

YEAR END DISCLOSURE

**According to
Regulation 575/2013 on prudential requirements for
credit institutions and investment firms**

2017

Contents

I. CAPITAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS OF DSK BANK	4
1. Policy and rules for risk management	4
1.1. Type of risks	5
1.2. Structures for the management of the various risk types.....	7
1.3. Bank Strategy and Risk Management Policy.....	8
1.3.1. Credit risk	8
1.3.2. Operational risk.....	13
1.3.3. Market risk and liquidity management	13
1.3.4. Concentration risk.....	13
1.3.5. Business risk	13
1.3.6. Strategic risk.....	13
1.3.7. Reputation risk.....	14
1.3.8. Country risk	14
1.4. Description of the operational risk control system	14
2. Regulatory Capital Requirements.....	15
2.1. Regulatory capital	16
2.2. Capital ratios	16
2.3. Reconciliation between balance sheet items used to calculate own funds and regulatory own funds	17
2.4. Capital instruments' main features.....	18
2.5. Transitional own funds disclosure template.....	19
2.6. EU LI1 – Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and the mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories.....	25
2.7. EU LI2 – Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	26
2.8. Capital requirements	26
2.8.1. Capital requirements for credit risk	26
2.8.2. Capital requirements for market risk	31
2.8.3. Capital requirements for operational risk.....	33
2.8.4. Detailed disclosure for exposure classes allocation according to criterion defined in Regulation 575.....	34
3. Liquidity risk and Liquidity Coverage Ratio.....	45
4. Leverage.....	48
5. Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)	50
II. INTERNAL CAPITAL ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT PROCESS (ICAAP)	53
1. Internal Strategy and Capital Plan	53
2. Capital Management.....	54
3. Structure of the total capital resource of the Bank.....	54
4. Additional capital under ICAAP	57
III. ASSET ENCUMBRANCE POLICY	60
1. Assets of DSK Bank.....	60

2. Collaterals received	60
3. Encumbered assets	61
IV. REMUNERATION POLICY AND PRACTICES	62
1. Remuneration Policy of the Bank	62
2. Total remuneration broken down by business activities of the Bank	63
3. Aggregated quantitative information on remuneration of the persons referred to in Article 2, items 1, 2 and 4 of BNB Ordinance No. 4 of 2010 on the Requirements on the Remuneration in Banks	63
Appendix 1: Areas and Countries list for geographical breakdown tables included as Other areas and Other countries	64
Appendix 2: Index of templates	66

DSK Bank EAD as the former State Savings Bank was incorporated on 2 March 1951 in Bulgaria as a centralised deposit accepting institution. In 1998 DSK has been transferred into a commercial bank through the Act on DSK transformation and is allowed to conduct all the transactions stated in art. 1. par.2 from the Banking Law. Later the Bank receives a full banking license to operate as a commercial bank (by order No. 220882 of 26 September 2002 issued by the Bulgarian National Bank).

On 26 January 1999 Sofia City Court registered the State Savings Bank as a solely owned joint stock company "DSK Bank", 100% owned by the state. In 2001 pursuant to a court decision the Bank has been transformed to a joint stock company with its capital divided between the Council of Ministers -75%, and the Bank Consolidation Company AD - 25 %.

On 29 November 2002 following a decision of the Sofia City Court the Bank Consolidation Company acquired 100% of the share capital of DSK Bank EAD.

On 29 October 2003 following a decision of the Sofia City Court OTP Bank, incorporated in Hungary, acquired 100% of the share capital of DSK Bank EAD.

I. Capital and Risk Management and Capital Requirements of DSK Bank

Current unconsolidated disclosure is published according to Part eight of Regulation 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the Regulation). According to art. 434 of the Regulation an equivalent disclosure of non-disclosed here parts is made in the Financial Statements of the Bank published on official web page.

The Management board of DSK Bank allocates the capital amongst various banking activities by maintaining a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Bank Asset and Liabilities Committee reviews the level and trend of credit, market and operational risks and their effects on capital levels on a regular basis. In cooperation with OTP Bank Hungary the Bank's risk profile is assessed in order to determine whether the Bank allocates sufficient capital against the various risks and to assess future capital requirement either for regulatory purposes or from the internal understanding for its risk profile coverage according to its strategy.

1. Policy and rules for risk management

The Risk Strategy of the Bank is, by its nature, an instrument of the senior management that ensures the control, monitoring and mitigation of risks inherent in normal banking activities to guarantee their adequate management regarding the Bank's goals.

The risk management is a process that investigates, analyzes and tracks the development of existing risks in order to avoid them or to reduce the negative effect of their eventual occurrence. Risk management aims to be proactive in order to minimize potential negative consequences.

The Bank's control and risk management has the following main goals:

- Achievement of the strategic goals of the Group in a way that ensures a reasonable balance between taken risks and realized earnings;
- The potential losses should be limited to an amount which the Bank is capable of bearing without endangering its long-term development. This goal is realized through reporting expected losses related to occurred events, applying impairments to cover the expected losses, and inclusion of the expected losses in product pricing so that the latter reflects the risks and guarantees lasting returns. Correspondingly, the capital of the Bank should

be sufficient to provide protection against unexpected losses and at the same time to generate the planned return on capital, which is aimed by the Bank;

- DSK Bank and OTP banking group are developing processes for risk management which correspond to the applicable regulatory requirements and follow the good banking practices;
- DSK Bank and OTP banking group follow a common and consistent risk management policy, which corresponds to the level of development of the banking group and is consistent with its size.

To guarantee the achievement of the main goals of the Bank, systems and processes for risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and reporting have been developed. The existent risks are subject to ongoing control in order to ensure they are limited to expected and acceptable amounts.

Bank DSK has stress test methodology for estimation and analyzes of Bank readiness to meet negative effect from significant adverse changes in risk components that can appear outside from expected in normal course of business. Stress Tests are performed under the significant risks of intrinsic activities of the Bank. Available stress test scenarios based on potential effect of factors which increase risk in case of possible future events instead of particular economic forecast grants the opportunity for comprehensive research of different adverse or even opposite feature of events under particular risk categories and entirely for the Bank. Scenarios are determined for every performed test from competent bodies responsible for performance of the test in dependency of market and economic circumstances under which Bank operates as of particular moment of time and ordinary three scenarios are executed: quick economic recovery, quick macroeconomic shock and long lasting crisis. Results from performed stress tests are presented to the management of Bank DSK. In case result from relevant analysis indicates deterioration of financial stability of the Bank as per methodology stands process of decision making for implementation of adequate measures.

1.1. Type of risks

The identified risks, which DSK Bank considers as significant, can be divided into two main groups-direct and indirect. Direct are risks, which can be drawn directly from the structure of the activity of the Bank, its incomes and capital resources. Indirect are these which can negatively impact on one or great number of direct risk.

Identified direct risks:

- Credit risk - considering that loans are more than 60% of the Bank assets we can define credit risk as the main risk for the Bank and as risk which engages the most substantial part of its own funds for his coverage compared to all other risks
- Liquidity risk – another substantial risk, which derives from the structure of the Bank balance mostly the part of the activity with customers (on one hand loans and on the other attracted funds)
- Interest rate risk – the high share of loans and attracted funds in Bank balance as well as net interest income in net income from operating activity defines interest rate risk also with substantial part in the risk profile
- Currency risk- due to the lower share which assets and liabilities denominated in currencies different from BGN or EUR the currency risk is not sufficient and there is no capital set aside for Pillar I.
- Operational risk – has significant share in the risk profile because it concerns every aspect of the Bank's activity
- Risk of real estate prices changes – as a 6% share of capital resource, which are out of the review scope of other types of risk.

Identified indirect risks

- Concentration risk - can negatively impacts on each one of the direct risks and on their weight in the risk profile respectively. The risk of concentration in credit risk is the most substantial.
- Business risk - analyzes the influence of the correlation between the direct risks closely related to the main Bank's activity (credit, liquidity, interest rate, and market), the Bank's ability to generate incomes, to maintain

adequate liquidity and capital position. It also evaluates credit spread risk – up to what extent interest incomes from loan portfolio can offset risk costs and the impact on the Bank ability to generate profit.

- Strategic risk - complex impacts on the direct risks, which are closely related to the main Bank activity (credit, liquidity, interest rate, and market).
- Reputational risk – influences mainly the direct risks, as it may affect an individual risk or several risks.

Definition of influence aspect on identified risks

- Credit risk – the current or potential risk in income and capital, arising from the inability of a debtor to fulfill the requirements of his/her contract with the Bank or the inability to act in accordance with the negotiated terms and conditions. Credit risk also includes residual risk, credit risk associated with securitization and cross-border (transfer) risk.
- Liquidity risk - the current or potential risk in income and capital, arising from the inability of the Bank to meet its obligations at maturity.
- Interest rate risk in banking portfolio - the current or potential risk in income and capital, arising from unfavorable changes in the interest rate levels.
- Market risk – the current or potential risk in income and capital, arising from unfavorable changes in foreign exchange rates or prices of bonds, shares and commodities in the trading portfolio.
- Operational risk - risk of loss, arising from inadequate or wrongly structured and functioning internal processes, personnel, and systems, or from external events. This risk includes IT risk, legal risk, and human resources risk.
- Risk of real estate's price changes – current or potential risk for capital –price changes of Bank property impact on available capital resource.
- Concentration risk - refers to exposures, which can arise in a particular risk category or between different risks categories in the Bank and can cause on one hand big enough losses jeopardizing its financial position and/or the ability of the Bank to maintain its main activities. On the other hand it can lead to substantial change in the risk profile of the Bank. The concentration risk is examined in term of both balance and off-balance exposures, and exposures from different financial instruments. The concentration risk impacted strongly credit risk, which has the most substantial share in Bank risk profile.
- Business risk – current or potential risk for the income, liquidity and the capital, which impacts all aspects of the whole Bank's activity and includes combination of the influence of a few direct risks. The possible combination of influence of direct risks is chosen according to the current operating environment and the most probable potential tendencies. Most often this research is covered by stress testing process. Other secondary risks in the Bank's activity are assessed within the business risk, for example risk of replacing customer base in retail banking.
- Strategic risk - the current or potential risk in income and capital, arising from a change in the business environment, unfavorable managerial decisions, incorrect execution of decisions, and inflexible response to changes in the business environment. Strategic risk is the risk that under specific developments in the economic environment, the influence of different internal and external factors, or other risks, the Bank will not be able to achieve its strategic goals or will deviate significantly from them. The strategic risk is closely related to the operational risk; the main difference is the long-term character of the strategic risk and its relationship to the changes in the external environment. The strategic risk is managed through adequate adaption to the changes in the external environment through timely and flexible management decisions.
- Reputation risk – the current or potential risk in income, liquidity and capital, arising from unfavorable change in the perceived image of the Bank and loss of trust by clients, counterparties, shareholders, investors, regulatory bodies, rating agencies, and employees. Reputation risk can be broadly defined as a risk arising from any Bank operation or the activities of the Bank employees which can harm the Bank image, reputation in the society, and long-term confidence of clients, employees, and shareholders. This could lead to a decrease in sales and market share, deterioration of relationships with counterparties and clients, and a consequent deterioration of financial indicators.

1.2. Structures for the management of the various risk types

The structure of the management of the various risk types is determined in the Risk Assumption Regulation of DSK Bank PLC. The main part of the management of risks is concentrated in the Risk Management Division. This is an independent from the business units division lead by a Head, who is a member of the Management Board of DSK Bank and a chairman of the Credits and Limits Council, the Monitoring Committee and the Centralized Committee for Problem Loans. The mission of this division is to manage credit, operational, market, country and counterparty risks through well-built systems, processes and procedures.

The Functions of the Risk Management Division include:

- Work out and implement rules and systems for adequate credit, operational, market, country and counterparty risk identification and management;
- Work out, reconcile and submit for approval the limits towards financial institutions (counter-parties) and countries;
- Periodically review and suggest amendments to the rules, limits and methodologies concerning the operational, market, country and counterparty risk;
- Monitor the compliance with the limits for market, country and counterparty risk in accordance with the current regulations;
- Define credit risk policy by economic sectors, regions, clients, products, collateral, etc.;
- Regularly acquaint top management with the risk profile of individual businesses with a view to a duly and adequate formulation of the Bank's credit risk strategy and policy (Corporate Clients, Retail, SME);
- Monitor (audit) of the credit risk management systems and the rules regulating the lending process in the Bank and their observance by all Bank units;
- Submit for approval, control and report to the Committee for classification and impairment the observance of branch and other limits, with the exception of client limits;
- Work out and implement systems and rules for credit risk management with a view to maximum return from business activities (including credit rating for corporate clients and credit scoring for individuals);
- Work out and apply the policy on risk exposures assessment;
- Act independently in the lending process following preliminary analysis; approve loans at their level of competence, including cases of renegotiation, and submit to CC and MB loans for approval or renegotiation, which exceed the level of competence of the division and its units;
- Functional management of the staff engaged in the Bank's lending process and directly of all branch networks heads;
- Manage the process of collection of problem receivables from corporate clients, SME and individuals;
- Work out and define Operational risk policy to minimize the losses from operational events in the Bank;

The management of the various risk types is supported also by some collective decision taking bodies. These are:

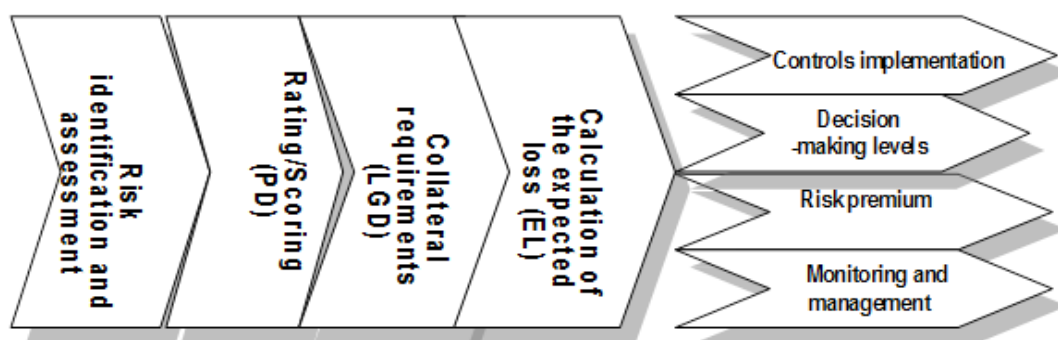
- Credits and Limits Council
- Committee for classification and impairment
- Assets and Liabilities Committee
- Workout Committee
- Sub commission of DSK Bank's Workout Committee

The participants in these bodies and their functions are detailed in the Governance Rules of DSK Bank PLC.

1.3. Bank Strategy and Risk Management Policy

The strategy of DSK Bank and OTP Group regarding the control and management of risk has the following main goals:

- Achievement of the strategic goals of the Group in a way which ensures the balance between risks and realized earnings;
- The potential losses should be limited to an amount which the Bank is capable of bearing without endangering its long-term development. This goal is realized through considering of expected losses related to events which have occurred, allocation of impairments to cover the expected losses, and considering expected losses in product pricing so that the latter reflects the risks and guarantees lasting returns. Correspondingly, the capital of the Bank has to be sufficient to provide protection against unexpected losses and at the same time generate the planned return on capital;
- DSK Bank and OTP Group have developed processes for risk management which correspond to the applicable regulatory requirements and follow the best banking practices;
- DSK Bank and OTP Group follow a common and consistent risk management policy, which corresponds to the level of development of the Bank Group and is consistent with its size.
- To guarantee the achievement of the main goals of the Bank, systems and processes for risk identification, measurement, monitoring, and reporting have been developed. The existent risks are subject to ongoing control in order to ensure they are limited to expected and acceptable amounts.



1.3.1. Credit risk

The credit risk policy of DSK Bank PLC is aiming at developing of a diversified portfolio with a stable profitability. The constant monitoring of the portfolio and related risks create the basis on which processes are built aiming to ensure an environment, where the undertaken risk is constantly subject of a preventive and reactive control.

Having in mind the business model of DSK Bank being mainly retail the management of the risk is done on a portfolio basis, which is supported through rules, regulations and procedures as well as by appropriate limits subject to a review and approval on an annual basis within the framework of the Credit policy document for the respective year.

With the aim to establish a well-diversified portfolio of business clients, which additionally strengthens the retail position of the bank, through the comprehensive servicing of the business clients and their employees, non-standardized exposures (due to the size of the exposure, the client`s business or the structure of the deal) the decision has to be taken on a case-by-case basis for each client/ client group, whereby the delegated authorities in accordance with the Governance rules of DSK Bank EAD apply. The monitoring and the administration of these credits is set in an appropriate manner in the Credit Control and Administration of Business Clients Regulation and the Credit Monitoring of Business Clients of DSK Bank.

The Risk Management Division consists of the following units engaged in the management of risks:

- Credit Risk Policy and Portfolio Management Directorate with the following functions:
 - Develops and applies the credit policy (loan portfolio, client limits, sector limits, collaterals, product limits);
 - Provides regulatory and internal reporting in relation to credit risk;
 - Develops adequate risk assessment methodologies;
 - Realises the monitoring of loan portfolio quality (by products, regions, sectors, etc.);
 - Develops and applies statistical and/or expert risk assessment models;
 - Participates in the development, implementation and maintenance of the technical mechanisms facilitating the decision-making process in cases of credit risk undertaking;
 - Designs and maintains the scoring system for the assessment of retail clients;
 - Designs and maintains the rating system for the assessment of corporate clients;
 - Realises the monitoring of loan portfolio quality (by products, regions, sectors, portfolio age, etc.) and develops the system of early warning signals of credit risks;
 - Assists in the provision of regulatory and internal reporting in relation to credit risk;
 - Provides timely and high-quality support to the business when developing new products;
 - Provides timely communication with OTP Bank in relation to product approval;
 - Provides high-quality periodical review of the products;
 - Provides timely reviews and updates to the regulations prepared by the Credit Risk Policy and Portfolio Management Department;
 - Coordinates the proposals related to amendments to the internal regulatory framework relevant to the credit risk;
 - Provides methodological support to the business units.

- Corporate Credit Approval Directorate with the following functions:
 - To provide methodological assistance as regards company loans to the managers engaged with customer relations and to the credit analysts;
 - Independent assessment of the credit risk regarding the proposed credits of business clients and approves/ proposes for approval the ones with acceptable risk level. The employee and links of the Directorate take decisions on credits according to the provided powers according to it. 3 of Section IV of these Rules;
 - Prepares the meetings of the Credits and Limits Council, by submitting also own proposals;
 - Responsible for the movement of the loan files and administrates the approval process of credits to business clients within their own or higher level of competence;
 - Verifies credits to standard SME clients.

- Problem Loans Directorate with the following functions:
 - Prepares internal regulations and provides methodology for problem loans management;
 - Organizes the collection process of loans to business clients and individuals;
 - Controls the activity of management of overdue and problem loans;
 - Provides training of employee, engaged in the process of management of overdue and problem loans;
 - Prepares proposals for creation and/or change in motivation scheme of Problem loans inspectors, Senior problem loans inspectors, Inspector problem loans to business clients and employee from Management of legal loans to business clients Department;
 - Provides consent for hiring Problem loans inspectors and senior problem loans inspectors in regional centers;
 - Analyzes the current process of collection of problem loans to individuals and business clients and proposes measures for improvement;
 - Manages on a centralized level collection of larger non regular loans to business clients;
 - Prepares and/or provides consent for proposals to the respective approval body for restructuring, voluntary sale of real estate collateral of problem loans, cession and write off of problem receivables;
 - Prepares proposals for assignment for management of problem loans to external companies and OTP Factoring Bulgaria being responsible for the administration process;
 - Prepares proposals for cession of receivables including packages of such to external companies and OTP Factoring Bulgaria;
 - Prepares answers of requests and complaints of individuals and business clients according to Rules for work concerning complaints, proposals and/or inquiries of clients of DSK Bank;
 - Administrates the list with temporary ban, according to Rules for risk undertaking of DSK Bank;
 - Provides supply of information for the management of overdue and problem loans preparing business tasks for implementation and/or optimization of electronic systems of the Bank.

- Market and Counterparty Risk Management Section with the following functions:
 - Prepare and coordinate with OTP Bank a proposals to the Credits and Limits Council and to the Management Board regarding the approval of limits towards financial institutions (counterparties) and countries within the competence of CLC and MB according to Item 3, Section IV of these Rules;
 - Work out and implement rules, procedures and instructions for measurement and management of the market (currency risk, risk related to equity shares and hedge fund shares, interest risk, liquidity risk in the Trading portfolio) country and counterparty risk of the Bank in compliance with the adopted standards of the OTP Group;
 - Prepare a periodic reports to the Assets and Liabilities Committee on the Bank's exposure to different types of risk and the violation of the established limits;
 - Periodically review the rules, limits and methodologies concerning the market, country and counterparty risk and suggest amendments thereto;
 - Participate jointly with the Assets and Liabilities Management Department in the preparation of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process of DSK Bank with regard to the market risk, as well as of the stress tests related to this process.

- Credit Monitoring Department with the following functions:
 - Develop and apply Bank's policy in Credit monitoring of business client area;
 - Create and support Bank rules which treat activities and procedures for the reduction of losses related with credit monitoring events;
 - Accomplish centralized monitoring activities for the credits of business clients and business clients credit portfolio by regions purposely to minimize the credit risk;
 - Increase the quality of the data in to the IT system of the Bank;

- Provide the necessary information for the all aspects of credit monitoring of business clients management to the Management Board.

- Control and Administration of Credit Deals to Business Clients Department with the following functions:
 - Execute independent centralized credit control and centralized credit administration of business clients in order to minimize the credit and operational risk;
 - Develop and apply the Bank's policy in respect to Credit control and administration of the business clients;
 - Create and support the internal bank regulations which treat the activities of credit control and credit administration to business clients;
 - Make suggestions for reducing the client's, the product's and the portfolio credit bank risk on the grounds of findings on the loans of business clients;
 - Execute an effective control for collection of the initially due fees for Credit Deals to Business Clients.

- Real Estate Department with the following functions:
 - Assists property owners in voluntary sales of problem loan collaterals;
 - Carries out all legal actions against physical person's problem mortgage loans, managed by OTP Faktoring Bulgaria PLC;
 - Manages and supports marketing of real estate properties, problem loan collaterals;
 - Prepares and submits proposals to the Bank's competent bodies for the acquisition through public auctions (as per the regulations of the Civil Code and the Commercial Law) of real estate properties, problem loan collaterals;
 - Manages problem loan collaterals acquired by the Bank; prepares, manages and carries out their sale;
 - Fulfils other functions assigned to it by internal regulations or the competent persons/bodies of the Bank.

Credit risk assumption appetite

The definition of credit risk appetite is intended to support the achievement of growth objectives in such a way that prevents the accumulated portfolio from jeopardising capital even across cycles. Accordingly, credit risk appetite is a framework that encompasses all risk management tools, methods and processes that ensure – provided that the business plans are implemented as scheduled – that the risks associated with the accumulated portfolio do not jeopardise the strategic goals.

Risk appetite at the strategic level

Strategic-level credit risk appetite reflects shareholder and management objectives regarding the utilisation of the capacities available, as well as the basic attitude to credit risk, on the basis of which DSK Bank:

- strives to preserve and reinforce its market position and satisfy demand in dynamically growing segments while pursuing a prudent credit policy;
- carries out its activities in full compliance with legal regulations and supervisory requirements;
- pursues a positively conservative risk assumption practice;
- ensures risk-aware operations by consciously assuming risks instead of avoiding them and by building up and maintaining portfolios that generate stable profits, besides the appropriate identification, assessment and management of risks;
- does not undertake any reputation risk during its activity;
- holds a sufficient level of regulatory capital to maintain its solvency at all times.

Risk appetite at the operative level (Credit Policy)

By defining operative-level credit risk appetite DSK Bank PLC:

- ensures the incorporation of strategic directions and expectations into day-to-day risk management activity;
- considers profitability aspects by analysing the income-generation potential of individual customer segments and product groups in the context of specific risk factors;
- assesses the risk indicators that can best ensure the fulfilment of growth objectives in the context of a prudent, conservative risk assumption practice. Such indicators include:
 - expected PD as an indicator ensuring the identification of the customer base that is desirable / eligible subject to certain conditions / to be avoided;
 - product / segment-level risk indicators indicating the quality of the portfolio: cost of risk, NPL portfolio, vintage indicators;
 - LGD indicators in relation to the definition and back-testing of collateralisation requirements.

Determining and adhering to the tolerance levels and the desirable values of the indicators listed above may ensure the formation of a desirable risk profile. The annual Credit policy – as the manifestation of the operative-level credit risk appetite – summarises the behaviour required for the desirable loan portfolio, defining:

- the limits and target numbers reflecting the willingness to take risks;
- the level, proportion and concentration of the assumed risks comprising the portfolio and the expectations about the quality of the portfolio;
- preferences and business orientation, potential tightening or exclusions regarding the customer base, the sectors, collateral, products and product types and the maturity structure.

In order to monitor the credit risk appetite defined at the operative level, DSK Bank PLC operates a control system that covers:

- policy framework;
- the risk parameters of products;
- the reporting system, and
- additional, secondary controls (e.g. ex post audits of the compliance of specific transactions within the local competence level).

At the operative level the necessary tools for the monitoring of the assumed risk in the context of the pre-defined risk appetite are ensured through a comprehensive system of regulations, product parameters, IT systems supporting the compliance with the regulations and the product parameters and the Credit policy limits. The frame and the limits at the operative level are detailed in the Credit policy and the applicable regulations. These documents are available to all concerned staff in the Bank's intranet. The compliance with the limits and the monitoring of the overrides are regularly communicated to the business units. Taking the necessary measures, whenever needed for ensuring compliance, is a common task of the risk management function and the respective business unit. In the Credit policy of the bank are presented the applicable credit limits for each month of the year and the document is annually approved by the Management Board of the bank and consented by OTP Bank. The compliance with the retail credit limits are reported to the parent bank on a monthly basis and discussed quarterly by the risk function and the respective business unit. A detailed report for the performance of each main product in each month of the past year is presented to the Management Board upon the review of the proposal for next year's Credit policy. This is the basis for estimating the efficiency of the strategy of the risk management at operative level.

The compliance with the sector limits is reported monthly to the Workout committee.

Lending guidelines

The objective of DSK Bank is to develop a diversified portfolio, the performance of which does not excessively depend on the changes in the position of any particular sector, geographical region or debtor group. It is a basic requirement regarding the enforcement of the lending criteria that:

- the primary repayment sources of lending should be the cash flows generated from the enterprise's activity or, in the case of private individuals, long-term, regular income;
- when developing the conditions of new products and upon the review of existing schemes, risk parameters should comply with group standards, reflecting country-specific differences;
- identical risks within the Group should be managed along the lines of the same principles, aligned with the degree and nature of the risk exposure.

The definitions of "delinquent", "impaired" and "forborne" applied in the regulatory reporting, are fully compliant with the EBA definitions. Respectively exposures overdue more than 90 days are considered default (as determined in the Risk Assumption Regulation) and have to be impaired in compliance with the Impairment Policy of the DSK Group as per the IFRS requirements. The policy details also the application of individually and collectively assessed impairment.

1.3.2. Operational risk

A primary ambition of the Bank is to minimize the risks which result from the systems and processes, from human error, and from the influence of external events.

1.3.3. Market risk and liquidity management

The main goal of market risk management is to protect from potential losses due to changes in foreign exchange rates, prices of investments, and interest rates. The market risk and the liquidity risk are managed in accordance with the limits agreed with the sole owner, OTP Bank, and through continuous monitoring and control over the data completeness and quality.

1.3.4. Concentration risk

The main goal of concentration risk management is not to allow concentration of the exposures in the frame of one risk category or between different risk categories in the Bank. The management is based on the assessment of the extent of exposure to this type of risk in combination with the assessment of the Bank regarding the extent and quality of this risk management through rules and procedures for preventive management of risk taking and monitoring, management and control on the undertaken risk.

1.3.5. Business risk

The main goal of business risk management is the identification of the factors which have a direct impact on the income, liquidity and capital or complex influence on the overall bank activity and the extent of their influence on Bank stability and its ability to generate income, which can offset their negative impact. Most often this management is covered during the planning process, forecasting and stress-testing of the entire Balance Sheet and Income statement of the Bank.

1.3.6. Strategic risk

The main goal of strategic risk management is to prevent the possibility of different internal and external factors for the Bank, or other risks, such that the Bank will not be able to achieve its strategic goals or will deviate significantly

from its strategic directive. The strategic risk is managed through adequate adaption to the changes in the external environment through timely and flexible management decisions.

1.3.7. Reputation risk

The main goal of reputation risk management is not to allow unfavorable perceived image of the Bank, loss of trust by clients, counterparties, shareholders, investors, regulatory bodies, rating agencies and employees as a result of Bank activity or the activities of the Bank employees.

1.3.8. Country risk

The country risk is managed via a common methodology which includes determination of rating of each individual country and subsequent limitation of the country exposures in accordance with the rating.

1.4. Description of the operational risk control system

Operational risk management control is performed through identification, analysis, monitoring and limitation of the operational risk in DSK Bank and its subsidiaries.

DSK Bank has adopted the following categorization of risk events:

Event-Type Category	Definition
Internal fraud	Losses due to acts of a type intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent regulations, the law or company policy, excluding diversity/discrimination events, which involves at least one internal party
External fraud	Losses due to acts of a type intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent the law, by a third party
Employment Practices and Workplace Safety	Losses arising from acts inconsistent with employment, health or safety laws or agreements, from payment of personal injury claims, or from diversity/discrimination events
Clients, Products & Business Practices	Losses arising from an unintentional or negligent failure to meet a professional obligation to specific clients (including fiduciary and suitability requirements), or from the nature or design of a product
Damage to Physical Assets	Losses arising from loss or damage to physical assets from natural disaster or other events
Business disruption and system failures	Losses arising from disruption of business or system failures
Execution, Delivery & Process Management	Losses from failed transaction processing or process management, from relations with trade counterparties and vendors

The Bank uses the following methods for managing operational risk:

- By collecting data about actual losses from operational events in the units of the Bank and its subsidiaries;

- Risk Control and Self-Assessment – identification and assessment of the potential weaknesses in the Bank process and identifying additional measures to limit the residual operational risk;
- Scenario analysis - an assessment of the potential effects on the financial position of the Bank and its ongoing processes in the event of a change in the risk factors associated with the occurrence of a plausible event with catastrophic consequences;
- Key Risk Indicators (KRI) - A tool of measuring the current level of operational risk in banking processes; allow early identification of potential risk that could negatively affect the Bank's or its subsidiary's business;
- By analyzing events that occurred with other participants in the banking market and which, in certain circumstances, could affect DSK Bank.

The hierarchy reporting of occurred operational events is based on the "bottom-up" approach. Responsibility for identifying and managing risk lies with the so-called Risk responsible employees as well as senior management. For this purpose, Internal Rules for Operational Risk Management have been developed, an independent unit for risk measurement, monitoring and reporting has been established, as well as an Operational Risk Management Committee. Collected loss data is reported to the Committee, the management of the Bank and the OTP Bank through the Registry for registering an occurred operational risk events.

According to the methodology for performing operational risk stress tests, the definition of the parameters involved in the stress test for the operational risk is based on the following elements: the amount of actual operational losses for the Bank; the result of the risk self-assessment process conducted annually with the Risk responsible employees; Scenario analysis that help assessment the potential risk occurrence of rare events with extremely adverse consequences; data on events that affected other participants in the Banking Market and which could arise in certain circumstances in the work of the Bank. Stress tests are conducted to assess and analyze the readiness of DSK Bank to address the negative impact of material adverse changes in risk components that exceed their usual level in the course of normal business planning.

DSK Bank has concluded several insurance policies that cover losses arising from operational risk (eg material damage) and they are detailed in the insurance policy. The review of the adequacy of the insurance is done annually.

The reliable management of the outsourcing process in order to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of significant processes for the Bank is ensured through a detailed DSK Bank's Outsourcing Policy. The policy is part of the Bank's overall operational risk management system.

Operational risk is subject to periodic review by DSK Bank's Internal Control and Audit Directorate, which performs a regular annually inspections in accordance with the annual audit plan. Additionally, in order to ensure a regular and systematic review of the operational risk management strategies, a review of the Operational Risk Management Rules and activities, related to Operations Risk Management is performed once a year. The current trends in the development of risk regarding major Bank activities are analyzed and measures are proposed for its deletion or limitation.

2. Regulatory Capital Requirements

As of 31.12.2017 r. the Bank has to maintain the minimum amount of or above the sum total of the capital requirements for:

➤ Capital requirements for:

- credit and dilution risk in the banking book;
- position risk in the trading book;
- counterparty and settlement risk from the entire activity;
- exchange rate and commodity risk from the entire activity, and
- operational risk from the entire activity.

determined jointly by the Bulgarian National Bank and the Hungarian National Bank

- Capital Buffers, required from Bulgarian National Bank according to the Regulation:
 - Capital conservation buffer - 2,5 % of total risk exposure;
 - Systemic risk buffer - 3 % of total risk exposure;
 - Institution specific Countercyclical capital buffer – 0 %
 - Other Systematically Important institution buffer – 0.5 % of total risk weighted exposure.

- Additional own funds requirements related to Pillar II adjustments, determined jointly by the Bulgarian National Bank and the Hungarian National Bank – 1.12 % of total risk exposure.

2.1. Regulatory capital

Total own funds are the sum of common equity tier 1 capital, additional tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital, reduced by specific deductions according to Transitional provisions of Regulation 575/2013 and Transitional and final provisions of Ordinance No. 7 of BNB on organisation and risk management of banks.

2.2. Capital ratios

Total own funds

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Common equity Tier 1 capital		
Ordinary share capital	153 984	153 984
Reserves	982 208	982 208
<i>Deductions from Common equity Tier 1 capital</i>		
Intangible assets	(41 157)	(43 512)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	100 885	45 400
CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	(2 687)	-
CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment	(22 496)	(19 997)
Tier 2 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	(7 024)	(12 642)
CET1 additional capital deductions (for specific credit risk)	(13 403)	-
Excess of deduction from T2 items over T2 Capital	(38 602)	(15 600)
Common equity Tier 1 capital	1 111 708	1 089 841
Tier 2 capital		
Accumulated other comprehensive income	27 416	39 967
<i>Deductions from Tier 2 capital</i>		
CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	(299)	(4 999)
CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment	(2 500)	-
Tier 2 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	(63 219)	(50 568)
Excess of deduction from T2 items over T2 Capital (deducted in CET1)	38 602	15 600
Tier 2 capital	-	-
Own funds	1 111 708	1 089 841

The Bank calculates the total capital adequacy (the 'Basel ratio") as a ratio between total own funds for solvency purposes and the total of the risk-weighted assets for credit, market and operational risks. The total capital adequacy, according to the regulatory framework, ratio should be higher than 13.5 % and the adequacy of Tier 1 capital should be higher than 11.5 % with capital buffers included.

Capital Ratios

	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
Capital ratios		
Solvency ratio (%)	17,15%	17,63%
Original own funds ratio (%)	17,15%	17,63%

2.3. Reconciliation between balance sheet items used to calculate own funds and regulatory own funds

In thousands of BGN

Balance sheet items included in regulatory capital estimation	Amount in Financial Statement	Amount for regulatory purposes
Assets		
Available for sale investments	215 567	(98 225)
CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment - amount above 10% threshold	7 771	(2 986)
Of which - holdings of the T2 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities - amount above 10% threshold	182 800	(70 243)
Of which - holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	24 996	(24 996)
Intangible assets	41 157	(41 157)
Capital and Reserves		
Ordinary Shares	153 984	153 984
Retained earnings	286 587	-
General and other reserve	982 208	982 208
Other comprehensive income	134 843	128 301
of which - negative fair value of available for sale investments	(6 146)	(6 146)
of which - positive fair value of available for sale investments	32 711	26 169
of which - negative reserves from defined benefit liability	(2 633)	(2 633)
of which - positive fair value of tangible assets	110 911	110 911
CET1 additional capital deductions (for specific credit risk)	-	(13 403)
Total own funds	1 557 622	1 111 708

2.4. Capital instruments' main features

Capital instruments' main features template		
1	Issuer	DSK Bank EAD
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	BG1100050001
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Bulgarian
Regulatory treatment		
4	Transitional CRR rules	Common equity Tier 1 capital
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common equity Tier 1 capital
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo & (sub-)consolidated	Solo & Consolidated
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary Shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	BGN 154 m.
9	Nominal amount of instrument	BGN 10
9a	Issue price	100%
9b	Redemption price	100%
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	26.Jan.99
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
Coupons / dividends		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	N/A
23	Convertible or non-convertible	N/A
24	If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	N/A
31	If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	N/A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

2.5. Transitional own funds disclosure template

In thousands of BGN

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		(A) Amount At Disclosure Date	(B) Regulation (Eu) No 575/2013 Article Reference	(C) Amounts Subject To Pre-Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 Treatment Or Prescribed Residual Amount Of Regulation (EU) No 575/ 2013
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	153 984	26 (1), 27, 28, 29, EBA list 26 (3)	N/A
	of which: Instrument type 1 Ordinary Shares	153 984	EBA list 26 (3)	N/A
	of which: Instrument type 2	-	EBA list 26 (3)	N/A
	of which: Instrument type 3	-	EBA list 26 (3)	N/A
2	Retained earnings	-	26 (1) (c)	N/A
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves, to include unrealised gains and losses under the applicable accounting standards)	134 843	26 (1)	N/A
3a	Funds for general banking risk	982 208	26 (1) (f)	N/A
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-	486 (2)	N/A
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	-	483 (2)	N/A
5	Minority Interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-	84, 479, 480	N/A
5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-	26 (2)	N/A
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	1 271 035		N/A
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(13 403)	34, 105	N/A
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(41 157)	36 (1) (b), 37, 472 (4)	N/A
9	Empty Set in the EU			
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (c), 38, 472 (5)	N/A
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	-	33 (a)	N/A
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-	36 (1) (d), 40, 159, 472 (6)	N/A
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-	32 (1)	N/A
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-	33 (b)	N/A
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (e), 41, 472 (7)	N/A
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (f), 42, 472 (8)	N/A

17	Holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (g), 44, 472 (9)	N/A
18	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 Instruments of financial sector entities where the Institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	(2 986)	36 (1) (h), 43, 45, 46, 49 (2) (3), 79, 472 (10)	N/A
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	(24 996)	36 (1) (i), 43, 45, 47, 48 (1) (b), 49 (1) to (3), 79, 470, 472 (11)	N/A
20	Empty Set in the EU			
20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	-	36 (1) (k)	N/A
20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (k) (i), 89 to 91	N/A
20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (k) (ii) 243 (1) (b) 244 (1) (b) 258	N/A
20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (k) (iii), 379 (3)	N/A
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions In 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1) (a), 470, 472 (5)	N/A
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold (negative amount)	-	48 (1)	N/A
23	of which: direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	-	36 (1) (i), 48 (1) (b), 470, 472 (11)	N/A
24	Empty Set in the EU			
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	36 (1) (c), 38, 48 (1) (a), 470, 472 (5)	N/A
25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (a), 472 (3)	N/A
25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (l)	N/A
26	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment	-		N/A
26a	Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealised gains and losses pursuant to Articles 467 and 468	(18 971)		N/A
	Of which: available for sale instruments - filter for unrealised loss 1	1 756	467	N/A
	Of which: available for sale instruments - filter for unrealised gain 1	(11 776)	468	N/A
	Of which: tangible assets - filter for unrealised gain 2	(22 182)	468	N/A
26b	Amount to be deducted from or added to Common Equity Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	13 231	481	N/A
	Of which: ...	-	481	N/A
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	(57 814)	36(1)(j)	N/A
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(159 327)		N/A
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1 111 708		N/A

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments				
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-	51, 52	N/A
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-		N/A
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-		N/A
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	-	486 (3)	N/A
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	-	483 (3)	N/A
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (Including minority Interests not Included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	85, 86, 480	N/A
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	486 (3)	N/A
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	-		N/A
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an Institution of own AT1 Instruments (negative amount)	-	52 (1) (b), 56 (a), 57, 475 (2)	N/A
38	Holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	56 (b), 58, 475 (3)	N/A
39	Direct and indirect holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the Institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above the 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	56 (c), 59, 60, 79, 475 (4)	N/A
40	Direct and indirect holdings by the Institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant Investment In those entitles (amount above the 10% threshold net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	56 (d), 59, 79, 475 (4)	N/A
41	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional tier 1 In respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)	-		N/A
41a	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 472 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	(19 212)	472, 472(3)(a), 472 (4), 472 (6), 472 (8) (a), 472 (9), 472 (10) (a), 472 (11) (a)	N/A
	Of which - intangible assets	(8 231)		
	Of which - holdings of the T2 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entitles - amount above 10% threshold	(7 024)		
	f which - holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	(2 201)		N/A
	Of which - additional filters	(1 756)		
41b	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Tier 2 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 475 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-	477, 477 (3), 477 (4) (a)	N/A
	Of which items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Reciprocal cross holdings in Tier 2 instruments, direct holdings of non-significant investments In the capital of other financial sector entities, etc.	-		N/A

41c	Amount to be deducted from or added to Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre- CRR	-	467, 468, 481	N/A
	Of which: ... possible filter for unrealised losses	-	467	N/A
	Of which: ... possible filter for unrealised gains	-	468	N/A
	Of which: ...	-	481	N/A
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 capital of the institution (negative amount)	(38 602)	56 (e)	N/A
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	(57 814)		N/A
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-		N/A
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	1 111 708		N/A
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-	62, 63	N/A
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2	-	486 (4)	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	-	483 (4)	
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	87, 88, 480	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	486 (4)	
50	Credit risk adjustments	-	62 (c) & (d)	
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	-		N/A
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-	63 (b) (i), 66 (a), 67, 477 (2)	
53	Holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	66 (b), 68, 477 (3)	
54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	(70 243)	66 (c), 69, 70, 79, 477 (4)	
54a	Of which new holdings not subject to transitional arrangements	-		
54b	Of which holdings existing before 1 January 2013 and subject to transitional arrangements	7 024		
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the Institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the Institution has a significant Investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	66 (d), 69, 79, 477 (4)	
56	Regulatory adjustments applied to tier 2 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)	-		
56a	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 472 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	(2 799)	472, 472(3)(a), 472 (4), 472 (6), 472 (8) (a), 472 (9), 472 (10) (a), 472 (11) (a)	

	Of which items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Material net interim losses, Intangibles, shortfall of provisions to expected losses etc.	-		
56b	Residual amounts deducted from Tier 2 capital with regard to deduction from Additional Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 475 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-	475, 475 (2) (a), 475 (3), 475 (4) (a)	
	Of which items to be detailed line by line, e.g. reciprocal cross holdings in at1 Instruments, direct holdings of non significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities, etc.	-		
56c	Amount to be deducted from or added to Tier 2 capital with regard to additional filters and deductions required pre CRR	27 416	467, 468, 481	
	Of which: ... possible filter for unrealised losses	-	467	
	Of which: unrealised profit of tangible assets	22 182	468	
	Of which: unrealised profit of AFS securities	5 234	481	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	(38 602)		
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	-		N/A
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	1 111 708		N/A
59a	Risk weighted assets in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013(i.e. CRR residual amounts)	-		N/A
	Of which: ... items not deducted from CET1 (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013residual amounts) (items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability net of related tax liability, indirect holdings of own CET1, etc)	-	472, 472 (5), 472 (8) (b), 472 (10) (b), 472 (11) (b)	N/A
	Of which: ... items not deducted from AT1 items (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013residual amounts) (items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Reciprocal cross holdings in T2 instruments, direct holdings of non-significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities, etc.)	-	475, 475 (2) (b), 475 (2) (c), 475 (4) (b)	N/A
	Items not deducted from T2 items (Regulation (EU) No 575/2013residual amounts) (items to be detailed line by line, e.g. Indirect holdings of own t2 instruments, indirect holdings of non-significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities, indirect holdings of significant investments in the capital of other financial sector entities etc.)	112 577	477, 477 (2) (b), 477 (2) (c), 477 (4) (b)	N/A
60	Total risk weighted assets	6 480 531		N/A
Capital ratios and buffers				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	17,15%	92 (2) (a), 465	N/A
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	17,15%	92 (2) (b), 465	N/A
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	17,15%	92 (2) (c)	N/A
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, plus systemic risk buffer, plus the systemically important institution buffer (G-SII or O-SII buffer), expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	5,50%	CRD 128, 129, 130	N/A
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2,50%		N/A
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0,00%		
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	3,00%		N/A
67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	0,00%	CRD 131	N/A

68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	12,65%	CRD 128	N/A
69	[non relevant in EU regulation]			
70	[non relevant in EU regulation]			
71	[non relevant in EU regulation]			
Capital ratios and buffers				
72	Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	4 785	36 (1) (h), 45, 46, 472 (10) 56 (c), 59, 60, 475 (4) 66 (c), 69, 70, 477 (4)	N/A
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET 1 Instruments of financial sector entities where the Institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	24 996	36 (1) (i), 45, 48, 470, 472 (11)	N/A
74	Empty Set in the EU			
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions In Article 38 (3) are met)	-	36 (1) (c), 38, 48, 470, 472 (5)	N/A
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Credit risk adjustments Included In T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	62	N/A
77	Cap on Inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	-	62	N/A
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-	62	N/A
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	62	N/A
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2013 and 1 Jan 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	484 (3), 486 (2) & (5)	N/A
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	484 (3), 486 (2) & (5)	N/A
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	484 (4), 486 (3) & (5)	N/A
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	484 (4), 486 (3) & (5)	N/A
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	484 (5), 486 (4) & (5)	N/A
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	484 (5), 486 (4) & (5)	N/A

2.6. EU LI1 – Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and the mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

In thousands of BGN

	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items			
			Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets						
Cash and current accounts with the Central Bank and other banks	1 690 421	1 690 421	1 690 421	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments held for trading	4 046	4 046	-	4 046	2	-
Financial assets held for trading	236 223	236 223	-	-	236 223	-
Loans and advances to banks	1 614 897	1 614 897	1 614 897	-	-	-
Loans and advances to other customers	6 784 416	6 784 416	6 784 416	-	-	-
Investments available for sale and held to maturity	1 355 272	1 355 272	1 282 043	-	-	73 229
Derivatives – hedge accounting	2 178	2 178	-	2 178	-	-
Current tax assets	1 551	1 551	1 551	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	43 176	43 176	18 180	-	-	24 996
Property, plant and equipment	327 305	327 305	327 305	-	-	-
Intangible assets	41 157	41 157	-	-	-	41 157
Other assets	44 130	44 130	44 130	-	-	-
Total assets	12 144 772	12 144 772	11 762 943	6 224	236 225	139 382
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	14 767	14 767	-	-	-	14 767
Derivative financial instruments held for trading	49 341	49 341	-	49 341	87	-
Loans from financial institutions	15 518	15 518	-	-	-	15 518
Deposits from other customers	10 291 123	10 291 123	-	-	-	10 291 123
Derivatives – hedge accounting	1 559	1 559	-	-	-	1 559
Current tax liabilities	879	879	-	-	-	879
Deferred tax liabilities	5 674	5 674	-	-	-	5 674
Provisions for liabilities	60 001	60 001	-	-	-	60 001
Other and trading liabilities	148 288	148 288	-	-	-	148 288
Total liabilities	10 587 150	10 587 150	-	49 341	87	10 537 809

2.7. EU LI2 – Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

In thousands of BGN

		Total	Items subject to		
			Credit risk framework	CCR framework	Market risk framework
1	Assets carrying value amount under the scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template EU LI1)	12 005 392	11 762 943	6 224	236 225
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under the regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template EU LI1)	49 428	-	49 341	87
3	Total net amount under the regulatory scope of consolidation	11 955 964	11 762 943	(43 117)	236 138
4	Off-balance-sheet amounts	1 556 911	256 904	-	43
5	Differences in valuations	-	-	70 969	-
10	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	13 512 875	12 019 847	27 852	236 181

2.8. Capital requirements

2.8.1. Capital requirements for credit risk

DSK Bank applies the standardized approach for calculating its risk-weighted assets for credit risk. For this purpose the Bank multiplies its Banking book positions by risk weights fixed from the Regulation or BNB when there is possibility for local regulator's discretion, based on the external credit assessment of each asset issuer. The risk-weighted assets should consist of: (1) risk-weighted on-balance sheet assets, (2) risk-weighted off-balance sheet equivalents, (3) OTC derivative instruments weighted for counter party risk and (4) Trading portfolio positions weighted for counter party risk.

For risk weighted calculation of rated exposures the Bank uses external credit assessments of the following credit agencies: Standard & Poor's; Moody's and Fitch Ratings with strict observation of the requirements of the Regulation. ECAIs assessments are used for the next exposure classes: central governments or central banks, multilateral banks and institutions.

In the table below are represented the amounts of risk weighted assets and capital requirements.

EU OV1 – Overview of RWAs

In thousands of BGN

		RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
		31.12.2017	31.12.2016	31.12.2017
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	5 853 541	5 632 600	468 283
2	Of which the standardised approach	5 853 541	5 632 600	468 283
3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	-	-	-
5	Of which equity IRB under the simple risk-weighted approach or the IMA	-	-	-
6	CCR	27 852	58 026	2 228
7	Of which mark to market	27 852	58 026	2 228
8	Of which original exposure	-	-	-
9	Of which the standardised approach	-	-	-
10	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
11	Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	-	-	-
12	Of which CVA	-	-	-
13	Settlement risk	-	-	-
14	Securitisation exposures in the banking book (after the cap)	-	-	-
15	Of which IRB approach	-	-	-
16	Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	-	-	-
17	Of which internal assessment approach (IAA)	-	-	-
18	Of which standardised approach	-	-	-
19	Market risk	48 600	25 913	3 888
20	Of which the standardised approach	48 600	25 913	3 888
21	Of which IMA	-	-	-
22	Large exposures	-	-	-
23	Operational risk	550 538	465 725	44 043
24	Of which basic indicator approach	-	-	-
25	Of which standardised approach	-	-	-
26	Of which advanced measurement approach	550 538	465 725	44 043
27	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
28	Floor adjustment	-	-	-
29	Total	6 480 531	6 182 264	518 442

CCR related mainly to OTC derivatives, REPO-transactions, lending/borrowing of securities or commodities, margin transactions and transaction with prolonged settlement. It is originated by adverse movements in market prices deteriorating credit quality of the counterparty and reveal the risk of counterparty to fall under default before final settlement of transaction.

Bank reduces the CCR by using different technics – system of limits and/or via accepting of high liquidity callaterals which are approved as per rules and procedures

The Bank manages CCR which are undertaken through the deals by strict rules based on preliminary approved limits of maximum risk exposure (counterparty limit) to counterparty group and/or counterparty.

The Bank has approved rules concerning detailed rights and responsibilities of different units of Bank DSK and OTP Bank, Hungary, related to preparation, monitoring and control of counterparty limits set. Approved counterparty loimits are obligatory before conclusion of deals with financial institutions. Approvement of counterparty limits are

under competences of Management Rules of the Bank and lowest level of approval is Council of Credits and Limits (CCL).

The Bank acts through policy of CCR reduction by mandatory observation of procedures for margin call, assessment of collateral's market prices as guarantee of deals fulfilment by counterparties which do not have approved limits. For this purpose the Bank uses the approved relative risk weights as per type of transactions and counterparties. If there is no approved counterparty limit as a rule the Bank accepts as collateral in transactions with financial institutions cash frozen on account.

To measure the exposure to counterparty risk for over-the-counter derivatives DSK Bank assesses a capital charge based on the current market value (current exposure) of each contract and an estimate of additional credit exposure (referred to as the add-on for potential future exposure) that may arise as a result of fluctuations in prices or rates. The current exposure of a derivative contract is the market value of the contract if that value is positive, or zero if the market value is zero or negative. The add-on for potential future exposure is estimated by multiplying the notional principal amount of the contract by a credit conversion factor that is determined by the remaining maturity and type of contract.

EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

In thousands of BGN

		Notional	Replacement cost/current market value	Potential future credit exposure	EEPE	Multiplier	EAD post CRM	RWAs
1	Mark to market		3 957	27 852			27 852	11 795
2	Original exposure	-					-	-
3	Standardised approach		-			-	-	-
4	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)				-	-	-	-
5	<i>Of which securities financing transactions</i>				-	-	-	-
6	<i>Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions</i>				-	-	-	-
7	<i>Of which from contractual cross-product netting</i>				-	-	-	-
8	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)						14 220	2 844
9	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)						-	-
10	VaR for SFTs						-	-
11	Total							14 639

For the purposes of credit risk mitigation the Bank applies Financial Collateral Simple Method. During the process of credit risk mitigation for the purposes of capital calculation the Bank recognises collaterals as follow: financial collaterals - debt securities and cash on deposits; guarantees; secured by first line mortgage residential property insured in favour of the Bank and commercial property.

EU CR3 – CRM techniques – Overview

In thousands of BGN

		Exposures unsecured – Carrying amount	Exposures secured – Carrying amount	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Total loans	4 385 039	2 399 377	2 350 608	48 769	-
2	Total debt securities	1 271 195	-	-	-	-
3	Total exposures	9 922 656	3 425 051	3 360 361	64 690	-
4	Of which defaulted	551 195	166 308	166 308	-	-

EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

In thousands of BGN / %

	Exposure classes	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWAs and RWA density	
		On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	RWAs	RWA density
1	Central governments or central banks	2 424 408	-	2 463 420	6 603	141 086	6%
2	Regional government or local authorities	5 416	-	5 416	-	1 562	29%
3	Public sector entities	876	49	818	-	818	100%
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	8 840	-	-	0%
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Institutions	893 235	10 862	894 152	3 096	472 696	53%
7	Corporates	1 011 122	751 816	1 003 367	114 306	1 114 667	100%
8	Retail	2 561 959	289 970	2 512 443	10 448	1 858 776	74%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	2 967 928	496 916	2 963 135	84 837	1 622 722	53%
10	Exposures in default	238 499	5 028	238 499	1 970	246 890	103%
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	0%
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	0%
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14	Collective investment undertakings	294	-	294	-	294	100%
15	Equity	28 735	-	28 735	-	28 735	100%
16	Other items	756 780	2 270	770 133	35 644	390 303	48%
17	Total	10 889 252	1 556 911	10 889 252	256 904	5 878 549	53%

2.8.2. Capital requirements for market risk

Interest rate risk (IRR) is a potential loss from adverse changes in fair value of interest rate sensitivity positions after change of market interest rates. IRR originates from available interest bearing exposures in interest sensitivity instruments as the vast majority of potential loss is a result of adverse market movements of interest rates. Such a movement affects open interest bearing positions of the Bank and requires special regulation.

Foreign exchange risk (FXR) is the risk of negative changes in value of foreign currency exposures, originated by changes in foreign exchange rate. Positions in foreign currencies /including gold and silver/ bears FXR and have immediate effect on current and potential cash flows of the Bank in currency different from local one as the assets and liabilities are every day revaluated.

The policy of the Bank regarding management of FXR aims bearing of currency exposures which do not generate losses endangering income of the Bank or its safety under observation of all regulatory boundaries. The Bank determines its aims of income from foreign currencies exposures based on preliminary approved business plan and strategy.

Concerning the bearing of market risk the strategy of Bank DSK as a part of Bank OTP is in compliance with strategic aims adopted by the Group and characterizes as a conservative one. Market Risk is observed and controlled through strict build limits system, composed of limits for FXR and IRR. The system of market risk limits are defined in manner which requires on time close-outs of positions with minimum losses. With this purpose Bank has approved limits for positions by financial instruments, currencies and maturities, loss limit levels, VaR and BPV limits.

All limits of market risk is approved by ALCO of the Bank, after reconciliation and approval by OTP Bank. These limits are subject of review and actualization every year taking in account new business targets, possible changes in determined risk appetite or business strategy.

FXR is controlled by position limits set on open currency position by every single currency (intraday and daily) as well as limit of total open currency position. Utilization of open currency position limits is observed daily from “Market and Counterparty risk Management” section and related report is sent to the management of the Bank. Every breach of limits is analysed on time and relevant communication is made for the reasons of limits breach and measures undertaken for elimination.

The position in trade portfolio is observed daily by unit “Market and Counterparty risk Management” section based on limits of maximum exposures divided by categories as per issuer of securities and maturities; BPV limits as per time bands and currency through permitted currencies BGN, EUR and USD; VaR limits and stop loss limits.

With purpose for the management of market risk is used parametric and historical stress test model for calculation of VaR. Assessment of market risk of portfolio is determined by VaR calculation which indicates loss in value within confidence level of probability for time horizon that won't be exceeded. VaR is calculated based on volatility of different risk parameters taking in account correlation between them and on this base is determined change in the portfolio toward current market value. At present moment DSK Bank uses model for determination of Value at Risk for period 252 days, 1 day maintenance period, confidence level 99 %.

Organisation structure of the Bank related to process of risk undertaking is builded to ensure independency of the unit responsible for control of business units. The market risk in trade portfolio is controlled by unit “Management of Market and Counterparty Risk Management” section of “Management of Operational, market and counterparty risk Management” Department which is part of “Risk Management” Division. The management of the risk in Bankbook is performed by “Assets and Liabilities Management” Department (ALM) as a part of “Finance and Planning” Division. “Treasury and capital markets” Department which performs all deals related to purchase and sale of financial instruments for corporate customers and individuals, purchase and sale of securities, for trade portfolio or for Bank book, deals on money market as well as management of open currency position of the Bank is a part of Division “Corporate banking”.

Risk-weighted assets for position risk on the Trading book and risk-weighted assets for exchange rate risk on both the Trading and the Banking books compile the risk-weighted assets for market risk.

- *Capital requirements for position risk*

Capital requirements for both general and specific risk in each currency are calculated for the Bank's debt securities in the Trading portfolio.

To calculate the capital requirements for general position risk, the Bank uses maturity approach where the net position in each debt instrument is assigned a risk weight depending on its residual term to maturity. Fixed-rate instruments shall be assigned on the basis of residual maturity, and variable-rate instruments - on the basis of the period until the next interest rate change.

To calculate the capital requirements for specific risk, the net position in each debt instrument is assigned a risk weight related to the instrument issuer, its external credit assessment and its residual term to maturity.

Capital requirements for position risk as at 31 December 2017

EU MRI – Market risk under the standardised approach

In thousands of BGN

		RWAs	Capital requirements
	Outright products	48 600	3 888
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	48 600	3 888
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	-	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	-	-
4	Commodity risk	-	-
	Options		
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	-	-
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitisation (specific risk)	-	-
9	Total	48 600	3 888

- *Capital requirements for exchange rate risk*

A capital charge for exchange rate risk for the positions in both the Trading and the Banking book is applied only when the net open currency position exceeds 2% of the regulatory capital.

Since 1999 Bulgaria has introduced a Currency Board and the national currency has been pegged to the euro by a fixed exchange rate. Therefore the positions in euro are not included in the calculation of net open currency position nor are subject to capital requirement.

Capital requirements for foreign exchange risk as at 31 December 2017

In thousands of BGN

Market risk Standardised Approach to foreign exchange risk	All positions		Net positions	Capital requirement *
	Long	Short		
Total positions	14 431 840	14 472 133	5 376	-
Currencies closely correlated	12 874 834	12 920 503	-	
All other currencies	1 557 006	1 551 630	5 376	
Currency positions				
EUR**	5 052 425	2 780 711	2 271 714	
BGN	7 822 409	10 139 792	(2 317 383)	
CAD	265	239	26	
CHF	14 865	14 844	21	
GBP	60 839	59 754	1 085	
HUF	876 746	876 595	151	
JPY	371	361	10	
PLN	10	-	10	
RON	159	170	(11)	
RSD	22	-	22	
RUB	374	308	66	
SEK	1 332	713	619	
TRY	167	130	37	
USD	601 856	598 516	3 340	

* When Net positions exceed 2% of Total Own Funds for Solvency Purposes

** EUR positions are not included in Net Position nor is subject to capital requirements

- *As of December 31, 2017 the Bank doesn't calculate capital for settlement risk.*

2.8.3. Capital requirements for operational risk

From the beginning of 2014 a Joint Decision of the National Bank of Hungary and the Bulgarian National Bank which approved DSK Bank to apply the Advance Measurement Approach for the capital calculation purposes on the individual and also on the consolidated base is in force.

The capital requirement as of 31.12.2017 is BGN 44 043 thousand.

2.8.4. Detailed disclosure for exposure classes allocation according to criterion defined in Regulation 575

EU CRB-B – Total and average net amount of exposures

In thousands of BGN

		Net value of exposures at the end of the period	Average net exposures over the period
16	Central governments or central banks	2 424 408	2 697 616
17	Regional governments or local authorities	5 416	6 065
18	Public sector entities	925	7 762
19	Multilateral development banks	-	-
20	International organisations	-	-
21	Institutions	1 801 164	1 606 212
22	Corporates	1 766 230	1 727 340
23	Of which: SMEs	33 294	21 660
24	Retail	2 853 114	2 781 216
25	Of which: SMEs	247 526	230 003
26	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	3 464 844	3 242 112
27	Of which: SMEs	193 861	189 562
28	Exposures in default	243 527	254 606
29	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-
30	Covered bonds	-	-
31	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-
32	Collective investments undertakings	294	319
33	Equity exposures	28 735	29 100
34	Other exposures	759 050	655 990
35	Total standardised approach	13 347 707	13 008 338

EU CRB-C – Geographical breakdown of exposures

In thousands of BGN

		Net value																	
		Europa	Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania	Spain	Poland	United kingdom	Slovenia	Germany	Netherlands	Italy	Other countries	North America	USA	Canada	Asia	Other geographical areas	Total
7	Central governments or central banks	2 424 408	1 837 881	194 011	173 011	108 603	73 047	-	37 855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 424 408
8	Regional governments or local authorities	5 416	5 416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 416
9	Public sector entities	925	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925
10	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Institutions	1 795 920	103 445	1 610 145	158	-	10	35 755	-	23 673	330	13 682	8 722	4 873	4 609	264	371	-	1 801 164
13	Corporates	1 760 956	1 728 562	-	984	-	3 045	252	685	156	18 477	575	8 220	5 274	5 274	-	-	-	1 766 230
14	Retail	2 852 271	2 824 765	89	272	661	202	14 869	168	3 003	595	930	6 717	22	-	22	488	333	2 853 114
15	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	3 463 253	3 454 317	31	-	89	92	4 129	-	340	335	295	3 625	-	-	-	992	599	3 464 844
16	Exposures in default	243 387	239 119	-	13	-	-	2 512	-	222	25	21	1 475	-	-	-	139	1	243 527
17	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Collective investments undertakings	294	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294
21	Equity exposures	23 092	23 011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	5 643	5 643	-	-	-	28 735
22	Other exposures	759 050	759 050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	759 050
23	Total standardised approach	13 328 972	10 976 785	1 804 276	174 438	109 353	76 396	57 517	38 708	27 394	19 762	15 503	28 840	15 812	15 526	286	1 990	933	13 347 707

EU CRB-D – Concentration of exposures by industry or counterparty types

In thousands of BGN

		Public Administration	Real estate activities	Manufacturing	Agriculture and forestry	Construction	Transport and communications	Trade and services	Financial and insurance activities	Hotels and catering	Individuals	Other industry	Non defined	Total
7	Central governments or central banks	1 158 638	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 265 770	-	-	-	-	2 424 408
8	Regional governments or local authorities	5 416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 416
9	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	-	925
10	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 801 164	-	-	-	-	1 801 164
13	Corporates	-	145 548	781 956	90 963	80 920	49 381	423 056	79 667	16 684	-	98 055	-	1 766 230
14	Retail	-	1 880	56 014	78 583	10 168	21 636	59 554	45	4 103	2 604 480	16 651	-	2 853 114
15	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	295 550	327 426	70 597	219 040	24 714	394 792	1 700	211 671	1 781 890	137 464	-	3 464 844
16	Exposures in default	-	20 941	6 878	2 250	4 523	689	15 722	-	9 661	181 729	1 134	-	243 527
17	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Collective investments undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	-	294
21	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	8 491	-	13 044	-	-	7 200	-	28 735
22	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	759 050	759 050
23	Total standardised approach	1 164 054	463 919	1 172 274	242 393	314 651	104 911	893 124	3 161 684	242 119	4 568 099	261 429	759 050	13 347 707

EU CRB-E – Maturity of exposures

In thousands of BGN

		Net exposure value					
		On demand	≤ 1 year	> 1 year ≤ 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
7	Central governments or central banks	1 264 219	85 031	625 509	448 098	1 551	2 424 408
8	Regional governments or local authorities	-	1 276	3 257	883	-	5 416
9	Public sector entities	-	237	616	72	-	925
10	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Institutions	27 821	1 048 012	588 713	124 609	12 009	1 801 164
13	Corporates	-	1 111 290	329 899	325 041	-	1 766 230
14	Retail	-	713 461	1 226 312	913 341	-	2 853 114
15	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	839 992	816 046	1 808 806	-	3 464 844
16	Exposures in default	-	23 699	36 843	182 985	-	243 527
17	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Collective investments undertakings	-	-	-	-	294	294
21	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	28 735	28 735
22	Other exposures	406 360	-	476	4 203	348 011	759 050
24	Total	1 698 400	3 822 998	3 627 671	3 808 038	390 600	13 347 707

EU CR1-A – Credit quality of exposures by exposure class and instrument

In thousands of BGN

		Gross carrying values of		Specific credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures			
		a	b			
16	Central governments or central banks	-	2 424 408	-	-	2 424 408
17	Regional governments or local authorities	-	6 030	614	-	5 416
18	Public sector entities	-	946	21	-	925
19	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-
20	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-
21	Institutions	-	1 801 164	-	-	1 801 164
22	Corporates	87 238	1 719 005	40 013	202 138	1 766 230
23	Of which: SMEs	-	33 748	454	-	33 294
24	Retail	249 584	2 678 409	74 879	161 588	2 853 114
25	Of which: SMEs	26 728	226 133	5 335	-	247 526
26	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	380 681	3 110 379	26 216	-	3 464 844
27	Of which: SMEs	25 650	168 373	162	-	193 861
28	Exposures in default	-	717 503	473 976	-	243 527
29	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-
30	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-
31	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-
32	Collective investments undertakings	-	294	-	-	294
33	Equity exposures	-	28 735	-	-	28 735
34	Other exposures	-	813 919	54 869	-	759 050
35	Total	717 503	13 300 792	670 588	363 726	13 347 707
37	Of which: Loans	712 475	6 683 668	611 727	363 726	6 784 416
38	Of which: Debt securities	-	1 271 195	-	-	1 271 195
38a	Of which: Other exposures	-	3 741 845	6 660	-	3 735 185
39	Of which: Off-balance-sheet exposures	5 028	1 604 084	52 201	-	1 556 911

EU CR1-B – Credit quality of exposures to non-financial institutions and households by industry or counterparty types

In thousands of BGN

		Gross carrying values of		Specific credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures			(a +b-c-d)
		a	b	c	e	g
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13 957	278 043	14 674	7 418	277 326
2	Mining and quarrying	35	13 732	52	204	13 715
3	Manufacturing	36 487	1 006 207	64 969	47 331	977 725
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3 444	111 510	3 786	676	111 168
5	Water supply	26 472	66 932	24 469	3 391	68 935
6	Construction	41 114	311 377	37 853	34 732	314 638
7	Wholesale and retail trade	54 886	883 850	45 383	71 076	893 353
8	Transport and storage	2 936	84 662	3 449	15 525	84 149
9	Accommodation and food service activities	12 218	232 819	2 849	5 334	242 188
10	Information and communication	65	23 927	163	904	23 829
11	Real estate activities	49 952	462 346	45 805	24 656	466 493
12	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 013	129 274	3 141	3 356	128 146
13	Administrative and support service activities	769	66 321	820	5 322	66 270
14	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	6 030	614	-	5 416
15	Education	-	1 733	23	-	1 710
16	Human health services and social work activities	136	28 413	564	586	27 985
17	Arts, entertainment and recreation	5 264	41 960	4 262	888	42 962
18	Other services	6 880	111 380	5 375	7 744	112 885
19	Households	460 875	4 376 758	357 469	134 583	4 480 164
20	Total	717 503	8 237 274	615 720	363 726	8 339 057

EU CR1-C – Credit quality of exposures by geography

In thousands of BGN

		Gross carrying values of		Specific credit risk adjustment	General credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustment charges	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures					
		a	b					
1	Europa	716 921	13 282 027	669 976	-	363 726	-	13 328 972
2	Bulgaria	703 909	10 933 022	660 146	-	357 296	-	10 976 785
3	Hungary	-	1 804 276	-	-	-	-	1 804 276
4	Romania	51	174 446	59	-	-	-	174 438
5	Spain	-	109 359	6	-	-	-	109 353
6	Poland	33	76 466	103	-	-	-	76 396
7	United kingdom	7 895	55 277	5 655	-	6 110	-	57 517
8	Slovenia	6	38 708	6	-	-	-	38 708
9	Germany	755	27 198	559	-	-	-	27 394
10	Netherlands	374	20 227	839	-	-	-	19 762
11	Italy	200	15 506	203	-	-	-	15 503
12	Other countries	3 698	27 542	2 400	-	320	-	28 840
13	North America	-	15 948	136	-	-	-	15 812
14	USA	-	15 662	136	-	-	-	15 526
15	Canada	-	286	-	-	-	-	286
16	Asia	574	1 872	456	-	-	-	1 990
17	Other geographical areas	8	945	20	-	-	-	933
18	Total	717 503	13 300 792	670 588	-	363 726	-	13 347 707

EU CR1-D – Ageing of past-due exposures

In thousands of BGN

		Gross carrying values					
		≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 60 days	> 60 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days ≤ 180 days	> 180 days ≤ 1 year	> 1 year
1	Loans	154 443	25 322	20 060	40 906	72 332	399 412
2	Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total exposures	154 443	25 322	20 060	40 906	72 332	399 412

EU CR1-E – Non-performing and forborne exposures

In thousands of BGN

		Gross carrying values of performing and non-performing exposures							Accumulated impairment and provisions and negative fair value adjustments due to credit risk			Collaterals and financial guarantees received		
		Of which performing but past due > 30 days and ≤ 90 days	Of which performing forborne	Of which non-performing			On performing exposures		On non-performing exposures		On non-performing exposures	Of which forborne exposures		
				Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	Of which forborne		Of which forborne		Of which forborne				
010	Debt securities	1 271 195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
020	Loans and advances	10 302 724	-	78 314	1 192 885	712 475	1 192 885	509 324	84 925	783	526 802	242 122	608 516	303 699
030	Off-balance-sheet exposures	1 609 112	-	-	57 822	5 028	57 822	2	48 208	-	3 993	-	42 948	-

EU CR2-A – Changes in the stock of general and specific credit risk adjustments

		<i>In thousands of BGN</i>
		Accumulated specific credit risk adjustment
1	Opening balance	(795 866)
2	Increases due to amounts set aside for estimated loan losses during the period	(216 992)
3	Decreases due to amounts reversed for estimated loan losses during the period	139 304
4	Decreases due to amounts taken against accumulated credit risk adjustments	202 966
5	Transfers between credit risk adjustments	-
6	Impact of exchange rate differences	-
7	Business combinations, including acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries	-
8	Other adjustments	-
9	Closing balance	(670 588)
10	Recoveries on credit risk adjustments recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	-
11	Specific credit risk adjustments directly recorded to the statement of profit or loss	-

EU CR2-B – Changes in the stock of defaulted and impaired loans and debt securities

		<i>In thousands of BGN</i>
		Gross carrying value defaulted exposures
1	Opening balance	901 284
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted or impaired since the last reporting period	169 726
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(46 321)
4	Amounts written off	(183 522)
5	Other changes	(123 664)
6	Closing balance	717 503

EU CR5 – Standardised approach

In thousands of BGN

	Exposure classes	Risk weight							Deducted	Total	Of which unrated
		0%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%			
1	Central governments or central banks	2 980 782	110 903	-	237 810	-	-	-	-	3 329 495	-
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	4 817	-	-	-	599	-	-	5 416	5 416
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	818	-	-	818	818
4	Multilateral development banks	8 840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 840	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	160 532	-	661 754	-	112 557	-	70 243	1 005 086	91 344
7	Corporates	-	1 383	-	-	-	1 119 582	-	-	1 120 965	1 120 965
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	2 524 076	-	-	-	2 524 076	2 524 076
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	1 605 522	585 565	273 595	583 290	-	-	3 047 972	3 047 972
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	227 627	12 841	-	240 468	240 468
11	Exposures associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	294	294
15	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	28 735	-	2 986	31 721	31 721
16	Other items	287 741	159 667	-	-	-	358 370	-	-	805 778	805 778
17	Total	3 277 363	437 302	1 605 522	1 485 129	2 797 671	2 431 872	12 841	73 229	12 120 929	7 868 852

EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk

In thousands of BGN

	Exposure classes	Risk weight				Total	Of which unrated
		20%	50%	75%	100%		
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	13 578	9 797	-	-	23 375	-
7	Corporates	-	-	-	3 292	3 292	3 292
8	Retail	-	-	1 185	-	1 185	1 185
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total	13 578	9 797	1 185	3 292	27 852	4 477

EU CCR5-A – Impact of netting and collateral held on exposure values

In thousands of BGN

		Gross positive fair value or net carrying amount	Netting benefits	Netted current credit exposure	Collateral held	Net credit exposure
1	Derivatives	27 852	-	-	-	27 852
2	SFTs	-	-	-	-	-
3	Cross-product netting	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total	27 852	-	-	-	27 852

3. Liquidity risk and Liquidity Coverage Ratio

DSK Bank manages its exposure to liquidity risk by:

- accumulating an adequate level of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA);
- developing a modern system for liquidity risk management covering exposures in adequate manner;
- applying a transparent management process;
- preparing regular and well-grounded reports to the management body.

The main management body that manages the liquidity is the Asset and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO). ALCO reports its activity to the Management board quarterly or on demand if needed. Asset and Liabilities Management Department (ALM), in coordination with ALM of OTP Bank, prepares a regular information and proposals to the ALCO concerning management of liquidity in short and long term. Operative liquidity management is carried out by the ALM department by sending orders to the Treasury and Capital Markets Directorate.

DSK Bank uses information from various sources to monitor the liquidity position on daily and monthly base. In case of deviations from the strategy or significant changes in liquidity, they are reported to the Group and Local ALCO in order corrective measures to be undertaken.

DSK Bank maintains adequate level of liquidity buffer, so that it can fulfil all of its obligations in different currencies, as they mature.

Once a year DSK Bank carries out an internal liquidity adequacy assessment (ILAA). The final ILAA report is submitted and approved by the Management Board prior to being sent to the supervisory authority.

DSK Bank has large and well-diversified deposit base. The prevailing part of attracted funds is from retail clients. For that reason, there is not concentration to any client or group of clients.

Exposures in derivatives is not significant. Derivatives are used mainly for servicing corporate and financial clients.

Liquidity coverage ratios (LCR) in all significant currencies are above the level of 100% and the Bank does not rely on transferring liquidity between currencies to cover liquidity cash outflows.

Liquidity management in foreign currencies is to a large extent coordinated with OTP Group. Irrespective of the level of centralisation of the liquidity management function, the Bank applies group methods and standards for measurement and reporting of liquidity.

There are no significant positions in terms of liquidity that are not considered in the LCR.

In the next table a qualitative information for liquidity coverage ratio is represented.

LCR disclosure template, on quantitative information of LCR which complements Article 435(1)(f) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013

In thousands of BGN / %

Quarter ending on:		Total unweighted value				Total weighted value			
		31.3.2017	30.6.2017	30.9.2017	31.12.2017	31.3.2017	30.6.2017	30.9.2017	31.12.2017
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					3 231 677	3 160 798	2 988 988	2 669 743
CASH-OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	6 159 356	6 166 537	6 312 484	6 548 428	351 234	329 129	347 006	345 934
3	Stable deposits	5 212 635	5 531 364	5 672 074	5 932 671	260 632	276 568	283 604	296 634
4	Less stable deposits	946 721	635 173	640 410	615 757	150 722	89 551	88 528	83 489
5	Unsecured wholesale funding					1 053 039	949 760	780 096	628 009
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1 602 967	1 598 883	1 511 739	1 373 198	1 053 039	949 760	780 096	628 009
8	Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Secured wholesale funding					52	48	14	-
10	Additional requirements					111 329	161 374	116 632	118 789
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	472	49 100	968	618	472	49 100	968	618
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	1 026 898	1 057 136	1 112 286	1 162 421	110 857	112 274	115 664	118 171
14	Other contractual funding obligations	16 500	16 500	16 500	16 500	-	-	-	-
15	Other contingent funding obligations	328 984	302 584	281 393	286 977	16 449	15 129	14 070	14 349
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					1 532 103	1 455 440	1 257 818	1 107 081
CASH-INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	296 808	249 762	175 921	234 751	252 395	242 987	200 773	258 340
19	Other cash inflows	170	111	70	112	170	111	70	112

EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)								
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)								
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	296 978	249 873	175 991	234 863	252 565	243 098	200 843	258 452
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	Inflows Subject to 90% Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	Inflows Subject to 75% Cap	296 977	249 873	175 991	234 862	241 505	180 359	121 480	176 016
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					3 231 677	3 160 798	2 988 988	2 669 743
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					1 350 719	1 312 072	1 161 464	965 252
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)					238,80%	245,48%	260,40%	278,55%

4. Leverage

DSK Bank estimates the leverage ratio according to Regulation (EC) 575/2013, art. 429 and the following improvements as a proportion between CET 1 and the total leverage exposure in percentage.

As of December 31, 2017 the leverage ratio according to the transitional definition is 9.04 %.

In the next tables is represented information connected with the fulfilment of Regulation (EC) 575/2013, art. 451 and Commission implementing regulation – EU 2016/200.

Table LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

		<i>In thousands of BGN</i>
		Applicable Amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	12 144 772
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(13) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	23 806
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	376 696
EU-6a	(Adjustment for intragroup exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-
EU-6b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-
7	Other adjustments	(249 645)
8	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	12 295 629

Table LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		<i>In thousands of BGN</i>
		CRR leverage ratio exposures
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets, but including collateral)	12 017 095
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(126 014)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	11 891 081
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	4 046
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark- to-market method)	23 806
EU-5a	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	-
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-
11	Total derivatives exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	27 852
SFT exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	-
EU-14a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429b(4) and 222 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
EU-15a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15a)	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	1 556 911
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(1 180 215)
19	Other off-balance sheet exposures (sum of lines 17 and 18)	376 696
Exempted exposures in accordance with Article 429(7) and (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet)		
EU-19a	(Intragroup exposures (solo basis) exempted in accordance with Article 429(7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet))	-
EU-19b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (on and off balance sheet))	-
Capital and total exposure measure		
20	Tier 1 capital	1 111 708
21	Leverage ratio total exposure measure (sum of lines 3, 11, 16, 19, EU-19a and EU-19b)	12 295 629
Leverage ratio		
22	Leverage ratio	0
Choice on transitional arrangements and amount of derecognised fiduciary items		
EU-23	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	-
EU-24	Amount of derecognised fiduciary items in accordance with Article 429(11) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	-

Table LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

In thousands of BGN

		CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	12 017 095
EU-2	Trading book exposures	254 151
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	11 762 944
EU-4	Covered bonds	-
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	3 322 892
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	15 074
EU-7	Institutions	908 372
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	2 963 135
EU-9	Retail exposures	2 512 443
EU-10	Corporate	1 003 367
EU-11	Exposures in default	238 499
EU-12	Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	799 162

5. Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)

According to Directive 2013/36/EC, Part VII, Chapter 4 the Bank have to keep CCyB which purpose is to protect against potential losses, resulting from accumulated system cyclical risk in period of excess credit growth.

The CCyB is regulated with Ordinance N 8 of the Bulgarian National Bank for capital Buffrs of the banks. BNB discloses information for the fixed level of CCyB and ups to date it quarterly. The level of CCyB for 2017 is 0 %.

The specific for the Bank CCyB is also 0%.

Geographical distribution of the institution's credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer
In thousands of BGN / %

Row		General credit exposures - exposure value for SA	Trading book exposure - sum of long and short position of trading book	Own funds requirements			Own funds requirement weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
				Of which: General credit exposures	Of which: Trading book exposures	Total		
		010	030	070	080	100	110	120
010	Breakdown by country							
	Bulgaria	7 696 036	-	417 060	-	417 060	0,99	0,00%
	Hungary	42	-	1	-	1	0,00	0,00%
	Romania	795	-	58	-	58	0,00	0,00%
	Spain	706	-	19	-	19	0,00	0,00%
	Poland	2 867	-	217	-	217	0,00	0,00%
	United kingdom	18 567	-	412	-	412	0,00	0,00%
	Slovenia	8	-	-	-	-	0,00	0,00%
	Germany	3 032	-	51	-	51	0,00	0,00%
	Netherlands	19 342	-	1 505	-	1 505	0,00	0,00%
	Italy	1 380	-	80	-	80	0,00	0,00%
	USA	10 917	-	873	-	873	0,00	0,00%
	Other countries	14 597	-	715	-	715	0,00	0,00%
020	Total	7 768 289	-	420 991	-	420 991		

Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

In thousands of BGN / %

Row		Column
		010
010	Total risk exposure amount	7 768 289
020	Institution specific countercyclical buffer rate	0,00%
030	Institution specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-

II. Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

DSK Bank identifies the following types of risk, specific for its risk profile:

- Credit risk
- Concentration risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk
- Interest rate risk in the banking portfolio
- Liquidity risk
- Reputational risk
- Strategic risk
- Business risk
- Risk of change in real estate prices

1. Internal Strategy and Capital Plan

The determination of the required ratios and levels of capital is a part of the annual planning process of the Bank's operations and revision of its long-term strategy. The internal management and analysis of the capital adequacy aim at maintaining an adequate amount of internal capital according to the level determined by the Bank's management which corresponds to the risk profile of the bank and to its quality of management through respective systems for risk management. The following principles should be followed:

- A transparent corporate structure which ensures effective and reasonable risk management;
- Clearly defined levels of reporting and distribution of the tasks and responsibilities;
- The entire process of risk management in the Bank is managed by the Management Board;
- Comprehensible and effective systems for risk control and internal control which are independent from the controlled activities;
- The effective internal control system consists of three independent functions – risk control, adherence to rules, and internal audit;
- Public announcement and transparency of the bank's activity and operations;
- The Bank regulates the management process of every significant type of risk within separate rules.

The plan for development of the capital base is consistent with the goals for development of the Bank's activity and the acceptable levels of risk for achieving these goals. So far, the short- and long-term goals of the Bank have always been set within its current risk profile without predicting significant changes in the levels of influence of the separate risk components. This allows a relatively reliable assessment of the necessary development of the capital base and respective planning of an adequate capital position.

2. Capital Management

The Bank calculates the capital requirements during each process of planning, forecasting, or long-term strategic goal setting. The capital requirements result from the risk profile of the Bank which will lead to achievement of the respective goals. The necessity of capital calculated according to regulatory requirements, as well as according to the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), represented by two different approaches – according to DSK Bank’s policy and based on the supervisory assessment (SREP). The regulatory requirements shall be fulfilled with a reasonable reserve above the stipulated minimum. In case the ability to provide capital to cover the higher of the two (with a reasonable reserve above the minimum capital requirement according to the regulatory requirements or the result reached under ICAAP) is under question, the Bank reviews its objectives and risk profile.

Stress test conduction

The Bank conducts stress tests which cover all significant risks in order to enable assessment and analysis of its ability to meet a negative impact of significant adverse changes in the risk components, which are beyond expectations during the normal planning process. If the conducted analysis indicate a threat for the Bank’s financial stability, a decision for undertaking adequate measures is being made.

During the stress test conduction are observed the following main financial stability indicators:

- *Capital adequacy and capital position ;*
- *Liquidity – defined as the ratio between liquid assets and the amount of the attracted funds except for those attracted from credit institutions ;*
- *Dynamics of the profitability indicators – net interest income, income from banking activity before operating costs and risk costs, risk costs, profit.*

As a result of the conducted calculations and stress tests, a conclusion could be made that the Bank has sufficient capital to meet the regulatory requirements as well as a sufficient capital buffer to meet a more risk-sensitive environment. Although in the pessimistic scenario, profitability indicators deteriorate, the Bank’s capital position remains stable, the Bank continues to generate sufficient profitability and is able to meet a deterioration in the operating environment.

3. Structure of the total capital resource of the Bank

The Bank has the following structure of its capital resource as of the end of 2017 in accordance with Directive 2013/36/EU and Reglament (EU) №575/2013 according to the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment as well as to the accepted supervisory assessment (SREP):

In thousands of BGN

	Basel III 2017 Regulatory	Basel III 2017 ICAAP
Own Funds for Solvency Purposes	1 111 708	1 111 708
Common equity Tier 1 capital	1 111 708	1 111 708
Ordinary share capital	153 984	153 984
Reserves	982 208	982 208
Intangible assets	(41 157)	(41 157)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	100 885	100 885
CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	(2 687)	(2 687)
CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment	(22 496)	(22 496)
Tier 2 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	(7 024)	(7 024)
CET1 additional capital deductions (for specific credit risk)	(13 403)	(13 403)
Excess of deduction from T2 items over T2 Capital	(38 602)	(38 602)
Tier 2 capital	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income	27 416	27 416
CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	(299)	(299)
CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment	(2 500)	(2 500)
Tier 2 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment	(63 219)	(63 219)
Excess of deduction from T2 items over T2 Capital (deducted in CET1)	38 602	38 602

According to the approved policy of the Bank, for the purposes of internal capital analysis, tier-one capital includes the current year profit except for the case when it is known that after year end, the General Assembly will make a decision regarding profit distribution as dividend or if this decision has been already taken.

In the capital base calculation according to the supervisory assessment, the current year profit is not included in tier I capital at any stage of the calculation.

The parameters of capital adequacy are as follows:

In thousands of BGN / %

	Basel III 2017 Regulatory	Basel III 2017 ICAAP
Own Funds for Solvency Purposes	1 111 708	1 111 708
Common equity Tier 1 capital	1 111 708	1 111 708
Risk-weighted assets	6 480 531	7 374 639
Credit risk	5 881 393	5 881 393
Position, foreign exchange and commodity risk	48 600	42 959
Operational risk	550 538	738 510
Other risks	0	711 777
Interest rate risk in Banking book	0	611 777
Reputation risk	0	50 000
Strategic risk	0	50 000
Solvency ratio (%)	17,63%	17,15%
Original own funds ratio (%)	17,15%	15,07%
Capital Conservation Buffer (2.5%)	162 013	162 013
Systemic Risk Buffer (3%)	194 416	194 416
Free Capital	236 836	165 308

The Bank has a stable and adequate capital position which allows coverage of the risks specific to its operations. Bank estimates a capital buffer compared to both the regulatory requirements for capital adequacy and the necessary capital base obtained as a result of internal capital adequacy assessment. This capital buffer is a result mainly from the followed policy for capitalization of profit from previous years, as well as a reasonable risk management and defining risk appetite in the activity. As a result of these the Bank has a sufficiently stable position of tier I capital.

Capital requirements and ratios for 2017.

In thousands of BGN / %

Risk profile	Regulatory Capital Requirement	SREP		ICAAP	
		Additional capital according to SREP	Total Capital Required SREP	Additional capital according to ICAAP	Total Capital Required ICAAP
1. Credit risk	470 511	-	-	-	470 511
2. Concentration risk	-	-	-	-	-
3. Market risk	3 888	-	-	(451)	3 437
4. Interest rate risk in Banking book	-	-	-	48 942	48 942
5. Operational risk	44 043	-	-	15 038	59 081
6. Liquidity risk	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other risks	-	-	-	8 000	8 000
Capital requirement excl. capital buffers	518 442	72 582	591 024	71 529	589 971
8. Capital Conservation Buffer (2.5%)	162 013	-	162 013	-	162 013
9. Systemic Risk Buffer (3%)	194 416	-	194 416	-	194 416
Capital requirement incl. capital buffers	874 871	72 582	947 453	71 529	946 400
Effective minimum required adequacy ratio (capital requirement/risk assets ratio according to regulatory requirements)	13,50%	-	14,62%	-	14,60%

4. Additional capital under ICAAP

- Additional capital for credit risk

For the purpose of ICAAP DSK Bank assesses the required capital for credit risk using the following calculation:

$$\text{CR} = \text{Unexpected Loss (UL)} - \text{Expected Loss (EL)}$$

As at 31.12.2017 the capital requirement for credit risk according to ICAAP of DSK Bank is below the capital requirement of the standardized approach. For this reason an allocation of additional capital is not necessary.

- Additional capital for concentration risk

The assessment of concentration risk is based on the evaluation of the extent of exposure to concentration risk in relation to the Bank's assessment of the extent and quality management through the introduced rules and procedures for preventive management of concentration risk as well as monitoring, management and control of taken risk.

The Bank conducts assessment and analysis of the concentration within and between risks. Concentration within risks arises from the correlation within separate exposures within a single risk category. Concentration between risks is established through correlation indications between separate exposures which are part of separate risk categories.

The Bank considers that it maintains a high level of preventive and follow-up measures for restricting and managing the concentration risk, which in addition to the high level of provision coverage of the assets represents an additional buffer also regarding the concentration risk. All aspects of impact and correlation between separate risks are subject of existing regulations, all internal rules and procedures, regulation the Bank's activity. The analysis and assessment of the according correlations between risks and their impact on concentration in relation to the capital allocation for their coverage are subject to the assessment of each main or arising risk. For that reason, the Bank considers that it is not necessary to allocate additional capital to cover concentration risk.

- Additional capital for currency risk

In accordance with the adopted interbank rules, the currency positions are monitored on a daily basis. Additionally, an independent of the business unit calculates and reports the condition of the positions and the risk of the positions as a whole for the Bank. The level of currency risk is measured through VaR models. The model is back-tested regularly and the results are reported to the management of the Bank periodically.

The additional capital that the Bank allocates according to the calculations regarding the level of currency risk is lower than 0.1% from the capital base.

- Additional capital for interest rate risk in the trading portfolio

In the assessment of the interest rate risk in the trading portfolio of the Bank are applied models which generally assess the exposure, calculate modified durations and VaR for the trading portfolio. The applied VaR has a confidence level 99% and 1 day time horizon. As most of the assets in the portfolio are not actively traded on the market, the management considers that VaR is not an adequate tool for the allocation of the capital requirements. Therefore for the assessment of the capital requirements of the trading portfolio is applied the result from the standardized method.

- Additional capital for interest rate risk in the banking portfolio

The capital requirements for this type of risk are determined from the result obtained from a standard deviation (shock) of the interest rates on the separate currencies within +/-200 b.p. The sensitivity of the different time intervals is calculated on the basis of the modified duration given a profitability level of 5%. In the Rules for interest rate risk

management of the Bank, a limit has been set regarding the effect of the standard shock. The reduction of the capital from this shock shall not exceed 20% of the Bank's equity.

Taking into consideration the asset and liability structure, the management considers that the proposed standard shock determines adequately the level of interest rate risk of the Bank and the result should be used for determining the required capital. The required capital for 2017 is assessed at BGN 48 942 thousand.

- *Additional capital reserve for liquidity risk*

The liquidity risk analysis in the Bank are according to the internal rules for liquidity management. Periodically are conducted statistical and dynamical maturity tables. The liquidity position is reviewed on daily basis. Information about the liquidity ratios is also included in the analysis.

DSK Bank has elaborated an action plan for liquidity crisis. The plan is triggered if withdrawals exceed a definite amount. Early warning indicators are also foreseen. In the plan for the liquidity crisis are determined actions and responsibilities of the various departments within the management of the crisis.

The policy and the rules of the Bank for liquidity risk management consider the concentration of risks within liquidity risk.

The Bank considers that the capital is not an adequate tool for covering the liquidity risk.

- *Additional capital for operational risk*

The Bank uses an approach for assessment of the necessary capital for operational risk under ICAAP, based on four components similarly to the applied group model for the assessment of regulatory capital on the basis of the enhanced method - actual damages suffered, self-assessment of the risk, scenario analyses and external events.

The assessed regulatory capital for operational risk in the fourth quarter of 2017 amounts to BGN 44 043 thousand. It is calculated through the Enhanced Method of tier I. The calculation for the fourth quarter of 2017 under ICAAR amounts to BGN 59 081 thousand.

- *Additional capital for reputational risk*

The management of the Bank considers the applied preventive measures for limiting reputation risk as effective but because of the inherent risk of events which are not under the direct control of the Bank and which could not be foreseen, it approves the allocation of additional capital buffer to the amount of BGN 4 000 thousand for reputational risk coverage.

- *Additional capital for strategic risk*

The Bank estimates its sensitivity to strategic risk in accordance to the strategic risk management and the observed deviation from historic goals in historical plan. Analysis prove the adequate management of the operations in an environment of strongly unfavorable external influences and the ability of the Bank to maintain its stability, covering its strategic risk with its ongoing processes and flexible reactions based on timely management decisions and measures. The balance between the management of the operations and the results from the latest conducted stress tests regarding the overall activity of the Bank based on 2018 plan parameters, shows that there is no need for the Bank to allocate an additional capital for strategic risk coverage.

In spite of that, with regards to the still unstable national and international economic environment, the dynamic banking system environment and the existing factors which are out of the control of the Bank, which could impact the fulfillment of the strategic goals, DSK Bank allocates additional capital buffer for strategic risk to the amount of BGN 4 000 thousand.

- Additional capital for business risk

The business risk assessment is performed by complex modelling of the Bank's activity, based on assumptions that reflect to potential changes in the performance indicators, which according to the current circumstances have or most likely have significant impact on the profitability, liquidity and capital position of the Bank. The assessment is being accomplished through plan, forecast or stress test on the entire balance sheet and income statement of the Bank. The main aspects of the assessment are:

- General assessment of the operational environment - analysis of the macroeconomic situation and market environment. The main aim is to define the parameters that should have or most likely have significant impact, as well as the opportunities for business development.
- Analysis of the possible development of the Bank's activity through assumptions, defined on the basis of the operational environment assessment and following the strategic objectives within these assumptions. The according assessments of key indicators within a certain period of time.
- Conduction of stress tests for business risk and analysis of the reaction of key indicators for the Bank on possible adverse changes of key parameters.
- Analysis of the client base substitution – the Bank prepares an annual analysis on the transfer of clients in Retail banking (the highest share in total number of clients) divided into the segments households and small and medium enterprises. A monthly analysis on the deposit distribution upon age ranges is also prepared. An assessment of significant deviations in the structure, the transfer of new and churn clients as well as other indicators for changes is made on the basis of these analysis.
- The Bank considers that a lot of successful preventive measures are placed in order to reduce the business risk based on the results of the recently conducted stress tests on the Bank's overall activity including 2018 planned parameters, which indicate the lack of necessity for allocating an additional capital in order to cover any business risks for 2017.

- Additional capital for risk of change in real estate prices

The Bank assesses extent of coverage of the potential risk of decline in real estate market prices through available capital resource, without jeopardizing the adequate capital coverage of the other risks. The Bank's real estates represented less than 3% of total assets. The Bank regularly (annually) monitors the current evaluation of the real estate book value and verifies the need for reassessment. The Bank monitors the dynamics of the real estate market and in case of negative trends indications, applies relevant assumptions in planning and forecasting process, and in conduction of stress tests in order to consider the possible negative effects on the capital resources.

III. Asset Encumbrance Policy

In 2014 the Bank accepted policy aiming to regulate asset encumbrance. The policy corresponds with Recommendation B - Risk management of asset encumbrance by institutions of European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB).

With the policy the Bank defines groups of assets that could be encumbered: securities from the Bank's portfolios; cash on accounts of the Bank and other cash receivables from third parties.

As of 31 December 2017 asset encumbrance data to be disclosed is as follow:

1. Assets of DSK Bank

In thousands of BGN

		Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
		010	040	060	090
010	Assets of the reporting institution	200 923		11 943 849	
030	Equity instruments	-	-	13 834	13 834
040	Debt securities	200 923	200 921	1 376 738	1 376 659
120	Other assets	-		862 280	

2. Collaterals received

In thousands of BGN

		Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance
		010	040
130	Collateral received by the reporting institution	-	861 369
150	Equity instruments	-	-
160	Debt securities	-	861 369
230	Other collateral received	-	-
240	Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or ABSs	-	-

3. Encumbered assets

In thousands of BGN

		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
		010	030
010	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	147 026	12 144 772

DSK Bank encumbers assets mainly for collateralisation of liabilities to State Budget according to The Public Finance Act. Assets pledged are more than liabilities to State Budget because of the specific of prices used and the discount applied from regulator on each emission.

Received as collateral government debt securities are connected with repo deals with OTP Bank. The coverage of exposures is controlled on daily basis on current market prices.

IV. Remuneration Policy and Practices

1. Remuneration Policy of the Bank

The decision making process is in accordance with the Remuneration Policy keeping the OTP Banking group standards.

The most important principle of the Bank Group Remuneration Policy is that the rate of performance-based remuneration (variable element) – subject to the preliminary and subsequent evaluation of risks – is relevant to realization level of the targets at bank group/bank and individual level.

The performance appraisal among the persons belonging to the scope of the Remuneration Policy is based on individual agreements. The performance expectations are defined by bank group/bank/affiliate, organizational, manager and position level within a pre-defined benchmark structure and/or target tasks considering the differences arising from the nature of the various banking organizations' activity.

The Remuneration Policy stipulates differentiated income levels conforming to the value of the jobs and based on classifications. The remuneration comprises fixed and performance-based remuneration. The fact that the amount of the fixed remuneration for the persons belonging to the scope of the Policy is high enough to provide compensation for the professional work and is in line with the level of education, ranking, the required level of experience and skills, and the relevant business sector ensures the enforcement of a flexible remuneration policy.

At the level of DSK Bank the performance appraisal connected to performance-based remuneration takes place on the basis of the return on risk-adjusted capital (RORAC). The ratio is calculated on the basis of the figures of those Bank Group member affiliates, operating as group members, which belonged to the circle of consolidation throughout the appraised fiscal year for controlling purposes.

The performance remuneration based on performance appraisal of the top managers belonging to the scope of the Remuneration Policy takes place uniformly in the form of cash bonus and share options, in the proportion of 50-50%.

As a general rule 60% of the performance-based remuneration specified for individual level for the top managers belonging to the scope of the Remuneration Policy shall be deferred for period of three years.

The performance remuneration based on performance appraisal of the identified managers belonging to the scope of the Remuneration Policy takes place uniformly in the form of cash bonus and synthetic shares, in the proportion of 50-50%.

40% of the performance-based remuneration specified for individual level for the top managers belonging to the scope of the Remuneration Policy shall be deferred for period of three years.

The main criteria for identify the personal scope of the Remuneration Policy are as follow:

- Importance of the position in the group – group level, subconsolidation level and local level;
- Assessment of the importance of the material risk assumption of the position accordingly to the European legal framework - regulatory technical standards.

The ratio of the fixed and performance-based remuneration connected to the various positions of additional persons belonging to the scope of the Remuneration Policy is established, based on the subject to the collective consideration of the aspects below:

- performance appraisal system and method of defining the risk levels;
- length of the deferred appraisal and payment period, and of the retention period;
- the structure of the organizational unit / Bank Group member affiliate, nature and complexity of its activity;
- position of the employees within the organizational hierarchy, and risk assumption/decision-making levels allocated to the various positions.

In DSK Bank the variable elements of the remuneration do not exceed 100 % of the fixed elements from the total remuneration for each person.

2. Total remuneration broken down by business activities of the Bank

	<i>In thousands of BGN</i>
	Remuneration for 2017
Credit activity	49 746
Corporate functions	19 670
Independent control functions	7 547
Top management	3 041
Total	80 004

3. Aggregated quantitative information on remuneration of the persons referred to in Article 2, items 1, 2 and 4 of BNB Ordinance No. 4 of 2010 on the Requirements on the Remuneration in Banks

- the amount of remuneration for the financial year split into fixed and variable remuneration, and the number of beneficiaries:
Fixed annual remuneration - BGN 4 684 thousand / 40 persons;
Variable annual remuneration - BGN 2 785 thousand / 34 persons.
- the amount and form of variable remuneration is BGN 1 393 thousand – cash and BGN 1 393 thousand – shares and relevant to shares instruments;
- the total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, accounted in previous years, is BGN 2 163 thousand;
- there is no amount of deferred remuneration awarder during the financial year paid out and reduced through performance adjustments;
- there is no amount for severance payment during the financial year;
- there is no amount of new sign-on payment made during the financial year.

In DSK Bank has been realized diversity policy, regarding recruitment of key management personnel.

In DSK Bank operate regulation, ensuring compliance with the requirements for the members of the management bodies, executive officers and key function holders of DSK Bank.

 Dorothea Nikolova <i>Executive Director</i>		 Margarita Karidi <i>Executive Director</i>
---	--	--

Appendix 1: Areas and Countries list for geographical breakdown tables included as Other areas and Other countries

Geographical area	Other countries
Asia	United Arab Emirates
Asia	Indonesia
Asia	Israel
Asia	India
Asia	Iraq
Asia	Korea, Republic Of
Asia	Lebanon
Asia	Syrian Arab Republic
Asia	Pakistan
Asia	Kazakhstan
Asia	Japan
Asia	Armenia
Asia	Hong Kong
Europe	Albania
Europe	Austria
Europe	Bosnia And Herzegovina
Europe	Belgium
Europe	Belarus
Europe	Switzerland
Europe	Cyprus
Europe	Czech Republic
Europe	Denmark
Europe	Estonia
Europe	Finland
Europe	France
Europe	Greece
Europe	Croatia
Europe	Ireland
Europe	Iceland
Europe	Lithuania
Europe	Latvia
Europe	Moldova, Republic Of
Europe	Russian Federation
Europe	Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic Of
Europe	Norway
Europe	Portugal
Europe	Serbia
Europe	Sweden
Europe	Slovakia
Europe	Turkey
Europe	Ukraine
North America	Nicaragua
North America	Canada

Other geographical areas	Countries
Australia	Australia
Africa	Algeria
Africa	Egypt
Africa	Libya
Africa	Morocco
Africa	Madagascar
Africa	Tunisia
Africa	South Africa
South America	Brazil
South America	Colombia
South America	Ecuador

Appendix 2: Index of templates

Template	page
Total own funds	16
Capital Ratios	17
Reconciliation between balance sheet items used to calculate own funds and regulatory own funds	17
Capital instruments' main features	18
Transitional own funds disclosure template	19
EU LI1 – Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and the mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	25
EU LI2 - Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	26
EU OV1– Overview of RWAs	27
EU CCR1– Analysis of CCR exposure by approach	28
EU CR3 – CRM techniques – Overview	29
EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects	31
EU MR1– Market risk under the standardised approach	32
Capital requirements for foreign exchange risk	33
EU CRB-B – Total and average net amount of exposures	34
EU CRB-C – Geographical breakdown of exposures	35
EU CRB-D – Concentration of exposures by industry or counterparty types	36
EU CRB-E – Maturity of exposures	37
EU CR1-A – Credit quality of exposures by exposure class and instrument	38
EU CR1-B – Credit quality of exposures to non-financial institutions and households by industry or counterparty types	39
EU CR1-C – Credit quality of exposures by geography	40
EU CR1-D – Ageing of past-due exposures	41
EU CR1-E – Non-performing and forborne exposures	41
EU CR2-A – Changes in the stock of general and specific credit risk adjustments	42
EU CR2-B – Changes in the stock of defaulted and impaired loans and debt securities	42
EU CR5 – Standardised approach	43
EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk	44
EU CCR5-A – Impact of netting and collateral held on exposure values	44
LCR disclosure template, on quantitative information of LCR which complements Article 435(1)(f) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	46
Table LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures	48
Table LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure	49
Table LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)	50
Geographical distribution of the institution's credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer	51
Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer	52
Structure of the total capital resource - ICAAP	55
Parameters of capital adequacy - ICAAP	56
Capital requirements and ratios according to ICAAP and SREP	56
Asset Encumbrance Policy - Assets of DSK Bank	60
Asset Encumbrance Policy - Collaterals received	60
Asset Encumbrance Policy - Encumbered assets	61
Total remuneration broken down by business activities of the Bank	63