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# Part E – Information on risks and relative hedging policies

## INTRODUCTION

In this Part E, the qualitative and quantitative disclosure is presented according to the order established by Bank of Italy Circular 262, which specifically regulates not only the format of the tables but also the sequence of the various topics, except for the section relating to market risks in relation to the application of internal models.

In drawing up this Part, we considered the requirements set out in the Bank of Italy communication of 15 December 2020, which supplemented the provisions of Circular no. 262 as regards the disclosure of the impacts of COVID-19. To complete the qualitative and quantitative disclosure provided in this Part E, in line with the provisions of the above-mentioned communication of 15 December of the Bank of Italy, see also the qualitative information published in Part A – Accounting policies of these Consolidated financial statements (Other aspects Section) and the quantitative information on the loans subject to COVID-19 support measures and the related net adjustments for credit risk (published, respectively, in Part B – Information on the consolidated balance sheet – Assets and Part C – Information on the consolidated income statement of these Consolidated financial statements).

## Basic principles

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group attaches great importance to risk management and control, as condition to ensure a reliable and sustainable value creation in a context of controlled risk.

The risk management strategy aims to achieve a complete and consistent overview of risks, considering both the macroeconomic scenario and the Group's risk profile, stimulating the growth of the risk culture and enhancing a transparent and accurate representation of the riskiness of the Group's portfolios.

The Risk-taking strategies are summarised in the Group's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), approved by the Board of Directors. The RAF is established to ensure that risk-taking activities remain in line with shareholders' expectations, taking into account the Group's risk position and the economic situation. The framework defines both the general risk appetite principles and the control of the overall risk profile and the main specific risks.

The general principles that govern the Group's risk-taking strategy may be summarised as follows:

- Intesa Sanpaolo is a Banking Group focused on a commercial business model where domestic retail activities remain the Group's structural strength;
- the Group's goal is not to eliminate risks, but to understand and manage them in such a way as to guarantee an adequate returns on the risks taken and guarantee soundness and business continuity over the long term;
- Intesa Sanpaolo has a low risk profile in which capital adequacy, profits stability, a sound liquidity position and a strong reputation are the key strengths for maintaining its current and prospective profitability;
- Intesa Sanpaolo aims for a capitalisation level in line with its main European peers;
- Intesa Sanpaolo intends to maintain strict control over the main specific risks (not necessarily related to macroeconomic shocks) that the Group may be exposed;
- Intesa Sanpaolo recognises the strategic importance of ESG (Environmental Social and Governance) factors and the urgency of curbing climate change. The Group is committed to including the impact of these aspects in strategic decision-making processes and to fully integrate them into its risk management framework with the goal of maintaining a low risk profile. This includes controlling how ESG risks and those connected with climate change impact existing risks (credit, operational, reputational, market and liquidity risk) and implementing high ethical and environmental standards in internal processes, products and services offered to customers and in the selection of counterparties and suppliers;
- Intesa Sanpaolo attributes particular emphasis to the monitoring and controlling Non-Financial Risks, to guarantee the sustainability of its operating model over the long term, also by limiting operational losses and avoiding reputational damages. This is achieved through:
  - for operational risks (including IT, cyber, business continuity, legal and third party risks), the Group defines specific controls and dedicated limits and indicators to reduce financial damages and preserve business continuity;
  - for compliance risk, the Group aims for formal and substantive compliance with rules in order to avoid sanctions and maintain a solid relationship of trust with all of its stakeholders;
  - for reputational risk, the Group strives to actively manage its image and aims to prevent and contain any negative effects on said image.

The general principles are applicable at Group level as well as at business unit or legal entity level. In the event of external growth, these general principles shall be applied taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the business in which the target is involved and its competitive environment.

The Risk Appetite Framework thus represents the overall framework within which the management of corporate risks is developed, with the establishment of general risk appetite principles and the resulting structuring of the control of:

- the overall risk profile; and
- the Group's main specific risks.

The control of the overall risk profile derives from the definition of general principles and is structured in the form of a framework of limits aimed at ensuring that the Group, even under severe stress conditions, complies with minimum requirements of capital adequacy, liquidity, stability of profit, own funds and eligible liabilities for the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities, and also contains the non-financial risks within appropriate limits.

In detail, the control of the overall risk profile is aimed at maintaining adequate levels of:

- capitalisation, also in conditions of severe macroeconomic stress, in relation to both Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, by monitoring the Common Equity Ratio, the Total Capital Ratio, the Leverage Ratio and the Risk Bearing Capacity;
- liquidity, sufficient to face periods of tension, including extended ones, on the various funding markets, with regard to both the short-term and the structural situation, by monitoring the internal limits of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Net Stable Funding Ratio, Loan/Deposit Ratio, Asset Encumbrance and Survival Period in an adverse scenario;
- stability of profits, by monitoring the net profit adjusted and the adjusted operational cost on income, which represent the main potential causes for their instability;
- own funds and eligible liabilities for the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL), to be able to absorb any losses and restore the Group's capital position, continuing to perform its critical economic functions during and after a crisis;
- non-financial risks, in order to minimise the potential impact of negative events that jeopardise the Group's economic stability and image.

In compliance with the EBA guidelines (EBA/GL/2015/02) concerning the "Minimum list of quantitative and qualitative recovery plan indicators", the Group includes early warning thresholds for asset quality, market-based and macroeconomic indicators, to ensure consistency with its Recovery Plan.

The control of the main specific risks is implemented by establishing specific limits and mitigation actions to be taken in order to limit the impact of particularly severe future scenarios on the Group. These limits and actions regard the most significant risk concentrations such as, for example, concentration on single counterparties, sovereign risk and the public sector risk, as well as other types of operations deemed worth of specific attention by the Corporate Bodies (e.g. transactions exposed to valuation risk).

Within the monitoring of the specific risks, the Credit Risk Appetite (CRA) Framework, a specific RAF for credit risk introduced in 2015, identifies areas of growth for loans and areas to be monitored, using an approach based on ratings and other predictive statistical indicators, to guide lending growth by optimising the management of risk.

The CRA limits are approved within the RAF and are continuously monitored by the Credit Risk Management Head Office Department. These contributed to improving the risk profile of the loan portfolio in terms of expected loss and the distribution of loans by risk class.

The limits set in the RAF are divided into two categories, Hard Limits and Soft Limits, which differ in the escalation process triggered by their breach. In particular, with regard to the Group limits, whose governance is established in detail in the Guidelines on the Group Risk Appetite Framework, the responsibility for approving the remediation plan is assigned:

- to the Board of Directors for Hard Limits, typically set for the main metrics used to control overall risk profile (e.g. Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, Liquidity Coverage ratio, etc.);
- to the Managing Director and CEO for Soft Limits, set on the metrics used to control the main specific risks (e.g. single name concentration, concentration towards the Italian public sector, etc.).

The limits themselves may be accompanied by the Early Warning thresholds, the exceeding of which is promptly discussed in the competent managerial committee<sup>36</sup>.

Defining the Risk Appetite Framework is an articulated process headed by the Chief Risk Officer, which involves close interaction with the Chief Financial Officer and the Heads of the various Business Units, is developed in line with the ICAAP, ILAAP and Recovery Plan processes, and represents the risk framework in which the Budget and Business Plan are developed. This ensures consistency between the strategy and the risk-taking policy and the Plan and Budget process.

Within the annual RAF update process, it is possible to identify the following phases:

- Risk Identification: this is performed continuously in the Group to maintain ongoing alignment with the changing internal and external context and to guarantee the adequacy of the controls and limits implemented to safeguard the Group "Long term viability". The following are analysed in detail: the regulatory contexts, the reference market situation, the Group's position and the nature of the potential threats, also with the support of specific stress tests;
- Risk Assessment: this phase assesses the risk actually assumed (Risk Profile) with respect to the maximum risk that can be taken on (Risk Capacity) and the risk appetite, investigating the main types of risk of the Group, including prospective ones, using both quantitative and qualitative techniques. In particular, in accordance with the principles of proportionality and materiality, the elements already considered in the previous phase are analysed in-depth;
- Reconciliation between the RAF, Business Plan and Budget: consistency between the RAF and the Business Plan/Budget is sought in all phases of the related preparation procedures through a process of mutual consultation and dialogue that lasts for several months, involving not only the structures of the Chief Risk Officer Governance Area and the Chief Financial Officer Governance Area but also the Business Divisions/Structures;
- Approval of the RAF: in line with the provisions of the applicable regulations, the Board of Directors defines and approves the risk objectives, the tolerance threshold (where identified) and the risk governance policies.

The RAF is updated every year, in view of the preparation of the Annual Budget and/or the Business Plan. During the year, when significant events occur, such as exceptional changes in the market context in which the Group operates, significant changes in the configuration of the Group and/or its strategy or based on direct instructions from the Board of Directors, also through the Risks Committee, the CRO Governance Area assesses whether the RAF is still adequate and, if necessary, proposes partial or full revisions to the framework.

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic which hit Italy in the first quarter of 2020, the tensions on the financial markets and the uncertainty generated by the health emergency spreading throughout the world made it necessary to carefully analyse the Risk Appetite Framework, regarding both the key dimensions of the Group's overall risk profile and an accurate assessment of all specific risk factors. The results of this analysis identified significant focus points, in line with which numerous limits and risk strategy actions were modified in the second quarter of 2020.

Subsequently, in the third quarter, the acquisition of the UBI Group required a verification of the soundness of the limits on the

<sup>36</sup> The competent Managerial Committee varies according to the RAF metrics considered:

- for capital adequacy, credit risk and stability of profit metrics, the responsibility lies with the Steering Committee;
- for liquidity and financial risk metrics, the responsibility lies with the Group Financial Risk Committee;
- for non-financial risks metrics, the responsibility lies with the Group Control Coordination, Operational and Reputational Risk Committee.

new and wider scope of the Group, to guarantee the maintenance of the adequate risk control. The underlying principle that guided these activities was the continuity of the post-acquisition Group's risk appetite. In particular, to ensure homogeneous treatment of customers, guarantee current operations and consistent oversight of Group risks, it was necessary to extend to the scope of UBI Banca and IW Bank the framework and regulations inherent in the Credit Risk Appetite (CRA), as well as the governance for managing breaches of the limits in line with that established at Intesa Sanpaolo, and specific limits were defined dedicated to the operations of UBI Banca and IW Bank.

The definition of the Risk Appetite Framework and the consequent operational limits for the main specific risks, the use of risk measurement instruments in credit management and operational risk control processes, the use of capital-at-risk measures for corporate performance reporting and assessment of the internal capital adequacy of the Group represent fundamental milestones in the operational application of the risk strategy defined by the Board of Directors along the Group's entire decision-making chain, down to the single operational units and to the single desks.

The Group sets out these general principles in policies, limits and criteria applied to the various risk categories and business areas, in a comprehensive framework of limits and procedures for governance and control.

The assessment of the comprehensive Group risk profile is conducted annually with the ICAAP, which represents the capital adequacy self-assessment process according to the Group's internal rules, the results of which are then also discussed and analysed by the Supervisor.

In accordance with the ECB requirements, the ICAAP process incorporates two complementary perspectives, both of which are analysed from an actual perspective and, on a prospective basis, in a baseline scenario and an adverse scenario:

- Regulatory perspective, in which the regulatory metrics for the Pillar 1 risks over the medium term (three years) are represented for both these scenarios;
- Financial and operating perspective, in which the management measures and metrics covering all the risks, including the Pillar 2 risks, are presented, with a time horizon of one year in the adverse scenario, which is extended to three years for the baseline scenario.

Specifically for 2020, considering the particular context linked to the pandemic, a specific analysis was conducted of a COVID-19 scenario, on which an additional stress test was also conducted.

The scope of analysis also includes the insurance segment to better capture the specific characteristics of the Group's business model (financial conglomerate).

The quantitative reconciliation between regulatory requirements and management estimates of capital adequacy is set out in a specific document attached to the ICAAP, which reports the differences in scope and definition of risks considered in both areas, as well as the differences, where appreciable, between what is considered in the two perspectives in terms of the main parameters (e.g. confidence interval and holding period) and assumptions (such as those relating to the diversification of effects).

The Group is required to provide a Recovery Plan according to indications received by Supervisory Authorities. The process that oversees the preparation of that plan is an integral part of the regulatory response to cross-border resolution for "too-big-to-fail" banks and financial institutions. The Recovery Plan (introduced by the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, transposed into Italian law by Legislative Decree 180 of 16 November 2015) establishes the methods and measures to be used when an institution comes under severe stress and in an early intervention phase, in order to restore financial strength and long-term viability.

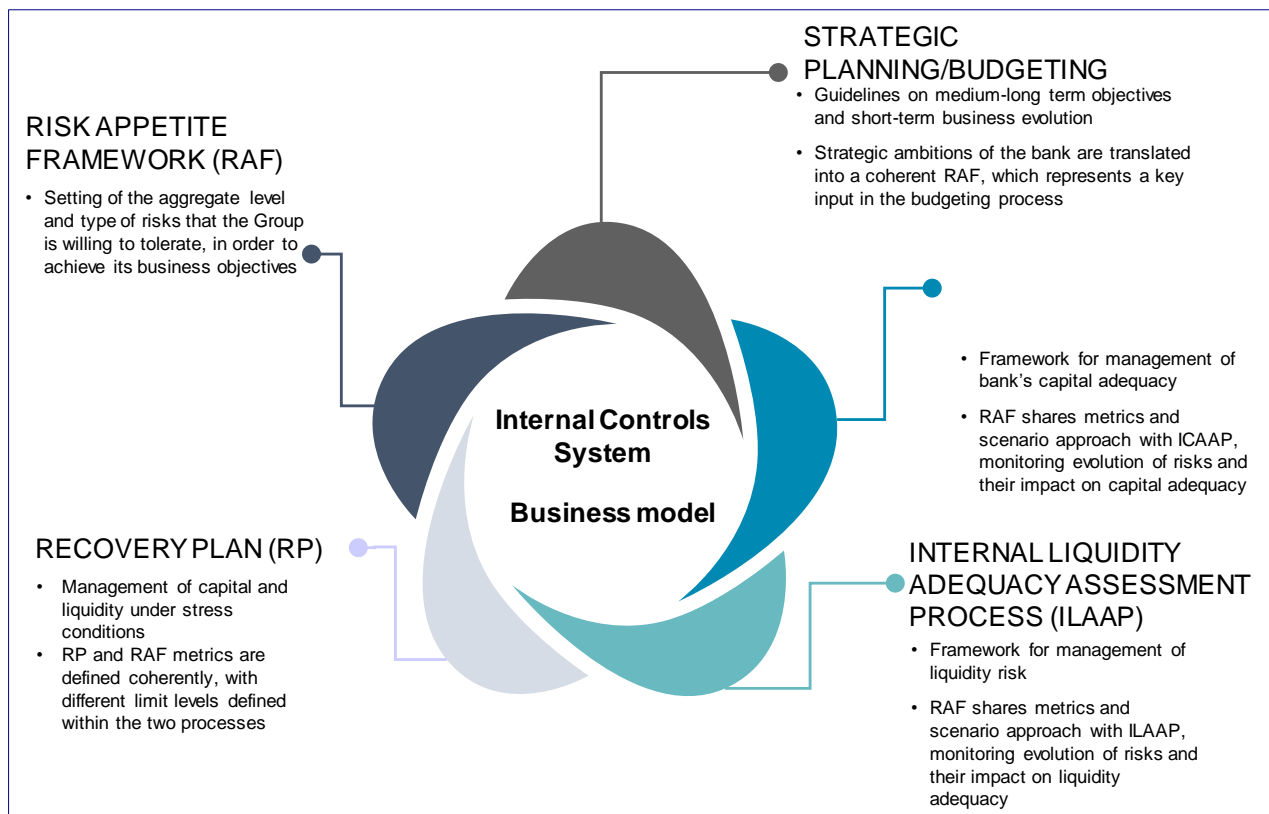
Within the annual preparation process for the Recovery Plan, the Chief Risk Officer Governance Area identifies the stress scenarios suitable of highlighting the main vulnerabilities of the Group and its business model (e.g. significant exposure to the domestic market), as well as measuring their potential impacts on the Group's risk profile. In light of the particular economic and financial context, influenced by the pandemic related to COVID-19, for the 2020 Recovery Plan, the ECB granted the Intesa Sanpaolo Group specific Operational Reliefs, in line with the measures envisaged in this context by the EBA ("EBA Statement on Additional Supervisory Measures in the COVID-19 Pandemic" – 22 April 2020). In that context, considering the specific nature of the year, in 2020 banks were permitted to assume the breach of at least one capital or liquidity indicator with only one fast COVID-19-based scenario.

Following the publication of the European Banking Authority's Final Report on Recommendation on the coverage of entities in a group recovery plan (EBA/Rec/2017/02), dated 1 November 2017, Intesa Sanpaolo has adopted specific criteria for the classification of Group companies among:

- Group-relevant;
- Locally relevant;
- Not relevant.

The application of these criteria to the Group scope has led to the Parent Company as well as Fideuram, the VUB Group, Banka Intesa Sanpaolo d.d., Intesa Sanpaolo Bank Ireland, Intesa Sanpaolo Bank Luxembourg, CIB Group, the Privredna Banka Zagreb Group, Banca Intesa Beograd and Intesa Sanpaolo Romania, being classified among the Group-relevant entities. The remaining companies are included in the category of not relevant entities. The above breakdown is consistent with the scope covered by the 2019 Recovery Plan.

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group ensures full consistency of the business model and internal control system with the Business Plan, the Budget, the RAF, the Recovery Plan, the ICAAP and the ILAAP, as illustrated in the diagram below.



## Stress Tests

Stress tests are a fundamental risk management tool that enable banks to adopt a forward-looking perspective in their risk management, strategic planning and capital planning activities. As a fundamental element of company decision-making processes, the stress testing must be duly formalised and must have a suitable data infrastructure.

The conduct of the stress tests consists of three basic steps:

- selection and approval of scenarios;
- execution of stress tests;
- approval of results.

Intesa Sanpaolo distinguishes between the following types of stress tests:

- multi-risk exercise, based on scenario analysis, which enables the forward-looking assessment of the simultaneous impact on the Group of multiple risk factors, also taking into account the interrelationships between them and, where applicable, the top management's reaction capacity. This type of exercise, which requires the full revaluation of the impacts, is also used in the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) / Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) and Recovery Plan processes;
- regulatory multi-risk exercise, ordered and coordinated by the supervisor/regulator which defines its general assumptions and scenarios, and requires the full revaluation of the impacts;
- situational exercise, ordered by the top management or by the supervisor/regulator in order to assess the impact of particular events (relating to the geopolitical, financial, economic, competitive environment, etc.) from a forward-looking perspective. Its scope may vary from case to case;
- a single or specific risk exercise to assess the impact of scenarios (or single or more specific risk factors) on specific risk areas.

With specific regard to the regulatory multi-risk exercises, on 19 March 2020 the EBA officially communicated the postponement of EU Wide Stress Test from 2020 to 2021. Up to that time, the Intesa Sanpaolo Group had sent the Advance Data Collection (9 March 2020), i.e. the advance data represented since the end of 2019. For 2021, the Group is taking part in the 2021 EU-Wide Stress Test, the exercise conducted by the European Banking Authority (EBA), in collaboration with the Bank of Italy, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) on the financial statements of European banks as at 31 December 2020.

## Risk culture

Over the last few years, the Bank has increasingly focused on the dissemination of Risk Culture, understood as, firstly, the set of values and resulting behaviours aimed at transversely strengthening aspects of cooperation, information and the assumption of responsibility in relation to the risk inherent in the banking business. The goal is to promote an approach to work focused on innovation, ethical sustainability and the search for pro-active solutions. Particular attention is paid to widespread full awareness of the guiding principles, also by systematically and carefully updating the reference documents on risk (e.g. *Tableau de Bord*, ICAAP, Risk Appetite Framework) and the information set for the exercise of operational activities. During 2020 several workshops/webinars were promoted on emerging issues with potentially significant impacts on risk (Financial Market Transparency, Crypto Assets, uncertainty in the COVID-19 era, evolution of business and operating models post-COVID-19, information and the post-truth era); several articles were published in the internal magazine *Mosaico*; and a pilot coaching project was implemented, involving various areas of the bank, focused on cooperation. A new version of the Risk Culture Assessment was also designed, which should be carried out in the two-year period 2021-2022, with a specific focus in the first year on the central functions and on several strategic areas of the network.

Moreover, during 2020, as part of the project of development of the model risk management framework, several training initiatives were implemented to promote and disseminate model risk awareness and gradually extend and implement the framework within the Group. In particular, a lot of internal workshops were held (targeted to the corporate functions involved in the life cycle of the model) and some learning objects carried out within the internal platform (*Appendro*).

## Risk governance organisation

The policies relating to risk taking and the processes for the management of the risks to which the Group is or could be exposed are approved by the Board of Directors of Intesa Sanpaolo as the Parent Company, with the support of the Risks Committee. The Management Control Committee, which is the body with control functions, supervises the adequacy, efficiency, functionality and reliability of the risk management process and of the Risk Appetite Framework.

The Managing Director and CEO has the power to submit proposals for the adoption of resolutions concerning the risk system and implements all the resolutions of the Board of Directors, with particular reference to the implementation of the strategic guidelines, the RAF and the risk governance policies.

The Corporate Bodies also benefit from the action of some Management Committees on risk management. These Committees operate in compliance with the primary responsibilities of the Corporate Bodies regarding internal control system and the prerogatives of Corporate control functions, and specifically the risk control function. In particular:

- the Steering Committee, chaired by the Managing Director and CEO, is a Group body with a decision-making, consulting and reporting role, which, within the Group Risk Analysis Session, seeks to ensure the control and management of risks and safeguard business value at Group level, including the internal control system, in implementation of the strategic guidelines and management policies established by the Board of Directors. Its various tasks include examining the RAF proposal for the Group, in preparation for the presentation to the Board of Directors, the analysis of the ICAAP and ILAAP Group packages and of the Risks *Tableau de Bord*;
- the Group Financial Risk Committee is a technical body with decision-making, reporting and consulting powers, focused both on the banking business (proprietary financial risks for banking and trading books, as well as Active Value Management) and the life and non-life insurance business (result exposure to the trend in market variables and technical variables). The functions of said Committee are set out in two sessions:
  - the Risk Analysis and Valuation session, chaired by the Chief Risk Officer, responsible for evaluating, *inter alia*, in advance of approval by the Board of Directors, the guidelines on undertaking and measuring financial risks and the liquidity risk of the Group, and proposals for operational limits for financial operations referring to interest rate risk of the banking book, the trading book and valuation risk defining, within the scope of the powers received, the distribution thereof amongst the Group's major units;
  - the Management Guidelines and Operational Choices Session, chaired by the Chief Financial Officer, provides operational guidelines in implementation of the strategic guidelines and risk management policies laid down by the Board of Directors, in respect of management of the banking book, liquidity, interest rate and exchange risk and periodically analyses the overall financial risk profile and exposure to liquidity risk and interest rate risk of the Group and the single Group banks and companies, verifying any limits breach and monitoring the approved come back procedures;
- the Credit Risk and Pillar 2 Internal Models Committee is a technical body with a decision-making, reporting and advisory role. In particular, with regard to the internal risk measurement systems, the Committee acts as the competent Management Committee for:
  - the internal models for the measurement and management of credit risk;
  - the internal models for Pillar 2 risks<sup>37</sup>;
- the Group Control Coordination, Reputational and Operational Risk Committee is divided into specific and distinct sessions:
  - the Integrated Internal Control System Session, with a reporting and advisory role, whose objective is to reinforce coordination and the interdepartmental cooperation mechanisms within the Group internal control system, thus promoting the integration of the risk management process;
  - the Operational and Reputational Risk session, with a decision-making, reporting and advisory role, which has the task of supervising the implementation of operational and reputational risk management guidelines and policies in

<sup>37</sup> The scope does not include the Pillar 2 models for the measurement and quantification of financial risks in the banking book, which already come under the scope of the Group Financial Risk Committee and the Pillar 2 models for the measurement and quantification of operational and reputational risks, which, instead, come under the scope of the Operational and Reputational Risk Controls Coordination Committee. However, it does include the models used for stress testing and forward-looking income statement valuations.



accordance with indications formulated by the Board of Directors and periodically reviewing the overall operational risk profile, monitoring the implementation of the mitigation actions identified in accordance with indications formulated by the Corporate Bodies and/or the Steering Committee.

The sessions of the Committee are attended by, among others, the Heads of Corporate control functions, as well as the Manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports as a permanent member. This contributes to fulfilling the assigned legal obligations and the responsibilities established in the Company Regulations on the supervision of the financial reporting process. It also enables the promotion of the inter-functional coordination and integration of control activities, within its area of responsibility;

- the Group Credit Committee is a technical body with a decision-making and advisory role that has the task of ensuring the coordinated management of issues relating to credit risk, and is organised in two separate sessions (Performing Loans Session and Non-Performing Loans Session). Among other duties, the Committee resolves on the granting, renewal and confirmation of loans within the scope of the powers assigned to it;
- lastly, the Hold To Collect and Sell (HTCS) Sign-Off Committee is tasked with proposing the assumption of market risks put forward by the business structures of the Parent Company or the subsidiaries, on the HTCS shares required for Originate to Share ("OtS") transactions; These transactions consist of syndicated loans originated with the intention of being distributed to third-party operators on the primary or post primary market and which provide for a holding period less than or equal to 12 months at the time of their origination.

The Chief Risk Officer Governance Area – located directly reporting to the Managing Director and CEO – in which the risk management functions are concentrated, including the controls on the risk management and internal validation process, represents a relevant component of the "second line of defence" of the internal control system that is separate and independent from the business supporting functions.

This Area is responsible for governing the macro process of definition, approval, control and implementation of the Group's Risk Appetite Framework with the support of the other corporate functions involved, as well as assisting the Corporate Bodies in setting the Group's risk management guidelines and policies, in accordance with the company's strategies and objectives, and coordinates and verifies their implementation by the responsible units of the Group, also within the various corporate areas, in addition to ensuring the management of the Group's overall risk profile, including the profile related to the model risk, by establishing methods and monitoring exposure to the various types of risk and reporting the situation periodically to the Corporate Bodies. It also carries out the II level controls on credit and other risks, and ensures the validation of internal risk measurement systems.

To that end, the Chief Risk Officer Governance Area is broken down into the following Organisational Units:

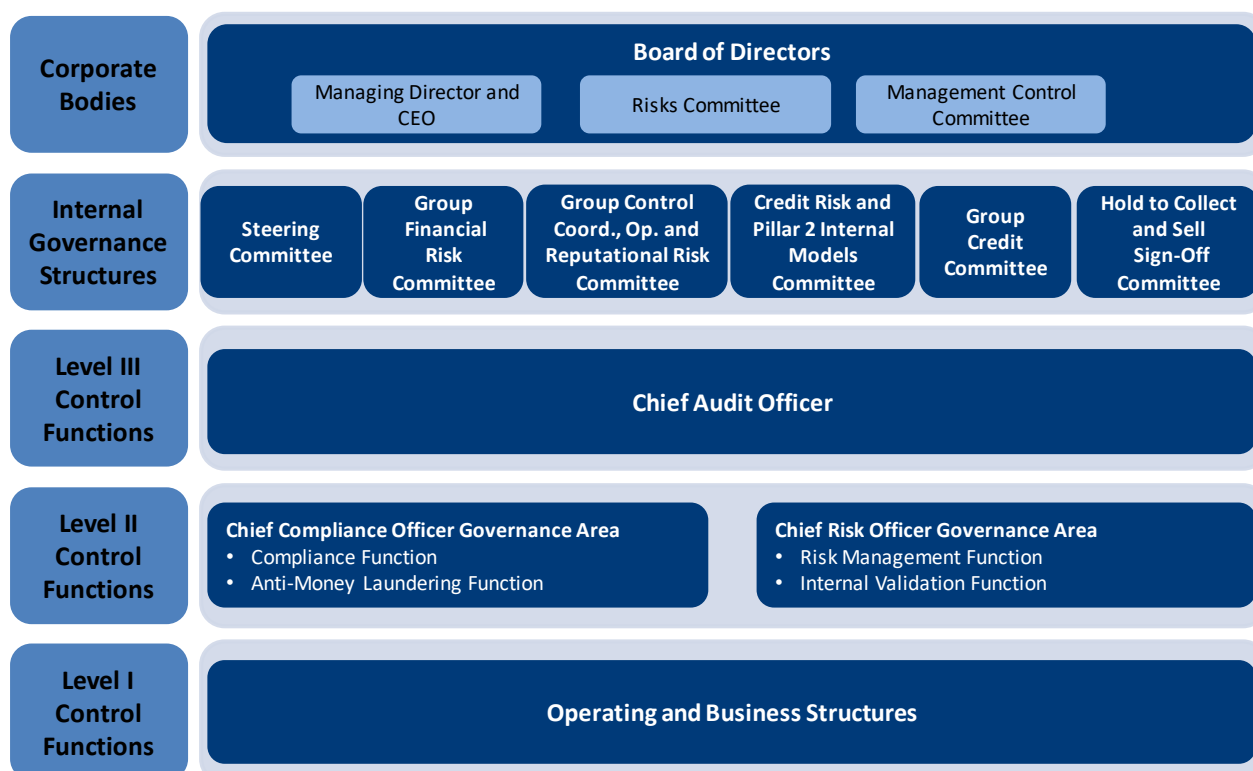
- Credit Risk Management Head Office Department;
- Financial and Market Risks Head Office Department;
- Enterprise Risk Management Head Office Department;
- Internal Validation and Controls Head Office Department;
- Foreign Banks Risk Governance;
- Coordination of Risk Management Initiatives.

The Chief Risk Officer Governance Area is responsible for operational implementation of the strategic and management guidelines along the Bank's entire decision-making chain, down to individual operational units. The risk control functions of subsidiaries with a decentralised management model and the representatives of the Parent Company's risk control function at subsidiaries with a centralised management model report to it.

The Chief Compliance Officer Governance Area, which reports directly to the Managing Director and CEO, in a position that is independent from operating departments and separate from internal auditing, ensures the monitoring of the Group regulatory compliance risk, including conduct risk. Within the Risk Appetite Framework, the Chief Compliance Officer Governance Area (i) proposes the statements and limits set for compliance risk and (ii) collaborates with the Chief Risk Officer Governance Area in the monitoring and control of non-financial risks for compliance purposes and, if the set limits are exceeded, in the identification/analysis of events attributable to non-compliance with regulations and in the identification of appropriate corrective measures.

The Chief Compliance Officer Governance Area is broken down into the following Organisational Units:

- Regulatory Compliance Retail and Private Banking Office Department;
- Regulatory Compliance Corporate and Investment Banking Head Office Department;
- Compliance Governance and Controls Head Office Department;
- Anti Financial Crime Head Office Department, which is tasked, *inter alia*, with the duties and responsibilities of the anti-money laundering function;
- Compliance Digital & Data Transformation.



The Parent Company performs a guidance and coordination role<sup>38</sup> with respect to the Group companies, aimed at ensuring effective and efficient risk management at Group level, exercising responsibility in setting the guidelines and methodological rules for the risk management process, and pursuing, in particular, integrated information at Group level to the Corporate Bodies of the Parent Company, with regard to the completeness, adequacy, functioning and reliability of internal control system. For the corporate control functions in particular, there are two different types of models within the Group: (i) the centralised management model based on the centralisation of the activities at the Parent Company and (ii) the decentralised management model that involves the presence of locally established corporate control functions that conduct their activities under the direction and coordination of the same corporate control functions of the Parent Company, to which they report in functional terms.

Irrespective of the control model adopted within their company, the corporate bodies of the Group companies are aware of the choices made by the Parent Company and are responsible for the implementation, within their respective organisations, of the control strategies and policies pursued and promoting their integration within the Group controls.

With regard to the UBI Group, to translate the Parent Company's mentioned steering and coordination duties into practice, pending full integration, a decentralised management model has been applied, given the presence of local company functions with standing and resources that can guarantee sound and prudent management of the subsidiary's risk. In particular, the corporate control functions of the Parent Company and the subsidiary are expediting their sharing of approaches and tools to complete the integration of those frameworks, in order to best take advantage of possible synergies.

<sup>38</sup> In this regard, it is specified that Intesa Sanpaolo does not exercise management and coordination over Risanamento S.p.A. or its subsidiaries pursuant to Article 2497 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code.

## The internal control system

To ensure a sound and prudent management, Intesa Sanpaolo combines business profitability with an attentive risk-acceptance activity and an operating conduct based on fairness.

Therefore, the Bank, in line with legal and supervisory regulations in force and consistently with the Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies, has adopted an internal control system capable of identifying, measuring and continuously monitoring the risks typical of its business activities.

Intesa Sanpaolo's internal control system is built around a set of rules, functions, structures, resources, processes and procedures aimed at ensuring, in compliance with sound and prudent management, the achievement of the following objectives:

- the verification of the implementation of Company strategies and policies;
- the containment of risk within the limits indicated in the reference framework for determining the Bank's risk appetite (Risk Appetite Framework – RAF);
- the safeguarding of asset value and protection from losses;
- effectiveness and efficiency of the Company processes;
- reliability and security of Company information and IT procedures;
- prevention of the risk that the Bank may be involved, including involuntarily involved, in illegal activities (with special regard to those relating to money-laundering, usury and financing of terrorism);
- the compliance of business continuity with the law and supervisory regulations, as well as internal policies, procedures and regulations.

The internal control system plays a crucial role and involves the entire corporate organisation (bodies, units, hierarchical levels, all personnel). In compliance with the provisions of Bank of Italy Circular 285/2013 (First Part, Title IV, Chapter 3) the "Integrated Internal Control System Regulation" was finalised. This aims to define the guidelines of Intesa Sanpaolo's internal control system, in its capacity as Bank and Parent Company of the Banking Group, through the adaptation of the reference principles and the definition of the responsibilities of the Bodies and of the functions with control duties, which contribute, in various ways, to the proper operation of the internal control system, as well as the identification of coordination arrangements and information flows supporting system integration.

The internal control system is made up of a documentation infrastructure (regulatory framework) that provides organised and systematic access to the guidelines, procedures, organisational structures, and risks and controls present in the Company, which incorporate all the company policies and the instructions of the Supervisory Authorities, as well as the provisions of law, including the principles laid down in Legislative Decree 231/2001.

The regulatory framework consists of "Governance Documents", adopted from time to time, that oversee the operation of the Bank (Articles of Association, Code of Ethics, Group Internal Code of Conduct, Group Regulations, Group Committees Regulation, Regulation on Related Party Transactions, Integrated Internal Control System Regulation, Authorities and powers, Guidelines, Function charts of the Organisational Structures, etc.) and more strictly operational regulations that govern business processes, individual operations and the associated controls (Rules, Process Guidelines, Control Sheets, etc.).

More specifically, the corporate rules set out organisational solutions that:

- ensure sufficient separation between the operational and control functions and prevent situations of conflict of interest in the assignment of responsibilities;
- are capable of adequately identifying, measuring and monitoring the main risks assumed in the various operational segments;
- enable the recording of every operational event and, in particular, of each transaction, with an adequate level of detail, ensuring their correct allocation over time;
- guarantee reliable information systems and suitable reporting procedures for the various managerial levels assigned the control functions;
- ensure the prompt notification to the appropriate levels within the business and the swift handling of any anomalies found by the business units, the internal audit department and the other control functions;
- ensure adequate levels of business continuity.

The Company's organisational solutions also include controls at each operational level that enable the uniform and formalised identification of responsibilities, particularly in relation to the tasks of controlling and correcting the irregularities found.

In terms of Corporate Governance, Intesa Sanpaolo adopted the one-tier corporate governance system, pursuant to Articles 2409-sexiesdecies and following of the Italian Civil Code. It therefore conducts its operations through a Board of Directors, certain members of which are also members of the Management Control Committee.

Based on this system:

- the Board of Directors is the body responsible for strategic supervision and performs all the tasks assigned to it by the Articles of Association, the applicable regulations and the Bank's governance documents;
- the Managing Director and CEO performs the tasks assigned by the supervisory regulations to the body responsible for management, as set out in the Bank's governance documents, approved by the Board of Directors, except for the responsibilities assigned to the Board;
- the Management Control Committee performs the control function.

The Board of Directors elects a Managing Director from its members, other than the Chairman of the Board, the members of the Management Control Committee or the minimum number of Independent Directors.

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group adopts an internal control system based on three levels, in line with the legal and regulatory provisions in force.

Such a model provides for the following types of control:

- Level I: line controls which are aimed at ensuring proper performance of operations (for example, hierarchical, systematic and sample-based controls) and which, to the extent possible, are incorporated in the IT procedures. These are conducted by the same operating and business structures, also through a unit dedicated exclusively to control duties or carried out by the back office;
- Level II: risk and compliance controls for the purpose of ensuring, inter alia:



- correct implementation of the risk management process;
- compliance with the operating limits assigned to the various functions;
- compliance of company operations with the rules, including self-governance rules.

The functions assigned to such controls are separate from the ones in charge of production and contribute to the definition of the risk governance policies and the risk management process. In the Intesa Sanpaolo Group, Level II includes the following Parent Company structures and the equivalent local units of the Group companies, where established:

- Chief Compliance Officer Governance Area, which is assigned the duties and responsibilities of the “Compliance Function”, as defined in the reference regulations. The Chief Compliance Officer’s Governance Area also includes the Anti Financial Crime Head Office Department, which is tasked with the duties and responsibilities of the “Anti-Money Laundering Function”, as defined by the reference regulations;
  - Chief Risk Officer Governance Area, which is assigned the role of the risk management function, as defined by the applicable regulations. The Chief Risk Officer Governance Area also includes the Internal Validation and Controls Head Office Department, which is tasked, among other things, with the duties and responsibilities of the “validation function”, as defined by the applicable regulations.
- Level III: internal audit controls to identify breaches of procedures and regulations, as well as to periodically assess the completeness, adequacy, functionality (in terms of efficiency and effectiveness) and reliability of the internal control system and the IT system at Group level, at scheduled deadlines in relation to the nature and intensity of the risks. In the Intesa Sanpaolo Group, internal auditing is carried out by the Chief Audit Officer of the Parent Company and the equivalent local units of Group companies, where established.

The internal control system is periodically reviewed and adapted in relation to business development and the reference context.

Intesa Sanpaolo has an internal control structure consistent with the indications provided by the Supervisory Authorities.

### The Risk Management and Internal Validation Function

The Chief Risk Officer Governance Area is responsible for operational implementation of the strategic and management guidelines for risk along the Bank’s entire decision-making chain, down to individual operational units. The tasks and functions are discussed in detail in the subsequent chapters of Part E.

Through the Internal Validation and Controls Head Office Department, the Chief Risk Officer Governance Area carries out Level II controls on credit and other risks.

The purpose of the credit controls is to verify the proper classification and provisioning and the adequacy of the recovery process for individual exposures (so-called single names).

In general, the control activities development includes the credit processes assessment also to verify that suitable I Level controls are in place, including proper execution and traceability. The potential areas of investigation to be examined through Single Name controls therefore also consider the results of the monitoring carried out by the Level I Control Functions within the different credit clusters.

The control on other risks is aimed at verifying that I Level controls are properly set in terms of completeness, efficiency, detection and traceability, identifying areas to be strengthened and, where necessary, requesting corrective measures.

In accordance with recent regulatory developments, the Internal Validation and Controls Head Office Department is also responsible for the development, maintenance and oversight of the framework for the model risk governance, aimed at ensuring the identification, assessment, monitoring and mitigation of the risk for all Internal Systems, including the Pillar 1 and 2 risk measurement systems and the systems that are used for accounting purposes. To that end, the Department mainly carries out the following activities, in concert with the Functions concerned: a) defining, developing and upgrading the methodological framework to guarantee a homogeneous approach at Group level to identify models, assign the related priorities and assess and mitigate model risk, including the methodology for quantifying the economic capital buffer for model risk; b) defining, developing, managing and upgrading the Group Model Management platform (Model Inventory) with the goal of guaranteeing a complete, updated inventory of the models and tracking of the processes connected to the various phases of their life cycles; c) ensuring the periodic identification and assessment of model risk; d) overseeing the process for assigning priorities to models (tiers) in order to efficiently steer their governance, with specific reference to the levels of detail, analysis and frequency of validation and development activities; and e) providing periodic disclosure on the Model Risk Management Framework and on the results of the model risk assessments to the Head of the CRO Area, the competent managerial committees and the Corporate Bodies.

Moreover, the Internal Validation and Controls Head Office Department is assigned the validation function, which is in charge of the ongoing assessment, in accordance with the supervisory regulations for banks<sup>39</sup>, of the compliance of internal risk measurement and management systems for the determination of the capital requirements with regulatory provisions, company needs and changes in the reference market. On top of that, internal validation assesses the business and accounting models in application of IFRS 9. The validation function is assigned to the Internal Validation and Controls Head Office Department, which is responsible for the activity at the Group level in accordance with the requirements of supervisory regulations requesting a uniform management of the control process on internal risk measurement systems, in line with the independence requirements established by the applicable regulations.

A validation plan is to be drawn up, updated at least every six months, and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

With respect to Pillar 1 risks, validation is a prerequisite for use of the internal systems for regulatory purposes. The validation function assesses<sup>40</sup> the management and measurement systems in terms of models, processes, information technology infrastructure and their compliance over time with regulatory provisions, company needs and changes in the market of reference. The level of involvement of the structure depends on the different types of validation (development/adoption of

<sup>39</sup> Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR), EBA Guidelines, EU Directive 2013/36 (CRD IV), Bank of Italy Circular 285/2013.

<sup>40</sup> The validation function is also responsible for calculating the default rates for the development/recalibration of the models and of the ECAF monitoring process.

internal systems, extension of the internal systems/request for model change, ex ante notification and ongoing validation). Both during the initial application phase and on an ongoing basis (at least annually), the results of the activities are presented to the competent functions, transmitted to the Chief Audit Officer for its related internal auditing work, as well as to the competent Managerial Committees and Governance Bodies for approval of the compliance of internal systems with regulatory requirements, and forwarded to the Supervisory Authorities.

With respect to Pillar 2 risks, the validation function carries out analyses on methodologies, verifying in particular that the measurement metrics adopted in quantifying significant risks are economically and statistically consistent, assessing that the methodologies adopted and the estimates produced to measure significant risks are robust and comparing alternative methodologies for measuring and aggregating individual risks. The analyses are conducted both ex-ante, when adopting/modifying the internal systems used for Pillar 2 purposes, and ex-post as part of the prudential control process. The latter are summarised in the ICAAP/ILAAP report and in the Annual report on the management models while, for substantial or significant modifications of internal systems, the validation function produces a report to be submitted to the competent Managerial Committees and the Governance Bodies<sup>41</sup>.

The function also manages the internal validation process at Group level, interacting with the Supervisory Authorities, the relevant Corporate Bodies and the functions responsible for the Level III controls required by the regulations. It adopts a decentralised approach for companies with local validation functions<sup>42</sup> (several international companies), coordinating and supervising the activities of those companies, and adopting a centralised approach for the others. The adopted methodologies were developed in implementation of the principles that inspire the Supervisory regulations for banks, EU directives and regulations, general guidelines of international committees and best practices in the area and take the form of documentary, empirical and operating practice analyses.

## Compliance

The governance of compliance risk is of strategic importance to the Intesa Sanpaolo Group as it considers compliance with the regulations and fairness in business to be fundamental to the conduct of banking operations, which by nature is founded on trust.

The responsibilities and duties of the compliance function are assigned to the Chief Compliance Officer, who is independent and autonomous in relation to the operating structures, reports directly to the Corporate Bodies and has access to all activities within the Bank, as well as any significant information for the performance of his/her duties.

The Group's Compliance Model is set out in the Guidelines approved by Intesa Sanpaolo's Corporate Bodies, which indicate the responsibilities of the various company structures and macro processes to mitigate compliance risk:

- identifying and assessing compliance risk;
- proposing the functional and organisational measures for mitigation of this risk;
- conducting pre-assessments of the compliance of innovative projects, operations and new products and services;
- providing advice and assistance to the governing bodies and the business units in all areas with significant compliance risk;
- monitoring of ongoing compliance, both through control of compliance with regulations by company structures, and through the use of information provided by the other control functions;
- disseminating a corporate culture founded on the principles of honesty, fairness and respect for the spirit and the letter of the rules.

The regulatory scope and the procedures for monitoring regulatory areas that present significant risks of non-compliance for the Group are defined in the aforementioned guidelines. The Chief Compliance Officer submits periodic reports to the Corporate Bodies on the adequacy of compliance control, with regard to all regulatory aspects applicable to the Group which show compliance risks. On an annual basis, these reports include an identification and assessment of the primary compliance risks to which the Group is exposed and a schedule of the associated management measures, and on a half-yearly basis they include a description of the activities performed, critical issues noted, and remedies identified. A specific notice is also given when events of particular significance occur.

The Compliance Guidelines call for the adoption of two distinct models in relation to guidance, coordination and control of the Group. These models are organised in such a way as to account for the Group's structure in operational and territorial terms.

In particular:

- for specifically identified Italian Banks and Companies, whose operations are highly integrated with the Parent Company, the compliance supervision is centralised at the Parent Company;
- for the other Companies, that have a legal obligation or have been specifically identified based on the business conducted, as well as the International Branches, an internal compliance function is established and a local Compliance Officer is appointed, which are assigned compliance responsibilities. The local Compliance Officers of the subsidiaries functionally report to the Chief Compliance Officer structures, while those of the International Branches, except where not permitted by local regulations, hierarchically report to the Chief Compliance Officer structures.

## Anti-Money Laundering

The duties and responsibilities of the Anti-money laundering Function are assigned, as required by the regulations, to the Anti Financial Crime Head Office Department, which reports to the Chief Compliance Officer, and is therefore independent and autonomous in relation to the operating structures, reporting directly to the Corporate Bodies, and has access to all activities within the Bank, as well as to any significant information for the performance of its duties.

Specifically, the Anti Financial crime Head Office Department ensures monitoring of compliance risk in the area of money laundering, terrorist financing and breach of embargoes and weapons (Financial Crime), by:

<sup>41</sup> In the event of substantial/significant modifications, the approval process requires that the Risk Management Head Office Department submit updates to the Internal Management System, accompanied by the impact analysis on the risk metrics and the report of the validation function, to the competent Managerial Committee for approval. Subsequently, reporting is provided on those modifications to the Board of Directors.

<sup>42</sup> Note that the functional reporting of local validation units to the Internal Validation and Controls Head Office Department has been formalised.

- laying down the general principles to be adopted within the Group for the management of compliance risk;
- identifying and assessing compliance risk;
- conducting ongoing monitoring, with the support of the competent functions, of developments in the national and international context of reference, verifying the adequacy of company processes and procedures with respect to applicable regulations and proposing appropriate organisational and procedural changes;
- providing advice to the corporate functions, as well as establishing adequate training plans;
- preparing appropriate periodic reporting for corporate bodies and top management;
- discharging the required specific obligations including, in particular, enhanced customer reviews, controls of proper management of the data storage Archive and the assessment and monthly submission to the Financial Intelligence Unit of data relating to aggregated anti-money laundering reports, and the assessment reports of suspicious transactions received from operating structures for the submission to the Financial Intelligence Unit of reports deemed accurate.

The Anti Financial Crime Head Office Department also oversees compliance risk on corruption and the administrative liability of entities (Legislative Decree 231/2001).

The Anti Financial Crime Head Office Department performs its role of guidance, coordination and control of the Group according to a model similar to the one described for the Compliance function.

## Internal Auditing

Internal auditing activities are assigned to the Chief Audit Officer, who reports directly to the Board of Directors (and, on its behalf, to its Chairman), functionally reporting to the Management Control Committee, without prejudice to the appropriate sharing of information with the Managing Director and CEO. The Chief Audit Officer does not have any direct responsibilities for the operational areas.

This function has a structure and a control model which is organised according to the evolution of the organisational structure of Intesa Sanpaolo and of the Group.

The Internal Auditing structures of the Group's Italian and international companies report to the Chief Audit Officer in terms of functions.

The Internal Auditing Department performs overall level 3 assessment of the internal control system, reporting possible improvements to the corporate bodies, with specific regard to the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), the risk management process and risk measurement and control instruments.

In particular, the Department assesses the completeness, adequacy, functionality and reliability of the components of the internal control system, the risk management process and the corporate processes, also with regard to their ability to identify and prevent errors and irregularities. In this context, amongst others, it audits the risk control and regulatory compliance corporate functions, also through participation in projects, so as to generate added value and improve the effectiveness of the control and corporate governance processes.

The audit action directly concerns Intesa Sanpaolo and the Group companies.

The Internal Auditing Department is also responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the corporate RAF definition process, the internal consistency of the overall framework and compliance of Bank operations with the RAF.

The Head of the Internal Auditing Department enjoys due autonomy and independence from the operating structures. The Department has access to all the activities conducted at both the head office departments and the local structures. In the event whereby third parties are assigned activities inherent to the operation of the internal control system (e.g. data processing), the Internal Auditing must have access also to the activities carried out by said entities.

The department uses personnel with the appropriate professional skills and expertise and ensures that its activities are performed in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing established by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

As required by the international standards, the department is subject to an external Quality Assurance Review every five years. The most recent review was carried out at the end of 2018 on the request of the Management Control Committee and concluded in the first quarter of 2019, confirming the highest assessment envisaged ("Generally Compliant").

In performing its duties, the function uses structured risk assessment methods to identify existing situations of greatest interest and the main new risk factors. Based on the assessments emerging from risk assessment and the resulting priorities, as well as on any specific requests for further enquiry expressed by top management and Corporate Bodies, it prepares and submits an Annual Intervention Plan for prior examination by the Management Control Committee, and subsequent approval by the Board of Directors, on the basis of which it conducts its activities during the year, in addition to a Long-Term Plan.

The Chief Audit Officer ensures the proper conduct of the internal process for managing whistleblowing reports.

The Chief Audit Officer coordinates the "Integrated Internal Control System" session of the Group Control Coordination, Reputational and Operational Risk Committee.

During the year, auditing was performed directly for the Parent Company as well as for other subsidiaries under an outsourcing contract. For the other Group companies having their own internal audit departments, steering and practical coordination of the local departments was performed to guarantee control consistency and adequate attention to the different types of risks, also verifying the effectiveness and efficiency levels under both structural and operational profiles. Direct auditing and review activities, in the capacity of Parent Company, were also performed for those companies, as mentioned above.

Any weaknesses detected during control activities have been systematically notified to the corporate functions involved for prompt improvement actions, which are monitored by follow-up activities to verify their effectiveness.

Summary internal control system assessments from the checks have been periodically submitted to the Management Control Committee and the Board of Directors. The findings of the audits completed with a negative opinion or with the identification of major shortcomings were sent in full to the Board of Directors, the Managing Director and CEO and the Management Control Committee, as well as the Boards of Directors and Boards of Statutory Auditors of the subsidiaries concerned.

The main weaknesses detected and their development over time have been included in the Audit Tableau de Bord (TdB), with details of the mitigation actions underway, together with the related responsibilities and deadlines envisaged, so they can be systematically monitored. Lastly, the Chief Audit Officer ensured constant assessment of its own effectiveness and efficiency

in line with the internal “quality assurance and improvement” plan drafted in accordance with the recommendations of International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing. In this context, during 2020, the function evolution plan called Future Audit Solutions and Transformation (FAST) continued, also in line with the strategies of the 2018-2021 Business Plan.

## Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports

Supervision on the reliability of the Company financial reports and on the financial reporting process is carried out by Intesa Sanpaolo’s Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports, in compliance with the provisions of Article 154-bis of the Consolidated Law on Finance and the related implementing provisions. This control is also ensured over the subsidiaries governed by the laws of non-EU countries, in accordance with the supervisory rules on management and accounting systems set by Article 15 of Consob Market Regulation 20249/2017 (as subsequently amended and supplemented).

In order to comply with the aforesaid provisions, the Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports:

- performs a steering and coordination role in Group companies with regard to administrative matters and in the monitoring of the internal control system functional to financial reporting;
- supervises the implementation of legal requirements according to a shared approach at Group level, set out in specific internal regulations.

In particular, the Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports:

- issues the instructions for the correct and uniform application of the accounting standards and measurement criteria, formalised as part of the Group Accounting Policies, which are subject to regular periodic updates;
- prepares appropriate administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the separate and the consolidated financial statements, and updates them to ensure compliance with the corporate disclosure requirements in force;
- verifies the adequacy of the administrative and accounting procedures and the effectiveness of the control system on the financial reporting process;
- oversees the correspondence between the corporate reporting to the market with the accounting records; to this end, it has the right to promptly obtain any information deemed necessary for the performance of his/her duties and coordinates the exchange of information with the independent auditors.

With specific regard to the financial reporting processes, the Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports:

- maintains a system of contact and information flows with the function of the Parent Company and of the Group Companies, in order to ensure the adequacy of balance sheet, income statement and financial positions and the descriptions of the main types of risks and uncertainties to which the Group may be exposed, monitoring the reliability of the acquisition of relevant data and information;
- oversees the internal control system on the financial reporting process:
  - providing a prior opinion of suitability regarding the changes to the existing organisational structure (new internal regulations) that have an impact on the adequacy of the procedures for financial reporting;
  - preparing audit plans aimed at ensuring the adequacy and effective application of administrative and accounting procedures over the period, also by subsidiaries subject to the laws of non-European Union countries in accordance with Art. 15 of the CONSOB Market Regulation;
- acquires, in relation to the impact on the financial reporting process and the reliability of the corporate information, the results of the activities carried out by the Corporate control functions and, in particular, by the Chief Audit Officer, who is responsible for the overall assurance for the internal control system in accordance with the “Integrated Internal Control System Regulation”;
- acquires any recommendations formulated by the independent auditors at the end of the process of auditing the separate financial statements of the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, as well as the related feedback in terms of measures to improve the procedures that have an impact on accounting data, monitoring their implementation and effectiveness;
- periodically reports on the scope and results of the assurance activities performed, to the Risks Committee, the Management Control Committee and the Board of Directors;
- submits to the Surveillance Body established pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/01 the findings of the audit plan carried out in implementation of the monitoring of the financial reporting process, focusing on preventing the criminal and administrative offences described in the “Organisational, Management and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001”.

The Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports contributes to supervising the independence of the independent auditors, in accordance with the procedures governed by specific Company Regulations, in line with the provisions of law (Legislative Decree 39/2010 amended by Legislative Decree 135/2016, which transposed Directive 2014/56/EU into the Italian legal framework, and EU Regulation 537/2014). The above-mentioned Company Regulations assign to the Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports the role of supervising, overseeing and monitoring the accounting audit engagements and other services entrusted by the Parent Company departments and the Group companies to independent auditors, their networks and their affiliates, in addition to the task of regularly informing the Management Control Committee in this regard.

The Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports also ensures periodic reporting to the Board of Directors regarding the legal and regulatory obligations assigned to the Board for the monitoring of the adequacy of powers and means granted to the Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports and of the effective observance of administrative and accounting procedures. This reporting is discussed beforehand with the Management Control Committee and the other Board Committees, for the aspects under their responsibility.



### Attestations as required by Art. 154-bis of the Consolidated Law on Finance

In relation to the supervisory and monitoring functions assigned, the Manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports:

- signs, jointly with the Managing Director and CEO, the attestations of the separate and consolidated financial statements required by the Article 154-bis, paragraph 5, of the Consolidated Law on Finance on the adequacy and actual application of administrative and accounting procedures, the compliance with the international accounting standards, the agreement of the financial statements with the supporting documentation, accounting books and records and their suitability to give a true and fair view of the financial and economic position of the Group, as well as a reliable analysis of the performance, operating result and the main risks to which the Group is exposed;
- certifies the correspondence of the documents and announcements disclosed to the market with the records, books and accounting entries, pursuant to Article 154-bis, paragraph 2, of the Consolidated Law on Finance.

The monitoring of the accounting and financial reporting process is based on the review of:

- completeness and consistency of the information provided to the market through a structured reporting system originated from the functions of the Parent Company and the Companies concerning the events deemed significant for accounting/financial disclosure purposes, especially with regard to the main risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed;
- suitability and effective implementation of organisational and IT processes and procedures used for the preparation of accounting documents and other communication of a financial nature deemed relevant pursuant to Art. 154-bis of the Consolidated Law on Finance.

Special attention is paid to monitoring the adequacy of the auditing approach and the proper conduct of the activities required for the financial reporting process; the focus of the controls is represented by the work stages which, within the various business processes, entail the recording, processing, evaluation and presentation of data and information used as input for financial reporting and the related internal control system.

The IT processes and developments implemented on the reporting systems play a particularly important role in the oversight of the IT architectures and applications used to manage this information.

The organisational model for the supervision of the adequacy of the administration, accounting and financial reporting procedures and the related internal control system is governed by the Company "Administrative and Financial Governance Guidelines". In particular, the model prescribes assessment methodologies differentiated according to, on one hand, the risk of the processes deemed significant for accounting and financial reporting purposes and, on the other, the need to realise synergies with the control activities carried out by the Internal Audit Department and the other Corporate Control Functions.

To this end, the procedures may be verified by means of in-depth analyses, conducted according to specific methodologies used to verify the correctness of the accounting and financial information, carried out by the structures that support the Manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports (analytical approach) and, if present, of the information collected by the Corporate control functions or by external entities such as Independent Auditors, Supervisory Authorities, etc. (synthetic approach).

For the assessment of the adequacy of the relevant processes for the financial reporting, the Manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports uses the results of the controls carried out by the structures reporting directly to him, by the Internal Audit Department and the other Corporate control functions. To this end, within the scope of the Controls Coordination Committee and Operational Risk Committee provided for by the Integrated Internal Control System, the Corporate Control Functions and the Manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports share annual check plans and the related outcomes. The critical issues arising from inspections conducted by external bodies (Independent Auditors, Supervisory Authorities) are also collected and assessed from the perspective of financial reporting risk.

To conclude the preparation of the Company's financial reports according to the rules and criteria set out in Part A of the Notes to the financial statements, and the supervisory activities conducted on the financial reporting processes, according to the guidelines described herein, the Managing Director and CEO and the Manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports sign the attestations required by Art. 154 bis, paragraph 5, of the Consolidated Law on Finance.

These attestations are included in the reporting packages for the separate financial statements of the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, and are provided to the public according to the model established by the Consob Regulation.

### Report pursuant to article 15 of Consob Market Regulation 20249/2017, as subsequently amended and supplemented

With regard to the protection of savings and the regulation of financial markets, the Italian Securities and Exchange Commission (Consob) has set certain conditions for the listing of parent companies incorporated and subject to the laws of non-EU member states (Article 15 of the Market Regulation cited). As a result, Intesa Sanpaolo has set up an action plan to ensure the existence of the conditions required for subsidiaries that are of material significance, identified in compliance with the criteria established in the rules of the cited Article 15:

- ensuring the public disclosure of the accounting positions of subsidiaries prepared for the purposes of drafting the consolidated financial statements;
- obtaining details from its subsidiaries of their articles of association, membership and powers of the corporate bodies;
- determining that the subsidiaries: i) provide the independent auditor of the parent company with the information necessary to perform annual and interim audits of the parent company; and ii) enjoy access to an administrative and accounting system appropriate for regular reporting to the management and independent auditor of the parent company of the income statement, balance sheet and cash flow data necessary for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

On conclusion of the activities performed and the verifications conducted, compliance is confirmed with the conditions required by Article 15 of Consob Market Regulation 20249/2017 (as subsequently amended and supplemented).

The Management Control Committee and Board of Directors have been informed of compliance with those regulatory provisions governing companies incorporated in and subject to the laws of non-EU Member States, in the aforementioned



“Report on the internal control system for the financial reporting process” drafted in order to illustrate the overall governance and control activities performed in accordance with the various provisions of laws and Group regulations governing the supervision of financial reporting, organically coordinated by the Manager responsible for preparing the Company’s financial reports.

## The scope of risks

The risks identified, covered and incorporated within the Economic Capital are as follows:

- credit and counterparty risk. This category also includes concentration risk, country risk and residual risks, both from securitisations and uncertainty on credit recovery rates;
- market risk (trading book), including position, settlement and concentration risk on the trading book;
- financial risk of the banking book, mostly represented by interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk;
- operational risks;
- insurance risk;
- strategic risk;
- risk on real estate assets owned for whichever purpose;
- risk on equity investments not subject to line-by-line consolidation;
- risks relating to defined-benefit pension funds;
- model risk.

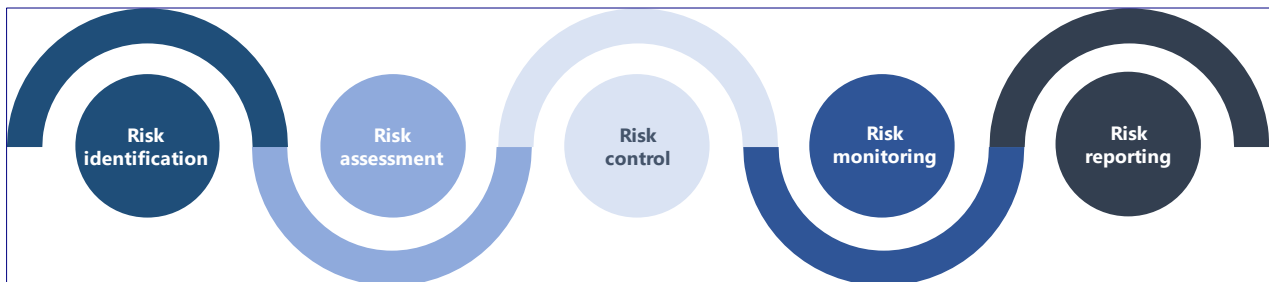
Risk hedging, given the nature, frequency and potential impact of the risk, is based on a constant balance between mitigation/hedging action, control procedures/processes and capital protection measures, including stress tests.

Special attention is dedicated to managing the short-term and structural liquidity position by following specific policies and procedures to ensure full compliance with the limits set at the Group level and operating sub-areas in accordance with international regulations and the risk appetite approved at the Group level.

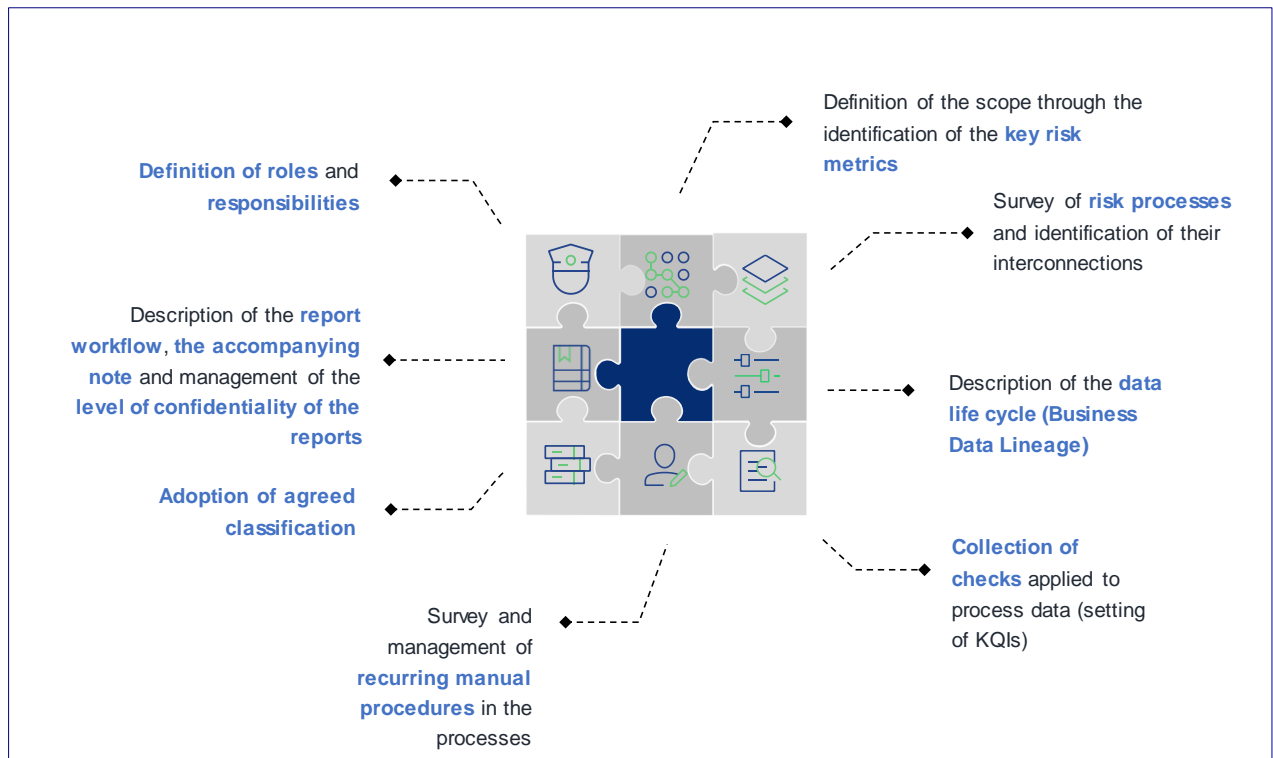
The Group also attaches great importance to the management of reputational risk, which it pursues not only through organisational units with specific duties of promotion and protection of the company image, but also through dedicated processes for the identification and assessment of reputational risk and the creation of specific reporting flows. In addition, starting in 2018, a specific add-on for economic capital has been introduced for operational risk, determined on the basis of operational losses, to strengthen the protection against possible reputational repercussions.

Lastly, particular attention is also given to the control of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks associated with the activities of its corporate customers and the economic activities the Group is involved in.

Over the years, the Group has developed and implemented the necessary structural and operational improvements for integrated risk reporting that is as complete, accurate and regular as possible, in order to support senior management.



The risk monitoring processes have undergone a progressive strengthening of the Data & Reporting Governance controls, also in compliance with the applicable regulations (“Principles for effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting - BCBS239”). The Chief Risk Officer Governance Area has planned actions in specific areas, including the adoption of agreed classifications and uniform practices for the description of the life cycle of the data within the main risk monitoring processes. In 2020, a process was also initiated for the convergence towards the Group’s target framework developed and regulated by the Data Office Department, taking into account the Area’s specific characteristics. More generally, the strengthening of Data & Reporting Governance has involved the aspects detailed in the diagram below.



The Group has also strengthened its focus on data quality control, defining processes, roles and responsibilities, reference classifications (quality dimensions) and identifying the related support instruments.

The scope of Data & Reporting Governance includes: credit risk, market and counterparty risk, interest rate risk of the banking book, liquidity risk, operational risks and the risk integration process.

Assessments of each single type of risk for the Group are integrated in a summary amount – the Economic Capital – defined as the maximum “unexpected” loss the Group might incur over a year. This is a key measure for determining the Group’s financial structure and its risk tolerance, and guiding operations, ensuring the balance between risks assumed and shareholder return. It is estimated on the basis of the current situation and also as a forecast, based on the budget assumptions and projected economic scenario. The assessment of capital is included in business reporting and is submitted quarterly to the Steering Committee, the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors, as part of the Group’s Risks Tableau de Bord.

In addition to managing the risks described above, Intesa Sanpaolo pays close attention to the identification and monitoring of specific areas of emerging risk, which, in the medium term, could compromise the achievement of the Group’s strategic objectives or significantly influence its financial position and results.

For the purposes described above, the Intesa Sanpaolo Group uses a wide-ranging set of tools and techniques for risk assessment and management, detailed in this Part E of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements, with regard to the types of risk indicated below and in accordance with the procedures established for the qualitative disclosure in Bank of Italy Circular 262.

The table below shows the mapping of risk disclosure regarding the financial statements and Pillar 3.

	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		PILLAR 3
	Section/Chapter	Paragraph	Section
<b>RISKS OF THE BANKING GROUP</b>	PART E - SECTION 2		
- Credit risk	Chapter 1.1		Sections 6-7-8-9-10
- <i>Securitisations</i>	Chapter 1.1	<i>Paragraph C</i>	Section 12
- Market risk	Chapter 1.2		Section 13
- <i>Regulatory trading book</i>		<i>Paragraph 1.2.1</i>	
- <i>Banking book</i>		<i>Paragraph 1.2.2</i>	
- Counterparty risk	Chapter 1.3		Section 11
- <i>Financial derivatives</i>		<i>Paragraph 1.3.1</i>	
- <i>Credit derivatives</i>		<i>Paragraph 1.3.1</i>	
- <i>Accounting hedges</i>		<i>Paragraph 1.3.2</i>	
- Liquidity risk	Chapter 1.4		Section 5
- Operational risks	Chapter 1.5		Section 14
<b>RISKS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES</b>	PART E - SECTION 3		
- Insurance Risks	Chapter 3.1		
- Financial Risks	Chapter 3.2		
<b>RISKS OF OTHER COMPANIES</b>	PART E - SECTION 4		

The information provided in this part of the document is based on internal management data and may not necessarily coincide with that contained in Parts B and C of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In addition to credit, market trading book, banking book financial, liquidity, operational and insurance risks, discussed in detail in the following paragraphs, the Group has identified and monitors the following other risks.

### Strategic risk

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group defines current or prospective strategic risk as risk associated with a potential decline in profits or capital due to changes in the operating context, misguided Company decisions, inadequate implementation of decisions, or an inability to react sufficiently to changes in the competitive scenario.

The Group's response to strategic risk is represented first and foremost by policies and procedures that call for the most important decisions to be deferred to the Board of Directors, supported by a current and forward-looking assessment of risks and capital adequacy. The high degree to which strategic decisions are made at the central level, with the involvement of the top corporate governance bodies and the support of various company functions ensures that strategic risk is mitigated.

An analysis of the definition of strategic risk leads to the observation that this risk is associated with two distinct fundamental components:

- a component associated with the possible impact of misguided Company decisions and an inability to react sufficiently to changes in the competitive scenario: this component does not require capital, but is one of the risks mitigated by the ways in which strategic decisions are reached and by their centralisation with top management, where all significant decisions are always supported by specific activities aimed at identifying and measuring the risks implicit in the initiative;
- the second component is more directly related to business risk; in other words, it is associated with the risk of a potential decline in profits as a result of the inadequate implementation of decisions, changes in the operating context and changes in the cost of funding. This component is handled not only by using systems for regulating Company management, but also via specific internal capital, determined according to a margin volatility simulation approach, which expresses the risk arising from the business mix of the Group and its Business Units.

Strategic risk is also assessed as part of stress tests based on a multiple-factor model that describes the relations between changes in the economic scenario and the business mix resulting from planning hypotheses, with analyses to assess the impacts on both interest income and margins from the performance of net fees and commissions.

### Reputational risk

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group attaches great importance to reputational risk, namely the current and prospective risk of a decrease in profits or capital due to a negative perception of the Bank's image by customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors and Supervisory Authorities.

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group actively manages its image in the eyes of all stakeholders, by engaging all its Organisational Units and seeking robust, sustainable growth capable of creating value for all stakeholders. In addition, the Group seeks to minimise possible negative effects on its reputation through rigorous and comprehensive governance, proactive risk management and guidance and control of its activities.

The overall management of reputational risk is pursued primarily:

- through compliance with standards of ethics and conduct and self-governance policies. The Code of Ethics adopted by the Group contains the core values that Intesa Sanpaolo intends to commit itself to and sets out the voluntary principles of conduct for dealings with all stakeholders (customers, employees, suppliers, shareholders, the environment and, more generally, the community) with even broader objectives than those required by current legislation. The Group has also issued voluntary conduct policies (human rights policy, environmental policy and arms industry policy) and adopted international principles (UN Global Compact, UNEP FI, Equator Principles) aimed at pursuing respect for the

- environment and human rights;
- systematically and independently by the company structures tasked with safeguarding the company reputation, which maintain relations with stakeholders, within their respective areas of responsibility;
- across the various corporate functions, through the Reputational Risk Management processes governed by the Chief Risk Officer Governance Area;
- through an integrated monitoring system for primary risks, to limit exposure to those risks, and to comply with the related limits contained in the Risk Appetite Framework.

The Group aims to achieve constant improvement of reputational risk governance also through an integrated compliance risk management system, as it considers compliance with the regulations and fairness in business to be fundamental to the conduct of banking operations, which by nature are founded on trust.

In order to safeguard customers' interests and the Group's reputation, specific attention is also devoted to establishing and managing customers' risk appetite, pursued through the identification of the subjective and objective traits of each customer. The assessments of adequacy during the process of structuring products and rendering advisory services are supported by objective information, that considers the true nature of the risks borne by customers when they undertake derivative transactions or make financial investments.

More specifically, the sale of financial products is also governed by specific preventive risk assessment from the standpoint of both the Bank (along with risks, such as credit, financial and operational risks, that directly affect the owner) and the customer (portfolio risk, complexity and frequency of transactions, concentration on issuers or on foreign currency, consistency with objectives and risk tolerance profiles, and knowledge and awareness of the products and services offered).

The abovementioned Reputational Risk Management (RRM) processes are coordinated by the Chief Risk Officer Governance Area and involve control, specialist and business functions, for various purposes. These processes include:

- Reputational Risk Assessment, which seeks to identify the most significant reputational risk scenarios that the Intesa Sanpaolo Group is exposed to. This process is implemented annually and is aimed at gathering the opinion of Top Management regarding the potential impact of these scenarios on the Group's image, in order to identify appropriate communication strategies and specific mitigation actions, where necessary;
- ESG & Reputational Risk Clearing, which is aimed at the ex-ante identification and assessment of the potential reputational risks associated with the most significant business operations, the main capital budget projects and the selection of the Group's suppliers/partners;
- Reputational Risk Monitoring, aimed at monitoring the evolution of Intesa Sanpaolo's reputational positioning (on the web, for example) also with the aid of external analyses.

#### **ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) risks**

ESG risk stems from the potential negative impacts of a company or activity on the environment, people and communities and also includes risks related to corporate governance. ESG risk may therefore affect profits, reputational profile, and credit quality and may lead to legal consequences.

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group is aware of the influence that a banking group can have in terms of sustainability in both the short and long term and pays particular attention to environmental, social and governance risks associated with the activities of its corporate customers and inherent in the sectors considered sensitive, i.e. with a significant ESG risk profile.

Intesa Sanpaolo's ESG risk management model consists of:

- a reference regulatory framework, based on the Group's general values and principles, set out in particular in the "Code of Ethics" and the "Principles of Human Rights", which defines the general criteria for limiting and excluding lending for the business sectors considered most sensitive to ESG risks. This is accompanied by self-governance policies that introduce specific criteria for operations in certain sensitive sectors ("Rules for lending operations in the coal sector" and "Rules for operations in the armaments sector");
- a process for assessing the ESG risks associated with the Group's operations, in particular with regard to the financing of corporate customers, which is included in the associated decision-making processes. In this context, particular attention is paid to loans subject to the Equator Principles, an association that the Group has been a member of since 2007, and to transactions classified as Most Significant Transactions.

One of the most important ESG risks is climate change risk, in relation to which projects are underway for its integration into the overall risk management framework, in response to regulatory developments. To this end, a number of scenario analyses were conducted within the international initiatives in 2020 (see the Emerging Risks paragraph in this section for more details).

#### **Risk on owned real-estate assets**

The risk on owned real-estate assets may be defined as risk associated with the possibility of suffering financial losses due to an unfavourable change in the value of such assets and it is thus included in the category of banking book financial risks. Real-estate management is highly centralised and represents an investment that is largely intended for use in company operations. The degree of risk in the portfolio of owned properties is represented by calculating an economic capital based on the volatility observed in the past in indexes of mainly Italian real estate prices, the main type of exposure associated with the Group's real-estate portfolio, with a degree of granularity of geographical location and intended use appropriate to the real estate portfolio at the reporting date.

#### **Risk on equity investments not subject to line-by-line consolidation**

The risk in the equity investment portfolio is related to the possibility of incurring economic losses due to the adverse changes in values of investments not subject to line-by-line consolidation.

The scope considered consists of the equity instruments held in financial and non-financial companies, and includes financial investment instruments, commitments to purchase, and derivatives with underlying equity instruments and equity funds.

The model used to estimate the Economic Capital is based on a PD/LGD approach similar to the credit risk portfolio model and it is used for the stand-alone equity investment portfolio. The applicable LGD is the regulatory LGD, whereas the model's other parameters are the same as those used in the portfolio model for credit risk.

### Risk related to defined-benefit pension funds

The risk related to defined-benefit pension funds is attributable to the possibility of having to increase the reserve that the Parent Company Intesa Sanpaolo maintains to guarantee the benefits of those pension funds, based on an adverse change in the value of the assets and/or liabilities of the pension funds concerned. This risk is fully considered within the assessment of capital adequacy, measured and controlled both with respect to Economic Capital, using an econometric model for the main macroeconomic variables, as well as to prospective baseline and stress scenarios.

### Model risk

Model risk is defined as the potential loss an institution may sustain, as a consequence of decisions that could be principally based on the output of internal models, due to errors in the development, implementation or use of such models. In continuity with previous years, within 2020 ICAAP Report, the Internal Validation and Controls Head Office Department updated the model risk assessment (expressed synthetically through a score) of the methodologies supporting the measurement of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 risks that also contribute to the calculation of the Economic Capital and provided the Enterprise Risk Management Head Office Department with the parameters for the quantification of the model risk economic capital buffer.

### Emerging risks

The strengthening of the overall risk management system also involves the identification, understanding and monitoring of so-called emerging risks, i.e. risks characterised by components that are little-known or rapidly evolving, potentially significant in the medium term to the Group's financial position and business model, even though their effects are not easy to assess and cannot yet be fully integrated into the most consolidated risk management frameworks.

The identification of these types of risks derives primarily from the continuous analysis of the external environment and the main findings gathered by the risk management function during the identification and assessment processes, but also involves comparison with peers and with market best practices, as well as with the Bank's other control/business functions.

In this context, Intesa Sanpaolo attributes particular importance to risks associated with the process of digital revolution, third parties, climate change and geopolitical and geo-economic tensions.

- The COVID-19 pandemic has been an exceptional accelerator in the digitalisation process, leading to a significant increase in the use of internet banking and app-based services. This trajectory will continue in the medium- to long-term, towards a consolidation of the operational resilience of financial institutions through a coordinated process of investment in digitalisation and expenditure to strengthen the security and reliability of technological infrastructure. In this scenario, there has also been an increase in cybercrimes against customers, who are increasingly victims of fraudulent activities outside the bank's responsibility (e.g. phishing campaigns, illegal use of the bank's telephone numbers and text messages, dissemination of malware, etc.), aimed at stealing their money and assets. The Intesa Sanpaolo Group seeks to limit this problem through: ongoing customer awareness raising campaigns concerning cyber-fraud; advocacy with the Authorities (AGCOM, ABF, Bank of Italy) and Telco operators to combat the new techniques (e.g. Swap SIM, Spoofing, Swap ALIAS) used by fraudsters to increase the effectiveness of the scams; closer cooperation with institutions, trade associations and various units of the Police Force; and continuous updating of the rules and anti-fraud systems for combating the new techniques.
- As a result of COVID-19, the Intesa Sanpaolo Group was also required to ensure the continuity of its business and safeguard the health of its employees by making significant changes to its processes. In this regard, the Group will be called upon to renew its medium- to long-term priorities to adapt them to the new normal. It is therefore reasonable to assume that further areas of risk may emerge from this process, related to further changes in working methods (e.g. remote working and web collaboration, and adaptation of physical spaces), the launch of new products and services, and the establishment collaboration or competition relationships with new market players (e.g. FinTech). Outsourcers and suppliers may also be exposed to such risks, with potential repercussions for the banks they serve. In the medium-/long-term, potential concentration risks arising from the use of best-of-breed players (e.g. cloud service providers), for the services required to achieve digitalisation objectives, will also need to be assessed.
- The Intesa Sanpaolo Group is aware that it has a direct impact on the environment (due, for example, to its consumption of resources) and an indirect impact (through its business activities) and has long been attentive to climate change risk, i.e. all the risks associated with climate change caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. For example, following the signing of the Paris agreement, it is likely that reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) could have significant financial implications on certain sectors (e.g. reduction/abandonment of fossil fuels) and therefore on companies operating in these sectors, with which the Group has business relations. The Group therefore intends to actively monitor the effects of climate change, and in 2018 it decided to support the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), committing itself to the dissemination of transparent reporting on risks and opportunities related to this change. In 2019, Intesa Sanpaolo added a qualitative statement to the RAF, undertaking to develop its integration into the existing risk management framework. In 2019, Intesa Sanpaolo also began to participate in the international working group "TCFD Pilot Banking Group Phase II" coordinated by UNEP FI, tasked with developing and testing shared methods for assessing climate change risk for bank portfolios. The exercise, which was completed in 2020, considered both transition risk, i.e. the financial risk that might arise from the process of transitioning to the low-carbon economy, and the physical risk associated with the environmental impacts of climate change (e.g., higher sea levels due to an increased average temperature or extreme climate events such as floods and droughts). The programme involved approximately 40 banks on five continents, which are working to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The scenario analysis conducted involved a part of the Corporate loan portfolio relating to the Oil & Gas and Power & Utilities sectors and was performed using a top-down approach with the addition of bottom-up components determined at individual borrower level. The results of this exercise contributed to the preparation of the document published by the UNEP FI "From Disclosure to Action" and "Charting a New Climate". In addition, a first application of the EU Green Taxonomy was implemented in 2020, as part of the EBA pilot sensitivity exercise on climate risk for the loan portfolio which includes corporate counterparties domiciled in the EU. The exercise involved 29 banks on a voluntary basis and also allowed the EBA to conduct an initial sensitivity analysis of climate change risk (transition risk). As a result of the skills acquired in the course of these exercises, the Group has been able

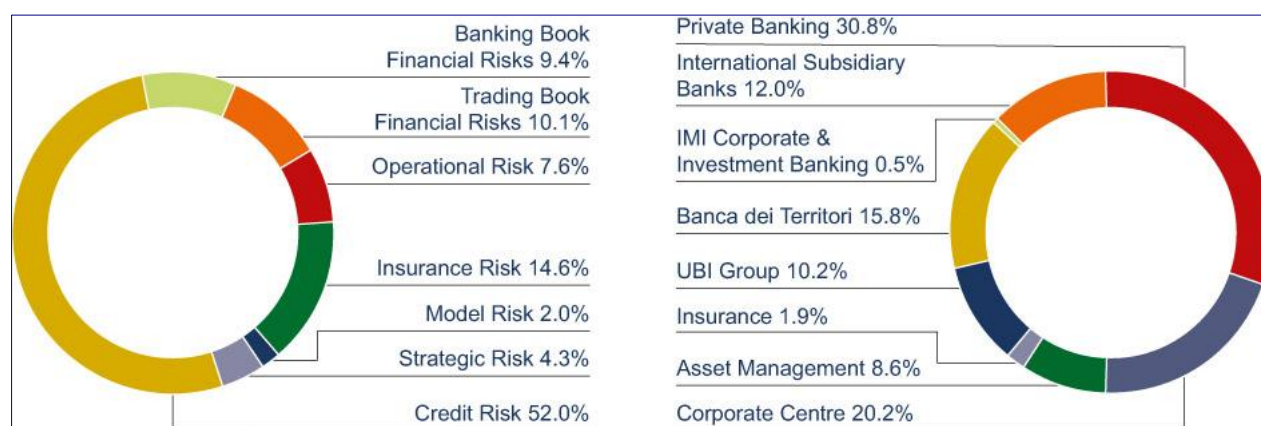


to lay the foundations for the development of a structured methodological approach to the scenario analysis, to be applied to its scope of operations. With regard to the direct environmental risks for Intesa Sanpaolo, and in particular to hydrogeological risk (floods and landslides), which also relates to climate change and the possible occurrence of crisis scenarios in Italy which could have repercussions on Intesa Sanpaolo's properties, a series of structures is to be activated. In order to ensure business continuity in the areas most affected by the inclement weather, the crisis delegates of local and central structures are activated for timely reporting of critical situations, with particular regard to delays in the transport of valuables and correspondence, difficulties for personnel in reaching their workplaces, operational issues and problems with branch physical plant. In parallel, the Critical Events Management structure is activated from the first weather alert, along with, in very serious disaster situations, the Emergency Management Operations Centre of the Business Continuity Management Department, which monitors the situation and assesses whether to close facilities temporarily and to take any additional action.

- The outlook for global economic growth shows significant vulnerabilities and downside risks, primarily relating to the uncertainty of the recovery of trade and global manufacturing and geopolitical tensions, which remain high. In addition, the spread of the COVID-19 disease, with its implications for public health, economic activity and commerce, is an element capable of exerting a significant negative effect on global growth.

## Absorption of Economic Capital by type of risk and Business Unit

The following is an illustration of the breakdown of the Group's Economic Capital by type of risk and Business Unit.



The absorption of Economic Capital by Business Unit reflects the distribution of the Group's various activities and the specialisations of the business areas.

The majority of risk is concentrated in the "IMI Corporate & Investment Banking" Business Unit (30.8% of the total Economic Capital): this is attributable to the type of customers served (Corporate and Financial Institutions) and Capital Market activities. This Business Unit is assigned a significant share of credit risk and trading book risk.

The "Banca dei Territori" Business Unit (15.8% of the total Economic Capital) is a significant source of absorption of Internal Capital, in line with its role as core business of the Group, serving Retail, Private and Small/Middle Corporate customers. It is assigned a sizeable portion of credit risk and operational risk. Most of the insurance risk is assigned to the "Insurance" Business Unit (12.0% of the total Economic Capital). The "International Subsidiary Banks" Business Unit is assigned 8.6% of the total risk, predominantly credit risk. In addition to credit risk, the "Corporate Centre" is attributed with the risks typical of this Business Unit, namely those resulting from investments, the risks pertaining to the exposures in default, the Banking Book interest rate and exchange rate risk, the risks arising from the management of the Parent Company's FVTOCI portfolio (20.2% of the overall Economic Capital). Absorption of Economic Capital by the "Private Banking" and "Asset Management" Business Units is marginal (1.9% and 0.5%, respectively) due to the nature of their business, which is predominantly aimed at asset management activities.

The remaining capital absorption (10.2%) is attributable to the UBI Group.

## The Basel 3 regulations

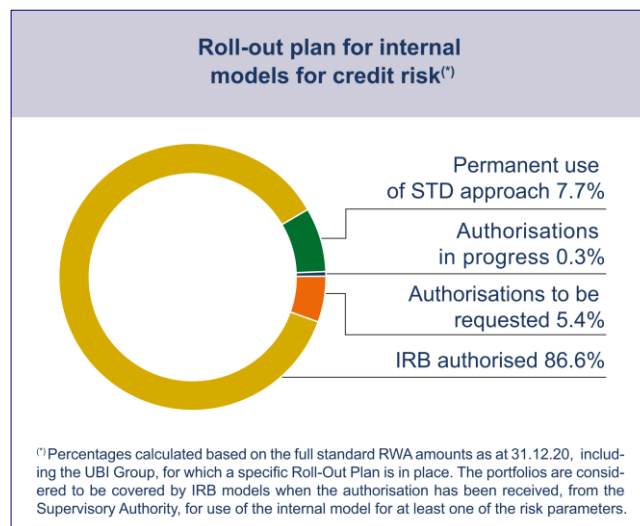
In view of compliance with the reforms of the previous accord by the Basel Committee (“Basel 3”), the Intesa Sanpaolo Group has undertaken adequate project initiatives, expanding the objectives of the Basel 2 Project in order to improve the measurement systems and the related risk management systems.

With regard to the acquisition of the UBI Group and the impacts on risk management and Pillar 1 internal models for credit, market, counterparty and operational risk, the Group has carried out the necessary analyses and actions, and, with a view to the integration of the former UBI Group into Intesa Sanpaolo, in September 2020 it sent the strategic return to compliance plan to the competent Supervisory Authorities, aimed restoring regulatory compliance by extending the Parent Company’s internal models to the portfolios of UBI Banca and, where appropriate, of its subsidiaries. In this context, the temporary use of the internal models for credit and operational risk (Pillar 1) of the former UBI Banca Group was also requested for supervisory reporting purposes at consolidated level until full integration.

With regard to credit risk, there were no new authorisations relating to the internal models with respect to the situation as at 31 December 2019.

The periodic updating and alignment to changes in regulations governing IRB systems and their extension to international subsidiaries (according to the Group’s roll-out plan) continue in accordance with the Regulatory Roadmap agreed with the Supervisory Authorities.

With regard to the progress of the internal models roll-out plan for the internal models for credit risk, the share of exposures authorised for the IRB system is 86.6% of the loan portfolio. The pending authorisations, concerning the extension of the internal models to the Retail SME portfolio of the former Banca Apulia and the validation of the internal models for the leasing and factoring transactions of the Retail SME portfolio, represent 0.3% of the portfolio, while requests to be made for the remaining portfolios of the Group’s domestic and international banks represent 5.4% of the portfolio. For the remainder, equal to 7.7%, the permanent use of the Standardised approach has been reported to the supervisory authorities.



With regard to counterparty risk, the Banking Group improved the measurement and monitoring of the risk, by refining the instruments required under Basel 3.

For reporting purposes, the Parent Company is authorised to use the internal models approach for the reporting of the requirement with respect to counterparty risk both for derivatives and for SFTs (Securities Financing Transactions, i.e. repos and securities lending). This authorisation was obtained for derivatives from the first quarter of 2014, and for SFTs from the report as at 31 December 2016.

For management purposes, the advanced risk measurement approaches have been implemented for the OTC derivatives of the Parent Company since 2010 and were subsequently extended in 2015 to Securities Financing Transactions.

With regard to operational risk, the Group obtained authorisation to use the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA – internal model) to determine the associated capital requirement for regulatory purposes, with effect from the report as at 31 December 2009.

The annual Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Report, based on the extensive use of internal approaches for the measurement of risk, internal capital and total capital available, was approved and sent to the ECB in April 2020.

As part of its adoption of Basel 3, the Group publishes information concerning capital adequacy, exposure to risks and the general characteristics of the systems aimed at identifying, monitoring and managing them in a document entitled “Basel 3 - Pillar 3” or simply “Pillar 3”.

The document is published on the website ([www.group.intesasanpaolo.com](http://www.group.intesasanpaolo.com)) each quarter.

## Other risk factors

In addition to the above risks, the Intesa Sanpaolo Group is carefully assessing the following risk factors.

### *Brexit*

On 31 January 2020, the United Kingdom (UK) officially left the European Union (EU) on the basis of the Withdrawal Agreement reached by the UK and EU in October 2019 and ratified by both parties in early 2020. An 11-month transition began on 1 February 2020, which ended on 31 December 2020, during which the EU and the UK negotiated the terms of their future relations. After several rounds of negotiations during the year, on 24 December 2020, the European Commission and the UK Government reached an Agreement on Trade and Cooperation between the EU and the UK (Agreement), which was provisionally applied at the end of the transitional period pending completion of the process for its entry into force. The Agreement only minimally regulates financial services, leaving the burden of the mitigation measures primarily to the parties affected.

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group – present in the UK through its IMI Corporate & Investment Banking, Asset Management and Private Banking Divisions – which through a dedicated interfunctional project had long been prepared, from a prudential perspective, first for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU without a Withdrawal Agreement (Hard Brexit), and subsequently for the scenario in which, even if the UK and EU had reached an agreement on future relations on 31 December 2020, that agreement did not cover financial services.

In this regard, the project implemented a “Brexit Strategy” to cover the risks arising from Brexit and ensure operating and business continuity by preparing contingency plans, also in the worst-case scenario of a no deal. In particular, it managed the following main risks by planning and overseeing the appropriate mitigation measures:

- a) *Loss of the European financial services passporting regime*  
After obtaining the necessary authorisations from the European supervisor, the Group prepared and submitted a new application in October 2020 to the UK supervisor for authorisation of the single branch in the UK resulting from the merger of ISP and BIMl (effective date of 20 July 2020). While awaiting the formal authorisation from the UK Supervisor, the enrolment in the Temporary Permission Regime (TPR), granted by the UK authorities, allows the Group entities present in the UK to continue to operate in the United Kingdom for a maximum of three years.  
The Group has also prepared a contingency plan to ensure business continuity for operations and assets that, in the absence of passporting, could no longer be managed by branches in the UK, providing for their transfer to Group entities in the EU.
- b) *Limitations on the access to central counterparties (CCPs) located in UK by EU branches*  
The Group has taken measures to extend its membership in European CCPs for Interest Rate Derivatives (IRD), Credit Default Swaps (CDS), Exchange Trade Derivatives (ETD), Bonds and Repos, in order to ensure business continuity.  
In addition, with regard to positions held with UK CCPs, a risk neutralisation strategy has been implemented, resulting in a significant reduction in regulatory capital.
- c) *Contract discontinuity risk*  
The Group is continuing the repapering with counterparties to OTC derivatives contracts not cleared through a CCP and entered into with counterparties based in the United Kingdom, and the redrafting of the contractual terms of other types of agreements (supply, outsourcing, etc.) has been completed. It has also prepared IT and organisational solutions to block operations for any contracts not renegotiated by the end of the transition period. Appropriate safeguards have also been ensured for the transfers of personal data in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR).
- d) *Risk of non-compliance with UK legislation (Senior Managers Regime and Reporting Requirements)*  
The Group has completed the process of achieving compliance with United Kingdom legislation. In particular, the Group has met the requirements of the Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SM&CR), which provides for the appointment, subject to approval by the UK supervisor, of several top management personnel (“Senior Managers”) with precise areas of responsibility for branches operating in the United Kingdom as third-country branches. In addition, the Group has implemented the new reporting requirements to comply with the reporting obligations applicable to third-country branches present in the United Kingdom and established by the European regulations on operations in markets and financial instruments.
- e) *Risk of disruption of operations with market counterparties based in the UK*  
The Group has completed the onboarding process for the main EU-based counterparties/brokers (Organised Trading Facilities included) to which UK-based entities have decided to migrate all or part of their operations in a no-deal scenario.

In the first half of 2021 the Intesa Sanpaolo Group will closely monitor the Brexit post go-live situation, together with any negotiation developments affecting financial services and the management of residual activities.

*Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*

In recent years, the European benchmark rates have been undergoing extensive reform, largely due to the introduction of the European regulation on benchmarks (Benchmarks Regulation, Regulation (EU) 2016/1011), published in 2016 and in effect since January 2018. This regulation, which was partially revised at the end of 2020, establishes precise rules for contributors, users and administrators of benchmarks and also requires that the fixings for those benchmarks be determined, as far as possible, on the basis of actual transactions concluded on the relevant markets, in accordance with the recommendations from the Financial Stability Board and the IOSCO Principles, in view of the central role of the benchmark rates for the proper functioning of the global financial system.

In the specific case of the short-term benchmark rates declared critical by the European authorities, reforms relating to the following were required:

- Euribor: the revision by the EMMI (European Money Market Institute) of the method for determining fixings (“hybrid” method), using transactions concluded on the unsecured money market of up to 12 months by provider banks, where available, came into full effect from November 2019. The reform was managed in full continuity with regard to the measurement of the market of reference, the determination and the use of fixing. As required by the Benchmark regulation, the methodology was revised towards the end of 2020 and some detailed aspects are due to be revised during 2021 to make the hybrid methodology as robust as possible;
- Eonia: with effect from October 2019, the fixings are determined by calculating them using the new risk-free rate published by the European Central Bank (€STR rate), identified based on the overnight transactions concluded by the major European banks and reported according to the rules imposed by the Money Market Statistical Reporting (EU 2014/1333). The Eonia fixing will be published until 3 January 2022 and will then be permanently replaced by €STR plus a fixed spread. The €STR rate also constitutes the basis for the calculation of the Euribor fallback rate, to be indicated in the contracts and to be used in the event of any future permanent cessation of publication of the Euribor (curve types and convention are under discussion and the guidance will only become clearer in 2021).

Outside the Eurozone, the UK authorities had already announced some time ago that the publication of the Libor would be discontinued at the end of 2021 and there are already alternative risk-free rates available in the individual nations, which will gradually replace the Libor. Given the complexity of the transition, with potentially different rules in the individual jurisdictions, an assessment will be made, on the basis of the outcome of a public consultation launched in late 2020, as to whether, solely for the purpose of enabling the transition for the existing agreements, it would be permissible to envisage an end date of 2023 for the Libor.

In recent years, Intesa Sanpaolo has closely monitored the developments relating to benchmarks, and in 2016 it launched a dedicated project involving the participation of all the corporate functions involved in various capacities.

The project work continued in 2020, focusing on the following aspects in particular:

- discounting switch from Eonia to €STR for transactions subject to clearing, according to the timescales dictated by European and U.S. clearing houses (July and October 2020);
- start of bilateral negotiations with counterparties for the migration of Credit Support Annexes (CSAs) from Eonia to €STR;
- progressive greater use of derivatives in respect of the €STR rate for hedging needs;
- preparation of activities at all levels to ensure the progressive transition from the Libor to the new risk-free rates, including through reinforcement of the governance of the Libor project and the benchmark users project to cover regulatory and business aspects, with support from specialist functions. Participation in the work by the international hub branches as users of foreign currency rate benchmarks was also reinforced;
- continuous reporting to the Subsidiaries, including those based outside Italy, and, from November 2020, alignment with UBI for synergistic management of ongoing activities;
- monitoring of developments in the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) for the adoption of new protocols and updating of the contractual terms to include fallback clauses in the agreements;
- collaboration with the Italian authorities in support of the development of the new risk-free rates market;
- participation in public consultations at international level, also providing input to the Italian Banking Association to produce feedback at national level;
- providing feedback on transition readiness for foreign authorities in countries where Group companies are present, and to the ECB Joint Supervisory Team for general aspects related to the Group; delivery of training for colleagues, through the Appendo platform and remote classrooms.

Intesa Sanpaolo also continued to take part in various initiatives, including working groups at the European level organised by EMMI and the European Central Bank (in collaboration with the EC and ESMA).

In this latter area in particular, Intesa Sanpaolo also acted in 2020 as a voting member and participant in individual project streams in the working group on euro risk free rates, in which it has also held the new role of Ambassador for Italy since 2020. The main activities of this working group included the designation of €STR as the new benchmark for the short-term money market and the publication of recommendations for the transition from Eonia to €STR and the management of relations with the IASB and the EC, and, at the end of 2020, the working group launched two highly important public consultations for the future structure of fallback rates.

As stated in the “Accounting policies” chapter of these Notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Intesa Sanpaolo Group elected to apply Regulation 34/2020 of 15 January 2020 in advance in its 2019 Financial Statements. This regulation adopted the document issued by the IASB on “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures)”, which introduced several amendments regarding hedges (hedge accounting) designed to prevent uncertainties about the amount and timing of the cash flows arising from the rate reform from resulting in the discontinuation of existing hedges and difficulties in designating new hedging relationships.

## SECTION 1 – RISKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED BOOK

In this Section, information is provided regarding the companies included in the consolidated book.

### QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

#### A. CREDIT QUALITY

For the purposes of quantitative information about credit quality, the term “credit exposures” is understood to exclude equities and quotas of UCI.

#### A.1. Performing and non-performing credit exposures: amounts, adjustments, changes, and economic breakdown

##### A.1.1. Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio classification and credit quality (book values) - Excluding insurance companies

Portfolios/quality	(millions of euro)					
	Bad loans	Unlikely to pay	Non-performing past due exposures	Performing past due exposures	Other performing exposures	TOTAL
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,003	6,245	517	4,790	599,705	615,260
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	-	-	-	54,157	54,158
3. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	3	3
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	57	-	2	1,640	1,699
5. Non-current financial assets held for sale	1,015	1,064	8	437	23,616	26,140
<b>Total 31.12.2020</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>7,366</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>5,229</b>	<b>679,121</b>	<b>697,260</b>
<b>Total 31.12.2019</b>	<b>6,756</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>521,805</b>	<b>539,226</b>

##### A.1.1. Bis. Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio classification and credit quality (book values) - Insurance companies

Portfolios/quality	(millions of euro)					
	Bad loans	Unlikely to pay	Non-performing past due exposures	Performing past due exposures	Performing exposures	TOTAL
1. Financial assets available for sale	-	-	-	-	74,928	74,928
2. Investments held to maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Due from banks	-	-	-	-	1,180	1,180
4. Loans to customers	-	-	-	-	31	31
5. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	4,920	4,920
6. Non-current financial assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL 31.12.2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81,059</b>	<b>81,059</b>
<b>TOTAL 31.12.2019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76,022</b>	<b>76,022</b>



**A.1.2. Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio classification and credit quality  
(gross and net values) - Excluding insurance companies**

Portfolios/quality	NON-PERFORMING ASSETS				PERFORMING ASSETS			(millions of euro) TOTAL (net exposure)
	Gross exposure	Collective adjustments	Net exposure	Total partial write-offs	Gross exposure	Collective adjustments	Net exposure	
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	20,982	-10,217	10,765	6,532	607,436	-2,941	604,495	615,260
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	49	-48	1	-	54,202	-45	54,157	54,158
3. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	X	X	3	3
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	81	-24	57	-	X	X	1,642	1,699
5. Non-current financial assets held for sale	5,424	-3,337	2,087	2,328	24,178	-125	24,053	26,140
<b>Total 31.12.2020</b>	<b>26,536</b>	<b>-13,626</b>	<b>12,910</b>	<b>8,860</b>	<b>685,816</b>	<b>-3,111</b>	<b>684,350</b>	<b>697,260</b>
<b>Total 31.12.2019</b>	<b>31,890</b>	<b>-17,297</b>	<b>14,593</b>	<b>8,135</b>	<b>524,877</b>	<b>-1,895</b>	<b>524,633</b>	<b>539,226</b>

Portfolios/quality	ASSETS OF EVIDENTLY LOW CREDIT QUALITY		(millions of euro) OTHER ASSETS
	Cumulative capital losses	Net exposure	Net exposure
1. Financial assets held for trading		-45	37
2. Hedging derivatives		-	-
<b>Total 31.12.2020</b>		<b>-45</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Total 31.12.2019</b>		<b>-36</b>	<b>48</b>

**A.1.2. Bis Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio classification and credit quality  
(gross and net values) - Insurance companies**

Portfolios / Quality (Figures must be filled in absolute values)	Impaired assets			Not impaired assets			(millions of euro) Total (net exposure)
	Gross exposure	Individual adjustments	Net exposure	Gross exposure	Collective adjustments	Net exposure	
1. Financial assets available for sale	-	-	-	74,928	-	74,928	74,928
2. Investments held to maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Due from banks	-	-	-	1,180	-	1,180	1,180
4. Loans to customers	-	-	-	31	-	31	31
5. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	X	X	4,920	4,920
6. Non-current financial assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total 31.12.2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76,139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81,059</b>	<b>81,059</b>
<b>Total 31.12.2019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,692</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76,022</b>	<b>76,022</b>

Portfolios / Quality	Assets of evidently low credit quality		(millions of euro) Other assets
	Cumulative capital losses	Net exposure	Net exposure
1. Financial assets held for trading		-	-
2. Hedging derivatives		-	-
<b>Total 31.12.2020</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total 31.12.2019</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## B. INFORMATION ON STRUCTURED ENTITIES (OTHER THAN SECURITISATION VEHICLES)

In line with IFRS 12, the Group considers structured entities to be entities set up to achieve a narrow, well-defined objective, defined through contractual arrangements which often impose strict restrictions on decision-making powers of the entity's management bodies. In that sense, structured entities are designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, as they refer to administrative tasks, while the relevant operating activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements agreed on at the time of structuring the structured entity, which are difficult to modify. The characteristics of a structured entity include:

- limited activities;
- a narrow and well-defined objective;
- insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support.

The structured entities through which the Group operates are mainly Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) and UCIs.

### B.1. Consolidated structured entities

There are no structured entities consolidated in the accounts other than securitisation companies that fall within the scope of the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group.

### B.2. Structured entities not consolidated in the accounts

#### B.2.1. Prudential consolidation of structured entities

There are no structured entities consolidated for prudential purposes other than securitisation companies that fall within the scope of the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group.

#### B.2.2. Other structured entities

##### Qualitative information

As indicated above, the Group's operations through structured entities are also carried out through SPEs. To that end, SPEs are understood as legal entities established to pursue a specific, well-defined and limited objective:

- to raise funds on the market by issuing specific financial instruments;
- to develop and/or finance a specific business initiative, capable of generating, through an economic activity, cash flows which permit the complete reimbursement of the debt;
- to finance the acquisition of a target company which, through its economic activity, will be capable of generating cash flows for the SPEs which permit the complete reimbursement of the debt.

For the purposes of this section, operations carried out through securitisation vehicles, that is vehicles established to acquire, sell and manage specific assets, separating them from the financial statements of the Originator, for the purpose of carrying out securitisations of assets or for acquiring funding through self-securitisations and issues of Covered Bonds (CB), shall not be relevant. For those types of vehicle companies, reference should be made to section "C. Securitisations" and section "D. Sales" of Part E of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In some cases, the Group sponsors the SPE by structuring the transaction to pursue specific objectives, such as raising funds, securitising its own assets also for the purposes of funding or offering financial services to customers.

In detail, the Group's operations are carried out through the following types of structured entities represented by special purpose entities (SPEs).

##### *Project Financing SPEs*

These are financing instruments for capital intensive projects, which are based on the economic or financial validity of the industrial or infrastructural project, and are independent from the standing/creditworthiness of the sponsors who developed the "entrepreneurial" idea. The financing of the initiative is based on the project's capacity to generate positive cash flows, sufficient to reimburse loans received and guarantee an adequate risk-adjusted return on invested capital.

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group finances entities of this type, as normal borrowers, without acting as sponsor.

##### *Asset Backed SPEs*

These are transactions aimed at acquisition/construction/management of physical assets by SPEs financed by one or more entities. Their recovery prospects mostly depend upon the cash flows generated by the assets. The assets generate cash flows in their recurring operations (e.g. rentals, goods transportation contracts, etc.) or in their non-recurring operations (e.g. a real estate development or disposal plan). Generally, the assets are also the collateral for the financing disbursed to the vehicle.

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group finances entities of this type, as normal borrowers, without any direct equity investments or any other interests which might lead to presume the role of sponsor. The risk undertaken is always a normal credit risk and the benefits are represented by the return on the financing granted.

##### *Leveraged & Acquisition Finance SPEs*

This category includes exposures (loans granted and disbursed in relation to structured financing operations, normally medium/long-term) to legal entities in which the majority of share capital is held by private equity funds.

These are mainly positions in support of Leveraged Buy-Out projects (therefore with high leverage), i.e. linked to the full or partial acquisition of companies through recourse to SPEs. After acquisition of the target company's shares/quotas package, these SPEs are normally merged into the target. The target companies generally have good economic prospects, stable cash

flows in the medium term and low original leverage levels. The Intesa Sanpaolo Group finances entities of this type, as normal borrowers, without acting as sponsor.

The Intesa Sanpaolo Group also has investments in/exposures to structured entities represented by UCIs.

The main cases include the Group's investments in several closed-end and reserved private equity as well as venture and seed capital funds.

The exposures to UCIs also include the investments in units of real estate funds deriving from transactions to contribute portions of the Group's real estate portfolio.

They also consist of investments in UCIs deriving from credit recovery operations or contributions of non-performing loans, together with other banking entities, to funds managed by specialist entities.

The investments in UCIs also include the units held in the Atlante Fund and the Italian Recovery Fund, alternative investment funds managed by the asset management company Quaestio Capital Management, involved in value enhancement of Non-Performing Loans of Italian banks.

Lastly, the Intesa Sanpaolo Group invests in hedge funds. For more information, reference is made to the specific section in Part E of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group made further investments in UCIs through the subsidiary Eurizon Capital SGR and the companies controlled by it, in line with the financial portfolio management policies issued by the asset management company and its subsidiaries, in agreement with the Intesa Sanpaolo Group Guidelines. In detail, the asset management company and its subsidiaries have both temporary and structural available funds deriving from company equity that is not permanently invested in equity investments or other fixed assets, and from the ordinary cash flows. Based on that set out in the guidelines for managing the financial portfolio, as part of liquidity management activities, structural and temporarily available funds linked to the trend in short-term and on demand cash flows make up the liquidity portfolio net of the amount held in current accounts or invested in term deposits. In relation to the activities carried out by the asset management company and its subsidiaries and the characteristics of the available funds in question, excess liquidity must be invested in assets with moderate risk that can be easily liquidated. That portfolio includes investments in short-term money market and bond funds, both specialising in the Eurozone, established and/or managed by Eurizon Capital SGR or by its subsidiaries. The Group's investments in UCIs managed by subsidiaries do not prejudice the operational autonomy and capacity of the asset management companies to act in the exclusive interest of investors, considering the specific provisions set out in sector regulations and by the Supervisory Authorities.

### Quantitative information

		(millions of euro)					
Captions / Type of structured entity	Accounting portfolios under assets	Total assets (A)	Accounting portfolios under liabilities	Total liabilities (B)	NET BOOK VALUE (C = A-B)	Maximum exposure to risk of loss (D)	Difference between exposure to risk of loss and book value (E = D - C)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Special purpose vehicle</b>	<b>3,660</b>		<b>479</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>4,477</b>	<b>1,296</b>
	Financial assets held for trading	350	Due to customers	477			
	Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	3	Financial liabilities held for trading	2			
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	22		-			
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost - Loans to customers	3,285					
<b>2.</b>	<b>UCI</b>	<b>3,514</b>		<b>288</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>694</b>
	Financial assets held for trading	218	Due to customers	281			
	Financial assets designated at fair value	2,984	Financial liabilities held for trading	7			
	Assets measured at amortised cost Loans to customers	312		-			

The maximum exposure to risk, representing the maximum exposure of the Group to losses deriving from its interests in structured entities, is generally equal to the net book value, to which, where applicable, several types of off-balance sheet exposures are added (e.g. committed credit lines or guarantees given). The net book value equals the exposure in the financial statements net of value adjustments recorded during the current and previous years.

For UCIs, the maximum risk exposure also includes the Group's commitments, not yet called up by the fund, to subscribe additional units.

The table below shows the amount and type of revenues earned over the year by structured entities. The main component of the revenues recognised consists of fees deriving from the management and placement of the UCIs sponsored and managed by the Group's asset management companies and placed with customers. The fees in question are charged by the asset management company to the funds managed and partly reversed to the distribution network for the placement service.

Type of structured entity sponsored	(millions of euro)				
	Interest	Fees and commissions	Dividends	Other revenue	TOTAL
UCI	44	2,169	22	-115	2,120
Special-purpose vehicles	98	13	-	7	118

## SECTION 2 – RISKS OF THE PRUDENTIAL CONSOLIDATION

In this section the figures are shown gross of the transactions with the other companies included in the scope of the accounting consolidation. These figures usually also include the assets and liabilities, in proportion to the interest held, of the jointly-controlled banking, financial and operational companies consolidated proportionally for reporting purposes. Where the contribution of transactions between the companies included in the prudential consolidation and the other companies in the scope of the accounting consolidation is material, the details of those transactions are provided at the foot of the disclosure concerned.

The following table contains the reconciliation of the consolidated balance sheet with the regulatory-scope balance sheet.

		(millions of euro)		
Assets	31.12.2020 Financial Statements	Effects of the deconsolidation and consolidation of counterparties other than those in the banking group (*)	31.12.2020 Regulatory- scope balance sheet	
10. Cash and cash equivalents	9,814	-13	9,801	
20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	58,246	817	59,063	
<i>a) financial assets held for trading</i>	53,165	454	53,619	
<i>b) financial assets designated at fair value</i>	3	-	3	
<i>c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value</i>	5,078	363	5,441	
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	57,858	7	57,865	
35. Financial assets pertaining to insurance companies, measured at fair value pursuant to IAS 39	177,170	-177,170	-	
40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	615,260	791	616,051	
<i>a) due from banks</i>	110,095	-	110,095	
<i>b) loans to customers</i>	505,165	791	505,956	
45. Financial assets pertaining to insurance companies measured at amortised cost pursuant to IAS 39	1,211	-1,211	-	
50. Hedging derivatives	1,134	-	1,134	
60. Fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios (+/-)	2,400	-	2,400	
70. Investments in associates and companies subject to joint control	1,996	7,107	9,103	
80. Technical insurance reserves reassured with third parties	93	-93	-	
90. Property and equipment	10,850	-1,117	9,733	
100. Intangible assets	8,194	-929	7,265	
<i>of which:</i>	-	-	-	
<i>- goodwill</i>	3,154	-774	2,380	
110. Tax assets	19,503	-690	18,813	
<i>a) current</i>	2,326	-104	2,222	
<i>b) deferred</i>	17,177	-586	16,591	
120. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	28,702	-	28,702	
130. Other assets	10,183	-3,854	6,329	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,002,614</b>	<b>-176,355</b>	<b>826,259</b>	
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	31.12.2020 Financial Statements	Effects of the deconsolidation and consolidation of counterparties other than those in the banking group (*)	31.12.2020 Regulatory- scope balance sheet	
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	630,146	2,972	633,118	
<i>a) due to banks</i>	115,947	-257	115,690	
<i>b) due to customers</i>	422,365	1,309	423,674	
<i>c) securities issued</i>	91,834	1,920	93,754	
15. Financial liabilities pertaining to insurance companies measured at amortised cost pursuant to IAS 39	1,935	-1,935	-	
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	59,033	120	59,153	
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	3,032	-	3,032	
35. Financial liabilities pertaining to insurance companies measured at fair value pursuant to IAS 39	77,207	-77,207	-	
40. Hedging derivatives	7,088	-	7,088	
50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in hedged portfolios (+/-)	733	-	733	
60. Tax liabilities	3,029	-990	2,039	
<i>a) current</i>	284	-45	239	
<i>b) deferred</i>	2,745	-945	1,800	
70. Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	35,676	-	35,676	
80. Other liabilities	14,439	-2,255	12,184	
90. Employee termination indemnities	1,200	-9	1,191	
100. Allowances for risks and charges	5,964	-154	5,810	
<i>a) commitments and guarantees given</i>	626	-27	599	
<i>b) post-employment benefits</i>	324	-	324	
<i>c) other allowances for risks and charges</i>	5,014	-127	4,887	
110. Technical reserves	96,811	-96,811	-	
120. Valuation reserves	-515	-	-515	
125. Valuation reserves pertaining to insurance companies	809	-	809	
130. Redeemable shares	-	-	-	
140. Equity instruments	7,441	-	7,441	
150. Reserves	17,461	-	17,461	
160. Share premium reserve	27,444	-	27,444	
170. Share capital	10,084	-	10,084	
180. Treasury shares (-)	-130	-	-130	
190. Minority interests (+/-)	450	-86	364	
200. Net income (loss) (+/-)	3,277	-	3,277	
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>1,002,614</b>	<b>-176,355</b>	<b>826,259</b>	

(\*) The effects are attributable to :

- deconsolidation of companies that are not part of the Banking Group;

- proportional consolidation of the jointly controlled companies that are consolidated at equity in the financial statements.