



NATIONAL RESOLUTION FUND

**Annual Accounts and Management Report
for the year ended
December 31, 2021, together with the
Independent Auditor's Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

To FROB's Governing Committee:

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of the National Resolution Fund (the Fund), which comprise the balance sheet at December 31, 2021, the income statement, the statement of total changes in equity, cash flow statement and the notes thereto for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Fund at December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the entity (identified in Note 2.1 to the accompanying annual accounts) and, in particular, with accounting principles and criteria provided for therein.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with audit regulations in force in Spain. Our responsibilities under those regulations are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of annual accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, that are relevant to our audit of annual accounts in Spain pursuant to audit regulations in force. In this regard, we have not provided any non-audit services, nor have any situations or circumstances arisen that, under the aforementioned audit regulations, might have affected the required independence in such a way as to compromise our independence.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Most relevant audit matters

Most relevant audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, have been assessed as the most significant risks of material misstatement in our audit of the annual accounts of the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these risks.

Income from collections of contributions

Description

Notes 1 and 9 to the attached report respectively indicate the Legal System of the Fund and the amount of the contributions received from investment funds that are not included within the scope of supervision of the European Central Bank and which constitute their turnover and their most important activities carried out in 2021.

Our answer

Our audit procedures, in relation to this aspect, have included the following, among others:

- Understanding of the procedures established by the Fund for the collection of ordinary contributions, among which we highlight the following:
 - o Verification and revision of the tracking chart of the contributions made by the entities, drawn up by the Fund, based on the documentation received from the competent European body, with the amounts to be paid by each entity.
 - o Revision of the statement of approval from FROB's Governing Committee of the settlement of the fee corresponding to the year under way. This approval allows the corresponding notifications to be sent to the entities subject to payment of this contribution.
 - o For a selected sample, the revision and inspection of the fee settlement form sent to each Spanish entity to be filled in.
- For those entities which, due to their volume must contribute to the Fund, a selected sample and the recalculation of the income recorded in profit and loss.

Other questions

The annual accounts of the Fund corresponding to the year ended on 31 December 2020 were audited by another auditor that expressed a favourable opinion on said accounts on 29 June 2021.

Other information: Management report

Other information only comprises the management report for the 2021 financial year, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Chair of FROB and is not an integral part of the annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management report. Our responsibility regarding the management report, in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain, consists of assessing and reporting on the consistency of the rest of the information included in the management report with the annual accounts based on knowledge of the entity obtained by us during the audit of the aforementioned annual accounts, as well as assessing and reporting on whether the content and presentation of this part of the management report is in accordance with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that a material misstatement exists, we are required to report that fact.

Based on the work performed, as described in the previous paragraph, the information included in the management report is consistent with that disclosed in the annual accounts for the 2021 financial year, and its content and presentation are in accordance with applicable regulations.

Chair's responsibility for the annual accounts

The Chair of FROB is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying annual accounts, such that they fairly present the Fund's equity, financial position and financial performance in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the entity in Spain, and for such internal control as determined is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the Chair is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to a going concern and using the going concern basis unless the Chair either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee is responsible for the oversight of the preparation and presentation process of the annual accounts.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with audit regulations in force in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or on aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts.

Annex 1 of this auditor's report includes a more detailed description of our responsibilities in relation to the audit of the annual accounts. This description, which can be found on page 4 hereinbelow, is an integral part of our auditor's report.

PKF ATTEST Servicios Empresariales, S.L.
Registered in the ROAC under number S1520

(signed in the original in Spanish)

Alfredo Ciriaco Fernández
Registered in the ROAC under number 17,938

24 June 2022

Annex 1 of our auditor's report

In addition to the contents of our auditor's report, this Annex includes our responsibilities regarding the audit of the annual accounts.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

As part of an audit in accordance with audit regulations in force in Spain, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by the Chair.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Chair's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with FROB's Chair regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the significant risks communicated with FROB's Chair, we determine those risks that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period and are therefore the most significant risks assessed.

We describe these risks in our auditor's report unless laws or regulations preclude public disclosure of the matter.

NATIONAL RESOLUTION FUND

Annual Accounts corresponding
to the year ended
31 December 2021 and
Directors' Report

FONDO DE RESOLUCIÓN NACIONAL
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 2020

(Thousands of Euros)

ASSETS	Notes	2021	2020(*)
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	9.884	5.759
Cash		9.884	5.759
Total current assets		9.884	5.759
TOTAL ASSETS		9.884	5.759

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes	2021	2020(*)
EQUITY			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES WITHOUT VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	7	9.884	5.759
Equity fund		5.759	4.789
Profit/(loss) for the period		4.125	970
Total equity		9.884	5.759
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		9.884	5.759

(*) Solely and exclusively presented for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 13 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Balance Sheet at December 31, 2021

FONDO DE RESOLUCIÓN NACIONAL

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 2020

(Thousands of Euros)

	Notes	Income / (Expenses)	
		2021	2020(*)
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	9	4.167	997
Contributions from obliged entities		4.167	997
Other operating expenses	5	-	-
Financial income	6	-	-
Bank interests		-	-
Financial expenses	6	(42)	(27)
Bank interests		(42)	(27)
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		4.125	970

(*) Solely and exclusively presented for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 13 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Profit and Loss Account of the year ended at December 31, 2021

FONDO DE RESOLUCIÓN NACIONAL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 2020

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Thousands of Euros)

	Notes	Income / (Expenses)	
		2021	2020(*)
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	3	4.125	970
TOTAL RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSES		4.125	970

(*) Solely and exclusively presented for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 13 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Statement of Recognized Income and Expenses for the year ended at December 31, 2021

B) STATEMENT OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Thousands of Euros)

	Equity Fund	Prior periods' profit and loss	Profit / (loss) for the period	Valuation adjustments	TOTAL
Balance at 31 December 2019 (*)	4.024	-	765	-	4.789
Total recognized income and expenses		-	970	-	970
Operations with Fund sponsors	765	-	(765)	-	-
- Allocation to Equity Fund (Note 3)	765	-	(765)	-	-
Other variations in equity	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020 (*)	4.789	-	970	-	5.759
Total recognized income and expenses		-	4.125	-	4.125
Operations with Fund sponsors	970	-	(970)	-	-
- Allocation to Equity Fund (Note 3)	970	-	(970)	-	-
Other variations in equity	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	5.759	-	4.125	-	9.884

(*) Solely and exclusively presented for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 13 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Statement of Total Changes in Equity for the year ended at December 31, 2021

FONDO DE RESOLUCIÓN NACIONAL

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 2020

(Thousands of Euros)

	Collections / (Payments)	
	2021	2020 (*)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (I)	4.125	970
Profit/(loss) for the period before tax	4.125	970
Adjustments for:	42	27
- Valuation allowances for impairment losses	-	-
- Finance income	-	-
- Finance expenses	42	27
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	-	-
- Trade and other payables	-	-
Other cash flows from operating activities	(42)	(27)
- Interests paid	(42)	(27)
- Interests received	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (II)	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (III)	-	-
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS (IV)	-	-
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III+IV)	4.125	970
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5.759	4.789
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	9.884	5.759

(*) Solely and exclusively presented for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 13 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended at December 31, 2021

Notes to the annual accounts corresponding to the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Activity

The National Resolution Fund (hereinafter, the Fund) was created by Act 11/2015, of 18 June, on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (hereinafter, Act 11/2015), for an indefinite period of time, and is incorporated as a separate asset, devoid of legal personality, the management, administration and representation of which is entrusted to FROB.

The Fund's purpose is to finance resolution measures implemented by FROB as the Executive Resolution Authority, for which the Fund will have the following sources of funding:

- a) ordinary contributions, to be collected at least annually, or extraordinary contributions - when ordinary contributions are insufficient to finance planned resolution measures - from obligated entities,
- b) returns and profits that may be obtained from investments materialised from their uncommitted assets, which must consist of public debt or other highly liquid or low risk assets, and
- c) loans it may receive from analogous funding mechanisms in other European Union Member States.

As indicated in Article. 53.2 of Act 11/2015, these funds shall be employed to ensure the effective application of resolution instruments, which may be implemented through one or more of the following measures:

- a) Issue of guarantees.
- b) Granting of loans or credits.
- c) Acquisition of assets or liabilities, which may be managed by the Fund or commissioned to a third party.
- d) Contributions to a bridge institution or asset management company.
- e) Payment of compensation to shareholders and creditors.
- f) Contributions to the entity when deciding to exclude certain liabilities of internal recapitalisation.
- g) Granting of loans to other funding mechanisms.
- h) Recapitalisation of an entity under the terms and limitations provided for in the said Act 11/2015.

In addition, subject to certain conditions, loans may be granted, charged to the Fund, to similar financing mechanisms in other European Union Member States. The Fund's resources may also be applied to meet the expenses incurred for its own functioning.

As for the legal regime applicable to the Fund and contributions to it, according to the report issued at FROB's request by the Ministry of Finance and Public Administrations on 4 December 2015, the contributions are not considered public resources. In turn, the Fund is not integrated into the General State Budget, but rather its budget, accounting and oversight regime is subject to the rules approved by FROB's Governing Committee.

FROB is governed and administered by a Governing Committee comprised, at 31 December 2021, of 11 members: the Chair; four members appointed by the Bank of Spain, one of which, the Deputy Governor, acts as Vice-Chair; three representatives of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation; the Vice-Chair of the Spanish Securities Market Regulator; and two representatives of the Ministry of Finance. Also, a representative appointed by the Auditor General of the Spanish Central Government attends the Governing Committee's sessions, with speaking but not voting rights, and another by the Attorney General's Office - Director of the State Legal Service.

FROB's registered office is located at Avenida General Perón 38, Madrid.

Collection of Contributions

With the entry into force of Regulation (EU) no. 806/2014 of the European Parliament and Council, of 15 July 2014, which establishes uniform standards and procedures for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms within the framework of the Single Resolution Mechanism and Single Resolution Fund, the Single Resolution Board manages and administers the Single Resolution Fund, which draws on contributions from the following entities; credit institutions established in participating Member States; parent companies, including financial holding companies and mixed financial holding companies established in one participating Member State, when they are subject to consolidated supervision by the ECB; and investment firms and the financial institutions established in a participating Member State, when these are included in the scope of consolidated supervision of the parent company by the ECB. In this regard, the Board is the competent authority to calculate ex-ante contributions corresponding to these institutions.

In turn, at a national level, contributions to be collected by FROB for the National Resolution Fund are limited to those entities that, within the scope of application of Act 11/2015, are not subject to make contributions to the SRF. Accordingly, the entities that must contribute to the Fund are investment firms whose minimum legally required share capital is at least 730,000 Euros, or whose activity does not meet the characteristics described in Article 1.3.b) of Act 11/2015, provided that they are not included in the parent company's scope of consolidated supervision by the ECB. Furthermore, by virtue of the Eighth Final Provision of Royal Decree-Law 19/2018, of 23 November, on payment services and other urgent financial measures, which amends, *inter alia*, Articles 1.2.e) and 53.1.a) of Act 11/2015, aside from the cycle of contributions collected corresponding to 2019, branches in Spain of credit institutions and investment firms established outside the European Union are included among the obligated entities.

Contributions received by the National Resolution Fund are regulated by the provisions of Royal Decree 1012/2015, of 6 November, implementing Act 11/2015, amending Royal Decree 2606/1996 of 20 December, on deposit guarantee funds of credit institutions, as well as Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63, of 21 October 2014. These regulations govern, among others, the following:

- The financial resources raised by the Fund shall amount to at least 1 per cent of all entities' covered deposits before 31 December 2024.
- FROB may agree to extend such initial term, for a maximum period of four years, if the Fund has made disbursements above 0.5 per cent of all entities' covered deposits.
- If after the initial period, the Fund's financial resources decrease below the target level, the ordinary contributions will resume until that level is reached.
- FROB will determine, before 1 May each year, the total contribution that obligated entities should make on the basis of the average amount of the covered deposits corresponding to the previous year.
- FROB will raise annual ordinary contributions from entities, including their branches in the European Union, and branches in Spain of entities established outside the European Union, in accordance with the following criteria:
 1. The contribution of each entity shall correspond to the proportion this represents of the total aggregate of said entity, of the following items: total liabilities of the entity, excluding its own resources and the covered deposit amount in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree-Law 16/2011, of 14 October, which created the Deposit Guarantee Fund of Credit Institutions.
 2. The contributions will be adjusted to the risk profile of each entity in accordance with the criteria to be determined by regulation.

In addition, Article 10 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63 regulates a fixed quota contribution system for certain entities, based on their total assets and total liabilities, excluding own funds and the covered deposit amount.

- Entities must pay the annual contribution before 30 June of each year.
- Part of the Fund's equity will be constituted by both ordinary and/or extraordinary contributions and by the return and profits from investments materialised of uncommitted assets.
- The lack of the total or partial payment of contributions on the date set to that end will constitute a very serious infringement.

Furthermore, Article 53.1.a) of Act 11/2015, in line with European Union law, provides for the possibility for available

financial resources to be taken into account to reach the target level set to include irrevocable payment commitments fully supported by low-risk asset guarantees free of charges, freely disposable and allocated for exclusive use by FROB, for purposes provided for by law, where the portion of irrevocable payment commitments may not exceed 30 per cent of the total amount collected. Such commitments consist of the entity's unconditional obligation to pay future contributions, as and when required. The entity must also deposit a portion of the annual contribution as collateral for this future payment commitment.

As regards the collection of contributions to the Fund corresponding to 2021:

- The Fund's funding level for 2021 amounted to 800,911 thousand Euros (747,491 thousand Euros in 2020), corresponding to one tenth of 1% of the covered deposits at 31 December 2020, in other words, 800,911,098 thousand Euros (747,491,406 thousand Euros in 2020), as notified by the Deposit Guarantee Fund on 28 January 2021.
- In 2021, all the investment firms obliged to contribute to the NRF, except one, along with two of the four branches obliged to contribute to the National Resolution Fund, are within the contribution limits established at a fixed quota. The rest, one investment firm and two branches, since they exceed the thresholds required to be able to contribute through this system, have continued to contribute under the general regime.
- FROB, pursuant to the provisions of Article 49 of RD 1012/2015, calculated and notified the ordinary contributions to be settled in 2021 to the Fund by the 35 obligated entities by 1 May 2021, amounting to a total of 4,167 thousand Euros (33 entities for the amount of 997 thousand Euros in 2020).
- FROB's Governing Committee, at its meeting held on 23 April 2021, as well as the contributions, agreed, in line with the decision approved by the Single Resolution Board, to authorise 15% as the maximum limit for each entity's total contribution to be covered by irrevocable payment commitments, only accepting cash collateral. No entity has made use of this alternative.

With regard to contributions to the SRF, the total amount collected as ex-ante contributions corresponding to 2021 stands at 981,847 thousand Euros, of which 981,569 thousand Euros (the contributions collected minus the effect of negative interest rates) were transferred to the Single Resolution Fund on 24 June 2021, by virtue of the Fourth Additional Provision of Act 11/2015.

Amounts collected for ex-ante contributions, which are received and subsequently distributed to the SRF, are netted in the Fund's statement of cash flows, since the Fund only acts as a mere intermediary in this operation.

The following chart presents the breakdown of contributions (in thousands of Euros):

	2021	2020
Ex-ante contributions collected	986,014	847,700
Total amount SRF	981,847	846,703
Total amount NRF	4,167	997
Total amount to be transferred to the SRF	981,569	846,472
Ex-ante contributions	981,847	846,703
<i>Of which, collateral corresponding to irrevocable payment commitments</i>	<i>33,961</i>	<i>29,045</i>
Adjustment for the effect of negative interest rates	(278)	(231)

2. Basis of presentation of the annual accounts and other information

2.1 Applicable financial regulatory reporting framework

These annual accounts were prepared by FROB's Chair in accordance with the applicable regulatory financial reporting framework, established in:

- a) The Spanish Code of Commerce and other applicable Spanish corporate legislation.
- b) The Spanish General Chart of Accounts, approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, of 16 November, and subsequent modifications thereto.
- c) The mandatory rules approved by the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute in order to implement the Spanish General Chart of Accounts and its implementing legislation.
- d) All other applicable Spanish accounting legislation.

2.2 Functional currency and presentation currency

The annual accounts are presented in thousands of Euros, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

2.3 True and fair view

The Fund's annual accounts, which were obtained from its accounting records, are presented in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the Fund (see Note 2.1) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and rules contained therein (see Note 4) and, accordingly, they fairly present the Fund's equity and its financial position at 31 December 2021, and its results, the changes in its equity and its cash flows in the year then ended.

The Fund's annual accounts corresponding to 2020 were approved by FROB's Governing Committee on 29 June 2021, and those corresponding to 2021, prepared by FROB's Chair and presented on 24 June 2022, will be submitted to the approval of FROB's Governing Committee, considering that they will be approved without modification.

2.4 Accounting policies applied

The Fund's annual accounts were prepared taking into account all mandatory accounting principles and rules with a material effect on the annual accounts (see Note 4). No mandatory accounting principles with a significant effect on the annual accounts was not applied. No non-mandatory accounting principles were applied in the preparation of the annual accounts.

2.5 First application of the amendments made to the Spanish General Chart of Accounts by Royal Decree 1/2021, of 12 January

Royal Decree 1/2021, of 12 January, amending the Spanish General Chart of Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, of 16 November; the Spanish General Chart of Accounts for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises approved by Royal Decree 1515/2007, of 16 November; the Standards for the Preparation of Consolidated Annual Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1159/2010, of 17 September; and the standards for adaptation of the Spanish General Chart of Accounts to non-profit entities approved by Royal Decree 1491/2011, of 24 October, was published on 30 January 2021. Said Royal Decree entered into force on the day following its publication in the Official State Gazette, and is applicable for financial years starting from 1 January 2021.

This Royal Decree has introduced amendments to the Spanish General Chart of Accounts, mainly in terms of the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, the recognition of income from sales and the provision of services and hedge accounting, with the date of first application of these amendments being 1 January 2021.

First application of the changes introduced in terms of recognition and measurement of financial instruments, in recognition and measurement standard 9 “Financial instruments” of the Spanish General Chart of Accounts –

FROB has chosen to apply the first application criteria established in paragraph 6 of the Second Transitory Provision of the Royal Decree, and has therefore followed the rules set out below:

- a) The management judgement made by FROB for the purpose of classifying financial assets has been made at the date of first application based on the facts and circumstances existing at that date. The resulting recognition has been applied prospectively.
- b) The carrying amount at the end of the previous year of the financial assets and liabilities that must follow the amortised cost criterion has been considered at the start of 2021. Along the same lines, the carrying amount at the end of the previous year of the financial assets and liabilities that must follow the cost or cost plus method has been considered at the start of 2021. Where appropriate, cumulative gains and losses recognised directly in equity have been adjusted against the asset's carrying amount.
- c) At the date of first application, it is possible to designate or revoke a previous designation of a financial asset or liability in exercise of the option of fair value through profit or loss. These designations and revocations must be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances existing at the date of initial application. The resulting recognition is applied prospectively. At the beginning of the year, the difference between the fair value of these financial instruments and the carrying amount at the end of the previous year is recorded in a reserve account.
- d) Where applicable, equity instruments included in the available-for-sale financial asset portfolio have been reclassified to the category of financial assets at fair value with changes in net equity, unless it is decided to include them in the category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, in which case the cumulative gain or loss is recorded in a reserve account.
- e) For financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value for the first time, this amount is calculated at the start of the year. Any difference with the carrying amount at the end of the previous year is recorded in a reserve account or as a valuation adjustment if the asset is included in the category of assets at fair value with changes in net equity.

The comparative information has not been adapted to the new criteria, without prejudice to the reclassification of items that may be necessary to show the balances of the previous year adjusted to the new presentation criteria.

There has been no impact on the reconciliation of the different financial assets and liabilities of the Fund.

As indicated above, the judgement on the Fund's management for the purposes of classifying the financial assets was made on the date of first application, based on the facts and circumstances existing on that date. In general, the application of the new classification criteria has not involved a high level of judgement given that most of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities continue to be valued at amortised cost, since the Fund maintains them with the aim of receiving/paying the contractual cash flows, and these only correspond to collections/payments of principal and interest.

The first application of the changes introduced in recognition and measurement standard 9 “Financial Instruments” of the Spanish General Chart of Accounts has had no (significant) impact on the net equity of the Fund.

2.6 Key issues in relation to the measurement and estimation of uncertainty

The information contained in these annual accounts is the responsibility of FROB's Chair.

In preparing these annual accounts, estimates were used to measure some items therein recorded, basically referring to the estimate of possible impairment losses of certain assets (see Note 4).

These estimates were made on the basis of the best information available at the date of preparation of these annual accounts; there is no subsequent event that could change these estimates. Any future event not known at the date of preparation could lead to changes (upwards or downwards), which would be made, if applicable, prospectively.

2.7 Comparison of information

The information contained in these annual accounts corresponding to 2020 is solely and exclusively presented for comparison purposes together with figures for 2021. When comparing the information, the circumstances indicated in Note 2.5 above should be taken into account.

2.8 Environmental impact

In view of the Fund's business activities, it does not have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, these annual accounts do not contain any disclosures relating to environmental issues.

3. Application of profit (loss)

Pursuant to Article 53.6 of Act 11/2015, any profits accrued and recorded in the Fund's annual accounts will become part of its equity. Therefore, the application of the profit (loss) from 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2021	2020
Basis of distribution: Balance from the income statement	4,125	970
Application: Equity fund	4,125	970
	4,125	970

4. Accounting rules and measurement bases

The main accounting rules and measurement bases used by the Fund in preparing the annual accounts for 2021, in accordance with the Spanish General Chart of Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, of 16 November, and subsequent modifications, were as follows:

4.1 Financial assets - Categories of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost:

A financial asset shall be included in this category, even when admitted to trading on an organised market, if the Fund maintains the investment with the aim of receiving cash flows from the performance of the contract, and the contractual conditions of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the amount of the principal pending.

Contractual cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the amount of the principal pending are inherent to an agreement with the nature of an ordinary or common loan, without prejudice to the operation being agreed at a zero-interest rate or below the market rate.

In general, this category includes trade receivables and non-trade receivables:

- Trade receivables: financial assets arising from the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of business with deferred collection, and
- Non-trade receivables: financial assets other than equity and derivative instruments that are non-commercial in nature and have fixed or determinable payments, deriving from loans or credit extended by the Fund.

Initial measurement –

Financial assets classified in this category are initially measured at fair value which, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration given plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

However, loans for trade operations with a maturity date of no more than one year that do not have an explicit contractual interest rate, along with loans to staff, dividends to be collected and capital calls on equity instruments that are expected to be received in the short term may be measured at their nominal value when the effect of not updating the cash flows is not significant.

Subsequent measurement –

Subsequently, the financial assets included in this category are measured at their amortised cost. Accrued interest is recorded in profit and loss, applying the effective interest rate method.

However, loans that mature in less than a year which, according to the provisions of the previous paragraph, are initially measured at their nominal value, will continue to be measured at that amount, unless they have suffered impairment.

Impairment –

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are modified due to the financial difficulties of the issuer, the Fund analyses whether it is appropriate to record an impairment loss.

At least at each reporting date and whenever there is objective evidence that the value of a financial asset, or group of financial assets with similar collectively measured risk characteristics, is impaired as a result of one or more events occurring after initial recognition and leading to a reduction or delay in estimated future cash flows that might be due to debtor insolvency, the Fund recognises the necessary valuation adjustments.

The impairment loss of these financial assets is the difference between their carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate calculated upon initial recognition. This includes, where appropriate, cash flows from the enforcement of collateral and personal guarantees which are estimated to be generated.

Impairment losses and reversals thereof when the loss is reduced due to a subsequent event, are recognised in the income statement as an expense or income, respectively. The loss can only be reversed up to the limit of the carrying amount of the asset that would have been recorded at the reversal date had the impairment loss not been recognised.

However, the market value of the instrument may be used as a substitute for the current value of the future cash flows, provided that this is sufficiently reliable to be considered as representative of the value that the Fund may recover.

The recognition of interest on financial assets with credit impairment shall follow the general rules, regardless of whether the Fund simultaneously evaluates if this amount will be subject to recovery and, as the case may be, records the corresponding impairment loss.

4.2 Cash

The cash balances, all of which are denominated in Euros, are measured at their nominal value in these annual accounts.

The interest accrued from the bank accounts and bank deposits held by the Fund are calculated using the effective interest rate method on the basis of their contractual rates and are recorded under "Finance Income - Bank Interest" or "Financial expenses — Bank interest", as applicable, in the attached income statement.

Note 6 provides significant information regarding cash.

4.3 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This item includes the amount of the ex-ante contributions made by institutions that must be transferred to the Single Resolution Fund.

The Fund classifies all financial liabilities in this category except when they must be measured at fair value in the income statement.

On a general basis, this category includes trade payables (financial liabilities arising from the purchase of goods and services in the ordinary course of business with deferred collection) and non-trade payables (financial liabilities that are not derivative instruments and do not have a commercial origin, but derive from loans or credit received by the Fund).

The financial liabilities included in this category are initially measured at fair value, which, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration received plus directly attributable transaction costs. They are then measured at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recorded in the income statement using the effective interest method.

However, trade payables falling due in less than one year which do not have a contractual interest rate, as well as payments for equity called up by third parties, which are expected to be paid in the short term, are measured at their nominal value when the discounting effect is not material.

No amount was pending for this item at 31 December 2021 or 2020.

4.4 Tax regime

In 2015, a binding consultation was made to the Directorate-General of Taxes regarding the direct taxation corresponding to the Fund, specifically whether the income allocation regime provided for in Article 6 of the Corporate Income Tax Act 27/2014, of 27 November (CIT Act), is applicable.

On 13 July 2016, the response to this consultation was received, concluding that, since it is a FROB financing mechanism and considered as one of its instruments, Article 6 of the CIT Act with regard to entities under the income allocation system would not be applicable. Consequently, the income obtained by the Fund will be understood as obtained by FROB. In this regard, the Fund is fully exempt from Corporate Income Tax.

4.5 Recognition of income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis, i.e. when the actual flow of the related acquisition or provision of goods and services occurs, regardless of when the resulting monetary flow arises.

4.6 Provisions and contingencies

In preparing its annual accounts, the Fund distinguishes between:

- a) Provisions: credit balances covering present obligations arising from past events, the settlement of which is likely to give rise to an outflow of resources, but the amount and/or timing of which cannot be determined. These obligations may arise from a legal or contractual provision, or an implicit or implied obligation assumed by the Fund.
- b) Contingent liabilities: possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not within the Fund's control.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount required to settle or transfer the obligation, taking into account the information available on the event and its consequences, and registering the adjustments arising from the updating of said provisions as a financial expense on an accrual basis.

The compensation receivable from a third party on settlement of the obligation is recognised as an asset, provided there is no doubt that the reimbursement will take place, unless there is a legal relationship whereby a portion of the risk has been outsourced, as a result of which the Fund is not liable, in which case, the compensation will be taken into account when estimating, if appropriate, the amount of the related provision.

At 31 December 2021 and throughout the Fund's life since its incorporation, no provision has been constituted on any grounds.

4.7 Definition of fair value and amortised cost

For the purposes of the preparation of these annual accounts, fair value is understood to be the amount for which an asset may be exchanged or a liability settled between duly informed interested parties in an arm's

length transaction. Fair value is determined without any deduction for transaction costs that may be incurred on disposal. In no case shall fair value be that resulting from a forced or urgent transaction or from a situation of involuntary liquidation.

Fair value is generally calculated by reference to a reliable market value, which is understood to be the price quoted on an active market, in which the goods or services exchanged are homogeneous, buyers and sellers may be found at practically any time for certain goods or services and the prices are known and easily accessible to the public, and reflect actual, current and regular market transactions.

Amortised cost of a financial instrument is understood to be the amount at which it was initially recognised, minus any repayments of principal and interest that may have been effected, plus or minus, as the case may be, the portion allocated to the income statement, calculated using the effective interest rate method, of its accrued interest and of the difference between the initial amount and the redemption value of the instrument. In the case of financial assets, amortised cost also includes any impairment losses recognised thereon.

The effective interest rate is the discount rate that matches a financial instrument's initial value to the estimated present value of cash flows during the expected life of the financial instrument, based on its contractual conditions and excluding future credit losses. This calculation includes any loan arrangement fees, as the case may be, charged prior to granting the loan.

5. Trade and other receivables — Receivables for entities' contributions

This item includes the amount of ex-ante contributions made by the entities which are pending payment. Both at 31 December 2021 and at 31 December 2020, all obligated entities have settled their annual contribution to the Fund.

6. Cash and cash equivalents - Cash

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, this heading of the accompanying balance sheet has the following breakdown:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2021	2020
Current accounts at Bank of Spain	9,888	5,762
Accrued interest payable	(4)	(3)
TOTAL	9,884	5,759

In 2021, 42 thousand Euros were accrued (27 thousand Euros in 2020) as negative bank interest (average rate of -0.5%), recorded under the heading "Finance expenses — Bank interest" in the attached income statement, of which, at 31 December 2021, 4 thousand Euros were pending payment, settled on 5 January 2022 (3 thousand Euros at 31 December 2020, settled on 5 January 2021).

7. Equity

Equity fund

The Fund's equity at 31 December 2021 amounts to 9,884 thousand Euros (5,759 thousand Euros in 2020) and is fully comprised of profit generated by the Fund from its incorporation to 31 December 2021.

The Fund's equity is comprised of:

- a) Ordinary and extraordinary contributions, to be made by entities.
- b) Income and profit from investments obtained from the uncommitted assets and those instruments issued by entities in the application of resolution instruments.

8. Information on the nature and level of risk of financial instruments

The Fund's main risk factors associated with financial instruments and the policies adopted to manage them are as follows:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Fund might not have sufficient funds to meet its debt repayments at their maturity dates.

At 31 December 2021, the Fund has liquid assets available and, due to the composition of the Fund's balance sheet, the exposure to this risk is zero.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk assumed by the Fund that payments of the financial assets it holds are not made on maturity by its counterparties due to insolvency.

At 31 December 2021, no credit risk is considered to exist in the Fund's accounts.

Interest rate risk

The structural interest rate risk of the balance sheet is defined as the exposure of the Fund's financial and economic situation to adverse movements in interest rates derived from the different term structures of maturities and depreciation of balance sheet items.

At 31 December 2021, the only financial assets subject to interest rate risks are those held in cash (see Note 6).

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk that affects the profit or equity as a result of adverse changes in the prices of the bonds and securities it holds and of its hypothetical own issues.

At 31 December 2021, given the composition of the Fund's financial statement, exposure to this risk is zero.

Other risks

The Fund does not have any significant direct exposure to other risks associated with its financial instruments that have not already been disclosed in these annual accounts.

9. Income - Contributions from obligated entities

This item recognises at year-end 2021 an amount of 4,167 thousand Euros (997 thousand Euros in 2020), corresponding to the accrued amount of ordinary contributions in 2021 by obligated entities which, since 2019, include branches in Spain of credit institutions and investment firms established outside the European Union (see Note 1). In 2021, all entities paid their contribution within the established timeframe.

10. Other disclosures

Fees for audit services and other services provided by the Fund's auditor - PKF Attest Servicios Empresariales, S.L., (Mazars Auditores, S.L.P. in 2020) - or any company related to the auditor for control, common ownership or management purposes, corresponding to 2021 are borne by FROB as the entity in charge of its management, and hence not recorded as an NRF expense, resulting in the following amounts (thousands of Euros), regardless of the invoice date:

	Services provided by auditor and related companies	
	2021	2020
Audit services	2.9	3
Other verification services	-	-
Total audit and related services	2.9	3
Tax advisory services	-	-
Total professional services	2.9	4

Neither the senior management of FROB nor members of its Governing Committee have received any amount as remuneration, allowances, the provision of services or any other item in 2021 for their work related to the Fund.

11. Fair value of financial instruments

Given the composition of the Fund's assets and liabilities at 31 December 2021, the fair value of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value are not significantly different compared with how they were recognised in the annual accounts for 2021.

12. Information on deferred payments to suppliers. Third Additional Provision. "Disclosure obligation" provided for in Act 15/2010, of 5 July

In 2021, the Fund did not perform any operations involving payments to suppliers.

13. Subsequent events

After the communication of 12 April 2022 by the Single Resolution Board of its Decision on 2022 ex-ante contributions to the SRF, FROB, pursuant to Regulation (EU) no. 806/2014 and to Regulation (EU) 2015/81, notified the Board's Decision to each entity, which calculates the annual contribution debited for each entity for collection purposes. The amount collected must be transferred to the SRF by 28 June 2022.

In turn, pursuant to Article 49 of Royal Decree 1012/2015, of 6 November, and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63, FROB has, by 1 May 2022, calculated and notified ordinary contributions to be settled by entities to the Fund by 15 June 2022, to then be subsequently transferred to the SRF.

In addition, the annual financing level for the Fund for 2022 has been established at 830,488 thousand Euros. Therefore, once the corresponding portion to be contributed to entities which contribute to the SRF has been deducted, contributions to be made to the Fund for 2022 would amount to 2,887 thousand Euros. The amount of the contribution by entities corresponding to 2021 that have registered in 2021 needs to be added to this amount, hence giving a final amount to be transferred to the National Resolution Fund of 2,890 thousand euros.

As regards irrevocable payment commitments provided for in Article 53 of Act 11/2015, in order to ensure a consistent system with the one provided for by the Single Resolution Board for contributions to the SRF, the maximum limit of 15% of each entity's contribution is maintained for 2022, only accepting collateral in cash.

Furthermore, on 24 February 2022, the Russian Government carried out a military invasion of Ukraine. This conflict and its effects take place at a time of global economic uncertainty, still under the effects of the health crisis resulting from COVID-19. It has triggered greater volatility in financial markets and rises in commodity prices, with a significant impact on economic growth forecasts, which are highly affected by the ongoing inflationary process, generating greater persistence in price tensions and, as a result, a tightening of monetary policy in the main economies.

At the preparation date of these annual accounts, the Fund has not been affected, nor does it expect to be significantly affected, by the effects of this situation.

In addition, except for the issues mentioned in the previous paragraphs, from the closing date of the financial year to the date of preparation of the annual accounts, there have not been any significant subsequent events.

National Resolution Fund

Directors' Report corresponding to the year ended 31 December 2021

1.- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the pillars of the Banking Union and of the new resolution framework of credit institutions and investment firms established at a Europe-wide level by Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and Council, of 15 May 2014, is the creation of resolution funds as financing mechanisms through which resolution authorities may effectively undertake the various resolution measures established. To this end, they must have adequate financial resources, enabling Member States to collect ex-ante contributions from authorised entities within their territory, including branches within the European Union.

At a national level, this has been materialised through the enactment of Act 11/2015, of 18 June, on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms of the National Resolution Fund (NRF), which FROB is entrusted to manage.

At a European Union level, by virtue of Regulation (EU) 806/2014 of the European Parliament and Council, of 15 July, establishing uniform standards and procedures for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms within a Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) and a Single Resolution Fund (SRF), the SRF, managed by the Single Resolution Board, is responsible for calculating contributions from credit institutions and investment firms subject to the scope of the European Central Bank's consolidated supervision of the parent company.

In this context, during 2021, FROB has performed all necessary actions to collect contributions from entities within the scope of application of Act 11/2015, of 18 June, which are not required to contribute to the SRF. In particular, investment firms whose minimum legally required share capital is at least 730,000 Euros, or whose activity does not meet the characteristics described in Article 1.3.b) of Act 11/2015, which are not subject to the scope of the European Central Bank's consolidation supervision of the parent company, as well as branches in Spain of credit institutions and investment firms established outside the European Union, in accordance with the amendment introduced in Act 11/2015 by Royal Decree-Law 19/2018, of 23 November, on payment services and other urgent financial measures.

In addition, and as in previous years, FROB has collaborated closely with the Single Resolution Board and other National Resolution Authorities in the collection of 2021 ex-ante contributions, as well as in the commencement of the work to calculate 2022 contributions.

Since the incorporation of the NRF in 2015, the total amount of contributions by obligated investment firms plus their accumulated performance amounts to 9.9 million Euros. To date, it has not been necessary to use this financing mechanism to execute any resolution measure. With regard to the SRF, Spanish entities have contributed around 5.363 billion Euros.

2.- ACTIVITY DEVELOPED IN 2021. RELEVANT MATTERS

In relation to the determination of annual contributions, Article 4.2 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63 indicates that the resolution authority will determine them (i) on the basis of the annual financing level of the resolution financing mechanism, and on the basis of the financing level that must be reached by 31 December 2024, thus, within ten years; and (ii) on the basis of the average amount of the previous year's covered deposits, calculated each quarter, for all obligated entities in the territory, where this information must be provided by deposit guarantee schemes.

Accordingly,

- First of all, contributions must be staggered in time during the initial period (2015) until 31 December 2024, in the most uniform manner possible until the target level is reached, thus establishing, in general, the application of a linear criterion. However, the rule also recognises that economic cycle stages must be taken into consideration, as well as the pro-cyclical impact of contributions in the financial situation of contributing entities.

- Secondly, in relation to the determination of the basis for the average amount of the previous year's covered deposits, the Deposit Guarantee Fund of Credit Institutions informed FROB that the average amount of the previous year's covered deposits, calculated quarterly, amounted to 800,911,098 thousand Euros.

Consequently, the initial annual financing level for 2021 was established at 800,911 thousand Euros (one tenth of 1% of 800,911,098 thousand Euros).

On this basis, as established in Article 49 of Royal Decree 1012/2015, of 6 November, implementing Act 11/2015, of 18 June, ordinary contributions to be settled in 2021 to the National Resolution Fund by obligated entities have been calculated and notified, amounting to 4,167 thousand Euros.

With regard to the calculation of the contribution corresponding to entities, Article 53.1 of Act 11/2015 states that each entity's contribution will be collected on the basis of the following criteria:

- Each entity's contribution will correspond to each entity's proportion of the total aggregate of the following items: the entity's total liabilities, excluding own resources and the amount of covered deposits in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree-Law 16/2011 of 14 October, creating the Deposit Guarantee Fund of Credit institutions.
- Contributions will be adjusted to each entity's risk profile, in accordance with criteria determined by Royal Decree 1025/2015.

However, Article 10 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63 regulates a fixed quota contribution system for certain entities, based on their total assets and total liabilities, excluding own funds and the amount of covered deposits. In 2021, all investment firms subject to the obligation to contribute to the NRF, with the exception of one, along with two of the four branches obliged to contribute to the National Resolution Fund, are within the established contribution limits for fixed quotas. The rest – one investment firm and two branches - since they exceed thresholds required to be able to contribute through this system - have contributed under the general regime.

With regard to irrevocable payment commitments, as approved by the Single Resolution Board, FROB's Governing Committee agreed to authorise 15% as a maximum limit for each entity's total contribution to be covered by irrevocable payment commitments, solely accepting collateral in cash. During 2021, none of the entities obliged to contribute to the NRF have employed this modality.

The number of Spanish entities required to contribute in 2021 totalled 130, with the following breakdown by type of entity:

- Contribution to the SRF: 90 credit institutions and 5 investment firms.
- Contribution to the NRF: 31 investment firms and 4 branches in Spain of credit institutions and investment firms established outside the European Union.

The period to settle contributions ended on 15 June 2021, when all entities had settled their corresponding contributions. In addition, the transfer to the SRF of entities' contributions under the scope of application of Regulation 806/2014 was made on 24 June 2021, thus complying with the established deadline.

3.- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The main events that took place in the period from the reporting date to the date on which these annual accounts were prepared, were as follows:

- Regarding contributions for 2022 to the National Resolution Fund, FROB, once all the information required from the 28 investment firms subject to the scope of the NRF, as well as the 6 branches in Spain of obligated credit institutions established outside the European Union was collected and analysed, in accordance with the amendment introduced in Act 11/2015 by Royal Decree-Law 19/2018, of 23 November, on payment services and other urgent financial measures, the ordinary contributions were calculated and notified in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation that had to be made by 15 June 2022. To this end and on a preliminary basis, a final funding target for 2022 was set of 830,488 thousand Euros for the National Resolution Fund.
- With regard to the Single Resolution Fund, by virtue of Regulation 806/2014, entities have been informed about ex-ante contributions for 2022 to be settled to the SRF for collection purposes, based on the Decision by the Single Resolution Board, which has jurisdiction over their calculation, on the annual contribution owed by each entity. The amount collected by FROB will be transferred to the SRF by 28 June 2022.
- On 24 February 2022, the Russian Government carried out a military invasion of Ukraine. This conflict and its effects take place at a time of global economic uncertainty, still under the effects of the health crisis resulting from COVID-19. It has triggered greater volatility in financial markets and rises in commodity prices, with a significant impact on economic growth forecasts, which are highly affected by the ongoing inflationary process, generating greater persistence in price tensions and, as a result, a tightening of monetary policy in the main economies.
- At the preparation date of these annual accounts, the Fund has not been affected, nor does it expect to be significantly affected, by the effects of this situation.

In addition, except for the issues mentioned in the previous paragraphs, from the closing date of the financial year to the date of preparation of the annual accounts, there have not been any significant subsequent events.

4- OTHER DISCLOSURES

No research and development activities were performed in 2021.

National Resolution Fund

The signatory – FROB's Chair - prepared these Annual Accounts of the National Resolution Fund corresponding to the year ended 31 December 2021 and the Directors' Report for 2021 on 24 June 2022, which are printed on the accompanying 19 pages, duly countersigned by me for the purpose of their identification, and which will be submitted for approval by FROB's Governing Committee.

(signed in the original in Spanish)

Signed: Paula Conthe

Chair of FROB