OMA SÄÄSTÖPANKKI OYJ
INTERIM REPORT

JANUARY 1 – JUNE 30, 2016

Contents

Helsinki, August 17, 2016
Oma Säästöpankki Oyj
Board of Directors

Development and growth

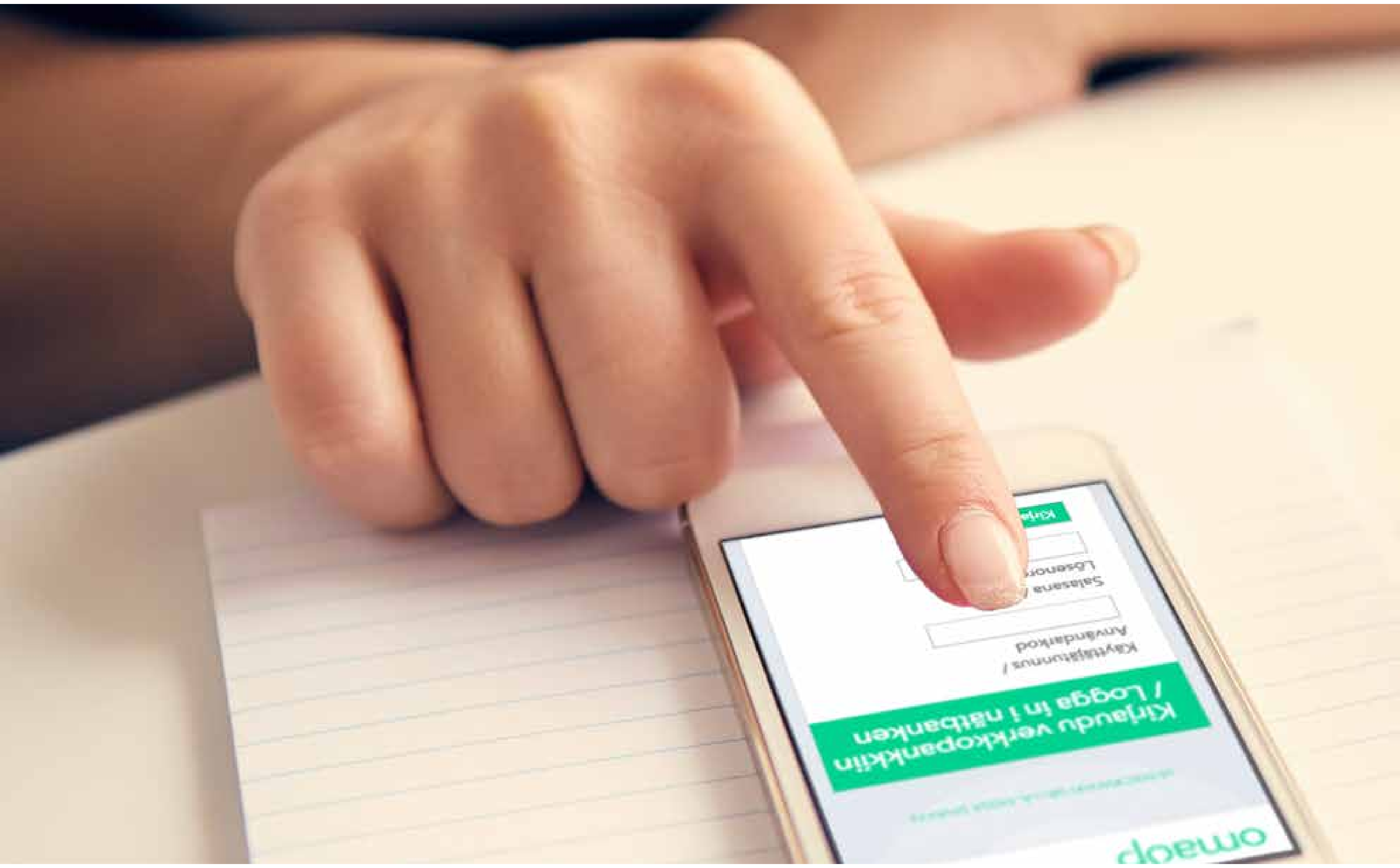
Internationally relevant operator

The successful and financially strong Oma Säästöpankki is able to develop its operations even in challenging circumstances. The core operation is the safeguarding of high-quality banking services.

Once again, we achieved strong results without compromising customer satisfaction. Historically speaking, the results of the beginning of the year are our best results thus far. Earnings before taxes reached 10.5 million euros, which, as a whole, is proof of our strong competitive edge and our ability to achieve results even in unstable economic conditions.

Experts of different fields meet the future in the banking world.

The growth of the number of customers and business volumes continued in a controlled manner. The final amount on the balance sheet exceeded the landmark of two billion euros in April. Thanks to the realised mergers and restructuring that proved to be functional, our bank has become a significant operator in the financial field and we have



been able to quickly respond to the requirements of the tightened banking regulations. As Oma Säästöpankki has adopted the IFRS accounting standards, we are now also a credible operator in the international equity markets.

Easily approachable and user-friendly

We continuously develop the services our bank offers. Last year, to complement online banking, we launched a mobile banking app called OmaMobiili,

> Mobile banking makes banking easy.

which has been enthusiastically received by our customers. We are particularly proud of the functionality of the four-digit PIN code - our mobile authentication method. Because of this, using the traditional service identifiers has become unnecessary. Daily banking activities can be handled smoothly and in real time at our bank as well as via chat and on the phone.

Our willingness to always be the best and most people-focused provider of banking services is evident in our desire to be local and close to our customers. Branches around the largest growth centres have extended their service hours until 6 pm Mondays through Thursdays. Since the very beginning, our joint-stock bank that operates in eight provinces has been able to provide high-quality banking services while operating in a cost-efficient manner. As a successful and financially strong bank, we are able to develop our operations even in challenging circumstances.

Closely involved in change

By utilising opportunities provided by digitisation to increase customer satisfaction, we will be able to

As a financially strong bank, we are able to develop our operations even in challenging circumstances.

employ experts from a wider selection of fields in the future. While we want to ensure high-quality service to growing streams of customers, we pay close attention to changes in customer behaviour and the operating environment, implementing any and all required development activities in a determined manner. At the moment, Oma Säästöpankki serves 125,000 customers at 45 full-service branches.

The results of our hard work can also be seen in the comparison of banks. In the extensive comparison of banks published by Kauppalehti in May, Oma Säästöpankki was found to be the best savings bank in Finland. Once again, we ranked at the top of 256 banks. The comparison by Kauppalehti includes all savings banks, commercial banks, co-operative banks, local co-operative banks, credit organisations and banking groups. I would like to thank Oma Säästöpankki's employees, customers and other stakeholders for their contributions on our bank's path of success.

Pasi Sydänlammi
Managing Director

Oma Säästöpankki's key figures 1–6/2016

The figures in brackets are from the comparative period of 1–6/2015.

BALANCE SHEET TOTAL

2.03 billion €

(1.71 billion €)

OPERATING PROFIT

10.5

million €

(9.4 million €)

BRANCH NETWORK

45

(39)

bank branches

approximately

125,000

(approx. 113,000)

CUSTOMERS

PERSONNEL

241

persons

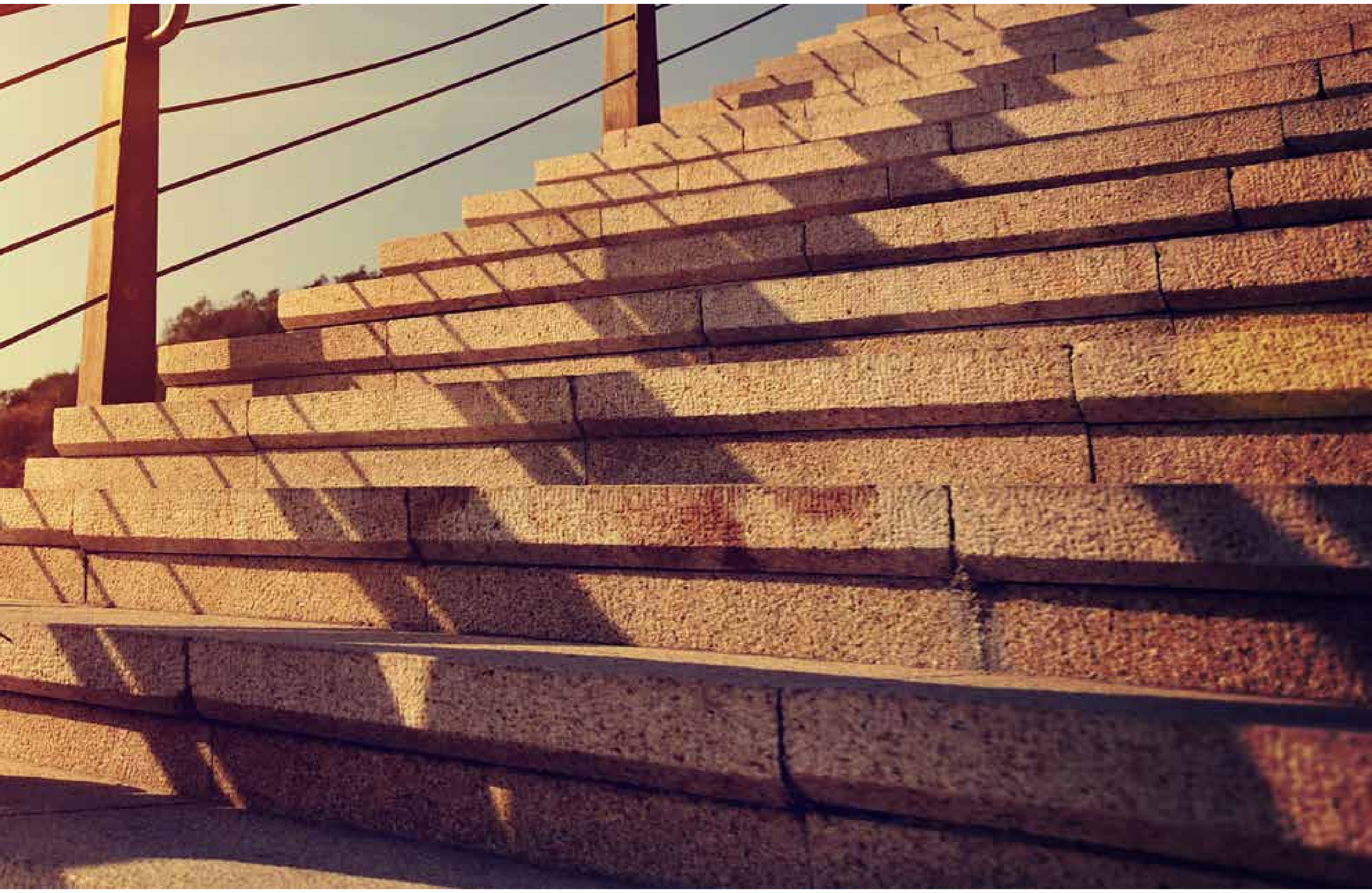
(220)

Involved in change

It is good to take off from a solid foundation

Through its focused actions, Oma Säästöpankki has shown how profits can be increased even in unstable economic conditions. Challenges are met with respect and honesty.

Oma Säästöpankki's operating profit of 2016 is expected to be on the same level or even slightly higher than the operating profit of the previous accounting period. The bank's solvency is also expected to remain strong. However, uncertainty in the operating environment – such as economic trends and interest rate developments – increase risks related to the fluctuation of expected performance.



In the next few years, Oma Säästöpankki will gain significant benefits from the successfully implemented mergers as well as core operations that show signs of positive development. This is why the bank has a trusting approach toward the future despite the challenges in the operating environment, and it is ready to take the necessary steps to ensure future success as well.

Consumers' careful purchase behaviour and the waning of companies' willingness to invest are telling signs of the lack of faith in the state of world economy. Oma Säästöpankki wants to believe in a better future.

More information:

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

OMA SÄÄSTÖPANKKI OYJ INTERIM REPORT JANUARY 1 – JUNE 30, 2016

1 OMA SÄÄSTÖPANKKI'S INCOME STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET

1.1 SOLVENCY

Solvency management
In its solvency calculations, the bank applies the standard method for credit risks and the basic method for operative risks. In the standard method, exposures are divided into exposure classes and the minimum limits required for credit spreading are determined in the retail receivables class. Oma Säästöpankki Oy publishes the essential information of its solvency calculations once a year as a part of its report and notes to the financial statements. Key solvency information is included in the interim report. Risks and risk management are covered in more detail in Oma Säästöpankki's financial statements of December 31, 2015.

Solvency calculations are reported on the parent company level of Oma Säästöpankki Oyj. Oma Säästöpankki Oy's own assets (TC) totalled 212 million euros (209), when the minimum requirement for own assets was set at 88 million euros (83). Tier 1 capital (T1) was 206 million euros (201), of which the share of core capital (CET1) was 206 million euros (201). Core capital increased due to the profits gained during the reporting period. Tier 2 capital (T2) equalled 6 million euros (8). The decrease in Tier 2 capital was due to the repayment of debentures.

Oma Säästöpankki Oyj's solvency ratio remained good even though it decreased by one percentage point and was 19.15% (20.15) at the end of the year. The ratio of Tier 1 capital and the risk-weighted items was 18.63% (19.36). The most significant change in terms of risk-weighted items was the increase in loan stock.

Oma Säästöpankki has agreed with Aktia Hypoteekkipankki Oyj on the transfer of intermediated credit to the bank's balance sheet. On June 30, 2016, the amount of intermediated credit was approx. 121 million euros and the transfer will be made, for the most part, in the second half of 2016. The balance increase due to the transfer will have a decreasing impact on the bank's solvency in the later part of the year. A summary of Oma Säästöpankki Oyj's solvency and the minimum amount of own assets are presented in notes K28 and K29.

Publication principles of Pilar III
In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Oma Säästöpankki Oyj will publish information listed in Part 8, Title II and it will do so annually at the time of preparing financial statements.

The extent of the bank's operations does not require publishing the information more often. The bank's independent operations evaluate and authenticate the relevance of the published information at the time of publication. At the time of approving the financial statements, the bank's Board will assess the presentation of independent operations to determine whether the published details give the market parties a comprehensive picture of the bank's risk profile.

1.2 OMA SÄÄSTÖPANKKI'S MANAGEMENT, BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

At the bank's Annual General Meeting, the previous year's financial statements, dividends and the exemption from liability are discussed and members of the Board of Directors are elected. The bank's Board of Directors makes decisions on the bank's business operations and strategic matters. Additionally, it's the Board of Director's responsibility to make decisions on the most significant matters related to the bank's operations and select the bank's Managing Director. The board's activities are based on approved instructions. The bank's Managing Director is in charge of the day-to-day management in accordance with the instructions received from the Board of Directors. The management team of customer operations assists the Managing Director as an operative advisory committee and a coordinator of operations. The management team of operational support is an executive body, whose tasks include thematic entities related to operational support, operative management, ICT operations, product development and new products and services.

The 2015 financial statements were approved at Oma Säästöpankki's Annual General Meeting on April 9, 2016, and the members of the Board of Directors as well as the Managing Director were granted exemption from liability for the 2015 financial year. The meeting approved the Board's proposal for dividends, whereby dividends for 2015 shall comprise 3.20 euros for each share entitled to a dividend for the accounting period of 2015. This means a total of 1,478,400 euros.

The Annual General Meeting confirmed 7 as the number of Board members and selected the incumbent board members to continue in their positions.

Board of Directors in 2016

Chairman of the Board	Jarmo Partanen
Vice Chairman of the Board	Jyrki Mäkynen
Members	Aki Jaskari
	Timo Kokkala
	Heli Korpinen
	Jarmo Salmi
	Ari Yli-Kaatiala

At the Annual General Meeting, the number of main auditors was confirmed to be one and the number of auditors with principal responsibility was confirmed to be one. Authorised Public Accountant Juha-Pekka Mylén was selected as the bank's main auditor and APA organisation KPMG Oy was selected as the deputy auditor. Audit Partners Oy serves as the internal reviewer.

1.3 PERSONNEL AND THE PERSONNEL FUND

At the end of June, Oma Säästöpankki Oyj employed 261 people. Converted to resource capacity, this equals 241. The average resource capacity during the first part of the year was 227.

Employees are rewarded via the personnel fund. People employed by the bank become members of the fund when their employment has lasted six months. Members and deputy members of the Board and members of the management team are not members of the personnel fund. People transferring as a result of company reorganisation become members of the fund on the joining or transfer date, provided that the person's employment has lasted six months prior to these events. Once a year, the bank's management team determines the amount of the reward and the objectives. If the objectives are met, the reward will be transferred to the personnel fund.

1.4 FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Oma Säästöpankki Group's earnings before taxes were 10.5 million euros (9.4). Operating income totalled 30.2 million euros (27.3), with a growth of 10.6% compared to the same period over the previous year.

Net interest income was 17.9 million euros (15.1), having grown by 18.7% compared to the same period over the previous year. Other income remained on the same level as the previous year, being 12.3 million euros (12.2). Total operating income increased by 10.6%, being 30.2 million euros (27.3). The sale of Visa Europe to Visa Inc. on June 21, 2016 brought Oma Säästöpankki non-recurring income of 0.4 million euros, which has been entered into other operating income.

Operating expenses totalled 18.9 million euros (15.7). Expenses grew by 14.6%. Impairment losses were recognised in the amount of 1.8 million euros, which was 0.4 million euros (-20.7%) less compared to the same period over the previous year.

Including non-performing loans, impairment losses were 1.30% (1.51%) of the entire loan stock at the end of the reporting period.

1.5 MATERIAL EVENTS AFTER THE INTERIM REPORT

The Board of Oma Säästöpankki Oyj is not aware of any matters that would materially impact the bank's financial standing after the interim statements were completed.

Group's key figures (in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–6/2015
Operating income/loss	35,544	31,477
Net interest income	17,913	15,088
% of operating income/loss	50.4%	47.9%
Earnings before taxes	10,488	9,445
% of operating income/loss	29.5%	30.0%
Total operating income	30,204	27,302
Total operating expenses	-18,043	-15,748
Cost/income ratio	59.7%	57.7%
Balance sheet total	2,030,108	1,707,615
Equity	208,502	185,271
Return on assets (ROA) %	0.84%	0.91%
Return on equity (ROE) %	8.1%	8.4%
Equity ratio	10.3%	10.8%
Solvency ratio (TC) %*	19.2%	20.2%
Core capital ratio, (CET1) %	18.6%	19.4%
Tier 1 equity ratio, (T1) %	18.6%	19.4%
Impairment losses on loans and other receivables	-1,673	-2,110

* Solvency is reported at the parent bank level, figures of the comparison year for solvency as of December 31, 2015.

2 IFRS-BASED INTERIM REPORT OF OMA SÄÄSTÖPANKKI OYJ GROUP

2.1 INCOME STATEMENT

Income Statement of Banking Operations (in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–6/2015	1–12/2015	Change %	Notes
Interest income	21,590	18,287	39,889	18.1%	
Interest expenses	-3,677	-3,199	-8,157	15.0%	
Net interest income	**17,913**	**15,088**	**31,733**	18.7%	K1
Fee and commission income	10,561	8,511	17,480	24.1%	
Fee and commission expenses	-1,662	-976	-2,198	70.4%	
Fee and commission income and expenses, net	**8,899**	**7,535**	**15,282**	18.1%	K2
Net income from trading	9	114	53	-92.5%	K3
Net gains on investments	1,779	1,784	4,318	-0.3%	K4
Other operating income	1,605	2,781	2,967	-42.3%	K5
Total operating income	**30,204**	**27,302**	**54,352**	10.6%	
Personnel expenses	-6,698	-5,685	-11,711	17.8%	
Other operating expenses	-10,414	-9,189	-18,912	13.3%	
Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets	-931	-873	-1,715	6.6%	K6
Total operating expenses	**-18,043**	**-15,748**	**-32,338**	14.6%	
Impairment losses on loans and other receivables	-1,673	-2,110	-3,594	-20.7%	K7
Earnings before taxes / operating income	**10,448**	**9,445**	**18,420**	11.0%	
Income taxes	-2,181	-1,867	-3,642	16.8%	K8
Profit/loss for the accounting period	**8,307**	**7,578**	**14,778**	9.6%	
Interests of owners of the parent company	8,307	7,578	14,778	9.6%	
Total	**8,307**	**7,578**	**14,778**	9.6%	

2.2 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT

The Group's comprehensive income statement (in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–6/2015	1–12/2015	Change %
Profit/loss for the accounting period	8,307	7,578	14,778	9.6%
Other items of comprehensive income after taxes	131	1,184	-2,061	-88.9%
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-41	31	36	-231.7%
Gains and losses on redefined benefit pension plans	-41	31	36	-231.7%
Items that may later be reclassified to profit or loss	170	1,152	-2,097	-85.0%
Financial assets available for sale, changes in fair value	-74	1,585	-1,373	-105.0%
Cash flow hedge, changes in valuation	244	-433	-725	-156%
Income taxes	-26	-237	418	-89.1%
For items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	8	-6	-7	-231.7%
Gains and losses on redefined benefit pension plans	8	-6	-7	-231.7%
For items that may later be reclassified to profit or loss	-34	-230	425	-85.2%
Financial assets available for sale, changes in fair value	15	-317	280	-105.0%
Cash flow hedge, changes in valuation	-49	87	145	-156.0%
Comprehensive income for the accounting period	**8,412**	**8,525**	**13,135**	-1.3%
Interests of owners of the parent company	8,412	8,525	13,135	-1.3%
Total	**8,412**	**8,525**	**13,135**	-1.3%

2.3 BALANCE SHEET

2.3.1 ASSETS

Group's balance sheet (in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015	Notes
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,792	7,985	6,517	6,608	
Financial assets and liabilities through profit or loss	1,070	1,858	2,052	2,063	
Loans and advances to credit institutions	91,673	139,482	139,879	116,532	K10
Loans and advances to the public and general government	1,627,366	1,530,264	1,348,276	1,307,169	K10
Derivatives and hedge accounting	3,775	5,369	5,638	6,846	K11
Investment assets	266,341	215,927	178,002	153,089	K12
Intangible assets	4,132	3,433	664	189	K13
Tangible assets	17,287	17,479	17,322	14,492	K14
Other assets	9,427	9,239	7,989	7,083	
Tax assets	1,244	1,291	1,276	1,182	
Income tax assets	-45	-125	73	267	
Total assets	**2,030,108**	**1,932,328**	**1,707,615**	**1,615,253**	

2.3.2 LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Group's balance sheet (in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015	Notes
Liabilities					
Liabilities to credit institutions	43,613	36,916	6,157	11,923	K15
Liabilities to the public and general government	1,466,102	1,472,793	1,300,146	1,294,349	K15
Debt securities issued to the public	259,658	161,503	161,455	68,620	K16
Subordinated liabilities	17,600	24,488	24,488	32,875	K17
Provisions and other liabilities	19,036	19,282	16,048	16,757	K18
Tax liabilities	15,597	15,221	14,050	13,289	
Income tax liabilities	0	706	696	1,154	
Total liabilities	**1,821,606**	**1,730,202**	**1,522,344**	**1,437,814**	
Equity					
Share capital	24,000	24,000	22,000	22,000	
Reserves	108,062	108,481	102,537	101,615	
Retained earnings	76,440	69,645	60,734	53,825	
Total equity	**208,502**	**202,126**	**185,271**	**177,440**	
Total liabilities and equity	**2,030,108**	**1,932,328**	**1,707,615**	**1,615,253**	

2.4 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Change in equity (in thousands of euros)		Share equity	Reserve for invested non-restricted equity	Fair value reserve	Hedging instrument reserve	Other reserves	Reserves, total	Retained earnings	Equity, total
January 1, 2016		24,000	103,510	4,611	-196	557	108,481	69,645	202,126
Comprehensive income									
	Profit/loss for the accounting period							8,307	8,307
	Other items of comprehensive income after taxes			-59	196			-33	106
Total comprehensive income		**0**	**0**	**-59**	**196**	**0**	**138**	**8,274**	**8,412**
Profit distribution		0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,478	-1,478
Cash flow hedge		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Other changes		0	0	0	0	-557	-557	0	-557
Other changes		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-557**	**-557**	**-1,478**	**-2,036**
Equity, total on June 30, 2016		**24,000**	**103,510**	**4,552**	**0**	**0**	**108,062**	**76,440**	**208,502**
January 1, 2015		22,000	94,971	5,702	384	557	101,615	53,825	177,439
Comprehensive income									0
	Profit/loss for the accounting period							7,578	5,899
	Other items of comprehensive income			835	87			25	2,539
Total comprehensive income		**0**	**0**	**835**	**87**	**0**	**922**	**7,603**	**8,438**
Profit distribution		0	0	0	0	0	0	-693	-693
Cash flow hedge		0	0	0	87	0	87	0	87
Other changes		**0**	**0**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**87**	**-693**	**-606**
Equity, total on June 30, 2016		**22,000**	**94,971**	**6,537**	**471**	**557**	**102,537**	**60,734**	**185,271**

2.5 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Group's comprehensive cash flow statement (in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–6/2015
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/loss for the accounting period	8,307	7,578
Changes in fair value	438	39
Depreciation and impairment losses on investment properties	234	362
Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets	931	873
Gains and losses on fixed assets	17	0
Impairment losses	1,361	2,264
Income taxes	2,181	1,867
Adjustments to impairment losses	312	-131
Other adjustments	58	-3
Adjustments to the profit/loss of the accounting period	5,532	5,272
Cash flow from operations before changes in receivables and liabilities	**13,839**	**12,850**
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in business funds		
Debt securities	-14,566	-28,064
Loans and advances to credit institutions	3,901	3,254
Loans and advances to the public and general government	-98,767	-43,170
Derivatives and hedge accounting	-16	-226
Investment assets	-35,713	1,308
Other assets	-196	-953
Total	**-145,357**	**-67,851**
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in business debts		
Liabilities to credit institutions	6,697	-5,766
Liabilities to the public and general government	-5,806	6,872
Debt securities issued to the public	98,155	92,835
Provisions and other liabilities	-309	-701
Total	**98,737**	**93,241**
Paid income taxes	-1,782	-1,438
Total cash flow	**-34,563**	**36,802**
Cash flow from investments		
Investments in tangible and intangible assets	-2,693	-1,534
Proceeds from sales of tangible and intangible assets	1,507	321
Increases in other investments	-28	0
Investments in tangible and intangible assets	42	0
Total cash flow from investments	**-1,172**	**-1,213**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Subordinated liabilities, decreases	-6,888	-8,388
Dividends paid	-1,478	-693
Total cash flows from financing activities	**-8,366**	**-9,081**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	129,902	49,951
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	85,801	76,460
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**-44,101**	**-26,509**
Received interest	15,810	13,188
Paid interest	-942	189
Received dividends	880	475

3 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR IFRS-BASED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Group's parent company is Oma Säästöpankki Oyj, whose domicile is in Seinäjoki and head office in Lappeenranta, at Valtakatu 32, 53100 Lappeenranta. Financial statements are available on the bank's website at www.omasp.fi.

The interim report has been prepared in compliance with the IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards and the IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting standards. The interim report does not contain all the information and all the notes that are required to be included in the financial statements. The interim report should be reviewed together with the 2015 financial statements. Financial statements for the 2015 accounting period have not been prepared in compliance with the IFRS standards. Where the information reported in the 2015 financial statements is deficient in terms of the IFRS standards, this information is reported in the interim report.

Oma Säästöpankki Group comprises the parent company (Oma Säästöpankki Oyj) and its one wholly owned real estate company (Koy Lappeenrannan säästökeskus).

At its meeting on August 17, 2016, the Board approved the interim report for the period of January 1 – June 30, 2016.

3.1 ABOUT THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Oma Säästöpankki Oyj's (hereafter, the bank) consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee's interpretations (IFRIC) of these standards, as approved in the European Union. When the notes to the financial statements were prepared, the Finnish accounting and entity legislation as well as supplementary requirements of competent authorities' orders were also taken into account.

This interim report forms the bank's first consolidated financial statements in compliance with the IFRS standards, and it was prepared as per the IAS and IFRS standards and SIC and IFRIC interpretations as they were in effect in 2016 and approved for application in the EU.

The bank's consolidated financial statements (hereafter, the Group) are presented in thousands of euros unless specified otherwise. The figures in the notes are rounded so the combined amount of single figures may deviate from the figures presented in a table or a calculation. The accounting and functional currency of the Group and its companies is the euro.

Consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the original acquisition expenses except for financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets available for sale, hedged items in a fair value hedge (in terms of hedged risk) and hedging derivatives used in fair value or cash flow hedging, that have been valuated to the fair value.

3.2. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES

The Group's financial statements include the parent company's and its subsidiaries' financial statements. Companies over which the bank has controlling authority are considered as subsidiaries. The bank has controlling authority when it, by having an interest in the company, is exposed to the variable profit of the investment or when it is entitled to its variable profit and it can influence this profit by exercising the authority it holds over the investment. Material housing and property companies of which the bank owns 100% are consolidated in compliance with IFRS 10.

Mutual ownership in the Group has been eliminated through the acquisition method. All internal transactions, internal receivables and liabilities, unrealised profits and internal profit distribution in the Group have been eliminated in the group's financial statements. Compensation used in the acquisition, assets of the acquired entity and debt accepted as liability are valuated at the fair value at the time of acquisition. Any goodwill is recognised in the amount by which the acquisition cost exceeds the Group's share of the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities at the time of acquisition. In conjunction with the acquired business operations, other identifiable intangible asset items are recognised and then presented on the balance sheet under other intangible assets. These asset items are removed during their financial retention period. The Group does not have non-controlling interests.

Companies, over which the bank is considered to hold considerable influence, are considered to be associated companies. This primarily occurs when the Group owns 20-50% of the company's voting rights or the Group holds some other kind of influence in the company. Based on voting rights, the bank owns 21.9% of Nooa Säästöpankki Oyj but because the bank has no representation on the company's Board and the bank does not have any other considerable influence in the company, the investment is classified as financial assets available for sale. The bank does not own associated companies that can be consolidated via the equity method.

A joint venture is an arrangement where, based on an agreement or Articles of Association, two or more parties have joint authority, rights related to assets and obligations related to liabilities within the arrangement. The Group's consolidated financial statements combine as joint ventures the essential mutual property companies, in which the bank owns less than 100%. The consolidated financial statements include a portion of the profits, expenses and other comprehensive income items of joint ventures as of the date when mutual controlling authority was created until the date it ends.

3.2.1 COMBINING BUSINESS OPERATIONS

The Group has utilised the allowance for first-time users provided by the IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards to not have to apply the IFRS 3 Business Combinations standard retrospectively for the combinations of business operations that occurred prior to January 1, 2015.

3.2.2 GOODWILL

Goodwill arising from the combination of business operations is recognised in the amount by which the combined amount of transferred compensation, non-controlling interest in the acquired item and the previously owned share exceed the fair value of the acquired net assets.

No depreciation is recognised in goodwill, but it is tested in case of impairment at least annually at the close of financial statements and whenever there is any indication that the value may have decreased. Goodwill is valuated in the initial acquisition value less impairment.

3.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

3.3.1 ITEMS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Assets and liabilities tied to items denominated in foreign currencies outside of the Eurozone have been converted to euros as per the European Central Bank's average rate on the last day of the accounting period. On the income statement, foreign exchange differences that emerged during valuation have been recognised in net gains from investment operations.

3.3.2 CLASSIFICATION AND RECOGNITION ON THE BALANCE SHEET

At the time of the initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are classified in compliance with the IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement standard in the following categories:

Financial assets
- Financial assets valuated at fair value through profit or loss
- Investments held to maturity
- Loans and other receivables
- Financial assets available for sale

Financial liabilities
- Financial liabilities valuated at fair value through profit or loss
- Other financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities valuated at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets valuated at fair value through profit or loss are formed by structured bonds and investments that contain embedded derivatives. Changes in value are recognised under Net income from securities trading on the income statement.

Financial liabilities valuated at fair value through profit or loss are formed by derivative liabilities related to hedge accounting. At the time of reporting, Oma Säästöpankki does not have derivative liabilities.

Investments held to maturity
The category of held-to-maturity investments includes debt securities with payments that are fixed or determinable, that mature on a certain date and that the Group strictly intends to hold and is capable of holding until the maturity date.

Investments held to maturity have been valuated at amortisation cost or acquisition cost less impairment loss if there is objective evidence of impairment. The difference between the acquisition cost and the denomination is amortised as interests yield or their deduction.

Loans and other receivables
The category of loans and other receivables includes receivables with payments that are fixed or determinable, and that are not quoted in active markets. Advances to credit institutions as well as advances to the public and general government are recognised in loans and other receivables. Loans and other receivables are valuated at amortised cost less impairment losses.

Financial assets available for sale

The category of financial assets available for sale includes financial assets that have not been included in the above-mentioned financial asset categories. These assets mainly consist of debt securities and equity investments.

Financial assets available for sale have been valuated at their fair value. Equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in the active markets and whose fair value cannot be reliably determined have still been valuated to their acquisition cost or acquisition cost less impairment.

The changes of the fair values of financial assets available for sale adjusted by deferred taxes are recognised through items in comprehensive income in the fair value reserve, created in equity. Exchange rate profits and losses derived from items in foreign currency denominations are not recognised in the fair value reserve, but directly in the result. The change of value accrued in the fair value reserve is recognised in net gains from investments on the income statement, when the asset belonging to financial assets available for sale is sold or otherwise removed from the balance.

Other financial liabilities

Liabilities to credit institutions, liabilities to the public and general government as well as debt securities issued to the public are recognised in other financial liabilities. Excluding derivative contracts, other financial liabilities are entered on the balance sheet at amortisation cost.

3.3.3 DETERMINING THE FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the price that could be received for the sale of an asset or that could be paid for assuming a debt between market parties in a common transaction occurring on the valuation date.

The fair value of a financial instrument is determined either utilising price quotes obtained from active markets or, if active markets do not exist, utilising one's own valuation method. Markets are considered to be active if price quotes are easily and regularly available and if they reflect real and regularly reoccurring market transactions between independent parties. The current bid price is used as the quoted market price of financial assets.

If there is an established valuation method in the markets for financial instruments for which a market price cannot be directly acquired, the fair value is based on the generally used calculation model of market price and on the input quotes used by the model.

If the valuation method is not well-established in the markets, a specific valuation model for the product in question is used to determine the market value.

Valuation models are based on generally utilised calculation methods and they cover all factors that parties in the markets would take into consideration when calculating prices. When determining the fair value, the utilised aspects are the prices of market transactions, discounted cash flows and the fair value at the time of financial statements of another, essentially similar instrument. The valuation methods take into account credit risk assessments, used discount rates, the possibility of prepayments and other factors that impact the valuation of the financial instrument's fair value.

The fair values of financial instruments are divided in three hierarchies according to how the fair value is determined:

- Level 1: Fair values quoted in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Fair values that have been determined by the use of input information other than quoted prices of Level 1, that are verifiable for assets or liabilities either directly (e.g. as prices) or indirectly (e.g. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Fair values that have been determined for assets or liabilities using inputs that are not materially based on verifiable market prices.

The hierarchy levels of fair values are determined based on the lowest level of input information that is significant for the investment item. The significance of an input is assessed against the item valuated at fair value in its entirety.

3.3.4 DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Derivative contracts are valuated at the fair value in the financial statements and changes in value are recognised through profit or loss or other items on the comprehensive income statement.

The Group uses both the fair value hedging and cash flow hedging in its accounting. The subject of fair value hedging is fixed-rate borrowing and the subject of cash flow hedging are the future interest payments of variable-rate lending. The Group applies the ”carve out” model of IAS 39 Hedge Accounting, that enables the combining of derivatives or their parts and using them as hedge instruments.

Derivative contracts are not created for the purpose of trading. The connection between hedging derivative contracts and instruments to be hedged (hedge relationship) and the effectiveness of hedging has been documented.

Fair value hedge

The change in the fair value of derivatives that hedge the fair value has been recognised in the financial statements under "Net income from trading". When hedging the fair value, also the subject of hedging has been valuated at the fair value during the hedging, although it would otherwise be valuated at amortisation. The change in the fair value of the hedged item has been recognised on the balance sheet as an adjustment of that particular balance sheet item and on the income statement under "Net income from trading". The interests on hedge derivatives are listed as interest expense adjustments.

Cash flow hedge
The effective portion of the change in the value of derivatives that hedge the cash flow is recognised in the fair value reserve in equity through other items in the comprehensive income statement. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value is recognised directly under "Net income from investment activities" on the income statement. The change in the time value of money of interest options, used as hedge instruments, is also recognised under "Net income from trading", because time value is not a part of the hedging instrument. Interest on hedging derivatives is included in interest income or expenses.

The change of value due to the valuation of hedging derivatives accrued in the fair value reserve is recognised in the result as adjustment in hedged cash flow as and when the hedged cash flow is entered as income. In cash flow hedging, the hedged item is not valuated at fair value.

3.3.5 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The impairment of other than financial assets valuated at fair value through profit or loss is recognised on the income statement if there is objective evidence of the impairment of financial assets. The objective evidence is evaluated at the end of each reporting period.

Loans and other receivables
The impairment of loans and other receivables is assessed primarily by receivable and secondarily by receivable category. The need for impairment is observed by receivable based on objective evidence. The bank's Board makes a decision on evaluation by receivable category after evaluation by receivable. Additionally, significant receivables (large customer obligations) are assessed individually regardless of whether they meet the criteria for objective evidence.

Impairment on loans and other receivables is recognised in impairment losses when there has been objective evidence that there will be no payments on the principal or the interest of the loan or when the other receivable and the collateral on the receivable is not sufficient to cover for its amount. Examples of objective evidence for impairment of a receivable are the debtor's financial difficulties, violation of contractual stipulations (such as delaying or not paying an instalment), debtor's bankruptcy or another similar arrangement or a concession that the bank would otherwise not consider but extends to the debtor in such circumstances.

The amount of impairment loss is determined as the difference between the bookkeeping value of the receivable and the estimated current value of future cash flows accrued from the receivable, taking the collateral's fair value into account. When recognising impairment, the collateral is valuated to the amount that could be expected to be recovered at the time of realisation. The original effective interest rate of the receivable is used as the discounted rate of interest.

Impairment losses on loans and other receivables are recognised on the balance sheet using a deduction account that adjusts the bookkeeping value of the receivable. The reversal of impairment loss on debt securities is recognised through profit or loss.

Loans and other receivables are classified in categories, whose need for impairment losses is evaluated by category. The categories for receivables are classified based on similar credit risk characteristics in order to evaluate the category-specific need for impairment of those receivables, for which receivable-specific reasons for impairment have not been identified.

Loans and other receivables are removed from the balance sheet when it is expected that payment on the loans will no longer be received and the final loss can be calculated. The previously recognised impairment is reversed at the same time the item is removed from the balance sheet and the final credit loss is recognised.

Investments held to maturity
If, at the end of the accounting period, there is objective evidence that the value of debt securities classified as investments held to maturity may have decreased, an impairment review is performed on the debt security. The amount of impairment loss is determined as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current value of future cash flows accrued from the receivable. The original effective interest rate of the receivable is used as the discounted rate of interest. The realised impairment is recognised through profit or loss under "Net income from investment activities".

Financial assets available for sale
If, at the end of the accounting period, there is objective evidence that the value of a security classified as a financial asset available for sale may have decreased, an impairment test is performed on the security. If the review reveals that the value has

decreased, the impairment loss accumulated in the fair value reserve is recognised through profit or loss under "Net income from investment activities".

Examples of objective evidence for impairment of a receivable are the issuer's or debtor's financial difficulties, violation of contractual stipulations, debtor's bankruptcy or another similar arrangement or unfavourable changes in the issuer's or debtor's operating environment.

As impairment loss on equity investment, the difference between acquisition cost and fair value is recognised on the date of financial statements, less impairment losses on the financial asset in question, recognised previously through profit or loss. Impairment losses that are recognised through profit or loss and that relate to an investment made in an equity instrument classified as available for sale are not reversed through profit or loss but a later change in value is recognised through other items in the comprehensive income statement in the fair value reserve.

A decrease in the fair value of equity investment is significant when it is over 50 per cent lower than the instrument's acquisition cost and it is of long-term nature when the impairment has continued over 12 consecutive months and the impairment is at least 25 per cent of the acquisition cost.

For debt securities and debt financial instruments available for sale, the amount of impairment loss is determined as the difference between the bookkeeping value of the receivable and the estimated current value of future cash flows accrued on the receivable. The reversal of impairment loss on debt securities is recognised through profit or loss. A decrease in fair value, resulting solely from the increase of risk-free market interest rate, does not create a need to recognise impairment losses.

3.4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The most significant intangible assets in the consolidated financial statements are the information systems used in the banking operations and customer relationships related to deposits that were transferred to the Group when the banking operations of Joroisten Osuuspankki and Pyhäselän Paikallis-osuuspankki were combined to Oma Säästöpankki Oyj's balance sheet as of October 1, 2015. The information systems are primarily produced by the bank's collaboration partner, Oy Samlink Ab. The Group has controlling authority over the information systems that produce financial benefit to the Group in compliance with the IAS 38 Intangible Assets standard.

Intangible assets are recognised on the balance sheet if it is likely that the expected financial benefit derived from the asset benefits the Group and the acquisition cost of the asset can be reliably determined.

The initial valuation is done at the acquisition cost that comprises the purchase price including all expenses that are direct results of preparing the asset item for its intended purpose. Expenses related to the use of the asset and the training of personnel are not included in the acquisition cost, nor are administrative expenses or other mutual general expenses. After the initial recognition, the intangible asset is recognised in the acquisition cost less depreciation and impairment.

Intangible assets are recognised on the balance sheet under "Intangible assets" and any depreciation is recognised on the income statement under "Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets".

The acquisition cost of intangible assets is recognised as depreciation in accordance with the of the financial retention period of the assets. Depreciations of intangible assets are commenced at the moment when the asset is ready for use. The financial useful life of intangible assets is reviewed annually. All intangible assets of the Group have a limited financial useful life.

The estimated financial useful lives are as follows:

- Information systems: 3-5 years
- Customer relationships related to deposits: 6 years
- Other intangible assets: 3-5 years

3.5 TANGIBLE ASSETS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Based on the purpose of use, the Group's properties are divided into properties in own use and investment properties. The purpose of investment properties is to produce rental income or increases in capital value. If a property is both in own and investment use, the assets are presented separately only if they can be sold separately. In these cases, the division is based on the ratio of square feet in different uses.

If these parts could be sold separately, they are processed separately in bookkeeping by the purpose of use. If the parts cannot be sold separately, the property is treated as an investment property only if merely a small portion of the property is in own or personnel's use. The review is based on the ratio of the square feet of the premises that are used for different purposes. If the parts cannot be sold separately, the premises are classified as per the purpose of the larger area in use.

Property, plant and equipment are recognised on the balance sheet under "Tangible assets" and investment properties are recognised under "Investment assets". On the income statement, income related to properties in own use is recognised under "Other operating income" and the related expenses are recognised under "Other operating expenses". Depreciation and impairment losses from all property, plant and equipment are recognised under "Depreciation and impairment losses from tangible and intangible assets". Net income from investment properties, including all entered depreciations and impairment, are included in "Net income from investment activities". Gains or losses arising from disposal or retirement are recognised as a difference between received income and balance sheet value.

Property, plant and equipment as well as investment properties are valuated at acquisition cost less depreciation and impairment. Depreciations are based on estimates on the assets' financial useful lives. Depreciations are not performed for land. Asset-related expenses that arise after the initial acquisition are capitalised at the asset's bookkeeping value only if it is likely that the asset helps to accumulate bigger financial benefit than initially estimated or if its financial useful life is extended.

The estimated financial useful lives are primarily as follows:

- Buildings: 10-40 years
- Machines and equipment 5-8 years
- Other tangible assets: 3-10 years

3.6 RENTAL AGREEMENTS

The Group acts as a lessor using a different rental agreement in compliance with IAS 17 Leases standard for the apartment and business units it owns. Rental income is recognised as equal instalments on the income statement under "Net income from investment activities" or "Other operating income".

The Group acts as a lessee using a different rental agreement in compliance with IAS 17 Leases standard for the premises and IT equipment used in business operations. For the duration of the rental agreement, rental expenses are recognised in equal instalments on the income statement under "Other operating expenses".

3.7 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or an actual obligation resulting from a previous event, the fulfilment of the obligation is likely and the management team can evaluate the amount of the obligation in a reliable manner. If it is certain that partial compensation for the obligation will be received from a third party, the compensation is recognised as a separate item. Provisions are reviewed annually at the close of the financial statements and adjusted if necessary. Provisions are valuated at the current value of the amount that is expected in order to fulfil the obligation. The Group had no provisions at the time of closing the financial statements.

3.8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Group's employee benefits as per the IAS 19 Employee Benefits standard comprise short-term employee benefits, benefits related to the termination of employment and benefits after the employment has been terminated.

Short-term employee benefits are, for example, salaries and benefits in kind, annual holidays, performance rewards and additional insurance that are expected to be paid in full within 12 months from the end of the accounting period during which the employees perform the work in question.

Benefits based on the termination of employment comprise severance payments.

Pension plans related to benefits after the employment has been terminated are classified as defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans. Defined benefits plans are, for the most part, agreements that include additional pension schemes.

In terms of defined contribution plans, the Group makes fixed pension insurance payments to pension insurance companies and there is no legal or actual obligation to make additional payments if the pension insurance company is unable to make payments on such benefits. Expenses are recognised as expenses during the relevant accounting period.

In terms of defined benefit plans, the Group has obligations after making payments during the accounting period. For defined benefit plans, liability is presented as the current value of obligations resulting from the plans on the date of the financial statements less the fair value of funds in the plans. The Group uses an external actuary to define the obligations resulting from benefits after employment has been terminated.

3.9 ENTRY PRINCIPLES

3.9.1 INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

Interest income and expenses are amortised using the effective rate method for the duration of the contract. Interest income and expenses are recognised on the income statement under "Net interest income".

When impairment losses have been recognised on an agreement included in financial assets, the original effective rate is used to calculate interest income and the interest is calculated on the loan balance less impairment.

3.9.2 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSES

Fee and commission income and expenses are primarily recognised in accordance with the accrual basis when the service or procedure is performed. For fees and commissions spanning several years, the portion related to the accounting period is entered. Fees and commissions that are considered to be a fixed part of the financial instrument's effective rate are treated as adjustments of the effective rate. However, financial instrument related fees and commissions recognised at fair value through profit or loss are entered at the same time with the initial recognition of the instrument.

Interest income has been recognised using the effective rate method and dividend income has been recognised when an entitlement to dividend exists.

3.9.3 NET GAINS FROM INVESTMENTS

The following are recognised in net gains from investments: gains and losses from sales, valuation gains and losses, dividend income from financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit and loss, net income from financial assets available for sale and net income from investment properties.

Additionally, net income from currency exchanges as well as net income from fair value hedge accounting are recognised under the same item.

3.10 INCOME TAXES

Result-based taxes of the accounting period for companies in the Group, adjustments to taxes for previous accounting periods and changes in deferred taxes are recognised in the Group's income statement. Taxes are recognised on the income statement except for items that are directly related to equity or other items recognised in the comprehensive income statement. In these cases, the tax is also recognised under these items. Income taxes are recognised based on the estimated taxable income for the year.

Deferred taxes are calculated on the taxable temporary and deductible differences between bookkeeping and taxation. Deferred tax assets are recognised up to the amount for which there is likely to be future taxable income, against which the temporary difference can be applied. Deferred tax assets based on unused losses verified in taxation are recognised if the accumulation of taxable income is likely and the asset can be utilised.

3.11 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group reports segment information in compliance with the IFRS 8 Operating Segments standard. The Group is considered to have one reportable segment that complies with the requirements of the IFRS 8 Operating Segments standard. The Managing Director is the Bank's highest operative decision-maker.

The most significant items of income in banking operations are net interest income, fee and commission income and income from investment activities. The most significant expenses are administrative expenses and other operating expenses. Based on the bank's business model, the whole Group forms a reportable segment.

3.12 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRING MANAGEMENT'S DISCRETION AND FACTORS OF UNCERTAINTY RELATED TO ESTIMATES

Preparing financial statements in compliance with the IFRS standards requires the Group's management to make certain estimates and assumptions that impact the amounts of items presented in the financial statements and the information included in the accompanying notes. The essential estimates by the management team relate to the future and the material factors of uncertainty in terms of the date of the financial statements. They are closely related to, for example, the determination of fair value and the impairment of financial assets, loans and other receivables as well as tangible and intangible assets. Even though the estimates are based on management's best current perception, it is possible that the results deviate from the estimates used in the financial statements.

Impairment of financial assets
The management team regularly evaluates the objective evidence related to the impairment of financial assets and, when necessary, recognises the impairment of financial assets. Additionally, by the end of each reporting period, the management team also evaluates the impairment of assets other than the financial assets.

The management team regularly evaluates whether objective evidence exists for the impairment of loans and receivables. Based on these evaluations, the Group impairs loans and receivables and reverses impairment based on certain criteria. The principles are described in paragraph "3.3.5 Impairment of financial assets".

The Group evaluates impairment of financial assets at other than fair value through profit or loss by the end of each reporting period. The management team evaluates when the impairment is considered to be significant or long-term. The principles are described in paragraph "3.3.5 Impairment of financial assets".

Evaluation of fair value

The management team's discretion is also used in cases where the fair value of a financial instrument is determined through valuation methods. If there are no verifiable market inputs on which the used valuation methods can be based, the management team has to assess which other inputs are used to determine the fair value. The principles used to determine the fair value are described in more detail in paragraph "3.3.3 Determining the fair value".

The management team decides when it considers the markets of financial instruments to be inactive. Additionally, it must be evaluated whether a single financial instrument is the object of active trading and whether the price information received from the market is a reliable indicator of the fair value of the financial instrument.

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

At the close of all financial statements, management makes an assessment on the impairment of intangible and tangible assets. The impairment testing of intangible and tangible assets requires management discretion and an assessment on the monetary amount that an asset will accrue in the future, the asset's financial useful life and the discount rate to be used.

Combining business operations

The management team's discretion and assessments are used in the determination of the fair values of the received assets for transferred shares and of liabilities at the time when business operations were combined.

The evaluation of considerable influence in investment items

The management team's discretion and assessments are needed in the definition of controlling authority in terms of companies that do not belong to the Group and in which the Group owns over 20% of voting rights or shares. In these cases, the issues under consideration are the actual controlling authority and whether there are factors that decrease or increase the Group's actual controlling authority.

The Group owns 21.9% of the shares of Nooa Säästöpankki. However, the bank is not considered to have significant influence in this company because the bank does not have representation in the company's Board of Directors and the bank cannot significantly influence the company in any other way either. The shares of Nooa Säästöpankki are classified in the category called "Financial assets available for sale".

3.13 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES RELATED TO THE IFRS TRANSITION

The Group's first publication in compliance with the IFRS standard is the interim report for the reporting period of January 1, 2016 – June 30, 2016. In its first IFRS-based publication, the Group presents, in addition to the times of the report and comparison, also the balance sheet information for January 1, 2015 and January 1, 2016.

During the previous accounting periods, Oma Säästöpankki did not prepare consolidated financial statements because the bank's subsidiaries were small subsidiaries as defined in Section 12, Article 10 of the Credit Institution Act, and as such, their impact on the Group's result and equity was minimal. As a result of adopting the IFRS standards for financial statements, the bank prepares its consolidated financial statements in compliance with the IFRS principles.

The IFRS-based financial statements have been prepared by combining the separate financial statements, prepared in accordance with the Finnish Accounting Standards (FAS), of entities that belong to the Group so that the mutual items of these companies have been eliminated. Items on the balance sheet and on the income statement have been adjusted to comply with the IFRS standards. In the separate financial statements, Oma Säästöpankki has already complied with the IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement standard, in accordance with the Financial Supervisory Authority's Regulations and Instructions 2/2016: Financial Sector's Accounting, Financial Statements and Annual Report.

The impact of the IFRS standards on financial standing

Compared to financial statements prepared in compliance with the FAS standards, the most significant changes resulting from adopting the IFRS standards relate to the following items, for example: Valuation of investment properties, reversing the credit loss provision, intangible assets, calculation of defined benefit retirement plans, CVA calculation and changes in the combination methods of property companies. The bridge calculation of the opening balance is presented in Note K26.

Note K29 describes how Oma Säästöpankki's transition from the FAS standards to the IFRS standards has impacted the Group's figures. Note K26 presents the following reconciliations:

- Reconciliation between the equity in accordance with the earlier standard of financial statements (FAS) and the equity in accordance with the IFRS standards
- Reconciliation of the comprehensive income statement between the result according to the FAS regulation and the comprehensive result according to the IFRS standards.

The Group has utilised the allowance for first-time users provided by the IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards to not have to apply the IFRS 3 Business Combinations standard retrospectively for the combinations of business operations that occurred prior to January 1, 2015.

3.14 THE NEW IFRS STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS THAT ARE NOT YET IN EFFECT

Oma Säästöpankki has not yet applied the following new or updated standards and interpretations that have already been published by IASB. The Group will adopt them as of the effective date of each standard and interpretation or, if the effective date is other than the first day of the accounting period, from the beginning of the accounting period following the effective date.

The new IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
(must be complied with as of January 1, 2018 or for accounting periods beginning thereafter)
IFRS 15 creates a comprehensive framework to determine whether sales income, how much and when, can be entered. IFRS 15 replaces the current guidelines on entries, for example, IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes. As per IFRS 15, an entity must recognise sales income as a monetary amount that reflects the compensation that the entity expects to be entitled to in terms of the goods and services in question. The standard is not expected to have material impact on the Group's income statement or financial standing.

The new IFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard
(must be complied with as of January 1, 2018 or for accounting periods beginning thereafter)
The standard replaces the current IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement standard. IFRS 9 includes updated guidelines on the recognition and valuation of financial instruments. This also covers the new bookkeeping model on expected credit losses that is used to determine impairment recognised on financial assets. The regulations related to the standard's general hedge accounting have also been updated. The standard has not yet been ratified in the EU. The Group is still evaluating the impacts of the standard.

The new IFRS 16 Leases
(must be complied with as of January 1, 2019 or for accounting periods beginning thereafter)
The standard replaces the IAS 17 standard. In accordance with IFRS 16, the current classification in terms of lessees under operational leasing or financial leasing will be replaced with a model where all assets and liabilities included in leasing contracts exceeding 12 months are recognised on the balance sheet as a right to use the asset and as a related lease liability. The standard has not yet been ratified in the EU. The Group is still evaluating the impacts of the standard.

The Group estimates that the other new or updated IFRS standards or IFRIC interpretations will not have a material impact on the Group's result, financial standing or information.

4 NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT

K1 NET INTEREST INCOME

(in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–12/2015	1–6/2015
Interest income			
Advances to credit institutions	334	755	354
Advances to the public and general government	18,798	34,098	16,582
On debt securities	771	1,607	772
On derivatives	1,512	3,012	385
Other interest income	175	417	193
Interest yield total	**21,590**	**39,889**	**18,287**
Interest expenses			
On liabilities to credit institutions	-237	-274	-42
On liabilities to the public and general government	-2,179	-5,500	-3,104
On debt securities issued to the public	-935	-1,612	-704
On subordinated liabilities	-297	-738	-412
On derivatives	-7	-40	1,061
Other interest expenses	-22	7	2
Total interest expenses	**-3,677**	**-8,157**	**-3,199**
Net interest income	**17,913**	**31,733**	**15,088**

K2 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSES

(in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–12/2015	1–6/2015
Fee and commission income			
On lending	3,334	4,771	2,343
On deposits	372	271	119
On card and payment transactions	4,362	6,682	3,301
Intermediated securities	46	110	62
On reserves	931	1,784	904
On legal services	342	600	294
On brokered products	714	1,107	460
On granting of guarantees	327	585	294
Other fee and commission income	134	1,571	734
Total fee and commission income	**10,561**	**17,480**	**8,511**
Fee and commission expenses			
On card and payment transactions	-1,419	-1,811	-577
On securities	-39	-122	-62
Other fee and commission expenses	-204	-266	-337
Total fee and commission expenses	**-1,662**	**-2,198**	**-976**
Fee and commission income and expenses, net	**8,899**	**15,282**	**7,535**

K3 NET GAINS FROM TRADING

(in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–12/2015	1–6/2015
On trading assets and liabilities	21	22	100
Net gains on trading in foreign currencies	-17	32	12
Net gains from hedge accounting	5	-1	2
Total net gains from trading	**9**	**53**	**114**

K4 NET GAINS FROM INVESTMENTS

(in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–12/2015	1–6/2015
Net income from financial assets available for sale			
On debt securities			
Capital gains and losses	-8	2	2
Difference in valuation reclassified from the fair value reserve to the income statement	139	173	163
Total on debt securities	131	175	165
On shares and other equity			
Capital gains and losses	218	-191	34
Difference in valuation reclassified from the fair value reserve to the income statement	902	4,503	1,516
Valuation loss reclassified from the fair value reserve	-30	-135	-90
Valuation gain reclassified from the fair value reserve	932	4,638	1,606
Dividend yields	880	592	475
Total on shares and other equity	1,999	4,904	2,025
Total net income from financial assets available for sale	**2,130**	**5,079**	**2,189**
Net income from investment properties			
Rent and dividend income	493	1,281	689
Capital gains and losses	-23	-12	-12
Other gains from investment properties	2	9	7
Maintenance expenses	-587	-1,240	-724
Depreciation and impairment on investment properties	-234	-794	-362
Rent expenses on investment properties	-3	-5	-3
Total net income from investment properties	**-351**	**-761**	**-405**
Net result on investments	**1,779**	**4,318**	**1,784**

K5 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

(in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–12/2015	1–6/2015
Rent and other income from properties in own use	26	91	29
Other revenue from banking operations	1,523	2,735	2,661
Others	56	141	91
Total other operating income	**1,605**	**2,967**	**2,781**

K6 DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–12/2015	1–6/2015
Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets			
Buildings	-274	-632	-350
Machinery and equipment	-256	-433	-212
Intangible assets	-313	-142	-57
Depreciation on shares and other equity	0	-334	-169
Depreciations on the capitalised expenses of condominiums	-88	-183	-94
Impairment reversals and refunds, properties in own use	0	9	9
Total depreciation and impairment losses	**-931**	**-1,715**	**-873**

K7 IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON LOANS AND OTHER ASSETS

(in thousands of euros)	1–6/2016	1–12/2015	1–6/2015
Impairment losses	**-828**	**1,585**	**-222**
Impairment on loans and receivables	-1,361	-4,465	-2,264
Impairment on loan and receivable categories	-727	0	0
Impairment reversals and refunds	1,260	6,050	2,043
Credit losses	**-845**	**-5,178**	**-1,888**
Realised credit losses	-1,013	-5,223	-1,898
Refunds on realised credit losses	168	45	10
Total impairment losses	**-1,673**	**-3,594**	**-2,110**

K8 INCOME TAXES

(in thousands of euros)		1–6/2016	1–12/2015	1–6/2015
	Income taxes for the accounting period	-999	-1,713	-1,203
	Taxes for the previous accounting periods	0	30	29
	Change in deferred tax assets	-243	220	116
	Change in deferred tax liabilities	-940	-2,179	-809
Total income taxes		**-2,181**	**-3,642**	**-1,867**
Domestic income tax rate		**20%**	**20%**	**20%**
Accounting profit before taxes		10,488	18,420	9,445
Proportion of the result in accordance with tax rate		-2,098	-3,684	-1,889
+	Tax free income on the income statement	119	61	59
-	Non-deductible expenses on the income statement	-21	-12	-3
-	Taxable income not included in the income statement	-166	-23	-22
+	Deductible expenses not included in the income statement	3	10	0
-	Unrecognised under losses: deferred tax assets	-18	-24	-41
+/-	Taxes for previous accounting periods	0	30	29
Taxes on the income statement		-2,181	-3,642	-1,867

5 NOTES TO ASSETS

K9 CATEGORISATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(in thousands of euros)	Loans and other receivables	Held to maturity	At fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Available for sale	Bookkeeping value total
Assets June 30, 2016						
Cash and cash equivalents	7,792	0	0	0	0	7,792
Assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	1,070	0	0	1,070
Loans and advances to credit institutions	91,673	0	0	0	0	91,673
Loans and advances to the public and general government	1,627,366	0	0	0	0	1,627,366
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	3,775	0	3,775
Investment assets	0	1,987	0	0	253,624	266,341
Debt securities	0	1,987	0	0	116,081	118,068
Shares and other equity	0	0	0	0	137,543	137,543
Investment properties	0	0	0	0	0	10,730
Total financial assets	**1,726,831**	**1,987**	**1,070**	**3,775**	**253, 624**	**1,998,017**

(in thousands of euros)	Hedging derivatives	Other financial liabilities	Bookkeeping value total
Liabilities June 30, 2016			
Liabilities to credit institutions	0	43,613	43,613
Liabilities to the public and general government	0	1,462,297	1,466,102
Debt securities issued to the public	0	259,658	259,658
Subordinated liabilities	0	17,600	17,600
Total financial liabilities	**0**	**1,783,168**	**1,783,168**

(in thousands of euros)	Loans and advances	Held to maturity	Recognised at fair value through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Available for sale	Bookkeeping value total
Assets June 30, 2015						
Cash and cash equivalents	6,517	0	0	0	0	6,517
Assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss	0	0	2,052	0	0	2,052
Loans and advances to credit institutions	139,879	0	0	0	0	139,879
Loans and advances to the public and general government	1,348,276	0	0	0	0	1,348,276
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	5,638	0	5,638
Investment assets	0	1,986	0	0	164,428	178,002
Debt securities	0	1,986	0	0	70,139	72,125
Shares and other equity	0	0	0	0	94,289	94,289
Investment properties	0	0	0	0	0	11,587
Total financial assets	**1,494,671**	**1,986**	**2,052**	**5,638**	**164,428**	**1,680,364**

(in thousands of euros)	Hedging derivatives	Other financial liabilities	Bookkeeping value total
Liabilities June 30, 2015			
Liabilities to credit institutions	0	6,157	6,157
Liabilities to the public and general government	0	1,295,227	1,300,146
Debt securities issued to the public	0	161,455	161,455
Subordinated liabilities	0	24,488	24,488
Total financial liabilities	**0**	**1,487,327**	**1,487,327**

K10 LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Loans and advances to credit institutions				
Deposits	91,673	139,482	139,879	116,532
Loans and advances to credit institutions total	**91,673**	**139,482**	**139,879**	**116,532**
Loans and advances to the public and general government				
Loans	1,584,192	1,490,008	1,323,832	1,285,373
Used overdraft facilities	24,375	21,976	23,307	20,596
Loans intermediated through the state's assets	943	1,101	1,063	1,164
Credit cards	17,750	17,089	0	0
Bank guarantee receivables	105	89	74	36
Loans and advances to the public and general government, total	**1,627,366**	**1,530,264**	**1,348,276**	**1,307,169**
Total loans and other receivables	**1,719,040**	**1,669,746**	**1,488,154**	**1,423,701**

	Impairment losses on loans and other receivables	**1–6/2016**	**1–6/2015**
	Impairment losses January 1	6,411	7,996
+	Increases to impairment losses	1,361	2,264
-	Reversals of impairment losses	-1,260	-2,043
+/-	Change in impairment losses by receivable category	727	0
	Impairment	**828**	**222**
	Impairment losses June 30	7,239	8,218
-	Final credit losses	845	1,888
	Credit losses June 30	**1,673**	**2,110**

K11 DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Assets				
Derivatives, bookkeeping value				
Hedging derivatives	3,775	5,369	5,638	6,846
Hedging fair value	3,775	4,935	4,920	5,636
Interest rate derivatives	3,539	4,361	4,567	5,465
Stock and stock index derivatives	236	574	352	171
Cash flow hedge	0	435	718	1,210
Interest rate derivatives	0	435	718	1,210
Total derivative assets	**3,775**	**5,369**	**5,638**	**6,846**

	Residual maturity				Fair values
Denominations of underlying assets and fair values of derivatives June 30, 2016	**Less than 1 year**	**1–5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**	**Assets**
Fair value hedge	68,583	69,915	0	138,498	3,775
Interest rate derivatives	35,000	35,000	0	70,000	3,539
Interest rate swaps	35,000	35,000	0	70,000	3,539
Stock and stock index derivatives	33,583	34,915	0	68,498	236
Cash flow hedge	0	0	0	0	0
Interest rate derivatives	0	0	0	0	0
Derivatives total	**68,583**	**69,915**	**0**	**138,498**	**3,775**

	Residual maturity				Fair values
Denominations of underlying assets and fair values of derivatives June 30, 2015	**Less than 1 year**	**1–5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**	**Assets**
Fair value hedge	14,396	88,872	10,000	113,268	4,920
Interest rate derivatives	10,000	45,000	10,000	65,000	4,567
Interest rate swaps	10,000	45,000	10,000	65,000	4,567
Stock and stock index derivatives	4,396	43,872	0	48,268	352
Cash flow hedge	20,000	0	0	20,000	718
Interest rate derivatives	20,000	0	0	20,000	718
Purchased option contracts	20,000	0	0	20,000	718
Derivatives total	**34,396**	**88,872**	**10,000**	**133,268**	**5,638**

K12 INVESTMENT ASSETS

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Financial assets available for sale				
Debt securities	116,081	98,653	70,139	42,909
Shares and other equity	137,543	103,991	94,289	93,167
Financial assets available for sale, total	**253,624**	**202,644**	**164,428**	**136,076**
Investments held to maturity (comprises the items below)				
Debt securities	1,987	1,987	1,986	1,985
Investments held to maturity, total	**1,987**	**1,987**	**1,986**	**1,985**
Investment properties	10,730	11,296	11,587	15,028
Total investment properties	**10,730**	**11,296**	**11,587**	**15,028**
Total investment assets	**266,341**	**215,927**	**178,002**	**153,089**

The financial assets available for sale item, Shares and other equity, includes the shares of companies that are essential to Oma Säästöpankki's operations. These ownerships include shares in Oy Samlink Ab and Säästöpankkien keskuspankki Suomi Oy, valuated to the acquisition cost in the financial statements (level 3). Other essential ownerships in other companies that are included in this category are shares in Nooa Säästöpankki Oy and Aktia Hypoteekkipankki Oyj. Aktia Pankki Oyj has agreed to redeem the shares of Aktia Hypoteekkipankki owned by Oma Säästöpankki after the 2016 accounting period.

Financial assets available for sale and investments held to maturity June 30, 2016 (thousands of euros)

		Available for sale: debt securities	Available for sale: shares and equity			Held to maturity: investments	
June 30, 2016		At fair value	At fair value	At acquisition cost	Total	At amortisation	**Total**
Quoted							
	From general government	0	0	0	0	1,987	1,987
	From others	111,362	111,137	0	111,137	0	222,498
Others	From general government	0	0	0	0	0	0
	From others	4,719	0	26,407	26,407	0	31,126
Total		116,081	111,137	26,407	137,543	1,987	255,611

Financial assets available for sale and investments held to maturity June 30, 2015 (thousands of euros)

		Debt securi-ties available for sale	Available for sale: shares and equity			Held to investments	
June 30, 2015		At fair value	At fair value	At acquisition cost	Total	At amortisation	**Total**
Quoted							
	general government	28,797	0	0	0	1,986	30,784
	From others	36,496	67,825	0	67,825	0	104,321
Other	From general government	0	0	0	0	0	0
	From others	4,846		26,464	26,464	0	31,310
Total		70,139	67,825	26,464	94,289	1,986	166,415

Impairment losses of financial assets available for sale January 1 – June 30, 2016

		Debt securities	Shares and equity	Total
Impairment losses January 1, 2016		0	1,333	1,333
+	Increases to impairment losses	0	0	0
-	Reversals of impairment losses	0		0
Impairment losses June 30, 2016		**0**	**1,333**	**1,333**

Impairment losses of financial assets available for sale January 1 – June 30, 2015

		Debt securities	Shares and equity	Total
Impairment losses January 1, 2016		0	1,333	1,333
+	Increases to impairment losses	0	0	0
-	Reversals of impairment losses	0	0	0
Impairment losses June 30, 2015		**0**	**1,333**	**1,333**

Changes in investment properties		**2016**	**2015**
Acquisition cost January 1		16,099	19,036
+	Increases	3,288	471
-	Decreases	-303	-67
+/-	Transfers	-3,271	-3,483
Acquisition cost June 30		**15,813**	**15,958**
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses January 1		-4,803	-4,008
+/-	Accrued depreciation of decreases and transfers	0	0
-	Depreciation	-280	-362
-	Impairment losses	0	0
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses June 30		-5,083	-4,370
Bookkeeping value January 1		**11,296**	**15,028**
Bookkeeping value June 30		**10,730**	**11,587**

K13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(in thousands of euros)	**June 30, 2016**	**January 1, 2016**	**June 30, 2015**	**January 1, 2015**
Other intangible rights	2,530	2,662	167	189
Information systems	1,017	1,012	167	189
Customer relationships related to deposits	1,513	1,651	0	0
Intangible assets in progress	1,148	316	497	0
Goodwill	454	454	0	0
Total intangible assets	**4,132**	**3,433**	**664**	**189**

Changes in intangible assets 6/2016		In progress: intangible assets	Other intangible rights	Goodwill
Acquisition cost January 1		316	3,073	454
+	Increases	832	1,173	0
-	Decreases	0	-82	0
+/-	Transfers	0	-1,003	0
Acquisition cost June 30		**1,148**	**3,161**	**454**
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses January 1		0	-410	0
+/-	Accrued depreciation of decreases and transfers	0	41	0
-	Depreciation	0	-262	0
-	Impairment losses	0	0	0
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses June 30		0	-631	0
Bookkeeping value January 1		**316**	**2,662**	**454**
Bookkeeping value June 30		**1,148**	**2,530**	**454**

Changes in intangible assets 6/2015		In progress: intangible assets	Other intangible rights	Goodwill
Acquisition cost January 1		0	541	0
+	Increases	497	0	0
-	Decreases	0	0	0
+/-	Transfers	0	0	0
Acquisition cost June 30		**497**	**541**	**0**
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses January 1		0	-352	0
+/-	Accrued depreciation of decreases and transfers	0	0	0
-	Depreciation	0	-22	0
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses June 30		0	-374	0
Bookkeeping value January 1		**0**	**189**	**0**
Bookkeeping value June 30		**497**	**167**	**0**

Impairment test

At the close of all financial statements, the management team makes an assessment on the impairment of intangible and tangible assets. The impairment testing of intangible and tangible assets requires management discretion and an assessment on the monetary amount that an asset will accrue in the future, the asset's financial useful life and the discount rate to be used.

K14 TANGIBLE ASSETS

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Properties in own use				
Land and water	401	402	402	392
Buildings	14,410	15,003	15,517	12,610
Machinery and equipment	1,507	1,347	1,130	1,224
Other tangible assets	288	273	273	266
Acquisitions in progress	681	456	0	0
Total tangible assets	**17,287**	**17,479**	**17,322**	**14,492**

Changes in tangible assets 6/2016		Properties in own use: Land and water areas	Properties in own use: Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible assets
Acquisition cost January 1		419	23,052	8,864	273
+	Increases	0	102	416	15
-	Decreases	0	-200	0	0
+/-	Transfers	0	0	0	0
Acquisition cost June 30		419	22,953	9,280	288
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses January 1		-18	-8,050	-7,517	0
+/-	Accrued depreciation of decreases and transfers	0	-81	0	0
-	Depreciation	0	-413	-256	0
-	Impairment	-1	0	0	0
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses June 30		-18	-8,543	-7,773	0
Bookkeeping value January 1		**402**	**15,003**	**1,347**	**273**
Bookkeeping value June 30		**401**	**14,410**	**1,507**	**288**

Changes in intangible assets 6/2015		Properties in own use: Land and water areas	Properties in own use: Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible assets
Acquisition cost January 1		409	19,436	7,588	266
+	Increases	11	430	118	7
-	Decreases	0	-322	0	0
+/-	Transfers	0	3,483	0	0
Acquisition cost June 30		419	23,027	7,706	273
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses January 1		-17	-6,826	-6,364	0
+/-	Decreases and transfers, accrued depreciation	0	-47	0	0
-	Depreciation	0	-646	-212	0
-	Impairment	0	9	0	0
Accrued depreciation and impairment losses June 30		-17	-7,510	-6,576	0
Bookkeeping value January 1		**392**	**12,610**	**1,224**	**266**
Bookkeeping value June 30		**402**	**15,517**	**1,130**	**273**

6 NOTES RELATED TO LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

K15 LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Liabilities to credit institutions				
Liabilities to credit institutions	43,613	36,916	6,157	11,923
Repayable on demand	21,594	14,918	4,615	7,419
Other than repayable on demand	22,019	21,997	1,542	4,504
Total liabilities to credit institutions	**43,613**	**36,916**	**6,157**	**11,923**
Liabilities to the public and general government				
Deposits	1,461,419	1,467,041	1,294,321	1,287,349
Repayable on demand	1,151,769	1,123,769	996,907	998,989
Other	309,650	343,272	297,414	288,360
Other financial liabilities	877	1062	906	1,005
Repayable on demand	0	0	0	0
Other than repayable on demand	877	1062	906	1,005
Changes in fair value of borrowing	3,805	4,690	4,920	5,995
Liabilities to the public and general government, total	**1,466,102**	**1,472,793**	**1,300,146**	**1,294,349**
Total liabilities to credit institutions, the public and general government	**1,509,715**	**1,509,709**	**1,306,303**	**1,306,272**

K16 DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Bonds	259,658	161,503	161,455	68,620
Total debt securities issued to the public	**259,658**	**161,503**	**161,455**	**68,620**

K17 SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Debentures	17,600	24,488	24,488	32,875
Total subordinated liabilities	**17,600**	**24,488**	**24,488**	**32,875**

Identifying details of liabilities	Bookkeeping value	Interest %	Due date
Savings Banks' debenture loan I/2012	2,000	2.85%	May 7, 2017
Savings Banks' debenture loan I/2013	5,600	2.35%	May 15, 2018
Oma Sp debenture loan I/2014	10,000	2.65%	May 20, 2019
Total	**17,600**		
Amount included in own funds			
Oma Sp debenture loan I/2014	5,772		
Total	**5,772**		

Terms and conditions of prepayment:
The Group retains on all loans the right to claim the loan either partially or in full before the due date. However, prepayment is only possible if permitted by the Financial Supervisory Authority, excluding minor claims that the bank will resell shortly after claiming.

Regulations on loan priorities and potential exchanging of loans for shares: Loans have been issued as a debenture loan in accordance with Article 34 of the Promissory Notes Act (622/47). These loans are subordinated to the issuer's other loans.

K18 PROVISIONS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Provisions	253	190	261	268
Pension provisions	253	190	261	268
Other liabilities	12,229	12,452	9,083	10,400
Liabilities on payment transfers	12,229	12,452	9,083	10,400
Accruals	6,431	6,502	6,704	6,089
Interest payable	2,735	2,162	3,387	2,343
Advance interest payments received	124	109	115	81
Other accruals	3,493	4,076	3,199	3,659
Advance payments received	79	155	2	6
Others				
Others	123	138	0	0
Total provisions and other liabilities	**19,036**	**19,282**	**16,048**	**16,757**

7 OTHER NOTES

K19 COLLATERALS

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Collaterals given				
Given for own liabilities and provisions	0	0	0	0
Pledges	0	0	0	2,645
Mortgages	0	0	0	0
Other collaterals	0	0	0	0
Other collaterals given	0	0	0	0
Pledges	0	0	0	0
Collaterals given total	0	0	0	2,645
Collaterals received				
Property collaterals	1,526,020	1,434,675	1,281,228	1,239,296
Cash collateral	2,439	2,367	2,419	2,513
Debt securities	61,339	40,822	34,851	35,642
Guarantees received	27,831	25,104	20,997	19,955
Others	13,870	13,420	12,478	12,623
Collaterals received, total	**1,631,499**	**1,516,388**	**1,351,974**	**1,310,028**

K20 OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

(in thousands of euros)	June 30, 2016	January 1, 2016	June 30, 2015	January 1, 2015
Guarantees	13,101	15,121	13,395	30,915
Loan commitments	139,748	112,832	52,683	57,648
Others	725	875	937	937
Internet trading limits	725	875	937	937
Total off-balance sheet commitments	**153,574**	**128,828**	**67,015**	**89,500**

K21 PENSION LIABILITY

In addition to the statutory pension scheme, Oma Säästöpankki provides defined benefit pension plans to the management team and key personnel in certain leading roles and those employees who were members of Säästöpankkien Eläkekassat (Savings Banks' Pension Fund) when its operations ceased on December 31, 1992. For these plans, the retirement age is 60-65 years and the amount of pension is 60% of the salary eligible for pension.

	1–6/2016	1–6/2015
Current value of obligation	3,031	1,489
Fair value of funds under the plan	2,778	1,228
Liability on the balance sheet June 30	**253**	**261**

Actuarial assumptions	1–6/2016	1–6/2015
Discount rate, %	1.75%	2.40%
Salary growth, %	2.00%	2.00%
Increases in pensions, %	1.75%	1.75%
Inflation, %	1.50%	1.50%

The duration based on the weighted average of obligations is 15.3 years.

In 2017, the Group expects to pay approximately 75,000 euros into its defined benefit pension plans.

K22 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial assets June 30, 2016

	Monetary amounts not offset on balance sheet			
(in thousands of euros)	Financial instruments	Received securities collateral	Received cash collateral	Net amount
Derivative assets	3,539	-	3,500	39
Total	3,539	-	3,500	39

Financial assets June 30, 2015

	Monetary amounts not offset on balance sheet			
(in thousands of euros)	Financial instruments	Received securities collateral	Received cash collateral	Net amount
Derivative assets	5,286	2,058	2,500	728
Total	5,286	2,058	2,500	728

Financial liabilities June 30, 2016

	Monetary amounts not offset on balance sheet			
(in thousands of euros)	Financial instruments	Delivered securities collateral	Delivered cash collateral	Net amount
Derivative liabilities	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Financial liabilities June 30, 2015

	Monetary amounts not offset on balance sheet			
(in thousands of euros)	Financial instruments	Delivered securities collateral	Delivered cash collateral	Net amount
Derivative liabilities	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

K23 FAIR VALUES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VALUATION METHOD

In the financial statements, financial instruments are valuated at the fair value or amortisation cost. The accounting principles used for the financial statements describe the categorisation of financial assets and liabilities based on the valuation method and the justification for valuation methods and the determination of fair value.

The fair values of financial instruments are divided in three hierarchies according to how the fair value is determined:

Level 1 Fair values quoted in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Fair values that have been determined by the use of input information other than quoted Level 1 prices that are verifiable for assets or liabilities either directly (e.g. as prices) or indirectly (e.g. derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair values that have been determined for assets or liabilities using inputs that are not essentially based on verifiable market prices.

The hierarchy levels of fair values are determined based on the lowest level of input that is significant for the investment item. The significance of an input is assessed against the item valuated at fair value in its entirety.

Items repeatedly valuated at fair value June 30, 2016

Financial assets	**Bookkeeping value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Valuated at fair value through profit or loss	1,070	0	0	1,070
Financial derivatives	3,775	0	3,539	236
Financial assets available for sale	253,684	223,119	0	30,565
Total financial assets	**258,529**	**223,119**	**3,539**	**31,871**

Financial liabilities				
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	0
Total financial liabilities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Items repeatedly valuated at fair value June 30, 2015

Financial assets	**Bookkeeping value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Valuated at fair value through profit or loss	2,052	3	0	2,049
Financial derivatives	5,583	0	5,235	347
Financial assets available for sale	164,428	132,713	0	31,716
Total financial assets	**172,063**	**132,716**	**5,235**	**34,112**

Financial liabilities				
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	0
Total financial liabilities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Valuated at amortised cost June 30, 2016

Financial assets	Bookkeeping value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments held to maturity	1,987	2,720	0	0
Loans and other receivables	281	0	0	0
Total financial assets	**2,268**	**2,720**	**0**	**0**

Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	297,221	0	0	297,221
Total financial liabilities	**297,221**	**0**	**0**	**297,221**

Valuated at amortised cost June 30, 2015

Financial assets	Bookkeeping value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments held to maturity	1,986	2,565	0	0
Loans and other receivables	0	0	0	0
Total financial assets	**1,986**	**2,565**	**0**	**0**

Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	185,943	0	0	185,943
Total financial liabilities	**185,943**	**0**	**0**	**185,943**

Investment transactions in 2016, categorised to Level 3

Valuated at fair value through profit or loss		**Banking operations**	**Total**
Bookkeeping value January 1, 2016		1,858	1,858
-	Matured during the year	-750	-750
+/-	Recognised on the income statement: realised changes in value	16	16
+/-	Recognised on the income statement: unrealised changes in value	-54	-54
+	Transfers to Level 3	0	0
-	Transfers to Level 1 and 2	0	0
Bookkeeping value June 30, 2016		**1,070**	**1,070**

Financial derivatives

Bookkeeping value January 1, 2016		574	574
+	Acquisitions	132	132
-	Matured during the year	-30	-30
+/-	Recognised on the income statement: unrealised changes in value	-441	-441
+/-	CVA adjustment	2	2
Bookkeeping value June 30, 2016		**236**	**236**

Financial assets available for sale

Bookkeeping value January 1, 2016		31,562	31,562
+	Acquisitions	79	79
-	Sales	-91	-91
-	Matured during the year	-967	-967
+/-	Recognised on the income statement: realised changes in value	-23	-23
+/-	Recognised on the income statement: unrealised changes in value	0	0
+/-	Changes in value recognised on comprehensive income statement items	5	5
+	Transfers to Level 3	0	0
-	Transfers to Level 1 and 2	0	0
Bookkeeping value June 30, 2016		**30,565**	**30,565**

Investment transactions in 2015, categorised to Level 3

Valuated at fair value through profit or loss		**Banking operations**	**Total**
Bookkeeping value January 1, 2015		2,054	2,054
+/-	Recognised on the income statement: unrealised changes in value	-5	-5
+	Transfers to Level 3	0	0
-	Transfers to Level 1 and 2	0	0
Bookkeeping value June 30, 2015		**2,049**	**2,049**

Financial derivatives

Bookkeeping value January 1, 2015		171	171
+	Acquisitions	332	332
-	Matured during the year	-14	-14
+/-	Recognised on the income statement: unrealised changes in value	-72	-72
+/-	CVA adjustment	-70	-70
Bookkeeping value June 30, 2015		**347**	**347**

Financial assets available for sale

Bookkeeping value January 1, 2015		33,847	33,847
+	Acquisitions	13	13
-	Sales	-1,203	-1,203
-	Matured during the year	-997	-997
+/-	Recognised on the income statement: realised changes in value	3	3
+/-	Changes in value recognised on comprehensive income statement items	53	53
+	Transfers to Level 3	0	0
-	Transfers to Level 1 and 2	0	0
Bookkeeping value June 30, 2015		**31,716**	**31,716**

Sensitivity analysis for financial assets on Level 3 June 30, 2016

Shares and other equity		Hypothetical change	Bookkeeping value	Potential impact on equity: Positive	Potential impact on equity: Negative
Available for sale: financial assets					
	Banking operations	+/- 15%	137,219	20,583	-20,583
Total			**137,219**	**20,583**	**-20,583**

Interest instruments		Hypothetical change	Market value	Potential impact on equity: Positive	Potential impact on equity: Negative
Available for sale: financial assets					
	Banking operations	+/- 15%	116,081	3,684	-3,684
Total			**116,081**	**3,684**	**-3,684**

Sensitivity analysis for financial assets on Level 3 June 30, 2015

Shares and other equity		Hypothetical change	Bookkeeping value	Potential impact on equity: Positive	Potential impact on equity: Negative
Available for sale: financial assets					
	Banking operations	+/- 15%	25,125	3,919	-3,919
Total			**25,125**	**3,919**	**-3,919**

Interest instruments		Hypothetical change	Market value	Potential impact on equity: Positive	Potential impact on equity: Negative
Available for sale: financial assets					
	Banking operations	+/- 15%	5,252	107	-107
Total			**5,252**	**107**	**-107**

K24 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party transactions 1–6/2016
Related parties refer to key personnel in leading positions at Oma Säästöpankki and their family members, as well as subsidiaries, joint ventures and companies, where key personnel in leading positions have controlling authority or considerable influence, and entities that have considerable influence in Oma Säästöpankki Oyj. Key personnel include Board members, Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director and the rest of the management team.

Loans to the related parties are granted in compliance with the normal credit terms. Loans are tied to the standard reference rates.

Compensation received by key personnel in the management team

Compensation received by key personnel, 1–6/2016 (thousands of euros)	Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director	Board of Directors	Other management team members
Salaries and rewards	303	211	431
Defined contribution pension plans	40	14	13
Defined benefit pension plans	-	-	9

Compensation received by key personnel, 1–6/2015 (thousands of euros)	Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director	Board of Directors	Other management team members
Salaries and rewards	277	150	349
Defined contribution pension plans	35		13
Defined benefit pension plans	-	-	5

Business transactions with related parties

	1–6/2016		1–6/2015	
(in thousands of euros)	Key personnel and their family members	Associated companies	Key personnel and their family members	Associated companies
Loans	2,143	582	566	633
Deposits	1,940	8,820	1,231	16,817
Guarantees	265	170	275	150

K25 COMBINING BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Acquisitions during the 2016 accounting period
The Group did not acquire businesses in 2016.

Acquisitions during the 2015 accounting period
The banking operations of Joroisten Osuuspankki and Pyhäselän Paikallisosuuspankki are combined with Oma Säästöpankki Oyj's balance sheet as of October 1, 2015. The objective of combining business operations was to promote the prerequisites of local banking operations in the bank's areas of operation by strengthening the bank that represents and serves populations and the various parts of the operating area as well as to create synergic benefits and thus improve profitability and cost-efficiency.

Local savings banks transferred their banking operations together with the related assets, liabilities and obligations to Oma Säästöpankki Oyj. All assets and liabilities that do not relate to banking operations remained with the cooperatives. The banking operations were transferred using the net apportionment method and the savings banks received as compensation 28,960 new shares issued by Oma Säästöpankki Oyj, which is equivalent to the amount of the net apportionment. These shares entitle their holders to a total ownership of 5.9% in Oma Säästöpankki Oyj.

The identifiable customer relationships acquired during the process of combining business operations are valuated at the fair value at the time of acquisition, and the intangible asset formed by deposit-related customer relationships is recognised as a straight-line depreciation expense during the expected financial useful life. The financial useful life of customer relationships is estimated to be 6 years.

The values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the time of acquisition were as follows:

The values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed (thousands of euros)	Note	Recognised values
Financial assets	K13, K15	39,208
Customer relationships related to deposits	K15	125,256
Property, plant and equipment	K19	69
Accruals and other deferred expenditure	K20	502
Other assets	K20	521
Total assets		**165,557**
Deposit liabilities	K22	152,583
Liabilities on payment transfers	K25	608
Interest payable	K25	468
Other accruals	K25	345
Total liabilities		**154,003**
Net assets		**11,554**

Goodwill through acquisition (thousands of euros)	
Consideration transferred	12,006
Identifiable net assets of the acquired item	11,554
Goodwill	**453**

The acquisition created goodwill worth 453,000 euros, which is based on the expected synergy benefits related to the transfer of the banks' business operations. The recognised goodwill is non-deductible.

K26 ADOPTING THE IFRS STANDARDS

These are Oma Säästöpankki Group's first IFRS-based financial statements that have been prepared in compliance with the accounting principles set forth in Note 3. The figures prepared in compliance with the Finnish accounting standards have been adjusted during the preparation of the period of January 1 - June 30, 2016 and the comparison year 2015 as well as the final figures in the opening balance (January 1, 2015). Because Oma Säästöpankki has never before prepared consolidated financial statements, the enclosed income statement and balance sheets are presented only in IFRS figures. Additionally, the impact of IFRS adjustments on profits is presented at the time of transition and during the comparison year.

Balance sheet in compliance with IFRS at the time of transition and during the interim report comparison period

(in thousands of euros)	Reference	IFRS January 1, 2015	IFRS June 30, 2015
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		6,608	6,517
Financial assets valuated at fair value through profit or loss	g)	2,063	2,052
Loans and advances to credit institutions	c)	116,532	139,879
Loans and advances to the public and general government	g)	1,307,169	1,348,276
Derivatives and hedge accounting	f)	6,846	5,638
Investment assets	e) g)	153,089	178,002
Intangible assets	b)	189	664
Tangible assets	a)	14,492	17,322
Other assets		7,083	7,989
Tax assets	c)	1,182	1,276
Total assets		**1,615,253**	**1,707,615**
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities to credit institutions		11,923	6,157
Liabilities to the public and general government		1,294,349	1,300,146
Debt securities issued to the public		68,620	161,455
Subordinated liabilities		32,875	24,488
Provisions and other liabilities	d)	16,757	16,048
Tax liabilities	c)	13,289	14,050
Total liabilities		**1,437,814**	**1,522,344**
Share capital		22,000	22,000
Reserves		101,615	102,537
Retained earnings		53,825	60,734
Total equity	h)	**177,440**	**185,271**
Total liabilities and equity		**1,615,253**	**1,707,615**

Result of the 6-month accounting period January 1 – June 30, 2015

(in thousands of euros)	Reference	IFRS January 1 – June 30, 2015
Interest income		18,287
Interest expenses		-3,199
Net interest income		15,088
Fee and commission income	g)	8,511
Fee and commission expenses		-976
Fee and commission income and expenses, net		7,535
Net income from trading		114
Net gains on investments	g)	1,784
Other operating income	g)	2,781
Total operating income		**27,302**
Personnel expenses	d)	-5,688
Other operating expenses	b) g)	-9,189
Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets	b) g)	-873
Total operating expenses		**-15,751**
Impairment losses on loans and other receivables		-2,110
Earnings before taxes		**9,445**
Income taxes	c)	-1,867
Profit/loss for the accounting period		**7,578**

Comprehensive income statement

Profit/loss for the accounting period	7,578
Items that will not be reclassified through profit or loss	31
Redefined benefit pension plans, the resulting gains and losses	31
Items that may later be reclassified through profit or loss	1,152
Changes in fair value of financial assets available for sale	1,152
Income taxes	-237
Total comprehensive income for the accounting period	**8,525**

The impact of adopting IFRS standards on the Group's profits and equity

(in thousands of euros)		January 1, 2015	June 30, 2015
Retained earnings as per FAS		15,510	19,827
IFRS adjustments			
IAS 16, IAS 40	Property, plant and equipment, investment properties	-1,086	-1,626
IAS 19	Employee benefits	-215	-209
IAS 37	Withdrawal from voluntary provisions	41,774	45,010
IAS 36	Impairment of assets	-1,206	-1,199
IAS 39	Financial instruments	-472	-383
IFRS 10	Consolidated financial statements / combination of properties in the financial statements as joint activities	-480	-686
Retained earnings as per IFRS		**53,825**	**60,734**

Notes to additional financial information for the opening balance of January 1, 2015, the balance of the comparison year of June 30, 2015 and for the income statement of January 1 – June 30, 2015

The accounting principles set forth in Notes 3, Accounting Policies, were applied in the preparation of the financial statements. As an exception, the Group has utilised the allowance for first-time users provided by the IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards to not have to apply the IFRS 3 Business Combinations standard retrospectively for the combinations of business operations that occurred prior to January 1, 2015.

The following describes the most significant adjustments related to the application of IFRS standards:

a) Property, plant and equipment

The values of buildings and constructions were adjusted by -1,086,000 euros when IFRS reporting standards were adopted, because Oma Säästöpankki has never before recognised depreciations for property companies (IAS 16 and IAS 40). The cost model is applied to investment properties. Capital repair expenses that were previously included in intangible assets have been classified to be presented in accordance with the purpose of the buildings as properties in own use or as investment properties.

As a result of adjustments, the balance sheet value of tangible assets decreased in the Group's opening balance of January 2, 2015 by a total of 633,000 euros. The combined impact of the above mentioned adjustments on the balance sheet of June 30, 2015 was -1,132,000 euros.

b) Intangible assets

The development work performed by Samlink for the benefit of the Group is considered to be a separately acquired intangible asset. In the FAS-based financial statements, the development expenses of information systems were recoognised on the income statement but they have to be capitalised as per the IAS 38 standard in IFRS-based
financial statements.

The capitalisation of development expenses of information systems in compliance with the IAS 38 standard and the transfer of capital repair expenses reduced the balance sheet value of intangible assets by 1,385,000 euros after depreciations on January 1, 2015. The equivalent impact of these was 1,436,000 euros in 2015.

c) Deferred tax liabilities

The adoption of the IFRS standards impacted the Group's deferred tax liabilities as follows:

Deferred tax assets (thousands of euros)	**January 1, 2015**	**June 30, 2015**
Tangible assets	272	407
Employee benefits	54	52
Impairment of assets	301	300
Intangible assets	0	0
Financial instruments	118	96
Total increase of tax assets	**745**	**854**

Deferred tax liabilities (thousands of euros)	**January 1, 2015**	**June 30, 2015**
Withdrawal from voluntary provisions	10,443	11,253
Financial instruments	-2	-2
Total increase of tax liabilities	**10,442**	**11,251**

d) Employee benefits
The Group has defined benefit pension plans that are processed in compliance with the IAS 19 Employee Benefits standard. The IFRS-based financial statements present as a liability the current value of obligations resulting from the plans on the date of the financial statements less the fair value of funds in the plan. Due to this adjustment, the Group's other liabilities were increased by 268,000 euros in the opening balance of January 1, 2015. During 2015, obligations grew further by 261,000 euros, so the combined impact of the above mentioned adjustments on the balance sheet value of other liabilities on the balance sheet of June 30, 2015 was 529,000 euros. The expenses resulting from employee benefits recognised in the accounting period of 2015 totalled 23,000 euros after adjustments.

e) Investment assets
As per the IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment standard, the Group recoognised depreciation adjustments in the opening balance of January 1, 2015, due to which the balance sheet value of investment assets decreased by 847,000 euros. The impact on the balance sheet of June 30, 2015 was -962,000 euros.

f) Financial derivatives
In the valuation of financial derivatives, the counterparty default risk (CVA) was taken into account in compliance with the IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement standard. The impact of the adjustment on equity on January 1, 2015 totalled -600,000 euros. During 2015, the value of derivatives decreased further by 489,000 euros.

g) Entities to combine in the financial statements
The Group's IFRS-based consolidated financial statements combine the essential property companies of which the Bank owns 100%. January 1, 2015; the impact on the Group's equity on January 1, 2015 totalled 4,177,000 euros. The impact on equity on June 30, 2015 totalled 3,971,000 euros.

K27 EVENTS AFTER THE DATE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Oma Säästöpankki Oyj's Board of Directors is not aware of factors that would materially impact the Group's financial standing after the date of the interim report.

K28 SUMMARY ON SOLVENCY

Solvency calculations are reported on the parent company level of Oma Säästöpankki Oyj. Oma Säästöpankki Oy publishes the essential information of its solvency calculations once a year as a part of its report and notes to the financial statements. Key solvency information is included in the interim report. Risks and risk management are covered in more detail in Oma Säästöpankki's financial statements of December 31, 2015.

Own funds	**June 30, 2016**	**December 31, 2015**
Core capital before deductions	209,550	203,567
Deductions from core capital	-3,801	-2,957
Total core capital (CET1)	205,749	200,610
Additional Tier 1 capital before deductions	0	0
Deductions from additional Tier 1 capital	0	0
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	0	0
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	**205,749**	**200,610**
Tier 2 capital before deductions	5,772	8,230
Deductions from Tier 2 capital	0	0
Total Tier 2 capital (T2)	**5,772**	**8,230**
Total own funds (TC = T1 + T2)	**211,521**	**208,840**
Total risk-weighted items	**1,104,368**	**1,036,219**
of which the share of credit risk	1,002,824	930,278
of which the adjustment risk of liability (CVA)	5,051	5,823
of which the share of market risk (exchange rate risk)	17,266	20,892
of which the share of operational risk	79,227	79,227
Core capital (CET1) relative to risk-weighted items (%)	18.63%	19.36%
Tier 1 capital (T1) relative to risk-weighted items (%)	18.63%	19.36%
Total own funds (TC) relative to risk-weighted items (%)	19.15%	20.15%

K29 MINIMUM AMOUNT OF OWN FUNDS

Credit and counterparty risk

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Exposure class	**Own funds, minimum**	**Own funds, minimum**
Receivables from institutions	1,575	2,373
Receivables from businesses	13,644	11,580
Retail receivables	17,988	17,559
Mortgage-backed receivables	30,895	29,297
Insolvent liabilities	1,384	1,119
Liabilities in the form of covered bonds	106	40
Receivables related to equity or shares in collective investment undertakings (CIU)	7,821	5,668
Equity-based liabilities	4,231	4,022
Other items	2,581	2,764
Total credit risk	**80,226**	**74,422**
Adjustment risk of liability (CVA)	404	466
Market risk (exchange rate risk)	1,381	1,671
Operational risk	6,338	6,338
Total minimum amount of own funds	**88,349**	**82,898**

Report on the general review of Oma Säästöpankki Oyj's interim report of January 1 – June 30, 2016

For Oma Säästöpankki Oyj's
Board of Directors

Introduction
I have performed a general review of Oma Säästöpankki Oyj Group's balance sheet of June 30, 2016, income statement and comprehensive income statement, statement of changes for equity, cash flow statement and certain explanatory notes for the period of six months ending on the date in question. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for preparing the interim report in compliance with the IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting standard and other legislation in effect in Finland as it relates to the preparation of interim reports. Based on my general review, I present a conclusion on the interim report.

The scope of the general review
The general review was performed in compliance with the international standard on general reviews, ISRE 2410 Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity. General reviews include enquiring on matters related primarily to finances and accountings of personnel responsible for these matters as well as analytical actions and other actions related to general reviews. The scope of general reviews is considerably more limited than of audits performed in compliance with auditing standards, which is why I cannot be confident that I am aware of all significant matters that would perhaps be recognised during audits. Therefore, I shall not provide auditor's report.

Conclusion
Based on the general review, I am not aware of anything that would give me a reason to believe that the interim report has not been prepared in compliance with the IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting standard or other legislation in effect in Finland as it relates to the preparation of interim reports.

Helsinki, August 17, 2016

Juha-Pekka Mylén
Authorised Public Accountant

Calculation of key figures

Operating income/loss

Interest income, fee and commission income, net income from trading (including net income from hedge accounting), net income from investments, other operating income

Total net operating income

Net interest income, net fee and commission income and expenses, net income from trading (including net income from hedge accounting), net income from investments, other operating income

Total operating expenses

Personnel expenses, other operating expenses, depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets

Cost/income ratio, %

$$\frac{\text{Total operating expenses}}{\text{Total operating income}} \times 100$$

Return on equity (ROE)

$$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss - Income taxes}}{\text{Equity (average from the beginning and the end of the year)}} \times 100$$

Return on assets (ROA)

$$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss - Income taxes}}{\text{Average balance sheet total (average from the beginning and the end of the year)}} \times 100$$

Equity ratio, %

$$\frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Balance sheet total}} \times 100$$

Solvency ratio (TC) %*

$$\frac{\text{Total own funds (TC)}}{\text{Minimum requirements for own funds, total}} \times 8\%$$

Core capital ratio, (CET1) %

$$\frac{\text{Core capital (CET1)}}{\text{Minimum requirements for own funds, total}} \times 8\%$$

Tier 1 equity ratio, (T1) %

$$\frac{\text{Tier 1 capital (T1)}}{\text{Minimum requirements for own funds, total}} \times 8\%$$

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