%
Total	7 791.5	-2.8	700.9	-12.5	29.1	-4.3	8 521.6	-19.6	-0.23%

The following tables present the cash amounts exposed to credit risks, excluding collateral or other credit risk mitigation measures. The information is distributed across credit risk categories in the table. The probability of default is the lowest in credit category 1 and the highest in credit category 7.

Credit granted to household customers constitutes the largest exposure to credit risk in the form of expected credit losses. The exposures to household customers include housing loans and consumer loans, the latter of which generate a relatively larger credit risk, as they are unsecured credit products.

Exposure to credit risk (household customers)

31 Dec 2021 (EUR '000)	Lending to household customers				31 Dec 2020 (EUR '000)	Lending to household customers			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total		Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Category 1	3 570 789	360 914	0	3 931 704	Category 1	3 122 358	291 204	0	3 413 563
Category 2	247 879	56 992	0	304 870	Category 2	242 529	43 372	0	285 901
Category 3	215 619	67 371	0	282 990	Category 3	203 942	48 815	0	252 757
Category 4	76 444	43 660	0	120 104	Category 4	74 521	35 527	0	110 048
Category 5	168 320	56 674	0	224 994	Category 5	164 850	45 524	0	210 374
Category 6	83 849	46 970	0	130 819	Category 6	87 478	45 123	0	132 601
Category 7	2 151	74 498	0	76 649	Category 7	728	83 633	0	84 361
In default	0	0	39 344	39 344	In default	0	0	28 618	28 618
Gross carrying amount	4 365 050	707 079	39 344	5 111 473	Gross carrying amount	3 896 406	593 198	28 618	4 518 222
ECL provision*	-1 734	-10 371	-6 301	-18 406	ECL provision*	-1 583	-11 615	-4 246	-17 444
Net carrying amount	4 363 317	696 708	33 043	5 093 067	Net carrying amount	3 894 823	581 583	24 372	4 500 779

*The ECL provision is recognised as a single amount in order to reduce the balance sheet item 'Receivables from customers'.

The corporate loan portfolio focuses on the secured financing of housing companies that are new or under construction. As mortgage-backed loans, these are considered to be less risky, which also reduces the expected credit losses. Corporate exposures and investment activities focus on large companies with good credit ratings.

Exposure to credit risk (corporate, investing activities and off-balance sheet commitments, including the off-balance sheet accounts of household customers)

31 Dec 2021 (EUR '000)	Corporate lending, investing activities and off-balance sheet commitments				31 Dec 2020 (EUR '000)	Corporate lending, investing activities and off-balance sheet commitments			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total		Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Category 1	2 953 617	52 948	0	3 006 565	Category 1	2 519 608	49 812	0	2 569 420
Category 2	423 553	10 350	0	433 903	Category 2	443 191	14 709	0	457 900
Category 3	270 117	8 809	0	278 926	Category 3	278 597	7 655	0	286 252
Category 4	314 244	15 682	0	329 927	Category 4	328 868	15 365	0	344 232
Category 5	230 138	4 022	0	234 159	Category 5	276 475	5 116	0	281 592
Category 6	22 247	23 474	0	45 722	Category 6	47 549	9 483	0	57 032
Category 7	1 589	4 928	0	6 517	Category 7	841	5 563	0	6 404
In default	0	0	465	465	In default	0	0	496	496
Total	4 215 506	120 213	465	4 336 184	Total	3 895 130	107 702	496	4 003 328
ECL provision*	-914	-1 297	-29	-2 240	ECL provision*	-1 219	-883	-31	-2 133

*The ECL provision for corporate customers is recognised as a single amount in order to reduce the balance sheet item 'Receivables from customers'.
The ECL provision for investment activities is recognised in the fair value reserve under 'Other comprehensive income'.
The ECL provision for off-balance sheet receivables is recognised on the balance sheet under 'Other liabilities'.

The following tables describe transfers and changes in expected credit losses during the review period. The tables present the reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of the loss allowance. Changes in risk parameters reduced the ECL provision by EUR 1.4 million compared with the situation at the beginning of the reporting period. This item is affected by estimates from risk models and factors reflecting the macro-economic situation and the management's estimate, for example. The change in the factor reflecting the macro-economic situation and the management's estimate increased the ECL provision by around EUR 1.6 million during the reporting period. The new definition of 'default' increased exposures classified under Stage 3, which affected transfers of ECL provisions from Stage 1 to Stage 3 and from Stage 2 to Stage 3 during the reporting period.

Reconciliation of expected credit losses (household customers)

	Household customers			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
31 Dec 2021 (EUR '000)				
ECL 1 Jan 2021	1 583	11 615	4 246	17 444
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-228	4 564	0	4 337
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-35	0	1 976	1 941
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	162	-3 368	0	-3 206
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	-1 208	2 475	1 267
Transfers from Stage 3 to Stage 1	7	0	-66	-60
Transfers from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	99	-675	-576
Changes in the risk parameters	-3	-603	-264	-870
Increases due to origination and acquisition	430	1 245	282	1 958
Decreases due to derecognition	-153	-831	-245	-1 229
Decrease in the allowance account due to write-offs	-28	-1 143	-1 427	-2 599
Net change in ECL	151	-1 243	2 055	962
ECL 31 Dec 2021	1 734	10 371	6 301	18 406

Reconciliation of expected credit losses (corporate customers, investing activities and off-balance sheet commitments, including the off-balance sheet accounts of household customers).

31 Dec 2021 (EUR '000)	Corporate lending, investing activities and off-balance sheet commitments			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2021	1 219	883	31	2 133
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-10	570	0	560
Transfers from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-1	0	18	17
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 1	7	-327	0	-319
Transfers from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	-35	4	-31
Transfers from Stage 3 to Stage 1	8	0	-23	-15
Transfers from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	0	-3	-2
Changes in the risk parameters	-354	-155	0	-508
Increases due to origination and acquisition	294	503	7	805
Decreases due to derecognition	-250	-45	-4	-299
Decrease in the allowance account due to write-offs	-1	-97	-1	-100
Net change in ECL	-306	415	-2	107
ECL 31 Dec 2021	914	1 297	29	2 240

NOTE 10: COLLATERAL GIVEN

	Other collateral	
	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Collateral given for own debt		
Liabilities to credit institutions	181 632	174 131
Derivative contracts and liabilities held for trading	13 660	22 865
Collateral given for own debt, total	195 292	196 997
of which cash	13 660	22 865
of which securities	181 632	174 131
Other collateral given on own behalf	362	362
of which cash	362	362

NOTE 11: OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

Impairment of off-balance sheet items is presented above (Note 9: 'Impairment of receivables').

	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020
Guarantees	9 722	14 280
Other commitments given to third parties	150	207
Undrawn credit facilities	258 147	208 917
Total	268 019	223 405

The expected credit loss on off-balance sheet items is EUR 870 thousand (1 010 thousand).

NOTE 12: RELATED PARTIES

Related-party information is described in more detail in the 2020 financial statements.

FINANCIAL CALENDAR

S-Bank publishes financial information regularly. An up-to-date calendar can be found on S-Bank's website at s-pankki.fi/investors.

3 March 2022: Annual Report 2021

3 March 2022: Capital and Risk Management Report 2021

3 May 2022: Interim report 1 January – 31 March 2022

3 August 2022: Half-year report 1 January–30 June 2022

10 November 2022: Interim report 1 January – 30 September 2022

3 February 2023: Financial statements bulletin for 2022

2 February 2022

S-Bank Plc's Board of Directors

