

ING Bank Śląski S.A. Group

Qualitative and quantitative disclosures relating to capital adequacy for the 3rd quarter of 2022



Contents

Introduction.....	3
1. Regulatory capital requirements calculation	4
2. Information on liquidity	5
3. Impact of the implementation of IFRS 9 on capital adequacy.....	11

Capital adequacy

Introduction

Pursuant to the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 as amended (Regulation CRR) and the Banking Law Act of 29 August 1997 (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 2439 as amended), hereinafter referred to as the “Banking Law Act”, ING Bank Śląski S.A., hereinafter referred to as the Bank, is obliged to make qualitative and quantitative disclosures relating to the capital adequacy, excluding information immaterial, proprietary or confidential.

Pursuant to the “Policy of disclosing qualitative and quantitative information on capital adequacy and variable components of remuneration of ING Bank Śląski S.A.”, disclosures relating to the ING Bank Śląski S.A. Group, hereinafter referred to as the Group, are published.

Disclosures in this document are based on the data from the quarterly consolidated report of the ING Bank Śląski S.A. Group for the 3rd quarter of 2022. The presented values have been prepared in Polish zlotys (PLN). Unless provided for otherwise, all values were given rounded up to PLN million. Therefore, there may be cases of mathematical inconsistency in the summaries or between individual tables.

For the disclosure of information, templates of forms included in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 were used, hence the letter markings of the table columns and the numbering of lines.

1. Regulatory capital requirements calculation

The Group is required to maintain T1 and TCR ratios at least at the level of 9.38% and 11.38% respectively.

The requirement arises from the provisions of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 (CRR) i.e.:

- for Common Equity Tier 1 ratio - CET1 - 4.5%,
- for Tier 1 ratio - T1 - 6.0%, and,
- for Total capital ratio (TCR) - 8.0%,

and the capital buffers determined in accordance with the Act on macroprudential supervision over the financial system and crisis management in the financial system of 05 August 2015 in the total amount of 3.25% and increased by the capital add-on recommended under Pillar II (the so-called P2G) in the amount of 0.13%.

The capital requirement for credit risk represents approx. 89% of the Group's overall capital requirement and has the greatest impact on capital adequacy calculation.

Risk-weighted exposure and capital requirements for particular risks required by Article 438 of Regulatory 2019/876 are presented in the table below (in accordance with the EU OV1: Regulatory Capital Requirements template shown in the Commission Implementing Regulation (UE) 2021/637). The table lines that don't relate to the Group's own fund have been omitted.

Template EU OV1 – Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts					
		a		b	c
		Risk weighted exposure amounts (RWEAs)		Total own funds requirements	
		as at	as at	as at	
		30 Sep 2022	30 Jun 2022	30 Sep 2022	
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	97,482.5	94,266.7	7,798.7	
2	Of which the standardised approach	51,121.9	51,433.3	4,089.9	
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	Of which slotting approach	0.0	0.0	0.0	
EU-4a	Of which equities under the simple risk weighted approach	885.0	856.0	70.8	
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	45,475.6	41,977.4	3,638.0	
6	Counterparty credit risk - CCR	1,510.5	1,189.5	120.8	
7	Of which the standardised approach	921.4	725.5	73.7	
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
EU-8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	386.2	317.5	30.9	
EU-8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	201.6	140.9	16.1	
9	Of which other CCR	1.3	5.6	0.1	
15	Settlement risk	0.0	0.0	0.0	
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	89.1	89.1	7.1	
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	0.0	0.0	0.0	
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	89.1	89.1	7.1	
EU-19a	Of which 1250%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	1,469.7	1,196.0	117.6	
21	Of which the standardised approach	1,469.7	1,196.0	117.6	
22	Of which IMA	0.0	0.0	0.0	
EU-22a	Large exposures	0.0	0.0	0.0	
23	Operational risk	11,163.9	11,163.9	893.1	
EU-23a	Of which basic indicator approach	0.0	0.0	0.0	
EU-23b	Of which standardised approach	11,163.9	11,163.9	893.1	
EU-23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	0.0	0.0	0.0	
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	2,913.6	1,961.1	233.1	
29	Total	111,715.7	107,905.2	8,937.3	

RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach is presented below, according to the templates EU CR8 included in the Commission Implementing Regulation (UE) 2021/637).

Template EU CR8 – RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

	a
	Risk weighted exposure amount
1 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the previous reporting period	45,251.8
2 Asset size (+/-)	3,957.9
3 Asset quality (+/-)	-567.3
4 Model updates (+/-)	0.0
5 Methodology and policy (+/-)	0.0
6 Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	0.0
7 Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	356.1
8 Other (+/-)	0.0
9 Risk weighted exposure amount as at the end of the reporting period	48,998.5

The amount of risk-weighted exposure resulting from the use of internal models increased by PLN 3,747 million in the third quarter of 2022 compared to the second quarter of 2022. The increase in risk-weighted exposure is a consequence of an increase in risk-weighted assets resulting from credit acquisitions (PLN +3,958 million) and changes in currency exchange rates (PLN +356 million), partially offset by improvements in the quality of the loan portfolio (PLN -567 million).

The increase in risk-weighted assets resulting from credit acquisitions is a consequence of sales of new loans or new loan disbursements, within the granted limits, with the credit quality as at the reporting date. The increase in risk-weighted assets due to changes in exchange rates results from the foreign currency exposure held, which are subject to revaluation in connection with changes in exchange rates between the reporting dates. The improvements in the quality of the loan portfolio results from a positive change in the assessment of customers' creditworthiness and recognition of collaterals.

2. Information on liquidity

ING Bank Śląski S.A. recognises the process of stable management of liquidity and funding risk as a major process at the Bank.

Liquidity and funding risk is understood by the Bank as the risk of the lack of ability to perform financial liabilities under on- and off-balance sheet items at reasonable prices. The Bank maintains liquidity so that the Bank's financial liabilities can always be repaid with the available funds, inflows from maturing transactions, available funding sources at market prices and/or liquidation of negotiable assets.

Explanations on the main drivers of LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time and explanations on the changes in the LCR over time

In compliance with the duties and principles set out in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Delegated Regulation's (EU) No 2015/61 and 2018/1620, the Bank calculates the following regulatory liquidity measures - short-term liquidity measures (LCR – Liquidity Covered Ratio) – this is to ensure that the Bank holds an adequate level of high quality liquid assets to cover its liquidity needs within 30 calendar days under stressed conditions. In the third quarter of 2022 a regulatory limit of 100% applied. The Bank is obliged to report the liquidity measures to the regulator on a monthly basis.

As at 30 September 2022 Liquidity Covered Ratio for the Group was as follows:

Liquidity measures		Minimum value	as at 30 Sep 2022
LCR	Liquidity coverage ratio	100%	132%

In compliance with the Guidelines on the disclosure of the net outflow coverage ratio, in addition to the disclosure of information on liquidity risk management issued by EBA, the Bank is obliged to disclose components of the LCR in the form as specified in the table LIQ1 (net outflow coverage ratio – total). It contains the following information:

- high quality liquid assets – a “weighted” amount subject to value reduction,
- cash outflows – weighted and unweighted outflows,
- cash inflows – weighted and unweighted inflows.

Such weighted inflows and outflows are calculated as values after application of inflow and outflow ratios. The presented numbers cover the values for each of the four calendar quarters preceding the report date. Those are average observed values at the end of each month in the 12-month period preceding the end of each quarter.

The information presented in the table covers all positions irrespective of the denomination currency and are presented in PLN. The net outflow coverage ratio contains all important elements for the Bank's liquidity profile.

Apart from the presented values of the net outflow coverage ratio calculated for all currencies, the Bank also monitors ratios calculated for major currencies – PLN and EUR.

The LCR ratio as at 30 September 2022 did not change compared to 30 June 2022. Despite the lack of changes in the LCR ratio, its components have changed. Liquid assets and outflows increased with a simultaneous decrease of inflows. The increase in liquid assets was mainly due to an increase in the volume of unencumbered government bonds (PLN +9,123 million) and BGK bonds (PLN +19 million), partially offset by a decrease in EIB bonds (PLN -180 million). The decrease in inflows was mainly determined by a decrease in other inflows (PLN -4,458 million, including a decrease of the off-balance sheet repo by PLN 6,412 million, partially offset by an increase in interbank deposits by PLN 2,162 million). The decrease in inflows was also influenced by a decrease in principal and interest instalments (PLN -590 million) and an increase in nostro (PLN +105 million). The increase in outflows was mainly due to the increase in outflows from deposits (PLN +2,089 million), which was partially offset by a decrease in other outflows (PLN -601 million).

LCR	as at 30 Sep 2022		as at 30 Jun 2022		30 Sep 2022 vs 30 Jun 2022	
	Value	Weighted value	Value	Weighted value	Value	Weighted value
	33,195	33,195	24,307	24,307	8,888	8,888
	249,301	36,554	252,873	34,729	-3,572	1,825
	13,709	11,499	18,515	16,299	-4,806	-4,800

The LCR ratio as at 30 September 2022 decreased by 68 percentage points compared to 30 September 2021, which is mainly due to the decrease in the value of liquid assets with an increase in inflows, which was partially offset by an increase in outflows. The lower level of liquid assets was mainly due to the decrease in the volume of unencumbered government bonds (PLN -10,284 million) and BGK bonds (PLN -267 million), partially offset by an increase in cash (PLN +404 million). The inflows increased due to the higher value of other inflows (PLN +2,550 million, including a decrease in the off-balance sheet repo by PLN 1,320 million and an increase in the value of interbank deposits by PLN 3,519 million). The increase in outflows was mainly due to an increase in outflows from deposits (PLN +1,516 million) and higher other outflows (PLN +3,904 million).

	as at 30 Sep 2022		as at 30 Sep 2021		30 Sep 2022 vs 30 Sep 2021	
LCR	132%		200%		-68 p.p.	
	Value	Weighted value	Value	Weighted value	Value	Weighted value
Liquid assets	33,195	33,195	43,330	43,330	-10,135	-10,135
Outflows	249,301	36,554	226,714	30,660	22,587	5,893
Inflows	13,709	11,499	10,864	9,024	2,844	2,474

The volume of liquid assets in September 2022 shows a significant downward trend in relation to September 2021, while in relation to June 2022 we observe a significant increase.

The increase in cash outflows in the analysed periods was mainly related to the increase in other liabilities. The changes in cash inflows is mainly due to the changes value of other inflows.

Explanations on the actual concentration of funding sources

Minimum once a year, the Bank determines the Bank's overall business strategy and the resulting medium-term (3 years) financial plan with a general risk strategy. Financial plan is an indispensable element of the strategy which provides for an effective diversification of funding sources and tenors.

ALCO committee actively manages the funding base. Additionally, it monitors funding sources in order to:

- verify compliance with the strategy and financial plan,
- identify potential risks related to funding.

Customers' deposits (retail and corporate) are the core funding source for ING Bank Śląski S.A. The Bank monitors the funding structure and thus verifies concentration risk by analysing its deposit base split into:

- type of financing,
- customer segment,
- product type,
- currencies,
- geographical region, and
- concentration of large deposits.

Periodical analyses also monitor the risk generated by related customers (within Groups).

In accordance with the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/313, the Bank reports a set of additional monitoring indicators for the purposes of reporting on liquidity.

The reports include, inter alia, reports on the concentration of funding sources:

- concentration of financing by counterparty,
- concentration of funding by product type.

As at 30 September 2022, in accordance with the principles set out in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/313, the following were reported:

- concentration of financing by counterparty, includes information on the funds of the three largest client. The funds raised exceed the threshold of 1% of total liabilities.
- concentration of financing by product type, confirms that the main source of financing at ING Bank Śląski S.A. there are customer deposits. The most important are savings accounts of retail clients (of which 78% are covered by the deposit guarantee scheme) and current accounts of retail clients (of which 68% are covered by the deposit guarantee scheme). Unsecured wholesale financing is only 20% of the financing indicated in reporting in accordance with the EU Commission Regulation. The information includes the total amount of funding received for each product category for which the threshold of 1% of total commitments is exceeded.

The existing funding structure is well diversified. The funding structure as at 30 September 2022 split into direct and mutual funding is presented below. Direct funding is provided mainly by retail and corporate customers while mutual funding comprised primarily funds acquired from other banks.

Direct funding:

	as at 30 Sep 2022	
Core customer segments	direct funding	% share
Retail customers	112,892	55.4%
Corporate customers.	69,175	33.9%
Equity	16,922	8.3%
Banks	2,858	1.4%
Own issues	2,104	1.0%

Mutual funding:

	as at 30 Sep 2022	
Core customer segments	mutual funding	% share
Banks	33,063	90.8%
Corporate customers.	3,362	9.2%
Retail customers	0	0.0%

High-level description of the composition of the institution`s liquidity buffer

Maintenance of an adequate liquidity buffer is a major element in managing the Bank's liquidity. The liquidity buffer presents the available liquidity, required to cover the gap between cumulated outflows and inflows within a relatively short time. It covers assets that are "unencumbered" and easily available to acquire liquidity. Unencumbered assets are understood as assets that are free of any legal, regulatory, contractual restrictions to have them disposed of by the Bank. The liquidity buffer is crucial in the times of a crisis when the Bank has to obtain liquidity in a short time when the standard funding sources are unavailable or insufficient.

The liquidity buffer is maintained as a safeguard against materialisation of various extraordinary scenarios, providing for needs of additional liquidity which may arise at any time in extraordinary circumstances and in normal conditions.

The table below presents the structure of the liquid asset buffer as at 30 September 2022:

Structure of the liquidity buffer	% share
Treasury bonds or bonds issued by the central bank (PLN)	56.2%
Treasury bonds or bonds issued by the central bank (EUR)	15.5%
bonds of BGK , PFR and EIB	28.3%

The Bank provides for realistic reductions due to impairment of securities with the level thereof being regularly reviewed and approved by ALCO. The reductions are assessed inter alia on the basis of market liquidity and depth, volatility of market prices, requirements of the central bank.

The Bank also observes asset concentrations ensuring their safe diversification in terms of issuer, maturity and currency.

Here below there is a breakdown of level 1 liquid assets used by the Group to calculate the LCR ratio (as defined in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/61) as at 30 September 2022. Level 1 liquid assets cover assets characterised with very high liquidity and credit quality.

	as at 30 Sep 2022
Level 1 liquid assets	
Cash	1,072.0
Cash in nostro accounts with the Central Bank net of the required reserve	13.2
Unencumbered Treasury bonds	23,639.8
Unencumbered BGK bonds	2,008.3
Unencumbered bonds of the European Investment Bank	6,461.8
Total	33,195.1

In level 1 liquid assets, securities are presented by their market value. The Group's liquidity position is reduced by encumbered securities (constituting collateral, blocked) and increased by securities received as collateral in reverse-repo transactions.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

Financial Institutions (FI) with which the Bank concludes derivative transactions have signed collateral agreements (VMCSA - Variation Margin Credit Support Annex) which are an annex to the ISDA agreement. Some counterparties outside the FI may have regular CSA contracts, but as a rule they are not required to have them. In this case, the decision regarding the CSA is each time an element of the credit decision.

They regulate the issues of securing the portfolio of derivative transactions. They give the right to demand a security deposit to the party whose portfolio valuation for a given day is positive (the party's portfolio is in-the-money) and the right to demand the release of the collateral in the event of a change in this valuation.

As part of the collateral strategy for each CSA counterparty, a portfolio of transactions is valued daily against the maturity of the collateral.

Currency mismatch in the LCR

The Bank runs an active liquidity management policy with regard to the main currencies in which the bank settles most of the number (value) of transactions. From the point of view of liquidity management, the Bank considers the main (significant) currencies PLN, EUR, USD and CHF.

The table below presents detailed quantitative information on liquidity required by Article 451a of Regulation 2019/876 and in accordance with template EU LIQ 1 shown in the Commission Implementing Regulation (UE) 2021/637).

Template EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR									
EU 1a		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
		as at 30 Sep 2022	as at 30 Jun 2022	as at 31 Mar 2022	as at 31 Dec 2021	as at 30 Sep 2022	as at 30 Jun 2022	as at 31 Mar 2022	as at 31 Dec 2021
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					34,487.0	38,304.0	44,683.5	48,848.5
CASH - OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	148,832.0	147,559.0	146,528.5	143,887.8	11,809.0	11,679.0	11,587.4	11,352.2
3	Stable deposits	94,550.0	94,056.0	93,479.6	92,001.5	4,728.0	4,703.0	4,674.0	4,600.1
4	Less stable deposits	54,282.0	53,503.0	53,048.8	51,885.0	7,082.0	6,976.0	6,913.4	6,752.1
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	26,190.0	23,613.0	21,013.4	19,641.9	11,563.0	11,406.0	11,275.5	11,173.8
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	9,911.0	6,031.0	2,010.9	299.0	2,474.0	1,505.0	501.2	74.4
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	16,218.0	17,521.0	18,943.8	19,249.1	9,028.0	9,840.0	10,715.6	11,005.6
8	Unsecured debt	61.0	61.0	58.7	93.8	61.0	61.0	58.7	93.8
9	Secured wholesale funding					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Additional requirements	17,153.0	17,240.0	17,161.9	16,667.0	2,787.0	2,671.0	2,642.8	2,654.6
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	1,318.0	1,263.0	1,280.9	1,339.7	1,318.0	1,263.0	1,280.9	1,339.7
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	15,834.0	15,977.0	15,880.7	15,327.1	1,468.0	1,408.0	1,361.6	1,314.7
14	Other contractual funding obligations	8,373.0	6,816.0	5,694.3	4,922.6	7,972.0	6,437.0	5,334.7	4,580.7
15	Other contingent funding obligations	32,022.0	31,398.0	31,120.2	30,637.6	20.0	21.0	643.5	642.2
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					34,151.0	32,214.0	31,484.0	30,441.7
CASH - INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	935.0	338.0	306.8	255.2	609.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	4,521.0	4,289.0	3,760.8	3,310.2	2,663.0	2,550.0	2,171.2	1,834.0
19	Other cash inflows	6,260.0	5,457.0	3,250.9	2,813.2	6,260.0	5,457.0	3,250.9	2,813.2
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies))					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution))					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	11,716.0	10,084.0	7,318.4	6,378.7	9,532.0	8,007.0	5,422.1	4,647.2
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU-20b	Inflows subject to 90% cap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU-20c	Inflows subject to 75% cap	11,716.0	10,084.0	7,318.4	6,378.7	9,533.0	8,007.0	5,422.1	4,647.2
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					34,487.0	38,304.0	44,683.5	48,848.5
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					24,619.0	24,207.0	26,061.9	25,794.5
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO					1.40	1.58	1.73	1.91

3. Impact of the implementation of IFRS 9 on capital adequacy

In calculating the capital ratios, the Group used the transitional provisions to mitigate the impact of the implementation of IFRS 9 on the level of own funds. Additionally the Group temporarily treated unrealized gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with Art. 468 of the Regulation CRR. As at 30 September 2022 the total capital ratio and Tier 1 ratio would be 14.28% and 12.66%, respectively, if ING BSK did not apply a transition period for the implementation of IFRS 9 and 14.22% and 12.69%, if the Bank did not apply temporary treatment of unrealized gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with Art. 468 of the Regulation CRR.

IFRS 9/Article 468-FL: Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs, and with and without the application of the temporary treatment in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR

		as at 30 Sep 2022	as at 30 Jun 2022	as at 31 Mar 2022	as at 31 Dec 2021
Available capital (amounts)					
1	CET1 capital	14,414.7	14,196.7	14,762.5	15,125.0
2	CET1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	14,123.2	14,045.8	14,649.1	14,986.5
2a	CET1 capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI (other comprehensive income) in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied	14,156.0	13,953.4	14,586.6	14,997.3
3	Tier 1 capital	14,414.7	14,196.7	14,762.5	15,125.0
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	14,123.2	14,045.8	14,649.1	14,986.5
4a	Tier 1 capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied	14,156.0	13,953.4	14,586.6	14,997.3
5	Total capital	16,120.0	15,878.4	16,486.2	16,846.6
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	15,931.7	15,727.6	16,372.8	16,708.1
6a	Total capital as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied	15,861.3	15,635.2	16,310.3	16,718.8
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
7	Total risk-weighted assets	111,715.7	107,905.2	106,902.0	104,950.8
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	111,541.7	107,772.6	106,843.6	104,895.7
Capital ratios					
9	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	12.90%	13.16%	13.81%	14.41%
10	CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	12.66%	13.03%	13.71%	14.29%
10a	CET1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied	12.69%	12.95%	13.66%	14.30%
11	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	12.90%	13.16%	13.81%	14.41%
12	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	12.66%	13.03%	13.71%	14.29%
12a	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied	12.69%	12.95%	13.66%	14.30%
13	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	14.43%	14.72%	15.42%	16.05%
14	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	14.28%	14.59%	15.32%	15.93%
14a	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied	14.22%	14.51%	15.27%	15.94%
Leverage ratio					
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	226,086.0	224,015.3	224,751.3	217,658.2
16	Leverage ratio	6.38%	6.34%	6.57%	6.95%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	6.25%	6.27%	6.52%	6.89%
17a	Leverage ratio as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through OCI in accordance with Article 468 of the CRR had not been applied	6.27%	6.24%	6.50%	6.89%

Statement

Based on Article 431 (3) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (Regulation CRR) Lead of Centre of Expertise Accounting Policy and Financial Reporting of ING Bank Śląski S.A. declares that:

- information contained in the disclosure document is adequate to the facts,
- information required by the provisions of part eight of the Regulation CRR was disclosed in accordance with the “*Policy of disclosing qualitative and quantitative information on capital adequacy and variable components of remuneration of ING Bank Śląski S.A.*” and internal procedures, systems and controls described in the above-mentioned Policy and the “*Instruction of verification of the Policy of disclosing qualitative and quantitative information on capital adequacy and variable components of remuneration of ING Bank Śląski S.A.*”, which has been included in annex to this Policy.

2022-11-02 **Jolanta Alvarado Rodriguez**
Lead of Centre of Expertise
Accounting Policy and Financial Reporting

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