



HYPO

THE MORTGAGE SOCIETY OF FINLAND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018

158th operational year

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT	3
INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SECTION EIGHT OF THE CAPITAL REQUIREMENT REGULATION (EU 575/2013) AND INFORMATION CONCERNING GROUP'S RISK MANAGEMENT	12
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT, IFRS	34
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT, IFRS	35
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, IFRS	36
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	38
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT	39
ACCOUNTING POLICIES.....	40
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT	59
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET	63
NOTES CONCERNING GROUP'S COLLATERAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	79
NOTES CONCERNING THE AUDITOR'S FEE	79
NOTES CONCERNING GROUP'S PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT AND OTHER RELATED PARTIES	80
NOTES CONCERNING GROUP'S SHAREHOLDINGS.....	81
NOTES CONCERNING CONTROLLED ENTITIES OF THE GROUP.....	81
NOTES CONCERNING GROUP'S RISK MANAGEMENT	82
INCOME STATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY	90
BALANCE SHEET OF PARENT COMPANY	91
OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS OF PARENT COMPANY	93
CASH FLOW STATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY	94
ACCOUNTING POLICIES OF PARENT COMPANY.....	95
NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY	97
NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET OF PARENT COMPANY	99
NOTES CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S COLLATERAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	108
NOTES CONCERNING THE AUDITOR'S FEE	108
NOTES CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT AND RELATED PARTIES	109
NOTES CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S SHAREHOLDINGS.....	110
NOTES CONCERNING CONTROLLED ENTITY	110
NOTES CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S RISK MANAGEMENT.....	111
SIGNATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT 2018.....	116
THE AUDITOR'S NOTE.....	116
INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SECTION EIGHT OF THE CAPITAL REQUIREMENT REGULATION (EU 575/2013) AND INFORMATION CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S RISK MANAGEMENT	117

Interim report Q1 2019 will be published 26 April 2019

This is an unofficial English language translation of the original Finnish language release (Toimintakertomus ja tilinpäätös 2018) and it has not been approved by any competent authority. Should there be any discrepancies between the Finnish language and the English language versions, the Finnish version shall prevail.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

THE MORTGAGE SOCIETY OF FINLAND GROUP

The Mortgage Society of Finland Group (hereafter "Hypo Group" or "Group") is the only nationwide expert organization specializing in home financing and housing in Finland. Hypo Group grants mortgages as well as renovation loans and consumer loans, all secured by residential property collateral, for first-time and other homebuyers. Hypo Group continuously develops new ways and models for housing and home financing.

Our customer promise – a secure way for better living – guides all of our operations. Over 26,800 customers, in growth centers, have already taken us up on our promise.

The Mortgage Society of Finland, the parent of company of the Group (hereinafter also referred to as "Hypo"), has its domicile and administrative headquarters in Helsinki. Hypo is a mutual company governed by its member customers. The company is an authorized credit institution. Since 2016, Hypo's license includes mortgage credit bank operations.

Suomen AsuntoHypoPankki (hereinafter also referred to as "the Bank" or "AsuntoHypoPankki"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the parent company, is a deposit bank that offers its customers deposit products, credit cards and trustee services.

Group companies own 54.6 percent of the housing company Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos (hereinafter "Taos"). Taos owns and manages the land and property where Hypo's customer service facilities are located and also rents out office premises from the property.

The operations of Hypo and AsuntoHypoPankki are supervised by the Financial Supervisory Authority (hereinafter also referred to as FIN-FSA).

Group's both credit institutions endow the Financial Stability Fund by contribution payments to the Financial Stability Authority. In addition Suomen AsuntoHypoPankki, acting as a deposit bank, pays deposit guarantee contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund.

S&P Global Ratings has assigned a 'BBB/A-2' issuer credit rating with stable outlook to Hypo. Rating for Hypo's covered bonds is 'AAA' (S&P Global Ratings).

GROUP STRATEGY AND GOALS

Hypo Group's aim is steady and profitable growth in its secured loan portfolio and customer relationships while managing risks. Hypo Group aims to offer a competitive and genuine alternative for financing private customers' housing solutions and housing companies' need for repairs as well as strengthen its market position in the core business of lending for the benefit of the customer. Profits will be used to maintain a high capital adequacy and to improve competitiveness. In accordance with Group's strategy, the Board of Directors sets business targets for Hypo Group. These targets are confirmed, entered onto scorecards and monitored annually, with a focus on market share, profitability and capital adequacy.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

At the latter part of Hypo's 158th year of operation, the global economic growth weakened. Closely watched purchase managers indexes declined markedly in the euro area and in the United States pointing to a slower growth momentum. The stock markets also dropped and indicated that sluggish growth was to follow. The European Central Bank kept the key interest rates unchanged, but ended its asset purchase program as expected at the end of the year. Short-term interest rates that follow the ECB's policy rates rose slightly but remained negative. At the end of December, the 12-month Euribor stood at -0.12 percent.

The Finnish economy continued a decent growth in the latter part of 2018. For the whole year, gross domestic product grew by 2.5 percent according to the preliminary data. Household and business confidence surveys declined, but the level points to slower growth rather than recession. Only construction confidence stayed strong thanks to the urbanization trend.

Polarization deepened in the housing markets: housing prices rose in growth cities, especially in the Helsinki metropolitan area, but in sparsely populated areas and in areas struggling with population declines prices continued to decrease. At the end of the year, the housing market cooled off as usual and transaction volumes declined. Housing loan stock rose by 1.8 percent in November from the previous year and the average interest rate on new mortgage loans remained below 1 percent. The loan stock of housing companies continued to rise by more than 10 percent on an annual basis.

New apartments boosted housing transaction figures. In 2018, more homes were completed in major cities than any other year in the past 25 years. Last year, construction starts totaled 44 000 homes, which will be visible in the market during the coming years. Rents went up by more than 2 percent year-over-year in the whole country, but new rental apartments in the cities and decreasing demand in the rural areas helped to smooth the development.

In 2018 the economic growth was visible in the labor market. The number of employed persons rose by 40 000 from last year, the unemployment rate fell towards 7 percent and the employment rate rose to 72 percent. The price level remained stable and inflation rose by one percent while earnings increased by nearly 2 percent.

BALANCE SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

Most of Hypo's assets are invested in lending, liquidity and investment properties. Balance sheet growth of EUR 321.3 million was, as expected, mainly due to the growth in core business, that is, lending. Housing and residential land holdings increased slightly.

Group's funding operations benefit from a strong capital adequacy ratio and a good liquidity position, all of which are valued by investors, and an entirely property-secured loan portfolio, as well as Hypo's investment grade credit rating. More and more international investors choose to finance Hypo's operations as covered bonds continued to establish their position as a source of funding along with deposit funding. The deposits grew by EUR 177.8 million. At the end of 2018, the share of long-term deposit and other funding was 36.2% (36.8%) of total funding.

The balance sheet total was EUR 3,113.8 million (EUR 2,792.5 million) on 31 December 2018. The off-balance sheet commitments amounted to EUR 273.7 million (EUR 280.1 million). The off-balance sheet commitments consisted mainly of granted but undrawn loans.

Lending

Hypo has an entirely property-secured loan portfolio. The majority of the lending and related collateral is focused on growth centers, particularly the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. Borrowers primarily consist of households and housing companies. The key financial indicators portraying the quality of the loan portfolio continued to strengthen. Its loan-to-value (LTV) ratio was 35.8 percent (37.4%). The total amount of non-performing loans was low at EUR 1.8 million (EUR 3.1 million), representing only 0.07 percent (0.14%) of the total loan portfolio.

At the end of the year, Hypo's loan portfolio stood at EUR 2,588.9 million (EUR 2,212.6 million). Granted but undrawn loans totaled EUR 269.2 million (EUR 275.1 million).

Liquidity

Group continued to strengthen its liquidity during the financial year. The cash and cash equivalents which totaled EUR 438.8 million consisted of assets distributed widely across various counterparties, and of debt securities tradable on the secondary market, of which 95.4% had a credit rating of at least 'AA-' or were of equivalent credit quality and 95.9% were ECB repo eligible. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio was 122.6% (147.6%). Regulatory requirement for the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

increased at the beginning of year to minimum level of 100 % whereas the requirement during year 2017 was 80 %.

The cash and cash equivalents in accordance with the cash flow statement, combined with current account and other binding credit facilities, totaled EUR 442,4 million (EUR 506.1 million). In addition to cash and cash equivalents and committed credit facilities, Hypo has domestic programs for issuing covered bonds, senior unsecured bonds and certificates of deposit.

Investment properties and property investments in own use

Homes and residential land owned and rented out by Hypo enables The Group to offer its customers a more comprehensive selection of housing products and services. Hypo's customer service facilities and office premises in own use are located in the housing company Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos. At the end of the financial year, the fair value of property holdings was EUR 5.1 million (EUR 5.6 million) higher than their book value. Change in fair value was caused by house price increases and property holding divestments. Property investments constituted 2.0 percent (2.2 percent) of the balance sheet total, which is clearly less than the 13 percent maximum allowed in the Act on Credit Institutions. Group's housing, residential land holdings increased to EUR 62.3 million (60.5 million).

Pension benefits

The additional pension cover for Hypo's employees, which is classified as a defined benefit plan, has been arranged through Department A of Hypo's pension foundation, which was closed in 1991. The surplus from the assets and obligations of the pension foundation, which totaled EUR 5.3 million (EUR 6.4 million), is part of Group's assets and may with a separate permission from FIN-FSA be returned to the parent company thus benefiting Group's capital adequacy.

Derivative contracts

The interest rate risk related to funding and other financial instruments is managed with interest rate derivatives. The notional amount of contracts increased mainly due to new hedging derivatives made for the newly issued covered bond. The changes in market interest rates cause volatility in the fair value of derivative contracts. On 31 December 2018, the balance sheet value of derivative receivables was EUR 4.6 million (EUR 0.3 million), and that of derivative liabilities was EUR 3.2 million (EUR 6.9 million).

Deposits

Group's financing position remained stable, and deposit funding increased in comparison to the previous year. The Bank lowered Prime rate by 0.10 percentage points to 0.20 percent. The decrease was based on the development of general market rates and came into effect as of 1 March 2018. Deposits grew to EUR 1,718.2 million (EUR 1,540.4 million), representing 58.2 percent (58.2 percent) of total funding. The ratio between deposits and loans increased to 150.7 percent (143.6 percent).

Covered bonds and other funding

In April, The Mortgage Society of Finland issued a covered bond with a nominal amount of EUR 250.0 million. In November a EUR 50.0 tap issue followed increasing the issue's nominal amount. The proceeds were used for Hypo's general lending purposes and for refinancing of existing senior debt and other maturing funding. The outstanding amount of bonds and certificates of deposits on 31 December 2018 was EUR 1129.4 million (EUR 987.2 million). Hypo Group's funding totaled EUR 2,954.6 million (EUR 2,645.5 million).

EQUITY

The changes in equity are presented in more detail in the Financial Statements for 2018 under "Statement of changes in equity between 1 January and 31 December 2018." Equity stood at EUR 121.4 million at the end of the financial year (EUR 115.8 million). The figure includes Hypo's basic capital of five million euros. The Mortgage Society of Finland is a mutual company governed by its

members.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Group's Common Equity Tier 1, CET 1, in relation to total risk was 12.1% on 31 December 2018 (12.7% on 31 December 2017). Own funds were EUR 112.3 million (EUR 106.1 million). Minimum CET1 requirement is 10.5 percent. Group's leverage ratio at the end of the year was 3.5% (3.7%).

The own funds and capital adequacy are presented in accordance with the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013). The capital requirement for credit risk is calculated using the standard method. The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated using the basic method. Disclosures required under the EU Capital Requirements Regulation Part Eight are published in the Board of directors' report.

FIN-FSA has set an additional capital requirement of one (1) percent to The Mortgage Society of Finland. The requirement is set on the basis of structural features in the financial system (systemic risk buffer) and it shall be met with consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 capital. Additional capital requirement takes effect on 1 July 2019.

Financial stability authority has decided not to impose an MREL-requirement on Hypo Group.

HYPO GROUP'S RESULT AND PROFITABILITY

Group's operating profit for the financial period 1 January to 31 December 2018 was EUR 7.2 million (EUR 6.7 million for 1 January to 31 December 2017). An increasing amount of operating profit originated from core business operations. Net interest income continued to grow. Operating profit included EUR 0.2 million less net income from investment properties than the reference financial period. Contribution to Financial Stability Authority increased total costs slightly despite the cut of operating costs.

Income totaled EUR 18.2 million (EUR 17.7 million) and expenses EUR 11.1 million (EUR 11.1 million). Group's cost-to-income ratio was 60.6% (62.6%).

Income

Net interest income strengthened and grew to EUR 12.3 million (EUR 9.0 million) due to loan portfolio growth and lower funding costs. Net fee and commission income totaled EUR 3.8 million (EUR 3.5 million). Net income from investment properties (housing units and residential land) amounted to EUR 2.9 million (EUR 2.9 million). Capital gains from the sales of investment properties decreased as envisaged, totaling 0.4 million (EUR 0.6 million). Capital gains generated from liquidity investments and interest rate swaps hedging the portfolio totaled to -0.9 million euros (EUR 2.2 million).

Expenses

Administrative expenses totaled EUR 8.7 million (9.0 million). Salaries and indirect employee costs decreased by EUR 0.3 million in comparison to the previous year, constituting 69.3 percent (70.2 percent) of total administrative expenses. Other administrative costs amounted to EUR 2.7 million (EUR 2.7 million).

Depreciation amounted to EUR 0.5 million (EUR 0.5 million) and consisted mainly of items related to start the mortgage banking and other system investments.

Other operating expenses totaled EUR 1.8 million (EUR 1.6 million) as a result of growing contribution payments to the Financial Stability Fund, recognized in full during the first half year based on the European Securities and Markets Authority's opinion (2015/ESMA/1462), and other regulatory fees.

Net gains/losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost

Expected credit losses from loans during the financial period totaled EUR 0.0 million.

Net gains/losses on derecognition of other financial assets

Expected credit losses from other financial assets during the financial period totaled EUR 0.0 million.

Comprehensive income

Group's comprehensive income was EUR 5.6 million (EUR 7.0 million). Group's profit for the period, net of income taxes for the period was EUR 5.9 million (EUR 5.5 million). Income taxes totaled EUR 1.2 million (EUR 1.1 million). Comprehensive income includes profit for the financial period as well as the change in the fair value reserve EUR -0.0 million (EUR 0.7 million) and the revaluation of defined benefit pension plans EUR -0.3 million (EUR 0.7 million). The changes in the fair value reserve were caused by unrealized changes in the value of interest rate swaps and net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes caused by amendments in actuary assumptions in defined benefit pension plan are recognized as other comprehensive income.

Numeric tables presented in the Financial Statements and in the Board of Directors' report are rounded to nearest 1000 euros, unless otherwise stated. Therefore, presented totals may vary from the sum calculated from the presented figures.

Key financial indicators 2014-2018

Key financial indicators	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Turnover, EUR million	32,7	33,0	32,4	29,2	29,3
Operating profit/profit before appropriations and taxes, EUR million	7,5	7,4	7,3	6,7	7,2
Operating profit/turnover, %	22,9	22,5	22,6	22,7	24,4
Return on equity (ROE), %	6,7	6,2	5,8	4,9	5,0
Return on assets (ROA), %	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2
Equity ratio, %	6,4	5,2	4,7	4,1	3,9
Cost-to-income ratio, %	56,4	55,2	57,1	62,5	60,6
Non-performing loans, % of loan portfolio	0,23	0,16	0,11	0,14	0,07
Loan-to-value ratio (average LTV), %	44,9	41,1	38,4	37,4	35,8
Loans/Deposits, %	237,3	136,7	150,2	143,6	150,7

Key figures as set out in EU's Capital Requirements regulation and in national legislation

Leverage Ratio, %	5,2	4,3	4,2	3,7	3,5
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio, %	15,1	13,8	13,6	12,7	12,1
Capital adequacy, %	15,2	13,8	13,6	12,7	12,1
LCR-ratio, %		128,0	144,0	147,6	122,6

Other key figures

Receivables from the public and public sector entities	1 204,0	1 420,7	1 806,4	2 212,6	2 588,9
Deposits (incl. deposits of financial institutions)	507,4	1 040,0	1 203,0	1 540,4	1 718,2
Balance sheet total, EUR million	1 499,9	1 959,5	2 305,2	2 792,5	3 113,8
Total Capital, EUR million	90,6	93,9	100,9	106,1	112,3
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), EUR million	89,8	93,9	100,9	106,1	112,3
Minimum requirement of Total Capital, EUR million *	47,6	71,6	78,0	87,9	97,2
Average number of personnel	52	55	57	58	53
Salaries and remuneration, EUR million	4,1	3,8	3,9	4,3	4,2

* Since the beginning of 2015 the total capital adequacy requirement has been 10.5%, prior to that 8%. Hypo Group's credit institutions have not been set a countercyclical capital buffer requirement.

The formulas for Key Financial Indicators and their definitions are presented in the of Board of Directors' report.

GROUP'S DEVELOPMENT PER QUARTER

€ 1.000	10-12/2018	7-9/2018	4-6/2018	1-3/2018	10-12/2017
Interest income	6 135,1	6 070,4	5 864,1	5 545,2	5 323,1
Interest expenses	-2 784,8	-2 865,2	-2 794,1	-2 840,0	-2 611,4
NET INTEREST INCOME	3 350,4	3 205,2	3 070,1	2 705,2	2 711,6
Fee income	899,7	997,4	1 078,7	911,5	853,5
Fee expenses	-13,7	-26,3	-32,7	-19,8	-19,2
Net income from currency operations and securities trading					
Net income from securities trading	-1 512,1	444,3	-499,3	422,3	-136,2
Net income from available-for-sale financial assets					530,5
Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	183,0	20,0	69,8	18,6	
Net income from hedge accounting	59,3	-5,3	-17,6	-3,1	6,8
Net income from investment properties	987,3	613,7	739,2	590,4	773,8
Other operating income	4,2	-9,8	-10,5	3,1	-33,3
Administrative expenses					
Personnel expenses					
Salaries and remuneration	-1 251,8	-1 131,7	-1 257,9	-1 279,1	-1 290,0
Indirect personnel expenses					
Pension expenses	-270,2	-219,4	-278,3	-227,9	-411,2
Other indirect personnel expenses	-8,7	-55,6	-10,6	-34,1	-72,9
Other administrative expenses	-816,4	-585,6	-604,0	-657,4	-712,3
Total administrative expenses	-2 347,1	-1 992,3	-2 150,8	-2 198,6	-2 486,5
Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets	-142,1	-122,0	-123,3	-128,7	-139,4
Other operating expenses	-256,7	-183,2	-590,3	-800,0	-309,0
Impairment losses on loans and other commitments					-10,7
Net gains/losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,3	0,7	-37,2	4,0	
Net gains/losses on derecognition of other financial assets	0,0	0,0	5,1	3,5	
OPERATING PROFIT	1 213,6	2 942,3	1 500,9	1 508,5	1 742,1
Income taxes	-169,1	-544,4	-239,1	-264,2	-311,8
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS AFTER TAXES	1 044,5	2 397,8	1 261,8	1 244,3	1 430,3
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	1 044,5	2 397,8	1 261,8	1 244,3	1 430,3

CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT, IFRS

€ 1.000	10-12/2018	7-9/2018	4-6/2018	1-3/2018	10-12/2017
Profit for the period	1 044,5	2 397,8	1 261,8	1 244,3	1 430,3
Items that may be included in the income statement later					
Change in fair value reserve					
Cash flow hedges	0,0	0,0	16,3	48,8	64,4
Available for sale financial assets	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-165,2
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	136,5	-399,9	409,1	-259,9	0,0
	136,5	-399,9	425,4	-211,1	-100,8
Items that may not be included in the income statement at a later date					
Revaluation of defined benefit pension plans	-458,4	197,5	51,9	-45,8	134,3
Correction for previous year, IFRS 9	0,0	0,0		-57,8	0,0
	-458,4	197,5	51,9	-103,6	134,3
Total other comprehensive income	-321,9	-202,4	477,3	-314,8	33,5
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	722,6	2 195,5	1 739,1	929,5	1 463,8

KEY EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

There have been no significant changes in Hypo's or Group's future prospects nor financial position since the end of the financial period from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018.

After the financial year, neither Hypo nor Group's companies have been involved in administrative or legal proceedings, arbitrations or other events that would have had a material effect on Hypo's financial position. Furthermore, Hypo is not aware of such proceedings or events being under consideration or being otherwise threatened.

Hypo Group's main banking and information system provider Oy Samlink Ab's owners have informed the public on 23 January 2019 that they have sold their shares to Cognizant Technology Solutions Finland Oy.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Finnish economy grows at a slower pace but employment continues to improve in the next 12 months. Housing loan demand is also supported by low interest rates. Urbanization will continue and supports the housing market and loan demand in growth cities, while areas with declining population will suffer and polarization will deepen. Newbuilding will increase the importance of the largest cities.

Hypo Group focuses on its core business and expects the share of profit made by it to continue to rise following the increase in loan portfolio and net interest income. Capital adequacy is expected to remain unchanged and the operating profit for 2019 is estimated to reach at least the 2018 level.

The effects of aforementioned selling of Oy Samlink Ab will be determined. Hypo Group is not expecting the sale to have immediate effects on its business in the near future.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PROPOSAL FOR THE USE OF PROFITS

According to section 26 of the rules of The Mortgage Society of Finland, at least 80 percent of annual profits must be transferred to a contingency fund or a reserve fund if the ratio between equity and risk-adjusted commitments (capital adequacy ratio) is less than 8 percent. If the capital adequacy ratio is at least 8 percent but less than 9 percent, at least 70 percent of annual profits must be transferred to a contingency or reserve fund. If the ratio is at least 9 percent, at least 50 percent of annual profits must be transferred to a contingency or reserve fund.

The Board of Directors proposes that EUR 2,679,863.51 of Hypo's result for 2018 (EUR 5,352,270.34) be transferred to the reserve fund and the rest remain unused.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Hypo's operations are governed by general laws and regulations concerning credit institutions and by the Act on Mortgage Societies. Although Hypo is not a listed company, it issues bonds that are traded publicly. For this reason, it must comply with many of the regulations concerning listed companies. Hypo adheres to the Finnish Corporate Governance Code of the Securities Market Association with certain exceptions.

Corporate Governance Statement of The Mortgage Society of Finland, as well as on its internal auditing and risk management systems related to financial reporting process, have been published on its website (<http://www.hypo.fi/en>) in conjunction with this document.

The Financial Supervisory Authority monitors the operations of Hypo and the Group.

PERSONNEL, INCENTIVES, COMPETENCE PROGRAM AND PENSION PLAN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

During financial year, the average number of permanent employees was 49 (50) and the average number of fixed-term employees was 4 (8). Total of combined person years was 55 (58). At the end of the financial year, permanent employees numbered 47 (51) and the number of fixed-term employees was 2 (6). These figures do not include the CEO and deputy to the CEO. All employment contracts were full-time contracts.

Six new employees were hired for permanent employment during the financial year, one temporary employment relationship was made permanent and 10 employment relationships ended. Group continued to cooperate with Perho Tourism, Culinary and Business College by offering internships to students pursuing a diploma in business and administration.

Of Group's personnel, 74 percent work in direct customer service duties and 26 percent in administration. The average age of employees is 44.3 years. At the end of the year, the youngest employee was 25.0 years of age and the oldest was 61.7. The average length of an employment relationship is 6.7 years. Of all employees, 34 percent are men and 66 percent are women. Two of the three members of the Management Group (excl. CEO and the deputy to the CEO) are men and one is a woman. In addition, the secretary to the Management Group is a woman. Of Group's employees, 36 percent hold a higher education degree and 62 percent have graduated from a university of applied sciences (polytechnic) or completed upper secondary education. Of the women employed by Hypo Group, 19 percent hold a higher education degree and 77 percent have graduated from a university of applied sciences (polytechnic) or completed upper secondary education. For the men, the proportions are 69 and 31 percent, respectively. The above mentioned figures do not include temporary staff or the CEO.

All permanent employees are included in Group's performance-related pay and incentive scheme. The performance-related and incentive scheme takes into account the success of the company and business area as well as personal performance. The scheme enables employees to earn a discretionary reward that, at its highest, can equal 16 weeks' pay. The Board of Directors decides on rewards for employees and middle management at the proposal of the CEO. Decisions about rewards for the CEO and the deputy to the CEO are made by Hypo's Compensation Committee on a proposal of the Board of Directors. The scheme also takes account of the content of current regulations, particularly with regard to the remuneration of senior management.

Incentives are paid partly in cash and partly as insurance premiums to the defined contribution-based Department M of Hypo's Pension Foundation. Department M provides both Hypo and its personnel with an incentive and special opportunity to increase the personnel's pension security. Due to cautionary reasons, the part paid in cash is remitted with a delay.

In line with its HR policy, which supports its strategic targets, Hypo is a learning, efficient and profitable organization and a community of experts passionate about housing and home financing. The continuous development of employees' competence, management and the workplace community is an integral part of Group's business strategy. During the financial year, each employee attended at least one personal performance and development discussion.

The determined fostering of competence throughout the organization has laid a solid foundation not only for business growth, but also for an effective response to the requirements of constantly changing and increasing regulation. Through organizational solutions, Group has been able to ensure that each employee's best competence is utilized to reach strategic targets. Almost all of our customer service employees have completed their real estate agent diplomas (LKV).

All employees are covered by statutory occupational health care and a wide selection of additional services offered by Mehiläinen Occupational Health Care and a supplementary working capacity insurance provided by LähiTapiola. In addition, regardless of position or type of employment, all employees have access to sports vouchers and holiday homes.

Statutory pension insurance for Hypo's personnel has been set up with Elo Mutual Pension Insurance Company. Additional benefits are managed by Department A of Hypo's Pension Foundation, which has a closed sphere of operation and no uncovered liabilities. The additional benefits cover three employees in total. Through Department M, the pension foundation covers a total of 76 people.

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SECTION EIGHT OF THE CAPITAL REQUIREMENT REGULATION (EU 575/2013) AND INFORMATION CONCERNING GROUP'S RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT

Group manages risks in accordance with confirmed principles and practices which cover all of its operations.

Group's key business areas include lending against housing collateral, deposits from the public, the renting of homes and residential properties, and the provision of trustee services in selected services. Group does not offer payment transaction nor investment services.

Risk tolerance

The Mortgage Society of Finland Group must continuously be risk tolerant in relation to the risks in its business operations and its operating environment. Risk tolerance depends on the profitability of business and the quality and quantity of capital, as well as on qualitative factors, which include reliable governance, efficient capital adequacy management and effective internal control.

Reliable management

Reliable governance means organizing Group's processes in a manner that ensures management based on healthy and cautious business principles, with a clear division of responsibilities and reporting lines. The governance of the Group is centralized in the parent company, The Mortgage Society of Finland, and it also covers the subsidiary Suomen AsuntoHypoPankki. In addition to this Board of Directors' Report, more information about corporate governance is available in separate Corporate Governance Statement and Remuneration Statement as well as on the Hypo website at www.hypo.fi.

Capital adequacy management

The main purpose of capital adequacy management is to ensure that the quantity and quality of Group's own funds sufficiently and continually cover all relevant risks which Group's operations are exposed to.

Capital adequacy and risk management procedures at AsuntoHypoPankki have been integrated into capital adequacy management at the Group. In the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP), Group's own funds are allocated at the group level, considering both Hypo's and AsuntoHypoPankki's business operations.

Capital adequacy of the Group is evaluated and guided with legal obligations as well as with requirements from external credit assessment institution S&P Global Ratings. Besides the compulsory minimum quantity, an internal minimum targets and monitoring limits have been set for the key indicators. The Group companies are not subject to a varying additional capital requirement and none of the Group companies have been identified as globally systemically important institutions. The minimum amount of Group's own funds allocated to the credit and counterparty risk is calculated using the standard method.

The minimum amount of Group's own funds allocated to the operational risk is calculated using the basic method.

Group assesses its risk exposure and maintains risk buffers, not only for the minimum requirements for its own funds, but also for risk areas beyond these requirements. The most relevant areas of the latter are market risks and the risk of decreasing housing prices.

Capital is allocated and the sufficiency of risk buffers is tested regularly at the group level by conducting proactive reviews of the sufficiency of its own funds through stress tests. In this review, the goals for liquidity management and deposit funding in accordance with Group's strategy are considered, as are certain potential changes in the operating environment. The sufficiency of Group's own funds in relation to growth objectives is also proactively taken into account in the strategy and the planning and supervision of business operations.

Group estimates that the surplus of own funds is at an adequate level both quantitatively and qualitatively so as to also cover the operational and operating environment risks outside the minimum requirement.

Responsibility and organization of risk management

The Supervisory Board of Hypo and Boards of Directors of the group companies confirm principles of risk taking, which are implemented by the Chief Executive Officer and other members of the management group.

Risk taking takes place in business functions in accordance with said principles and other instructions and limitations applicable in risk taking. For the part of credit risk, the management group member responsible for lending (Chief Banking Officer) complies with the general terms of lending and principles of credit risk management and other applicable lending instructions.

For the part of market and liquidity risk, the management group member responsible for funding and treasury (Chief Funding and Treasury Officer) complies with principles on market risk management, principles of liquidity risk management and investment policy of treasury and other applicable instructions concerning said functions.

All management group members implement principles of operational risk management and other operational instructions. Risk management is responsible for monitoring of risk taking, development and maintenance of risk management methodologies and risk reporting to the management.

Other independent control functions, i.e. compliance and internal audit are responsible of monitoring the implementation and compliance of risk taking principles in their respective fields. The base material used in risk reporting is produced by the controller function which is separate from the business lines.

Risk management and internal auditing

Risk management and internal audit refer to risk management and other controls carried out by business units as well as measures performed by risk management, compliance and internal auditing, i.e. functions that are independent of business operations.

Group's risk management work and monitoring of risk-taking have been organized at the group level in accordance with principles confirmed by the Board of Directors. i.e. the following areas have been specified:

- Responsibilities and organizing of risk management
- Preparation and minimum content of risk area specific principles in risk management
- Processes related to Identification, measuring managing and monitoring of risks at business operations
- Relationships and frequency of risk reporting

Regular risk report is given to the Management Group, to the boards of directors of Group companies and to the auditors selected by the Supervisory Board of the parent company.

Need for updating the risk management principles as well as the risk area specific principles is assessed regularly on the Board of Directors.

The Board of Director's Risk Management Committee has been established in order to assess Group's risk position. The Committee assembled four times in 2018.

Business units' controls

The operational management and Hypo's personnel are responsible for the practical implementation of risk management and internal auditing in accordance with performance targets, risk authorizations and guidelines confirmed by the management. In addition, the various operations of the Group carry out self-assessments of operational risks. The boards of directors of the Group companies actively participate in business operations, carrying out internal auditing on their part.

The objective of risk management within Group is to maintain healthy business operations in a way that the agreed controls are carried out in business processes and by making the risks related to the operations visible by acknowledging these risks and by preventing significant risks and any related losses. In addition, the purpose of risk management is to ensure that all significant risks that may hinder the realization of Group's strategy and goals are identified, measured and assessed regularly and that sufficient risk buffers are maintained.

Independent control functions

Hypo's Chief Risk Officer is responsible for risk management within Group. This includes responsibility for the organization of risk management and the development of risk management principles, as well as the monitoring and evaluation and reporting of risk-taking, in all areas of Group's operations.

The monitoring of compliance is performed by a compliance organization, in accordance with confirmed compliance principles. An independent Compliance Officer is in charge of Group's Compliance operations. Employees working as legal counsels serve as compliance contact persons for business operations and are responsible for ensuring that the products and services offered by Group comply with the current legislation and regulation given by the authorities.

Internal audit is an independent unit within Group, with the Chief Auditing Officer being responsible for its operations.

Internal and compliance audits carried out within Group are based on separate action plans. If necessary, audits can also be conducted outside these plans. The Chief Risk Officer, the Compliance Officer and the Chief Auditing Officer regularly report their observations directly to the boards of directors of the Group companies and to the auditors selected by the Supervisory Board of the parent company.

Assessment of sufficiency of risk management

The boards of directors of the Group companies have assessed that the risk management systems used are sufficient in relation to profiles and strategies of the Group and Group companies.

Risk statement

In light of the figures concerning Group's risk position presented in this Board of Directors' Report, Group's overall risk profile is regarded as moderate. Risk-taking within the Group is cautious. The management of various risk areas is based on separately confirmed risk management principles in

each risk area. Lending is Group's most important business area. Lending is carried out only against individually valued collateral, and other credit and counterparty risk counterparties are selected carefully within confirmed limits. The probability of the continuity of Group's business operations being jeopardized in a negative development scenario has been determined to be small through stress testing. Compliance with the limits set for risk-taking is actively monitored. The limited scope of the services offered by Group enables it to maintain a favorable risk position. Taken into account the risk profile of Group companies, the risk tolerance in different risk areas have been assessed to be reasonable and sufficient in relation to one another.

The following is an overview of the key risks affecting Group's business operations and their management procedures.

Credit risk

The credit risk refers to the risk of loss arising from a counterparty of the Group not being able to meet its agreed payment obligations. In such a situation, the credit risk materializes if the collateral for the credit is not sufficient to cover Group company's receivables. The counterparty risk is processed as part of the credit risk. If materialized, the credit risk results in an impairment loss. The credit risk is the key risk among Group's business risks, as lending is by far its largest business area. Within Group, lending is carried out by Hypo, the parent company.

Within Group, the credit risk management and reporting are based on General Terms in lending, Principles of Credit Risk Management and supplemental operational instructions.

Lending

Group's lending focuses on loans granted to households (private customers) and housing companies against housing or residential property collateral. Loans are not granted without collateral. Lending is based on the customer's creditworthiness, sufficient ability to service the loan, and securing housing collateral. In addition, the project to be financed must be justified as a whole. Any deviations from the normal credit criteria for lending are evaluated and decided on in accordance with operating processes with separate instructions.

As a rule, shares in housing companies or mortgage deeds registered in a residential property are required as collateral for loans. Generally, depending on the type of housing collateral, 50–70 per cent of the fair value of the site is accepted as collateral. As a rule, fair value refers to market value, that is, the price received in a voluntary sale between parties that are independent of each other. Market value of the collateral is monitored on a regular basis by using statistical methods. Large exposure collateral is evaluated in a separate process as requires in regulation. Almost all of Hypo's personnel working in lending are certified real estate agents, which serves to reinforce Hypo's ability to independently assess the fair value of collateral. With regard to residential property collateral, the provider of the collateral is required to arrange insurance cover for the site. In case of potential neglect of insurance premiums, Hypo Group maintains a special insurance policy to secure its collateral position related to lending. Collateral for lending by Hypo must be located in Finland. In addition to housing collateral, guarantees given by the state of Finland or by an insurance company with adequate credit rating and deposit collateral are the most used credit risk mitigation techniques

The credit decisions related to lending are based on a credit decision analysis conducted before making a decision, in compliance with the guidelines and regulations of the authorities and Hypo Group's internal guidelines. The personnel's awareness is ensured through training and compliance controls. Lending authorizations are adjusted according to the employee and their duties. In addition, Group makes use of intensive participation by operational and other management in daily lending activities, risk management analyses of the quality of the loan portfolio, and regular internal auditing of the loan and collateral process.

Group's loan portfolio is distributed across loans with housing collateral throughout Finland. In these

loans, the debtor is usually a household (private customer) or a housing company or a corresponding housing corporation. The majority of the customers and collateral is focused in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. Customers and collateral are also located in other parts of the Uusimaa region and in regional growth centers where the development of housing prices and population growth are estimated to be sufficient. Regarding other regions, additional collateral in the form of homes and holiday homes is accepted as collateral to a minor degree. The emergence and existence of risk concentrations are monitored continuously. The most significant risk concentration arising out of use of the credit risk mitigation techniques.

Credit exposure limits of large connected customer groups are kept at a lower level than the maximum limit prescribed by the credit institution legislation and monitored regularly.

The credit risk is continuously measured and reported using factors that anticipate credit risks and factors that describe the quality and distribution of the loan portfolio.

Loan-to-value ratio has developed positively.

The calculation of LTV ratios only takes the residential property collateral into account, which here refers to mortgage deeds registered in property or lease rights, buildings, shares in housing companies or similar as well as rights of residence. Other types of collateral, such as guarantees, have not been taken into account.

The amount of non-performing loans has remained on an excellent level with respect to industry average. A non-performing loan means a credit which, according to creditor's estimate, is deemed unlikely to be paid without recovery measures such as realization of collateral or the payment obligation has been past due and unpaid over 90 days or which has been impaired.

As of beginning of 2018, credit risk adjustments have been based on calculation of expected credit losses (ECL) and potentially final credit losses in line with IFRS 9 regulation.

The amount of forbearances has decreased during 2018. A forbearance is a credit whose payment scheme or terms have been temporary modified with e.g. amortization-free periods (primary method), lengthening of the loan maturity, or other arrangement, due to the debtor's existing or anticipated financial difficulties.

The net amount of impairment losses has remained at a very low level.

Liquidity investments and derivatives

Those countries, credit institutions and companies for which the management has confirmed a country and counterparty limit are accepted as counterparties for the liquidity investments and plain vanilla derivative agreements of Group companies. The maximum amounts of the limits are kept lower than those prescribed by the credit institution legislation. The setting and monitoring of the limits have been described and are based on separately confirmed principles of liquidity risk management.

In derivative agreements, Group applies Central Counterparty Clearing in derivative contracts other than those related to the covered bonds or potential simple cross currency swaps.

Other credit risk counterparties

Of other counterparties, the credit information of lessees is checked, as is any other information that is essential in evaluating lessees for flats owned by Group, in compliance with legislation. As a rule, at the construction stage, residential land is only leased to housing companies owned by well-known listed construction companies. The fulfilment of the obligations of lessees is also secured by rent

collateral arrangements.

In the MasterCard business that AsuntoHypoPankki engages in, the credit risk is borne by a card service company that does not belong to Hypo Group.

To the extent Group companies engage in business with a new counterparty in key services, the counterparty's credit record and background are checked as permitted by law.

Use of external credit rating agencies

In capital adequacy calculation the following credit rating agencies used: S&P Global Ratings, Moody's and Fitch. The credit ratings are being used in capital adequacy calculation by assigning the regulatory risk weight corresponding the ratings. The current credit ratings are used for the receivables from the following counterparties:

- sovereigns and central banks
- regional governments or local authorities
- public corporations and bodies governed by public
- institutions
- companies

Realized losses

No significant losses related to credit risks were recognized in Hypo's business operations during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

The capital adequacy requirement for the credit risk is calculated using the standard method in accordance with capital adequacy regulations. In capital adequacy calculations, the counterparty risk related to derivative contracts is processed as part of the credit risk inasmuch Hypo has a minor trading book hedging permitted by the law (usually EUR 15 million or 5 per cent of total assets at most and always EUR 20 million or 6 per cent of total assets at most).

In Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process, the minimum capital calculated for the credit risk using the standard method has been deemed sufficient to cover the capital need for the credit risk, even in a negative scenario.

Operational risks

The operational risk refers to the risk of loss due to insufficient or failed internal processes, employees, information systems or external factors. Operational risks also include legal risks. Continuity planning for business operations and preparedness for exceptional circumstances are part of operational risk management.

Operational risk management and reporting within Group are based on separately confirmed operational risk management principles.

Operational risks related to Group's business operations are identified, measured and assessed by means of continuous monitoring and event reports on which the corrective measures are also based. In business operations, operational risks are assessed by supervisors, the management team and operational management as a part of operational activities.

Group's key operational risks include personal, IT and single-office risks as well as legal risks. The Mortgage credit bank operations, performed by the parent company Hypo, have added some characteristics in Groups operational risks.

Personnel

The entire personnel of Group are employed by Hypo, the parent company. Operational risks related to employees are managed through regularly updated job descriptions, personal goals derived from the company's targets, training, and substitute arrangements. In addition to business goals, the personnel incentive and commitment system takes account of risk management. Group's operational policies are maintained actively. Breaches of policies are addressed.

Information systems

For the purpose of operational risk management, the key information systems have been outsourced to recognized companies or acquired as software packages. The key information systems have also been duplicated, and they are mainly located outside Group's facilities. Group has prepared for risks related to information system malfunctions through service agreements and continuity planning. IT related development projects are carried out systematically and in documented manner.

Pre-study project on renewal of core banking systems has been initiated late 2018.

The operations, situation and pricing of the key information system partner, as well as its ability to provide services, are monitored as part of strategic risk management. Group pays special attention to the management of access rights and controls by means of identity and access management as well as internal auditing. Information security is paid attention to both in guidelines and training. Information security principles have been confirmed within Group and are complemented by operational instructions. Operational risks related to services offered to customers remotely without face-to-face contact, are taken into account in planning of business processes. Business risks, such as fraud risks, are also covered with separate insurance policies.

Facilities

Single-office risks related to Group's facilities are managed through fire, water and burglary protection in particular. Group maintains up-to-date insurance coverage in case of various business operations disturbances, such as the possibility of office facilities becoming unusable.

Legal risks

Legal risks are managed by relying on the expert resources in the organization and, whenever necessary, standard agreements and the expertise of reputable industry operators. In addition, new products and services are assessed in advance in terms of operational risks.

Mortgage credit bank operations

Special requirements related to the mortgage credit banking operations, such as limits set for operations, forming a cover pool, requirements concerning the separation of assets and related operational risks and their management, monitoring and reporting have been instructed separately.

Realized losses

No significant losses related to operational risks were recognized in Group companies' business operations during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

In Hypo Group, the capital adequacy requirement for operational risks is calculated using the basic method in accordance with capital adequacy regulations. Group's own funds allocated to operational risks in the basic method have been established as sufficient in Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process also considering the stress scenario.

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk refers to the probability of Group not being able to meet its payment obligations due to the weakening of its financial position. If liquidity risk is materialized, it may jeopardize the continuity of Group's business operations.

Liquidity risk management and reporting within Group are based on confirmed principles of liquidity risk management.

Group's liquidity risks comprise various funding risks related to the whole of its operations – that is, its banking book, including off-balance sheet items. These risks are identified, measured and assessed by reviewing the mutual structure and distribution of the interest-bearing items on the balance sheet.

The long-term i.e. structural financing risk on the balance sheet

The long-term funding risk, also known as the structural funding risk, on the balance sheet refers to the temporal imbalance that is related to the funding of long-term lending and results from funding on market terms. If the risk is materialized, it jeopardizes the continuance of growth-orientated lending as well as Group's funding position.

The existing programs and authorizations for arranging long-term funding and securing the funding position are kept at a sufficient level in relation to Group's business goals and the uncertainty caused by its operating environment. The share of deposit funding of the total funding is maintained in accordance with Group's strategy. Hypo, the parent company of the Group, also has permission to act as a counterparty to central bank funding. Implemented debt issuances and liquidity investments are regularly reported to the management.

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) has been taken into account in the principles of liquidity risk management.

Short-term liquidity risk

Short-term liquidity risk refers to a quantitative and temporal imbalance of Group's short-term cash flow. If the risk is materialized, it means that Group will not be able to meet its payment obligations. The risk is managed by maintaining sufficient liquidity in relation to payment obligations, regulatory minimum amounts and capital needs by distributing the liquidity investments in liquid assets in accordance with the confirmed country and counterparty limits.

When assessing the amount of liquidity that is sufficient in terms of managing liquidity risk, a potential bank run on sight deposits is taken into account, in which case the share exceeding the deposit guarantee limit of deposits payable on demand by AsuntoHypoPankki would be withdrawn over a short period of time.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), a liquidity requirement describing 30-day liquidity, effective at 100 per cent as of beginning of 2018 has been taken into account in the principles and processes of liquidity risk management.

Group's management monitors the sufficiency of liquidity as part of Group's scorecard objectives and as part of risk reporting in accordance with the principles of liquidity risk management.

Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk – caused by the maturity imbalance between receivables and liabilities on the balance sheet – is the risk of an increase in the refinancing costs. This imbalance is managed by concluding funding agreements that are as long term as possible, considering the goals set for funding. When loans are granted, the maturity of the receivables is longer than the average maturity of funding. Because of this funding matures to be refinanced several times during the term of the loans granted. The share of long-term funding of the total funding is monitored regularly.

The repayments of certain funding agreements are linked to changes in the corresponding portion of the lending portfolio, in which case no maturity imbalance arises with regard to the balance sheet items in question. Premature repayment of loans in relation to the original repayment plans of

mortgage loan customers causes the imbalance between receivables and liabilities on the balance sheet to be slighter in reality than when the loans were granted. The average maturity of funding is monitored at the group level, and it is regularly reported to the management.

Realized losses

No significant losses related to liquidity risks were recognized in Hypo's business operations during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

Liquidity risks have been assessed in Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process, and an amount of Group's own funds considered sufficient in the internal analysis has been allocated to them as a risk outside the minimum requirements, also considering the stress scenario.

A specific declaration and statement on liquidity risk management are given in connection with information concerning liquidity position.

Market risks

The market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from the fluctuation of market prices. A change in the market value of interest-bearing contracts related to Group's business operations may result from a change in the general interest rate level, a change in the credit risk related to the counterparty, limited supply of an instrument on the market (lack of liquidity) or a combination of these. Group aims to maintain the changes in the market value of balance sheet items measured at fair value – that is, debt securities and interest rate derivatives – as well as the net interest rate risk of interest-bearing receivables and liabilities at such levels that they do not jeopardize the achievement of profitability and capital adequacy goals. Items on the balance sheet other than interest-bearing receivables related to lending are held for liquidity purposes. An impairment of market value during the holding period of debt securities decreases the related collectable returns if the investment is realized.

The management monitors the impact of market valuations on Group's operations and key indicators, such as comprehensive income and fair value reserve, and regularly assesses the management and realization of market risks. Group does not have a trading book. However, a small trading book may be generated as a result of trading in bonds issued by Hypo on the secondary market.

Group does not have a securitization position.

Market risk management and reporting within the Group are based on separately confirmed market risk management principles.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to a decreasing effect in the annual net interest income (net interest income risk) and the present value of interest rate-sensitive balance sheet items (present value risk) caused by variation in the amounts, reference rates and interest rate fixing dates of interest-bearing receivables and liabilities.

The net interest income risk is measured by calculating the impact of e.g. a parallel interest rate shift of one (1) percentage points on the Group's net interest income over one year. The objective of net interest income risk management is to maintain such amounts of, and reference rates and repricing dates for, receivables and liabilities in the banking book that the effects of fluctuations in market interest rates on the Group's net interest income are as slight and temporary as possible. The reference rates of interest-bearing receivables are determined in accordance with reference rates generally used in mortgage loans. Funding operations are based on market terms. Depending on the arrangement, the interest rate used is either a floating rate or a fixed rate. The most common reference rate for deposits is Hypo Prime, of which the pricing is adjusted to changes in the general interest rate level based on Hypo Group's decisions.

The present value risk is measured by calculating the impact of e.g. a parallel shift of one (1) percentage points on the present value of interest-sensitive balance sheet items. The negative effect on the financial value of Hypo Group of the discounted net cash flows from the interest-sensitive receivables and liabilities on the balance sheet must not exceed a maximum limit that is set in proportion to the Group's own funds.

In Hypo Group, derivatives are used for hedging receivables and liabilities as well as their cash flows against credit and currency risks. Only simple and general derivatives are allowed to be used. Derivative contracts are used in funding, which includes mortgage credit bank activities, solely for hedging purposes. In other business than funding, derivatives may be used in a controlled manner to make a moderate position by utilizing view on interest rates. As a rule, the market risks related to the Group's banking book are not increased by entering into derivative contracts. Decrease in the market value of interest rate derivatives during the term diminishes both Hypo's own funds (fair value reserve) and comprehensive income until the hedging instrument, i.e. the interest rate swap, is recognized through profit or loss simultaneously with the hedged item. A decrease in the market value of the interest rate derivatives in the liquidity portfolio is reflected in the income statement.

Currency risk

The currency risk refers to the possibility of loss that results from the fluctuation of currency rates and has an effect on the Group's result. Hypo Group operates in euros or its operations are contractually converted into euros. It does not engage in foreign exchange trading on its own account. In foreign currency funding, the currency risk is managed with cross currency swaps contracted with internally approved counterparties

Realized losses

No significant losses related to market risks were recognized in Group companies' business operations during the financial year, but difficult interest rate market environment had a negative impact on the earnings.

Impact on capital adequacy

A sufficient amount of own funds have been allocated to market risks in Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process.

Risks related to ownership of housing units and residential land

Group companies' residential land holdings and shares in housing companies are exposed to impairment, return and damage risks as well as risks related to the concentration of ownership.

The statutory maximum for Hypo Group's property holdings and comparable loans and guarantees granted to housing property corporations is 13 per cent of the balance sheet total. This limit forms the basis for the management of the risks related to the Group's housing and residential land holdings. The maximum amount for internal housing property holdings is kept at a lower limit than what the law requires by means of internal monitoring limits and, in practice, clearly lower than even that.

Impairment risk

The impairment risk is materialized if the fair values of residential land or shares in housing companies permanently decrease below the acquisition prices. The impairment risk may also be materialized when a site is sold. In order to manage the impairment risk, the Group makes long-term investments.

Group's housing and residential land holdings consist of leased-out sites. The majority of the sites are distributed across Finland's largest growth centers, mainly in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. Sites located abroad are not acquired. The value of the housing units and residential land on the balance sheet corresponds to the actual value of the investments or the value that will at least be

obtained for them when sold. The fair value of housing unit holdings is verified annually by making use of statistics and the certified housing property expertise of Hypo's employees and, whenever necessary, with the help of an external appraisal. In residential land holdings, the impairment risk has been eliminated by agreements.

Group makes use of its balance sheet by offering diverse housing solutions for its customers, which is why the turnover rate of housing and residential land holdings is relatively high. Sales and acquisitions of sites are always adjusted to the prevailing market situation. Group strives to avoid selling at a loss. Loss-making sales are very rare, even over the long term. The annual capital gains may vary because the site and time of the transaction are usually determined by the customer. In addition, the chosen accounting method, in which the properties are valued at the acquisition cost or market value, if lower, has resulted in the fair values of certain assets being significantly higher than their book values.

Return risk and damage risk

Return risks refer to decreases in the returns on holdings. The return risk is materialized if the occupancy rate of the sites decreases or the level of returns generally decreases on the rental market. The rental contracts of the housing units owned by the Group address the timing of rent adjustments, the lessor's right to adjust the rent, and the tying of rent levels to indices. The land rents are adjusted annually on the basis of the cost-of-living index, with an increase in the index affecting the rents, but not vice versa.

The return risk is also managed by keeping the holdings in good general condition and by selecting holdings in areas that are attractive in terms of leasing – that is, mainly in good locations in growth centers. Damage risks are covered by requiring sufficient insurance coverage for the sites and rent collateral from the lessees.

Concentration risk

Hypo Group's housing and residential land investments are distributed across a number of sites in growth centers. There are very few concentrations of holdings at individual sites, and they are strictly observed in the business operations. In business operations related to housing units and residential land, it is ensured that there are a large number of counterparties. As a rule, when land is leased out for the construction period, only well-established, listed and recognized companies are accepted as counterparties.

Realized losses

No significant impairment losses related to holdings of housing units or residential land were recognized during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

In Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process, an amount of own funds deemed sufficient has been allocated to the price risk related to housing units. The value of the housing units serving as collateral for the loan portfolio and its effect on capital adequacy were also considered during the allocation process.

Strategic risks

Strategic risks are identified, assessed and documented regularly as part of the strategy work carried out by Group's management and operational management.

The nature of risks related to cyclical and other changes in the operating environment, as well as those affecting the availability of funding, is such that they materialize due to significant changes in the macro economy and cause requirements for change in Group's business operations. In addition, risks related to changes in the operations of the key information system supplier may have a material

effect on Group's operations. Risks related to the competition are mainly the result of decisions made by competitors. Changes in credit institutions' regulation and supervision environment create a regulation risk that affects resourcing in the Group over the short term. This risk is managed as part of strategic risks. Any decrease in public visibility and recognizability of Group is also regarded as strategic risks.

Changes in the operating environment

Unfavorable changes in the operating environment, such as strong changes in economic cycles, cause a risk that Group does not achieve its business goals. An economic downturn may weaken the quality of the loan portfolio and simultaneously decrease the value of the property collateral thus intensifying the overall effect. Crises in the capital markets have negative effects on the availability and price of refinancing. Adjusting business operations to the prevailing situation is a key method of managing the risk related to changes in the operating environment. This can be done by limiting lending, for example.

Competition

The competition is expected to intensify. This is particularly evident in competitors' pricing solutions. However, Group aims to maintain its good competitive position in the market with its special products, high quality service and home financing focused strategy.

Regulation risk

Regulation risks refer to such changes in the regulatory and supervisory environment of credit institutions which are implemented in a short period of time. Rapid regulatory changes increase costs related to governance and information technology. Considering the size of the Group, these costs may be higher in proportion than those of competitors and weaken the profitability of its operations over the short term. Potential problems also include the fact that the special legislation pertaining to Hypo will not be sufficiently considered by the authorities or when setting new regulations. Rapid changes may also slow the market launch of special product and service packages and affect the Group's competitiveness in relation to other credit institutions.

Regulation risks are managed through compliance operations and human and technological resources management related to the implementation of changes and by maintaining a functional relationship with the authorities. However, the Group is aware that, over the long term, changes in the regulation and supervision environment serve to ensure that credit institution operations in general are on a healthy and profitable basis.

Group's recognizability

Group's recognizability is continuously increased by means of networking, increasing Group's visibility in various media in a balanced and cost-effective manner and particularly by carrying out individual customer contacts with an active approach. This has clearly increased the number of Group's customer contacts and partners. The key business indicators for recognizability are the number of customer contacts and the content of customer feedback, which are monitored regularly.

Realized losses

No significant losses related to strategic risks were recognized in Hypo Group's business operations during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

An amount of Group's own funds considered sufficient have been allocated to strategic risks in the Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process, especially due to anticipated changes in the operations of the central IT-system service providers.

Statement on non-disclosed information

In a materiality evaluation assessment performed under Capital Adequacy Regulation (EU) 575/2013, Part Eight, Article 432(1), taking into account the scope and nature of the operations, the information under the following articles has not been considered as material to be disclosed in a manner larger than as disclosed in these Financial Statements and that the information disclosed conveys comprehensively the risk profile of the Group:

- Article 435 Risk management objectives and policies
- Article 436 Scope of application
- Article 438 Capital requirements
- Article 439 Exposure to counterparty credit risk
- Article 440 Capital buffers
- Article 441 Indicators of global systemic importance
- Article 442 Credit risk adjustments
- Article 444 Use of ECAs
- Article 445 Exposure to market risk
- Article 446 Operational risk
- Article 447 Exposures in equities not included in the trading book
- Article 448 Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book
- Article 451 Leverage

Table: Group's own funds and capital ratios

Own funds and capital ratios	2018	2017
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: Instruments and reserves		
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	5 000,0	5 000,0
of which: Basic capital	5 000,0	5 000,0
Retained earnings	62 601,8	57 162,9
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	47 858,8	48 152,0
Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	5 948,5	5 507,4
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	121 409,0	115 822,3
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
Intangible assets	-2 230,4	-2 253,5
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	-148,5	0,0
Value adjustments due to the requirements for prudent valuation	-219,9	0,0
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	0,0	65,0
Defined-benefit pension fund assets	-6 467,9	-7 563,1
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-9 066,7	-9 751,6
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	112 342,3	106 070,7
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0,0	0,0
Tier 2 (T2) capital	0,0	0,0
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	112 342,3	106 070,7
Total risk weighted assets	925 239,5	836 775,6
Capital ratios and buffers		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of total risk exposure amount	12,1	12,7
Tier 1 (T1) as a percentage of total risk exposure amount	12,1	12,7
Total capital as a percentage of total risk exposure amount	12,1	12,7
Institution specific buffer requirement, %	7,0	7,0
of which: capital conservation buffer requirement, %	2,5	2,5
of which: countercyclical buffer requirement, %	0,0	0,0
of which: systemic risk buffer requirement, %	0,0	0,0
of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer, %	0,0	0,0
Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers, %	8,6	9,2

The own funds and capital adequacy are presented in accordance with the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013).

The capital requirement for credit risk is calculated using the standard method.

The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated using the basic method.

The other risk-weighted items consist of credit valuation risk (CVA).

No restrictions applied in the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013) compliant own funds calculation and no elements of own funds other than what is laid down in this regulation is used.

Capital instruments main features

Issuer	Suomen Asuntopankki Oy	Suomen Hypoteekkiyhdistys
Unique Identifier	743700P5K21EQSEHZK26	N/A
Governing law of the instrument	Limited Liability Companies Act	Act on Mortgage Societies
Regulatory treatment		
Transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1
Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1
Eligibility level	Solo	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type	Share	Basic capital
Amount recognized in regulatory capital	EUR 6.5 million	EUR 5.0 million
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 6.5 million	EUR 5.0 million
Accounting classification	Shareholder's equity	N/A
Original date of issuance	19 June 2002	21 December 1858
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual

Table: Credit and counterparty risks according to the standard method, operative risk and other risks, balance sheet and off-balance sheet items

Credit and counterparty risks according to the standard method, operative risk and other risks, balance sheet and off-balance sheet items

	2018			
	Original exposure pre conversion factors	Exposure value	Risk weighted exposure amount after SME-supporting factor	Own funds requirement
Exposures to central governments or central banks	277 765,2	337 111,0	0,0	0,0
Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	100 496,5	110 003,0	0,0	0,0
Exposures to public sector entities	5 854,8	5 854,8	1 171,0	93,7
Exposures to credit institutions	24 169,1	32 658,5	11 652,1	932,2
Exposures to corporates	84 510,4	39 188,4	32 584,8	2 606,8
Retail exposures	62 615,0	16 635,4	11 220,0	897,6
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	2 716 899,7	2 572 499,5	755 204,2	60 416,3
Exposures in default	1 391,4	1 339,6	1 359,4	108,8
Exposures in the form of covered bonds	40 280,2	40 280,2	4 028,0	322,2
Other items	67 952,5	67 952,5	67 952,5	5 436,2
Total	3 381 934,8	3 223 522,8	885 172,0	70 813,8
Operational risk			32 506,8	2 600,5
Other risks			7 560,7	604,9
All items in total	3 381 934,8	3 223 522,8	925 239,5	74 019,2

	2017			
	Original exposure pre conversion factors	Exposure value	Risk weighted exposure amount after SME-supporting factor	Own funds requirement
Exposures to central governments or central banks	285 536,7	341 569,4	0,0	0,0
Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	107 120,8	117 387,9	0,0	0,0
Exposures to public sector entities	12 066,7	12 066,7	2 413,3	193,1
Exposures to credit institutions	74 280,3	84 612,7	25 835,0	2 066,8
Exposures to corporates	97 443,5	45 993,2	40 694,0	3 255,5
Retail exposures	57 487,6	20 767,1	13 993,8	1 119,5
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	2 338 432,0	2 179 657,6	647 467,1	51 797,4
Exposures in default	2 762,4	2 372,2	2 394,9	191,6
Exposures in the form of covered bonds	33 650,7	33 650,7	3 365,1	269,2
Other items	63 157,8	63 157,8	63 157,8	5 052,6
Total	3 071 938,6	2 901 235,4	799 321,0	63 945,7
Operational risk			29 782,5	2 382,6
Other risks			7 672,1	613,8
All items in total	3 071 938,6	2 901 235,4	836 775,6	66 942,0

Risk-weighting of the following exposures: sovereigns, regional governments, local authorities, public sector entities, institutions and companies; is based other ratings assigned by S&P Global Ratings, Fitch and Moody's where applicable.

Own funds requirement for credit and counterparty risks have been calculated using eight percent requirement of risk-weighted exposures in accordance with the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013).

Total exposure values covered by eligible financial collateral or other eligible collateral

	2018	2017
Exposures to corporates	142,9	1 156,0
Retail exposures	3 981,4	3 325,1
Exposures in default	10,0	10,0
Total	4 134,3	4 491,2

Total exposure values covered by guarantees or credit derivatives

Exposures to corporates	44 302,4	52 962,7
Retail exposures	40 480,3	32 030,2
Exposures in default	41,8	63,1
Total	84 824,6	85 055,9

Table: Leverage ratio

	2018	2017
Leverage ratio, %	3,5	3,7

Table: Information concerning asset encumbrance

Information concerning asset encumbrance

2018

1000€	Book value of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Book value of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
A - Assets	1 345 044,2	1 345 044,2	1 768 772,7	1 768 772,7
Equity instruments			132,4	132,4
Debt securities	50 648,0	50 648,0	159 514,2	159 514,2
Other assets, including lending	1 294 396,1	1 294 396,1	1 609 126,2	1 609 126,2

B - Collateral received

Nothing to report, as the Group's received collaterals meet the conditions for recognition on the balance sheet and are reported in Template A.

C - Encumbered assets and associated liabilities	Liabilities associated with encumbered assets	Encumbered assets
Book value of selected financial liabilities	79 275,3	97 588,9
Debt securities issued to the public	962 816,5	1 239 491,3
Derivative contracts	3 483,5	7 963,9
Total	1 045 575,4	1 345 044,2

D - Information on the importance of encumbrance

Provided figures are based on the situation as at 31 December 2018.

The amount of assets reported under items A and C above does not include excess collateral except for covered bonds.

Group's encumbered assets consist of debt securities, cover asset pool and cash collateral for derivative contracts that are tradable on the secondary market and eligible as ECB collateral and that have been pledged against a loan from the central bank.

Group's encumbered assets increased due to issuance of covered bonds. Encumbered assets totaled 1 345 044,2 t€, out of which of covered bonds was 1 290 018,8 t€.

Unencumbered debt securities that are tradable on the secondary market and eligible as ECB collateral and that can be used as collateral in monetary policy operations totaled 159 514,2 t€ on 31 December 2018

1 035 072,5 t€ of unencumbered loans may be used as collateral for covered bonds.

1000€	Book value of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Book value of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
A - Assets	955 287,1	54 199,1	1 837 248,4	231 153,7
Equity instruments			132,4	132,4
Debt securities	54 199,1	54 199,1	231 021,3	231 021,3
Other assets, including	901 087,9		1 606 094,8	

B - Collateral received

Nothing to report, as the Group's received collaterals meet the conditions for recognition on the balance sheet and are reported in Template A.

C - Encumbered assets and associated liabilities	Liabilities associated with encumbered assets	Encumbered assets
Book value of selected financial liabilities	79 599,8	100 826,6
Debt securities issued to the public	653 445,7	849 597,2
Derivative contracts		4 863,3
Total	733 045,5	955 287,1

D - Information on the importance of encumbrance

Provided figures are based on the situation as at 31 December 2017.

The amount of assets reported under items A and C above does not include excess collateral except for covered bonds. Group's encumbered assets consist of debt securities, cover asset pool and cash collateral for derivative contracts that are tradable on the secondary market and eligible as ECB collateral and that have been pledged against a loan from the central bank.

There has been no significant changes in Group's encumbered assets during the past period. Group's encumbered assets increased due to issuance of covered bonds.

Encumbered assets totaled 955 287,1 t€, out of which of covered bonds was 900 038,7 t€. Unencumbered debt securities that are tradable on the secondary market and

eligible as ECB collateral and that can be used as collateral in monetary policy operations totaled 231 021,3 t€ on 31 December 2017. 1 079 049,8 t€ of unencumbered loans can be used as collateral for covered bonds.

Table: Liquidity information requirements**Liquidity information requirements**Strategies and processes in the management of liquidity risk

Group's liquidity risk strategy is based on the Principles on liquidity risk management which are updated regularly. The strategy consists of identification, measuring, management and coordination of structural funding risk, short-term liquidity risk and refinancing risk on the balance sheet.

Structure and organization of the liquidity risk management function

Liquidity risk is managed in three separate units. Treasury performs risk measuring and practical risk management with necessary authorizations thereof. Controller unit, independent of Treasury, produces liquidity risk reporting. Risk management as an independent risk monitoring unit, independent of both aforementioned units, is responsible of maintenance and development of risk management methods as well as risk reporting to the management.

Scope and nature of liquidity risk reporting and measurement systems

Risk reporting to the management covers all liquidity risks and is performed in a pre-defined format at least quarterly. Identification and measuring of the risk takes place with suitable IT systems taking into account the measuring methods stated in the Principles of liquidity risk management.

Protection and risk reduction policies and control of their effectiveness

Protection against liquidity risk based on the individual risk limits laid down in (the minimum and / or target levels), which typically is set as the alarm. The limits guide operations and are monitored in liquidity management and risk reporting. The maintenance of adequate liquidity reserves in both the short and long term as regards payment obligations and regulatory requirements is a key way of ensuring liquidity adequacy. A contingency plan has been defined for the unforeseeable weakening of the liquidity situation.

Management declaration concerning liquidity risk management

Management of the group deems the arrangements and processes in place regarding liquidity risk management as being on an adequate level taking into account the group's risk profile and business strategy.

Management statement on liquidity risk

Management of the group states, based on the quantitative information disclosed in these financial statements that the liquidity risk profile is consistent and controlled in relation to the business strategy of the group.

1000 €	1-3 / 2018	4-6 / 2018	7-9 / 2018	10-12 / 2018
Liquidity buffer	325 646	426 332	369 254	398 495
Total net cash outflows	278 551	292 046	279 592	308 369
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	117,3 %	148,3 %	133,5 %	130,7 %

Values are calculated as the simple averages of month-end observations. (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December)

Concentration of funding and liquidity sources

Key funding sources of the group are covered bonds, senior unsecured bonds, certificates of deposits, and deposits from the public. Out of these and in addition to the mandatory LCR requirement, deposits and long-term funding have been set minimum/target levels which affect the operations and which are monitored in liquidity risk reporting. Proportional shares of different funding sources are disclosed in these financial statements.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

The derivatives used are always related to the group's own operations and they are plain vanilla interest rate (IRS) or interest rate and currency swap (CIRS) contracts. In mortgage credit bank operations, only IRS contracts are used. In the case of option and swaption agreements, Group companies operate only as a buyer, not as an assigner. In funding, derivatives are used only in the purpose of hedging. In other operations derivatives may be used in taking a moderate position. Outside covered bond operations and simple cross currency swap contracts, derivatives are centrally cleared with a central clearing counterparty. The use of collateral is subject to the master derivative agreement in question.

Currency mismatch in the LCR

The Hypo Group has only euro-denominated liabilities and receivables, so there is no currency difference.

A description of the degree of centralization of liquidity management and interaction between the group's units

On operational level, liquidity management is centralized in treasury where authorizations, responsibilities and tasks are divided in due manner. Cooperation between treasury and other units taking part in liquidity or liquidity risk management is continuous and functioning.

Other items in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template but that the institution considers relevant for its liquidity profile

N/A.

Table: Other information describing capital adequacy and risk position

Other information describing capital adequacy and risk position

Risk type	Indicator	2018	2017
Credit risk	LTV-ratio (Loan to Value, average), %	35,8 %	37,4 %
Credit risk	Non-performing loans, % of loan portfolio	0,07 %	0,14 %
Credit risk	Net impairment losses, EUR million	0,03	0,01
Liquidity risk	Long-term funding out of total funding, %	36,2 %	36,8 %
Liquidity risk	Deposits out of total funding, %	58,2 %	58,2 %
Liquidity risk	Average maturity of liabilities, in years	3,3	3,4
Liquidity risk	LCR-ratio, %	122,6 %	147,6 %
Liquidity risk	Short-term liquidity, EUR million	442,4	506,1
Liquidity risk	Short-term liquidity, months	28,3	40,3
Liquidity risk	Share of short-term liquidity of the balance sheet total, %	14,2 %	18,1 %
Interest rate risk	Interest rate risk in the banking book, EUR million	-4,6	-4,0
Interest rate risk	Net Present Value risk, EUR million	-2,2	-1,0
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Total amount of housing property holdings of the balance sheet total, %	2,0 %	2,2 %
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Book values of investment properties, % out of estimated fair values	96,4 %	95,3 %
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Occupancy rate, %	98,1 %	95,1 %
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Net profit of investment properties calculates by book value	4,2 %	3,8 %
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Average monthly rent per square metre in housing units EUR per square meter	21,2	21,3

Risk indicator	Description
LTV-ratio (Loan to Value, average), %	Remaining amount of credit divided by total amount of collaterals allocated to the credit. Only housing collaterals are taken into account. LTV average is calculated by weighting the loan-to-value ratio of the credit by the remaining amount of credit.
Non-performing loans, % of loan portfolio	Receivables from the public and public sector entities deemed unlikely to be paid + receivables past due and unpaid over 90 days
Net impairment losses, EUR million	Net amount of final credit losses and impairment loss recognized through profit or loss.
Long-term funding out of total funding, %	Original maturity including a funding of over a year divided by total funding.
Deposits out of total funding, %	Deposits divided by total funding. Total funding includes liabilities to credit institutions, liabilities to the public and public sector entities, debt securities issued to the public as well as subordinated liabilities.
Average maturity of liabilities, in years	The average maturity weighted with cash flow of liabilities in years (divider 365)
Short-term liquidity, EUR million	Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement added with unused current account facilities and other binding credit facilities.
Short-term liquidity, months	Coverage of short-term liquidity to funding cash flows (difference of days multiplied with 365 (days in a year)/multiplied with 12 (months in a year)
Share of short-term liquidity of the balance sheet total, %	Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement added with available current account facilities and other binding credit facilities divided by balance sheet total.
Interest rate risk in the banking book, EUR million	Annual change in net interest income if interest rates increase parallelly 1% on the reporting date.
Present value risk, EUR million	Change in present value of banking book if interest rates increase parallelly 1% on the reporting date.
Total amount of housing property holdings of the balance sheet total, %	Total of owned investment properties and properties in own use set in proportion with the balance sheet total.
Book values of investment properties, % out of estimated fair values	Book values of investment properties out of estimated fair values
Occupancy rate, %	Relation of amounts of square meters of housing units rented-out and amounts of square meters of owned housing units at the end of the period.
Net profit of investment properties calculates by book value	Net-profit of investment properties (excl. changes in the value and capital gains / losses) set in proportion with average book value of investment properties at the beginning and in the end of the period.
Average monthly rent per square metre in housing units EUR per square meter	Average EUR per square meter of rented housing units at the end of the period.

Definitions of Alternative Performance Measures:

Key indicators and alternative performance measures are reported together with indicators defined and named in the IFRS standards in order to give useful additional information on the business operations. Key indicators and alternative performance measures describe the economic profit, financial standing or cash flows from business operations, but are other than the indicators defined and named in the IFRS standards. The indicators defined in the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU 575/2013) CRR, describe the risk-absorbing capacity of a credit institution.

Turnover	Interest income + income from equity investments + fee income + net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income + net income from currency operations and securities trading + net income from hedge accounting + income from investment properties + other operating income
Operating profit/profit before appropriations and taxes, milj. €	Interest income + income from equity investments + fee income + net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income + net income from currency operations and securities trading + net income from hedge accounting + income from investment properties + other operating income – (administrative expenses + depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets + other operating expenses+ impairment losses on loans and other commitments)
Operating profit/Turnover, %	<div> <div>Operating profit</div> <div>Turnover</div> </div>

x 100

Return on equity % (ROE)	Operating profit - income taxes	
	Equity + accumulated appropriations less deferred tax liabilities (average total at the beginning and end of the year)	x 100
Return on assets % (ROA)	Operating profit - income taxes	
	Average balance sheet total (average total at the beginning and end of the year)	x 100
Equity ratio, %	Equity + accumulated appropriations less deferred tax liabilities	
	Balance sheet total	x 100
Cost-to-income ratio, %	Administrative expenses + depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets + other operating expenses	
	Net interest income + income from equity investments + net fee and commission income + net income from currency operations and securities trading + net income from available-for-sale financial assets + net income from hedge accounting + net income from investment properties + other operating income	x 100
LTV-ratio (Loan to Value, Weighted average), %	Receivables from the public and public sector entities	
	Fair value of collateral received against the receivables from the public and public sector entities	x 100
Loan-to-value ratio is calculated by dividing the outstanding loan balance with the fair value of the total amount of the collaterals allocated to the loan. Only housing and residential property collaterals are taken into account. The average LTV ratio is the weighted average of individual loan-to-value ratios.		
Loans/deposits %	Receivables from the public and public sector entities	
	Deposits	x 100
Deposits out of total funding, %	Deposits	
	Total funding	x 100
Total funding includes liabilities to credit institutions, liabilities to the public and public sector entities, debt securities issued to the public as well as subordinated liabilities.		
Long-term funding out of total funding, %	Total funding with a remaining maturity of 12 months	
	Total funding	x 100
Total funding includes liabilities to credit institutions, liabilities to the public and public sector entities, debt securities issued to the public as well as subordinated liabilities.		
Average number of personnel	Number of personnel includes those in employment relationship during the financial year (excl. The CEO and deputy to the CEO). Average number of personnel is calculated by dividing the sum of the number of permanent full-time personnel at the end of each month by the total number of months.	
Salaries and remuneration, milj. €	Total of personnel's salaries and remuneration	

Description of Alternative Performance Measures:

Turnover describes the volume of business operations. By comparing the turnover between different financial years, gives information on the increase or decrease of business volumes.

Operating profit, profit before appropriations and taxes is an indicator of profitability in the financial statements describing the net revenues from business operations after taking into account expenses, impairment losses and depreciations.

Operating profit / turnover, % describes the profitability of business operations. By comparing the value of the ratio between different financial years, gives information on the development of profitability.

Return on equity % (ROE) measures profitability of business operations by revealing how much profit is generated in relation to the equity accrued over a financial period. The Mortgage Society of Finland is a mutual company and thus it does not pay dividends.

Return on assets, % (ROA) measures profitability of business operations through the ratio of operating profit to total assets during the financial period.

Equity ratio, % the ratio of own funds to total assets. Describes risk-absorbing capacity.

Cost-to-income ratio, % describes business performance by comparing total costs to total income. The less input is used to accumulate revenue, the better the efficiency.

LTV-ratio (Loan to Value, average), % compares the outstanding balance of credit owed by a customer to the fair value of the collaterals provided by the customer. The ratio reflects a credit institution's lending in relation to its collateral position.

Loans / deposits, % describes the relation of lending to deposit funding. A ratio exceeding 100 percent indicates that in addition to deposit funding, wholesale funding and equity are used as funding sources.

Average number of personnel describes the personnel resources available.

Salaries and remuneration, EUR million are presented on an accrual basis. The sum describes the expenses related to personnel resources incurred to the company.

Definitions of Key Financial Indicators set out in EU's Capital Requirements Regulation:

Non-performing assets, % of the loan portfolio	Receivables from the public and public sector entities deemed unlikely to be paid + receivables past due and unpaid over 90 days	x 100
	Receivables from the public and public sector entities	
	Non-performing assets are presented in accordance with the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013).	
LCR-ratio, %	Liquid assets	x 100
	Outflow of liquidity – Inflow of liquidity (within 30 days)	
	LCR-ratio is calculated in accordance with the EU's Capital Requirement Regulation CRR (EU 575/2013).	
Leverage Ratio, %	Equity + accumulated appropriations less deferred tax liabilities	x 100
	Balance sheet total	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio %	Common Equity Tier 1, CET1	x 100
	Total risk	
	The capital requirement for total risk is calculated using the standard method. The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated using the basic method.	

Helsinki, 27 February 2019

Board of Directors

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT, IFRS

€ 1.000	Note	1.1.-31.12.2018	1.1.-31.12.2017
Interest income	1	23 614,8	20 414,6
Interest expenses	1	-11 284,1	-11 423,4
NET INTEREST INCOME		12 330,8	8 991,2
Income from equity investments			
From other companies	2	0,0	39,9
Fee and commission income	3	3 887,3	3 618,0
Fee and commission expenses	3	-92,5	-93,3
Net income from securities and foreign currency transactions			
Net income from securities trading	5	-1 144,7	421,4
Net income from financial assets available for sale	6		1 749,6
Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	291,4	
Net income from hedge accounting	7	33,2	-27,1
Net income from investment properties	8	2 930,5	2 924,0
Other operating income	9	-12,9	82,4
Administrative expenses			
Personnel costs			
Wages and salaries		-4 920,5	-4 968,5
Other personnel related costs			
Pension costs		-995,8	-1 135,2
Other personnel related costs		-109,0	-218,2
Other administrative expenses		-2 663,5	-2 687,5
Total administrative expenses		-8 688,8	-9 009,4
Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets	11	-516,1	-475,0
Other operating expenses	10	-1 830,3	-1 576,3
Impairment losses on loans and other commitments	12	0,0	6,0
Net gains/losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	12	-31,3	
Net gains/losses on derecognition of other financial assets	12	8,7	
OPERATING PROFIT		7 165,2	6 651,4
Income taxes	13	-1 216,8	-1 144,0
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS AFTER TAXES		5 948,5	5 507,4
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		5 948,5	5 507,4

CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT, IFRS

€ 1.000	1.1.-31.12.2018	1.1.-31.12.2017
Profit for the period	5 948,5	5 507,4
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may in the future be recognized through profit or loss		
Change in fair value reserve		
Hedging of cash flows	65,0	526,2
Financial assets available for sale		202,6
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-114,2	
	-49,2	728,8
Items that may not be included in the income statement at a later date		
Revaluation of defined benefit pension plans	-254,8	742,1
Correction for previous year, IFRS 9	-57,8	0,0
	-312,6	742,1
Total other comprehensive income	-361,7	1 471,0
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	5 586,7	6 978,4

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, IFRS

€ 1.000	Note	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
ASSETS			
Cash	15,16,40	223 600,0	201 200,0
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks			
Treasury bills			
Other	16,19,20,38,40,59,61	201 166,5	284 718,7
		201 166,5	284 718,7
Receivables from credit institutions			
Payable on demand	16,17,38,40	5 338,7	16 322,0
Other	16,17,38,40	60,8	77,5
		5 399,5	16 399,5
Receivables from the public and public sector entities			
Other than those payable on demand	18,38,40,56,57,59,61	2 588 907,9	2 212 574,4
Debt securities			
From public sector entities	16,19,20,38,40,59,61	8 506,0	
Shares and holdings	21,40	132,4	132,4
Derivative contracts	22-26,40,41	4 562,6	258,9
Intangible assets	27,29	2 788,0	2 816,9
Tangible assets			
Investment properties and shares and holdings in investment properties	28,29	61 420,5	59 686,0
Other properties and shares and holdings in housing property corporations	28,29	844,4	854,5
Other tangible assets	29	258,0	295,6
		62 522,9	60 836,2
Other assets	30	10 626,0	8 568,8
Deferred income and advances paid	31	5 456,6	4 843,8
Deferred tax receivables	32	148,5	139,3
TOTAL ASSETS		3 113 816,9	2 792 488,8

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, IFRS

€ 1.000	Note	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
LIABILITIES			
LIABILITIES			
Liabilities to credit institutions			
To central banks	38,40	80 000,00	80 000,00
To credit institutions			
Other than those payable on demand	38,40	10 101,47	13 873,80
		90 101,47	93 873,80
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities			
Deposits			
Payable on demand	38,40	806 059,36	749 110,93
Other than those payable on demand	38,40	912 106,29	791 289,56
		1 718 165,65	1 540 400,48
Other liabilities			
Other than those payable on demand	38,40	16 917,65	19 545,50
		1 735 083,30	1 559 945,98
Debt securities issued to the public			
Bonds	33,38,40	960 976,88	852 292,19
Other	33,38,40	168 435,59	134 929,04
		1 129 412,46	987 221,23
Derivative contracts	22-26,40,41	3 215,46	6 944,62
Other liabilities			
Other liabilities	34	17 118,97	9 636,29
Deferred expenses and advances received	35	7 663,32	4 524,15
Subordinated liabilities			
Other	36,38,40		4 490,08
Deferred tax liabilities	32	9 812,90	10 030,33
EQUITY			
Basic capital	42	5 000,00	5 000,00
Other restricted reserves			
Reserve fund		22 810,66	22 799,94
Fair value reserve			
From cash flow hedging			-65,04
From valuation at fair value		-80,16	34,03
Defined benefit pension plans			
Actuarial gains/losses		2 204,80	2 459,56
Unrestricted reserves			
Other reserves		22 923,50	22 923,50
Retained earnings		62 601,78	57 162,89
Profit for the period		5 948,47	5 507,44
		121 409,04	115 822,32
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		3 113 816,92	2 792 488,81

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

€ 1.000	Basic capital	Revaluation reserve	Reserve fund	Fair value reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 Jan 2017	5 000,0		22 796,7	957,6	22 923,5	57 166,1	108 843,9
Profit for the period						5 507,4	5 507,4
Other comprehensive income						0,0	
Distribution of profits			3,2			-3,2	0,0
Hedging of cash flow							
Amount recognized in equity				-58,4			-58,4
Amount transferred to the income statement				716,2			716,2
Change in deferred taxes				-131,6			-131,6
Financial assets available for sale							
Change in fair value				2 002,8			2 002,8
Amount transferred to the income statement				-1 749,6			-1 749,6
Change in deferred taxes				-50,7			-50,7
Defined benefit pension plans							
Actuarial gains/losses				927,7			927,7
Change in deferred taxes				-185,5			-185,5
Total other comprehensive income	0,0	0,0	3,2	1 471,0	0,0	-3,2	1 471,0
Equity 31 Dec 2017	5 000,0	0,0	22 799,9	2 428,6	22 923,5	62 670,3	115 822,3

€ 1.000	Basic capital	Revaluation reserve	Reserve fund	Fair value reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 Jan 2018	5 000,0		22 799,9	2 428,6	22 923,5	62 670,3	115 822,3
Adjustment due to initial application of IFRS 9						-57,8	-57,8
Restated equity 1 January 2018	5 000,0		22 799,9	2 428,6	22 923,5	62 612,5	115 764,5
Profit for the period						5 948,5	5 948,5
Other comprehensive income							
Distribution of profits			10,7			-10,7	0,0
Hedging of cash flow							
Amount recognized in equity				-89,0			-89,0
Amount transferred to the income statement				170,3			170,3
Change in deferred taxes				-16,3			-16,3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Change in fair value				144,5			144,5
Amount transferred to the income statement				-291,4			-291,4
Change in deferred taxes				32,7			32,7
Defined benefit pension plans							
Actuarial gains/losses				-318,5			-318,5
Change in deferred taxes				63,7			63,7
Total other comprehensive income	0,0	0,0	10,7	-303,9	0,0	-10,7	-303,9
Equity 31 Dec 2018	5 000,0	0,0	22 810,7	2 124,6	22 923,5	68 550,2	121 409,0

Since the end of the financial period of 1 January–31 December 2018, there have not been any significant changes in the outlook or financial standing of The Mortgage Society of Finland or its Group. After the financial year, neither Hypo nor Group's companies have been involved in administrative or legal proceedings, arbitrations or other events that would have had a material effect on Hypo's financial position. Furthermore, Hypo is not aware of such proceedings or events being under consideration or being otherwise threatened.

According to section 26 of the rules of The Mortgage Society of Finland, at least 80 percent of annual profits must be transferred to a contingency fund or a reserve fund if the ratio between equity and risk-adjusted commitments (capital adequacy ratio) is less than 8 percent. If the capital adequacy ratio is at least 8 percent but less than 9 percent, at least 70 percent of annual profits must be transferred to a contingency or reserve fund. If the ratio is at least 9 percent, at least 50 percent of annual profits must be transferred to a contingency or reserve fund. The Board of Directors proposes that EUR 2 679 863,51 of Hypo's result for 2018 (EUR 5 352 270,34) be transferred to the reserve fund and the rest remain unused.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

€ 1.000

	1.1.-31.12.2018	1.1.-31.12.2017
Cash flow from operating activities		
Interest received	23 024,5	20 094,9
Interest paid	-10 909,5	-11 478,6
Fee income	3 741,0	3 856,5
Fee expenses	-92,5	-93,3
Net income from currency operations and securities trading	-1 144,7	421,4
Net income from available-for-sale financial assets		1 749,6
Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	291,4	
Net income from hedge accounting	33,2	-27,1
Net income from investment properties	3 594,0	2 986,8
Other operating income	-12,9	82,4
Administrative expenses	-7 447,9	-7 145,8
Other operating expenses	-1 927,3	-1 682,9
Credit and guarantee losses	-22,2	6,0
Income taxes	51,3	-1 580,4
Total net cash flow from operating activities	9 178,3	7 189,5
Operating assets increase (-) / decrease (+)		
Receivables from customers (lending)	-373 842,7	-406 340,9
Cash collaterals, derivatives	2 501,3	345,4
Investment properties	-2 455,2	5 294,4
Operating assets increase (-) / decrease (+) total	-373 796,5	-400 701,1
Operating liabilities increase (+) / decrease (-)		
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities (deposits)	177 764,2	337 357,8
Operating liabilities increase (+) / decrease (-) total	177 764,2	337 357,8
NET CASH FLOWS ACCRUED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	-186 854,0	-56 153,8
Cash flows from investments		
Change in fixed assets	-439,5	-428,0
Equity investments increase (-) / decrease (+)	0,0	39,9
NET CASH FLOWS ACCRUED FROM INVESTMENTS	-439,5	-388,1
Cash flows from financing		
Bank loans, new withdrawals	151,5	80 297,2
Bank loans, repayments	-3 923,9	-104 509,9
Other liabilities increase (+) / decrease (-)	-2 629,3	-8 995,6
Bonds, new issues	389 734,2	344 297,3
Bonds, repayments	-288 701,7	-188 533,6
Certificates of deposit, new issues	195 485,8	217 964,2
Certificates of deposit, repayments	-161 979,2	-194 468,4
Subordinated liabilities, new withdrawals	11,4	34,0
Subordinated liabilities, repayments	-4 501,4	-4 523,9
NET CASH FLOWS ACCRUED FROM FINANCING	123 647,3	141 561,1
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-63 646,1	85 019,2
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	502 318,1	417 299,0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	438 672,0	502 318,1
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-63 646,1	85 019,2

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Group

The Mortgage Society of Finland Group (hereinafter "Hypo Group" or "Group") is the only national organization focusing in home financing and housing in Finland. Hypo Group offers all kinds of loan services for home financing to its customers as well as continuously develops new ways and models for housing and home financing.

Parent company of the Group, The Mortgage Society of Finland (hereinafter "Hypo") has its domicile and administrative headquarters in Helsinki. The street address of The Mortgage Society of Finland is Yrjönkatu 9 A, 00120 Helsinki and the mail address is P.O.Box 509, 00101 Helsinki.

Hypo is a mutual company governed by its member customers. The company is an authorized credit institution. Since 2016, Hypo has also license to engage in mortgage credit banking operations.

Suomen Asuntohypopankki Oy ("hereinafter AsuntoHypoPankki" or "the Bank"), a deposit bank wholly owned by parent company, offers its customers deposit products, credit cards and trustee services.

Group entities together own 54.6 percent of the housing company Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos (hereinafter "Taos"). Taos owns and manages the land and property where Hypo's customer service facilities are located. Taos also rents out its office premises to third parties.

The operations of Hypo and the Bank are supervised by the Financial Supervisory Authority.

On 30 January, the Board of Directors approved the release of the Financial Statements Release 1.1 - 31.12.2018 and on 27 February 2019, the presentation of this Financial Statements to the Auditor and to the Supervisory Board for verification. The Supervisory Board meeting is held on 28 February 2019. Financial Statements is presented for confirmation to the Annual General Meeting of the Mortgage Society of Finland, which will be held on 22 March 2019.

Basis of preparation

Hypo Group's Financial Statements is prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and SIC and IFRIC interpretations. The international financial reporting standards refer to standards and the related interpretations that have been approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the application of international accounting standards. In addition, the applicable national legislation and regulatory requirements have been taken into account.

The consolidated Financial Statements includes Hypo Group's and the parent company's income statements, balance sheet and notes as well as Group's comprehensive income, cash flow statement and statement on changes in equity. In addition, the Board of Director's report is incorporated in the Financial Statements.

Hypo Group's business operations constitute a single segment, retail banking. The Board is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) at Hypo.

AsuntoHypoPankki is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.

Ownership in housing company Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos is accounted for using IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements –standard. Assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operations are recognized in relation to Hypo Group's interest in the joint operation.

The accounting principles of joint operations are modified to correspond Hypo Group's accounting policies. Inter-company transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated.

The information related to capital adequacy has been prepared and presented in accordance with the EU Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR, EU 575/2013). The capital requirement for credit risk is calculated using the standard method. The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated using the basic method. Disclosures required under the EU Capital Requirements Regulation Part Eight are published in the Board of Director's report.

Financial data is presented in group entities' operating currency, euros.

Numeric tables presented in the Financial statements released by the group are rounded to nearest 1000 euros. Therefore, presented totals may vary from the sum calculated from the presented figures.

New standards and interpretations

In preparing these financial statements, The Group has followed the same accounting policies as in the Annual Financial statements for 2017 except for the effect of changes required by the adoption of the following new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards since 1 January 2018:

- Hypo Group has adopted IFRS 9 Financial instruments standard 1 January 2018. The new standard replaces the standard IAS 39 Financial Instruments. The Group did not early adopt any of IFRS 9 in its' previous financial statements. Hypo Group does not restate comparative figures, as permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9. Amendments to IFRS 7 disclosures are applied to the current period but not to the comparative period. Hypo Group shall not apply the transitional arrangements of EU Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR, EU 575/2013) Article 473a. On 1 January 2018, the Group's equity and own funds were adjusted with the net amount of IAS 39 impairment reversals and IFRS 9 expected credit losses. The adjustment reduced equity and own funds by 57 822.88 euros.
- On 1 January 2018, Hypo Group adopted the new standard IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which superseded IAS18 Revenue. Hypo Group's business operations constitute a single segment, retail banking. Applying IFRS 15 on 1 January 2018 did not give rise to any adjustments to the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity or cash flow statement for the comparative period 1 January – 31 December 2017. Applying IFRS 15 did not have any significant impact on revenue recognition principles.

New standards and interpretations that have not yet been adopted but may have an effect on Hypo Group's Financial Statements in the future include the following:

IFRS 16 Leases

Hypo Group will apply IFRS 16 Leases as of 1 January 2019 instead of the previously applied IAS 17 on leases. Hypo Group will transition to IFRS 16 in accordance with the simplified retrospective approach; the prior-year figures will not be adjusted. Practical expedients on assessing whether the leases are onerous and excluding initial costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the time of initial application are also used.

Balance sheet: As IFRS 16 requires Hypo Group as lessee will recognize assets for the right of use received and liabilities for the payment obligations entered into for all leases. Hypo Group will use relief options provided for leases of low-value assets. The accounting requirements for lessors remain largely unchanged and they are not expected to have significant impact on the Group, apart from some additional disclosures. For leases that have been classified to date as operative leases in accordance with IAS 17, the lease liability will be recognized at the present value of the remaining payments or when the lease period is not fixed term an appropriate period will be determined based on economic and business factors. The remaining lease payments will be discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the time the IFRS 16 is first applied. The right-of-use assets will be measured at the amount of the lease liability. Possible advance payments and liabilities will also be accounted for as well as initial direct costs. On initial application of IFRS 16 the recognition of lease liabilities is expected to be EUR 0.4 million in the balance sheet. As the increase in total assets and liabilities is relatively subtle, the impact on Hypo Group's financial ratios is very limited.

Income statement: The depreciation charges on the right-of-use assets and the interest expense from unwinding of the discount on the lease liabilities will be recognized on the income statement. Hypo Group expects that operating profit for 2019 will decrease approximately 3 thousand euros because of adopting IFRS 16.

Cash flow statement: The change in the presentation of operating leases will result in an equivalent improvement in cash flows from operating activities and a decline in cash flows from financing activities.

Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 9 implementation

Hypo Group has adopted IFRS 9 Financial instruments standard 1 January 2018. The new standard replaces the standard IAS 39 Financial Instruments. The Group did not early adopt any of IFRS 9 in its' previous financial statements.

Hypo Group does not restate comparative figures, as permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9. Amendments to IFRS 7 disclosures are applied to the current period but not to the comparative period. Amendments to IFRS 7 disclosures are applied to the current period but not to the comparative period. Hypo Group shall not apply the transitional arrangements of EU Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR, EU 575/2013) Article 473a. On 1 January 2018, the Group's equity and own funds were adjusted with the net amount of IAS 39 impairment reversals and IFRS 9 expected credit losses. The adjustment reduced equity and own funds by 57 822.88 euros.

Hypo Group applies IFRS 9 hedge accounting from 1 January 2018. Hedge accounting method based on IFRS 9 is considered not to have any impact in the hedge accounting results in comparison to hedge accounting method based on IAS 39. IFRS 9 hedge accounting simplifies the implementation of hedge accounting and is more in line with the Group's risk management strategy. The most important change affecting the Group's hedge accounting was the elimination of a retrospective efficiency test 80-125%, based on IAS 39. According to IFRS 9, the assessment of hedge effectiveness is only forward-looking. The inefficiency of the Group's hedging relationships has been and is expected to remain low in the future

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The measurement category and book value of financial assets and liabilities in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018 are compared as follows:

Financial assets

1 000 €	Classification and measurement		Book value 31 Dec 2017	Book value 1 Jan 2018
	IAS 39	IFRS 9	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Liquid assets	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	201 200	201 200
Receivables from credit institutions	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	16 399	16 399
Receivables from the public and public sector entities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	2 212 574	2 212 542
Debt securities	Financial assets available for sale	Fair value through other comprehensive income	213 489	213 489
Debt securities	Items recognized based on the fair value option	Option to designate a financial asset at fair value	71 230	71 230
Shares and holdings	Financial assets available for sale	Fair value through other comprehensive income	132	132
Derivative contracts	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	259	259
Financial assets total			2 715 284	2 715 251

Financial liabilities

1 000 €	Classification and measurement		Book value 31 Dec 2017	Book value 1 Jan 2018
	IAS 39	IFRS 9	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Liabilities to credit institutions	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	93 874	93 874
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	1 559 946	1 559 946
Debt securities issued to the public	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	987 221	987 221
Derivative contracts	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	6 945	6 945
Subordinated liabilities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	4 490	4 490
Financial liabilities total			2 652 476	2 652 476

Reconciliation of statement of financial position balances from IAS 39 to IFRS 9

Hypo Group has classified the financial assets in the IFRS 9 classifications, based on the business models and contractual cash flow characteristics.

1 000 €	Classification and measurement		Book value 31 Dec 2017	Reclassifica- tions	Remeasure- ments (ECL)	Book value 1 Jan 2018
	IAS39	IFRS 9	IAS 39			IFRS 9
Liquid assets	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	201 200			201 200
Receivables from credit institutions	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	16 399			16 399
Receivables from the public and public sector entities	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	2 212 574		-33	2 212 542
Debt securities	Financial assets available for sale	Fair value through other comprehensive income	213 489		-25	213 489
Debt securities	Items recognized based on the fair value option	Option to designate a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	71 230			71 230
Shares and holdings	Financial assets available for sale	Fair value through other comprehensive income	132			132
Derivative contracts	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through profit or loss	259			259
Financial assets total			2 715 284	0	-58	2 715 251

Amortized cost classification

The business model is to hold the financial assets (cash, receivables from credit institutions and receivables from the public and public sector entities) in order to collect contractual cash flows. The reclassification did not affect the book value of the loans. The book value decreased by 32 519.80 euros due to remeasurements (ECL).

Reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets into financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Available-for-sale financial assets (debt instruments) have been reclassified into financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) based on their business model, the purpose of which is to collect contractual cash flows and possibly sell the financial assets prior to maturity. The contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. The reclassification did not affect the book value of the debt securities. The remeasurement decreased the fair value reserve by a net amount of 25 303.08 euros.

Reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets into financial assets measured to designate as at fair value through other comprehensive income

Available-for-sale financial assets (equity instruments) have been reclassified into financial assets measured to designate as at fair value through other comprehensive income based on their business model. Shares and holdings are strategic and long-term investments to be held. They are not held for trading.

Classification of items recognized based on the fair value option as financial assets voluntarily measured at fair value through profit or loss

The objective of the business model is to hold the debt instruments in order to collect contractual cash flows and possibly sell the financial assets prior to maturity. In addition, the objective is to reduce the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring the debt instruments and related derivatives on different bases. The reclassification did not change the book value.

*Financial assets and liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
Derivative contracts continue to be mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. The book value remained unchanged.*

Reconciliation of Impairment allowance under IAS 39 to Expected credit loss allowance under IFRS 9

On 1 January, The Group adopted the IFRS 9 accordant ECL methodology for calculating and recording expected credit losses. The ECL model is applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost and to debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. A simplified ECL approach is applied to trade and lease receivables. Financial assets, as well as trade and lease receivables, are characterized by low risk.

1 000 €	Impairments IAS 39 31 Dec 2017	Reclassifications	Remeasure-ments (ECL)	Expected Credit Losses IFRS 9 1 Jan 2018
Classification at amortized cost				
Liquid assets	0			0
Receivables from credit institutions	0			0
Receivables from the public and public sector entities	301		33	334
Total	301	0	33	334
Reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets into financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt securities	0		25	25
Shares and holdings	0			0
Classification of items recognized based on the fair value option as financial assets voluntarily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities	0			0
Financial assets and liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative contracts	0			0
Total	301	0	58	359

IFRS 15 implementation

On 1 January 2018, Hypo Group adopted the new standard IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which superseded IAS18 Revenue. Hypo Group's business operations constitute a single segment, retail banking. Applying IFRS 15 on 1 January 2018 did not give rise to any adjustments to the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity or cash flow statement for the comparative period 1 January – 31 December 2017. Applying IFRS 15 did not have any significant impact on revenue recognition principles. The Group applies IFRS 15 retrospectively. IFRS 15 applies to lending fee income such as entry fees, loan servicing fees and other service

fees. In addition, management and service fees from land trustee services, fees from so called umbrella agreements and fees from Hypo's credit card business are recognized according to IFRS 15. Income from financial instruments continues to be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 effective interest method. Rental income from investment properties continues to be recorded in accordance with IAS 17.

Significant judgements and assumptions

Due to uncertainty of future, preparation of financial statements requires use of accounting estimates. Accounting estimates involves judgements based on the latest available, reliable information. Following areas of financial statements involve significant judgements and assumptions:

- estimate of whether the financial instruments' credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition
- estimate of the business environment's future development,
- estimations used in ECL modeling; future development for mortgage collaterals and solvency of customers,
- estimation of fair values of certain financial instruments,
- estimations used in hedge accounting,
- estimation of fair values of investment property,
- estimated useful life on intangible assets,
- estimations of defined benefit plan asset and actuarial assumptions and
- estimation of fair values of certain off-balance sheet Commitments.

Information on significant judgements and assumptions used on above areas is disclosed in notes to this financial statements. Significant judgements and assumptions require regular assessment in order to revise estimates if changes in circumstances occur.

Financial instruments

Definitions

Amortized cost

The amortized cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Effective interest rate

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. In effective interest rate method, transaction fees and expenses forming an integral part of effective interest rate are amortized over the remaining amount and duration of financial instruments. Gains or losses from the repurchase of own liabilities are recognized in interest expenses. The expected credit losses are not considered in the calculation.

Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position when Hypo becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The transactions of debt securities and shares are recognized using trade date accounting.

Measurement methods

At initial recognition, Hypo measures a financial asset and financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, Hypo recognizes the difference as follows:

- a) When fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, Hypo recognizes the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price as a gain or loss.
- b) In all other cases, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. After initial recognition, Hypo recognizes that deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

After the initial recognition financial assets and liabilities are classified into following categories:

- Amortized cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

After the initial recognition an expected credit loss allowance is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and bought debt instruments measured at FVOCI which results in an accounting loss being recognized in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated. .

Accounting principles of financial instruments' fair value measurement

The fair value hierarchy is applied to determining fair values. Quoted prices are used primarily (Level 1), but if quoted prices are not available, observable input information other than quoted prices is used instead (Level 2).

The fair values of derivative contracts, most of which consist of plain vanilla interest rate swaps, as well as unquoted fixed-rate liabilities and receivables, are calculated by discounting future cash flows to the present by using market rates. A margin based on the counterparty's credit risk has been added to the market rates (Euribor and swap rates).

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets have expired.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires. If the terms of the

liabilities are substantially modified the liability is accounted as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and a new financial liability is recognized. The difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized financial liability and the new financial liability is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Classification of Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans or government and corporate bonds. Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on Hypo's business model. Business model refers to how Hypo manages its financial assets and liabilities. Based on these factors, Hypo classifies debt instruments into the following categories:

- **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held in order to collect contractual cash flows. Those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortized cost. The book value of these assets is adjusted by recognized expected credit loss allowance. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using effective interest rate method. Cash, receivables from credit institutions, the public and public sector entities are classified under amortized cost
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Financial assets that are held in order to collect contractual cash flows and possibly sell the financial assets prior to maturity. The contractual cash flows of these assets are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and the assets are not designated at FVPL. Part of debt securities are classified under FVOCI.
- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL):** Assets that are not measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. Part of debt securities are classified under FVPL.

Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test: When the business model is to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash and to sell financial assets prior to the maturity, Hypo tests whether the cash flows represent only solely payments of principal and interest. Hypo's financial instruments' cash flows consist solely payments of principal and interest. However, some debt instruments may have special clauses, for example interest rate floor or so called soft bullet clause. In order to detect the special clause cash flows, SPPI tests are conducted to the FVOCI instruments on the instrument level.

The change in fair value for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, is recognized in fair value reserve. When the financial instrument is sold the change in fair value reserve and the capital gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. The interest income is recognized according to effective interest rate method through profit and loss. The expected credit losses are measured through profit and loss.

Hypo reclassifies financial assets only when its' business model for managing those assets changes.

Classification of Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's standpoint. Hypo's business model is to own shares as strategic long term investments. With these instruments Hypo has made irreversible choice to always recognize the fair value changes through other comprehensive income. Dividend, when representing a

return on such investments, continue to be recognized in profit or loss as income from equity investments when Hypo's right to receive payments is established.

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement and calculation

The ECL principles are applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, to lease receivables, contract assets or loan commitments and to off-balance sheet items such as loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

IFRS 9 outlines a three-level model for impairment based changes in credit quality since initial recognition. The model is summarized below for loan portfolio and for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

ECL calculation for loans

Hypo's loan portfolio is highly collateralized, and hence, the level of ECL is typically low. The calculations are performed separately for retail customers and for corporate customers.

Loans are classified into three different stages based on their credit risk:

- Stage 1: Performing loans that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition
- Stage 2: Performing loans with a significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition
- Stage 3: Non-performing loans

All other loans than the ones on stage 2 or 3 are considered as stage 1 receivables. On stage 1, ECL is calculated on a 12-month basis. ECL is calculated only for receivables that do not meet the condition of high collateralization, i.e. LTV exceeding 85%. The calculations incorporate data regarding exposure at default (EAD), historical impairment and credit loss (which are used to approximate probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD)), as well as statistical forward-looking factors, which are included in a so-called future coefficient (FLF).

As Stage 2 receivables are considered loans:

- with on-going forbearance on the reporting date; or
- with interest, interest on arrears or principal payments more than 30 days due; and
- that have not become non-performing.

On Stage 2, ECL is calculated on a life-time basis, if in addition to the abovementioned criteria the loan's LTV is above 90% either before or after the collateral's statistical value change has been considered. Life-time ECL is calculated as the difference between contractual unreduced cash flows and the fair value of collateral(s). In addition, the abovementioned future coefficient is taken into account. It is assumed that additional loan withdrawals on stage 2 loan are rejected based on terms and conditions of the loan. Hence, undrawn loan commitments recorded as off-balance sheet items are not included in the ECL calculations.

In line with specifically defined principles, collaterals other than those accepted in the LTV calculation, only high-quality collateral is qualified as collateral in the ECL calculations (i.e. guarantee deposits or state / municipality guarantees).

Stage 3 loan is either a non-performing loan or a loan, which is a specific Adjustment of Debt of a Private Individual loan. Non-performing loans meet the criteria in EU's Capital Requirements Regulation's (CRR) article 178. Adjustment of Debt of a Private Individual

loan is always on Stage 3. Loan is assessed as future non-performing loan should it fail the 90 days past-due test.

There are two phases of life-time ECL calculation on Stage 3 loans. The first phase of the assessment is accomplished by subtracting the collateral fair value from the contractual cash flows, calculated on the contract net value after individual impairment. Phase 2 applies to situations where the collateral has been realized.

Stage 3/Phase 1 ECL-calculation result is recognized for the first time when a loan is initially identified as Stage 3 loan and thereafter, every time until the ECL-calculation result is recognized as per Stage 3/Phase 2. In the Stage 3/Phase 1 calculation, the future factor is also applied.

In Stage 3/Phase 2 ECL calculation result is recognized once loan collateral has been fully realized at the end of the debt collection process and when the debt collection process has been finished and all debtors have been declared insolvent by the enforcement authorities.

Also on Stage 3, it is assumed that further withdrawals on undrawn loans are not allowed based on contract terms and hence the off-balance sheet amounts are not taken into account in the ECL calculation.

Modification of loans

When the loan cash flows are modified, Hypo assesses whether or not the credit risk has changed. Typically cash flow modifications are negotiated mainly based on the following reasons:

- 1) customer convenience without connection to financial difficulties, e.g. maintenance of customer relationship or in connection of a tendering process
- 2) extraordinary partial repayments in accordance with terms and conditions of the loan agreement
- 3) customer's existing or expected financial difficulties

With respect to items, 1 and 2, typical modification of to the loan terms do not significantly change the original terms and thus the credit risk remains unchanged. In item 3, when forbearance is granted to the customer, Hypo assesses that the credit risk has increased and the loan is moved to stage 2 and the ECL measurement is calculated accordingly.

ECL calculation for other debt securities

In the ECL calculations for debt securities Hypo applies:

- regulation conformant counterparty Credit Quality Steps derived from credit ratings,
- regulation conformant average Probability of Default, PD, and
- Loss Given Default, LGD

ECL is calculated only for debt securities measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Debt securities are classified and measured based on their credit quality into three different stages:

- Stage 1: Debt securities in normal state (credit quality 1-3)

- Stage 2: Debt securities with an increased credit risk (credit quality 4-5 or payments due more than 30 days)
- Stage 3: Debt securities with a significant increase in credit risk (credit quality 6 or payments due more than 90 days or Hypo's self-imposed individual impairment)

On Stage 1, 12-month expected ECL is calculated as the product of the instrument's carrying amount, counterparty Probability of Default (adapted on a 12-month period or the security's term to maturity, if less than 12 months) and the security's Loss Given Default.

On Stage 2, lifetime ECL is calculated as the product of the instrument's carrying amount, counterparty Probability of Default (adapted on the security's term to maturity) and the security's Loss Given Default.

On Stage 3, lifetime ECL is calculated as the product of the debt security's net market value, counterparty Probability of Default (adapted on the security's term to maturity) and the security's Loss Given Default. Net market value is the security's market value reduced by individual impairment, if any.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

A backstop is applied and the credit risk is considered to have increased significantly in loan portfolio when interest, interest on arrears or principal payment is more than 30 days due. Similar backstop is applied to debt securities. Credit risk of debt security is considered to have increased significantly when financial instrument's credit quality is 4-5 or payments are due more than 30 days. When the Credit risk has significantly increased the loss allowance is calculated according to stage 2 of the ECL model.

Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

Hypo group defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- The criteria set out in the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation's (CRR) article 178
- A specific Adjustment of Debt of a Private Individual loan is applied to a loan
- Debt security's credit quality is 6

Instrument is considered to no longer be in default when it no longer meets any of the default criteria.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

Hypo has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables associated with the changes of credit risk. These variables are built into the forward-looking factor (FLF) included in the ECL model. The statistical data is collected by the Statistics Finland. The calculation method was developed by Hypo's independent chief economist and values the FLF is assigned are based on the estimation made by Hypo's risk management. Hypo's independent chief economist provides up-to-date FLF value for the ECL model on regular basis. The FLF can have values that increase the final ECL allowance in comparison to the base scenario, but as a precautionary measure, it is not allowed to decrease it.

The most significant assumptions affecting the ECL allowance are as follows:

- Number of known transactions of dwellings in housing companies as it estimates future development of housing prices and therefore the value of commonly used collateral in housing loans

- Consumer confidence index as it estimates the future development in unemployment and furthermore the increase in defaults

Grouping of instruments for losses measured on collective basis

On ECL stage 1, ECL for loan portfolio is calculated only for receivables that do not meet the condition of high collateralization, i.e. LTV exceeding 85%. The calculations are performed separately for retail customers and for corporate customers. The calculation is done based on each loan's exposure amounts but using statistical data to determine the ECL allowance. The grouping of the exposures is done based on shared, homogeneous risk characteristics. On ECL stages 2 and 3 the ECL is calculated on contract level and no grouping is executed.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

Lending is Group's most important business area. Lending is carried out only against individually valued secured collateral. The principle collateral types for loans and loan commitments are shares in housing companies or mortgage deeds registered in a residential property. Loans are not granted without collateral. Market value of collaterals are monitored on a regular basis by using statistical methods. In addition to housing collateral, guarantees given by the state of Finland or by an insurance company with adequate credit rating and deposit collateral are used as credit risk mitigation techniques.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and loan commitments depends on the nature of the instrument. Covered bonds and similar assets are collateralized by their cover pools. Vast majority of the derivatives contracts are collateralized, either by CCP or by counterparty. Other debt securities, treasury and other bills are generally unsecured.

Hypo group's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in overall quality of the collaterals held by Hypo group since the prior period.

Loss allowance

Loss allowance recognized in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between stages due to financial instruments experiencing changes in their credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period
- Additional allowance for new financial instruments recognized during the period
- Releases for financial instruments derecognized during the period
- Impact on measurement of ECL due to changes in financial instrument specific factors
- Impact on measurement of ECL due to changes made to model and assumptions
- Write-offs of financial assets during the period.

Write-off policy

Hypo group writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation for recovery are:

- Debtor has been declared insolvent
- All guarantees (guarantors, collateral) have been realized

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement consist of cash, debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks, receivables from credit institutions and other debt securities.

Financial liabilities

Classification of financial liabilities

Hypo's financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost. If the principal paid or received for a liability is more or less than the nominal value of the liability, the liability is recognized at the amount received. The difference between the nominal value and the amount initially recognized on the balance sheet is amortized over the term of the loan. It is recognized as either an expense or an expense deduction and recorded as an increase or decrease in the book value of the liability. Correspondingly, transaction costs related to the issuance of a liability are amortized using the effective interest method over the term of the liability.

Financial derivatives

Classification and measurement of derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Interest income and interest expenses from interest rate derivatives are recognized at contract level net amounts in interest expenses or interest income, and accrued interest is included in deferred income or accrued expenses to the balance sheet.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities.

Liabilities are offset in the statement of financial position if Hypo has both the intention and a legally enforceable right to settle the transaction amounts on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In contrast, bilateral OTC derivative assets and liabilities are recorded on contract level in either derivative assets or liabilities without offsetting.

Recognition of derivative collateral

Received and given collateral are recognized in other assets and in other liabilities

Fair value hedge accounting

Fair value hedge accounting is applied to some of fixed-rate liabilities issued by Hypo and to fixed-rate assets as well as to the derivative contracts marked as hedging instruments used to hedge the aforementioned items. The purpose of fair value hedge accounting is to allocate the profit or loss impact from change in fair value of hedged items and hedging instruments to the same accounting period. The changes in the fair value of hedging instrument and hedged item is considered to be similar in size, but opposite. Only the interest rate risk element is hedged. The credit risk is managed according to the credit risk management strategy, and it is not considered to have significant impact to the value changes of the aforementioned items.

The hedging instruments are interest rate swaps that are used to change the hedged items' fixed-rate cash flows to variable cash flows. The interest rate risk component is determined as the change in fair value of the long-term fixed rate payments or

repayments. Hypo establishes the hedging ratio by matching the notional of the derivatives with the principal of hedged item.

For example, the hedge relationship may be half of the nominal value of the hedged item if the actual hedging purpose, under the risk management strategy, is to cover only half of the fair value change of the hedged item.

The hedge relationship is assumed to be highly effective at the beginning and in the future of the hedge relationship, if the principals, due dates, re-pricing dates, interest periods and reference rates of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are identical or very similar. Hedge effectiveness is tested with hypothetical derivatives. Hypothetical derivatives are identical in their terms to the hedged item, excluding the credit risk. The hedge ineffectiveness rises mainly from the changes in fair value of the floating leg of the hedging instrument. Any ineffectiveness of the hedging instruments is recognized through profit or loss.

In fair value hedge accounting derivative contracts are recognized at fair value and their offsetting entries are recognized in the net income from hedge accounting. The fair value of hypothetical derivatives are recognized as an adjustment of the balance sheet value of the hedged instrument and the offset entry is recognized in the net income from hedge accounting.

Cash flow hedge

Cash flow hedge accounting is applied to some of derivative contracts used to hedge liabilities issued by Hypo. The purpose of cash flow hedge accounting is to allocate the profit or loss impact of the cash flows related to hedged items and hedging instruments to the same accounting period. Hypo establishes the hedging ratio by matching the notional of the derivatives with the principal of hedged item. For example, the hedge relationship may be half of the nominal value of the hedged item if the actual hedging purpose, under the risk management strategy, is to cover only half of the cash flow changes of the hedged item.

The hedging instruments are interest rate swaps that are used to change the hedged items' variable cash flows to fixed-rate cash flows or to floating-rate cash flows with longer maturity reference rates. The future interest payments of the floating-rate liabilities are designated as hedged items. At the beginning of the hedge and during the term of the hedge relationship, the hedge relationship is assumed to be effective if the principals, due dates, re-pricing dates, interest periods and reference rates of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are identical or very similar. Any ineffectiveness of the hedging instruments is recognized through profit or loss.

Derivative contracts are recognized at fair value. The fair values of derivatives in cash flow hedge accounting are recognized in "Receivables and liabilities" on the balance sheet, and the offset entries are recognized, after adjustment for deferred taxes, in the fair value reserve included in equity. The unrealized changes in their fair value are included in the comprehensive income statement. Changes in fair value of currency and interest rate swaps resulting from currency revaluation are recognized through profit or loss.

Intangible assets

The costs recognized in "Intangible assets" consist of IT projects, start-up costs related to deferred debit cards as well as strategic development and system project in order to obtain a license for mortgage credit bank operations and issuing covered bonds. On the balance sheet, intangible assets are recognized in acquisition costs less accrued depreciation and possible impairment losses.

Tangible assets

Investment properties and other properties

On the balance sheet, property investments are divided into investment properties and other properties. Investment properties mainly consist of land intended to be used as residential land as well as shares in housing companies and investments in shares in housing companies under construction. Investment properties are held for collecting rental income as well as possible increase in value. Other properties and shares and stakes in housing companies refer to the part of the property that is in own use.

Rental income from investment properties, maintenance charges and other expenses, as well as depreciation and capital gains, are recognized in "Net profits from investment properties". Costs and depreciation related to properties in Hypo Group's own use are recognized in "Other operating expenses".

Investment properties and other properties are initially recognized in balance sheet at cost.

Group has chosen not to recognize investment properties in their fair value in balance sheet. The fair values of property investments are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The need for impairment on property investments is assessed at least once a year. Should the book value of an asset exceed the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded.

Hypo has long-term leases with housing companies on the residential land it owns. Once a year, the housing company has the opportunity to purchase a share of the land if the customers so choose. The purchase price is the acquisition price adjusted with the increase in the living cost index.

Hypo has concluded a conditional agreement, so called umbrella agreement, with a construction company. The agreement determines the conditions in which Hypo fulfills its commitment to purchase the ear-marked apartments under construction in a predetermined purchase price. Should the construction company fail to sell apartments during construction period, Hypo fulfills its commitment to purchase the ear-marked apartments in a predetermined purchase price. Hypo's commitment ceases should the construction company succeed to sell the apartments to third parties. Commitment amount under the umbrella agreement is presented as contingent liability in off-balance sheet items. Conditionality of the agreement is assessed at every financial closing. Provision and contingent asset is recognized should it become highly probable that the construction company fails to sell the ear-marked apartments to third parties. Commitment amount is regularly assessed to fair values of similar commitments. Should it become probable that Hypo's contract value exceeds the fair value, a provision will be made in accordance with IAS 37.

Other tangible assets

Other tangible assets include machines, equipment and works of art. These are recognized according to the acquisition cost model.

Employee benefits

Pension expenses and other post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are considered as defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

In defined contribution plan, the employer's obligation is limited to the amount of money paid to the plan and to the investment income generated by the payments. Employee contributions based on statutory pension provision are treated as a defined contribution plan. Expenses caused by defined contribution plans are recognized in the accounting period in which the expense is rendered. Expenses are recognized undiscounted and presented as pension expenses in the consolidated income statement. The voluntary defined contribution plan is arranged by the M Department of Hypo's separate pension foundation.

Defined benefit plans

Voluntary supplementary pension plan arranged in Department A of the pension foundation is recognized as a defined benefit plan. Obligation amount of the arrangement, net asset or net liability, is accounted by deducting the fair value of plan assets from the discounted obligation amount. Net defined benefit asset is presented as other assets in the consolidated balance sheet. Changes caused by amendments in actuary assumptions in defined benefit pension plan are recognized as other comprehensive income (and as equity's fair value reserve, net of deferred tax). Accounting of discounted obligation value requires use of certain actuarial estimations such as discount rate, expected disability rate and expected salary levels. Possible deviations between actual and expected levels of actuarial estimations cause uncertainty of future amount of discounted obligation.

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities

Amounts generated due to negative fair values from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and from interest rate swaps are recognized as deferred tax receivables.

Deferred tax liabilities consists of amounts caused by positive fair values from net defined benefit asset, from a credit loss provision in accordance with section 46 of the Business Income Tax Act recognized by parent company and from revaluations of selected holdings of investment properties and other properties. Amounts caused by positive fair values from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and from interest rate swaps are recognized as deferred tax liabilities.

The voluntary credit loss provision recorded by the parent company in accordance with section 46 of the Business Income Tax Act has been reversed in the consolidated financial statements and adjusted in the tax statement.

Fair value reserve from assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and from interest rate swaps, recognized in equity is presented net of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Revenue and expenses recognition

Net interest income

Interest income and expenses are recognized based on effective interest rate method. In this method, transaction fees and expenses forming an integral part of effective interest rate are amortized over the remaining amount and duration of financial instruments. Gains or losses from the repurchase of own liabilities are recognized in interest expenses.

Net fee income

As a rule, fee income is earned and recognized when a service or a specific measure has been performed and hence are recognized as a one-off income. Income from borrowings, such as entry fees, loan servicing fees and other service fees as well as management and service fees from land trustee services, fees related to conditional purchase commitments and fees from Hypo's credit card business are recognized according to IFRS 15. Income from financial instruments are recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 effective interest method.

Income from equity investments

Dividend income from equity instruments is recognized once the dividend has become vested.

Net income from securities and foreign currency transactions

Changes of fair value and realized capital gain/loss from financial instruments designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized as net income from currency operations and securities trading. Also changes of fair value from interest rate swaps to which hedge accounting is not applied are recognized as net income from currency operations and securities trading. The Group does not hold a trading book nor has operations in foreign currencies however, Group does hedge the interest rate risk in the liquidity portfolio.

Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Realized capital gain/loss from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized on the trade date. Fair value is de-recognized from fair value reserve to profit or loss when the instrument is sold. Instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are instruments held for collecting interest income and which according to the business model may also be sold prior to their contractual maturity date

Net income from investment properties

Rental income from investment properties and maintenance costs are recognized in the items on a time proportion basis. Also gains / losses on disposal are recorded in net income from investment properties. The sales result is recognized when all significant risks and rewards are transferred to the buyer. Any possible impairment and depreciation are also presented in net income from investment properties.

Salaries and other administrative costs

Salaries and remunerations, paid annual leave expenses, allowances paid to cover business travel expenses compensated to personnel are presented as short term employee benefit. The statutory pension security of employees is arranged through pension insurance and the compensations paid based on Hypo's performance and incentive scheme are recognized as defined contribution plan. Salaries and other defined contribution arrangements are expected to be settled before twelve months have elapsed from period in which the employees render the related services and hence expenses are recognized with undiscounted values.

Depreciation, depreciation calculation and the useful life

Depreciation of intangible assets and other tangible assets is recognized in the item.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are subject to straight-line depreciation as follows:

IT-projects	2 to 10 years
Other long-term expenditure	5 to 10 years

Depreciation begins when the asset is deemed to have materially been put into service

Tangible assets

Tangible assets with a finite useful life are subject to straight-line depreciation as follows:

Buildings	25 years
Vehicles	3 to 5 years
Equipment, supplies and equipment	5 years

Depreciations are not applied to land areas. The assets whose useful life is unlimited, is not subject to depreciations. Machines and equipment are recorded as cost during the useful life of the asset.

Net gains/losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost

Expected credit loss allowance from financial assets measured at amortized cost, according to ECL model.

Net gains/losses on derecognition of other financial assets

Expected credit loss allowance from other financial assets than assets measured at amortized cost, according to ECL model.

Taxes in income statement

Taxes in the income statement include tax expenses based on taxable income in the financial year and adjustments for previous years' taxes. In addition, taxes include deferred taxes, which are recognized through profit or loss. Deferred tax receivable is recognized in income statement to probable maximum amount of future taxable income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

€ 1.000 unless otherwise indicated.

1 Breakdown of interest income and expenses by balance sheet item

	2018	2017
Receivables valued at allocated acquisition cost		
Receivables from the public and public sector entities	18 519,6	17 781,8
Total	18 519,6	17 781,8
Debt securities available for sale		114,0
Debt securities, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	48,4	
Derivative contracts	4 283,1	1 795,7
Negative interest expenses of financial liabilities	323,1	324,4
Other interest income	440,7	398,7
Total interest income	23 614,8	20 414,6
Liabilities valued at allocated acquisition cost		
Liabilities to credit institutions	-109,0	-308,1
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	-3 937,3	-4 177,4
Debt securities issued to the public	-4 585,2	-4 147,3
Subordinated liabilities	-128,0	-292,5
Total	-8 759,6	-8 925,2
Derivative contracts	-1 932,4	-2 021,5
Negative interest income of cash and cash equivalents	-591,0	-475,8
Other interest expenses	-1,1	-0,9
Total interest expenses	-11 284,1	-11 423,4

2 Income from equity investments

	2018	2017
From available-for-sale financial assets	0,0	39,9

3 Fee income and expense

	2018	2017
From lending and deposits	862,4	1 782,3
From legal assignments	1 184,8	224,8
From residential property trustee service	1 370,6	1 267,1
From other operations	469,5	343,7
Total fee income	3 887,3	3 618,0
Other fee expenses	-92,5	-93,3
Total fee expenses	-92,5	-93,3

4 Income distribution

Group's total income (1000 €)

	10-12/2018	10-12/2017	1-12/2018	1-12/2017
Interest income	6 135,1	5 323,1	23 614,8	20 414,6
Interest expense	-2 784,8	-2 611,4	-11 284,1	-11 423,4
Net interest income	3 350,4	2 711,6	12 330,8	8 991,2
Net fee income				
from lending operations	392,5	389,5	2 058,2	1 910,3
from land trustee services	400,1	351,9	1 390,3	1 262,5
from other operations	93,4	92,9	346,3	351,9
Total net fee income	886,0	834,4	3 794,8	3 524,7
Net income from treasury operations	-1 269,7	401,1	-820,1	2 143,9
Net income from investment properties	777,5	767,0	2 554,5	2 327,6
Capital gains on investment properties	209,8	6,8	376,0	596,5
Other income	4,2	-33,3	-12,9	82,4
Non-interest income	-278,2	1 141,7	2 097,4	5 150,3
Total income	3 958,2	4 687,7	18 223,0	17 666,2

5 Net income from currency operations and securities trading

	2018	2017
Gains and losses from disposals of financial instruments (net)		
Net income arising from items recognized based on the fair value option	800,2	203,9
Non-hedging derivative contracts		
Gains and losses arising from measurement at fair value (net)		
Net income arising from items recognized based on the fair value option	-2 423,8	432,2
Non-hedging derivative contracts	478,9	-214,6
Net income from securities trading	-1 144,7	421,4
Net income from currency operations	0,0	0,0
Total net income from currency operations and securities trading	-1 144,7	421,4

6 Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income / Net income from available-for-sale financial assets

	2018	2017
Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Capital gains from debt securities	291,4	
Net income from available-for-sale financial assets		
Capital gains from debt securities		1 749,6
Total	291,4	1 749,6

7 Net income from hedge accounting

	2018	2017
Change in fair value, hedging items	-9 414,7	3 904,8
Change in fair value, hedging instruments	9 447,9	-3 931,9
Total	33,2	-27,1

8 Net income from investment properties

	2018	2017
Rental income	2 315,7	2 480,6
Capital gains (losses)	376,0	596,5
Other income	1 025,7	819,8
Maintenance charges and other maintenance costs paid		
From investment properties that have accrued rental income during the period	-714,5	-879,0
Other expenses	-13,7	-35,2
Depreciation according to plan	-58,7	-58,7
Total	2 930,5	2 924,0

9 Other operating income

	2018	2017
Rental income, property assets in own use	12,0	12,0
Other income	-24,9	70,4
Total	-12,9	82,4

10 Other operating expenses

	2018	2017
Rental expenses	-81,0	-202,5
Expenses from properties in own use	-60,6	-57,5
Other expenses	-1 688,7	-1 316,2
Total	-1 830,3	-1 576,3

Contribution of EUR 915,513.75 (EUR 547,374.64) to Financial Stability Authority are included in Other expenses.

11 Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets

	2018	2017
Depreciation according to plan	-516,1	-475,0

12 Expected credit losses / Impairment losses on loans and other commitments and other financial assets

	2018	2017
Net gains/losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		
On receivables from the public and public sector entities		
Expected credit losses, net change	-31,0	
Off-balance sheet commitments, granted but unclaimed loans		
Expected credit losses, net change	-0,3	
Impairment losses on loans and other commitments and other financial assets		
On receivables from the public and public sector entities at amortized cost		
Agreement-specific impairment losses		-44,6
Agreement-specific impairment losses returns		50,6
Total	-31,3	6,0

Net gains/losses on derecognition of other financial assets

Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks		
Expected credit losses, net change	8,7	
Total	8,7	0,0

13 Income taxes

	2018	2017
Breakdown of taxes in the income statement		
Tax expense based on taxable income for the financial period	-1 369,8	-760,6
Change in deferred taxes	146,4	-380,4
Taxes from previous periods	6,6	-3,0
Taxes in the income statement	-1 216,8	-1 144,0

Reconciliation of taxes

Profit before taxes	7 165,2	6 651,4
Tax-free income	-1 013,2	-919,4
Non-deductible expenses	11,6	29,8
Adjustment made to previous period*	-57,8	0,0
Recognition of previously unrecorded tax losses	11,0	-56,8
Total	6 116,9	5 705,1
Taxes calculated using the tax rate of 20 %	-1 223,4	-1 141,0
Taxes from previous periods	6,6	-3,0
Other items	0,0	0,0
Taxes in the income statement	-1 216,8	-1 144,0

*Correction due to IFRS 9

14 Information concerning product groups and geographical market areas

The Mortgage Society of Finland Group has only one segment, retail banking. By product group, Group's main income is made up of lending and deposits and other housing products and services. Lending and deposits, including other housing products and services, are considered to constitute one business area due to the special characteristics of Hypo's customers and products (partial ownership, reverse mortgages, residential property trustee service). Residential property trustee service covers, among other things, legal and administrative assignments related to the sale and rental of land. Group's operating area is Finland. Other operations mainly consist of marketing and sales operations for MasterCard charge cards issued by card partners and services provided to a company outside Group.

	2018				
	Combined amount of income	Operating profit	Total assets	Total liabilities	Personnel
Lending and deposits and other housing products and services	18 087,9	6 971,6	3 113 623,7	2 992 386,9	53
Other operations	227,7	193,7	193,3	21,0	
	18 315,6	7 165,2	3 113 816,9	2 992 407,9	53

	2017				
	Combined amount of income	Operating profit	Total assets	Total liabilities	Personnel
Lending and deposits and other housing products and services	17 438,1	6 511,0	2 792 311,0	2 676 539,2	58
Other operations	388,4	330,7	224,5	21,8	
	17 826,5	6 841,7	2 792 535,5	2 676 561,0	58

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

15 Liquid assets

	2018	2017
Receivables from central bank	223 600,0	201 200,0

16 Cash and cash equivalents and net debt in the cash flow statement

	2018 book value	2017 book value
Liquid assets	223 600,0	201 200,0
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	201 166,5	284 718,7
Receivables from credit institutions	5 399,5	16 399,5
Debt securities	8 506,0	0,0
	438 672,0	502 318,1

Net debt	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	438 672,0	502 318,1
Funding, repayable within one year	-168 435,6	-134 929,0
Funding, repayable after one year	-1 067 576,5	-977 435,7
Net debt	-797 340,1	-610 046,6

Cash and cash equivalents	438 672,0	502 318,1
Funding, fixed rate	-168 435,6	-139 419,1
Funding, floating rate	-1 067 576,5	-972 945,6
Net debt	-797 340,1	-610 046,6

Net debt 2018	Cash and cash equivalents				Funding		
	Liquid assets	Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	Receivables from credit institutions	Funding, repayable within one year	Funding, repayable after one year	Total
Net debt							
1.1.2018	201 200,0	284 718,7	0,0	16 399,5	-134 929,0	-977 435,7	-610 046,6
Cash flows	22 400,0	-82 761,7	8 511,1	-10 999,9	-33 458,5	-89 339,8	-185 648,8
Other non-cash movements	0,0	-790,4	-5,2	0,0	-48,0	-801,0	-1 644,6
Net debt							
31.12.2018	223 600,0	201 166,5	8 506,0	5 399,5	-168 435,6	-1 067 576,5	-797 340,1

Group manages liquidity risks by maintaining sufficient liquidity compared to Group's payment obligations. Funding presented in cash flows from financing together with cash and cash equivalents presented in consolidated cash flow statement form net cash position (net debt). Group presents net debt reconciliation for the first time from date 31 December 2017 and therefore, does not present comparatives.

Net debt 2017	Cash and cash equivalents			Funding		
	Liquid assets	Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	Receivables from credit institutions	Funding, repayable within one year	Funding, repayable after one year	Total
Net debt						
1.1.2017	120 200,0	291 927,8	5 171,2	-111 433,3	-859 370,3	-553 504,7
Cash flows	81 000,0	-7 209,1	11 228,3	-23 437,4	-117 565,4	-55 983,6
Other non-cash movements				-58,4	-500,0	-558,3
Net debt						
31.12.2017	201 200,0	284 718,7	16 399,5	-134 929,0	-977 435,7	-610 046,6

Group manages liquidity risks by maintaining sufficient liquidity compared to Group's payment obligations. Funding presented in cash flows from financing together with cash and cash equivalents presented in consolidated cash flow statement form net cash position (net debt). Group presents net debt reconciliation for the first time from date 31 December 2017 and therefore, does not present comparatives.

17 Receivables from credit institutions (loans and receivables)

	2018			2017		
	Payable on demand	Other than those payable on demand	Total	Payable on demand	Other than those payable on demand	Total
From the central bank		60,8	60,8		77,5	77,5
From domestic credit institutions	4 638,6		4 638,6	1 444,5		1 444,5
From foreign credit institutions	700,1		700,1	14 877,5		14 877,5
Total	5 338,7	60,8	5 399,5	16 322,0	77,5	16 399,5

Receivables payable on demand from credit institutions consist of balances of bank accounts and deposits with a maturity of no more than one banking day. Receivables other than those payable on demand from credit institutions are fixed-term deposits with a remaining maturity of no more than three months. The receivable from the central bank is a minimum reserve deposit based on the reserve base, with a floating interest rate. There are restrictions for its use as part of liquidity.

18 Receivables from the public and public sector entities (loans and receivables)

	2018	Expected credit loss allowance 2018	2017
Companies and housing corporations	1 775 705,9	0,3	1 485 557,2
Households	800 122,5	364,3	716 199,3
Financial and insurance institutions	1 750,0		1 750,0
Non-profit organizations serving households	613,6		731,8
Foreign countries	11 080,5		8 336,1
Total	2 589 272,5	364,6	2 212 574,4
Subordinated receivables	356,3		632,1
Non-performing loans	1 790,1		3 053,3

Receivables from the public and public sector entities consist of long-term lending to various counterparties.

	2018	2017
Impairment losses on receivables recognized during the period		
Impairment losses at the beginning of the year	333,6	307,2
Expected credit losses, net change	31,0	
Receivable-specific impairment losses recognized during the period		44,6
Receivable-specific impairment losses reversed during the period		-50,6
Impairment losses at the end of the year	364,6	301,2
No group-specific impairment losses have been recognized.		
Final credit losses on receivables recognized during the period	0,0	0,0

19 Debt securities

	2018			2017		
	Publicly quoted	Other	Total	Publicly quote	Other	Total
Issued by public sector entities						
Fair value through other comprehensive income						
Government bonds	22 144,8		22 144,8	42 187,2		42 187,2
Other bonds issued by public sector entities	100 476,6		100 476,6	107 094,5		107 094,5
Option to designate a financial asset at fair value						
Government bonds	31 555,2		31 555,2	41 706,7		41 706,7
Other bonds issued by public sector entities		0,0		6 029,3		6 029,3
Those issued by other than public sector entities						
Held to maturity						
Bonds issued by banks			0,0			0,0
Option to designate a financial asset at fair value						
Bonds issued by banks	23 272,6		23 272,6	23 494,0		23 494,0
Fair value through other comprehensive income						
Bonds issued by banks	26 499,0		26 499,0	58 346,8		58 346,8
Other debt securities	5 724,4		5 724,4	5 860,2		5 860,2
Total debt securities	209 672,5	0,0	209 672,5	284 718,7	0,0	284 718,7
Subordinated receivables			0,0			0,0
Receivables eligible for refinancing with central banks			201 166,5			284 718,7
Debt securities are investments in various credit counterparties with a remaining maturity of three months to ten years.						

20 Debt securities by credit rating

Credit rating	2018			
	Governments and public sector entities	Companies and banks	Covered bonds	Total
S&P equivalency				
AAA			40 160,1	40 160,1
AA+ - AA-	154 176,5	5 724,4		159 900,9
A+ - A-				0,0
BBB+ - BBB-		9 611,5		9 611,5
BB+ or below				0,0
Credit rating	2017			
	Governments and public sector entities	Companies and banks	Covered bonds	Total
S&P equivalency				
AAA			33 555,1	33 555,1
AA+ - AA-	197 017,7	29 997,4		227 015,1
A+ - A-		14 053,8		14 053,8
BBB+ - BBB-		10 094,7		10 094,7
BB+ or below				0,0

21 Shares and holdings (Fair value through other comprehensive income)

	2018			2017		
	Publicly quoted	Other	Total	Publicly quoted	Other	Total
Shares and holdings, fair value through other comprehensive income		132,4	132,4		132,4	132,4
Of which at acquisition cost		132,4	132,4		132,4	132,4
Of which in credit institutions		108,5	108,5		108,5	108,5

22 Derivative contracts

	2018		2017	
	Book value Assets	Liabilities	Book value Assets	Liabilities
Derivative contracts in hedge accounting relationships				
OTC Interest rate swaps, cash flow hedge accounting model, fair value				81,3
OTC Interest rate swaps, fair value hedge accounting model, fair value	4 496,3		1,3	4 448,0
Derivative contracts not in hedge accounting relationships				
OTC Interest rate swaps, fair value	66,3	3 215,5	257,6	2 415,3
of which: cleared by a central counterparty		874,4	232,1	8,2
	4 562,6	3 215,5	258,9	6 944,6
OTC Interest rate and currency swaps, accrued interest	2 108,1	2 609,0	1 173,7	1 734,9
Total	6 670,7	5 824,4	1 432,7	8 679,6

	2018			
	less than one year	1-5 years	>5 years	Total
Remaining maturity				
Nominal values of the underlying instruments	15 000,0	746 000,0	414 634,5	1 175 634,5
of which: cleared by a central counterparty		45 000,0	60 000,0	105 000,0
Fair value, assets		3 385,7	1 176,9	4 562,6
of which: cleared by a central counterparty				0,0
Fair value, liabilities	36,1	708,7	2 470,7	3 215,5
of which: cleared by a central counterparty		184,8	689,6	874,4

	2017			
	less than one year	1-5 years	>5 years	Total
Remaining maturity				
Nominal values of the underlying instruments	5 000,0	461 000,0	394 634,5	860 634,5
of which: cleared by a central counterparty		45 000,0	40 000,0	85 000,0
Fair value, assets		162,0	97,0	258,9
of which: cleared by a central counterparty		162,0	70,2	232,1
Fair value, liabilities	81,3	2 308,6	4 554,7	6 944,6
of which: cleared by a central counterparty		8,2		8,2

In cash flow hedge accounting, the periods during which the cash flows related to the hedged items are expected to occur do not significantly differ from the periods during which the cash flows related to the hedging instruments are expected to occur.

Open counterparty credit risk related to derivatives agreements consists of mark-to-market value of the contracts and the delivered collateral. Some of the derivatives and collateral form netting sets. Counterparty credit risk related to derivative contracts is managed through careful selection of counterparties, use of master service agreements and collateral. All Hypo's derivative counterparties have at least 'A' credit rating, and majority of contracts have been made under the ISDA/CSA master agreements. Hypo's open derivative counterparty credit risk as at 31 December 2018 totaled EUR 610 730. The amount of risk is calculated over the netting sets and taking into account the collateral delivered.

23 Hedge accounting, maturity

	2018			
	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years
Fair value Hedges				
Notional			610 000,0	309 562,2
Average fixed interest rate			0,31 %	0,49 %
Cash flow hedges				
Notional				
Average fixed interest rate				
	2017			
	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years
Fair value Hedges				
Notional			310 000,0	309 610,4
Average fixed interest rate			0,25 %	0,49 %
Cash flow hedges				
Notional		5 000,0		
Average fixed interest rate		4,60 %		

The table sets out the maturity profile of hedging instrument used in hedge accounting.

24 Instruments used for hedge accounting

2018

	Notional	Carrying amount, assets	Carrying amount, liabilities	Balance sheet line item(s)	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value Hedges					
Interest rate swaps	919 562,2	4 496,3	0,0	Derivative contracts	9 447,9
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate swaps					

2017

	Notional	Carrying amount, assets	Carrying amount, liabilities	Balance sheet line item(s)	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value Hedges					
Interest rate swaps	619 610,4	1,3	4 448,0	Derivative contracts	-3 931,9
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate swaps	5 000,0	0,0	81,3	Derivative contracts	657,8

25 Hedged exposures

2018

	Carrying amount		Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments on the hedged item		Balance sheet line item(s)	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Fair value Hedges						
Debt securities issued to the public		955 848,1	0,0	5 450,4	Debt securities issued to the public	-9 414,7
Cash flow hedges						

2017

	Carrying amount		Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments on the hedged item		Balance sheet line item(s)	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
Fair value Hedges						
Debt securities issued to the public		652 438,9	0,0	3 964,2	Debt securities issued to the public	3 904,8
Cash flow hedges						
Debt securities issued to the public		4 999,1	n/a	n/a	Debt securities issued to the public	-657,8

26 Hedge effectiveness

	2018		P&L line item that includes hedge ineffectiveness
	Gains/(loss) recognized in OCI	Hedge Ineffectiveness recognized in P&L	
Fair value Hedges			
Interest rate swaps	0,0	33,2	Net income from hedge accounting
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate swaps			

	2017		P&L line item that includes hedge ineffectiveness
	Gains/(loss) recognized in OCI	Hedge Ineffectiveness recognized in P&L	
Fair value Hedges			
Interest rate swaps	0,0	-27,1	Net income from hedge accounting
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate swaps	657,8	0,0	Net income from hedge accounting

27 Intangible assets

	2018	2017
IT programs and projects	1 840,5	1 763,1
Other intangible assets	947,5	1 053,8
	2 788,0	2 816,9
Amount of agreement-based commitments concerning acquisition of intangible assets	136,8	247,5

28 Tangible assets

	2018	2017
Investment properties and investment property shares, balance sheet value		
Land and water areas	8 975,2	9 338,9
Buildings	911,2	969,8
Shares and holdings in housing property corporations	51 534,1	49 377,3
Total balance sheet value	61 420,5	59 686,0
Total fair value of investment properties	63 838,5	62 615,7
of which share based on assessments of a qualified third-party valuer	670,0	13 964,5
	2018	2017
Non-cancellable land lease agreements		
Rental receivables within one year	192,3	159,8
Rental income is only calculated for one year ahead, as the future redemptions of the land holdings of housing companies are not yet known.		
Agreement-based obligations of investment properties		
Purchase commitments of housing units	2 262,6	2 875,1
Liabilities related to construction	2 181,9	2 181,9
Total	4 444,5	5 057,0
Agreement-based obligations of investment properties are included in the off-balance sheet commitments presented in Note 46.		
Liabilities related to construction consist of potential construction and defect liabilities.		
Other properties and shares in housing property corporations, balance sheet value		
In own use		
Land and water areas	687,0	687,0
Buildings	157,4	167,5
Total balance sheet value	844,4	854,5
Total fair value of other properties	3 516,2	3 526,3
Obligations related to sites under construction		
Unpaid purchase prices of sites under construction	0,0	0,0

Hypo's properties are located in growth centers, mainly in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, distributed across key residential areas. These properties consist mainly of apartments that have been rented out as well as residential land that has been rented for the long term to housing companies.

The fair values of housing units have mainly been assessed using the Statistics Finland's most recent released statistics on the prices of dwellings, in which dwellings are divided into categories based on type and location. The fair values of apartments purchased a year or less than a year ago are assumed to be equal to their acquisition prices. The fair value of the land is its acquisition cost adjusted for the increase in the living cost index, which equals the land's redemption price.

29 Changes in intangible and tangible assets during the financial period

	Intangible assets	Investment properties and investment property shares	Other properties and housing property shares	Other tangible assets	Total tangibles
Acquisition cost 1 January 2018	4 946,6	62 491,7	932,0	2 479,2	65 902,8
Increases, new acquisitions	454,8	6 748,1		1,6	6 749,8
Deductions	-9,0	-5 013,6		-8,1	-5 021,7
Acquisition cost 31 December 2018	5 392,5	64 226,2	932,0	2 472,8	67 630,9
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 1 Jan 2018	2 129,7	513,6	77,4	2 183,6	2 774,6
Accumulated depreciation of deductions and transfers	-4,9				0,0
Depreciation for the period	479,7		10,1	31,2	41,3
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 31 December 2018	2 604,5	513,6	87,6	2 214,7	2 815,9
Revaluation reserve 1 December 2018		-2 292,1			-2 292,1
Adjustments to the revaluation reserve for the period					0,0
Book value 31 December 2018	2 788,0	61 420,5	844,4	258,0	62 522,9
Acquisition cost 1 January 2017	4 545,8	64 497,1	932,0	2 451,9	67 880,9
Increases, new acquisitions	400,8	9 846,2		27,3	9 873,5
Deductions		-11 851,6			-11 851,6
Acquisition cost 31 December 2017	4 946,6	62 491,7	932,0	2 479,2	65 902,8
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 1 Jan 2017	1 733,2	513,6	67,3	2 115,2	2 696,1
Depreciation for the period	396,5		10,1	68,4	78,5
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 31 December 2017	2 129,7	513,6	77,4	2 183,6	2 774,6
Revaluation reserve 1 December 2017		-2 292,1			-2 292,1
Adjustments to the revaluation reserve for the period					0,0
Book value 31 December 2017	2 816,9	59 686,0	854,5	295,6	60 836,2

30 Other assets

	2018	2017
Defined benefit pension plans/surplus	5 328,9	6 379,5
Other receivables	5 297,2	2 189,3
Total	10 626,0	8 568,8

More detailed information about defined benefit pension plans is presented in Note 43.

31 Deferred income and advances paid

	2018	2017
Interest receivables	4 843,7	4 253,4
Other deferred income	612,9	590,4
Total	5 456,6	4 843,8

	2018	2017
Income tax receivables	38,5	15,1
Deferred tax receivables	148,5	139,3
Total tax receivables	187,0	154,4
Income tax liabilities	1 306,6	
Deferred tax liabilities	9 812,9	10 030,3
Total tax liabilities	11 119,5	10 030,3
Deferred tax receivables	2018	2017
Earnings-related pensions		
Revaluation reserve		
Fair value reserve	148,5	139,3
Credit loss provisions	0,0	0,0
Total	148,5	139,3
Deferred tax liabilities	2018	2017
Earnings-related pensions	1 065,8	1 275,9
Revaluation reserve	286,2	286,2
Fair value reserve	124,3	131,6
Credit loss provisions	8 336,7	8 336,7
Total	9 812,9	10 030,3
Net deferred tax receivable (+)/liability (-)	-9 664,4	-9 891,0
Changes in deferred taxes	2018	2017
Deferred tax receivables/liabilities 1 January	-9 891,0	-9 142,9
Recognized in the income statement:		
Voluntary credit loss provision		-422,0
IAS 19 calculation	146,4	41,6
Occupational retirement benefits		
Elimination of revaluation reserve		
Recognized in the consolidated comprehensive income statement and equity:		
Hedging of cash flows	-16,3	-131,6
Financial assets available for sale		-50,66
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,7	
Revaluation of defined benefit pension plans	63,7	-185,5
Net deferred tax receivables (+)/liabilities (-), total 31 December	-9 664,4	-9 891,0
Income tax receivables (+)/liabilities (-), net	-1 268,1	15,1
Total tax receivables (+)/liabilities (-), net	-10 932,5	-9 875,9

Mortgage Society of Finland has allowable losses of amount EUR 37,283.34 euros (expiration in year 2026), which hasn't been recognized as net deferred tax receivable 7.456,67 euros.

33 Debt securities issued to the public

	2018		2017	
	Book value	Nominal value	Book value	Nominal value
Other than those payable on demand				
Bonds	960 976,9	960 000,0	852 292,2	860 000,0
Certificates of deposit and commercial papers	168 435,6	168 500,0	134 929,0	135 000,0
Total	1 129 412,5	1 128 500,0	987 221,2	995 000,0

The bonds are unsecured debt obligations and issue covered bonds issued by The Mortgage Society of Finland.

The certificates of deposit are unsecured debt obligations issued by The Mortgage Society of Finland with a maximum maturity of one year.

34 Other liabilities

	2018	2017
Other liabilities	17 119,0	9 636,3

35 Deferred expenses and advances received

	2018	2017
Interest liabilities	2 802,5	2 420,2
Advance payments received	137,2	312,0
Tax liability based on taxes for the period	1 306,6	
Other deferred expenses	3 417,0	1 791,9
Total	7 663,3	4 524,1

36 Subordinated Liabilities

	2018		2017	
	Book value	Nominal value	Book value	Nominal value
Debenture loans	0,0	0,0	4 490,1	4 491,8

37 Liabilities according to the Act on Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms

	2018	2017
Unsecured liabilities	195 454,7	368 260,8
of which the remaining maturity is less than one year	10 719,1	33 415,0
Unsecured subordinated liabilities excl. liabilities recognized in own funds	0,0	4 490,1
of which the remaining maturity is less than one year	0,0	0,0
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	112 342,3	106 070,7
Liabilities according to the Act on Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms total	123 061,5	139 485,7

38 Maturity distribution of financial assets and liabilities

	2018					Total
	<3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	5–10 years	>10 years	
Receivables from credit institutions	5 399,5					5 399,5
Receivables from the public and public sector entities	22 318,0	102 909,0	448 719,0	537 667,0	1 477 294,9	2 588 907,9
Debt securities	8 506,0	1 004,3	139 981,0	60 181,2		209 672,5
Total	36 223,5	103 913,3	588 700,0	597 848,2	1 477 294,9	2 803 979,9
Liabilities to credit institutions			90 101,5			90 101,5
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	1 377 292,3	356 494,3	1 272,2	24,4		1 735 083,3
Debt securities issued to the public	80 985,7	87 449,9	662 311,4	298 665,5		1 129 412,5
Subordinated liabilities						0,0
Total	1 458 278,0	443 944,3	753 685,1	298 689,9	0,0	2 954 597,2

Liabilities to the public and public sector entities, as well as debt securities issued to the public, include items the maturity of which complies with the loans granted to the personnel of partners. At the end of 2018, such loans totaled EUR 22,173,254.55.

	2017					Total
	<3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	5–10 years	>10 years	
Receivables from credit institutions	16 399,5					16 399,5
Receivables from the public and public sector entities	22 537,0	114 096,0	513 725,1	577 548,0	984 668,3	2 212 574,4
Debt securities		31 111,1	189 419,3	64 188,3		284 718,7
Total	38 936,5	145 207,1	703 144,4	641 736,3	984 668,3	2 513 692,6
Liabilities to credit institutions			93 873,8			93 873,8
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	1 224 728,4	313 127,1	21 300,4	790,1		1 559 946,0
Debt securities issued to the public	39 993,7	294 847,8	358 531,7	293 847,9		987 221,2
Subordinated liabilities		4 490,1				4 490,1
Total	1 264 722,1	612 465,0	473 705,9	294 638,0	0,0	2 645 531,1

39 Breakdown of balance sheet items to those denominated in domestic and foreign currency

Balance sheet items do not include foreign currency items.

			2018		2017	
	Classification	Fair value determination principle	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Liquid assets	Amortized cost		223 600,0	223 600,0	201 200,0	201 200,0
Receivables from credit institutions	Amortized cost		5 399,5	5 399,5	16 399,5	16 399,5
Receivables from the public and public sector entities	Amortized cost		2 588 907,9	2 588 907,9	2 212 574,4	2 212 574,4
Debt securities	Fair value through other comprehensive income	1	146 338,8	146 338,8	213 488,7	213 488,7
Debt securities	Option to designate a financial asset at fair value	1	54 827,8	54 827,8	71 230,0	71 230,0
Shares and holdings	Fair value through profit or loss	2	132,4	132,4	132,4	132,4
Derivative contracts	Fair value through other comprehensive income	2	4 562,6	4 562,6	258,9	258,9
Total			3 023 768,9	3 023 768,9	2 715 283,9	2 715 283,9
Liabilities to credit institutions	Amortized cost		90 101,5	90 101,5	93 873,8	93 873,8
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	Amortized cost		1 735 083,3	1 735 083,3	1 559 946,0	1 559 946,0
Debt securities issued to the public	Amortized cost		1 129 412,5	1 129 412,5	987 221,2	987 221,2
Derivative contracts	Fair value through profit or loss	2	3 215,5	3 215,5	6 944,6	6 944,6
Subordinated liabilities	Amortized cost		0,0	0,0	4 490,1	4 490,1
Total			2 957 812,7	2 957 812,7	2 652 475,7	2 652 475,7

Derivative contracts consist of interest rate and currency swaps with various counterparties for hedging purposes. Liabilities to financial institutions mainly consist of unsecured long-term promissory note loans with floating interest rates with various counterparties. Liabilities to the public and public sector entities consist of deposits from the public and long-term financing contracts concluded with certain counterparties. In the table above, fair value determination principles are presented only with regard to items that, after their initial recognition, are measured at fair value on the balance sheet on a recurring or non-recurring basis. The principles are as follows:

- 1: Quoted prices in active markets
- 2: Verifiable price, other than quoted
- 3: Unverifiable market price

Fair values and valuation principles are disclosed above for items that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair values of debt securities (financial assets) are presented based on public quotes from active markets. The fair values of derivatives are calculated by discounting the future cash flows of the contracts using the market interest rates of the closing date. Fair values are presented excluding accrued interest.

41 **Netting of financial assets and liabilities**

2018	Gross amounts	Netted on the balance sheet	Amounts shown on the balance sheet	Amounts not offset on the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received/paid	
Derivative liabilities	5 824,4		5 824,4		3 259,3	2 565,1
Derivative receivables	6 670,7		6 670,7		6 060,0	610,7

2017	Gross amounts	Netted on the balance sheet	Amounts shown on the balance sheet	Amounts not offset on the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received/paid	
Derivative liabilities	8 679,6		8 679,6			8 679,6
Derivative receivables	1 732,0	- 299,4	1 432,7			1 432,7

Financial assets and liabilities are offset in the statement of financial position if Hypo has both the intention and a legally enforceable right to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Derivative liabilities and receivables include accrued interest.

42 **Basic capital**

The basic capital of the parent company of The Mortgage Society of Finland Group is EUR 5 million in accordance with its rules. The Board of Directors of The Mortgage Society of Finland decides on the amount, interest rate and repayment and other terms and conditions of additional capital made up of funds raised externally. The Mortgage Society of Finland is a mutual company governed by its member customers.

43 **Employee benefits**

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, annual leave expenses, as well as kilometer, business travel and daily allowances paid to Hypo's employees and members of governing bodies are classified as short-term employee benefits.

Compensations based on Hypo's performance and incentive scheme to employees are paid partly in cash and partly as insurance premia to Department M of Hypo's pension fund which is a defined contribution plan.

Pension obligations and other post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

Under defined contribution plans, employer's obligation is limited to the payment of fixed contributions into the arrangement.

The statutory pension security of employees is arranged through pension insurance, and it is recognized as a defined contribution plan.

Insurance premia paid to fund post-employment benefit plan arranged by Department M are classified as defined contribution plan. M-Department funds post-employment benefits of all employees and members of governing bodies who held position at Hypo on 1 December 2010. M-Department also funds post-employment benefit plan of all new full-time employees and members of governing bodies after above mentioned date.

Pre-payments of statutory pension security arrangement to insurance company are presented as deferred income and advances paid. Withheld but unpaid taxes, social security expenses are presented as other liabilities and accrued annual leave expenses as deferred expenses and advances received.

Defined benefit plans

Voluntary supplementary post-employment plan paid to few beneficiaries is arranged through Department A of the pension foundation and recognized as a defined benefit pension plan. Fair value of plan assets exceeds its obligation. Thus, the plan's obligation is fully covered.

The supplementary post-employment benefit covers: voluntary supplementary pension, disability to work and supplementary survivor's pension. Number of beneficiaries in Department A may not increase as no new beneficiaries are accepted to the plan without specific consent of the Pension Fund's Board. Obligation is fully funded.

Net defined benefit asset

Obligation amount of the arrangement, net asset or net liability, is accounted by deducting the fair value of plan assets from the discounted obligation amount. The Mortgage Society of Finland may transfer the net defined benefit asset or part of it to itself with a specific consent from Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority.

Net defined asset is recognized in other assets in the consolidated balance sheet as well as the unpaid portion of transfer from Department A. Deferred tax liability of the net defined asset is presented in deferred tax liabilities.

Fluctuations in amount of net defined benefit asset caused by actuarial assumptions is recorded as actuarial gain/loss through other comprehensive income and accordingly, in fair value reserve of equity, net of deferred tax liabilities.

Accounting of obligation

Accounting for defined benefit plan requires use of actuarial method which takes into account variables such age, expected salaries and relevant census data statistics. The group has outsourced accounting of obligation to a certificated actuary and the obligation is calculated at least once a year. Discounted obligation amount is sensitive to fluctuations in actuarial assumptions. Fluctuations may arise from inflation, actual salaries compared to expected salaries, new benefits, discount rate and also from expected return of plan assets. Duration of the obligation characterizes the maturity of the obligation.

Plan assets

European AA-rated corporate bond yields, more specifically, iBoxx-series EUR Corporates AA10+, are used as benchmark to determine expected rate of return and discount rate of plan assets. Observations of actuary as well as those of employer company's independent economist are taken into account when setting up the discount rate. Plan assets are presented grouped by asset class divided to listed and non-listed assets.

Estimation uncertainty of benefit plan

Accounting of discounted obligation value requires use of certain actuarial estimations such as discount rate, expected disability rate and expected salary levels. Possible deviations between actual and expected levels of actuarial estimations cause uncertainty of future amount of the obligation. Actuary runs sensitivity tests and risk analyses to assess the effect of possible deviations of used actuarial data such as expected salary and inflation level.

Relevant risks of defined benefit plan

The obligation liability may increase should the benefits exceed the expected levels due to changes in actuarial assumptions or in return of plan assets. Fair value of plan assets is nearly twice the present value of obligation. Risk management, compliance and auditing of defined benefit obligation are run in parallel with the practices of Hypo group. In addition, Department A of the pension foundation has hired an ombudsman and outsourced the actuary services to a certified service provider. Most relevant risk areas of defined benefit plan are

- market risks (interest rate risk, currency risk, risks at stock and commodity markets) meaning the risks which may cause losses due to market changes
- risks of salary and pension increases
- risks caused by changes in census data statistics and
- strategic risk, which may realize due to erroneous estimations.

Employee benefits in Consolidated Income Statement

	2018			Total
	Salaries and other short term employee benefits	Defined contribution plans	Defined benefit plans	
Interest income			101,4	101,4
Other operating income (+) / expense (-)			-63,0	-63,0
Salaries and remuneration	-4 920,5			-4 920,5
Pension expenses		-975,2	-20,6	-995,8
Other indirect personnel expenses		-109,0		-109,0
Other administrative expenses	-6,2			-6,2
Total	-4 926,7	-1 084,2	17,9	-5 993,1

	2017		
	Salaries and other short term employee benefits	Defined contribution plans	Defined benefit plans
Interest income			98,4
Other operating income (+) / expense (-)			-62,1
Salaries and remuneration	-4 968,5		-4 968,5
Pension expenses		-1 111,1	-24,1
Other indirect personnel expenses		-218,2	-218,2
Other administrative expenses	-5,4		-5,4
Total	-4 973,9	-1 329,3	12,2

Employee benefits in Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement

	2018	2017
	Defined benefit plans	Defined benefit plans
Net actuarial profit (+) / loss (-)	-318,5	927,7

Employee benefits in Consolidated Balance Sheet Assets

	2018		
	Defined contribution plans	Defined benefit plans	Total
Other assets		5 328,9	5 328,9
Deferred income and advances paid			0,0
Total	0,0	5 328,9	5 328,9

	2017		
	Defined contribution plans	Defined benefit plans	Total
Other assets		6 379,5	6 379,5
Deferred income and advances paid	43,6		43,6
Total	43,6	6 379,5	6 423,0

Employee benefits in Consolidated Balance Sheet Liabilities

	2018		
	Salaries and other short term employee benefits	Defined contribution plans	Defined benefit plans
Other liabilities		125,2	125,2
Deferred tax liabilities			1 065,8
Deferred expenses and advances received	899,8		899,8
Fair value reserve, net actuarial gain (+) / loss (-)			2 756,0
Fair value reserve, deferred tax liabilities			-551,2
Total	899,8	125,2	3 270,6

	2017		
	Salaries and other short term employee benefits	Defined contribution plans	Defined benefit plans
Other liabilities		146,1	146,1
Deferred tax liabilities			1 275,9
Deferred expenses and advances received	857,2		857,2
Fair value reserve, net actuarial gain (+) / loss (-)			3 074,5
Fair value reserve, deferred tax liabilities			-614,9
Total	857,2	146,1	3 735,5

Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit obligation and Plan assets

	2018	2017
Present value of Defined benefit obligation	-6 428,7	-6 476,5
Fair value of Plan assets	11 757,6	12 855,9
Net defined benefit asset (+) / liability (-)	5 328,9	6 379,5

Change in Net defined benefit assets

	2018	2017
Net defined benefit asset as of 1.1.	6 379,5	5 660,0
Current service cost	-20,6	-24,1
Interest income of the net defined benefit asset (+), cost (-)	101,4	98,4
Administrative cost	-63,0	-62,1
Contributions paid to M-Department		-220,4
Net actuarial gain (+) / loss (-) for the period	-318,5	927,7
Contributions	-750,0	
Net defined benefit asset as of 31.12.	5 328,9	6 379,5

Fair value of Plan assets

	2018			2017		
	Listed	Non-listed	Total	Listed	Non-listed	Total
Equity instruments	1 536,2	314,5	1 850,7	1 742,0	1 072,4	2 814,4
Debt instruments	212,8		212,8	226,2		226,2
Investment funds	1 542,6		1 542,6	1 299,0	4,4	1 303,4
Properties and land	8 151,5		8 151,5	8 511,9		8 511,9
Fair value of Plan assets	11 443,1	314,5	11 757,6	11 779,1	1 076,9	12 855,9

Group's own financial instruments included in plan assets

	2018	2017
Duration, years	95,34	230,67
Most significant actuarial assumptions, %		
Discount rate	1,60	1,60
Expected returns on assets	1,60	1,60
Future pay rise assumption	2,10	2,10
Inflation	1,30	1,10

Sensitivity of the projected benefit obligations to changes in the principal assumptions

		2018	2018	2017	2017
		Effect on defined benefit obligation		Effect on defined benefit obligation	
	Change in assumption	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	0,50 %	-5,54 %	6,10 %	-5,61 %	6,18 %
Rate of wage increases	0,50 %	0,27 %	-0,26 %	0,29 %	-0,29 %
Rate of pension increases	0,50 %	5,78 %	-5,47 %	5,85 %	-5,53 %
Life expectancy at birth	by one year	4,09 %	-3,93 %	3,93 %	-3,78 %

NOTES CONCERNING GROUP'S COLLATERAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

44 Collateral pledged and received

	2018	2017
	Other collaterals	Other collaterals
Collateral pledged for own liabilities		
Liabilities to the central bank	97 588,9	100 826,6
Debt securities issued to the public	1 239 491,3	849 597,2
Derivative contracts	7 963,9	4 863,3
Encumbered assets total	1 345 044,2	955 287,1

	2018	2017
	Other collaterals	Other collaterals
Collateral received		
Liabilities to the central bank		
Debt securities issued to the public		
Derivative contracts	6 060,0	299,4
Collateral received total	6 060,0	299,4

45 Leasing and other liabilities

	2018	2017
Minimum rents paid on the basis of leasing and other rental agreements		
Within one year	26,0	15,5
Within more than a year and at most within five years	0,6	2,5
Total	26,5	18,0

46 Off-balance sheet commitments

	2018	2017
Commitments given on behalf of a customer for the benefit of a third party		
Guarantees and other liabilities	2 181,9	2 181,9
Irrevocable commitments given on behalf of a customer		
Granted but unclaimed loans	269 244,0	275 063,9
Purchase commitments of housing units	2 262,6	2 875,1
Total	273 688,5	280 120,8

NOTES CONCERNING THE AUDITOR'S FEE

47 Audit service fees	2018	2017
Fees paid to the auditor for the audit	89,9	86,4
Fees paid to the auditor for other services, parent company	4,1	31,3
Fees paid to the auditor for other services, Group	4,1	37,0

Amounts (VAT 0%) are presented by assignment for year 2018 and 2017 accordingly.

NOTES CONCERNING GROUP'S PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT AND OTHER RELATED PARTIES

Hypo Group's related parties include its subsidiary, members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, CEO and deputy to the CEO, members of the Management Group and close family members of the aforementioned as well as related party entities. In addition, The Mortgage Society of Finland's Pension Foundation and joint operations are included in related parties. The subsidiary and joint operations are presented in Note 53. Those related party transactions that have not been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements are presented.

48 Number of personnel

	2018	2017
	Average number	Average number
Permanent full-time personnel	49	50
CEO and deputy to the CEO	2	2
Temporary personnel	4	8
Total	55	60

49 Salaries and remuneration paid to management

	2018	2017
CEO total salaries	321,4	291,8

In case of a notice, the CEO is paid a payment corresponding to the CEO's four (4) months' salary in addition to the salary payable during the six (6) month notice period. The CEO and the members of the Board of Directors are entitled to basic pension security pursuant to the Employees Pensions Act (TyEL). The CEO is covered by Hypo's performance-related pay and incentive scheme of which the CEO has an opportunity to obtain at most a payment corresponding to the CEO's 20 weeks' salary. The total salaries do not include compensations based on performance-related pay and incentive scheme, as they were paid in full as an insurance premium corresponding to six (6) weeks' salary to the Department M of The Mortgage Society of Finland's Pension Foundation in accordance with the performance-related pay and incentive scheme. Then insurance premium paid for the CEO was EUR 31,500. With regard to the CEO, cancellation or recovery of the insurance premium paid is possible with a unilateral decision of the Board of Directors within three (3) years from the end of the performance year.

Board of Directors	2018	2017
Total remuneration, chair	44,0	30,8
Total remuneration, vice chair	30,8	23,6
Total remunerations, members	112,1	95,7
Total	186,9	150,0

Supervisory Board		
Total remuneration, chair	11,9	5,6
Total remuneration, vice chair	6,2	3,1
Total remunerations, members	50,4	26,7
Total	68,5	35,4

Members of the Management Group (exc. CEO)		
Total remunerations	702,9	610,1

Information about the remunerations paid to the individual members of the management and to the related parties, as well as the type of remuneration, is available in the 2018 Remuneration Statement of The Mortgage Society of Finland Group, which is published on Hypo's website at www.hypo.fi/en/investor-relations

50 Loans granted to the related parties

	2018	2017	Changes
CEO and deputy to the CEO	202,7	217,6	-14,9
Management Group		528,2	-528,2
Board of Directors	204,4	209,4	-5,0
Supervisory Board	689,0	1 435,5	-746,5
Joint operations	821,3	888,2	-66,9
Other related parties	1 272,2	1 256,9	15,3
Total	3 189,5	4 535,8	-1 346,2

Loans to the related parties (private persons) are granted following the General Terms and in compliance with Hypo's Principles of Credit Risk Management. Amount of the loan granted is assessed case by case taking into consideration the borrower's solvency and the collateral. Maximum loan amount for owner occupied mortgages is 85% with 90% collateral valuation, at maximum. All lending is against housing collateral and loans are amortized regularly from the very beginning. Reference rate is 6 or 12 month euribor. Loan margin is determined by the purpose of use and the amount of the loan, ranging from 0.20% to 2.00%. An entry fee of 0.1% of the loan is charged.

51 Deposits by the related parties

	2018	2017	Changes
CEO, deputy to the CEO, Board of Directors and Supervisory Board	958,8	831,3	127,5
Management Group	123,0	142,3	-19,4
The Mortgage Society of Finland's pension foundation	577,6	555,2	22,4
Other insiders	2 108,5	395,2	1 713,3
Total	3 767,9	1 924,0	1 843,8

Deposits made by the related parties are provided on market terms.

52 Related party transactions

The Hypo Group carried out the following transactions with the related parties:

The Mortgage Society of Finland's pension foundation	2018	2017	Changes
Sales of investment properties	350,0	370,8	-20,8
Sales of services	22,3	20,4	1,9
Purchases of services	74,8	74,2	0,6
Return of surplus assets	750,0		750,0
Receivables	772,3	370,8	401,5

All transactions have been carried out with arm's length principle. Unpaid amounts of transactions listed above are presented as receivables/liabilities.

Disbursements as well as balances between Hypo and The Mortgage Society of Finland's Pension Foundation under the performance-related pay and incentive scheme are described in Note 43, Employee benefits.

NOTES CONCERNING GROUP'S SHAREHOLDINGS

53 Information about subsidiaries and joint operations

		2018					
	Domicile	Holding, %	Equity	Profit for the period	Assets	Liabilities	Income
Subsidiaries							
Suomen AsuntoHypoPankki Oy	Helsinki	100,0	24 647,9	251,6	1 749 320,0	1 724 672,1	2 273,5
Joint operations							
Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos	Helsinki	54,6	6 266,2	105,9	8 098,3	1 832,1	704,5

Amounts presented as result for the period and as equity for Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos is based on unaudited financial statements from financial year 2018.

The Articles of Association of Bostadsaktiebolag Taos include a provision that a shareholder may have 20 per cent of the votes at a maximum.

		2017					
	Domicile	Holding, %	Equity	Profit for the period	Assets	Liabilities	Income
Subsidiaries							
Suomen AsuntoHypoPankki Oy	Helsinki	100,0	24 396,3	3 001,8	1 567 948,5	1 543 552,3	5 679,8
Joint operations							
Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos	Helsinki	54,6	6 160,3	237,8	8 139,4	1 979,2	761,3

Amounts presented as result for the period and as equity for Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos is based on unaudited financial statements from financial year 2017.

The Articles of Association of Bostadsaktiebolag Taos include a provision that a shareholder may have 20 per cent of the votes at a maximum.

NOTES CONCERNING CONTROLLED ENTITIES OF THE GROUP

- 54 The Mortgage Society of Finland prepares the consolidated financial statements. A copy of the consolidated financial statements is available from The Mortgage Society of Finland at Yrjönkatu 9 A, FI-00120 Helsinki, Finland, or by telephone on +358 (0)9 228 361, or by email at hypo@hypo.fi.

NOTES CONCERNING GROUP'S RISK MANAGEMENT

55 Maximum amount of credit and counterparty risk

	2018				
	Book values, gross	Book value	Average book value during the period	Interest receivables	Expected credit loss allowance
Lending					
Not fallen due	2 222 554,7	2 221 224,2	2 199 380,2	1 232,4	98,1
Past due by 1–2 days*	338 219,9	337 294,3	170 560,1	924,5	1,1
Past due by 3 days–1 month	24 910,9	24 857,8	25 269,3	52,8	0,2
Past due by 1–3 months	4 013,6	4 006,7	3 412,1	6,9	
Non-performing, past due by less than 3 months**	128,8	128,7	225,1	0,1	
Non-performing, past due by more than 3 months	1 690,5	1 396,2	1 894,2	29,1	265,2
Total lending	2 591 518,3	2 588 907,9	2 400 741,1	2 245,8	364,6
Other					
Receivables from credit institutions					
Not fallen due	5 399,5	5 399,5	10 899,5		
Debt securities					
Not fallen due	210 162,2	209 655,9	247 187,3	489,8	16,6
Shares and holdings	132,4	132,4	132,4		
Derivative contracts					
Not fallen due	6 670,7	4 562,6	2 410,8	2 108,1	
Total other	222 364,9	219 750,4	260 629,9	2 597,9	16,6
Non-performing loans/total lending, %	0,07 %	0,06 %			

Information concerning recognition of impairment losses related to lending is presented in Notes 12 and 18 and the accounting policies.

*) Past due by 1–2 days also includes loans the payment of which is delayed due to a delay in payment traffic.

**) Includes loans that have not fallen due or are past due and that are likely not to be repaid

	2017				
	Book values, gross	Book value	Average book value during the period	Interest receivables	Impaired receivables
Lending					
Not fallen due	2 180 006,0	2 177 536,3	1 955 080,40	2 469,7	
Past due by 1–2 days*	3 842,5	3 825,9	26 958,89	16,6	
Past due by 3 days–1 month	25 733,1	25 680,8	21 397,90	52,3	
Past due by 1–3 months	2 823,1	2 817,5	3 854,37	5,6	
Non-performing, past due by less than 3 months**	321,8	321,6	201,71	0,3	
Non-performing, past due by more than 3 months	2 731,5	2 392,3	2 050,94	38,0	301,2
Total lending	2 215 458,1	2 212 574,4	2 009 544,21	2 582,5	301,2
Other					
Receivables from credit institutions					
Not fallen due	16 399,5	16 399,5	10 785,31		
Debt securities					
Not fallen due	285 216,0	284 718,7	288 323,23	497,3	
Shares and holdings	132,4	132,4	132,37		
Derivative contracts					
Not fallen due	1 432,7	258,9	198,65	1 173,7	
Total other	303 180,5	301 509,4	299 439,57	1 671,0	0,0
Non-performing loan/total lending, %	0,14 %	0,12 %	1 955 080,40		

Information concerning recognition of impairment losses related to lending is presented in Notes 12 and 18 and the accounting policies.

*) Past due by 1–2 days also includes loans the payment of which is delayed due to a delay in payment traffic.

**) Includes loans that have not fallen due or are past due and that are likely not to be repaid

56 Forbearances

2018

Performing and past due receivables

Non-performing loans

	Receivables with modified terms	Refinancing	Total	Receivables with amended terms	Refinancing	Total
Forbearances 1 Jan 2018	1 049,1	207,0	1 256,0	402,8	58,5	461,3
Changes during the financial period	444,3	48,3	492,6	-401,6	-58,5	-460,0
Book value of forbearances 31 Dec 2018	1 493,3	255,3	1 748,6	1,3	0,0	1,3
Impairment recognized on receivables during the financial period			0,0			0,0

Loan renegotiations were not carried out related to non-performing loans, and impairment was not recognized on forbearances during the financial period.

2017

Performing and past due receivables

Non-performing loans

	Receivables with modified terms	Refinancing	Total	Receivables with amended terms	Refinancing	Total
Forbearances 1 Jan 2017	3 439,8	489,0	3 928,8	226,8	59,0	285,8
Changes during the financial period	-2 390,8	-282,1	-2 672,8	176,1	-0,6	175,5
Book value of forbearances 31 Dec 2017	1 049,1	207,0	1 256,0	402,8	58,5	461,3
Impairment recognized on receivables during the financial period			0,0			0,0

Loan renegotiations were not carried out related to non-performing loans and impairment was not recognized on forbearances during the financial period.

57 Concentration of lending

	2018			2017		
	Expected credit loss allowance	Book value	%			%
Lending by category						
Households	810 469,2	364,3	810 104,8	31,3 %	723 730,7	32,7 %
Housing companies	1 697 811,9	0,1	1 697 811,8	65,6 %	1 399 732,7	63,3 %
Private companies (housing investors)	72 754,5	0,1	72 754,4	2,8 %	85 637,9	3,9 %
Other	8 236,8		8 236,8	0,3 %	3 473,1	0,2 %
Total	2 589 272,5	364,6	2 588 907,9	100,0 %	2 212 574,4	100,0 %
Lending by purpose of use						
Permanent dwelling	2 524 488,8	224,8	2 524 264,0	97,5 %	2 144 425,6	96,9 %
Consumer loan	34 237,9	24,1	34 213,8	1,3 %	34 061,0	1,5 %
Holiday home	8 880,9	115,4	8 765,5	0,3 %	8 256,4	0,4 %
Other	21 664,9	0,3	21 664,5	0,8 %	25 831,4	1,2 %
Total	2 589 272,5	364,6	2 588 907,9	100,0 %	2 212 574,4	100,0 %
Lending by province						
Uusimaa	1 979 708,3	86,0	1 979 622,4	76,5 %	1 727 032,1	78,1 %
Rest of Finland	609 564,1	278,6	609 285,5	23,5 %	485 542,3	21,9 %
Total	2 589 272,5	364,6	2 588 907,9	100,0 %	2 212 574,4	100,0 %

Lending by province is based on the debtor's place of residence.

58 Loan to value by category

Loan to value in percent by households:

	2018	%	2017	%
<10	7 341,5	0,3 %	6 698,9	0,3 %
10-20	26 330,8	1,0 %	24 012,1	1,1 %
20-30	45 783,0	1,8 %	42 717,0	1,9 %
30-40	76 216,0	2,9 %	73 024,3	3,3 %
40-50	110 316,7	4,3 %	97 739,9	4,4 %
50-60	134 429,1	5,2 %	111 410,8	5,0 %
60-70	170 569,0	6,6 %	163 138,8	7,4 %
70-80	128 115,4	4,9 %	110 520,3	5,0 %
80-90	85 146,8	3,3 %	73 361,1	3,3 %
90-100	23 221,7	0,9 %	18 699,0	0,8 %
>100	2 477,9	0,1 %	2 069,9	0,1 %
Loans that are not included in LTV calculation	1 268,6	0,0 %	832,6	0,0 %
	811 216,5	31,3 %	724 224,9	32,7 %

Loan to value in percent by housing companies, private companies and other:

	2018	%	2017	%
<10	356 321,9	13,8 %	271 369,6	12,3 %
10-20	423 794,0	16,4 %	365 172,6	16,5 %
20-30	353 889,2	13,7 %	295 872,3	13,4 %
30-40	306 347,4	11,8 %	258 861,1	11,7 %
40-50	179 136,6	6,9 %	109 081,3	4,9 %
50-60	86 150,9	3,3 %	93 109,9	4,2 %
60-70	24 439,0	0,9 %	30 938,6	1,4 %
70-80	3 547,6	0,1 %	6 724,3	0,3 %
80-90	26 617,1	1,0 %	38 668,3	1,7 %
90-100	6 677,1	0,3 %	2 300,2	0,1 %
>100	1 278,8	0,0 %	5 621,6	0,3 %
Loans that are not included in LTV calculation	9 856,3	0,4 %	10 629,8	0,5 %
	1 778 055,9	68,7 %	1 488 349,6	67,3 %

LTV-ratio (Loan to Value, average), % compares the outstanding balance of credit owed by a customer to the fair value of the collaterals provided by the customer. The ratio reflects a credit institution's lending in relation to its collateral position. All loans have securing housing collateral. One credit is presented only in one LTV category. LTV calculations is including only property-secured loans.

59 IFRS 9 by risk category

Debt securities by risk category

	12-month ECL (stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (stage 2)	Lifetime ECL, credit-impaired (stage 3)	Total
Debt securities, Fair value through other comprehensive income				0,0
Risk class 1-5				0,0
Risk class 6-10				0,0
Risk class 11-15				0,0
Rating not classified	154 844,7			154 844,7
Loss allowance	16,6			16,6
Write-offs				0,0

Receivables from the public and public sector entities by risk category

	12-month ECL (stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (stage 2)	Lifetime ECL, credit-impaired (stage 3)	Total
Receivables from the public and public sector entities, amortized cost				0,0
Risk class 1-5				0,0
Risk class 6-10				0,0
Risk class 11-15				0,0
Rating not classified	2 580 391,9	7 090,5	1 790,1	2 589 272,5
Loss allowance	23,9	41,7	299,0	364,6
Write-offs				0,0
Total	2 580 368,0	7 048,8	1 491,0	2 588 907,9

Off balance sheet, granted but undrawn loans by risk category

	12-month ECL (stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (stage 2)	Lifetime ECL, credit-impaired (stage 3)	Total
Off balance sheet, granted but undrawn loans, amortized cost				0,0
Risk class 1-5				0,0
Risk class 6-10				0,0
Risk class 11-15				0,0
Rating not classified	269 128,9	105,5	9,6	269 244,0
Loss allowance	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4
Write-offs				0,0
Total	269 128,5	105,5	9,6	269 243,6

60 IFRS 9 Loss allowance changes and transitions

Debt securities, Fair value through other comprehensive income

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2018	25,3			25,3
New financial assets	0,6			0,6
Maturities and repayments	-9,3			-9,3
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Normal changes, e.g. change without stage change	-0,1			-0,1
Transfer to 12-month stage 1				0,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 2 not credit-impaired				0,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 3 credit-impaired				0,0
Changes to model assumptions and methodologies				0,0
Manual correction by loan				0,0
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2018	16,6	0	0	16,6

Receivables from the public and public sector entities, amortized cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2018	21,0	3,0	309,6	333,6
New financial assets (new loans)	14,4			14,4
Maturities and repayments	-2,2	-25,6	-35,3	-63,1
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Normal changes, e.g. change without stage change	-8,9		106,9	98,0
Transfer to 12-month stage 1	0,0		-3,0	-3,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 2 not credit-impaired	-0,5	67,3		66,8
Transfer to lifetime stage 3 credit-impaired	0,0	-3,0	6,0	3,0
Changes to model assumptions and methodologies				0,0
Manual correction by loan			-85,2	-85,2
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2018	23,9	41,7	299,0	364,6

Off balance sheet, granted but undrawn loans by risk category

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2018	0,0			0,0
New financial assets	0,4			0,4
Maturities and repayments	0,0			0,0
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Normal changes, e.g. change without stage change	0,0	0,0		0,0
Transfer to 12-month stage 1				0,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 2 not credit-impaired	0,0	0,0		0,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 3 credit-impaired				0,0
Changes to model assumptions and methodologies				0,0
Manual correction by loan				0,0
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2018	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4

61 IFRS 9 Changes in the carrying amount of financial instruments

Debt securities, Fair value through other comprehensive income

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	213 488,7			213 488,7
Transfers				0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2				0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3				0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3				0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2				0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1				0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1				0,0
New financial assets	26 845,8			26 845,8
Maturities and repayments	-93 995,7			-93 995,7
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	146 338,8	0,0	0,0	146 338,8

Receivables from the public and public sector entities, amortized cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	2 203 965,7	5 600,4	3 007,4	2 212 573,5
Transfers	-2 740,1	2 990,3	-250,3	0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-3 636,1	3 636,1		0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-328,4		328,4	0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3		-83,0	83,0	0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2		196,5	-196,5	0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	759,3	-759,3		0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	465,2		-465,2	0,0
New financial assets	790 830,9	42,0		790 872,9
Maturities and repayments	-412 029,2	-1 428,8	-1 080,6	-414 538,6
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	2 580 027,3	7 204,0	1 676,6	2 588 907,9

Off balance sheet, granted but undrawn loans by risk category

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Off balance sheet as at 1 January 2018	274 766,9	258,3	38,7	275 063,9
Transfers	-17,2	32,7	-15,5	0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-85,0	85,0		0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3				0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3				0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2		15,5	-15,5	0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	67,8	-67,8		0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1				0,0
Net change, lapsed and granted	-5 620,8	-185,5	-13,6	-5 819,9
Off balance sheet as at 31 December 2018	269 128,9	105,5	9,6	269 244,0

62 Liquidity risk

Cash flows from financial liabilities and derivatives 2018	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions	791,0	3 019,7	85 073,7		88 884,4
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	1 378 001,1	356 754,6	1 159,9	24,4	1 735 940,0
Debt securities issued to the public	81 000,0	90 650,0	670 950,0	301 125,0	1 143 725,0
Derivative contracts	391,3	-2 867,3	284,1	-220,1	-2 411,9
Subordinated liabilities					0,0
Guarantees, granted but undrawn loans, rental liabilities and potential redemptions of partially owned housing units	273 688,5				273 688,5
Total liabilities	1 733 871,9	447 557,1	757 467,7	300 929,3	3 239 826,1
Cash flows from financial liabilities and derivatives 2017	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions	799,6	3 076,6	88 977,5		92 853,7
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	1 225 368,5	314 906,6	20 342,4	173,5	1 560 791,1
Debt securities issued to the public	40 000,0	298 078,9	367 350,0	302 250,0	1 007 678,9
Derivative contracts	464,5	-1 490,1	4 603,9	2 258,3	5 836,5
Subordinated liabilities		4 650,8			4 650,8
Guarantees, granted but undrawn loans, rental liabilities and potential redemptions of partially owned housing units	305 938,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	305 938,5
Total liabilities	1 572 571,2	619 222,8	481 273,8	304 681,8	2 977 749,6

63 Information concerning interest rate risk

Repricing time in 2018	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total
Floating-rate items					
Receivables	847 160,1	1 999 109,9			2 846 270,1
Liabilities	588 701,2	894 400,7			1 483 101,9
Net	258 458,9	1 104 709,2	0,0	0,0	1 363 168,1
Fixed-rate items					
Receivables	232 920,0	12 157,2	727 826,2	379 686,2	1 352 589,7
Liabilities	810 921,5	584 040,2	838 868,2	413 227,7	2 647 057,5
Net	-578 001,4	-571 883,0	-111 041,9	-33 541,5	-1 294 467,8

Group's interest rate risks are related to the whole of its operations and are measured, monitored and managed by examining the Group's banking book. Lending, investments related to liquidity maintenance, derivative contracts and deposits and other funding involve interest risk. In the table describing the interest rate risk, derivative contracts are shown in euros at nominal value, other receivables and liabilities at balance sheet values. Derivative contracts are also shown in each group describing interest rate tying, combined with either the receivable or the liability group. Floating-rate liabilities include items that are by nature payable on demand, and are assumed to be reprised within six months. Contractual maturity assumptions are applied to the lending portfolio. The interest rate risk is measured at least once a month with regard to the investment portfolio and at least once a quarter with regard to the entire banking book.

Sensitivity analysis

If market interest rates would have increased by 2 per cent (decreased by 0.25 per cent) on the balance sheet date, Group's net interest income would decrease by EUR 7.5 million (increase by EUR 0.7 million) over a period of 12 months. The change in net interest income would mainly be caused by the repricing of floating-rate receivables and liabilities at higher (lower) interest rates than on the balance sheet date. An increase of two percentage points in market interest rates on the balance sheet date would increase the value of items measured at fair value by EUR 4.0 million. The financial value of Hypo would decrease by EUR 4.4 million due to a rise of 2 per cent in interest rates.

Repricing time in 2017	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total
Floating-rate items					
Receivables	1 267 674,4	1 234 679,8			2 502 354,2
Liabilities	463 679,5	840 212,3			1 303 891,8
Net	803 994,9	394 467,5	0,0	0,0	1 198 462,4
Fixed-rate items					
Receivables	205 463,0	8 182,1	443 706,5	400 221,0	1 057 572,6
Liabilities	678 834,7	582 358,5	552 659,0	388 458,4	2 202 310,5
Net	-473 371,7	-574 176,4	-108 952,5	11 762,7	-1 144 737,9

Group's interest rate risks are related to the whole of its operations and are measured, monitored and managed by examining the Group's banking book. Lending, investments related to liquidity maintenance, derivative contracts and deposits and other funding involve interest risk. In the table describing the interest rate risk, derivative contracts are shown in euros at nominal value, other receivables and liabilities at balance sheet values. Derivative contracts are also shown in each group describing interest rate tying, combined with either the receivable or the liability group. Floating-rate liabilities include items that are by nature payable on demand, and are assumed to be reprised within six months. Contractual maturity assumptions are applied to the lending portfolio. The interest rate risk is measured at least once a month with regard to the investment portfolio and at least once a quarter with regard to the entire banking book.

Sensitivity analysis

If market interest rates would have increased by 2 per cent (decreased by 0.25 per cent) on the balance sheet date, Group's net interest income would decrease by EUR 7.9 million (increase by EUR 1.0 million) over a period of 12 months. The change in net interest income would mainly be caused by the repricing of floating-rate receivables and liabilities at higher (lower) interest rates than on the balance sheet date. An increase of two percentage points in market interest rates on the balance sheet date would increase the value of items measured at fair value by EUR 0.5 million. The financial value of Hypo would decrease by EUR 1.9 million due to a rise of 2 per cent in interest rates.

INCOME STATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY

1 000 €	Note	1.1.-31.12.2018	1.1.-31.12.2017
Interest income	1	23 516,7	20 321,2
Interest expenses	1	-11 362,9	-15 334,6
NET INTEREST INCOME		12 153,8	4 986,6
Fee income	2	1 147,4	1 102,9
Fee expenses	2	-363,2	-93,3
Net income from currency operations and securities trading			
Net income from securities trading	3	-1 144,7	421,4
Net income from currency operations	3		
Net income from financial assets available for sale	4		1 749,6
Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	291,4	
Net income from hedge accounting	5	33,2	-27,1
Net income from investment properties	6	2 829,2	2 762,8
Other operating income	7	1 716,6	1 806,0
Administrative expenses			
Personnel expenses			
Wages and salaries		-4 902,2	-4 950,6
Other personnel related costs			
Pension expenses		-221,2	-887,3
Other indirect personnel expenses		-109,0	-218,2
Other administrative expenses		-2 585,3	-2 617,4
		-7 817,6	-8 673,5
Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets	9	-496,0	-433,9
Other operating expenses	8	-1 675,2	-1 467,0
Impairment losses on loans and other commitments	10		6,0
Net gains/losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	10	-31,3	0,0
Net gains/losses on derecognition of other financial assets	10	8,7	0,0
OPERATING PROFIT		6 652,3	2 140,3
Appropriations		0,0	-2 110,0
Income taxes		-1 300,0	-8,9
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS AFTER TAXES		5 352,3	21,4
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		5 352,3	21,4

BALANCE SHEET OF PARENT COMPANY

1 000 €	Note	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
ASSETS			
Cash	12,35	223 600,0	201 200,0
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks			
Treasury bills			
Other		201 166,5	284 718,7
	15,33,35,50,52	201 166,5	284 718,7
Receivables from credit institutions			
Payable on demand		3 199,2	5 908,2
Other		60,8	77,5
	13,33,35	3 260,0	5 985,7
Receivables from the public and public sector entities			
Other than those payable on demand	15,33,35,50,52	2 589 641,7	2 213 379,1
Debt securities			
From the public sector entities	15,29,31,48	8 506,0	0,0
Other		8 506,0	0,0
Shares and holdings	16,35	23,9	23,9
Shares and holdings in the same group of companies	16,35	6 687,7	6 687,7
Derivative contracts	17-21,35	4 562,6	258,9
Intangible assets			
Other long-term expenditure	22,24	2 782,5	2 810,4
Tangible assets			
Investment properties and shares and holdings in investment properties	23,24	54 522,7	51 693,7
Other properties and shares and holdings in housing property corporations	23,24	2 958,5	2 958,5
Other tangible assets	24	258,0	295,0
		57 739,2	54 947,1
Other assets	25	5 450,4	470,3
Deferred income and advances paid	26	5 257,5	4 707,9
Deferred tax receivables	27	148,5	139,3
TOTAL ASSETS		3 108 826,5	2 775 329,0

1 000 €	Notes	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
LIABILITIES			
LIABILITIES			
Liabilities to credit institutions			
To central banks	33,35	80 000,0	80 000,0
To credit institutions			
Other than those payable on demand	33,35	1 753 191,6	1 566 763,9
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities			
Other liabilities			
Other than those payable on demand	33,35	16 917,6	19 545,5
Debt securities issued to the public			
Bonds		960 976,9	852 292,2
Other		168 435,6	134 929,0
	28,33,35	1 129 412,5	987 221,2
Derivative instruments and other liabilities held for trading	17-21,35	3 215,5	6 944,6
Other liabilities			
Other liabilities	29	12 974,1	5 157,0
Deferred expenses and advances received	30	5 127,7	3 398,3
Subordinated liabilities			
Other	31,33,35		4 490,1
Deferred tax liabilities	27	9 021,8	9 029,1
Accumulation of appropriations			
Voluntary reservations		41 683,4	41 683,4
Deferred tax liability		-8 336,7	-8 336,7
	36	33 346,7	33 346,7
EQUITY			
Basic capital	36,37	5 000,0	5 000,0
The revaluation reserve		2 243,4	2 243,4
Other restricted reserves			
Reserve fund		30 225,8	29 273,8
Fair value reserve			
From cash flow hedging		0,0	-65,0
From valuation at fair value		-80,2	34,0
Unrestricted reserves			
Other reserves		22 923,5	22 923,5
Retained earnings		-45,8	1,3
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		5 352,3	21,4
	36	65 619,0	59 432,4
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		3 108 826,5	2 775 329,0

OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS OF PARENT COMPANY

1 000 €	Note	1.1.- 31.12.2018	1.1.- 31.12.2017
Commitments given on behalf of a customer for the benefit of a third party			
Guarantees and other liabilities		2 181,9	2 181,9
Irrevocable commitments given on behalf of a customer			
Potential redemptions of partially owned housing units and those to be completed		2 262,6	2 875,1
Granted but unclaimed loans		269 244,0	275 063,9
Housing company loan allocated to owned housing units		0,0	2 741,8
Housing company loan allocated to potential owned housing units			1 706,0
		<hr/> 273 212,6	<hr/> 280 680,7
OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS TOTAL	41	275 394,5	282 862,6

CASH FLOW STATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY

1 000 €	1.1.- 31.12.2018	1.1.- 31.12.2017
Cash flow from operating activities		
Interest received	22 926,4	20 001,5
Interest paid	-11 065,3	-15 669,5
Fee income	2 040,2	2 007,0
Fee expenses	-363,2	-93,3
Net income from securities and foreign currency transactions	-1 144,7	421,4
Net income from available-for-sale financial assets		1 749,6
Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	291,4	
Net income from hedge accounting	33,2	-27,1
Net income from investment properties	2 824,8	2 821,0
Other operating income	1 296,2	1 806,0
Administrative expenses	-8 079,1	-6 790,4
Other operating expenses	-1 641,5	-1 573,7
Credit and guarantee losses	-22,2	6,0
Income taxes	6,6	-434,0
Total net cash flow from operating activities	7 102,8	4 224,4
Operating assets increase (-) / decrease (+)		
Receivables from customers (lending)	-375 353,7	-407 637,2
Cash collaterals, derivatives	2 501,3	345,4
Investment properties	-3 033,7	6 810,9
Operating assets increase (-) / decrease (+) total	-375 886,1	-400 480,8
NET CASH FLOWS ACCRUED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	-368 783,3	-396 256,4
Change in fixed assets	-431,2	-428,0
NET CASH FLOWS ACCRUED FROM INVESTMENTS	-431,2	-428,0
Bank loans, new withdrawals	1 842 241,6	410 297,2
Bank loans, repayments	-1 655 813,9	-104 509,9
Bonds, new issues	389 734,2	344 297,3
Bonds, repayments	-288 707,8	-188 526,3
Certificates of deposit, new issues	195 485,8	217 964,2
Certificates of deposit, repayments	-161 979,2	-194 468,4
Other liabilities, new issues	0,0	0,0
Other liabilities, repayments	-2 627,9	-8 931,4
Subordinated liabilities, new withdrawals	11,4	34,0
Subordinated liabilities, repayments	-4 501,4	-4 523,9
NET CASH FLOWS ACCRUED FROM FINANCING	313 842,7	471 632,7
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-55 371,9	74 948,2
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	436 532,5	491 904,4
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-55 371,9	74 948,2

ACCOUNTING POLICIES OF PARENT COMPANY

The Mortgage Society of Finland (hereinafter "Hypo") has its domicile and administrative headquarters in Helsinki. The street address of The Mortgage Society of Finland is Yrjönkatu 9 A, 00120 Helsinki and the mail address is P.O.Box 509, 00101 Helsinki.

Hypo is a mutual company governed by its member customers. The company is an authorized credit institution. Since 2016, Hypo has also license to engage in mortgage credit banking operations. The Mortgage Society of Finland is the parent company of the Group.

The financial statements of The Mortgage Society of Finland's parent company (hereinafter "Hypo") have been prepared and presented according to the Act on Credit Institutions, decree of the Ministry of Finance and regulations of the Financial Supervisory Authority concerning financial statements. Financial statements include income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement and notes.

The own funds and capital adequacy are presented in accordance with the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013). The capital adequacy requirement for the credit risk is calculated using the standard method and the capital requirement for operational risk is calculated using the basic method. Disclosures required under the EU Capital Requirements Regulation Part Eight are published in Capital and Risk Management section.

Financial data is presented in company's operating currency, euros. The parent company's accounting policies follow most of the Group's accounting principles.

Significant judgements and assumptions

The preparation of the parent company's financial statements requires the use of estimates, such as the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Financial instruments

Financial assets, financial liabilities and derivatives are treated in the parent company using the same accounting principles as in the consolidated financial statements. Items recognized on fair value through profit and loss is made in accordance with Section 6, Chapter 12 Credit Institutions Act 4 moment.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are treated in the parent company using the same accounting principles as in the consolidated financial statements.

Tangible assets

Investment properties have largely been recorded at acquisition cost on the balance sheet. Offset entries to revaluations recorded on certain properties in previous years have been recorded in the revaluation reserve included in equity. The revaluations are recorded in profit or loss in the event of a possible disposal. Any possible impairment on properties is assessed at least on an annual basis and if regarded necessary, an impairment loss is recorded, whereby the unfounded revaluation booking is reversed.

In other respects, the accounting policies for investment properties and other tangible assets are similar to the Group's.

Untaxed reserves

Untaxed reserves and changes thereof are presented as a separate item in appropriations in the profit or loss and in accumulated appropriations in the balance sheet. The reserve consists of a general loss provisions in accordance with section 46 of the Business Income Tax Act, which is a provision intended for credit loss risks and other unidentified risks related to credit institution operations.

Deferred tax receivables and liabilities

The fair value reserve consisting of valuations of hedging derivatives and from financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the revaluation reserve consisting of revaluations of investment properties and untaxed reserves consisting of general credit loss provisions, net of deferred tax, have been recognized on balance sheet and the offset entries have been recorded in deferred tax receivables and liabilities on balance sheet.

Voluntary supplementary pension plan

Voluntary supplementary pension plan to Hypo's employees, arranged in Department A (closed in 1991) of Hypo's pension foundation is recognized as a defined benefit plan. Hypo serves as employer. Obligation is fully funded. Accounting of discounted obligation value requires use of certain actuarial estimations such as discount rate, expected disability rate and expected salary levels. Possible deviations between actual and expected levels of actuarial estimations cause uncertainty of future amount of discounted obligation.

Revenue and expenses recognition

The parent company's recognition principles comply with the recognition principles described in the Group's accounting policies with a few exceptions. The surplus returned in Hypo's pension foundation's Department A, subject to approval by the Financial Supervisory Authority, is recorded as a reduction of the pension costs in the income statement. Another deviation from the Group's recognition principles is that non-refundable entry fees are recorded in parent company's equity fund. In addition, the increase in general credit loss provisions is presented in appropriations and decreases the taxable result.

NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT OF PARENT COMPANY

1. Breakdown of interest income and expenses by balance sheet item

	2018		2017	
	to / from subsidiaries	Total	to / from subsidiaries	Total
Receivables from the public and public sector entities		18 528,0		17 791,3
Debt securities		268,3		319,6
Derivative contracts		4 283,1		1 795,7
Negative interest expenses		323,1		324,4
Other interest income		114,2		90,1
Total interest income	0,0	23 516,7	0,0	20 321,2
Liabilities to credit institutions	-3 973,6	-4 082,6	-8 030,5	-8 338,6
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities		-43,0		-58,7
Debt securities issued to the public		-4 585,2		-4 147,3
Derivative contracts		-1 932,4		-2 021,5
Subordinated liabilities		-128,0		-292,5
Negative interest income		-590,5		-475,2
Other interest expenses		-1,1		-0,8
Total interest expenses	-3 973,6	-11 362,9	-8 030,5	-15 334,6

2. Fee income and expense

	2018	2017
From lending	862,4	876,4
From legal assignments	234,8	213,5
From other operations	50,2	12,9
Total fee income	1 147,4	1 102,9

Other fee expenses	-363,2	-93,3
--------------------	--------	-------

3. Net income from currency operations and securities trading

	2018	2017
Gains and losses from disposals of financial instruments (net)		
Net income arising from items recognized based on the fair value option	800,2	203,9
Gains and losses arising from measurement at fair value (net)		
Net income arising from items recognized based on the fair value option	-2 423,8	432,2
Derivative contracts not in hedge accounting relationships	478,9	-214,6
Net income from securities trading	-1 144,7	421,4
Net income from currency operations		
Total	-1 144,7	421,4

Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income / Net

4. income from available-for-sale financial assets

	2018	2017
Net income from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Capital gains from debt securities	291,4	
Net income from available-for-sale financial assets		
Capital gains from debt securities		1 749,6
Total	291,4	1 749,6

5. Net income from hedge accounting

	2018	2017
Change in fair value, hedging items	-9 414,7	3 904,8
Change in fair value, hedging instruments	9 447,9	-3 931,9
Total	33,2	-27,1

6. Net income from investment properties

	2018	2017
Rental income	1 887,6	2 026,6
Capital gains (losses)	376,0	596,5
Other income	1 025,7	819,8
Maintenance charges and other maintenance costs paid	-325,8	-429,1
Other expenses	-134,3	-251,0
Total	2 829,2	2 762,8

7. Other operating income	2018	2017
Rental income, property assets in own use	12,0	12,0
Other income	1 704,6	1 794,0
Total	1 716,6	1 806,0
8. Other operating expenses	2018	2017
Rental expenses	-66,0	-66,6
Expenses from properties in own use	-107,0	-232,2
Other expenses	-1 502,2	-1 168,3
Total	-1 675,2	-1 467,0
9. Depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible assets	2018	2017
Depreciation according to plan	-496,0	-433,9
10. Expected credit losses / Impairment losses on loans and other commitments and other financial assets	2018	2017
Net gains/losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		
On receivables from the public and public sector entities		
Expected credit losses, net change	-31,0	
Off-balance sheet commitments, granted but unclaimed loans		
Expected credit losses, net change	-0,3	
Impairment losses on loans and other commitments and other financial assets		
On receivables from the public and public sector entities at amortized cost		
Agreement-specific impairment losses		-44,6
Agreement-specific impairment losses returns		50,6
Total	-31,3	6,0
Net gains/losses on derecognition of other financial assets		
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks		
Expected credit losses, net change	8,7	
Total	8,7	0,0

11. Information concerning product groups and geographical market areas

By product group, parent company's main income is made up of lending and other housing products and services.

Lending including other housing products and services, are considered to constitute one business area due to the special characteristics of Hypo's customers and products (reverse mortgages, residential property trustee service).

Parent company's operating area is Finland.

	2018				
	Combined amount of income	Operating profit	Total assets	Total liabilities	Personnel
Lending and deposits and other housing products and services	15 924,0	4 939,7	3 108 406,1	3 043 207,4	51
Other operations	1 728,5	1 712,6	0,0		
	2017				
	Combined amount of income	Operating profit	Total assets	Total liabilities	Personnel
Lending and deposits and other housing products and services	11 703,2	350,4	2 775 329,0	2 715 896,5	58
Other operations	1 806,0	1 789,9	0,0		

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET OF PARENT COMPANY

12. Liquid assets	2018	2017
O/N-deposits, central bank	223 600,0	201 200,0

13. Receivables from credit institutions

	2018		
	Payable on demand	Other than those payable on demand	Total
From the central bank	0,0	60,8	60,8
From domestic credit institutions	2 509,5		2 509,5
From foreign credit institutions	689,7		689,7
	3 199,2	60,8	3 260,0
	2017		
	Payable on demand	Other than those payable on demand	Total
From the central bank		77,5	77,5
From domestic credit institutions	1 434,9		1 434,9
From foreign credit institutions	4 473,3		4 473,3
	5 908,2	77,5	5 985,7

	2018	Expected credit loss allowance 2018	2017
14. Receivables from the public and public sector entities			
Companies and housing corporations	1 776 439,7	0,3	1 486 361,9
Households	800 122,5	364,3	724 527,0
Financial and insurance institutions	1 750,0		1 750,0
Non-profit organisations serving households	613,6		731,8
Foreign countries	11 080,5		8 336,1
Total	2 590 006,3	364,6	2 221 706,8
Subordinated receivables	356,3		369,8
Non performing loans	1 790,1		3 053,3
Impairment losses on receivables recognised during the period			
Impairment losses at the beginning of the year	333,6		307,2
Net impairment losses	31,0		
Receivable-specific impairment losses recognised during the period	0,0		44,6
Receivable-specific impairment losses reversed during the period	0,0		-50,6
Impairment losses at the end of the year	364,6	0,0	301,2
Final credit losses on receivables recognized during the period	0,0	0,0	0,0

15. Debt securities

	2018			Expected credit loss allowance
	Publicly quoted	Other	Total	
Debt securities issued by public sector entities				
Fair value through other comprehensive income				
Government bonds	22 144,8		22 144,8	
Other bonds issued by public sector entities	100 476,6		100 476,6	
Option to designate a financial asset at fair value				
Government bonds	31 555,2		31 555,2	
Other bonds issued by public sector entities			0,0	
Those issued by other than public sector entities				
Option to designate a financial asset at fair value				
Bonds issued by banks	23 272,6		23 272,6	
Fair value through other comprehensive income				
Bonds issued by banks	26 499,0		26 499,0	15 745,5
Other debt securities	5 724,4		5 724,4	868,9
Total debt securities	209 672,5	0,0	209 672,5	16 614,4
Subordinated receivables			0,0	
Receivables eligible for refinancing with central banks			201 166,5	
2017				
	Publicly quoted	Other	Total	
Debt securities issued by public sector entities				
Available for sale				
Government bonds	42 187,2		42 187,2	
Other bonds issued by public sector entities	107 094,5		107 094,5	
Recognized based on the fair value option				
Government bonds	41 706,7		41 706,7	
Other bonds issued by public sector entities	6 029,3		6 029,3	
Those issued by other than public sector entities				
Recognized based on the fair value option				
Bonds issued by banks	23 494,0		23 494,0	
Available for sale				
Bonds issued by banks	58 346,8		58 346,8	
Other debt securities	5 860,2		5 860,2	
Total debt securities	284 718,7	0,0	284 718,7	
Subordinated receivables			0,0	
Receivables eligible for refinancing with central banks			284 718,7	

16. Shares and holdings

	2018			Of which in credit institutions
	Publicly quoted	Other	Total	
Shares and holdings, fair value through other comprehensive income		23,9	23,9	
Shares and holdings in the same group of companies		6 687,7	6 687,7	6 687,7
Shares and holdings, total	0,0	6 711,5	6 711,5	6 687,7
Of which at acquisition cost		6 711,5	6 711,5	
2017				
	Publicly quoted	Other	Total	Of which in credit institutions
Shares and holdings, available for sale		23,9	23,9	
Shares and holdings in the same group of companies		6 687,7	6 687,7	6 687,7
Shares and holdings, total	0,0	6 711,5	6 711,5	6 687,7
Of which at acquisition cost		6 711,5	6 711,5	

17. Derivative contracts

		2018			Book value	
					Assets	Liabilities
Derivative contracts in hedge accounting relationships						
OTC Interest rate swaps, cash flow hedge accounting model, fair value						
OTC Interest rate swaps, fair value hedge accounting model, fair value					4 496,3	
Derivative contracts not in hedge accounting relationships						
OTC Interest rate swaps, fair value					66,3	3 215,5
					4 562,6	3 215,5
OTC Interest rate and currency swaps, accrued interest					2 108,1	2 609,0
Total					6 670,7	5 824,4
Remaining maturity	less than one year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total		
Nominal values of the underlying instruments	15 000,0	746 000,0	414 634,5	1 175 634,5		
Fair value, assets		3 385,7	1 176,9	4 562,6		
Fair value, liabilities	36,1	708,7	2 470,7	3 215,5		
		2017			Book value	
					Assets	Liabilities
Derivative contracts in hedge accounting relationships						
OTC Interest rate swaps, cash flow hedge accounting model, fair value						81,3
OTC Interest rate swaps, fair value hedge accounting model, fair value					1,3	4 448,0
Derivative contracts not in hedge accounting relationships						
OTC Interest rate swaps, fair value					257,6	2 415,3
					258,9	6 944,6
OTC Interest rate and currency swaps, accrued interest					1 173,7	1 734,9
Total					1 432,7	8 679,6
Remaining maturity	less than one year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total		
Nominal values of the underlying instruments	5 000,0	461 000,0	394 634,5	860 634,5		
Fair value, assets		162,0	97,0	258,9		
Fair value, liabilities	81,3	2 308,6	4 554,7	6 944,6		

18. Hedge accounting, maturity

		2018			
		<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years
Fair value Hedges					
Notional				610 000,0	309 562,2
Average fixed interest rate				0,31 %	0,49 %
Cash flow hedges					
Notional					
Average fixed interest rate					
Hedge accounting, maturity		2017			
		<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years
Fair value Hedges					
Notional				310 000,0	309 610,4
Average fixed interest rate				0,25 %	0,49 %
Cash flow hedges					
Notional			5 000,0		
Average fixed interest rate			4,60 %		

The table sets out the maturity profile of hedging instrument used in hedge accounting.

19. Instruments used for hedge accounting

2018					
	Notional	Carrying amount, assets	Carrying amount, liabilities	Balance sheet line item(s)	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value Hedges					
Interest rate swaps	919 562,2	4 496,3	0,0	Derivative contracts	9 447,9
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate swaps					
2017					
	Notional	Carrying amount, assets	Carrying amount, liabilities	Balance sheet line item(s)	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value Hedges					
Interest rate swaps	619 610,4	1,3	4 448,0	Derivative contracts	-3 931,9
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate swaps	5 000,0	0,0	81,3	Derivative contracts	657,8

20. Hedged exposures

2018					
	Carrying amount		Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments on the hedged item		Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Balance sheet line item(s)
Fair value Hedges					Debt securities issued to the public
Debt securities issued to the public		955 848,1	0,0	5 450,4	-9 414,7
Cash flow hedges					
2017					
	Carrying amount		Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments on the hedged item		Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Balance sheet line item(s)
Fair value Hedges					Debt securities issued to the public
Debt securities issued to the public		652 438,9	0,0	3 964,2	3 904,8
Cash flow hedges					Debt securities issued to the public
Debt securities issued to the public		4 999,1	n/a	n/a	-657,8

21. Hedge effectiveness

2018			
	Gains/(loss) recognized in OCI	Hedge Ineffectiveness recognized in P&L	P&L line item that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value Hedges			
Interest rate swaps	0,0	33,2	Net income from hedge accounting
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate swaps			
Hedge effectiveness			
2017			
	Gains/(loss) recognized in OCI	Hedge Ineffectiveness recognized in P&L	P&L line item that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Fair value Hedges			
Interest rate swaps	0,0	-27,1	Net income from hedge accounting
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate swaps	657,8	0,0	Net income from hedge accounting

22. Intangible assets

	2018	2017
IT programs and projects	1 840,5	1 763,1
Other intangible assets	941,9	1 047,2
	2 782,5	2 810,4

23. Tangible assets

	2018	2017
Investment properties and investment property shares, balance sheet value		
Land and water areas	3 728,5	4 092,2
Shares and holdings in housing property corporations	50 794,3	47 601,5
Total balance sheet value	54 522,7	51 693,7
Total fair value of investment properties	56 841,4	2 882 007,1
Other properties and shares in housing property corporations, balance sheet value		
In own use		
Land and water areas	2 958,5	2 958,5
Total balance sheet value	2 958,5	2 958,5
Total fair value of other properties	5 630,2	5 630,2

The fair values of housing units have mainly been assessed using the Statistics Finland's latest released statistics on the prices of dwellings, in which dwellings are divided into categories based on type and location. The fair values of flats purchased a year or less than a year ago are assumed to be equal to their acquisition prices. The fair value of land is its acquisition cost adjusted for the increase in the living cost index, which equals the land's redemption price.

24. Changes in intangible and tangible assets during the financial period

	2018				
	Intangible assets	Investment properties and investment property shares	Other properties and housing property shares	Other tangible assets	Total tangibles
Acquisition cost 1 January 2018	4 078,2	51 898,6	165,2	2 340,5	54 404,3
Increases	446,6	5 157,9		1,6	5 159,6
Deductions	-9,0	-2 328,9		-8,1	-2 337,0
Acquisition cost 31 December 2018	4 515,8	54 727,6	165,2	2 334,1	57 226,9
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 1 Jan 2018	1 267,8	543,8		2 045,6	2 589,3
Depreciation for the period	465,5			30,5	30,5
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 31 December 2018	1 733,3	543,8	0,0	2 076,1	2 619,8
Revaluations 1 January 2018	0,0	338,9	2 793,3		3 132,2
Book value 31 December 2018	2 782,5	54 522,7	2 958,5	258,0	57 739,2

	2017				
	Intangible assets	Investment properties and investment property shares	Other properties and housing property shares	Other tangible assets	Total tangibles
Acquisition cost 1 January 2017	3 677,4	56 590,7	165,2	2 313,3	59 069,2
Increases	400,8	7 100,8		27,3	7 128,1
Deductions	0,0	-11 792,9		0,0	-11 792,9
Acquisition cost 31 December 2017	4 078,2	51 898,6	165,2	2 340,5	54 404,3
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 1 Jan 2017	897,9	543,8		1 981,6	2 525,3
Depreciation for the period	369,9			64,0	64,0
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 31 December 2017	1 267,8	543,8	0,0	2 045,6	2 589,3
Revaluations 1 January 2017		338,9	2 793,3		3 132,2
Book value 31 December 2017	2 810,4	51 693,7	2 958,5	295,0	54 947,1

25. Other assets	2018		2017	
Other receivables	5 450,4		470,3	

26. Deferred income and advances paid	2018		2017	
Interest receivables	4 843,7		4 253,4	
Other deferred income	413,8		454,5	
Total	5 257,5		4 707,9	

27. Deferred tax receivables and liabilities	2018		2017	
	Tax receivables	Tax liabilities	Tax receivables	Tax liabilities
Deferred tax of revaluation reserve of real estate investments	0,0	560,8		560,8
Deferred tax of fair value reserves	148,5	124,3	139,3	131,6
Deferred tax of loan loss provision		8 336,7		8 336,7
Total	148,5	9 021,8	139,3	9 029,1

28. Debt securities issued to the public	2018		2017	
	Book value	Nominal value	Book value	Nominal value
Other than those payable on demand				
Bonds	960 976,9	960 000,0	852 292,2	860 000,0
Certificates of deposit and commercial papers	168 435,6	168 500,0	134 929,0	135 000,0
Total	1 129 412,5	1 128 500,0	987 221,2	995 000,0

29. Other liabilities	2018		2017	
Other liabilities	12 974,1		5 157,0	

30.	Deferred expenses and advances received	2018	2017					
	Interest liabilities	2 247,5	1 949,9					
	Advance payments received	34,2	29,2					
	Other deferred expenses	2 846,0	1 419,2					
	Total	5 127,7	3 398,3					
31.	Subordinated Liabilities	2018	2017					
		Book value	Nominal value	Book value	Nominal value			
	Debenture loans	0,0	0,0	4 490,1	4 491,8			
32.	Liabilities according to the Act on Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms	2018	2017					
	Unsecured liabilities	195 454,7	368 260,8					
	of which the remaining maturity is less than one year	10 719,1	33 415,0					
	Unsecured liabilities excl. liabilities recognized in own funds	0,0	4 490,1					
	of which the remaining maturity is less than one year	0,0	0,0					
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	96 371,4	90 595,9					
	Liabilities according to the Act on Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms total	107 090,5	124 010,9					
33.	Maturity distribution of financial assets and liabilities	2018	<3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	5–10 years	>10 years	Total
	Receivables from credit institutions	3 260,0						3 260,0
	Receivables from the public and public sector entities	22 318,0		102 909,0	448 719,0	537 667,0	1 478 028,7	2 589 641,7
	Debt securities	8 506,0		1 004,3	139 981,0	60 181,2		201 166,5
	Total	34 084,0		103 913,3	588 700,0	597 848,2	1 478 028,7	2 794 068,3
	Liabilities to credit institutions	1 377 292,3		340 194,3	90 756,0	24,4	24 924,4	1 833 191,6
	Liabilities to the public and public sector entities			16 300,0	617,6	0,0		16 917,6
	Debt securities issued to the public	80 985,7		87 449,9	662 311,4	298 665,5		1 129 412,5
	Subordinated liabilities			0,0				0,0
	Total	1 458 278,0		443 944,3	753 685,1	298 689,9	24 924,4	2 979 521,7
		2017	<3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	5–10 years	>10 years	Total
	Receivables from credit institutions	5 985,7						5 985,7
	Receivables from the public and public sector entities	22 537,0		114 096,0	513 725,1	577 548,0	985 473,0	2 213 379,1
	Debt securities			31 111,1	189 419,3	64 188,3		284 718,7
	Total	28 522,7		145 207,1	703 144,4	641 736,3	985 473,0	2 504 083,5
	Liabilities to credit institutions	1 224 728,4		313 122,8	96 374,2	48,9	12 489,6	1 646 763,9
	Liabilities to the public and public sector entities			4,3	18 800,0	741,2		19 545,5
	Debt securities issued to the public	39 993,7		294 847,8	358 531,7	293 847,9		987 221,2
	Subordinated liabilities			4 490,1				4 490,1
	Total	1 264 722,1		612 465,0	473 705,9	294 638,0	12 489,6	2 658 020,7
34.	Breakdown of balance sheet items to those denominated in domestic and foreign currency							
	Balance sheet items do not include foreign currency items.							

35. Fair values and book values of financial assets and liabilities

5. Fair values and book values of financial assets and liabilities

		Fair value determination principle	2018		
	Classification		Book value	Fair value	Book value in the same group
Liquid assets	Amortized cost		223 600,0	223 600,0	
Receivables from credit institutions	Amortized cost		3 260,0	3 260,0	
Receivables from the public and public sector entities	Amortized cost		2 589 641,7	2 589 641,7	1 807,9
Debt securities	Fair value through other comprehensive income	1	154 844,7	154 844,7	
Debt securities	Option to designate a financial asset at fair value	1	54 827,8	54 827,8	
Derivative contracts	Fair value through profit or loss	2	4 562,6	4 562,6	
Shares and holdings	Fair value through other comprehensive income	2	23,9	23,9	
Shares and holdings in the same group of companies	Fair value through other comprehensive income	3	6 687,7	6 687,7	6 687,7
Total			3 037 448,4	3 037 448,4	8 495,5
Liabilities to credit institutions	Amortized cost		1 833 191,6	1 833 191,6	1 743 090,1
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	Amortized cost		16 917,6	16 917,6	
Debt securities issued to the public	Amortized cost		1 129 412,5	1 129 412,5	
Derivative contracts	Fair value through profit or loss	2	3 215,5	3 215,5	
Subordinated liabilities	Amortized cost		0,0	0,0	
Total			2 982 737,1	2 982 737,1	1 743 090,1
Fair value determination principles:					
1: Quoted prices in active markets					
2: Verifiable price, other than quoted					
3: Unverifiable market price					

Fair values and valuation principles are disclosed above for items that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair values of debt securities (financial assets) are presented based on public quotes from active markets. The fair values of derivatives are calculated by discounting the future cash flows of the contracts using the market interest rates of the closing date. Fair values are presented excluding accrued interest.

		2017			
	Classification	Fair value determination principle	Book value	Fair value	Book value in the same group
Liquid assets	Loans and receivables		201 200,0	201 200,0	
Receivables from credit institutions	Loans and receivables		5 985,7	5 985,7	
Receivables from the public and public sector entities	Loans and receivables		2 213 379,1	2 213 379,1	1 955,2
Debt securities	Financial assets available for sale	1	213 488,7	213 488,7	
	Items recognized based on the fair value option				
Debt securities		1	71 230,0	71 230,0	
Derivative contracts		2	258,9	258,9	
Shares and holdings	Financial assets available for sale	2	23,9	23,9	
Shares and holdings in the same group of companies	Financial assets available for sale	3	6 687,7	6 687,7	6 687,7
Total			2 712 253,9	2 712 253,9	8 642,9
Liabilities to credit institutions	Other liabilities		1 646 763,9	1 646 763,9	1 552 890,1
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	Other liabilities		19 545,5	19 545,5	
Debt securities issued to the public	Other liabilities		987 221,2	987 221,2	
Derivative contracts		2	6 944,6	6 944,6	
Subordinated liabilities	Other liabilities		4 490,1	4 490,1	
Total			2 664 965,3	2 664 965,3	1 552 890,1

36. Equity

	Basic capital	Revaluation reserve	Reserve fund	Fair value reserve	Other reserves	Untaxed reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 Jan 2017	5 000,0	2 243,4	28 364,6	-759,8	22 923,5	31 658,7	4,6	89 435,0
Hedging of cash flow								
Change in fair value				-58,4				-58,4
Amount transferred to the income statement				716,2				716,2
Financial assets available for sale								
Change in fair value				2 002,8				2 002,8
Amount transferred to the income statement				-1 749,6				-1 749,6
Cancellation of properties' revaluations								
Change in untaxed reserves						2 110,0		2 110,0
The decision of the Annual General Meeting for the disposal of profits			3,2				-3,2	0,0
Entry fees			905,9					905,9
Profit for the period							21,4	21,4
Change in deferred taxes				-182,2		-422,0		-604,2
Equity 31 Dec 2017	5 000,0	2 243,4	29 273,8	-31,0	22 923,5	33 346,7	22,8	92 779,2

	Basic capital	Revaluation reserve	Reserve fund	Fair value reserve	Other reserves	Untaxed reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 Jan 2018	5 000,0	2 243,4	29 273,8	-31,0	22 923,5	33 346,7	22,8	92 779,2
Change in accounting policy							-57,8	
Restated equity 1 January 2018	5 000,0	2 243,4	29 273,8	-31,0	22 923,5	33 346,7	-35,0	92 721,3
Hedging of cash flow								
Change in fair value				-89,0				-89,0
Amount transferred to the income statement				170,3				170,3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Change in fair value				144,5				144,5
Amount transferred to the income statement				-291,4				-291,4
Cancellation of properties' revaluations								
Change in untaxed reserves								
The decision of the Annual General Meeting for the disposal of profits			10,7				-10,7	0,0
Entry fees			941,3					941,3
Profit for the period							5 352,3	5 352,3
Change in deferred taxes				16,4				16,4
Equity 31 Dec 2018	5 000,0	2 243,4	30 225,8	-80,2	22 923,5	33 346,7	5 306,5	98 965,8

37. Basic capital

The basic capital of The Mortgage Society of Finland Group is EUR 5 million in accordance with its rules. The Board of Directors of The Mortgage Society of Finland decides on the amount, interest rate and repayment and other terms and conditions of additional capital made up of funds raised externally.

NOTES CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S COLLATERAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

38. Collateral pledged and received

	2018	2017
Collateral pledged for own liabilities	Other collaterals	Other collaterals
Liabilities to the central bank	97 588,9	100 826,6
Debt securities issued to the public	1 239 491,3	849 597,2
Derivative contracts	7 963,9	4 863,3
Encumbered assets total	1 345 044,2	955 287,1

	2018	2017
Collateral received	Other collaterals	Other collaterals
Liabilities to the central bank		
Debt securities issued to the public		
Derivative contracts	6 060,0	299,4
Collateral received total	6 060,0	299,4

39. Pension obligations

The statutory pension security of employees is arranged through pension insurance and voluntary supplementary pension security through the pension foundation of Mortgage Society of Finland. The pension foundation does not have deficit. Department M, a new department of the pension foundation, was established at the end of 2010. This offered the opportunity to use insurance premiums to improve employees' pension security.

40. Leasing and other liabilities

	2018	2017
Minimum rents paid on the basis of leasing and other rental agreements		
Within one year	26,0	15,5
Within more than a year and at most within five years	0,6	2,5
Total	26,5	18,0

41. Off-balance sheet commitments

	2018	2017
Commitments given on behalf of a customer for the benefit of a third party		
Guarantees and other liabilities	2 181,9	2 181,9
Irrevocable commitments given on behalf of a customer		
Granted but unclaimed loans	269 244,0	275 063,9
Purchase commitments of housing units under construction	2 262,6	2 875,1
Housing company loan allocated to owned housing units	1 706,0	2 741,8
Total	275 394,5	282 862,6

NOTES CONCERNING THE AUDITOR'S FEE

42. Auditor's fees

	2018	2017
Fees paid to the auditor for the audit	80,7	72,3
Fees paid to the auditor for other services, parent company	4,1	31,3
Total	84,8	103,6

Amounts (VAT 0%) are presented by assignment for year 2017 accordingly.

Audit fees concerning year's 2017 audit include 21 845 euros of IFRS 9 assessment work.

NOTES CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT AND RELATED PARTIES

43. Number of personnel

	2018		2017	
	Average number	At the end of the period	Average number	At the end of the period
Permanent full-time personnel	49	47	49	49
CEO and deputy to the CEO	2	2	2	2
Temporary personnel	4	2	8	7
Total	55	51	59	58

44. Salaries and remuneration paid to management

	2018	2017
CEO total salaries	321,4	291,8

In case of a notice, the CEO is paid a payment corresponding to the CEO's four (4) months' salary in addition to the salary payable during the six (6) month notice period. The CEO and the members of the Board of Directors are entitled to basic pension security pursuant to the Employees Pensions Act (TyEL). The CEO is covered by Hypo's performance-related pay and incentive scheme of which the CEO has an opportunity to obtain at most a payment corresponding to the CEO's 20 weeks' salary. The total salaries do not include compensations based on performance-related pay and incentive scheme, as they were paid in full as an insurance premium corresponding to six (6) weeks' salary to the Department M of The Mortgage Society of Finland's Pension Foundation in accordance with the performance-related pay and incentive scheme. Then insurance premium paid for the CEO was EUR 31,500. With regard to the CEO, cancellation or recovery of the insurance premium paid is possible with a unilateral decision of the Board of Directors within three (3) years from the end of the performance year.

	2018	2017
Board of Directors		
Total remuneration, chair	44,0	30,8
Total remuneration, vice chair	30,8	23,6
Total remunerations, members	112,1	95,7
Total	186,9	150,0
Supervisory Board		
Total remuneration, chair	11,9	5,6
Total remuneration, vice chair	6,2	3,1
Total remunerations, members	50,4	26,7
Total	68,5	35,4
Members of the Management Group (exc. CEO)		
Total remunerations	702,9	610,1

Information about the remunerations paid to the individual members of the management and to the related parties, as well as the type of remuneration, is available in the 2018 Remuneration Statement of The Mortgage Society of Finland Group, which is published on Hypo's website at www.hypo.fi/en/investor-relations/

45. Loans granted to the related parties

	2018	2017
CEO and deputy to the CEO	202,7	217,6
Management Group	0,0	528,2
Board of Directors	204,4	209,4
Supervisory Board	689,0	1 435,5
Joint operations	1 807,9	1 955,2
Other related parties	1 272,2	1 256,9
Total	4 176,1	5 602,8

Loans to the related parties (private persons) are granted following the General Terms and in compliance with Hypo's Principles of Credit Risk Management.

NOTES CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S SHAREHOLDINGS

46. Information about ownerships

	2018			
	Domicile	Holding, %	Equity	Result for the period
Subsidiaries combined in the consolidated financial statements				
Suomen Asuntohypopankki Oy	Helsinki	100,0	24 647,9	251,6
Other				
Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos	Helsinki	54,6	6 266,2	105,9
As Oy Vanhaväylä 17	Helsinki	48,2	1 681,9	-2,6
As Oy Helsingin Eiran Helmi	Helsinki	31,7	2 358,4	5,3
As Oy Helsingin Lauttasaarenranta	Helsinki	22,8	14 871,8	1 085,5

Amounts presented as result for the period and as equity for Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos is based on unaudited financial statements from financial year 2018.

Profit for the period and shareholders' equity of other ownerships are indicated in accordance with the year's 2017 adopted financial statements of the company.

	2017			
	Domicile	Holding, %	Equity	Result for the period
Subsidiaries combined in the consolidated financial statements				
Suomen Asuntohypopankki Oy	Helsinki	100,0	24 396,3	3 001,8
Other				
Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos	Helsinki	54,6	6 160,3	237,8
As Oy Vanhaväylä 17	Helsinki	48,2	1 552,4	5,7
As Oy Helsingin Eiran Helmi	Helsinki	31,7	2 363,7	3,3
As Oy Helsingin Lauttasaarenranta	Helsinki	22,8	9 645,9	0,7

Amounts presented as result for the period and as equity for Bostadsaktiebolaget Taos is based on unaudited financial statements from financial year 2017.

Profit for the period and shareholders' equity of other ownerships are indicated in accordance with the year's 2016 adopted financial statements of the company.

NOTES CONCERNING CONTROLLED ENTITY

47. Notes concerning controlled entity

The Mortgage Society of Finland prepares the consolidated financial statements.

A copy of the consolidated financial statements is available from The Mortgage Society of Finland at Yrjönkatu 9 A, FI-00120 Helsinki, Finland, or by telephone on +358 (0)9 228 361, or by email at hypo@hypo.fi.

NOTES CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S RISK MANAGEMENT

48. Maximum amount of credit and counterparty risk

	2018			2017		
	Book values, gross	Expected credit loss allowance	Average book value (gross) during the period	Book values, gross	Impaired receivables	Average book value (gross) during the period
Lending						
Not fallen due	2 223 288,6	98,1	2 202 049,6	2 180 810,7		1 958 377,4
Past due by 1–2 days*	338 219,9	1,1	171 031,2	3 842,5		27 052,4
Past due by 3 days–1 month	24 910,9	0,2	25 322,0	25 733,1		21 438,9
Past due by 1–3 months	4 013,6		3 418,4	2 823,1		3 861,7
Non-performing, past due by less than 3 months**	128,8		225,3	321,8		201,8
Non-performing, past due by more than 3 months	1 690,5	265,2	2 211,0	2 731,5	301,2	2 350,2
Total lending	2 592 252,2	364,6	2 404 257,4	2 216 262,7	301,2	2 013 282,5
Other						
Receivables from credit institutions						
Not fallen due	3 260,0		4 622,9	5 985,7		5 407,0
Debt securities						
Not fallen due	210 162,2	16,6	247 689,1	285 216,0		289 000,3
Shares and holdings	6 711,5		6 711,5	6 711,5		6 711,5
Derivative contracts						
Not fallen due	6 670,7		3 464,8	258,9		198,6
Total other	226 804,6	16,6	262 488,4	298 172,2	0,0	301 317,6

Non-performing loans/total lending, % 0,07 % 0,14 %

Information concerning recognition of impairment losses related to lending is presented in Notes 10 and 14 and the accounting policies.

*) Past due by 1–2 days also includes loans the payment of which is delayed due to a delay in payment traffic.

**) Includes loans that have not fallen due or are past due and that are likely not to be repaid

49. Concentration of lending

	2018				2017			
	Book value	Expected credit loss allowance	Total book value	%	Book value	%		
Lending by category								
Households	811 203,0	364,3	810 838,7	31 %	724 535,4	33 %		
Housing companies	1 697 811,9	0,1	1 697 811,8	66 %	1 399 732,7	63 %		
Private companies (housing investors)	72 754,5	0,1	72 754,4	3 %	85 637,9	4 %		
Other	8 236,8			0 %	3 473,1	0 %		
Total	2 590 006,3	364,6	2 581 404,9	100 %	2 213 379,1	100 %		
Lending by purpose of use								
Permanent dwelling	2 525 222,7	224,8	2 524 997,9	97 %	2 145 230,3	97 %		
Consumer loan	34 237,9	24,1	34 213,8	1 %	34 061,0	2 %		
Holiday home	8 880,9	115,4	8 765,5	0 %	8 256,4	0 %		
Other	21 664,9	0,3	21 664,5	1 %	25 831,4	1 %		
Total	2 590 006,3	364,6	2 589 641,7	100 %	2 213 379,1	100 %		
Lending by province								
Uusimaa	1 980 442,2	86,0	1 980 356,2	76 %	1 727 836,8	78 %		
Rest of Finland	609 564,1	278,6	609 285,5	24 %	485 542,3	22 %		
Total	2 590 006,3	364,6	2 589 641,7	100 %	2 213 379,1	100 %		

50. IFRS 9 by risk category

Debt securities by risk category

	12-month ECL (stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (stage 2)	Lifetime ECL, credit- impaired (stage 3)	Total
Debt securities, Fair value through other comprehensive income				0,0
Risk class 1-5				0,0
Risk class 6-10				0,0
Risk class 11-15				0,0
Rating not classified	154 844,7			154 844,7
Loss allowance	16,6			16,6
Write-offs				0,0

Receivables from the public and public sector entities by risk category

	12-month ECL (stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (stage 2)	Lifetime ECL, credit- impaired (stage 3)	Total
Receivables from the public and public sector entities, amortized cost				0,0
Risk class 1-5				0,0
Risk class 6-10				0,0
Risk class 11-15				0,0
Rating not classified	2 581 125,8	7 090,5	1 790,1	2 590 006,3
Loss allowance	23,9	41,7	299,0	364,6
Write-offs				0,0
Total	2 581 101,9	7 048,8	1 491,0	2 589 641,7

Off balance sheet, granted but undrawn loans by risk category

	12-month ECL (stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (stage 2)	Lifetime ECL, credit- impaired (stage 3)	Total
Off balance sheet, granted but undrawn loans, amortized cost				0,0
Risk class 1-5				0,0
Risk class 6-10				0,0
Risk class 11-15				0,0
Rating not classified	269 128,9	105,5	9,6	269 244,0
Loss allowance	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4
Write-offs				0,0
Total	269 128,5	105,5	9,6	269 243,6

51. IFRS 9 Loss allowance changes and transitions

Debt securities, Fair value through other comprehensive income

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2018	25,3			25,3
New financial assets	0,6			0,6
Maturities and repayments	-9,3			-9,3
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Normal changes, e.g. change without stage change	-0,1			-0,1
Transfer to 12-month stage 1				0,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 2 not credit-impaired				0,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 3 credit-impaired				0,0
Changes to model assumptions and methodologies				0,0
Manual correction by loan				0,0
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2018	16,6	0,0	0,0	16,6

Receivables from the public and public sector entities, amortized cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2018	21,0	3,0	309,6	333,6
New financial assets (new loans)	14,4			14,4
Maturities and repayments	-2,2	-25,6	-35,3	-63,1
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Normal changes, e.g. change without stage change	-8,9		106,9	98,0
Transfer to 12-month stage 1	0,0		-3,0	-3,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 2 not credit-impaired	-0,5	67,3		66,8
Transfer to lifetime stage 3 credit-impaired	0,0	-3,0	6,0	3,0
Changes to model assumptions and methodologies				0,0
Manual correction by loan			-85,2	-85,2
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2018	23,9	41,7	299,0	364,6

Off balance sheet, granted but undrawn loans by risk category

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January 2018	0,0			0,0
New financial assets	0,4			0,4
Maturities and repayments	0,0			0,0
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Normal changes, e.g. change without stage change	0,0	0,0		0,0
Transfer to 12-month stage 1				0,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 2 not credit-impaired	0,0	0,0		0,0
Transfer to lifetime stage 3 credit-impaired				0,0
Changes to model assumptions and methodologies				0,0
Manual correction by loan				0,0
Loss allowance as at 31 December 2018	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4

52. IFRS 9 Changes in the carrying amount of financial instruments

Debt securities, Fair value through other comprehensive income

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	213 488,7			213 488,7
Transfers				0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2				0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3				0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3				0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2				0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1				0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1				0,0
New financial assets	26 845,8			26 845,8
Maturities and repayments	-93 995,7			-93 995,7
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	146 338,8	0,0	0,0	146 338,8

Receivables from the public and public sector entities, amortized cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2018	2 204 771,3	5 600,4	3 007,4	2 213 379,1
Transfers	-2 740,1	2 990,3	-250,3	0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-3 636,1	3 636,1		0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-328,4		328,4	0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3		-83,0	83,0	0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2		196,5	-196,5	0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	759,3	-759,3		0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	465,2		-465,2	0,0
New financial assets	790 830,9	42,0		790 872,9
Maturities and repayments	-412 100,9	-1 428,8	-1 080,6	-414 610,3
Write-offs				0,0
Write-offs recoveries				0,0
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	2 580 761,2	7 204,0	1 676,6	2 589 641,7

Off balance sheet, granted but undrawn loans by risk category

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Off balance sheet as at 1 January 2018	274 766,9	258,3	38,7	275 063,9
Transfers	-17,2	32,7	-15,5	0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-85,0	85,0		0,0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3				0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3				0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2		15,5	-15,5	0,0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	67,8	-67,8		0,0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1				0,0
Net change, lapsed and granted	-5 620,8	-185,5	-13,6	-5 819,9
Off balance sheet as at 31 December 2018	269 128,9	105,5	9,6	269 244,0

53. Liquidity risk

Cash flows from financial liabilities and derivatives 2018	2018					
	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions						
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	1 398 257,2	348 210,9	85 739,7	24,8		1 832 232,5
Debt securities issued to the public	69,5	16 388,7	503,2	0,0		16 961,4
Derivative contracts	81 000,0	90 650,0	670 950,0	301 125,0		1 143 725,0
Subordinated liabilities	391 330,9	-2 867,3	284,1	-220,1		388 527,7
Off-balance sheet commitments (inc. granted but unclaimed loans)						0,0
Total liabilities	275 394,5					275 394,5
	2 146 052,0	452 382,4	757 477,0	300 929,7	0,0	3 656 841,1

Cash flows from financial liabilities and derivatives 2017	2017					
	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Liabilities to credit institutions						
Liabilities to the public and public sector entities	1 235 653,1	318 831,7	91 505,5	49,3		1 646 039,5
Debt securities issued to the public	71,0	1 595,0	17 834,0	124,6		19 624,7
Derivative contracts	40 000,0	298 078,9	367 350,0	302 250,0		1 007 678,9
Subordinated liabilities	464,5	-1 490,1	4 603,9	2 258,3		5 836,5
Off-balance sheet commitments (inc. granted but unclaimed loans)		4 650,8				4 650,8
Total liabilities	308 680,3					308 680,3
	1 584 868,9	621 666,3	481 293,4	304 682,2	0,0	2 992 510,8

54. Information concerning interest rate risk

Repricing time in 2018	2018					
Floating-rate items	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Receivables						
Liabilities	847 160,1	1 998 726,6				2 845 886,8
Net	336 249,0	2 383 860,2				2 720 109,2
Fixed-rate items	510 911,1	-385 133,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	125 777,6
Receivables						
Liabilities	232 920,0	12 157,2	727 826,2	379 686,2		1 352 589,7
Net	90 985,7	92 449,9	838 311,4	413 227,7		1 434 974,7
	141 934,4	-80 292,7	-110 485,2	-33 541,5	0,0	-82 385,0

In the table describing the interest rate risk, derivative contracts are shown in euros at nominal value, other receivables and liabilities at balance sheet values.

Derivative contracts are also shown in each group describing interest rate tying, combined with either the receivable or the liability group.

Sensitivity analysis

If market interest rates would have increased by 2 per cent (decreased by 0.25 per cent) on the balance sheet date, Group's net interest income would decrease by EUR 2.1 million (increase by EUR 0.3 million) over a period of 12 months. The change in net interest income would mainly be caused by the repricing of floating-rate receivables and liabilities at higher (lower) interest rates than on the balance sheet date.

Repricing time in 2017	2017					
Floating-rate items	<3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Receivables						
Liabilities	1 267 674,4	1 234 679,8				2 502 354,2
Net	253 886,2	2 182 085,1				2 435 971,3
Fixed-rate items	1 013 788,3	-947 405,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	66 382,9
Receivables						
Liabilities	201 004,5	8 182,1	443 706,5	400 221,0		1 053 114,1
Net	39 993,7	103 934,8	550 272,9	388 458,4		1 082 659,8
	161 010,8	-95 752,7	-106 566,5	11 762,7	0,0	-29 545,7

In the table describing the interest rate risk, derivative contracts are shown in euros at nominal value, other receivables and liabilities at balance sheet values.

Derivative contracts are also shown in each group describing interest rate tying, combined with either the receivable or the liability group.

Sensitivity analysis

If market interest rates would have increased by 2 per cent (decreased by 0.25 per cent) on the balance sheet date, Group's net interest income would decrease by EUR 2.1 million (increase by EUR 0.3 million) over a period of 12 months.

The change in net interest income would mainly be caused by the repricing of floating-rate receivables and liabilities at higher (lower) interest rates than on the balance sheet date.

SIGNATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT 2018

Helsinki, February 27, 2019

Board of Directors

Sari Lounasmeri
chair

Harri Hiltunen
vice chair

Kai Heinonen

Pasi Holm

Mikko Huopio
deputy to the CEO

Hannu Kuusela

Teemu Lehtinen

Ari Pauna
Chief Executive Officer

Tuija Virtanen

THE AUDITOR'S NOTE

Our Auditor's Report has been issued today.

Helsinki, March 1, 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy,
Authorised Public Accountant Firm

Jukka Paunonen,
Authorised Public Accountant

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SECTION EIGHT OF THE CAPITAL REQUIREMENT REGULATION (EU 575/2013) AND INFORMATION CONCERNING PARENT COMPANY'S RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk tolerance

The Mortgage Society of Finland ("Hypo") must constantly be risk tolerant in relation to the risks in its business operations and its operating environment. Risk tolerance depends on the profitability of business and the quality and quantity of capital, as well as on qualitative factors, which include reliable governance, effective internal control and efficient capital adequacy management.

Reliable management

Reliable governance means organizing Hypo's processes in a manner that ensures management based on healthy and cautious business principles, with a clear division of responsibilities and reporting lines. Hypo's governance is at the same time the governance of the Group which covers the subsidiary Suomen AsuntoHypoPankki Oy (hereinafter also referred to as "the Bank" or "AsuntoHypoPankki"). In addition to this Board of Directors' Report, more information about corporate governance is available in separate Corporate Governance Statement and Remuneration Statement as well as on the Hypo website at www.hypo.fi.

Capital adequacy management

The main purpose of capital adequacy management is to ensure that the quantity and quality of Hypo's own funds sufficiently and continually cover all relevant risks which Hypo's operations are exposed to.

Capital adequacy and risk management procedures at Hypo and AsuntoHypoPankki have been integrated into capital adequacy management at the Group. In the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP), own funds are allocated at the group level, considering also Hypo's business operations.

The minimum amount of Hypo's own funds allocated to the credit and counterparty risk is calculated using the standard method. Hypo is not subject to a varying additional capital requirement.

The minimum amount of Hypo's own funds allocated to the operational risk is calculated using the basic method.

Hypo assesses its risk exposure and maintains risk buffers, not only for the minimum requirements for its own funds, but also for risk areas beyond these requirements. The most relevant areas of the latter are market risks and the risk of decreasing housing prices.

Capital is allocated and the sufficiency of risk buffers is tested regularly at the group level by conducting proactive reviews of the sufficiency of its own funds through stress tests. In this review, the goals for Group's liquidity management and the Bank's deposit funding in accordance with Hypo's strategy are considered, as are certain potential changes in the operating environment. The sufficiency of Group's own funds in relation to business objectives is also proactively taken into account in the business strategy and the planning and supervision of business operations.

Organization of risk management and internal auditing

Risk management and internal audit refer to risk management and other controls carried out by business units as well as measures performed by risk management, compliance and internal auditing, i.e. functions that are independent of business operations.

Hypo's risk management work and monitoring of risk-taking have been organized at the group level in accordance with principles confirmed the Board of Directors. I.a. the following areas have been specified:

- Responsibilities and organizing of risk management
- Preparation and minimum content of risk area specific principles in risk management
- Processes related to Identification, measuring managing and monitoring of risks
- Relationships and frequency of risk reporting

Regular risk report is given to the Management Group, to the Boards of Directors and to the auditors selected by the Supervisory Board.

Need for updating the risk management principles as well as the risk area specific principles is assessed regularly on the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors' Risk Management Committee has been established in order to assess Group's risk position. The Committee assembles regularly.

Business units' controls

The operational management and personnel of Hypo are responsible for the practical implementation of risk management and internal auditing in accordance with performance targets, risk authorizations and guidelines confirmed by the management. In addition, Hypo's various operations carry out self-assessments of operational risks. The Boards of Directors actively participate in business operations, carrying out internal auditing on their part.

The objective of risk management within Hypo is to maintain healthy business operations in a way that the agreed controls are carried out in business processes and by making the risks related to the operations visible by acknowledging these risks and by preventing significant risks and preventing losses. In addition, the purpose of risk management is to ensure that all significant risks that may hinder the realization of Hypo's strategy and goals are identified, measured and assessed regularly and that sufficient risk buffers are maintained.

Independent control functions

Hypo's Chief Risk Officer is responsible for risk management. This includes responsibility for the organization of risk management and the development of risk management principles, as well as the monitoring and evaluation and reporting of risk-taking, in all areas of Hypo's operations.

The monitoring of compliance is performed by a compliance organization, in accordance with confirmed compliance principles. An independent Compliance Officer is in charge of Hypo's Compliance operations. Employees working as legal counsels serve as compliance contact persons for business operations and are responsible for ensuring that the products and services offered by Group comply with the current legislation and regulation given by the authorities.

Internal audit is an independent unit within Group, with the Chief Auditing Officer being responsible for its operations.

Internal and compliance audits carried out within Hypo are based on separate action plans. If necessary, audits can also be conducted outside these plans. The Chief Risk Officer, the Compliance Officer and Chief Auditing Officer regularly report their observations directly to the Boards of Directors and to the auditors selected by the Supervisory.

Assessment of sufficiency of risk management

The Boards of Directors have assessed that the risk management systems used are sufficient in relation to profiles and strategies of the company.

Risk statement

In light of the figures concerning Hypo's risk position, Hypo's overall risk profile is regarded as moderate. Hypo's risk-taking is cautious. The management of various risk areas is based on separately confirmed risk management principles in each risk area. Lending is Hypo's most important business area. Lending is carried out only against individually valued collateral, and other credit and

counterparty risk counterparties are selected carefully within confirmed limits. The probability of the continuity of Hypo's business operations being jeopardized in a negative development scenario has been determined to be small through stress testing. Compliance with the limits set for risk-taking is actively monitored. The limited scope of the services offered by Hypo enables it to maintain a favorable risk position. Taken into account Hypo's risk profile, the risk tolerance in different risk areas have been assessed to be reasonable and sufficient in relation to one another.

The following is an overview of the key risks affecting Hypo's business operations and their management procedures.

Credit risk

The credit risk refers to the risk of loss arising from Hypo's counterparty not being able to meet its agreed payment obligations. In such a situation, the credit risk materializes if the collateral for the credit is not sufficient to cover Hypo's receivables. The counterparty risk is processed as part of the credit risk. If materialized, the credit risk results in an impairment loss.

The credit risk is the key risk among Hypo's business risks, as lending is by far its largest business area.

Hypo's credit risk management and reporting are based on General Terms in lending, Principles of Credit Risk Management and supplemental operational instructions.

Lending

Hypo's lending focuses on loans granted to households (private customers) and housing companies against housing or residential property collateral. Loans are not granted without collateral. Lending is based on the customer's creditworthiness, sufficient ability to service the loan, and securing housing collateral. In addition, the project to be financed must be justified as a whole. Any deviations from the normal credit criteria for lending are evaluated and decided on in accordance with operating processes with separate instructions.

As a rule, shares in housing companies or mortgage deeds registered in a residential property are required as collateral for loans. Generally, depending on the type of housing collateral, 50–70 percent of the fair value of the site is accepted as collateral. As a rule, fair value refers to market value, that is, the price received in a voluntary sale between parties that are independent of each other. Market value of the collateral is monitored on a regular basis by using statistical methods. Large exposure collateral is evaluated in a separate process as requires in regulation. Almost all of Hypo's personnel working in lending are certified real estate agents, which serves to reinforce Hypo's ability to independently assess the fair value of collateral. With regard to residential property collateral, the provider of the collateral is required to arrange insurance cover for the site. In case of potential neglect of insurance premiums, Hypo maintains a special insurance policy to secure its collateral position related to lending. Collateral for lending by Hypo must be located in Finland. In addition to housing collateral, guarantees given by the state of Finland or by an insurance company with adequate credit rating and deposit collateral are the most used credit risk mitigation techniques.

The credit decisions related to lending are based on a credit decision analysis conducted before making a decision, in compliance with the guidelines and regulations of the authorities and Hypo's internal guidelines. The personnel's awareness is ensured through training and compliance controls. Lending authorizations are adjusted according to the employee and their duties. In addition, Hypo makes use of intensive participation by operational and other management in daily lending activities, risk management analyses of the quality of the loan portfolio, and regular internal auditing of the loan and collateral process.

Hypo's loan portfolio is distributed across loans with housing collateral throughout Finland. In these loans, the debtor is usually a household (private customer) or a housing company or a corresponding housing corporation. The majority of the customers and collateral is focused on the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. Customers and collateral are also located in other parts of the Uusimaa region and in regional growth centers where the development of housing prices and population growth are

estimated to be sufficient. Regarding other regions, additional collateral in the form of homes and holiday homes is accepted as collateral to a minor degree. The emergence and existence of risk concentrations are monitored continuously. The most significant risk concentration arising out of use of the credit risk mitigation techniques.

Credit exposure limits of large connected customer groups are kept at a lower level than the maximum limit prescribed by the credit institution legislation and monitored regularly.

The credit risk is continuously measured and reported using factors that anticipate credit risks and factors that describe the quality and distribution of the loan portfolio.

Loan-to-value ratio has developed positively.

In calculation of LTV-ratio, only real estate collateral, i.e. mortgage notes registered in land or in a leasehold thereof and buildings, shares of housing companies or similar as well as rights of occupancy housing are taken into account.

The amount of non-performing loans has remained on an excellent level with respect to industry average. A non-performing loan means a credit which, according to creditor's estimate, is deemed unlikely to be paid without recovery measures such as realization of collateral or the payment obligation has been past due and unpaid over 90 days or which has been impaired.

As of beginning of 2018, credit risk adjustments have been based on calculation of expected credit losses (ECL) and potentially final credit losses in line with IFRS 9 regulation. ECL is recorded in accordance with the model developed in the Group. In the model, the credit portfolio and other receivables are divided in three stages. Stage 1 includes normal and performing receivables. Stage 2 includes receivables with significantly increased credit risk. Stage 3 includes non-performing receivables. In credit portfolio, on stage 1, ECL is calculated for 12 months period and high level of collateralization is taken into account. On stages 2 and 3 in credits, ECL is calculated for the remaining maturity and on the level of individual credit, taking into account the collateral, in line with a defined method. On all stages in credits, future expectations of collateral values are given impact in the ECL calculation. In other receivables i.e. liquidity investments, stages 1 to 3 are defined in by utilizing probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) values based on regulation. On stage 1, ECL is calculated for 12 months period and on stages 2 and 3 ECL is calculated for the remaining maturity of the receivable.

The amount of forbearances has remained quite steady during 2018. A forbearance is a credit whose payment scheme or terms have been temporary modified with e.g. amortization-free periods (primary method), lengthening of the loan maturity, or other arrangement, due to the debtor's existing or anticipated financial difficulties.

The net amount of impairment losses has remained at a very low level.

Liquidity investments and derivatives

Those countries, credit institutions and companies for which the management has confirmed a country and counterparty limit are accepted as Hypo's counterparties for the liquidity investments and plain vanilla derivative agreements. The maximum amounts of the limits are kept lower than those prescribed by the credit institution legislation. The setting and monitoring of the limits have been described and are based on separately confirmed principles of liquidity risk management.

In derivative agreements, Hypo applies Central Counterparty Clearing in derivative contracts other than those related to the covered bonds or potential simple cross currency swaps.

Other credit risk counterparties

Of other counterparties, the credit information of lessees is checked, as is any other information that is essential in evaluating lessees for flats owned by Hypo, in compliance with legislation. As a rule, at the construction stage, residential land is only leased to housing companies owned by well-known

listed construction companies. The fulfilment of the obligations of lessees is also secured by rent collateral arrangements.

To the extent Hypo engages in business with a new counterparty in key services, the counterparty's credit record and background are checked as permitted by law.

Use of external credit rating agencies

In capital adequacy calculation the following credit rating agencies used: S&P Global Ratings, Moody's and Fitch. The credit ratings are being used in capital adequacy calculation by assigning the regulatory risk weight corresponding the ratings. The current credit ratings are used for the receivables from the following counterparties:

- sovereigns and central banks
- regional governments or local authorities
- public corporations and bodies governed by public
- institutions
- companies

Realized losses

No significant losses related to credit risks were recognized in Hypo's business operations during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

The capital adequacy requirement for the credit risk is calculated using the standard method in accordance with capital adequacy regulations. In capital adequacy calculations, the counterparty risk related to derivative contracts is processed as part of the credit risk inasmuch Hypo has a minor trading book hedging permitted by the law (usually EUR 15 million or 5 percent of total assets at most and always EUR 20 million or 6 percent of total assets at most).

Operational risks

The operational risk refers to the risk of loss due to insufficient or failed internal processes, employees, information systems or external factors. Operational risks also include legal risks. Continuity planning for business operations and preparedness for exceptional circumstances are part of operational risk management.

Hypo's operational risk management and reporting are based on separately confirmed operational risk management principles.

Operational risks related to business operations are identified, measured and assessed by means of continuous monitoring and event reports on which the corrective measures are also based. In business operations, operational risks are assessed by supervisors, the management team and operational management as a part of operational activities.

Hypo's key operational risks include personal, IT and single-office risks as well as legal risks. The Mortgage credit bank operations have added some characteristics in Hypo's operational risks.

Personnel

Operational risks related to Hypo's employees are managed through regularly updated job descriptions, personal goals derived from the company's targets, training, and substitute arrangements. In addition to business goals, the personnel incentive and commitment system takes account of risk management. Hypo's operational policies are maintained actively. Breaches of policies are addressed.

Information systems

For the purpose of operational risk management, the key information systems have been outsourced to recognized companies or acquired as software packages. The key information systems have also been duplicated, and they are mainly located outside Hypo's facilities. Hypo has prepared for risks

related to information system malfunctions through service agreements and continuity planning. IT related development projects are carried out systematically and in documented manner. The operations, situation and pricing of the key information system partner, as well as its ability to provide services, are monitored as part of strategic risk management.

Pre-study project on renewal of core banking systems has been initiated late 2018.

Hypo pays special attention to the management of access rights and controls by means of identity and access management as well as internal auditing. Information security is paid attention to both in guidelines and training. Information security principles have been confirmed within Group and are complemented by operational instructions.

Facilities

Single-office risks related to Hypo's facilities are managed through fire, water and burglary protection in particular. Hypo maintains up-to-date insurance coverage in case of various business operations disturbances, such as the possibility of office facilities becoming unusable.

Legal risks

Legal risks are managed by relying on the expert resources in the organization and, whenever necessary, standard agreements and the expertise of reputable industry operators. In addition, new products and services are assessed in advance in terms of operational risks.

Mortgage credit bank operations

Special requirements related to the mortgage credit banking operations, such as limits set for operations, forming a cover pool, requirements concerning the separation of assets and related operational risks and their management, monitoring and reporting have been instructed separately.

Realized losses

No significant losses related to operational risks were recognized in Hypo's business operations during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

In Hypo, the capital adequacy requirement for operational risks is calculated using the basic method in accordance with capital adequacy regulations. Group's own funds allocated to operational risks in the basic method have been established as sufficient in Group's internal capital adequacy assessment also considering the stress scenario.

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk refers to the probability of Hypo not being able to meet its payment obligations due to the weakening of its financial position. If liquidity risk is materialized, it may jeopardize the continuity of Hypo's business operations.

Hypo's liquidity risk management and reporting are based on at principles of liquidity risk management confirmed at group level.

Hypo's liquidity risks comprise various funding risks related to the whole of its operations – that is, its banking book, including off-balance sheet items. These risks are identified, measured and assessed by reviewing the mutual structure and distribution of the interest-bearing items on the balance sheet.

The long-term i.e. structural funding risk on the balance sheet

The long-term financing risk, also known as the structural funding risk, on the balance sheet refers to the temporal imbalance that is related to the funding of long-term lending and results from funding on market terms. If the risk is materialized, it jeopardizes the continuance of growth-orientated lending as well as Hypo's funding position.

The existing programs and authorizations for arranging long-term funding and securing the funding position are kept at a sufficient level in relation to Hypo's business goals and the uncertainty caused

by its operating environment. Hypo also has permission to act as a counterparty to central bank funding. Implemented debt issuances and liquidity investments are regularly reported to the management.

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) has been taken into account in the principles of liquidity risk management.

Short-term liquidity risk

Short-term liquidity risk refers to a quantitative and temporal imbalance of Hypo's short-term cash flow. If the risk is materialized, it means that Hypo will not be able to meet its payment obligations. The risk is managed by maintaining sufficient liquidity in relation to payment obligations, regulatory minimum amounts and capital needs by distributing the liquidity investments in liquid assets in accordance with the confirmed country and counterparty limits. In addition, Hypo has an agreement with the Bank according to which the deposit funding is at Hypo's disposal under flexible conditions.

Hypo's management monitors the sufficiency of liquidity as part of Group's scorecard objectives and as part of risk reporting in accordance with the principles of liquidity risk management.

Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk – caused by, the maturity imbalance between receivables and liabilities on the balance sheet – is the risk of an increase in the refinancing costs. This imbalance is managed by concluding funding agreements that are as long term as possible, considering the goals set for funding. When loans are granted, the maturity of the receivables is longer than the average maturity of funding. Because of this funding matures to be refinanced several times during the term of the loans granted. The share of long-term funding of the total funding is monitored regularly.

The repayments of certain funding agreements are linked to changes in the corresponding portion of the lending portfolio, in which case no maturity imbalance arises with regard to the balance sheet items in question. Premature repayment of loans in relation to the original repayment plans of mortgage loan customers causes the imbalance between receivables and liabilities on the balance sheet to be slighter in reality than when the loans were granted. The average maturity of funding is monitored at the group level, and it is regularly reported to the management.

Realized losses

No significant losses related to liquidity risks were recognized in Hypo's business operations during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

Liquidity risks have been assessed in Group's internal capital adequacy assessment procedure, and an amount of Group's own funds considered sufficient in the internal analysis has been allocated to them as a risk outside the minimum requirements, also considering the stress scenario.

A specific declaration and statement on liquidity risk management are stated in connection with information concerning liquidity position.

Market risks

The market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from the fluctuation of market prices.

A change in the market value of interest-bearing contracts related to Hypo's business operations may result from a change in the general interest rate level, a change in the credit risk related to the counterparty, limited supply of an instrument on the market (lack of liquidity) or a combination of these. Hypo aims to maintain the changes in the market value of balance sheet items measured at fair value – that is, debt securities and interest rate derivatives – as well as the net interest rate risk of interest-bearing receivables and liabilities at such levels that they do not jeopardize the achievement of profitability and capital adequacy goals. Items on the balance sheet other than interest-bearing receivables related to lending are held for liquidity purposes. An impairment of market value during

the holding period of debt securities decreases the related collectable returns if the investment is realized.

The management monitors the impact of market valuations on Hypo's operations and key indicators, such as comprehensive income and fair value reserve, and regularly assesses the management and realization of market risks. Hypo does not have a trading book. However, a small trading book may be generated as a result of trading in bonds issued by Hypo on the secondary market.

Hypo does not have a securitization position.

Hypo's market risk management and reporting are based on separately confirmed market risk management principles.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to a decreasing effect in the annual net interest income (net interest income risk) and the present value of interest rate-sensitive balance sheet items (present value risk) caused by variation in the amounts, reference rates and interest rate fixing dates of interest-bearing receivables and liabilities. Hypo's interest rate risk on balance sheet equals interest rate risk on the banking book.

The net interest income risk is measured by calculating the impact of e.g. a parallel interest rate shift of one (1) percentage points on the Group's net interest income over one year. The objective of net interest income risk management is to maintain such amounts of, and reference rates and repricing dates for, receivables and liabilities in the banking book that the effects of fluctuations in market interest rates on the Group's net interest income are as slight and temporary as possible. The reference rates of interest-bearing receivables are determined in accordance with reference rates generally used in mortgage loans. Funding operations are based on market terms.

The present value risk is measured by calculating the impact of e.g. a parallel shift of one (1) percentage points on the present value of interest-sensitive balance sheet items. The negative effect on the financial value of Hypo Group of the discounted net cash flows from the interest-sensitive receivables and liabilities on the balance sheet must not exceed a maximum limit that is set in proportion to the Group's own funds.

In Hypo, derivatives are used for hedging receivables and liabilities as well as their cash flows against credit and currency risks. Only simple and general derivatives are allowed to be used. Derivative contracts are used in funding, which includes mortgage credit bank activities, solely for hedging purposes. In other business than funding, derivatives may be used in a controlled manner to make a moderate position by utilizing view on interest rates. As a rule, the market risks related to the Hypo's banking book are not increased by entering into derivative contracts. Decrease in the market value of interest rate derivatives during the term diminishes both Hypo's own funds (fair value reserve) and comprehensive income until the hedging instrument, i.e. the interest rate swap, is recognized through profit or loss simultaneously with the hedged item. A decrease in the market value of the interest rate derivatives in the liquidity portfolio is reflected in the income statement.

Currency risk

The currency risk refers to the possibility of loss that results from the fluctuation of currency rates and has an effect on the Hypo's result. Hypo operates in euros or its operations are contractually converted into euros. It does not engage in foreign exchange trading on its own account. In foreign currency funding, the currency risk is managed with cross currency swaps contracted with internally approved counterparties.

Realized losses

No significant losses related to market risks were recognized in Group companies' business operations during the financial year, but difficult interest rate market environment had a negative impact on the earnings.

Impact on capital adequacy

A sufficient amount of own funds have been allocated to market risks in Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process.

Risks related to ownership of housing units and residential land

Hypo's residential land holdings and shares in housing companies are exposed to impairment, return and damage risks as well as risks related to the concentration of ownership.

The statutory maximum for Hypo's property holdings and comparable loans and guarantees granted to housing property corporations is 13 percent of the balance sheet total. This limit forms the basis for the management of the risks related to the Hypo's housing and residential land holdings. The maximum amount for internal housing property holdings is kept at a lower limit than what the law requires by means of internal monitoring limits and, in practice, clearly lower than even that.

Impairment risk

The impairment risk is materialized if the fair values of residential land or shares in housing companies permanently decrease below the acquisition prices. The impairment risk may also be materialized when a site is sold. Hypo makes long-term investments in order to manage the impairment risk.

Hypo's housing and residential land holdings consist of leased-out sites. The majority of the sites are distributed across Finland's largest growth centers, mainly in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. Sites located abroad are not acquired. The value of the housing units and residential land on the balance sheet corresponds to the actual value of the investments or the value that will at least be obtained for them when sold. The fair value of housing unit holdings is verified annually by making use of statistics and the certified housing property expertise of Hypo's employees and, whenever necessary, with the help of an external appraisal. In residential land holdings, the impairment risk has been eliminated by agreements.

Hypo makes use of its balance sheet by offering diverse housing solutions for its customers, which is why the turnover rate of housing and residential land holdings is relatively high. Sales and acquisitions of sites are always adjusted to the prevailing market situation. Hypo strives to avoid selling at a loss. Loss-making sales are very rare, even over the long term. The annual capital gains may vary because the site and time of the transaction are usually determined by the customer. In addition, the chosen accounting method, in which the properties are valued at the acquisition cost or market value, if lower, has resulted in the fair values of certain assets being significantly higher than their book values.

Return risk and damage risk

Return risks refer to decreases in the returns on holdings. The return risk is materialized if the occupancy rate of the sites decreases or the level of returns generally decreases on the rental market. The rental contracts of the housing units owned by Hypo address the timing of rent adjustments, the lessor's right to adjust the rent, and the tying of rent levels to indices. The land rents are adjusted annually on the basis of the cost-of-living index, with an increase in the index affecting the rents, but not vice versa.

The return risk is also managed by keeping the holdings in good general condition and by selecting holdings in areas that are attractive in terms of leasing – that is, mainly in good locations in growth centers. Damage risks are covered by requiring sufficient insurance coverage for the sites and rent collateral from the lessees.

Concentration risk

Hypo's housing and residential land investments are distributed across a number of sites in growth centers. There are very few concentrations of holdings at individual sites, and they are strictly observed in the business operations. In business operations related to housing units and residential land, it is ensured that there are a large number of counterparties. As a rule, when land is leased out

for the construction period, only well-established, listed and recognized companies are accepted as counterparties.

Realized losses

No significant losses related to ownership of housing units and residential land were recognized in Hypo's business operations during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

In Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process, an amount of own funds deemed sufficient has been allocated to the price risk related to housing units. The value of the housing units serving as collateral for the loan portfolio and its effect on capital adequacy were also considered during the allocation process.

Strategic risks

Strategic risks are identified, assessed and documented regularly as part of the strategy work carried out by Hypo's management and operational management.

The nature of risks related to cyclical and other changes in the operating environment, as well as those affecting the availability of the Bank's funding, is such that they materialize due to significant changes in the macro economy and cause requirements for change in Hypo's business operations. In addition, risks related to changes in the operations of the key information system supplier may have a material effect on Hypo's operations. Risks related to the competition are mainly the result of decisions made by competitors. Changes in credit institutions' regulation and supervision environment create a regulation risk that affects resourcing in Hypo over the short term. This risk is managed as part of strategic risks. Any decrease in public visibility and Hypo's recognizability are also regarded as strategic risks.

Changes in the operating environment

Unfavorable changes in the operating environment, such as strong changes in economic cycles, cause a risk that Hypo does not achieve its business goals. An economic downturn may weaken the quality of the loan portfolio and simultaneously decrease the value of the property collateral thus intensifying the overall effect. Crises in the capital markets have negative effects on the availability and price of refinancing. Adjusting business operations to the prevailing situation is a key method of managing the risk related to changes in the operating environment. This can be done by limiting lending, for example.

Competition

The competition is expected to intensify. This is particularly evident in competitors' pricing solutions. However, Hypo aims to maintain its good competitive position in the market with its special products, high quality service and strategy focused on home financing.

Regulation risk

Regulation risks refer to such changes in the regulatory and supervisory environment of credit institutions which are implemented in a short period of time. Rapid regulatory changes increase costs related to governance and information technology. Considering Hypo's size, these costs may be higher in proportion than those of competitors and weaken the profitability of its operations over the short term. Potential problems also include the fact that the special legislation pertaining to Hypo will not be sufficiently considered by the authorities or when setting new regulations. Rapid changes may also slow the market launch of special product and service packages and affect the Hypo's competitiveness in relation to other credit institutions.

Regulation risks are managed through compliance operations and human and technological resources management related to the implementation of changes and by maintaining a functional relationship with the authorities. However, Hypo is aware that, over the long term, changes in the regulation and supervision environment serve to ensure that credit institution operations in general are on a healthy and profitable basis.

Funds have been allocated to strategic risks in the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process, particularly due to changes anticipated in the operations of the key system supplier.

Hypo's recognizability

Hypo's recognisability is continuously increased by means of networking, increasing Hypo's visibility in various media in a balanced and cost-effective manner and particularly by carrying out individual customer contacts with an active approach. This has clearly increased the number of Hypo's customer contacts and partners. The key business indicators for recognisability are the number of customer contacts and the content of customer feedback, which are monitored regularly.

Realized losses

No significant losses related to strategic risks were recognized in Hypo's business operations during the financial year.

Impact on capital adequacy

An amount of Group's own funds considered sufficient have been allocated to strategic risks in the Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process, especially due to anticipated changes in the operations of the central IT-system service providers.

Statement on non-disclosed information

In a materiality evaluation assessment performed under Capital Adequacy Regulation (EU) 575/2013, Part Eight, Article 432(1), taking into account the scope and nature of the operations, the information under the following articles has not been considered as material to be disclosed in a manner larger than as disclosed in these Financial Statements and that the information disclosed conveys comprehensively Hypo's:

- Article 435 Risk management objectives and policies
- Article 436 Scope of application
- Article 438 Capital requirements
- Article 439 Exposure to counterparty credit risk
- Article 440 Capital buffers
- Article 441 Indicators of global systemic importance
- Article 442 Credit risk adjustments
- Article 444 Use of ECAs
- Article 445 Exposure to market risk
- Article 446 Operational risk
- Article 447 Exposures in equities not included in the trading book
- Article 448 Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book
- Article 451 Leverage

Table: Own funds and capital ratios

Own funds and capital ratios

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: Instruments and reserves	2018	2017
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	5 000,0	5 000,0
of which: Basic capital	5 000,0	5 000,0
Retained earnings	-45,8	1,3
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	55 312,5	54 409,6
Funds for general banking risks	33 346,7	33 346,7
Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	5 352,3	21,4
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	98 965,8	92 779,2
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
Intangible assets	-2 226,0	-2 248,3
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	-148,5	0,0
Value adjustments due to the requirements for prudent valuation	-219,9	0,0
Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	0,0	65,0
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-2 594,4	-2 183,2
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	96 371,4	90 595,9
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	0,0	0,0
Tier 2 (T2) capital	0,0	0,0
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	96 371,4	90 595,9
Total risk weighted assets	893 496,0	824 170,7
Capital ratios and buffers		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) as a percentage of total risk exposure amount	10,8	11,0
Tier 1 (T1) as a percentage of total risk exposure amount	10,8	11,0
Total capital as a percentage of total risk exposure amount	10,8	11,0
Institution specific buffer requirement, %	7,0	7,0
of which: capital conservation buffer requirement, %	2,5	2,5
of which: countercyclical buffer requirement, %	0,0	0,0
of which: systemic risk buffer requirement, %	0,0	0,0
of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer, %	0,0	0,0
Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers, %	7,3	7,5

The own funds and capital adequacy are presented in accordance with the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013).

The capital requirement for credit risk is calculated using the standard method.

The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated using the basic method.

The other risk-weighted items consist of credit valuation risk (CVA).

No restrictions applied in the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013) compliant own funds calculation and no elements of own funds other than what is laid down in this regulation is used.

Table: Credit and counterparty risks according to the standard method, operative risk and other risks, balance sheet and off-balance sheet items

Credit and counterparty risks according to the standard method, operative risk and other risks, balance sheet and off-balance sheet items

	2018			
	Original exposure pre conversion factors	Exposure value	Risk weighted exposure amount after SME-supporting factor	Own funds requirement
Credit and counterparty risks				
Exposures to central governments or central banks	277 726,7	337 072,5		
Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	100 496,5	110 003,0		
Exposures to public sector entities	5 854,8	5 854,8	1 171,0	93,7
Receivables from credit institutions	22 029,6	124 476,5	11 224,2	897,9
Exposures to corporates	84 097,0	38 775,0	32 171,5	2 573,7
Retail exposures	62 615,0	16 635,4	11 220,0	897,6
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	2 717 886,4	2 479 528,6	730 494,3	58 439,5
Exposures in default	1 391,4	1 339,6	1 359,4	108,8
Exposures in the form of covered bonds	40 280,2	40 280,2	4 028,0	322,2
Other items	71 607,1	70 242,4	70 242,4	5 619,4
Total	3 383 984,7	3 224 207,9	861 910,8	68 952,9
Operational risk			24 024,6	1 922,0
Other risks			7 560,7	604,9
All items in total	3 383 984,7	3 224 207,9	893 496,0	71 479,7

Risk-weighting of the following exposures: sovereigns, regional governments, local authorities, public sector entities, institutions and companies; is based on the ratings assigned by S&P, Fitch and Moody's where applicable.

Own funds requirement for credit and counterparty risks have been calculated using eight percent requirement of risk-weighted exposures in accordance with the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013).

	2017			
	Original exposure pre conversion factors	Exposure value	Risk weighted exposure amount after SME-supporting factor	Own funds requirement
Credit and counterparty risks				
Exposures to central governments or central banks	285 536,7	341 569,4		
Exposures to regional governments or local authorities	107 120,8	117 387,9		
Exposures to public sector entities	12 066,7	12 066,7	2 413,3	193,1
Receivables from credit institutions	63 866,5	74 198,9	23 752,3	1 900,2
Exposures to corporates	97 045,3	45 595,0	40 295,8	3 223,7
Retail exposures	57 487,6	20 767,1	13 993,8	1 119,5
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	2 339 499,0	2 180 724,6	647 840,5	51 827,2
Exposures in default	2 762,4	2 372,2	2 394,9	191,6
Exposures in the form of covered bonds	33 650,7	33 650,7	3 365,1	269,2
Other items	64 870,8	62 677,4	62 677,4	5 014,2
Total	3 063 906,6	2 891 009,9	796 733,0	63 738,6
Operational risk			19 765,6	1 581,3
Other risks			7 672,1	613,8
All items in total	3 063 906,6	2 891 009,9	824 170,7	65 933,7

Risk-weighting of the following exposures: sovereigns, regional governments, local authorities, public sector entities, institutions and companies; is based on the ratings assigned by S&P, Fitch and Moody's where applicable.

Own funds requirement for credit and counterparty risks have been calculated using eight percent requirement of risk-weighted exposures in accordance with the EU's Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013).

Total exposure values covered by eligible financial collateral or other eligible collateral

	2018	2017
Exposures to corporates	142,9	1 156,0
Retail exposures	3 981,4	3 325,1
Exposures in default	10,0	10,0
Total	4 134,3	4 491,2

Total exposure values covered by guarantees or credit derivatives

	2018	2017
Exposures to corporates	44 302,4	52 962,7
Retail exposures	40 480,3	32 030,2
Exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	94 257,5	0,0
Exposures in default	41,8	63,1
Total	179 082,1	85 055,9

Table: Leverage ratio

Leverage Ratio

	2018	2017
Leverage ratio, %	2,99	3,14

Table: Information concerning asset encumbrance

Information concerning asset encumbrance

	2018			
(1000 €)	Book value of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Book value of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
A - Assets	1 278 766,7	1 278 766,7	1 730 290,0	1 730 290,0
Equity instruments	0,0	0,0	6 711,5	6 711,5
Debt securities	51 390,1	51 390,1	196 636,9	196 636,9
Other assets, including lending	1 227 376,6	1 227 376,6	1 505 924,6	1 505 924,6

B - Collateral received

Nothing to report, as Hypo has not received collateral that it would have pledged further or that it could pledge further.

C - Encumbered assets and associated liabilities

	Liabilities associated with encumbered assets	Encumbered assets
Book value of selected financial liabilities	79 398,0	107 787,9
Debt securities issued to the public	905 113,9	1 157 240,8
Derivative contracts	113,6	5 350,6
Total	984 625,5	1 278 766,7

D - Information on the importance of encumbrance

All amounts are reported based on median values of quarterly data on a rolling basis over the previous twelve months. Sums presented in the tables have been calculated as median values from the source data.

The amount of assets reported under items A and C above does not include excess collateral except for covered bonds.

Company's encumbered assets consist of debt securities, cover asset pool and cash collateral for derivative contracts that are tradable on the secondary market and eligible as ECB collateral and that have been pledged against a loan from the central bank.

Company's encumbered assets increased due to issuance of covered bonds. Encumbered assets totaled 1 345 044,2 t€, out of which of covered bonds was 1 290 018,8 t€.

Unencumbered debt securities that are tradable on the secondary market and eligible as ECB collateral and that can be used as collateral in monetary policy operations totaled 196 636,9 t€ on 31 December 2018.

1 350 072,5 t€ of unencumbered loans may be used as collateral for covered bonds.

(1000 €)	Book value of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Book value of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
A - Assets	884 894,9	884 894,9	1 771 202,3	1 771 202,3
Equity instruments	0,0	0,0	6 711,5	6 711,5
Debt securities	53 350,8	53 350,8	226 783,9	226 783,9
Other assets, including lending	831 184,1	831 184,1	1 541 843,6	1 541 843,6

B - Collateral received

Nothing to report, as Hypo has not received collateral that it would have pledged further or that it could pledge further.

C - Encumbered assets and associated liabilities

	Liabilities associated with encumbered assets	Encumbered assets
Book value of selected financial liabilities	79 722,4	101 023,1
Debt securities issued to the public	602 942,6	780 034,3
Derivative contracts	0,0	3 780,8
Total	682 665,0	884 894,9

D - Information on the importance of encumbrance

All amounts are reported based on median values of quarterly data on a rolling basis over the previous twelve months. Sums presented in the tables have been calculated as median values from the source data.

The amount of assets reported under items A and C above does not include excess collateral except for covered bonds.

Company's encumbered assets consist of debt securities, cover asset pool and cash collateral for derivative contracts that are tradable on the secondary market and eligible as ECB collateral and that have been pledged against a loan from the central bank.

Company's encumbered assets increased due to issuance of covered bonds. Encumbered assets totaled 955 287,1 t€, out of which of covered bonds was 900 038,7 t€.

Unencumbered debt securities that are tradable on the secondary market and eligible as ECB collateral and that can be used as collateral in monetary policy operations totalled EUR 226 783,9 on 31 December 2017.

1 079 049,8 t€ of unencumbered loans may be used as collateral for covered bonds.

Table: Other information describing capital adequacy and risk position

Other information describing capital adequacy and risk position			
Risk type	Indicator	2018	2017
Credit risk	LTV-ratio (Loan to Value, average), %	35,8	37,4
Credit risk	Non-performing loans, % of loan portfolio	0,07	0,14
Credit risk	Net impairment losses, EUR million	0,03	0,01
Liquidity risk	Long-term funding out of total funding, %	94,3 %	94,9 %
Liquidity risk	Short-term liquidity, EUR million	440,3	495,7
Liquidity risk	Short-term liquidity, months	28,3	40,3
Liquidity risk	Share of short -term liquidity of the balance sheet total, %	0,142	17,9
Liquidity risk	Average maturity of liabilities, in years	3,3	3,4
Interest rate risk	Interest rate risk in the banking book, EUR million	-1,7	-1,1
Interest rate risk	Net Present Value risk, EUR million	0,9	1,4
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Total amount of housing property holdings of the balance sheet total, %	1,8 %	1,9 %
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Book values of investment properties, % out of estimated fair values	95,9 %	94,8 %
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Occupancy rate, %	97,9 %	94,8 %
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Net profit of investment properties calculates by book value	4,6 %	4,0 %
Risk related to ownership of housing units and residential land	Average monthly rent per square metre in housing units EUR per square meter	21,0	21,1
Risk indicator	Description		
LTV-ratio (Loan to Value, average), %	Remaining amount of credit divided by total amount of collaterals allocated to the credit. Only housing collaterals are taken into account. LTV average is calculated by weighting the loan-to-value ratio of the credit by the remaining amount of credit.		
Non-performing loans, % of loan portfolio	Receivables from the public and public sector entities deemed unlikely to be paid + receivables past due and unpaid over 90 days		
Net impairment losses, EUR million	Net amount of final credit losses and impairment loss recognized through profit or loss.		
Long-term funding out of total funding, %	Original maturity including a funding of over a year divided by total funding.		
Short-term liquidity, EUR million	Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement added with unused current account facilities and other binding credit facilities.		
Short-term liquidity, months	Coverage of short-term liquidity to funding cash flows (difference of days multiplied with 365 (days in a year)multiplied with 12 (months in a year)		
Average maturity of liabilities, in years	The average maturity weighted with cash flow of liabilities in years (divider 365)		
Interest rate risk in the banking book, EUR million	Annual change in net interest income if interest rates increase parallelly 1% on the reporting date.		
Present value risk, EUR million	Change in present value of banking book if interest rates increase parallelly 1% on the reporting date.		
Total amount of housing property holdings of the balance sheet total, %	Total of owned investment properties and properties in own use set in proportion with the balance sheet total.		
Book values of investment properties, % out of estimated fair values	Book values of investment properties out of estimated fair values		
Occupancy rate, %	Relation of amounts of square meters of housing units rented-out and amounts of square meters of owned housing units at the end of the period.		
Net profit of investment properties calculates by book value	Net-profit of investment properties (excl. changes in the value and capital gains / losses) set in proportion with average book value of investment properties at the beginning and in the end of the period.		
Average monthly rent per square metre in housing units EUR per square meter	Average EUR per square meter of rented housing units at the end of the period.		



Auditor's Report (Translation of the Finnish Original)

To the members of the Mortgage Society of Finland

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion

- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's financial position and financial performance and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the parent company's financial performance and financial position in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of the financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements.

Our opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Board.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of the Mortgage Society of Finland (business identity code 0116931-8) for the year ended 31 December 2018. The financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement and notes to group's financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies
- the income statement of parent company, the balance sheet statement of parent company, the cash flow statement of parent company and notes to parent company's financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with good auditing practice in Finland. Our responsibilities under good auditing practice are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

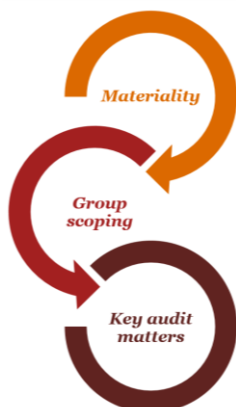
Independence

We are independent of the parent company and of the group companies in accordance with the ethical requirements that are applicable in Finland and are relevant to our audit, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the non-audit services that we have provided to the parent company and to the group companies are in accordance with the applicable law and regulations in Finland and we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. The non-audit services that we have provided are disclosed in note 47 to the Financial Statements.

Our Audit Approach

Overview



- Overall group materiality: 4 million euros, which represents 0.13 % of the balance sheet total
- Audit scope: The scope of the group audit has included the Mortgage Society of Finland (the parent company) and its subsidiary
- Impairment of loans and other receivables
- Valuation of investment properties

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	4 million euros (previous year 3 million euros)
How we determined it	0.13 % of the balance sheet total
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose the balance sheet total as a benchmark, because in our view, it is the appropriate benchmark to assess the group's performance, and it is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 0.13%, which is within the range of acceptable quantitative materiality thresholds in auditing standards.



How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit, taking into account the structure of the Mortgage Society of Finland group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the group operates.

We determined the type of work that needed to be performed at group companies by us. Audits were performed in group companies which are considered significant either because of their individual financial significance or due to their specific nature, covering the vast majority of revenue, assets and liabilities of the Group. We performed selected specified procedures as well as analytical procedures to cover the remaining parts.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In all of our audits, we also address the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matter in the audit of the group	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Impairment of loans and other receivables</i></p> <p><i>Refer to note 18 in the consolidated financial statements for the related disclosure</i></p> <p>Credit risk is the main risk of the group's business risks. Lending is the largest business area of the group, and according to group financial statements 31.12.2018 the receivables from the public and public sector entities are 2 589.3 million euros, comprising around 83 % of the group balance sheet total (3 113.8 million euros). The Group's lending focuses on loans granted to households (private customers) and housing companies against property collateral.</p> <p>Credit risk is regularly measured in the group using both factors that anticipate credit risks and factors that describe the quality and distribution of the loan portfolio. The group evaluates regularly whether there is objective evidence that a single receivable or a group of receivables is impaired.</p> <p>The valuation of loans and other receivables is a key audit matter in the audit taking into consideration the absolute and relative size of the balance sheet item, and the fact that the accounting for impairment of loan receivables requires management's judgment over timing of recognition of impairment.</p>	<p>Our audit of impairment of loans and other receivables included an assessment of the valuation principles and valuation model and also going through the related processes and the testing of the controls.</p> <p>The purpose of our processes and controls testing was to ascertain that the group evaluates based on the group's principles whether there is objective evidence that a single receivable or a group of receivables is impaired.</p> <p>We also tested sample basis individual accounting entries and performed detailed substantive procedures related to the accuracy of the details used in the evaluation of the loan receivables.</p> <p>We have also assessed the appropriateness of the notes in the consolidated financial statements regarding loans and other receivables.</p>



Valuation of investment properties

Refer to note 28 in the consolidated financial statements for the related disclosure

In the group financial statements 31.12.2018 investment properties totalled 61.4 million euros, which is around 2 % of the group balance sheet (3 113.8 million euros). Investment properties mainly consist of land areas intended to be used as residential property as well as shares in housing companies and investments in shares in housing companies under construction.

The investment properties are exposed to impairment risk. If an asset item is recognized on the balance sheet at a value higher than the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded.

The valuation of investment properties is a key audit matter due to the size of the balance sheet item and as the accounting for investment properties requires management's judgment over timing of recognition of impairment and especially over fair valuation of the investment properties.

In our audit of the valuation of investment properties, we assessed the valuation process, the control environment and assessed the valuation principles of the investment properties, impairment principles, as well as the valuation model.

We also examined individual accounting entries and performed testing on the investment properties valuations against the results of external evaluations or the group's valuation model.

We assessed the parameters used in the group's valuation model against market prices or other sources and assessed the valuation results.

We have also assessed the appropriateness of the notes in the consolidated financial statements regarding investment properties.

In addition to the matters described above, we have no other key audit matters to report with regard to our audit of the parent company financial statements.

There are no significant risks of material misstatement referred in point (c) of Article 10(2) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 relating to the consolidated financial statements or the parent company's financial statements.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU, and of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for assessing the parent company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the parent company or the group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with good auditing practice will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with good auditing practice, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the parent company's or the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the parent company's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the parent company or the group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events so that the financial statements give a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit



matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Reporting Requirements

Appointment

We were first appointed as auditors by the annual general meeting on 27 March 1996. Our appointment represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 23 years.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the Board of Directors and the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We have obtained the report of the Board of Directors prior to the date of this auditor's report and the Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. With respect to the report of the Board of Directors, our responsibility also includes considering whether the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

In our opinion

- the information in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the information in the financial statements
- the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Helsinki 1 March 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy
Authorised Public Accountants

Jukka Paunonen
Authorised Public Accountant (KHT)