

BCR GROUP DISCLOSURE REPORT 2019

*Pursuant to NBR
Regulation no. 5/2013
on prudential
requirements for
credit institutions and
Part Eight of the
Capital Requirements
Regulation (EU) no.
575/2013 on
prudential
requirements for
credit institutions and
investment firms*

Incorporated in Romania

*Trade Register
J40/90/1991*

*Unique Registration
Code 361757*

*Bank Register RB-PJR-
40-008/18.02.1999*

www.bcr.ro

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1 Introduction

The provisions of the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the Parliament and of the Council of June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, hereinafter referred to as the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) apply to BCR Group, hereinafter referred to as BCR Group. This Report is prepared on a consolidated basis (IFRS) according to NBR's Regulations. All information herein is presented as of December 31st 2019 unless otherwise stated.

The report gives readers a comprehensive overview of the current risk profile and risk management in BCR Group and covers the following main areas:

- Organizational structure of risk management;
- Risk management structures and responsibilities;
- Remuneration and recruitment practices;
- Capital structure;
- Capital adequacy;
- Risk management systems and procedures;
- Risk management with respect to each risk type;
- Risk assumed (risk management policies and objectives, risk appetite and risk profile);
- Credit risk mitigation techniques.

The information covers mainly the following areas of interest:

- the Bank governance structures and policies, including its objectives, organizational structure, internal governance arrangements, structure and organization of the management body, including attendances to the meetings thereof, and the incentive and remuneration scheme of the institution;
- how the Bank's business and risk management strategy is set (including the involvement of the management body) and foreseeable risk factors;
- the Bank's established committees and their mandates and membership;
- the Bank's internal control framework and how its control functions are organized, the major tasks they perform, how their performance is monitored by the management body and any planned material changes to these functions;
- the strategies and processes to manage those risks;
- the structure and organization of the relevant risk management function including information on its authority and statute, or other appropriate arrangements;
- the scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems;
- the policies for hedging and mitigating risk, and the strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigates;
- the Bank's overall risk profile associated with the business strategy, including the key ratios and figures providing external stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the Bank's management of risk, including how the risk profile interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body.

2 Legislation and Overview on Disclosure Requirements

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART.431 (1) CRR

Scope of disclosure requirements

The current Disclosure Report of BCR Group meets the disclosure requirements of Part Eight of the CRR, which took effect on 1 January 2014 as well as the provisions of the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions. Disclosures are also done in accordance with individual EBA regulations and guidelines on disclosure requirements. Consequently, the current Disclosure Report of BCR Group meets the following requirements:

- the general disclosure requirements as laid down in the EBA/GL/2016/11¹ “Guidelines on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013”;
- for Own Funds disclosure purposes, Regulation no. 1423/2013, laying down implementing technical standards with regard to disclosure of own funds requirements for institutions;
- for Leverage Ratio disclosure purposes, Regulation no. 200/2016, laying down implementing technical standards with regard to disclosure of the leverage ratio for institutions;
- for encumbered and unencumbered assets disclosure purposes, the EBA/GL/2014/03 “Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets” and Regulation 2295/2017 with regard to regulatory technical standards for disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets;
- for Liquidity Coverage Ratio disclosure purposes, the EBA/GL/2017/01 “Guidelines on LCR disclosure to complement the disclosure of liquidity risk management under Article 435 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013”;
- for countercyclical capital buffer disclosure purposes, Regulation no.1555/2015, laying down technical standards with regard to disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers for institutions;
- for remuneration disclosure purposes, the EBA/GL/2015/22 “Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under Articles 74(3) and 75(2) of Directive 2013/36/EU and disclosures under Article 450 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013”;
- for materiality, proprietary and the confidential nature and frequency of disclosures, the EBA/GL/2014/14 “Guidelines on materiality, proprietary and confidentiality and on disclosure frequency under Articles 432(1), 432(2) and 433 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013” and NBR Instructions from 28 October 2015 on materiality, proprietary and confidentiality and on disclosure frequency under articles 432(1), 432(2) and 433 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013;
- for non-performing and forborne exposures, the EBA/GL/2018/10 “Guidelines on management of non-performing and forborne exposures”

The preparation of the Disclosure Report and the review for completeness and compliance with the applicable requirements is carried out by the Strategic Risk Management Division. Additionally, the Disclosure Report is also subject to review by the Compliance Division.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART.431 (2) CRR

Information on operational risk methodologies

BCR Group uses Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) to measure Operational Risk capital requirements as detailed in Chapter 21 of this report.

¹ Version 2

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART.431 (3) CRR

Disclosure policy

The BCR Group Disclosure Policy sets out the overarching principles and guidelines used by the Group in order to fulfil its disclosure requirements under Part Eight of the CRR as well as the process to establish, review and approve the actual disclosures.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART.432 CRR

Non-material, proprietary or confidential information

The Group's Disclosure Policy formalizes the treatment of information considered to be immaterial, proprietary or confidential. The Group does not classify any of the information required to be presented in this report as non-material, proprietary or confidential.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART.433 CRR

Frequency of disclosure

The main document is published once a year, while specific information is published more often (quarterly or semi-annually) pursuant to the NBR Instructions from 28 October 2015 on materiality, proprietary and confidentiality and on disclosure frequency under articles 432(1), 432(2) and 433 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART.434 CRR and ART. 67 (f) of NBR Regulation No.5/2013

Means of disclosure

The Report is published in Romanian and English versions. BCR Group has opted for the Internet as the medium for publication of the Disclosure Report. The Disclosure Report is available on the website of BCR Group (<https://www.bcr.ro/en/investors/transparency-and-public-disclosure>). The figures in the Disclosure Report are after the General Shareholders Meeting and as such the information presented includes the incorporation of audited year end profits with an impact on tables and templates containing data referring to own funds and capital adequacy and year-end balance sheet positions.

A number of CRR disclosure requirements are covered by BCR SA Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements for 31 December 2019 (hereinafter "BCR Group 2019 Annual Report"). The Financial Statements are available on the website of BCR Group (<https://www.bcr.ro/en/investors/financial-reports>). Disclosures afferent to material information about the financial and operational result as required by Art. 67 (f) of NBR Regulation No.5/2013 are covered in this document.

Please note that references will be made to the BCR Group 2019 Annual Report throughout this document.

Please see below CRR disclosure requirements which are covered by reports other than this document or the BCR Group 2019 Annual Report.

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DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 450 CRR and ART. 67 (a) NBR Regulation no. 5/2013

Remuneration Policy

Quantitative information afferent to remuneration data will be published on BCR Group's web site under: <https://www.bcr.ro/en/investors/transparency-and-public-disclosure>.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: Art. 435 CRR and ART. 67 (a) (e) NBR Regulation no. 5/2013

Corporate Governance

More details on the corporate governance framework are presented in the Corporate Governance Report for 2019 which is published annually on the BCR Group's web site under: <https://www.bcr.ro/en/about-us/corporate-governance/principles-policies>.

Please note that this report also contains information on the performance management process (formalized through the Performance and Professional Development Procedure - PDS Procedure) as required by Art. 67 (e) of NBR Regulation No.5/2013 as well as information concerning the compensation strategy, as required by Art. 67 (a) of NBR Regulation No.5/2013.

3 Overview of Non-applicable Disclosures

The following table provides an overview of the CRR Articles which are not covered by the Disclosure Report nor included in other reports as mentioned above, alongside an explanation regarding the reason behind their non-applicability.

1 Non-applicable CRR articles

CRR article number	CRR article description	Disclosure requested in the CRR article	Reason for non-applicable disclosure	Non-applicable templates
409, 449	Securitisation	Exposure to securitisation positions.	BCR Group does not have any exposure to securitisations in its portfolio.	N/A
436 (e)	Scope of application	If applicable, the circumstance of making use of the provisions laid down in Articles 7 and 9.	In regards to Article 7, the competent authority does not waive the application of this article. The parent institution (BCR Group) does not apply article 9 as the individual regulatory requirements refers only to BCR Bank and the consolidated requirements comprise all the subsidiaries.	N/A
437 (1) (e)	Own funds	A description of all restrictions applied to the calculation of own funds in accordance with this Regulation and the instruments, prudential filters and deductions to which those restrictions apply.	No restrictions applied to the calculation of own funds in accordance with Regulation 575.	N/A
437 (1) (f)	Own funds	Where institutions disclose capital ratios calculated using elements of own funds determined on a basis other than that laid down in this Regulation, a comprehensive explanation of the basis on which those capital ratios are calculated.	BCR Group does not disclose capital ratios calculated using elements of own funds determined on a basis other than that laid down in the CRR.	N/A
438 (b)	Capital requirements	Upon demand from the relevant competent authority, the result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process including the composition of the additional own funds requirements based on the supervisory review process as referred to in point (a) of Article 104(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU.	There is no demand from the relevant competent authority.	N/A
438 (d)	Capital requirements	For institutions calculating risk-weighted exposure amounts in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part Three, Title II, 8 % of the risk-weighted exposure amounts for each of the exposure classes specified in Article 147. For the retail exposure class, this requirement applies to each of the categories of exposures to which the different correlations in Article 154(1) to (4) correspond. For the equity exposure class, this requirement applies to: (i) each of the approaches provided in Article 155; (ii) exchange traded exposures, private equity exposures in sufficiently diversified portfolios, and other exposures; (iii) exposures subject to supervisory transition regarding own funds requirements; (iv) exposures subject to grandfathering provisions regarding own funds requirements.	BCR Group does not apply the internal credit risk model.	Template EU CR8, Template EU CCR7
438 (c) (d)	Capital requirements	Information required by Article 438(c) and (d) on exposures that are risk-weighted in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 or Chapter 3 by specifying information regarding non-deducted participations risk-weighted under the above-mentioned requirements in the CRR, when they are allowed (in accordance with Article 49(1) of the CRR) to not deduct their holdings of own funds instruments of an insurance undertaking, a re-insurance undertaking or an insurance holding company.	BCR Group does not have participations in insurance and re-insurance undertakings or an insurance holding company.	Template EU INS1
438 (f)	Capital requirements	Provide quantitative disclosures of institutions' specialised lending and equity exposures using the simple risk-weighted approach.	BCR Group applies the standardised approach.	Template EU CR10
439 (c)	Exposure to counterparty credit risk	A discussion of policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures	BCR Group does not apply the internal model approach to determine the exposure value for Counterparty Credit Risk and therefore the wrong-way risk is not applicable	N/A
439 (f)	Exposure to counterparty credit risk	In the application of Article 439(e) and (f), institutions should disclose the specific information specified in Template EU CCR8 on the exposures to derivatives with CCPs and their associated risk exposure amounts.	BCR Group does not have exposures towards central counterparties.	Template EU CCR8
439 (g)	Exposure to counterparty credit risk	The notional value of credit derivative hedges, and the distribution of current credit exposure by types of credit exposure.	BCR Group has no credit derivatives in its portfolio.	Template EU CCR6
439 (h)	Exposure to counterparty credit risk	The notional amounts of credit derivative transactions, segregated between use for the institution's own credit portfolio, as well as in its intermediation activities, including the distribution of the credit derivatives products used, broken down further by protection bought and sold within each product group.	BCR Group has no credit derivatives in its portfolio.	Template EU CCR6
439 (i)	Exposure to counterparty credit risk	Estimate of α if the institution has received the permission of the competent authorities to estimate α .	The Group does not apply own estimates of the α parameter .	N/A
441	Indicators of global systemic importance	Values of the indicators used for determining the score of the institutions in accordance with the identification methodology referred to in that Article.	BCR is not a G-SII institution.	N/A
444	Use of ECAs	Information related to ECAs used for calculation of the RWA exposure amounts.	BCR does not use ECAs for computing risk weighted exposure amounts.	Template EU CR5, Template EU CCR3 and Template EU CRD
452	Use of the IRB Approach to credit risk	Information related to the calculation of the risk-weighted exposure amounts under the IRB Approach.	BCR Group calculates the risk-weighted exposure amounts under Standardized approach.	Template EU CR6, Template EU CR7 , Template EU CR9, Template EU CCR4 and Template EU CRE
453 (d)	Use of credit risk mitigation techniques	The main types of guarantor and credit derivative counterparty and their creditworthiness	BCR Group does not have credit derivatives in its portfolio within the scope of this article.	N/A
455	Use of Internal Market Risk Models	Information to be disclosed in accordance with Article 363 for capital requirement calculation.	BCR Group does not apply the internal market risk model.	Template EU MR2-A, Template EU MR2-B, Template EU MR3, Template EU MRB and Template EU MR4

4 Scope of Consolidation

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT COVERED BY: ART. 436 (a) CRR

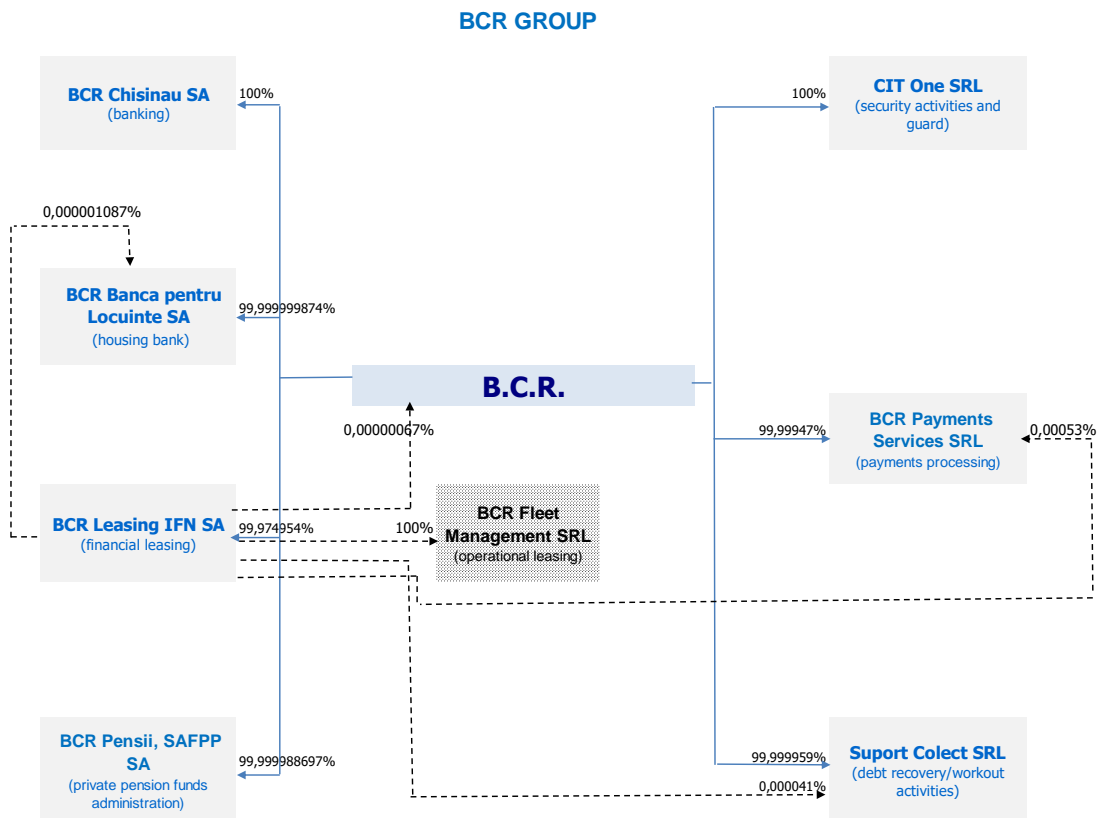
Name of the institution

Banca Comerciala Romana SA ('the Bank' or 'BCR') is a joint-stock company administered under a dualist system, located in Calea Plevnei, 159, Business Garden Bucharest, building A, 6-th floor, sector 6 , Bucharest, Romania, registered with the Trade Registry under no.J40/90/1991 and a member of Erste Group which consists of banks and financial services companies.

The Bank together with its subsidiaries ('BCR Group' or 'the Group') provides retail, corporate banking and investment banking services mainly in Romania. As a result of the privatization process organized by the government of Romania, Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG ('Erste Bank') purchased 61.88% of the share capital of the Bank pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated 21 December 2005. Until 31 December 2019, Erste Bank purchased further 37.9976% from minority shareholders of the Bank, adding up to 99.8776%. The ultimate parent of the Group is Erste Group Bank AG.

The BCR Group structure as of 31.12.2019 is presented in the chart below:

2 BCR Group structure as of 31 December 2019



BCR distinguishes 2 consolidation perimeters. BCR Fleet Management is not included in the prudential consolidation perimeter.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT COVERED BY: ART. 436 (b) CRR

Regulatory Requirements

Since 1 January 2014, BCR Group has been calculating the regulatory capital and the regulatory capital requirements according to Basel 3. The requirements have been implemented within the EU through the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) as well as within various technical standards issued by European Bank Authority, which were enacted into national law by the National Bank of Romania, Regulation No 5/2013.

All requirements as defined in the CRR, the NBR Regulation No 5/2013 and the aforementioned technical standards are applied by BCR Group for regulatory purposes and for the disclosure of regulatory information.

Accounting Principles

The financial and regulatory figures published for BCR Group are based on IFRS. Regulatory capital components are derived from the statement of the financial position and income statement which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Adjustments to the accounting figures are considered due to the difference for items where the regulatory treatment is not equal to the accounting requirements.

The uniform closing date of the consolidated financial statements and consolidated regulatory figures of BCR Group is 31 December of each respective year.

Comparison of consolidation for accounting purposes and regulatory purposes

The financial scope of consolidation is used to describe the scope of consolidation required by the International Financial and Reporting Standards (IFRS), which are applicable to the financial statements of BCR Group.

The regulatory scope of consolidation is used as a synonym for the scope of consolidation, that follows the regulatory requirements for consolidation as defined by the CRR and CRD IV and enacted by NBR into national law.

- **Financial scope of consolidation (pursuant to IFRS)**

The relevant scope of consolidation for the financial statements of BCR Group includes the parent company, its subsidiaries and associated companies.

The BCR Group subsidiaries are those entities which are directly or indirectly controlled. Control over an entity is evidenced by the Group's ability to exercise its power in order to affect any variable returns that the Group is exposed to through its involvement with the entity (as defined by IFRS 10). An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence, but not a controlling interest, over the operating and financial management policy decisions of the entity. Significant influence is generally presumed when the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

- **Regulatory scope of consolidation**

The consolidated regulatory capital and the consolidated regulatory capital requirements are calculated based on the scope of consolidation stipulated in the CRR.

The definition of entities to be consolidated for regulatory purposes are mainly defined in Article 4 (1) (3) and (16) to (27) CRR in line with the Articles 18 and 19 CRR. Based on the relevant sections in Article 4, CRR entities to be consolidated are determined based on the business activity of the relevant entities.

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- **Main differences between the accounting scope and the regulatory scope based on the different requirements as defined within IFRS and CRR as well as the NBR**
- Based on the CRR and NBR regulation, mainly credit institutions pursuant to Article 4 (1) (1) CRR, investment firms pursuant to Article 4 (1) (2) CRR, ancillary services undertakings pursuant to Article 4 (1) (18) CRR and financial institutions pursuant to Article 4 (1) (26) CRR have to be considered within the scope of consolidation. In contrast, under IFRS all other entities not required to be consolidated under CRR, such as insurance undertakings, must be included in the financial scope of consolidation.
- Exclusion of entities from the regulatory scope of consolidation can be applied based on Article 19 CRR. According to Article 19 (1) CRR, entities can be excluded from the regulatory scope if their total assets and off-balance sheet items are less than the lower of either EUR 10 mn or 1% of the total amount of assets and off-balance sheet items of the parent company. BCR Group doesn't make use of Article 19 (1) CRR.
- According to Article 19 (2) CRR, entities can also be excluded if the limits defined in Article 19 (1) CRR are exceeded, but are not relevant for regulatory purposes. Exclusion of entities based on Article 19 (2) CRR needs the prior approval of the competent authorities. For entities that exceed the limits as defined in Article 19 (1) CRR by insignificant amounts BCR Group doesn't make use of Article 19 (2) CRR. BCR Group's scope of consolidation according to IFRS is disclosed in the Financial Statements.

Based on the above information, BCR distinguishes two consolidation perimeters.

Consolidation methods

Main differences between the financial consolidation method and the regulatory consolidation method, considering regulatory adjustments

BCR Group applies full consolidation according to IFRS 10 for accounting purposes. Equity method according to the international accounting standard (IAS) 28 is applied to participations between 20% and 50% in associated entities.

The principles of consolidation applied in BCR Group for regulatory purposes are different than those applied for the financial statements and the differences are presented in Template EU LI 1 in the columns "Carrying values as reported in published financial statements" and "Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation".

As of 31 December 2019, BCR Group comprised Banca Comerciala Romana SA and 8 subsidiaries presented in detail in Template EU LI 3 together with their specific method of consolidation, out of which 2 are credit institutions (BCR Chisinau SA and BCR Banca pentru Locuinte SA specialized on housing loans), 3 are non-financial corporations (Suport Colect SRL which provides workout activities, CIT ONE SRL which provides cash processing and storing activities and BCR Fleet Management SRL – company which provides operational leasing) and the rest are other financial corporations (BCR Leasing IFN SA – company which provides financial leasing, BCR Pensii Societatea de Administrare a Fondurilor de Pensii Private SA – pension fund, BCR Payments Services SRL – company which provides payments transactions, and two entities consolidated through the equity method: Fondul de Garantare al Creditului Rural IFN SA and BCR Social Finance).

The templates below present the amounts reported in BCR's Group financial statements, broken down by different risk frameworks as per Part Three of CRR, once the regulatory scope of consolidation is applied.

In BCR Group, the most significant part of the assets presented in financial statements are subject to credit risk framework (98.37% from the total exposure), followed by the exposure attributable to market risk (0.52%) and counterparty credit risk framework (0.62%) . For BCR Group securitization framework is not applicable. The weight of the exposure not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital is 0.48%.

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3 Template EU LI1 - Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

	Carrying values of items						
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
RON thousands							
Assets							
Cash and cash balances	9,006,518	9,006,518	9,006,518	-	-	-	-
Financial assets held for trading	429,356	429,356	-	40,100	-	389,256	-
Derivatives	40,100	40,100	-	40,100	-	-	-
Other financial assets held for trading	389,256	389,256	-	-	-	389,256	-
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	93,872	93,872	93,872	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	40,388	40,388	40,388	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	49,922	49,922	49,922	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	3,562	3,562	3,562	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,117,844	6,117,844	6,117,844	-	-	-	-
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	6,117,844	6,117,844	6,117,844	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	54,899,081	55,046,022	54,619,789	426,234	-	-	-
thereof pledged as collateral	739,503	739,503	739,503	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	15,735,188	15,735,188	15,735,188	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	661,437	661,437	235,203	426,234	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	38,502,456	38,649,398	38,649,398	-	-	-	-
Finance lease receivables	1,117,933	1,144,748	1,144,748	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	937,267	942,082	942,082	-	-	-	-
Investment property	161,181	161,181	161,181	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	359,085	359,085	-	-	-	-	359,085
Investments in joint ventures and associates	24,553	25,452	25,452	-	-	-	-
Current tax assets	238,752	238,725	238,725	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	183,857	183,865	183,865	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	646,396	244,154	244,154	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	425,060	425,060	425,060	-	-	-	-
Other assets	297,604	297,077	297,077	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	74,938,359	74,715,041	73,500,366	466,334	-	389,256	359,085

	Carrying values of items						
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
RON thousands							
LIABILITIES							
Financial liabilities held for trading	73,498	73,498	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	73,498	73,498	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	63,678,655	63,686,634	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks	1,266,201	1,266,201	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings and financing lines	2,105,646	2,105,646	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	57,791,780	57,799,468	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	784,402	784,402	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated loans	1,067,313	1,067,313	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	663,313	663,603	-	-	-	-	-
Finance lease receivables	327,050	332,152	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	1,779,611	1,779,616	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax liabilities	2,882	2,882	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	8,303	8,303	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities associated with disposal groups held for sale	244,193	21,293	-	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	352,457	352,275	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	8,471,710	8,458,388	-	-	-	-	-
Share capital	2,952,565	2,952,565	-	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	3,882,594	3,870,379	-	-	-	-	-
Other reserves	1,636,551	1,635,394	-	-	-	-	-
Attributable to non-controlling interest	52	50	-	-	-	-	-
Attributable to owners of the parent	8,471,658	8,458,338	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	74,938,359	74,715,041	-	-	-	-	-

4 Template EU LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation

RON thousands	Total	Items subject to			
		Credit risk framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Market risk framework
1 Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	74,715,041	73,500,366	466,334	-	389,256
2 Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	74,715,041	-	-	-	-
3 Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	-	73,500,366	466,334	-	389,256
4 Off-balance sheet amounts ¹	13,150,051	3,771,739	-	-	-
5 Differences in valuations ²	1,142	-	1,142	-	-
6 Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	-	-	-	-	-
7 Differences due to consideration of provisions ³	3,232	3,441	(209)	-	-
8 Add-on for derivatives: future potential exposure ⁴	70,579	-	70,579	-	-
9 Intangible assets subject to deduction from capital	(359,085)	-	-	-	-
10 Taxes afferent to intangible assets deducted ⁵	22,298	-	-	-	-
11 Other exposures (mainly TB loans and deposits with credit institutions) considered in TDI exposure	6,018,115	-	-	-	6,018,115
12 Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	84,243,061	77,297,844	537,846	-	6,407,371

¹ Off-balance-sheet amounts subject to the regulatory framework, before (13,150,051 RON thousands) and after (3,771,739 RON thousands) the application of the credit conversion factors according to CRR;

² Difference in valuation due to CVA/DVA for derivative instruments;

³ Differences triggered by different mechanisms used for accounting versus regulatory scope, in allocating the collective allowances;

⁴ Difference pertaining to future potential exposure – for regulatory purposes the exposure of financial derivatives is calculated based on Mark to Market Method described in CRR, by adding at the replacement cost (current market value of the contract) the potential future credit exposure expressed as a percentage from the notional, based on the underlying asset and residual maturity, the last component not being taken into account for accounting purposes;

⁵ Difference due to an add-on of taxes pertaining to intangible assets deducted from the own funds.

Valuation Estimates

Disclosures in respect of trading book and banking book exposures:

- Valuation methodologies;
- Description of the independent price verification process;
- Procedures for valuation adjustments or reserves.

Prudent Valuation is a capital requirement defined in Article 105 of CRR/CRD IV which is applied on all fair valued instruments, regardless whether they are held in trading or banking book. The difference between the prudent value and the fair value of an instrument is defined as an Additional Valuation Adjustment (AVA) which is directly deducted from the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1).

In order to calculate the Prudent Valuation Adjustments, the bank uses the core approach that requires the calculation of 9 AVAs. The adjustments are outlined in the following table:

5 Additional valuation adjustments

AVA name	Explanation
Market Price Uncertainty	Uncertainty in market prices (e.g. Bond Prices) or pricing input parameters (e.g. interest rates)
Close out Costs	Uncertainty in bid-ask spread
Model Risk	Uncertainty due to appropriate choice and model calibration
Unearned Credit Spreads	Uncertainty in the Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA) required by IFRS 13 for derivative positions
Investigating and Funding Costs	Uncertainty in Funding Costs; as no Funding Valuation Adjustment is currently in place the AVA reflects the FVA based on Expected Exposure
Concentration	Uncertainty due to concentrated positions (positions that cannot be liquidated within next 10 days)
Future Administrative Costs	Uncertainty in administrative and future hedging costs over the expected life of the valuation exposures for which a direct exit price is not applied
Early Termination	Uncertainty due to unfavorable early contract terminations
Operational Risk	Uncertainty due to operational risk

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The evaluation process is defined at Erste Group level in Central Data Market System (CDMS)/ Asset Control (AC) which ensures that market data quotes are uniquely distributed to all entities.

CDMS is the Group wide principal market data source for capital market products. Quotations are usually taken from Reuters, but there are other sources in place, currently Bloomberg, SuperD, ICAP and MarkIt.

Market Prices are determined via independent price verification (IPV). The IPV process on Erste Group level is done by the department Trading Book Risk Group for all instruments which are set up in CDMS.

Bonds are generally valued using market quotes whenever a liquid market is available. Market quotes are sourced from data vendors as part of the regular end of day market data process. Market quotes are available in CDMS/AC. If there are no market quotes available theoretical valuation is used.

The number of companies consolidated pursuant to IFRS were 10, and to regulatory capital requirements were 9 as of 31 December 2019.

6 Template EU LI3 – Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	Deducted	Equity method	
Banca Comerciala Romana	Full consolidation	X					Credit institution
BCR Chisinau	Full consolidation	X					Credit institution
BCR Banca pentru Locuinte	Full consolidation	X					Credit institution
BCR Leasing	Full consolidation	X					Other Financial Corporation - Finance Leasing
BCR Pensii	Full consolidation	X					Other Financial Corporation - Administrator of Pension Fund
BCR Suport Colect	Full consolidation	X					Non Financial Corporation - ancillary services undertaking
CIT ONE (BCR Procesare)	Full consolidation	X					Non Financial Corporation - ancillary services undertaking
BCR Payments	Full consolidation	X					Other Financial Corporation
Fleet Management	Full consolidation			X			Non financial Corporation
Fondul de Garantare a Creditului Rural IFN SA	Equity method					X	Other Financial Corporation
BCR Social Finance	Equity method					X	Other Financial Corporation

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT COVERED BY: ART. 436 (c) CRR

Own funds transfer

Currently there are no restrictions or significant impediments to the prompt transfer of own funds or settling of liabilities among the parent and its subsidiaries within BCR Group.

Except for regulatory restrictions on capital distributions stemming from the CRR applicable to all financial institutions in Romania, BCR Group does not have any other significant restrictions on its ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Group. Also, the owners of non-controlling interest in Group subsidiaries do not have protective rights that can significantly restrict the Group's ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Group.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT COVERED BY: ART. 436 (d) CRR

Total capital shortfall of all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation

As of 31 December 2019, there was no capital shortfall at any of the companies of BCR Group included in the consolidation.

5 Statement of the Management Board

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435 (1) (e) (f) CRR and ART. 67 (b) NBR Regulation no. 5/2013

The approval of the risk statement is given by the Management Board together with the approval of the Disclosure Report.

In compliance with the Article 435 (1) (e) of the CRR

The Group provides a declaration approved by the management body on the adequacy of risk management arrangements of the institution providing assurance that the risk management systems put in place are adequate with regard to the institution's profile and strategy. Risk monitoring activities are supported by information systems that provide the management body with timely reports on the financial condition, operating performance, and risk exposure of the institution, as well as a clear understanding of the Group's positions and risk exposures.

The Group implemented a proper risk management framework which includes policies, procedures, limits and controls providing adequate, timely and continuous identification, measurement or assessment, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of the risks posed by the banking activities, both at the business line and institution-wide levels.

The Group must monitor risk management systems to ensure they are performing as intended. This is accomplished by the Group through on-going monitoring activities and periodical assessment of the risk management systems. On-going monitoring is most effective since it is completed on a real-time basis where appropriate, can react dynamically to changing conditions.

In compliance with the Article 435 (1) (f) of the CRR

The Management Board hereby certifies that the Group's risk profile is aligned with the business model and business strategy. Through its Risk Appetite framework, which is approved as part of the Risk Strategy, the Group aligns the organization's risk tolerances with strategic objectives, risk profile, and risk management capabilities. Also, the Risk Strategy describes the risk management principles for executing the business strategy, defines the Group's willingness to accept risks in order to deliver business objectives (a key input for limit setting), provides a forward-looking assessment of the Group's risk taking capacity, defines the current and targeted risk profile by risk types and provides a balanced risk-return view considering strategic focus and business plans.

The Management Board ensures that senior management and appropriate personnel have the necessary expertise and that the Bank has processes and systems to measure, monitor, and control all sources of risk. Also, the Risk Strategy is appropriate for the nature, scale and complexity of the Group's activities. Risk Appetite is quantified in terms of risk limits, monitored through a traffic light system providing early warnings signals for potential management actions and a formalized escalation mechanisms in case of any breaches. Risk Appetite limits are further broken down into limits across risks types (e.g. credit risk, market risk, operational risks, and liquidity risk), segments and portfolios during the risk planning and strategic / budgeting process. These more granular thresholds provide strategic guidance and limits for the various risk and are further operationalized into limits used for business operation.

This system translates enterprise risk tolerance and risk appetite for each risk category into risk-monitoring measures. The consistency between risk limit and enterprise risk tolerance helps the Group to realize its risk objective and maximize risk-adjusted return. They form an integral part of ongoing management and monitoring process.

In terms of **credit risk**, the following limit types are defined by the Group in the Risk Appetite Statement and limit framework, which are used to provide quantitative direction for the overall risk-return steering, forming part of the guideline for managing credit risk: Pillar I and Pillar II Capital Adequacy Ratios, Leverage Ratio, Risk Earnings Ratio, Pillar I and Pillar II RWA, Risk Cost, New NPL, NPL Ratio, NPL Coverage

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Ratio, FX retail lending Ratio, as well as limits for industries, geographical regions, corporate unsecured exposures, corporate and retail products and counterparty limits.

In terms of **market risk**, the following limit types are defined by the Group in the Risk Appetite Statement and limit framework, which are used to provide quantitative direction for the overall risk-return steering, forming part of the guideline for managing market risk: Pillar I and Pillar II Trading Book RWA, Pillar II Banking Book RWA, Basel II Ratio, Economic Value of Equity, NII Sensitivity, Value at risk limits, position and stop loss limits.

In terms of **operational risk**, the following limit types are defined by the Group in the Risk Appetite Statement and limit framework, which are used to provide quantitative direction for the overall risk-return steering, forming part of the guideline for managing operational risk: Pillar I and Pillar II RWA, as well as Key risk indicators for operational risk.

In terms of **liquidity risk**, the following limit types are defined by the Group in the Risk Appetite Statement and limit framework, which are used to provide quantitative direction for the overall risk-return steering, forming part of the guideline for managing liquidity risk: Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Net Stable Funding Ratio, Survival period Analysis (SPA), Asset Encumbrance, Structural Liquidity Ratio, Weekly Immediate Liquidity Indicator and Loans to Deposits Ratio.

The Report contains information related to the institution's overall risk profile associated with the business strategy, including key ratios and figures, which can provide external stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the institution's management of risk, including how the risk profile of the institution interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body.

Key risk ratios and figures are provided in the table below:

7 Key ratios and figures

Key Ratios	Type	31.12.2019
Solvency Ratio	(%)	20.17%
Tier 1 Ratio	(%)	19.08%
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	(%)	19.08%
Leverage Ratio	(%)	10%
SPA	(bn EUR)	1.20
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	(mn EUR)	2,702
Net Stable Funding Ratio	(%)	176%
Risk Earnings Ratio	(%)	0%

In order to prevent abuses arising in transactions with related parties and to address the risk of conflict of interest, the Management Board ensures that the Group enters into any transactions with related parties on an arm's length basis. Also, the Group monitors such transactions on a regular basis, takes appropriate steps to control and mitigate the risks in accordance with standard policies and processes. An appropriate oversight of the related parties transactions is ensured for the Group's shareholders.

The Group shall not incur, after taking into account the effect of the credit risk mitigation, an exposure to the group of related parties of more than 25% of its eligible capital.

The related party transaction disclosure can be found in the BCR Group 2019 Annual Report, Chapter "Related-party transactions and principal shareholders".

6 Risk Management in BCR Group

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435(1) (a) (c) CRR and ART. 67 (a) (c) NBR Regulation no. 5/2013

Risk policies

The risk management policies implemented by the Group form part of the internal control and corporate governance arrangements. The risk policies underline the approach to risk management, and documents the roles and responsibilities of the management board and other key parties. They also outline key aspects of the risk management process, and identify the main reporting procedures. The risk policies are reviewed on a yearly basis as well as when material changes occur, in order to ensure that the risk management framework and responsibilities are up to date.

The Group developed a risk management policy framework that is consistent with its risk management strategy. Also the risk policy framework defines risk management accountability and methodologies that meet the strategy requirements.

Risk strategy

The Risk Strategy forms an essential part of the Group's ICAAP framework. It sets out the general principles according to which risk taking is performed across the Group and the main elements of its management framework to ensure an adequate and consistent implementation of the Risk Strategy.

The Risk Strategy also includes the formulation of the risk appetite and the risk profile for all identified risks in the context of its overall business strategy and defines, for each main risk type, the current and targeted risk profile.

The core function of the Group is to take risks in a conscious and selective manner and to manage the risks professionally. The Group's proactive risk policy and Risk Strategy aims at achieving balanced risk and return in order to generate a sustainable and adequate return on equity.

The Group uses a risk management and control system that is forward-looking and tailored to its business and risk profile. This system is based on a clear Risk Strategy that is consistent with the business strategy and focused on early identification and management of risks and trends. In addition to meeting the internal goal of effective and efficient risk management, the Group's risk management and control system has been developed to fulfil external and, in particular, regulatory requirements.

The Group performs an annual comprehensive review of the existing risk management program and of the Risk Strategy. Interim reviews might occur during the year when relevant changes or improvements are identified.

In 2019, the management has continued to steer critical portfolios to further strengthen the risk profile. This has been particularly demonstrated by the continuous improvement of the credit quality and the ongoing decrease of non-performing loans and risk costs. Management actions resulted in improved profitability, asset quality, lending and capital levels. In addition, emphasis was put on strengthening risk governance and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

Business strategy

The Business Strategy defines the main objectives of the Bank taking into account the estimated evolution of the economic environment. It sets out the business segments in which the Bank intends to operate and the targeted volume of business in each segment. It also includes

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the Bank's expectations of its business, such as planned volumes, risks and profits. Based on the business strategy, the Group is developing a comprehensive strategic planning process with clearly defined strategic pillar objectives and supporting initiatives for each objective.

Given the Group's business strategy, the key risks for the Group are credit risk, market risk, operational and reputational risks, and liquidity risk. In addition, a risk materiality assessment is undertaken on an annual basis. It is ensured that all relevant material risks generated by the Group's business are covered by the Group's control and risk management framework. This entails a set of different tools and governance to ensure adequate oversight of the overall risk profile and sound execution of the Risk Strategy, including appropriate monitoring and escalation of issues that could materially impact the risk profile of the group. The Group always seeks to enhance and complement existing methods and processes in all areas of risk management.

Risk and capital management

The main purposes of the Group's capital management policies and practices are to support its business strategy and to ensure that it is sufficiently capitalized to withstand even severe macroeconomic downturns.

The Group considers the management of risk and capital to be among its core responsibilities and a key factor in providing a stable, high return to shareholders. The Group's capital management aims to ensure efficient use of capital to meet the Group's overall capital targets.

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) framework enables an increased focus on holistic risk management and ensures comprehensive, cross-risk Group-wide risk portfolio steering- enterprise wide risk management (ERM). It drives key strategic cross-risk initiatives to establish greater cohesion between the Risk Strategy including the risk appetite and limit steering. ERM involves all risk functions and key divisions to strengthen risk oversight group-wide, covering capital, credit, liquidity (LAAP), market, operational and business risk.

At the Group level, Strategic Risk Management is responsible for the group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) including the stress testing framework, and furthermore for the proper calculation of risk-weighted assets (RWA), risk portfolio steering with respect to material risks, risk planning and risk input into capital planning, risk appetite and limit management, as well as liquidity & market risk / operational risk steering.

The ICAAP framework is designed to support the bank's management in managing the risk portfolios as well as the coverage potential to ensure that the bank holds at all times adequate capital for the nature and magnitude of the bank's risk profile. Enterprise wide risk management is tailored to the Group's business and risk profile, and it reflects the strategic goal of protecting shareholders while ensuring the sustainability of the organization.

The ICAAP framework is a modular and comprehensive management and steering system within the Group and is an essential part of the overall steering and management instruments. The framework can be clustered as follows:

- Risk appetite statement;
- Portfolio & risk analytics, including: (i) Risk materiality assessment; (ii) Concentration risk management; (iii) Stress testing.
- Risk-bearing capacity calculation;
- Risk planning & forecasting, including: (i) Risk-weighted asset management; (ii) Capital allocation.
- Recovery Plan.

In addition to the ICAAP's ultimate goal of assuring capital adequacy and sustainability at all times, the components serve to support the bank's management in pursuing its strategy.

Risk management principles

The Group aims at achieving balanced risk and return in order to generate a sustainable growth and adequate return on equity. Hence, the Group ensures that risks are assumed in the context of its business, recognized at an early stage and properly managed. This is achieved by fully integrating risk management into daily business activities, strategic planning and developing the business consistently with the defined risk appetite.

The relevant risk management principles are presented below:

- Core risk management responsibilities embedded in Management Board and appropriately delegated to committees to ensure execution and oversight. Also, the Supervisory Board regularly monitors risk profile;
- Risk management governance ensures full oversight of risk and sound execution of risk strategy including appropriate monitoring and escalation of issues materially impacting BCR Group's risk profile;
- Risk strategy defined based on Risk Appetite and Strategic Guidelines to ensure full alignment of risk, capital and performance targets;
- Stress testing and concentration risk analysis conducted to ensure sound risk management in line with risk strategy and RAS and holistic risk awareness of risks through limits monitoring;
- All material risks managed and reported in coordinated manner via risk management processes;
- Statistical models are implemented for quantifying risk and capital demand (where applicable), and regular validation in place;
- Data and effective systems, processes and policies as critical components of the risk management capability;
- Policy framework clearly defines key requirements related to creating, classifying, approving, implementing and maintaining policies across BCR Group;
- An integrated and institution-wide risk culture, based on a full understanding of the risks taken and how they are managed, taking into account BCR risk appetite / tolerance;
- The Bank has a risk management function independent from the operational functions and which has sufficient authority, stature, resources and access to the management body;
- Risk management function ensures that all material risks are identified, measured and properly reported. It is playing a key role within the bank, ensuring that it has effective risk management processes in place;
- The risk management function is actively involved in elaborating the institution's risk strategy and in all material risk management decisions and that it can deliver a complete view of the whole range of risks of the institution;
- The Bank has robust governance arrangements, which include a clear organizational structure with well defined, transparent and consistent lines of responsibility, effective processes to identify, manage, monitor and report the risks they are or might be exposed to, adequate internal control mechanisms;
- All major risk classes are managed in a coordinated manner via risk management process, including credit, market, operational, liquidity, reputational and strategic risk;
- Appropriate monitoring, stress testing tools and escalation process in place for key capital and liquidity thresholds and metrics;
- Effective systems, processes and policies are a critical component of the risk management capability;
- The Bank's operational structure is consistent with the approved business strategy and risk profile;
- The management body is responsible for the approval of sound strategies and policies for establishment of new structures;
- The management body establishes, maintains and reviews, on an on-going mode, adequate strategies, policies and procedures for approval and maintenance of such structures and activities, to provide that they remain consistent with their declared scope.

Proportionality principles

The principle of proportionality is an important part of Pillar II requirements. The organizational requirements depend on nature, scale and complexity of the Bank and its activities.

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Risk management principles, concepts and processes are generally designed, developed and implemented to address over-arching organizational needs across the Group reflecting a high degree of granularity and detail. The extent, level of detail and sophistication of BCR Group subsidiaries' ICAAP framework is dependent on their size as well as business and risk profile. Therefore, subsequent implementation and application at the level of BCR subsidiaries requires an approach that takes into account differences in business structures, size, complexity and relevance. The Proportionality Principle sets classification categories, criteria and scope as well as process requirements for implementation, application and roll-out in the context of BCR Group ICAAP components in subsidiaries.

The subsidiaries set their own governance responsibilities and evaluate any of the Group decisions or practices to ensure that they do not put the subsidiary in breach of regulatory provisions or prudential rules applicable on a solo basis in Romania and in other countries where they activate.

Risk appetite

The Group defines its Risk Strategy and Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) through the annual strategic planning process to ensure appropriate alignment of risk, capital and performance targets. The Group RAS represents a strategic statement expressing the maximum level of risk that the Group is prepared to accept in order to achieve its business objectives. It consists of a set of core metrics providing quantitative direction for risk steering and qualitative statements in the form of key risk principles that form part of the strategic guidelines for managing risks. The key objective of the RAS is to:

- Ensure that the Group has sufficient resources to support its business at any given point in time and absorb stress events;
- Set boundaries for the Group's risk-return target setting;
- Preserve and promote the market's perception of the Group's financial strength and the robustness of its systems and controls.

The setting of the Group risk appetite is forward-looking in order to foster risk return steering and ensure proactive management of the risk profile. External constraints such as regulatory requirements set the ceiling for the RAS and the amount of risk the Group is willing to accept. In order to ensure that the Group remains within the targeted risk profile a Red Amber Green system was established and assigned to the core metrics. This approach allows a timely delivery of information to the respective governance and the implementation of effective remediation measures. A pre-defined threshold describes a level or event which triggers an escalation to the designated governance and the discussion of potential remediation actions. The breaching of a pre-defined limit, initiates an immediate escalation to the designated governance and a prompt implementation of remediation actions.

Moreover, stress triggers are defined for selected core metrics and integrated into the assessment of the stress test results. They are reported as early warning signals to the Management Board to support proactive management of the risk and capital profile.

In addition, strategic risk limits and principles are defined based on the Group RAS in Group Risk Strategy. These limits and principles support the implementation of the mid to long term Risk Strategy. Risk management governance ensures full oversight over all risk decisions and the proper execution of the risk strategies. Risk mitigating actions are undertaken as part of the regular risk management process to ensure that the Group remains within its defined RAS.

The RAS horizon covers 5 years to ensure a stronger interplay with the other strategic processes such as long-term planning, budgeting. The remuneration program was also directly linked to the Group RAS to reinforce the risk culture and risk awareness within the Group. In that light, the determination of the annual bonus pool considers if the relevant core metrics are within the Group RAS.

The Group RAS 2019-2023 was pre-approved by both the Management Board and the Risk Committee of the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board, as part of the increased role of the Supervisory Board in RAS setting and monitoring. Before the Supervisory Board approval, the document is also analysed and pre-approved by the Risk Management Committee of the Supervisory Board. The Group also developed an aggregated and consolidated risk appetite dashboard (RAS Monitor) illustrating the Groups' risk profile developments by comparing the risk exposure and risk limits.

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The Group RAS framework streamlines core capital, liquidity, and risk/earnings metrics as well as reinforces key risk principles that form part of the guidelines for managing risks. In addition, the Group RAS strengthens internal governance responsible for oversight of the risk profile development, embeds RAS into strategic planning and budgeting processes as well as day-to-day management, and ensures timely management actions in case of adverse developments.

Portfolio and risk analytics

The Group uses dedicated infrastructure, systems and processes to actively identify, control and manage risks within the scope of the portfolio. Portfolio and risk analytics processes are designed to quantify, qualify and discuss risks in order to raise awareness to management in a timely manner.

Risk materiality assessment

The Risk Materiality Assessment (RMA) is an annual process with the purpose of systematically identifying new and assessing existing material risks for the Group. The RMA determines the materiality of risk types and consequently the risk profile across BCR Group. As such, the RMA is an integral part of the ICAAP and serves as a steering tool for senior management.

The Bank distinguishes between material and immaterial risk types. Material risks can have a significant impact on the financial and/ or reputational position of the Bank.

The objective of the Risk Materiality Assessment is twofold:

- Firstly, the RMA has to identify all risk types of the Risk Taxonomy Framework, which need to be included within the risk materiality assessment process.
- Secondly, the RMA has to assess all risk types defined in the Risk Taxonomy Framework by assigning them risk grades in order to provide a comprehensive overview of BCR Group's risk profile and identify those risks which are material and have to be addressed within the ICAAP framework.

The Bank continuously develops its risk materiality framework. This process is not limited to the risk function and therefore various bank entities are involved in order to ensure the comprehensiveness of the assessment. Such broad involvement of the Bank improves the understanding of the sources of risk, clarifies how risks relate to specific business activities, and provides the best chances of identifying newly emerging risks.

The results of the Risk Materiality Assessment constitute the basis for consideration of risks within the ICAAP framework, including the Risk-bearing Capacity Calculation (RCC) of the Bank. Material risk types are preferably considered directly by dedicating economic capital under the condition that the risk is quantifiable and the allocation of capital is deemed meaningful based on management discretion. All other material risks are covered indirectly within other ICAAP framework elements, including but not limited to:

- Management of risk concentrations via the Bank's limit framework;
- Assessment of the Bank's stressed risk profile, including evaluation of stress testing results and integration of stressed capital adequacy metrics;
- Analyses, monitoring and forecasting of key risk types and indicators as part of the BCR Group Risk and Capital Planning processes;
- Management of unquantifiable risks through a strong management & control framework that can take the form of a purely qualitative framework.

Risk profile

The risk profile is represented by the aggregated actual and potential risk exposures of the Group. As part of its Risk Strategy, the Group analyses its actual risk profile and determines a target risk profile based on its strategic goals. The risk profile is a result of the Risk Materiality Assessment process (described above) in combination with the boundaries set by the business strategy and the Risk Appetite Framework. The risk profile is a key input in setting the business objectives, policies, risk appetite and the internal control environment in the Bank.

Risk concentration analysis

The BCR concentration risk framework outlines the standards needed to identify, measure, monitor, and mitigate concentration risks, whose implementation is essential to ensure the long-term viability of any financial institution, especially in the case of stressed economic conditions.

In compliance with the Risk Strategy and with the ICAAP framework, BCR Group has implemented a comprehensive limit framework for all risk types, derived from the Risk Appetite Statement in order to manage its risk concentrations. The limit framework comprises quantitative measures based on forward looking assumptions that allocate the Bank's aggregate risk appetite to business lines, legal entities as relevant, specific risk categories, and as appropriate, other levels.

Stress testing

Stress testing is a key risk management tool which supports the Bank in taking a forward-looking view in risk management as well as in strategic, business, risk, capital and liquidity planning. In this sense, stress testing is a vital element of the bank's ICAAP framework. Stress testing the Bank's vulnerability to severe but plausible future deteriorations of the economic environment provides key insight in the sustainability and robustness of the bank and helps with regard to the timely preparation and execution of contingency plans and mitigating actions.

▪ Scenarios

Based on forward – looking hypothetical severe macroeconomic scenarios, BCR performs a yearly comprehensive stress testing exercise which seeks to identify any potential vulnerabilities of the bank and provide further robustness to the measuring, steering and management system. The scenarios selected for the comprehensive stress testing are designed taking into consideration the specificities of both the local macro-economic environment and the local portfolio, as well as the international macroeconomic context. The scenarios will consist of:

- A narrative description;
- A set of values for various macro-economic indicators- e.g. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth, unemployment rate, FX rates, interest rates etc.

The Group utilizes a range of scenarios with different severities in its comprehensive stress test, as follows:

- A baseline scenario representing the best estimate of the bank;
- An adverse, but likely, scenario;
- A scenario reflecting a severe economic downturn.

▪ Portfolios

Within the Group, the units responsible for the risk management of credit risk, operational risk, market risk and liquidity risk perform relevant stress tests for those single risk types and portfolios. Additionally, the yearly Comprehensive Stress Test covers all material risk types and portfolios for both BCR Standalone and BCR Group.

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The Comprehensive Stress Test provides a holistic view of the aggregated risks' impact on the balance sheet, P&L, non-performing loans, provisions, Pillar I RWA, Pillar II economic capital adequacy ratio, and metrics defined in the Risk Appetite Framework.

▪ Methodologies

Internal statistical models are used to explain changes in the risk parameters on the basis of economic conditions, and the selection of the explanatory variables is specific for each parameter and segment and ensures a statistically relevant model with the best intuitive economic meaning and statistical goodness of fit.

Other risks which cannot be assessed through internal models and are evaluated as material by the Group in the yearly Risk Materiality Assessment process are considered in the Comprehensive Stress Testing exercise through the use of expertly defined capital buffers, which take into account the degree of materiality of each risk by utilizing distinct thresholds. The list of risks that are stressed through capital buffers is not exhaustive and is subject to change in line with the change in materiality for each risk during each stress testing exercise.

Reverse stress testing, which assesses scenarios and circumstances that would jeopardize the bank's solvability, earnings and economic capital adequacy, complements the bank's stress testing program. Unlike the comprehensive stress testing, reverse stress testing starts from an outcome of business failure and identifies under what circumstances this might occur, for the purpose of identifying possible combinations of risk events / concentrations.

Risk capacity

Risk capacity (also known as risk-bearing capacity) represents the Group's overall ability to absorb potential losses. Risk capacity can be measured in terms of cash and cash equivalents to meet liquidity demands and in terms of capital and reserves to cover potential losses.

The Group defines the Risk-bearing capacity as a prospective view of risk that is useful in establishing allocations of risk, capital or both to drive value for the shareholders and the organization as a whole.

The risk-bearing capacity of the Group represents a measure of the total risk exposure for Pillar II purposes. Risk Capacity is the maximum amount of risk which the Group is technically able to assume before breaching one or more of its capital base, liquidity, and borrowing capacity, reputational and regulatory constraints. The risk capacity represents the upper limit beyond which a breach is likely to result in failure. The Group defines the risk capacity of the organization prior to framing strategy and setting risk appetite.

Within the risk-bearing capacity calculation (RCC), the quantified risks are aggregated and compared to the coverage potential. The integral forecast, risk appetite as well as a traffic light system support management in its discussions and decision processes.

Based on the Group business and risk profile, the three main types of banking risks – credit risk, market risk and operational risk – are considered directly in the Risk-bearing Capacity Calculation. Besides the Pillar I risk types (credit, market and operational risks), in the context of Pillar II, there are additional risks that the Group explicitly considers within the required economic capital via internal models.

Risk planning and forecasting

Planning of risk relevant key indicators assures the adequate reflection of risks within the steering and management process of the Group. Risk management and forecasting is used by the Group in strategic decision making. Implementing risk-based financial forecasts that link capital/liquidity adequacy to changes in macroeconomic conditions represents a powerful way to develop an understanding of risk.

The Group's responsibility for risk management includes ensuring sound risk planning and forecasting processes. The risk planning and forecasting process includes both a forward- and backward-looking component, focusing on both portfolio and economic environment changes. The Group ensures that there is a strong link between the capital planning, budgeting and strategic planning processes.

Risk-weighted asset management

As risk-weighted assets (RWA) determine the actual regulatory capital requirement of the bank and influence the capital ratio as a key performance indicator, particular emphasis is devoted to meet targets and to the planning and forecasting capacity for this parameter. Insights from RWA analyses are used to improve the calculation infrastructure and the quality of input parameters and data as well as the most efficient application of the Basel framework.

Capital planning and capital allocation

Based on material risks identified, the Group assesses its overall capital adequacy, and develops a strategy for maintaining adequate capital levels consistent with its risk profile and business plans. This is reflected in the Group's capital planning process and the setting of internal capital targets.

The Group ensures that a well-defined process is put in place to translate estimates of risk into an assessment of capital adequacy. The capital planning process is dynamic and forward-looking in relation to the Group's risk profile. Sound capital planning is critical for determining the prudent amount, type and composition of capital that is consistent with the Group long-term strategy of being able to pursue business objectives, while also withstanding a stressful event.

An important task integral to the risk planning process is the allocation of capital to entities, business lines and segments. This is done with close co-operation between Risk Management and Controlling. All insight from the ICAAP and controlling processes is used to allocate capital with a view to risk-return considerations.

Recovery plan

BCR has available a comprehensive Recovery Plan, issued based on the provisions of the Romanian Banking Law (i.e. the Emergency Ordinance no. 99/2006), of Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive 2014/59/EU (BRRD), of EBA guidelines and regulatory technical standards and of the EGB Group Recovery Plan.

The BCR Recovery Plan sets a governance framework for the drawing up and the implementation of the plan as a main pillar of strengthening the financial resilience of BCR and restoring its financial position following a significant deterioration. The range of scenarios used in recovery plans identify situations that would lead to an institution's or a group's business model becoming non-viable unless the recovery actions were successfully implemented. The scope of the plan is to identify a set of recovery measures which could be taken in order to restore Group's financial strength and viability when it comes under severe stress.

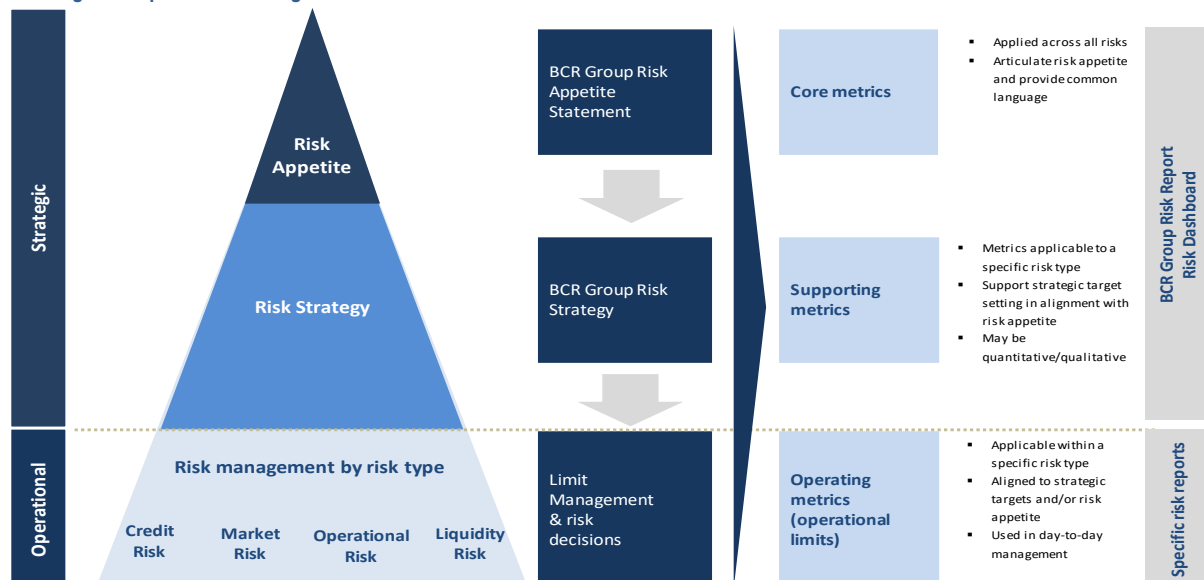
Risk monitoring and reporting

Risks will constantly change and will therefore need to be reviewed in a timely and appropriate manner. Risks and the progress in implementing recommendations to reduce risks, are kept under review and any new practices are evaluated. This enables the Group to monitor if the actions have had the desired effect of reducing risk, and creating a more stable environment for its activity. Monitoring and reporting is also used as an input to the review and continuous improvement of the Group's risk management framework.

Monitoring and reviewing is a planned part of the risk management process and involves regular checking or surveillance. The main risk reports produced for reporting to the National Bank of Romania, Erste Group and internal steering purposes, as well as the responsibilities for monitoring and reporting are clearly defined in the BCR Group Risk Reporting Manual. The Risk Reporting Manual serves to provide definitions of terms and concepts used in risk reporting for internal as well as for external audiences. It provides information concerning the reporting format, frequency, consolidation level, relevant risk indicators presented in each report, data sources, reporting dates, and responsible entities.

BCR Group manages all risks and exposures on a continuous basis along the dimensions portfolio, organization and risk type. The following graph depicts the risk monitoring and reporting structure supporting risk oversight and risk management.

8 Strategic and operational oversight



Strategic oversight

The RAS sets the boundary for the maximum risk that BCR Group is willing to accept in order to pursue its business objectives. This includes a set of core steering metrics with triggers levels providing strategic guidelines for risk management and planning. This Risk Strategy sets strategic limits and targets based on the RAS and target risk profile. It also provides a balanced risk-return view considering strategic focus & business plans.

The core metrics, strategic limits and targets are regularly monitored and reported in BCR Group's risk reports including a traffic light overview together with respective measures to address identified deviations from strategic plans or objectives.

Operational oversight

Risk management by risk type ensures that the risk specific profile remains in line with the Risk Strategy and operational limits support achievement of the strategic limits and targets. The development of the specific risk profile (i.e. retail credit, corporate credit, operational risk,

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etc.) is reported through dedicated risk reports in a more granular way and supports risk decision making of the dedicated risk functions to ensure the risk profile remains within the Risk Strategy.

These reports also include specific monitoring metrics that provide an early warning signal for adverse developments of portfolio quality (client, segment, countries and industries) or risk drivers. In instances where certain risk portfolios or events are identified as potentially in distress, these are closely monitored by the dedicated risk functions to manage the risk impact and to develop effective strategies to minimize potential losses. This process facilitates early risk detection and reaction.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435(1) (d)

Strategies processes and mitigation of risks

For the disclosure regarding the mitigation of risk, and the strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants please see the BCR Group 2019 Annual Report – Chapter 42 “Risk Management”, Sub-chapter 42.5 “Credit Risk”, “Collaterals” as well as the following chapters from this report:

Chapter 16 “Credit Risk” and Chapter 26 “Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques” from this document for strategies and mitigating techniques for credit risk.

Chapter 19 “Market Risk” from this document for strategies and mitigating techniques for market risk.

Chapter 20 “Liquidity Risk” from this document for strategies and mitigating techniques for liquidity risk.

Chapter 21 “Operational Risk” from this document for strategies and mitigating techniques for operational risk.

Chapter 27 “Other and transversal” from this document for strategies and mitigating techniques for other risks.

7 Material Risks at BCR Group

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435(1)

Within BCR Group, the Risk Materiality Assessment (described above) is performed for all risk types to which the institution is exposed to. This Disclosure Report presents the qualitative and quantitative features of these risks which are deemed material by the Risk Materiality Assessment.

The risk management function ensures that all material risks are identified, measured and properly reported and plays a key role within the Group, being involved in the elaboration and review of strategies and decision-making process, as well as in all risk management decisions regarding material risks which the Group faces in its commercial operations and activities. Also, the Group ensures that all material risks are managed and reported in a coordinated manner via the risk management processes.

The risks identified by the Group for 2019 as being material were as follows:

9 Material risks for BCR Group as of 31 December 2019

Category	Type of Risk
Credit Risk	Default Risk
	Residual Risk
	FX Induced Credit Risk
	Concentration Risk
	Model Risk - Credit Risk Related
Market Risk	Interest Rate Risk Banking Book
Operational Risk	ICT Risk
	Fraud Risk
	Model Risk
	Legal Risk
	Staff Risk
	Security Risk
	Conduct Risk
	Execution Risk
Other Risks	Compliance Risk
	Reputational Risk
	Strategic Risk
	Business Risk
	Capital Risk
	Profitability Risk
Transversal Risks	Political Risk
	Macroeconomic Risk
	Inter-Concentration Risk

8 Risk Management Function and Management Bodies

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435 (1) (b) CRR

Risk management function

Risk control and risk steering within the Group are performed based on the Risk Strategy and Risk Appetite approved by the Supervisory Board. Risk monitoring and control are achieved through a clear organizational structure with defined roles and responsibilities, delegated authorities and risk limits.

The management of retail and corporate credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity as well as reputational risk and strategic risk, the assessment of collaterals and other risk related activities are consolidated under the Risk Functional Line. The Compliance Division, which is in charge with managing of compliance risk is also reporting under Executive VP Risk Line and have a direct reporting line to the management bodies.

In these terms, risk management specialists are clearly delimited from an organizational point of view from the employees of the operational and support functions.

The Risk Management function is a central organizational function, structured so it can implement risk policies and control the risk management framework.

The main roles of the Risk Management function are:

- Ensures that all material risks are identified, measured and properly reported;
- Implements risk management principles and ensures that adequate and consistent risk management policies are developed and implemented for all material risks; and
- Ensures that the Group has effective risk management processes in place by being involved the elaboration and review of the strategies, in the decision-making process, as well as in the risk monitoring process.

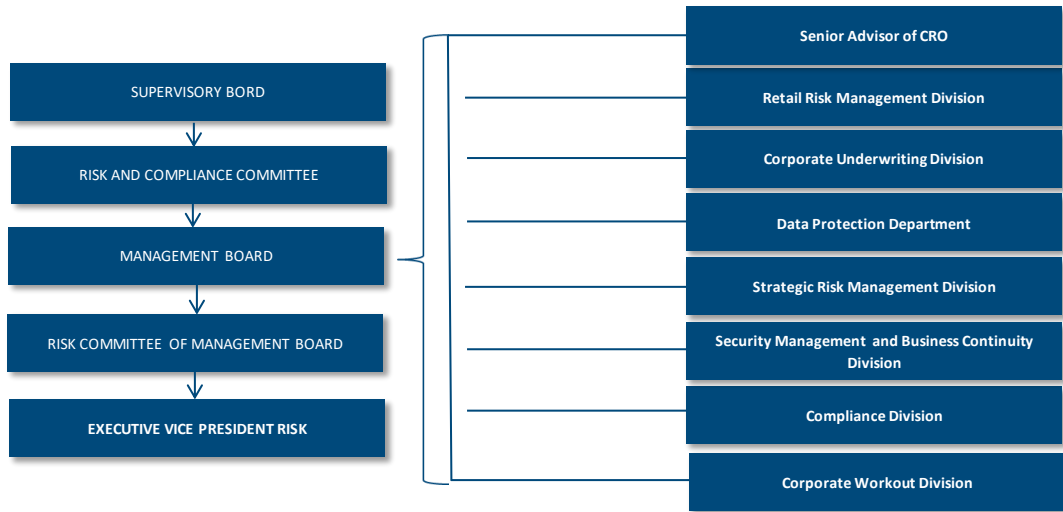
The Risk Management function performs regular reports both at individual material risk level and at bank-wide risk exposure level (i.e. complete view of the whole range of risks) to the Management Board, the Risk Committee of the Management Board, the Risk and Compliance Committee of the Supervisory Board and the Supervisory Board of the risk aspects that are considered within the decision making process of the Bank.

Reports include information on aspects such as:

- Risk exposures and their development;
- Key risk indicators evolution and specific limits;
- Results of the stress testing exercises; and
- Internal capital adequacy (i.e. risk bearing capacity).

The Risk Management function is consolidated under the Risk Functional Line, coordinated by the Chief Risk Officer (Vice-President) to which the following organizational units performing the risk management function are subordinated:

10 Organizational structure of the risk management function as of 31 December 2019



DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435 (2) (a), (d) CRR and 435 (1) (b)

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 67 (a) (d) NBR Regulation no. 5 / 2013

Management bodies

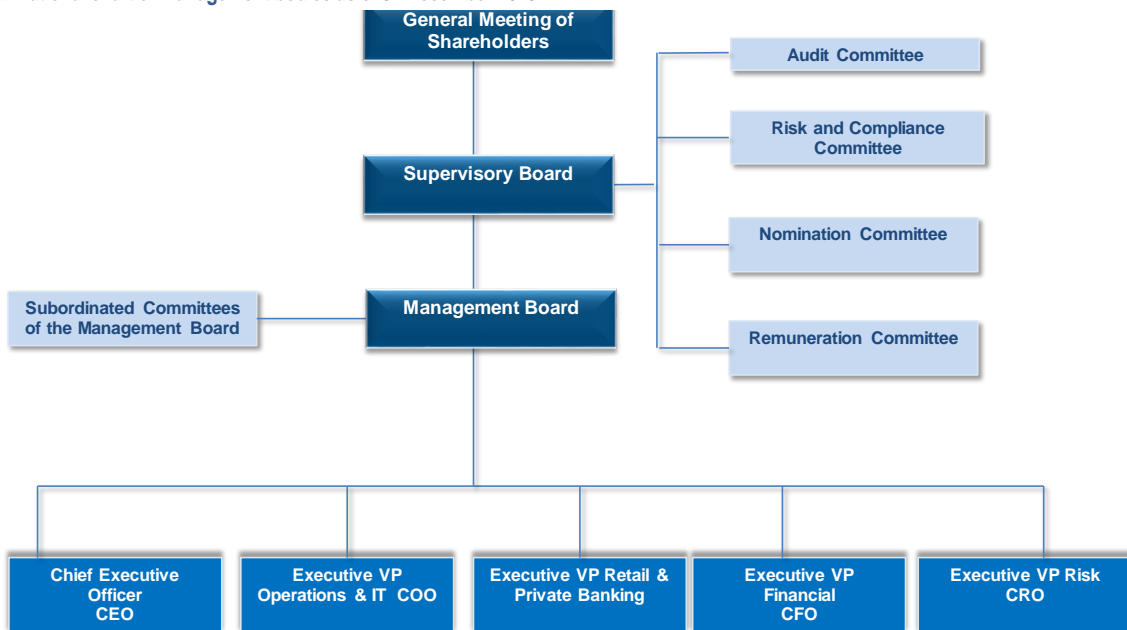
The management structure of BCR, both oversight function bodies and management bodies, is described in detail on the bank's website, Section: About us/Corporate Governance.

Organizational chart

At the end of 2019, the Bank's central organization was divided into 5 functional lines, as follows: 1 functional line that is subordinated to CEO; 4 functional lines, covering the following areas: Operations & IT, Retail & Private Banking, Finance and Risk, which are composed of functional entities that are subordinated to 4 executive vice presidents.

The organizational chart of BCR management bodies as of 31 December 2019 is presented in the chart below:

11 Organizational chart of management bodies as of 31 December 2019



According to the legal requirements, the management structure has the role to monitor, assess and periodically review the efficiency of the management framework of the bank's activity and of the policies which refer to, so that it takes into consideration all the changes of internal and external factors which affects the bank.

BCR committees

BCR has a two-tier governance structure and carries out its activities considering the principles and objectives of good corporate governance, based on the Romanian and EU legal and regulatory framework, as well as in alignment with the parent company and the best international practices in the field.

The two-tier governance structure consists in a Supervisory Board (representing the supervisory function, which ensures the supervision and coordination of the Management Board activity) and a Management Board (representing the management function, which ensures the operational management of the Bank) as management bodies. Their membership, position and number of mandates are presented in the following section. Their competencies and responsibilities are regulated through the Charter, the Internal Rules of each structure and also through the BCR Operational Book.

The **Supervisory Board** (SB) approves and periodically reviews BCR's risk profile and the bank's overall strategy in respect of risk management with the goal of ensuring a responsible, prudent and profitable banking activity. The Supervisory Board is composed of minimum five and maximum nine members appointed by the Ordinary General Shareholders Meeting for a maximum three-year term, with the possibility of being re-elected for subsequent maximum three-year mandates.

The Supervisory Board membership structure throughout 2019 is presented in the below table:

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12 Supervisory Board membership structure in 31 December 2019

Name	Position
1.01-30.06.2019	
Manfred Wimmer	chairman
Andreas Treichl	deputy-chairman
Gernot Mittendorfer*	member
Brian O'Neill	member
Hildegard Gacek	member
Elisabeth Krainer Senger Weiss	member
Vacant position	member
1.07-11.07.2019	
Manfred Wimmer	chairman
Andreas Treichl	deputy-chairman
Brian O'Neill	member
Hildegard Gacek	member
Elisabeth Krainer Senger Weiss	member
Vacant position	member
Vacant position	member
12.07-19.12.2019	
Manfred Wimmer	chairman
Andreas Treichl	deputy-chairman
Brian O'Neill	member
Hildegard Gacek	member
Elisabeth Krainer Senger Weiss	member
Nemoianu Istocescu Daniela Camelia	member
Vacant position	member
20.12-31.12.2019	
Manfred Wimmer	chairman
Andreas Treichl	deputy-chairman
Hildegard Gacek	member
Elisabeth Krainer Senger Weiss	member
Nemoianu Istocescu Daniela Camelia	member
Vacant position	member
Vacant position	member

*Mr. Gernot Mittendorfer resigned from the position of Supervisory Board member as of 30.06.2019

**Mr. Andreas Treichl resigned from the position of Supervisory Board deputy chairman as of 31.12.2019;

***BCR was informed on December 20th 2019 about the death of Mr. Brian O'Neill.

Taking into consideration the (i) Supervisory Board membership structure as of December 31st, 2019, (ii) the information made available by each Supervisory Board member under the relevant Fit & Proper Affidavit and (iii) the Law no. 29/2015 for completion of EGO no. 99/2006 regarding credit institutions and capital adequacy, entered into force on March 15th, 2015, the mandates held by the Supervisory Board members are detailed below:

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13 Number of mandates held by the Supervisory Board members as of 31 December 2019

Name	Mandates
Manfred Wimmer	4 non-executive memberships within Erste Group (counted as 1 mandate, according to Law no. 29/2015)
Andreas Treichl*	1 executive and 8 non-executive memberships within Erste Group (1 mandate, as per Law 29/2015), 1 non-executive mandate
Brian O'Neill*	1 executive and 2 non-executive memberships (1 in Erste Group)
Hildegard Gacek	1 non-executive membership within Erste Group
Elisabeth Krainer Senger Weiss	2 non-executive membership within Erste Group (counted as 1 mandate, according to Law no. 29/2015), 2 non-executive membership and 1 executive position (counted as 1 executive mandate, according to Law no. 29/2015).
Daniela Camelia Nemoianu Istocescu	1 non-executive membership within Erste Group (counted as 1 mandate, according to Law no. 29/2015), 1 non-executive membership and 1 executive position .

*the information is from 2018, the last available data

All Supervisory Board members are compliant with the requirements regarding the number of mandates allowed to be held, as provided by the Law no. 29/2015 for completion of EGO no. 99/2006 regarding credit institutions and capital adequacy.

The Risk and Compliance Committee of the Supervisory Board (RCC) is a consultancy body which reviews, reports to, advises and assists the Supervisory Board in carrying out tasks related to risk management, internal control and compliance and issues recommendations within its authority limits.

Among the overall responsibilities, the Risk and Compliance Committee (RC Committee) must:

- oversee the implementation of a sound and consistent risk culture among the Bank and the Bank's staff members, based on the full understanding and holistic view of the risks faced by the Bank and how they are managed; for this purpose the Committee ensures that the bank develops a risk culture through policies, communication and staff training regarding the institutions' activities, strategy and risk profile, and adapts the communication and staff training to take into account staff's responsibilities regarding risk taking and risk management;
- ensure that the Bank's staff is fully aware of their responsibilities relating to risk management;
- carry out preparatory tasks and issues recommendations for topics to be raised and discussed, and for all decisions to be taken by the Supervisory Board which are related to the Risk and Compliance Committee's activity;
- evaluate risks critically, not exclusively relying on external inputs;
- monitor the Management Board's activity in the area of ensuring the security of computer systems and applications, and the contingency plans for processing financial information in the event of systems' breakdown (the back-up centre);
- analyse, together with the internal and external auditors and/or compliance function, any fraud, illegal acts, deficiencies in internal control or other similar issues;
- oversee procedures and internal controls consistent with the Bank's corporate governance structure, including evaluation of the work plans prepared by the Bank's compliance function and anti-money laundering responsible functional entity;
- evaluate the findings arising from the Bank's compliance function or from third parties' examinations and/or investigations (including the ones performed by any regulatory authority), in particular the inspection reports from the National Bank of Romania (NBR) and ensures that deficiencies identified by NBR related to compliance or risk management function or by any other

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regulatory authority are remedied within an appropriate time frame and that progress of necessary corrective actions are reported to the Supervisory Board;

- liaise, as required and/or recommended, with other Supervisory Board's committees to ensure that any decision falling within their duties is in line with sound and effective risk management and control and ensures their involvement in the decision making process having an impact upon the risk management and control, and financial status of the Bank;
- receive and review regularly reports, ad hoc information, communications and opinions of head of internal control functions concerning the current risk profile of the Bank, its risk culture and its risk limits, as well as material breaches occurred, together with detailed informations for corrective measures taken, and recommendations on measures needed to be taken or suggested to be taken regarding these;
- periodically review and decide on the content, format and frequency of the information on risk reported to it;
- where necessary, ensure the proper involvement of the internal control functions and other relevant functions (human resources, legal, finance) within their respective areas of expertise and seek expert advice;
- issue, upon request, opinions and/ or recommendations on risk management and control topics to other Supervisory Board's committees;
- inform the Management Board and the Supervisory Board on significant topics and matters which might impact Bank's risk profile;
- provide advice on the appointment of external consultants that the RC Committee and the Supervisory Board may decide to engage for advice or support, and oversees their activity, as well as of the internal or external auditors by assessing their recommendations and follow up on the appropriate implementation measures taken;
- in addition to its own assessment, shall take into account the external assessments (including external credit ratings or externally purchased risk models, if case) received from the Bank's advisors and consultant and to establish a clear defined objective; and
- report on a half year basis to the Supervisory Board in relation to the RCC Committee's activity.

This Committee also issues recommendations for any internal regulation regarding risk or any other matter for which the Law or the National Bank of Romania requires the approval of the Supervisory Board.

Also, without prejudice to the tasks of the Remuneration Committee of the Bank, the Risk and Compliance Committee assists the Supervisory Board in the establishment of sound remuneration policies and practices, therefore, it examines whether incentives provided by the remuneration system take into consideration risk, capital, liquidity and the likelihood and timing of earnings.

According to the provisions of the Internal Rules, the Risk and Compliance Committee is composed of 3 members and 1 replacement member appointed from the members of the Supervisory Board.

During 2019, the membership of the Risk and Compliance Committee was the following:

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14 Risk and Compliance Committee of the Supervisory Board membership during 2019

Name	Position
1.01-30.06.2019	
Hildegard Gacek	Chair
Gernot Mittendorfer	Deputy Chair
Elisabeth Krainer Senger-Weiss	member
Manfred Wimmer	replacement member
1.07-18.09.2019	
Hildegard Gacek	Chair
Vacant position	Deputy Chair
Elisabeth Krainer Senger-Weiss	member
Manfred Wimmer	replacement member
19.09- 31.12.2019	
Hildegard Gacek	Chair
Manfred Wimmer	Deputy Chair
Elisabeth Krainer Senger-Weiss	member
Vacant position	replacement member

Until 31 December 2019, the Risk and Compliance Committee was convened in 31 ordinary sessions (5 with physical presence and 26 with other means of distance communication).

The **Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board** is a consultancy body, which reviews, reports to, advises and assists the Supervisory Board in carrying out its tasks related to internal control and audit, as well as on the quality and performance of Bank's internal accountants and auditors, the reliability of the Bank's financial information, and the adequacy of the Bank's financial controls and policies.

The main areas of analysis of the Audit Committee are: internal control, financial reporting, internal audit and external (financial) audit.

The main responsibilities and areas of analysis of the Audit Committee are the following:

- monitor the areas of high financial risk and how they are managed or treated by the Management Board;
- ensure that Audit Committee members are familiar with significant accounting and reporting aspects, Management Board practices and estimates, including recent professional and regulatory decisions, and understand their impact on the Bank's financial statements;
- requests information from the Management Board, as well as from internal and external auditors about significant risks and exposures, and with plans to minimize these risks;
- monitors the statutory audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements, especially its performance, taking into account any findings and conclusions drawn by the NBR;
- revises the scope of the audit and the frequency of statutory audits of annual or consolidated accounts;
- oversees the establishment of accounting policies by the Bank;
- analyses any legal issues that could have a significant impact on the financial statements;
- supervises the financial audit process; and
- supervises and monitors the annual and interim financial reporting process and formulates recommendations to ensure integrity.

During 2019, the membership of the Audit Committee was the following:

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15 Membership of the Audit Committee throughout 2019

Name	Position
1.01-30.06.2019	
Brian O'Neill	Chair
Gernot Mittendorfer	Deputy Chair
Hildegard Gacek	Member
Manfred Wimmer	Replacement member
1.07-18.09.2019	
Brian O'Neill	Chair
Vacant position	Deputy Chair
Hildegard Gacek	Member
Manfred Wimmer	Replacement member
19.09-19.12.2019	
Brian O'Neill	Chair
Daniela Camelia Nemoianu Istocescu	Deputy Chair
Hildegard Gacek	Member
Manfred Wimmer	Replacement member
20.12-31.12.2019	
Vacant position	Chair
Daniela Camelia Nemoianu Istocescu	Deputy Chair
Hildegard Gacek	Member
Manfred Wimmer	Replacement member

The **Management Board** (MB) is responsible for the setting and implementation of the overall Risk Strategy of the Bank, approved by the Supervisory Board, including the risk tolerance/appetite levels and its risk management framework, the maintenance of a proper risk exposure reporting, as well as the maintenance of the risk limits, including in crisis situations.

The Management Board develops the strategies, policies, processes and systems for the management of liquidity risk in accordance with the established risk tolerance and ensure that the Bank maintains a sufficient liquidity at all times.

The Management Board is also responsible for developing an integrated and institution-wide risk culture, based on a full understanding of the risks the Bank faces and how they are managed, taking into account its risk tolerance/appetite and shall adopt the necessary measures for the monitoring and control of all significant risks according to its strategy on risk management.

The Management Board is composed of minimum three (3) members and maximum seven (7) members appointed by the Supervisory Board for a maximum four-year term, with the possibility of being re-elected for subsequent mandates of maximum four years. The Supervisory Board shall decide the number of members that will create the Management Board, which shall at all times be odd.

The following changes in the Management Board structure occurred throughout 2019:

16 Changes in the Management Board structure during 2019

Name	Changes in MB structure in 2019
Michael Beitz	Mandate ended as of 31.12.2019;
Ilinka Kajgana	Appointed by the Supervisory in the meeting as of 14.06.2019, as executive vicepresident of BCR, coordinator of the Risk Functional Line starting with January 1st 2020.

Throughout 2019 the Management Board structure was the following:

17 The Management Board structure as of 31 December 2019

Name	Position
Sergiu Manea	Chairman - CEO
Elke Meier	Executive Vicepresident - CFO
Dana Dima	Executive Vicepresident Retail & Private Banking
Michael Beitz	Executive Vicepresident - CRO
Ryszard Druzynski	Executive Vicepresident - COO

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Taking into consideration the (i) Management Board membership structure as of December 31st, 2019 (ii) the information made available by each Management Board under the relevant Fit & Proper Affidavit and (iii) the Law no. 29/2015 for completion of EGO no. 99/2006 regarding credit institutions and capital adequacy, entered into force on March 15th, 2015, the mandates held by the Management Board members in other companies are detailed below:

18 Number of mandates held by the Management Board members as of 31 December 2019

Name	Mandates
Sergiu Cristian Manea	1 executive mandate (BCR CEO), 3 non-executive memberships within Erste Group (counted as 1 mandate, according to Law no. 29/2015) and 1 non-executive mandate outside Erste Group
Elke Meier	1 executive mandate (BCR CFO), 3 non-executive memberships within Erste Group (counted as 1 mandate, according to Law no. 29/2015)
Dana Luciana Dima	1 executive mandate (BCR Executive Vicepresident Retail & Private Banking), 2 non-executive memberships within Erste Group (counted as 1 mandate, according to Law no. 29/2015) and 1 non-executive mandates outside Erste Group
Ryszard Druzynski	1 executive mandate (BCR COO) and 2 non-executive memberships within Erste Group (counted as 1 mandate, according to Law no. 29/2015)
Michael Beitz	1 executive mandate (BCR CRO) and 4 non-executive memberships within Erste Group (counted as 1 mandate, according to Law no. 29/2015)

All Management Board members are compliant with the requirements regarding the number of mandates allowed to be held, as provided by the Law no. 29/2015 for completion of EGO no. 99/2006 regarding credit institutions and capital adequacy.

Management Board committee's structure as of 31 December 2019:

19 Committees at the Bank level as of 31 December 2019

Committees subordinated to the Management Board	Other Work Committees/ Committees established at BCR level
1 Assets and Liabilities Committee	4 The Evaluation Committee
2 Credit Committee	5 Disciplinary Commission
3 Risk Committee of the Management Board	6 Labour Safety and Health Committee
	7 Social Commission

The **Risk Committee of the Management Board (RCMB)** is an analysis, advisory and decisional body, subordinated to MB, operational starting with September 29th, 2015 and consists of 3 members of the Management Board. The CRO is the RCMB Chairman, the CEO is the RCMB Deputy Chairman and the COO is the RCMB member.

As of July 26th 2019 the structure and responsibilities of the Risk Committee of the Management Board were amended as follows:

- the responsibilities of the committee were revised to cover mostly the operational risk area;
- the risk topics were reallocated per responsibility area for a better analysis integration, consequently Assets and Liabilities Committee analyses, reviews and /or approves the limits with financial impact while the Credit Committee covers the credit risk area;
- a new subcommittee was set up, named Risk Steering Subcommittee (RSS), which took over the validation of technical aspects for the risk related topics with Management Board / Management Board committees approval level;

Following the above mentioned changes the committee covers the following main responsibilities:

- approves operative risk limits cascaded down from the Bank Risk Appetite Statement;
- approves the litigation provisions / losses / corrections;

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- approves the results regarding non-financial risk assessments (RCSAs, IT Risk Self – Assessment, outsourcing, Risk Return Decision, etc.);
- approves the operational risk scenarios results;
- approves the proposals related to the classification of data/ information;
- approves the necessary remedial actions for overrun.
- Analyses and reviews the following topics/documents which are approved by the Management Board:
 - methodology, related processes and models required to identify, assess, control and manage the operational risk as well as exposure limitation;
 - the risk mitigation actions within the thresholds (from capital impact perspective);
 - the setting and registering of litigation provisions;
 - proposals regarding non-financial risks presented as risk return decisions (RRD);
- acts as escalation body in case of disagreement between Operational Risk Department (DCRO) and functional entities regarding Risk and Control Self-Assessments (RCSAs) results or other situations related to operational risk;
- quarterly analyses of (i) the biggest non-financial risk loss events (operational risk and credit related cases over 1 mn EUR, excluding near miss and potential events) that BCR suffered and (ii) Erste Group relevant cases, based on Group request;
- analysis/acknowledges other topics submitted for information by DCRO or ad hoc non-financial risk topics that require a decision;
- analysis/acknowledges other topics presented for information by Compliance Division, whenever: (i) this division considers a certain topic impacting operational risk area need to be discussed also within RCC or (ii) as an outcome of the Internal Control Functions Jour Fixe;

Until December 31st 2019, the Risk Committee of the Management Board convened in 12 regular with physical presence and through other means of distance communication meetings.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435 (2) (e)

Description of the information flow on risk to the management body

One of the Group's main goals is the timely, accurate and effective risk reporting to the management body which is an integral part of a strong risk management framework. The Group has implemented mechanisms for periodical and transparent reporting with respect to risks, in order to provide timely, accurate, comprehensible and relevant reports to the management body and the relevant structures for the exchange of relevant information on risk identification, measurement, assessment and monitoring. The Supervisory Board and its committees (including but not limited to the Risk Committee) and the Management Board need reports on a regular basis with the status of risk to support their oversight of the Groups' management of risk.

They also need alerts when significant changes are detected in the level of risk. Therefore the Group has implemented a quarterly comprehensive reporting framework that consists of dashboards and heat maps for the relevant risk types to the Management Board and Supervisory Board.

Both the Supervisory Board and the Management Board were involved in defining the content of the reports submitted to them (as disclosed above) by pre-approving the format in which they are presented.

9 Other General Information

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 67 (c) NBR Regulation no. 5 / 2013

Macroeconomic risks forecasted

Details concerning the way in which BCR Group establishes its Business Strategy and Risk Strategy are presented in chapter 6 “Risk management in BCR Group”.

The Bank’s business and Risk Strategy are based on the expected market developments, which serve as a key input into the strategic planning process.

The assumptions considered in the strategic guidelines 2020-2024 are:

20 Macroeconomic assumptions for the 2020- 2024 strategy

Macroeconomic trends	
Key developments	Implications
Two rounds of elections (local elections and parliamentary elections) are scheduled for 2020. Due to the COVID-19 crisis, local elections due in June were already delayed, while regular parliamentary elections should take place in November.	Renewed election promises and rising populism from the whole political spectrum.
Real GDP is likely to shrink by -4.7% in 2020, from +4.1% in 2019, due to externally-hit manufacturing and sharp downturn in the service sector which has the largest weight in GDP formation. Risks remain tilted to the downside given large uncertainties ranging from the duration and severity of the COVID-19 outbreak to the post-corona-crisis consumer behavior. Foreign demand should be also less supportive, amid an estimated contraction in the Eurozone. After the corona-crisis ends, the GDP growth is expected to rebound, benefiting from the ultra-supportive global and domestic fiscal and monetary conditions and favourable statistical base effect.	The lockdown to fight the coronavirus outbreak could lead to large losses in most economic sectors. Labour market is going to be hit severely this year, since many businesses are temporarily closed, in some cases with workers being put on leave. Limited public resources available for large investments, an increased cautiousness of consumers coupled with weaker lending activity in the context of upcoming regulatory measures could also weigh on Romania’s real GDP.
Inflationary pressures should remain subdued this year amid the steep drop in the oil price, but also incorporating a significant one-off demand shock. The prices of utilities and fuels were also capped by the government during the state of emergency. Despite the large demand shock, supply disruption is likely to keep core inflation elevated by the end of year.	The NBR took a series of unprecedented monetary easing measures to fight the COVID-19 crisis. A QE program was launched, the key rate was cut to 2% (-50bp), the Lombard rate was lowered to 2.5% (-100bp) and the NBR pledged to provide liquidity to banks via repo auctions. Interest rates could therefore decline in the period ahead driven by ample liquidity conditions. The NBR will also keep an eye on the decisions of major central banks and its regional peers to avoid a high interest rate differential between Romania and CEE countries that would fuel speculative capital flows into the local market.
Government announced some stimulus measure (equivalent to 1.4% of GDP) to mitigate the negative effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on the local economy. As a result, budget deficit is seen to surpass 7% of GDP this year, with risks tilted towards a wider budget deficit given sharp deterioration of growth outlook.	After the current electoral cycle ends, some fiscal adjustments will be necessary to bring the budget deficit closer towards the Maastricht criteria of 3% of GDP in order to preserve Romania’s investment grade.
We favor a gradual and modest depreciation outlook for the leu, as an expected correction of the current account deficit this year should also help alleviate the weakening pressure on the local currency.	

Banking industry

Outstanding retail lending is likely to decline in 2020 compared to 2019, as the new loans production is expected to drop sharply during the crisis and pick up strongly after the lockdown, though it is unlikely to recover the lost momentum in the context of upcoming legislative measures coupled with an increased cautiousness of consumers. On the other hand, a series of regulatory requirements for banks were also eased, in line with EU recommendations, which should alleviate some of the pressure on banking market in the future.

Outstanding corporate lending could remain flat at end-2020 vs 2019 due to trimming investments. After the corona-crisis ends, corporate lending may inch down, as some companies will not survive the shock and for others it could take time to return to full capacity.

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The turnover for BCR Group as of December 31st 2019 is presented in the table below:

21 Turnover BCR Group as of 31 December 2019

RON thousands	Amount
BCR Group's Turnover	4,164,165
out of wich:	
Romania	4,128,388
Moldova	35,778

10 Recruitment Criteria

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435(2) (b) (c) CRR

Recruitment policy for the selection of members of the management body

The process of selection and nomination applicable for the Management Body and Key Function Holders is regulated by the provisions of The Nomination Policy and is generally based on the following steps:

- Initiate the searching process (including the distribution of roles and responsibilities);
- Define the profile of requirements (including a description of the roles and capabilities for appointment, and assessment of the expected time commitment);
- Search candidates;
- Preselect the candidates;
- Organize interviews with the candidates;
- Final decision on the candidates; and
- Formal nomination of the candidate.

The selection and nomination of the Management Body is under the responsibility of Nomination Committee. The selection of the Key Function Holders (except for the coordinators of audit function and of compliance function) follows the principles provided by the Recruitment and Selection Policy and is under the responsibility of Management Board. The selection and nomination of the coordinators of audit function and of the compliance function is made by the Supervisory Board, with advice from the Nomination Committee.

The suitability of members of the Management Body will be assessed before a new member takes up his/her mandate, in each case before being authorized by the competent authorities and will be re-assessed periodically thereafter.

The assessment of the experience of members of the Management Body should take into account the nature, scale and complexity of the business of the credit institution as well as the responsibilities of the position concerned.

In accordance to the legal provisions in force, the three main assessment criteria, as detailed in the Nomination Policy are:

- Reputation, honesty and integrity;
- Adequate knowledge, skills and experience; and
- Governance.

The assessment of the members of the Management Body considers both the theoretical experience attained through education and training, and the practical experience gained in previous occupations. This means that skills and knowledge acquired and demonstrated by the professional conduct of the member are taken into account.

Furthermore, a member of the Management Body should have sufficient experience to enable the member to provide constructive challenge to the decisions and effective oversight of the management body in BCR. Members of the Management Body should be able to demonstrate that they have, or will be able to acquire the technical knowledge and practical experience necessary to enable them to understand the business of BCR and the risks that the bank faces sufficiently well.

The current composition of the Management Body meets the experience requirements regarding theoretical and practical experience and skills necessary for the Supervisory Board and Management Board position holders, as attested by obtaining all necessary approvals and authorizations from regulatory authorities.

Policy on diversity

Establishing a target for the representation of the underrepresented gender in the Management Body, and preparing a strategy on how to increase the number of the underrepresented gender in the Management Body is under the responsibility of The Nomination Committee.

The Nomination Committee shall periodically (at least annually) assess the structure, size, composition and performance of the Management Body and make recommendations to the Management Body with regard to any changes.

The target ratio female/male for the Management Body (Management Board and Executive Managers) is 35%.

HR Division will support the Nomination Committee in achieving this target through the following actions, coordinated also with Group HR:

- Incorporating the diversity principles in human resources instruments and processes;
- More women nominated into the Group succession pool;
- Gender and age-balanced talent pool where all employees who meet clearly defined criteria (applicable to all) can apply in a transparent selection process;
- Mentoring/sponsoring and targeted career planning;
- Create an inclusive work environment (promoting work-life balance, family-friendly, intergenerational dialogue);
- Give more visibility to senior female leaders (internally & externally); and
- Diversity road shows, training, awareness raising.

Taking into consideration the current membership of the Management Body, the diversity principle has been met by having two Management Board members from the underrepresented gender, namely Mrs. Elke Meier and Mrs. Dana Dima and 3 Supervisory Board members, Mrs Elisabeth Krainer Senger Weiss, Mrs Hildegard Gacek and Mrs. Daniela Nemoianu.

11 Organization of the Overall Internal Control Framework

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435 (1) (b) CRR

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 67 (e) NBR Regulation no. 5/2013

Both supervisory and management functions are responsible for the development and the maintenance of a proper internal control system ensuring effective and efficient operations, adequate risk control, prudent business conduct, reliable financial and non-financial information reported at internal and external level, as well as compliance with the on-going laws, regulations and the internal policies and procedures.

Every person in the organization has certain internal control responsibilities assigned. All employees provide information used by the internal control system or otherwise take action effecting control. Furthermore, all members of personnel are also responsible for communicating operational problems upwards, as well as infringements of the Ethics Code or on-going policies and illegal actions.

The internal control system in BCR involves:

a) The existence of a sound internal control framework in place, ensured by:

- clear definition of the role and responsibilities of the management body concerning the internal control;
- identification, assessment and monitoring of significant risks;
- control activities definition, segregation of duties assurance and conflict of interest avoidance;
- a transparent framework for information and communication;
- continuous monitoring of activities and correcting deficiencies.

b) The existence of independent control functions in place (the risk management function, compliance function and internal audit function) with direct line of reporting to the management body.

The BCR Internal Control System is structured on three levels:

- **First-level** or line controls is designed to ensure that transactions are carried out correctly. Controls are performed by the entities that take the risks and incorporated in specific procedures. The responsibility of this area is allocated to the Business Management.
- **Second-level** of control is the duty of Risk Management Function and Compliance Function.
- **Third-level** controls are performed by Internal Audit Function, which assesses and regularly checks the completeness, functionality and adequacy of the internal control system. Internal audit is independent of both first and second-level lines.

Controls in place for financial reporting process:

- Each employee has a dedicated back-up which undertakes all the responsibilities of the employee on leave;
- Non - disclosure agreement signed by all employees;
- Ethical Code in place;
- Zero tolerance to confidential information disclosure;
- Clearly defined approval flow in accordance with the banking law;
- Dual control in place, validation rules in BCR systems. Implementation of "4-eyes principle" for each financial report;
- Existing standardized labelled folders with restricted access.

12 Own Funds

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT COVERED BY: ART. 437 (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) CRR

Group Own Funds

For the disclosure of own funds, BCR Group follows the requirements under Article 437 CRR as well the requirements defined in the Regulation no 1423/2013. Based on the requirements defined by the European Bank Authority in the Implementing Technical Standards, the following information must be provided:

- A full reconciliation of CET1 items, Additional Tier 1 (AT1) items, Tier 2 (T2) items and filters and deductions applied pursuant to Articles 32 - 36, 56, 66 and 79 to own funds of the institution's statement of the financial position in the audited financial statements in accordance with Article 437 (1) (a) CRR.
- A description of the main features of the CET1, AT1 and T2 instruments issued by the institution according to Article 437 (1) (b) CRR (see section Capital instruments).
- A table designed by the European Bank Authority to show the capital structure of regulatory capital. Presentation of this table that shows the details on the capital structure of BCR Group including the capital components as well as any regulatory deductions and prudential filters. Disclosures in this table cover the disclosure requirements as defined in Article 437 (1) (d) CRR, separate disclosure of the nature and amounts of each prudential filter applied pursuant to Articles 32 to 35 CRR, each deduction made pursuant to Articles 36, 56 and 66 CRR as well as items not deducted in accordance with Articles 47, 48, 56, 66 and 79 CRR (see section Own funds template).

CRR Statement of financial position

Starting with 31.03.2019, BCR Group distinguishes two consolidation perimeters:

- Prudential consolidation perimeter in accordance with Articles 18 and 19 of the CRR;
- Accounting consolidation perimeter in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consideration of consolidation methods for the calculation of consolidated own funds according to the CRR

The amounts that are used as the basis for the calculation of own funds are based on the definition of the regulatory scope of consolidation pursuant to the CRR. Amounts that relate to the own share as well as to the minority interest in fully consolidated entities are therefore determined based on the regulatory scope of consolidation according to CRR.

Consideration of non-consolidated financial sector entities and deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences within the calculation of consolidated common equity tier 1 of BCR Group

Carrying amounts representing the investments in financial sector entities have to be deducted from the own funds based on the requirements as defined in Articles 36 (1) (h), Article 45 and Article 46 CRR for non-significant investments and Articles 36 (1) (i) CRR, Article 43 and Article 45 CRR for significant investments. For these purposes, non-significant investments are defined as investments in financial sector entities in which the participation is equal to or less than 10% of common equity tier 1 (CET 1) of the relevant financial sector entities, while significant investments are defined as investments that are above 10% of the common equity (CET 1) of the relevant financial sector entities.

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To determine the participation in the relevant financial sector entities, these participations are calculated based on the direct, indirect and synthetic holdings in the relevant entities.

According to Article 46 (1) CRR, holdings in non-significant investments have to be deducted only if the total amount for such investments exceeds a defined threshold of 10% in relation to CET1 of the reporting institution. Deduction shall be applied to the amount that exceeds the 10% threshold. Amounts that are equal to or less than 10% of the CET1 of the reporting institution are considered within the RWAs based on the requirements according to Article 46 (4) CRR.

For the deduction of significant investments in the CET1 of financial sector entities, a threshold is defined in Article 48 (2) CRR. According to Article 48 (2) CRR, significant investments in the CET1 of financial sector entities shall only be deducted if they exceed 10% of the CET1 of the reporting institution. If the 10% threshold is exceeded, the deduction is limited to the amount by which the defined threshold is exceeded. The remaining amount has to be considered within the calculation of the RWAs. The risk weight (RW) is defined at 250% according to Article 48 (4) CRR.

A 10% threshold related to the CET1 capital of the reporting institution is applied for deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences according to Article 48 (3) CRR. In case the amount for deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability that arise from temporary differences exceeds the threshold of 10% of CET1 of the reporting institution the exceeding amount has to be deducted from the CET1 of the reporting institution. The amount that is equal to or less than the threshold as defined in Article 48 (3) CRR has to be considered within the calculation of RWAs with a 250% RW according to Article 48 (4) CRR.

In addition to the aforementioned threshold, a combined threshold for the deduction of significant investments according to Article 36 (1) (i) CRR and for deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences according to Article 36 (1) (c) CRR as well as according to Article 38 CRR is defined in Article 48 (2) CRR. The combined threshold according to Article 48 (2) CRR is defined at 17.65% of the CET1 of the reporting institution. If the threshold is exceeded, the exceeding amount has to be deducted from the CET1 of the reporting institution. The remaining amount has to be considered within the RWAs. A 250% RW shall be applied for the amount not exceeding the 17.65% threshold according to Article 48 (4) CRR.

At the reporting date, BCR Group did not exceed any of the aforementioned thresholds. Hence, direct, indirect and synthetic investments in financial sector entities were not deducted from the consolidated own funds of BCR Group and therefore are considered in RWAs.

Reconciliation of IFRS and CRR items included in the Statement of financial position

The following tables provide a reconciliation of IFRS statement of the financial position items to CET1 items, AT1 items, T2 items and filters according to Articles 32 to 35 as well as deductions as defined in Articles 36, 56 and 66 CRR.

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22 Reconciliation of IFRS statement of the financial position items to CET1 items, AT1 items, T2 items -Equity

Total equity for the Group							31.12.2019
in RON thousands	IFRS	CRR	Dividends	Regulatory Adjustments	Own funds	Own funds disclosure table - Reference	
Subscribed capital	2,952,565	2,952,565	-	-	2,952,565		
Capital reserve	395,483	395,483	-	-	395,483		
Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	3,348,048	3,348,048	-	-	3,348,048		a
Retained earnings	3,289,276	3,289,664	-	-	3,289,664		
Profit/loss in the period	593,266	580,718	(325,955)	(66,796)	187,967		
Retained earnings	3,882,542	3,870,382	(325,955)	(66,796)	3,477,632		b
Other comprehensive income (OCI)	110,398	109,240	-	(3,319)	105,921		c1
Cash flow hedge reserve net of tax	-	-	-	-	-		
Available for sale reserve	-	-	-	-	-		
unrealized gains acc. to Art. 35 CRR	-	-	-	-	-		d
unrealized loss acc. to Art. 35 CRR	-	-	-	-	-		
Fair value reserve	61,977	61,977	-	(3,319)	58,659		
Currency translation	(9,419)	(10,577)	-	-	(10,577)		
Remeasurement of net liability of defined benefit obligation	80,655	80,655	-	-	80,655		
Deferred tax	(22,815)	(22,815)	-	-	(22,815)		
Other reserves	1,130,670	1,130,670	-	12,321	1,142,991		c2
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	8,471,658	8,458,341	-	(383,749)	8,074,592		
Equity attributable to non-controlling interest	52	46	-	-	-		
Total equity	8,471,710	8,458,387	-	(383,795)	8,074,592		

Last column contains a letter to link the amount derived from the accounting figures to the related eligible amount as disclosed in the own funds template in section Own funds template.

Note: Retained earnings includes minority interest. The table may contain rounding differences.

Further details regarding the development of IFRS equity are disclosed in the Group Annual Report under "Statement of Changes in Equity".

23 Reconciliation of IFRS statement of the financial position items to CET1 items, AT1 items, T2 items –Intangible assets

Intangible assets for the Group						31.12.2019
in RON thousands	IFRS	CRR	Regulatory adjustments	Own funds	Own funds disclosure table - Reference	
Intangible assets	359,085	359,085	-	359,085		f
Intangible assets	359,085	359,085	-	359,085		-

Details regarding the development of intangible assets are disclosed in the Group Annual Report under Note 31 "Intangible assets".

24 Reconciliation of IFRS statement of the financial position items to CET1 items, AT1 items, T2 items –Deferred taxes

Deferred Taxes for the Group					31.12.2019
in RON thousands	IFRS	CRR / Own Funds	Regulatory Adjustments	Own funds disclosure table - Reference	
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences net of associated tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	h
related DTA allocated on or after 1 January 2014 for which 100% deduction is required according to CRR transitional provisions	-	-	-	-	-
related DTA allocated before 1 January 2014 for which 10% deduction from CET 1 is required according to CRR transitional provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences net of associated tax liabilities *	235,760	235,768	-	9	k
Deferred tax assets that do not rely on future profitability	-	-	-	-	-
Other deferred tax liabilities	(60,206)	(60,206)	-	-	-
out of which deferred tax liabilities associated to other intangible assets	(22,298)	(22,298)	-	-	g
Deferred tax assets	175,554	175,563	-	9	

* Based on the threshold definition according to Article 48 CRR Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences are not deductible for BCR Group at year end 2019. In accordance with Article 48 (4) CRR the non-deductible amount is risk weighted with 250% and considered within the credit risk.

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Note: The table may contain rounding differences.

25 Reconciliation of IFRS statement of the financial position items to CET1 items, AT1 items, T2 items –Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities for the Group					31.12.2019
in RON thousands	IFRS	CRR	Regulatory adjustments	Own funds	Own funds disclosure table - Reference
Subordinated issues, deposits and supplementary capital	1,067,313	1,067,313	(628,696)	438,617	j
Subordinated liabilities	1,067,313	1,067,313	(628,696)	438,617	-

Details regarding subordinated liabilities are disclosed in the Group Annual Report under Note 31 "Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost". In accordance with NBR Regulation 5/2013, the subordinated liabilities with less than 5 years maturity, are amortized.

Threshold calculations according to Articles 46 and 48 CRR

26 Group own funds threshold calculations

Group threshold calculations according to Articles 46 and 48 of (EU) Regulation no.575/2013

Non significant investments in financial sector entities	in RON thousands
Threshold (10% of CET1)	772,722
Holdings in CET 1	(72,508)
Holdings in AT 1	-
Holdings in T 2	-
Distance to threshold	700,213
Significant investments in financial sector entities	
Threshold (10% of CET1)	772,722
Holdings in CET 1	(24,552)
Distance to threshold	748,170
Deferred tax assets	
Threshold (10% of CET1)	772,722
Deferred tax assets that are dependent on future profitability and arise from temporary differences	(235,768)
Distance to threshold	536,953
Combined threshold for deferred tax assets and significant investments	
Threshold (17.65% of CET1)	1,363,854
Deferred tax assets that are dependent on future profitability and arise from temporary differences and CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment	(260,320)
Distance to threshold	1,103,533

The main features and full details of capital instruments are presented in Annex 1 of this document. This refers to Tier 2 subordinated loans and bonds and CET 1 instruments.

In applying article 437 (1) (c) BCR publishes the full terms and conditions of all Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments together with its Disclosure Report under the section Capital Instruments on the website of BCR Group (<https://www.bcr.ro/en/investors/transparency-and-public-disclosure>).

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT COVERED BY: ART. 437 CRR (d) (e)

Group Own funds template

Own Funds under Basel 3 consist of CET1, AT1 and T2. In order to determine the capital ratios, each respective capital component, after consideration of all the regulatory deductions and filters, is compared to the total risk. According to the CRR, the minimum ratio for CET1 is 4.5%, which can be increased based on the buffer regime according to CRD IV. The minimum capital requirement for Tier 1 capital (CET1 plus AT1) and for total Own Funds are 6% and 8%, respectively. Additional capital buffers were applied for the year end 2019:

- 2.5% - capital conservation buffer;
- 2% - other systemically important institutions (O-SIIs);
- 1% - systemic risk buffer.

The table below presents the composition of the regulatory capital during based on the Implementing Technical Standards on the disclosure of own funds published in EU Regulation 1423/2013.

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The table presents the current amount, references to the respective CRR articles and references to the above shown tables (equity, intangible assets, deferred tax assets and subordinated liabilities).

27 Own funds disclosure template

in RON thousands		Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 Dec-19 Article Reference	Amounts subject to pre-regulation (EU) No 575/2013 treatment or prescribed residual amount of regulation (EU) 575/2013	References to reconciliation tables
Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves				
1	Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves	3,348,048	26 (1), 27, 28, 29	-
	of which: ordinary shares	3,348,048	EBA list 26 (3)	a
2	Retained earnings	3,477,632	26 (1) (c)	b
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and any other reserves)	1,248,912	26 (1)	c1+c2
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments		8,074,592	-	-
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(10,587)	34, 105	-
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(336,787)	36 (1) (b), 37	-(f+g)
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary difference (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-	36 (1) (c), 38	-h
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	(2)	33 (1) (b) (c)	-
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(347,377)	-	-
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	7,727,215	-	-
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments and provisions				
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	-	-	-
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-	-	-
Excess of deduction from AT1 items over AT1				
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-	-	-
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	7,727,215	-	-
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	438,617	-	j
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustment	438,617	-	-
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	-	-	-
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	438,617	-	-
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	8,165,833	-	-
60	Total risk-weighted assets	40,493,037	92 (3), 95, 96, 98	-
Capital ratios and buffers				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	19.08%	92 (2) (a)	-
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	19.08%	92 (2) (b)	-
63	Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	20.17%	92 (2) (c)	-
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements plus a systemic risk buffer, plus systemically important institution buffer expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	9.00%	CRD 128, 129, 140	-
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	-	-
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-	-
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	1.00%	-	-
67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	2.00%	CRD 131	-
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	12.17%	CRD 128	-
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk-weighting)				
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)	72,508	36 (1) (h), 45, 46, 472 (10) 56 (c), 59, 60, 475 (4), 66 (c), 69, 70	-
73	Direct and indirect holdings of the CET1 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)	24,552	36 (1) (i), 45, 48	-
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary difference (amount below 10 % threshold , net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	235,768	36 (1) (c), 38, 48	k

Note: The table may contain rounding differences.

Note: Row 68 is calculated as the CET 1 capital less any CET 1 items used to meet Tier 1 and Total capital requirements; this is before consideration of Pillar 2 SREP requirements.

Own funds according to CRR consist of CET1, AT1 and T2. In order to determine the capital ratios, each respective capital component - after application of all regulatory deductions and filters - is considered in relation to the total risk.

The BCR Group monitors the capital ratios, at consolidated level, based on financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The total credit risk capital requirement is calculated as 8% of the risk weighted assets. Also, in order to calculate the capital adequacy ratio, the BCR Group computes a capital requirement for market and operational risks, at consolidated level.

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28 Own funds Summary as of 31 December 2019

Group in RON thousands	Article pursuant to CRR	31.12.2019		30.06.2019	
		Basel 3		Basel 3	
		Phased-in	Final	Phased-in	Final
Common equity tier 1 capital (CET1)					
Capital instruments eligible as CET1	26 (1) (a) (b), 27 to 30, 36 (1) (f), 42	3,348,048	3,348,048	3,348,049	3,348,049
Own CET1 instruments	36 (1) (f), 42	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	26 (1) (c), 26 (2)	3,289,664	3,289,664	3,244,623	3,244,623
Profit of the period	26 (2)	187,967	187,967	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4 (1) (100), 26 (1) (d)	105,921	105,921	136,694	136,694
Other reserves	Art. 4 (117), Art. 26 (1) (e)	1,142,991	1,142,991	1,086,883	1,086,883
Transitional adjustments due to additional minority interests	479, 480	-	-	-	-
Common equity tier 1 capital (CET1) before regulatory adjustments		8,074,592	8,074,592	7,816,248	7,816,248
Prudential filter: cumulative gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	33 (1) (b)	(2)	(2)	(7)	(7)
Value adjustments due to the requirements for prudent valuation	34, 105	(10,587)	(10,587)	(8,743)	(8,743)
Regulatory adjustments relating to unrealised gains and losses	467, 468	-	-	-	-
Goodwill	4 (1) (113), 36 (1) (b), 37	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	4 (1) (115), 36 (1) (b), 37 (a)	(336,787)	(336,787)	(324,603)	(324,603)
Deferred tax assets dependent upon future profitability and not temporary differences net of associated tax liabilities	36 (1) (c), 38	-	-	-	-
Other transitional adjustments CET1	469 to 472, 478, 481	-	-	-	-
Goodwill		-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and do not arise from temporary differences		-	-	-	-
Excess of deduction from AT1 items over AT1	36 (1) (j)	-	-	-	-
Common equity tier 1 capital (CET1)	50	7,727,215	7,727,215	7,482,896	7,482,896
Additional tier 1 capital (AT1)		-	-	-	-
Other transitional adjustments AT1	474, 475, 478, 481	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Excess of deduction from AT1 items over AT1	36 (1) (j)	-	-	-	-
Additional tier 1 capital (AT1)	61	-	-	-	-
Tier 1 capital - total of common equity tier 1 (CET1) and additional tier 1 (AT1)	25	7,727,215	7,727,215	7,482,896	7,482,896
Tier 2 capital (T2)		438,617	438,617	539,532	539,532
Other transitional adjustments tier 2 capital	476, 477, 478, 481	-	-	-	-
Tier 2 capital (T2)	71	438,617	438,617	539,532	539,532
Short-term subordinated capital (tier-3)		-	-	-	-
Total own funds	4 (1) (118) and T2	8,165,833	8,165,833	8,022,428	8,022,428

Note: The table may contain rounding differences.

13 Capital Requirements

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 438 (a) (e) CRR

Capital requirements – Pillar I and Pillar II

Please see Chapter “Risk Management in BCR Group” for the detailed description of BCR Group’s Risk Management framework.

Pillar I

The Bank monitors the solvency ratios, at individual and consolidated level, according to Basel III requirements, based on financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), also taking into consideration the local provisions. Starting with 2014, considering the new Basel III requirements, the Bank also monitors the CET1 Ratio, both at an individual and consolidated level.

Solvency Ratio, CET1 Ratio and Tier1 Ratio, as of December 31st 2019 are presented in the below table:

29 Solvency ratio, CET 1 ratio and Tier 1 ratio for BCR Group as of 31 December 2019

Indicators (in RON thousands)	BCR Group
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	7,727,216
Tier 1 capital	7,727,216
Tier 2 (T2) capital	438,617
Total capital (TC=T1+T2)	8,165,833
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	19.08%
Tier 1 ratio (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	19.08%
Total capital ratio (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	20.17%

The total credit risk capital requirement is calculated as 8% of risk weighted assets. Also, in order to calculate the capital adequacy ratio, the Bank computes a capital requirement for market and operational risks, both at an individual and consolidated level.

Pillar II

The ICAAP and Risk Bearing Capacity Calculation (RCC) form a part of the Pillar II requirements, according to Basel Accord. BCR Group’ RCC is a model which measures the risk relevant exposures across all relevant risk types and compares it with the capital or with the coverage potential BCR Group has for covering such risks.

The risk side of the calculation serves to determine the economic capital requirement from unexpected losses in respect of credit, market and operational risk. Besides credit, market and operational risk, the economic capital requirement for 31 December 2019 includes also FX induced credit risk and business/strategic risk.

The table below summaries the main models uses by the Bank for economic capital calculation under Pillar II:

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30 Internal models to quantify risks under Pillar II

Type of risk	Model	Comment
Credit risk	Intrenal Rating Based Model Approach	Amount scaled to a confidence level of 99.92%
Market risk	<p>For market risk, due to the individual characteristics of various products and exposure types, the Bank differentiates between the following market risk types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MR Trading Book •MR Banking Book <p>BCR determines a capital requirement for market risk as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •VaR methodology (1 year, 99.92%) for the interest rate risk of the banking book (IRRBB) •Standardized method for the FX position in the BB •Internal model – Trading Book - VaR (1y, 99.92%) 	Amount scaled to 1 year, 99.92% confidence level
Operational risk	Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) at BCR Group level and by considering as risk transfer the entire insurance amount	Amount scaled to a confidence level of 99.92%
FX Induced Credit risk	Internal model impacting EAD, LGD and PD for FX exposures to unhedged borrowers. The FX scenario considers the most unfavorable rolling year on-year FX change over a period of 5 years	Amount scaled to a confidence level of 99.92%
Business / strategic risk	Internal model based on the deviations between realized and budgeted net operating result. The distribution of these deviations is modelled with a logistic distribution.	Amount scaled to a confidence level of 99.92%

The Group may also include additional capital risk buffers to cover specific risk types.

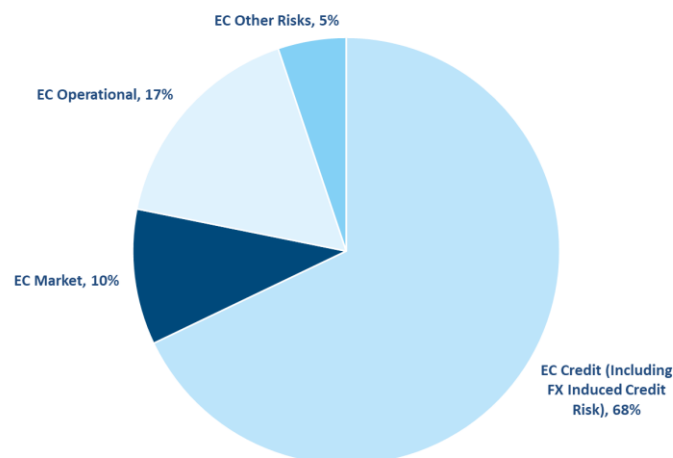
The economic capital requirement is compared to the capital held as coverage (broken down into equity, subordinated capital, reserves and retained earnings), thus determining the Group's ability to absorb these potential unexpected losses. The risk is calculated at a confidence level of 99.92%. The calculation of RCC is designed in accordance with the business strategy and risk profile of BCR Group and is accounted for in its risk appetite.

To determine the BCR Group's capital adequacy, BCR Group uses a forward-looking traffic light system. The process enables the management body to respond in time to changes, and, if necessary, to take the adequate measures on the risk side or on the coverage potential side.

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board are informed on a quarterly basis on the basis of the results of the determined risk-bearing capacity of BCR Group, the degree of utilization of the risk limits, about the level of risks and the capital/coverage potential going forward. The calculation of the risk-bearing capacity is a vital part of the management of risk and capital at the level of BCR Group.

The following diagram presents the composition of the economic capital requirement according to type of risk as of 31 December 2019:

31 Economic capital allocation as of 31 December 2019 for BCR Group



DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 438 (c) (f) CRR

Other own funds requirements

As stated above, BCR Group currently computes its regulatory capital adequacy ratio based on Regulation no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, on a monthly basis for the Bank Standalone, as well as quarterly at BCR Group level (IFRS standards).

The regulatory capital requirements computed as of December 31st 2019, for the credit risk, market risk and operational risk were as follows:

32 Template EU OV1 – Overview of RWAs

in RON thousands		RWAs		Minimum capital requirements		
		T	T-1	T	T-1	
	1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	32,414,493	32,847,394	2,593,159	2,627,792
Article 438(c)(d)	2	Of which the standardised approach	32,414,493	32,847,394	2,593,159	2,627,792
Article 438(c)(d)	3	Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	-	-	-	-
Article 438(c)(d)	4	Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	-	-	-	-
Article 438(d)	5	Of which equity IRB under the simple risk-weighted approach or the IMA	-	-	-	-
Article 107, Article 438(c)(d)	6	CCR	170,565	140,759	13,645	11,261
Article 438(c)(d)	7	Of which mark to market	68,661	96,797	5,493	7,744
Article 438(c)(d)	8	Of which original exposure	-	-	-	-
	9	Of which the standardised approach	85,205	13,218	6,816	1,057
	10	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-	-
Article 438(c)(d)	11	Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	-	-	-	-
Article 438(c)(d)	12	Of which CVA	16,699	30,744	1,336	2,459
Article 438(e)	13	Settlement risk	-	-	-	-
Article 449(o)(i)	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	-	-	-	-
Article 438 (e)	19	Market risk	233,924	457,615	18,714	36,609
	20	Of which the standardised approach	233,924	457,615	18,714	36,609
	21	Of which IMA	-	-	-	-
Article 438(e)	22	Large exposures	-	-	-	-
Article 438(f)	23	Operational risk	7,674,054	7,252,826	613,924	580,226
	24	Of which basic indicator approach	352,824	396,944	28,226	31,756
	25	Of which standardised approach	-	-	-	-
	26	Of which advanced measurement approach	7,321,230	6,855,882	585,698	548,471
Article 437(2), Article 48 and Article 60	27	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-	-
Article 500	28	Floor adjustment	-	-	-	-
	29	Total	40,493,037	40,698,594	3,239,443	3,255,888

As this template has a quarterly frequency the T-1 period for this template is September 30th 2019.

As at December 31st 2019, the total RWA for BCR Group was 40,493,037 ths RON, with 205,558 ths RON lower as compared to September 30th 2019 (40,698, 594 ths RON) mainly due credit and market risks decrease. Credit risk RWA decreased with 403,095 ths RON due to cancelling the additional requirement for DIP (Datio in Solutum) loans and loans to customers decrease. Market risk RWA was lower with 223,691 ths RON due to decrease in FX position.

The increase in operational risk RWA with 421,228 ths RON was mainly triggered by recalibration of severity parameters in BCR AMA calculation for Execution risk category .

14 Exposure to Counterparty Risk

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 439 CRR

Description of the methodology used to assign internal capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures

BCR has implemented prudent and proper credit limits for counterparty exposures, consistent with the risk appetite, risk profile and soundness of the Bank's capital.

The Bank manages credit risk by placing limits on the level of risk acceptable in relation to its counterparty credit exposures. Such risks are monitored on a regular basis and are subject to an annual or more frequent review when considered necessary.

The credit risk limits cover also settlement risk and credit exposure at counterparty level.

The method used to assign the operating limits defined in terms of internal capital for counterparty credit exposures

BCR determines the exposure value for derivative instruments arising from counterparty credit risk using the mark-to-market method as described in the regulation no. 575/2013, article 274. More exactly, the potential future credit exposure is determined by multiplying the notional amounts or underlying values by several percentages which are allocated according to the residual maturity and type of contract.

Exposure values for derivative instruments arising from counterparty credit risk for BCR Group are as follows:

33 Exposure from derivative instruments

Type (RON thousands)	Jun-19	Dec-19
Exposure from Derivative Instruments	150,703	111,821

The exposures value for Securities Financing Transactions arising from counterparty credit risk is calculated using the Financial Collateral Simple Method as described in the Regulation no. 575/2013, article 222.

Exposure values (net of provisions) for Securities Financing Transactions arising from counterparty credit risk for BCR Group are as follows:

34 Exposure from Securities Financing Transactions

Type (RON thousands)	Jun-19	Dec-19
Exposure from Securities Financing Transactions	84,448	426,870

The increase in December 2019 is due to a bigger amount of reverse repo transactions concluded with Erste Group.

The impact of the amount of collateral the institution would have to provide given a downgrade in its credit rating is not material.

Counterparty credit limits are monitored on a daily basis. Any remedial action is taken so as to ensure that actual credit risk exposure to a client (country)/client group does not exceed the approved risk appetite.

A discussion of policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves

The bank has in place processes for securing collateral for transactions with derivatives. The exposure for each counterparty is limited by the bank by approving exposure thresholds based on the collateral posted by the counterparty. The limits are monitored daily and margin calls are performed in case the exposure reaches a predefined warning level.

Discussion of the impact of the amount of collateral the institution would have to provide given a downgrade in its credit rating

There are certain contracts concluded with a clause through which the minimum transfer amount is determined based on the rating of each counterparty, and the collateral transfer could be impacted through the change in this minimum threshold as a result of a credit downgrade of the bank. No such clauses were executed during the reporting period of 2019. **Gross positive fair value of contracts, netting benefits, and netted current credit exposure, collateral held and net derivatives credit exposure.**

35 Template EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

in RON thousands	Notional	Replacement cost/ current market value	Potential future credit exposure	EEPE	Multiplier	EAD post CRM	RWAs
1 Mark to market	-	41,242	70,579	-	-	111,821	68,661
2 Original exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Standardised approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Of which securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Of which from contractual cross-product netting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	426,025	85,205
9 Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 VaR for SFTs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Total	-	41,242	70,579	-	-	538,691	153,866

A comprehensive view of the methods used to calculate CCR regulatory requirements and the main parameters used within each method.

In order to determine the regulatory counterparty credit risk exposure, BCR uses the mark-to-market model in accordance with the article 274 from CRR.

For the calculation of own funds requirements for CVA risk, BCR is using the standardized method in accordance with article 384 CRR.

CVA regulatory calculations (with a breakdown by standardized and advanced approaches).

36 Template EU CCR2 – CVA capital charge

in RON thousands	Exposure Value	RWAs
1 Total portfolios subject to the advanced method	-	-
2 (i) VaR component (including the 3x multiplier)	-	-
3 (ii) SVaR component (including the 3x multiplier)	-	-
4 All portfolios subject to the standardised method	70,309	16,699
EU 4 Based on the original exposure method	-	-
5 Total subject to the CVA capital charge	70,309	16,699

The table EU-CCR2 reflects the best estimate of the potential loss incurred on derivative transactions due to the default of the counterparty. Compared to year end 2018, there were no significant changes in respect of the CVA capital charge.

Overview of the impact of netting and collateral held on exposures for which the exposure value is measured as per Part Three, Title II, Chapter 6 of the CRR, including exposures arising from transactions cleared through a CCP

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

in RON thousands	Gross positive fair value or net carrying amount	Netting benefits	Netted current credit exposure	Collateral held	Net credit exposure
1 Derivatives	40,100	-	-	-	40,100
2 SFTs	-	-	-	-	-
3 Cross-product netting	-	-	-	-	-
4 Total	40,100	-	-	-	40,100

Breakdown of all types of collateral (cash, sovereign debt, corporate bonds, etc.) posted or received by banks to support or reduce CCR exposures related to derivative transactions or to SFTs, including transactions cleared through a CCP

38 Template EU CCR5-B – Composition of collateral for exposures to CCR

RON thousands	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Bonds	-	-	-	-	484,471	-
Total	-	-	-	-	484,471	-

Table EU CCR5-B presents the fair values of collaterals received in respect of reverse repo transactions.

Measures for exposure value under the methods set out in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 6, sections 3 to 6 whichever method is applicable

According to the method applied to determine the exposure value for CCR (mark-to-marked method), the bank use to measures: current replacement costs and future potential exposures.

The future potential exposure is calculated by applying the standard percentages from art. 274.

15 Countercyclical Capital Buffer

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 440 CRR

The following tables disclose the amount of the institution's specific countercyclical buffer as well as the geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for its calculation in the standard format as set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1555. The geographical split table shows countries on an individual basis if they impose a countercyclical capital buffer rate and also Romania which has significant own funds requirements. The values for the remaining countries are shown as Other Countries.

The "General credit exposures" include only credit exposures to the private sector. Exposures to the public sector and to institutions are not in scope. The "Trading book exposures" contain market risk standardized approach for traded debt instruments related positions. Countercyclical capital buffer rates are determined by Basel Committee member jurisdictions.

The institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate is calculated as the weighted average of the countercyclical buffer rates that apply in the countries where the relevant credit exposures of the institution are located. The weight applied to the countercyclical buffer rate in each country is the share of own funds requirements of each country in total own funds requirements. Institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement is calculated as the institution-specific countercyclical buffer rate applied to the total risk exposure amount of BCR Group.

39 Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical capital buffer

	General credit exposures		Trading book exposure		Securitisation exposures		Own funds requirements				Own funds requirement weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
	Exposure value for SA	Exposure value for IRB	Sum of long and short position of trading book	Value of trading book exposure for internal models	Exposure value for SA	Exposure value for IRB	Of which: General credit exposures	Of which: Trading book exposures	Of which: Securitisation exposures	Total		
RON thousands												
Breakdown by country												
Bulgaria	5,747	-	-	-	-	-	453	-	-	453	0	0.50%
Czech Republic	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	1.50%
Denmark	210	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	0	1.00%
France	1,698	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	61	0	0.25%
Iceland	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	1.75%
Ireland	144	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	0	1.00%
Lithuania	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	1.00%
Norway	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	2.50%
Slovakia	51	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	0	1.50%
Sweden	94	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	0	2.50%
United Kingdom	637	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	0	1.00%
Romania	41,889,500	-	476,013	-	-	-	2,209,260	604	-	2,209,864	1	
Other Countries	372,077	-	-	-	-	-	23,683	-	-	23,683	0	
Total	42,262,410	-	476,013	-	-	-	2,233,053	604	-	2,233,657	1	

40 Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

Ron thousands	2019
Total REA	40,493,037
Institution-specific countercyclical buffer rate	0.00%
Institution-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	54

16 Credit Risk

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435(1) (a) (c) (d) CRR

Credit risk management strategies and processes

BCR Group has in place strategies, policies and processes for the identification, measuring, monitoring, control and reporting of credit risk. The main types of credit risks that BCR is exposed to are: default risk, migration risk, residual risk, FX induced credit risk and concentration risk.

Credit risk is governed by BCR Group's Principles for managing credit risk. These define the principles for managing credit risk and govern the loan policies and procedures of BCR Group.

BCR Group strategic goals with respect to credit risk are set through the BCR Group Risk Strategy and are in line with the Group's Risk Appetite Statement, and address the following:

- BCR's credit risk profile, defined based on the Risk Materiality Assessment Process;
- BCR's strategic objectives regarding the management of credit risk, in accordance with the Group's risk tolerance and regulatory requirements.

Key principles and strategies for the management of credit risk are as follows:

- BCR Group only does business that it fully understands and that its clients fully understand. The ownership structure and economic reasoning for any transaction is fully transparent before approving it. No transaction can be executed without a risk opinion issued by risk management if the procedures require and explicitly delegated authorities.
- Collaterals and other credit enhancements have to be evaluated according to internally defined rules. BCR Group has a standardized structure for a collateral catalogue as well as evaluation and revaluation rules and appraisal regulations. Credit enhancements can be used to reduce the possibility of loss given defaults for selected customer segments. Depending on rating grade, purpose and tenor, risk bearing products are protected against losses by stipulating adequate collaterals fully, indisputable, legally enforceable and sufficiently documented for the Bank. Collaterals and other credit enhancements can never substitute repayment capability.
- BCR Group lends only if the integrity of the client is unquestionable. Furthermore, Principles of Responsible Financing are implemented which govern corporate banking business with regard to transactions in sensitive industry sectors to protect the banks reputation.
- Active portfolio screening, including the use of an early warning framework, allows early identification of negative developments in order to implement timely and adequate risk mitigating actions.
- A comprehensive limit framework is used in order to manage portfolio concentration.

Credit risk management structure and organization

Risk Management units in BCR Group report directly to the Risk Executive Vice-President (Chief Risk Officer - CRO). BCR regulatory framework utilizes "the four eyes principle" to critically assess and control credit risk. Management activities are fully segregated from business originators and decision makers.

The Risk Committee of the Management Board, the Management Board, Assets and Liabilities Committee and the Credit Committee are involved in credit risk and limits administration according to specific responsibilities and competences.

Credit risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

Based on an appropriate reporting framework and IT system, BCR has the ability to identify and measure credit risk, in line with its size, complexity, risk tolerance and risk-taking capacity.

BCR has a comprehensive reporting framework for credit risk management, approved by the Management Board, which includes the scope, manner and frequency of credit risk reporting, and which also designates the entity responsible for preparing the reports. The specific reports and documentation containing comprehensive and easily accessible information on credit risk are submitted regularly to the appropriate recipients (Supervisory Board, Risk and Compliance Committee of the Supervisory Board, Management Board, Risk Committee of the Management Board, Executive Director of Strategic Risk Management Division, CRO).

Regular credit risk reporting contains information concerning the development of credit risk exposures in each key segment, the evolution of the quality of the portfolio, provisions, cost of risk, risk rates (NPL rate, NPL coverage ratio with provisions), capital adequacy, main risk indicators.

The Group has implemented a wide framework of limits in order to mitigate all types of related credit risks (concentration, default, residual, FX induced credit risk, settlement risk). In the day-to-day process of lending BCR implemented dedicated policies which are meant to filter the loans granted through the underwriting criteria. Furthermore, the Group has a clear and robust system for managing the credit risk mitigation techniques, governing the entire process for evaluation, monitoring and management of collaterals.

17 Credit Risk Adjustments

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 442 (a) CRR

Definitions for accounting purposes of past due and impaired

Past due definition

An exposure becomes overdue when the counterparty fails to pay any amount representing principal, interest or fee at the due date. The entire exposure of the credit loan becomes overdue, irrespectively of the weight in total loan amount of the overdue component mentioned previously. The number of days of the oldest past-due exposure is taken into account in determining the days-past-due at loan level. The same definition for days-past-due is applied for both, accounting and regulatory reporting.

Credit impaired definition

In respect of applying the credit-impaired concept of IFRS 9, BCR Group generally adopted the approach of aligning it with the regulatory concept of default for lending exposures. The default definition applied in the Group has been developed in accordance with EBA/GL/2016/07 'Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013'. Financial assets in Stage 3 or categorized as POCI (Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired) in default at the reporting date are considered as credit-impaired.

According to IFRS 9, a financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- BCR, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may be not possible to identify a single discrete event—instead; the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired.

Default definition

The default definition used in BCR is aligned with CRR and is determined based on the following events:

- Unlikelihood to pay;
- Overdue amounts with more than 90 consecutive days above the materiality threshold² established internally;
- Distressed restructuring;
- Credit loss (debt sale or write off);
- Insolvency, bankruptcy, other procedures.

² a) Corporate and micro and Banks- the maximum between 2,5% of a BCR client's exposure and 250 EUR

b) Private individual and sole-trader (PFA) clients: the maximum between 2.5% of a BCR client's exposure and 100 EUR

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The institution's own definition of a restructured exposure used for the implementation of Article 178(3) (d) specified by the EBA Guidelines on default when different from the definition of forbore exposure defined in Annex V of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014

The internal definition of forbore exposures in BCR is fully aligned with EBA "ITS on Supervisory reporting on forbearance and non-performing exposures under article 99(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013".

Defaulted forbearance measures are considered to be implemented for the accounts whose conditions are changed and all of the following criteria are simultaneously met:

- any of the client's loan repayment conditions are contractually modified;
- the above contractual modification entails diminished financial obligation for the client on account of material forgiveness;
- the client's economic situation has deteriorated and the client is facing or is about to face financial difficulties in meeting their financial commitments.

In addition, a default forbearance also applies in the following cases (regardless of whether the modification of the repayment conditions entails diminished financial obligations or not):

- if a defaulted client receives modification of their repayment conditions, the account whose conditions are changed is considered defaulted forbearance;
- if a forbore client receives another contractual loan repayment modification within 2 years following the previous one.

For further details related to the definition of concession, the forbearance stages which can be attributed to a client and the upgrading criteria from forbearance, please consult the BCR Group 2019 Annual Report.

The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this

It includes the exposures of the clients that are past due more than 90 days and their overdue debts are not exceeding a materiality threshold.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 442(b) CRR

Description of the approaches and methods adopted for determining specific and general credit risk adjustments

The calculation of credit loss allowances is done on monthly basis, on exposure/asset level, in the currency of the base account exposure. To calculate the loss allowance, BCR applies an expected credit loss (ECL) model based on a three stages approach that either leads to a 12-months ECL or to a Lifetime ECL.

The stage approach means that if the financial asset is not recognized as purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset (POCI), i.e. financial asset which is credit-impaired at initial recognition, then depending on the impairment status and the assessment of the increase of credit risk, the financial asset is assigned into one of the following stages:

- **Stage 1** – includes:
 - a. Financial assets at initial recognition, except:
 - POCI (purchased originated credit impaired) assets;
 - Assets the initial (on-balance) recognition of which is triggered by first usage of a binding loan commitment given to a counterparty for which a significant credit deterioration occurred since sign-up (initial recognition) of that loan commitment, but which is not in default at the time of such first usage

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b. Financial assets which fulfil the low credit risk conditions;

c. Financial assets without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition irrespective of their credit quality.

In Stage 1 the credit risk loss allowances are calculated as 12-months ECL.

- **Stage 2**

Includes financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk, but not credit-impaired at the reporting date, including initially recognized assets. In stage 2 the credit risk loss allowances are calculated as lifetime ECL.

- **Stage 3**

Includes financial assets which are credit-impaired at the reporting date. In stage 3 the credit loss allowances are calculated as lifetime ECL.

Further details about the impairment assessment are presented in the Note 46.5. of the BCR Group 2019 Annual Report.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 442(c) CRR

This table provides the total and average carrying amount subject to credit risk based on IFRS accounting values according to the regulatory scope of consolidation as of 31st of December 2019. For on-balance sheet items the "Net value of exposure" is calculated by deducting the expected credit losses from the gross amount and for off-balance sheet, respective credit risk provisions have been deducted. The breakdown of exposure by exposure classes is done based on the standardized approach applied for BCR Group.

The average net values are calculated by taking into account all 4 quarters of 2019.

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41 Template EU CRB-B: Total and average net amount of exposures

RON thousands	Net exposure at the end of the period	Average net exposure over the period
1 Central governments or central banks	-	-
2 Institutions	-	-
3 Corporates	-	-
4 Of which: Specialised lending	-	-
5 Of Which: SME	-	-
6 Retail	-	-
7 Secured by real estate property	-	-
8 SME	-	-
9 Non-SME	-	-
10 Qualifying Revolving	-	-
11 Other Retail	-	-
12 SME	-	-
13 Non-SME	-	-
14 Equity	-	-
15 Total IRB approach	-	-
16 Central governments or central banks	26,261,269	25,564,906
17 Regional governments or local authorities	3,768,198	3,410,176
18 Public sector entities	689,743	501,899
19 Multilateral Development Banks	62,949	59,483
20 International Organisations	-	-
21 Institutions	1,306,212	1,120,357
22 Corporates	21,604,061	20,743,204
23 of which: SME	8,636,172	8,984,007
24 Retail	15,433,738	15,310,739
25 of which: SME	740,967	656,715
26 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	10,593,662	9,744,864
27 of which: SME	118,666	127,925
28 Exposures in default	629,922	703,226
29 Items associated with particularly high risk	7,569	197,820
30 Covered bonds	-	-
31 STD - Securitisation positions	-	-
32 Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-
33 Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-
34 Equity exposures	114,609	48,961
35 Other exposures	6,179,328	6,260,724
36 Total SA approach	86,651,260	83,666,359
37 Total	86,651,260	83,666,359

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 442(d) CRR

The values reported in the table below correspond with the ones reported in table EU CRB-B, meaning net values of on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposures, corresponding to the accounting values reported in financial statements, but according to the scope of regulatory consolidation as per Part One, Title II, chapter 2 of the CRR). The breakdown of credit risk exposure is done based on exposure classes defined under the standardized approach and based on the significant geographical areas in which BCR Group has material exposures, by taking into account the counterparty's country of risk.

Country of risk is defined as the country where a customer (or a customer group) carries out the majority of its economic activity and/or generates the largest part of the cash flow.

A geographical area / country was identified as significant for BCR Group based on the region where the subsidiaries of BCR Group or the other subsidiaries pertaining to Erste Bank Group (from which BCR Group is part of) are located.

The credit risk exposure is concentrated in Core Market – Romania (98.6%), the market in which BCR, the parent of BCR Group, activates. The other geographical regions identified as significant do not exceed 1% from the total net credit risk exposure.

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42 Template EU CRB-C: Geographical breakdown of exposures

in RON thousands	Core Market - Austria	Core Market - Croatia	Core Market - Romania	Core Market - Serbia	Core Market - Slovakia	Core Market - Czech Republic	Core Market - Hungary	Core Market - Slovenia	Other EU Countries	Other Industrialized Countries	Emerging Markets - SE Europe/CIS	Emerging Markets - Asia	Emerging Markets - Latin America	Emerging Markets - Middle East/Africa	Total
1 Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Of Which: Specialised Lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Of Which: SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Secured by real estate property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Qualifying Revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Total RB approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Central governments or central banks	-	-	25,979,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282,010	-	-	-	26,261,269
17 Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	3,768,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,768,198
18 Public sector entities	-	-	689,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689,743
19 Multilateral Development Banks	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	62,734	-	119	-	-	-	62,949
20 International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Institutions	230,162	-	802,535	-	-	-	-	-	250,276	541	3,339	17,126	-	2,232	1,306,212
22 Corporates	-	-	21,490,286	-	-	0	-	-	28,834	0	84,852	88	0	-	21,604,061
23 of which: SME	-	-	8,622,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,149	-	-	-	8,636,172
24 Retail	60	0	15,359,531	0	30	30	13	0	6,567	466	66,414	219	65	342	15,433,738
25 of which: SME	-	-	707,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,059	-	-	-	740,967
26 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	464	-	10,521,553	119	-	-	43	-	13,126	1,442	56,684	-	-	232	10,593,662
27 of which: SME	-	-	89,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,083	-	-	-	118,666
28 Exposures in default	62	-	603,089	-	-	-	-	-	23,254	1	3,473	-	-	44	629,922
29 Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	7,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,569
30 Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 STD - Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Collective investments undertakings (CII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Equity exposures	-	-	63,750	-	-	-	-	-	937	49,922	-	-	-	-	114,609
35 Other exposures	2	-	6,138,515	-	-	-	-	-	1,579	-	39,232	-	-	-	6,179,328
36 Total SA approach	230,750	0	85,424,125	119	30	30	56	0	387,306	52,372	536,124	17,433	65	2,850	86,651,260
37 Total	230,750	0	85,424,125	119	30	30	56	0	387,306	52,372	536,124	17,433	65	2,850	86,651,260

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 442 (e) CRR

The exposure disclosed in this table follows the principles from tables EU CRB-B and EU CRB-C.

The breakdown of net credit risk exposure is done based on exposure classes under the standardized approach for BCR Group as of 31st of December 2019 and based on the industry segment by taking into account the first NACE Code of the immediate counterparties.

For reconciliations purposes also the exposure towards private individuals was disclosed on a separate column.

The greatest concentration is on Public Administration (30.6%) due to minimum required reserve deposited at the National Bank of Romania, followed by manufacturing industry (7.7%). Also, exposures towards Financial and insurance services have a share of 7.6% explained by the deal traded on short term with credit institutions in order to balance the liquidities. The wholesale and retail trade industry (5.6%) are on top industries segments in which BCR Group has significant exposures.

Still BCR Group is a retail oriented group with an exposure towards private individuals of 34.7%. Please note that the following template is split into two sections.

No significant changes were observed in the distribution of exposure per industry in 2019.

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43 Template EU CRB-D: Concentration of exposures by industry or counterparty types

in RON thousands	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication
1 Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Of which: Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Of which: SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Secured by real estate property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Qualifying Revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Total IRB approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Multilateral Development Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Corporates	864,341	1,371,671	6,238,791	1,118,061	287,833	2,607,488	4,334,617	1,233,337	242,355	276,436
23 of which: SME	488,408	29,230	2,273,330	140,316	202,002	1,191,025	2,204,372	351,786	234,417	42,195
24 Retail	161,419	9,660	304,016	4,451	11,840	162,572	447,195	448,433	70,782	30,019
25 of which: SME	54,516	3,072	132,413	130	4,088	68,853	279,065	80,413	24,251	13,734
26 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	4,323	301	28,057	-	(1)	8,685	74,619	6,573	1,903	424
27 of which: SME	4,323	301	18,618	-	(1)	7,870	73,525	6,232	1,901	424
28 Exposures in default	10,499	107,336	63,112	38,208	2,946	87,052	14,318	23,356	4,833	2,440
29 Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	(0)	-	-	7,569	-	-	-	-
30 Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 STD - Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,375	-	-	937
35 Other exposures	(28)	2	74	-	1	888	441	108	0	192
36 Total SA approach	1,040,553	1,488,970	6,634,050	1,160,720	302,619	2,874,255	4,872,566	1,711,807	319,873	310,449
37 Total	1,040,553	1,488,970	6,634,050	1,160,720	302,619	2,874,255	4,872,566	1,711,807	319,873	310,449

in RON thousands	Financial and insurance services	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	Education	Human health services and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other services	Private households	Total
1 Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Of which: Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Of which: SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Secured by real estate property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Qualifying Revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Total IRB approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Central governments or central banks	4,239,524	-	-	29,311	21,947,557	-	-	-	44,876	-	26,261,269
17 Regional governments or local authorities	-	-	-	-	3,768,198	-	-	-	-	-	3,768,198
18 Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	674,232	15,511	0	-	-	-	689,743
19 Multilateral Development Banks	62,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	62,949
20 International Organisations	1,304,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,304,365
21 Institutions	1,304,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,866	-	1,306,232
22 Corporates	589,184	1,291,437	249,553	406,899	82,313	0	255,892	7,717	128,384	17,750	21,604,061
23 of which: SME	20,267	1,273,475	86,887	43,850	-	-	815	11	53,785	-	8,636,172
24 Retail	7,870	11,745	81,536	56,437	212	6,503	22,492	30,576	44,158	13,521,823	15,433,738
25 of which: SME	45	3,551	32,387	26,295	100	-	0	6,921	11,135	-	740,967
26 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	829	155	3,945	1,589	-	54	1,225	-	418	10,460,561	10,593,662
27 of which: SME	-	155	3,543	1,434	-	-	-	-	341	-	118,666
28 Exposures in default	2,510	7,414	10,692	1,210	2,732	28	138	720	50	250,330	629,922
29 Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,569
30 Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 STD - Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Equity exposures	112,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,609
35 Other exposures	238,665	0	0	2,734	33	0	-	(0)	116,636	5,819,580	6,179,328
36 Total SA approach	6,558,064	1,310,751	345,726	498,182	26,475,279	22,096	279,745	39,013	336,498	30,070,045	86,651,260
37 Total	6,558,064	1,310,751	345,726	498,182	26,475,279	22,096	279,745	39,013	336,498	30,070,045	86,651,260

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 442 (f) CRR

This template contains net values of on-balance-sheet exposures subject to credit risk framework split by exposure classes defined under the standardized approach and by residual maturity of the exposures as of 31st of December 2019.

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The residual maturities are split into five buckets as follows:

- “On demand” - when a counterparty has a choice of when an amount is repaid; the column includes balances receivable on demand (call), at short notice, current accounts and similar balances (which may include loans that are overnight deposits for the borrower, regardless of their legal form). It also includes ‘overdrafts’ that are debit balances on current account balances;
- The buckets “<= 1 year”, “> 1 year <= 5 years” and “> 5 years” are calculated based on the due date of the last instalment;
- “No stated maturity” - when an exposure has no stated maturity for reasons other than the counterparty having the choice of the repayment date (e.g. sundry debtors, receivables, overdue fees attached to current accounts etc.).

The distribution of net credit risk exposure per residual maturities is equilibrated, reflecting the nature of the products granted to Corporate exposure class - higher concentration on residual maturities below 5 years in case of loans granted to companies for working capital and less concentration on residual maturities above 5 years in case of investment loans. Retail exposure class is characterized by higher residual maturities - above 5 years, due to housing loans granted over longer time periods.

No significant changes in the distribution of the exposures by residual maturity compared to previous year.

44 Template EU CRB-E: Maturity of exposures

in RON thousands	Net exposure value					Total
	On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	
1 Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Of which: Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Of Which: SME	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Secured by real estate property	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Qualifying Revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Total IRB approach	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Central governments or central banks	181,960	3,705,203	12,840,933	5,070,926	4,462,247	26,261,269
17 Regional governments or local authorities	8	40,843	379,643	3,347,304	400	3,768,198
18 Public sector entities	14,994	123,443	230,208	320,831	267	689,743
19 Multilateral Development Banks	-	10,664	51,708	-	577	62,949
20 International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Institutions	81,482	335,634	331,204	48,450	509,442	1,306,212
22 Corporates	4,073,538	5,344,410	7,189,263	4,979,348	17,501	21,604,061
23 of which: SME	2,078,379	1,259,033	2,204,874	3,093,508	379	8,636,172
24 Retail	6,352,399	768,622	2,037,813	6,267,899	7,004	15,433,738
25 of which: SME	203,410	395,704	126,417	14,507	928	740,967
26 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	57,824	35,352	189,832	10,310,653	-	10,593,662
27 of which: SME	46,622	28,581	34,069	9,393	-	118,666
28 Exposures in default	62,297	242,369	136,368	168,785	20,103	629,922
29 Items associated with particularly high risk	-	7,569	-	-	-	7,569
30 Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 STD - Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	114,609	114,609
35 Other exposures	207,524	2,143	647	7,120	5,961,895	6,179,328
36 Total SA approach	11,032,027	10,616,253	23,387,620	30,521,315	11,094,045	86,651,260
37 Total	11,032,027	10,616,253	23,387,620	30,521,315	11,094,045	86,651,260

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 442 (g) and (h) CRR

Table EU CR1-A contains on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet gross exposures and the expected credit losses, subject to credit risk framework, as of 31st of December 2019, breakdown per exposure classes defined under the standardized approach.

The tables reflect the asset quality of BCR Group, by presenting the gross carrying amount split per defaulted and non-defaulted categories.

For default definition applied for BCR Group, please see section “Definitions for accounting purposes of past due and impaired” from the beginning of this chapter.

45 Template EU CR1-A: Credit quality of exposures by exposure classes and instruments

in RON thousands	Gross carrying value		Specific Credit Risk Adjustment	General Credit Risk Adjustment	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustment charges of the period	Net Values
	defaulted exposures	non-defaulted exposures					
1 Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Of which: Specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Of Which: SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Secured by real estate property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Qualifying Revolving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Non-SME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Total IRB approach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Central governments or central banks	-	26,275,542	14,272	-	-	1,232	26,261,269
17 Regional governments or local authorities	-	3,781,286	13,088	-	998	(32,340)	3,768,198
18 Public sector entities	-	690,292	549	-	-	15	689,743
19 Multilateral Development Banks	-	62,953	4	-	-	4	62,949
20 International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
21 Institutions	3	1,309,692	3,483	-	-	26,950	1,306,212
22 Corporates	297	22,063,896	460,131	-	1,818,703	(219,018)	21,604,061
23 of which: SME	11	8,755,699	119,538	-	46,764	21,492	8,636,172
24 Retail	24	15,717,126	283,412	-	617,318	272,519	15,433,738
25 of which: SME	-	756,198	15,231	-	-	47,675	740,967
26 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	94	10,717,578	124,010	-	40,173	10,845	10,593,662
27 of which: SME	-	122,684	4,019	-	-	-	118,666
28 Exposures in default	2,102,504	43	1,472,625	-	-	-	629,922
29 Items associated with particularly high risk	14,978	-	7,408	-	52,233	(17,451)	7,569
30 Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 STD - Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 Equity exposures	-	114,609	-	-	-	(1,267)	114,609
35 Other exposures	18,767	6,240,330	79,769	-	48,782	(1,021)	6,179,328
36 Total SA approach	2,136,666	86,973,347	2,458,753	-	2,578,206	40,468	86,651,260
37 Total	2,136,666	86,973,347	2,458,753	-	2,578,206	40,468	86,651,260
38 Of which: Loans	1,718,375	45,384,223	1,996,725	-	2,578,206	98,625	45,105,874
39 Of which: Debt securities	2,028	21,917,627	16,701	-	-	529	21,902,954
40 Of which: off balance	389,406	13,128,824	367,335	-	-	(61,794)	13,150,895

Undisclosed Positions subject to other framework flags than credit risk	Gross exposure	CLA
Of which: Loans	426,234	-
Of which: Debt securities	389,256	-
Of which: off balance	35,505	-

In assessing the BCR's Group asset quality, the table below provides a comprehensive breakdown per overdue days buckets in case of loans and debt securities.

The on-balance gross carrying amount as of 31st of December 2019 is presented.

466 Template EU CR1-D: Ageing of past-due exposures

in RON thousands	<= 30 days	> 30 days <= 60 days	> 60 days <=90 days	> 90 days <=180 days	> 180 days <= 1year	> 1year
1 Loans	45,732,936	240,954	116,369	91,305	283,093	637,943
2 Debt Securities	21,919,655	-	-	-	-	-

The figures below reflect the gross carrying values for loans and receivables, debt securities and off-balance exposures, split per performing / non-performing categories. Also, a separate disclosure of forbore deals is presented.

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In BCR Group the definition of non-performing exposure follows the EBA "ITS on Supervisory reporting on forbearance and non-performing exposures under article 99(4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013". In this category are included:

- Non-performing exposures to defaulted customers in the sense of art. 178 of EU Regulation no. 575/2013 including unlikeliness to pay, overdue material amounts with more than 90 days past due, restructuring resulting into a loss to the lender, realization of a loan loss and initiation of Bankruptcy proceedings;

During 2019, the non-performing exposure dropped with 21% compared to half-year 2019. The decrease in non-performing exposure is due to intensified cash recoveries, as well as write-offs and debt sales performed in 2019.

477 Template EU CR1-E: Non-performing and forbome exposures

in RON thousands	Gross Carrying Amount of performing and non-performing exposure	Of which performing but past due >30 and < 90 dpd	of which performing forborn	of which non-performing				Accumulated impairment and provisions and negative fair value adjustments due to credit risk				Collaterals and financial guarantees received		
				Total	of which defaulted	of which impaired	of which forborn	PERFORMING EXPOSURE		NONPERFORMING EXPOSURE		Total	of which forborn	
								Total	of which forborn	Total	of which forborn			
010 Debt securities	21,919,655	-	-	2,028	2,028	2,028	-	(16,092)	-	(609)	-	-	-	-
020 Loans and advances	47,102,598	226,718	267,428	1,718,375	1,718,375	1,714,813	794,803	(777,885)	(14,088)	(1,218,839)	(504,989)	23,870,660	253,058	
030 Off-balance sheet exposures	13,518,230	-	5,030	389,406	389,406	-	18,321	(94,065)	(437)	(273,270)	(14,453)	2,260,561	2,380	

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The reconciliation of changes between specific and collective credit risk adjustments for loans to customers is shown in the tables below:

The following table provides the changes in the institution's stock of general and specific credit risk adjustments held against loans and debt securities that are defaulted or impaired.

48 Template EU CR2-A: Changes in stock of general and specific credit risk adjustments

in RON thousands	Accumulated Specific credit risk adjustment	Accumulated General credit risk adjustment
1 Opening balance	(1,605,768)	
2 Increases due to amounts set aside for estimated loan losses during the period	(31,725)	
3 Decreases due to amounts reversed for estimated loan losses during the period	316,513	
4 Decreases due to amounts taken against accumulated credit risk adjustments	285,770	
5 Transfers between credit risk adjustments	(164,255)	
6 Impact of exchange rate differences	(19,983)	
7 Business combinations, including acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries	-	
8 Other adjustments	-	
9 Closing balance	(1,219,448)	
10 Recoveries on credit risk adjustments recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	162,514	
11 Specific credit risk adjustments recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	(43,688)	

Note: Opening balance is as of 01.01.2019.

The following table provides the changes in the institution's stock of defaulted and impaired loans and debt securities.

49 Template EU CR2-B: Changes in stock of defaulted and impaired loans and debt securities

in RON thousands	Defaulted exposures	Comments
1 Opening stock	2,747,718	BoP = previous EOP
2 Exposures that have defaulted since the last reporting period	614,414	EOP figure
3 Returned to non-defaulted status	(94,224)	EOP figure
4 Amounts written off	(328,137)	at the time of write off (same as CR1 tables - but with different reported sign)
5 Other changes	(829,963)	all other
6 Closing stock	2,109,809	EOP stock

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Note: Opening balance is as of 01.01.2019.

Defaulted loans and debt securities subject to the credit risk framework decreased with 23% in 2019, especially due to write-offs performed in BCR Group.

The new defaulted exposures during 2019 were entirely offset by cash recoveries corroborated with performed debt sales.

According to Part 1 of Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014, tables NPL 01, NPL 03, NPL 04, NPL 05, NPL 06 and NPL 09 are based on the FINREP reporting requirements. The quantitative information included in the disclosures on the basis of FINREP may differ from other tables due to exposures subject to other frameworks than credit risk.

The following table shows the credit quality of forborne exposure pertaining to loans and advances, debt securities and off-balance exposures.

As of December 31st, 2019, the share of performing forborne exposure amounted to 25%, whilst the non-performing portion represented 75% of total forborne exposure, the majority being attributed to loans and advances.

50 Template NPL 01 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

NPL 01 - Credit quality of forborne exposures	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
	Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
		Of which defaulted	Of which impaired					
1 Loans and advances	267,427.82	794,802.93	794,802.93	791,241.36	-14,087.84	-504,989.16	253,057.58	198,196.81
2 Central banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 General governments	170,247.56	15,152.19	15,152.19	15,152.19	-3,491.63	-13,858.15	1,666.23	985.76
4 Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5 Other financial corporations	0.00	11,900.60	11,900.60	11,900.60	0.00	-9,390.32	2,150.01	2,150.01
6 Non-financial corporations	39,310.73	502,557.96	502,557.96	498,996.39	-6,345.76	-306,699.20	149,778.66	131,722.44
7 Households	57,869.53	265,192.18	265,192.18	265,192.18	-4,250.45	-175,041.50	99,462.68	63,338.60
8 Debt securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Loan commitments given	5,030.01	18,320.62	18,320.62	18,320.62	-437.13	-14,452.56	2,380.22	1,782.02
10 Total	272,457.82	813,123.54	813,123.54	809,561.98	-14,524.97	-519,441.72	255,437.80	199,978.83

The table below shows performing and non-performing exposure broken down by past due age structure and default status, financial instrument and counterparty.

As of December 31st, 2019 total BCR Group NPL ratio was 2.5% and NPL ratio pertaining to loans and advances stood at 3.6%.

51 Template NPL 03 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

NPL 03 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures							Of which defaulted	
	Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years		
010 Loans and advances	45,810,457.72	45,583,739.42	226,718.29	1,718,375.06	796,035.49	91,304.48	283,092.64	177,167.55	213,262.95	107,244.90	140,267.06	1,718,375.06
020 Central banks	4,171,007.66	4,171,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
030 General governments	2,954,182.02	2,954,176	6	16,938	9,559	0	6,943	0	35	401	0	16,938
040 Credit institutions	1,194,175.59	1,194,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
050 Other financial corporations	207,381.24	207,293	88	12,168	8	50	209	0	11,901	0	0	12,168
060 Non-financial corporations	13,874,757.84	13,950,571	24,187	729,895	267,186	27,970	166,502	121,343	73,861	47,270	25,762	729,895
070 Of which SMEs	5,421,516.43	5,409,078	12,438	255,884	110,481	17,742	24,441	39,275	26,706	26,433	10,806	255,884
080 Households	23,308,953.36	23,106,515	202,438	959,374	429,282	63,284	109,438	55,825	127,467	59,573	114,505	959,374
090 Debt securities	21,917,589.65	21,917,589.65	0.00	2,028.34	2,028.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,028.34
100 Central banks	62,006.39	62,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110 General governments	21,747,205.24	21,747,205	0	2,028	2,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,028
120 Credit institutions	51,711.40	51,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130 Other financial corporations	49,884.47	49,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140 Non-financial corporations	6,782.16	6,782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	13,164,329.30			389,406								389,406.61
160 Central banks	0.00			0								0
170 General governments	2,410,626.29			117								117
180 Credit institutions	664,279.78			0								0
190 Other financial corporations	219,064.32			0								0
200 Non-financial corporations	8,622,586.48			384,392								384,392
210 Households	1,247,772.44			4,897								4,897
220 Total	80,892,376.67	67,501,329.07	226,718.29	2,109,809	708,063.83	91,304.48	283,092.64	177,167.55	213,262.95	107,244.90	140,267.06	2,109,809.01

In the following table, detailed split of gross credit exposure, accumulated impairment, write-offs and allocated collateral are presented, by financial instrument and counterparty. The figures are also broken down by IFRS stages.

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Credit loss allowances (all stages combined) covered 112.84% of the reported non-performing on-balance and off-balance credit risk exposure as of December 31st, 2019.

52 Template NPL 04 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

NPL 04 Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
	Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3	Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
010 Loans and advances	45,810,457.72	39,486,342.97	6,324,115.79	1,718,375.06	0.00	1,714,813.84	-777,885.26	-180,889.79	-596,995.41	-1,218,839.47	0.00	-1,218,840.70	-138,565.79	22,879,147.82	335,400.56
020 Central banks	4,171,007.66	4,171,007.67	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
030 General governments	2,954,182.02	2,260,798.14	693,383.63	16,938.26	0.00	16,938.69	-13,245.30	-3,007.64	-10,237.68	-14,427.18	0.00	-14,427.63	0.00	341,863.32	1,027.56
040 Credit institutions	1,194,175.59	1,164,944.14	29,232.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,884.14	-1,884.96	-1,299.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	432,743.74	0.00
050 Other financial corporations	207,281.24	202,449.63	4,831.41	12,189.22	0.00	12,189.22	-1,157.58	-1,048.18	-109.41	-8,857.55	0.00	-8,857.55	-2,993.63	53,114.19	2,150.40
060 Non-financial corporations	13,874,757.84	11,294,382.24	2,740,385.99	759,884.68	0.00	726,332.94	-421,470.12	-124,857.94	-296,611.90	-483,259.97	0.00	-483,260.29	-100,127.01	6,795,058.84	194,871.15
070 Of which SMEs	5,421,516.43	4,644,403.18	777,113.40	257,615.03	0.00	257,614.79	-155,024.17	-72,879.39	-82,144.50	-184,117.39	0.00	-184,117.54	0.00	2,823,736.77	51,948.83
080 Households	23,338,953.36	20,452,790.75	2,886,172.78	959,373.92	0.00	959,373.98	-339,028.11	-50,291.07	-288,737.25	-731,494.87	0.00	-731,495.24	-35,385.16	15,246,389.93	137,351.45
090 Debt securities	21,917,589.65	21,748,282.88	119,422.57	2,028.34	0.00	2,028.34	-16,802.35	-14,369.24	-1,722.65	-608.50	0.00	-608.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
100 Central banks	62,006.39	62,006.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2,788.88	-2,788.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
110 General governments	21,747,205.24	21,634,985.09	112,640.41	2,028.34	0.00	2,028.34	-12,670.70	-11,596.62	-1,073.82	-608.50	0.00	-608.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
120 Credit institutions	51,711.40	51,711.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.74	-3.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
130 Other financial corporations	49,884.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
140 Non-financial corporations	6,782.16	0.00	6,782.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	-649.02	0.00	-649.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
150 Off-balance-sheet exposures	13,164,329.30	10,930,149.65	1,232,083.25	389,405.61	0.00	389,405.74	-94,905.22	-30,770.62	-62,405.46	-273,269.77	0.00	-273,270.37	0.00	2,207,549.15	46,260.56
160 Central banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
170 General governments	2,410,626.29	1,386,286.02	86,671.21	116.91	0.00	116.91	-2,478.88	-899.83	-868.83	-114.41	0.00	-114.41	0.00	591,248.73	2.46
180 Credit institutions	864,279.78	860,000.27	15,773.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	-554.29	-378.69	-163.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	554,452.74	0.00
190 Other financial corporations	219,094.32	125,821.76	93,442.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,387.43	-388.71	-1,010.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,865.38	0.00
200 Non-financial corporations	8,622,586.48	7,627,100.35	987,619.31	384,382.08	0.00	384,382.20	-87,014.78	-28,088.63	-58,991.54	-271,773.92	0.00	-271,774.27	0.00	1,043,603.57	45,998.09
210 Households	1,247,772.44	1,201,141.25	46,631.01	4,896.63	0.00	4,896.64	-2,619.83	-979.76	-1,640.82	-1,381.43	0.00	-1,381.68	0.00	13,238.72	259.97
220 Total	89,892,376.67	72,164,715.49	7,675,621.61	2,109,809.01	0.00	2,106,247.92	-888,042.83	-226,028.65	-461,123.52	-1,492,717.75	0.00	-1,492,718.57	-138,565.79	25,886,696.97	381,661.12

Table below presents on-balance, off-balance sheet exposures, accumulated impairment and related provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given by significant geographical areas based on country of residence of the counterparty. Geographical areas are defined by the operating country markets based on locations of the banking and other financial institution participations.

53 Template NPL 05 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

NPL 05 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography	Gross carrying/nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
		Of which non-performing		Of which subject to impairment			
			Of which defaulted				
010 On-balance-sheet exposures	69,448,450.77	1,720,403.40	1,720,403.40	69,395,004.72	-2,013,425.58	0.00	
020 Core Market - Austria	645,874.79	295.11	295.11	645,874.79	-1,723.52	0.00	
030 Core Market - Croatia	2.88	0.00	0.00	2.88	-0.02	0.00	
040 Core Market - Czech Republic	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.87	-0.01	0.00	
050 Core Market - Hungary	143.47	0.00	0.00	143.47	-7.34	0.00	
060 Core Market - Romania	67,690,746.79	1,645,791.94	1,645,791.94	67,687,185.22	-1,933,110.69	0.00	
070 Core Market - Serbia	433.23	0.00	0.00	433.23	-0.94	0.00	
080 Core Market - Slovakia	35.86	0.00	0.00	35.86	-0.19	0.00	
090 Emerging Markets	479,914.79	11,283.23	11,283.23	479,914.79	-16,660.00	0.00	
100 Other EU Countries	411,126.96	61,488.92	61,488.92	411,126.96	-60,915.87	0.00	
110 Other Industrialized Countries	220,171.14	1,544.20	1,544.20	170,286.67	-1,007.00	0.00	
120 Off-balance-sheet exposures	13,553,734.92	389,405.61	389,405.61		-367,334.98		
130 Core Market - Austria	78,331.92	8,961.31	8,961.31		-8,924.83		
140 Core Market - Croatia	1.48	0.00	0.00		0.00		
150 Core Market - Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
160 Core Market - Hungary	15,003.53	0.00	0.00		-5.73		
170 Core Market - Romania	12,443,187.22	193,079.99	193,079.99		-219,502.65		
180 Core Market - Serbia	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
190 Core Market - Slovakia	30.00	0.00	0.00		-0.04		
200 Emerging Markets	183,759.48	2,023.65	2,023.65		-5,624.00		
210 Other EU Countries	693,339.60	147,730.70	147,730.70		-126,428.01		
220 Other Industrialized Countries	140,081.68	37,609.97	37,609.97		-6,849.73		
230 Total	83,002,185.68	2,109,809.01	2,109,809.01	69,395,004.72	-2,013,425.58	-367,334.98	

The table below shows the breakdown of exposure pertaining to loans and advances to Non-financial corporations by significant industries. Industry breakdown is based on the NACE codes.

The industry with the largest concentration remained Manufacturing with a share of 30%, followed by Wholesale and retail trade (18%) and Construction industry (12%).

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54 NPL 06 - Credit quality of loans and advances by industry

NPL06: Credit quality of loans and advances by industry		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
				Of which defaulted			
1	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	845,846.78	38,660.72	38,660.72	845,846.78	-43,725.77	0.00
2	B Mining and quarrying	145,710.62	105,082.42	105,082.42	145,710.62	-23,962.52	0.00
3	C Manufacturing	4,471,489.39	173,773.13	173,773.13	4,469,758.81	-326,237.70	0.00
4	D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	637,230.61	45,071.98	45,071.98	637,230.61	-58,725.10	0.00
5	E Water supply	258,662.53	3,790.20	3,790.20	258,662.53	-10,578.14	0.00
6	F Construction	1,733,292.20	205,790.16	205,790.16	1,733,292.20	-210,903.32	0.00
7	G Wholesale and retail trade	2,650,119.41	33,499.27	33,499.27	2,650,119.41	-70,194.77	0.00
8	H Transport and storage	1,398,336.77	45,735.03	45,735.03	1,396,697.69	-42,681.86	0.00
9	I Accommodation and food service activities	190,253.37	7,205.39	7,205.39	190,253.37	-8,278.93	0.00
10	J Information and communication	143,443.33	10,830.24	10,830.24	143,443.33	-12,296.48	0.00
11	K Financial and insurance activities (*1)	19,325.14	944.80	944.80	19,325.14	-84.69	0.00
12	L Real estate activities	1,299,943.75	33,060.00	33,060.00	1,299,943.75	-32,266.60	0.00
13	M Professional, scientific and technical activities	180,539.51	14,465.49	14,465.49	180,539.51	-16,447.20	0.00
14	N Administrative and support service activities	380,457.08	1,696.94	1,696.94	380,265.17	-4,031.93	0.00
15	O Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	79.21	0.00	0.00	79.21	-0.28	0.00
16	P Education	4,757.30	164.68	164.68	4,757.30	-477.36	0.00
17	Q Human health services and social work activities	222,838.12	375.70	375.70	222,838.12	-4,616.18	0.00
18	R Arts, entertainment and recreation	31,745.70	455.22	455.22	31,745.70	-2,869.34	0.00
19	S Other services	90,581.69	9,293.29	9,293.29	90,581.69	-16,351.82	0.00
20	Total	14,704,652.51	729,894.66	729,894.66	14,701,090.94	-884,729.99	0.00

The gross value of collateral obtained by taking possession and execution process and related impairment is presented in the below table by collateral type, the highest share being residential property at 53%.

55 Template NPL 09 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

NPL.09 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	0.00	0.00
020	Other than PP&E	202,439.54	-92,643.17
030	Residential immovable property	108,178.39	-58,746.73
040	Commercial Immovable property	74,594.79	-32,184.23
050	Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	13,110.70	0.00
060	Equity and debt instruments	0.00	0.00
070	Other	6,555.66	-1,712.21
080	Total	202,439.54	-92,643.17

18 Encumbered and unencumbered assets

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 443 CRR

BCR Group is obliged to report encumbered and unencumbered assets at Group level based on the CRR scope of consolidation in the manner set out in the EBA guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets. The median value of the fair value of encumbered assets that are notionally eligible to the qualification of Extremely High Quality Liquid Assets (EHQLA) and of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) are presented.

Details related to encumbered and unencumbered assets disclosures are presented in the templates below. All amounts are in RON thousands.

56 Templates on encumbered and unencumbered assets

Model A

Template A- Encumbered and unencumbered assets	Carrying amount of encumbered assets		Fair value of encumbered assets		Carrying amount of unencumbered assets		Fair value of unencumbered assets	
	010	030 of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	040	050 of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	060	080 of which EHQLA and HQLA	090	100 of which EHQLA and HQLA
010 Assets of the reporting institution	739,433	739,433	-	-	71,680,684	25,118,603	-	-
030 Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	85,754	-	89,899	-
040 Debt securities	739,433	739,433	731,605	731,605	20,822,196	20,521,483	20,779,367	20,528,859
050 of which: covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060 of which: asset-backed securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
070 of which: issued by general governments	739,433	739,433	731,605	731,605	20,716,277	20,473,088	20,673,152	20,480,464
080 of which: issued by financial corporations	-	-	-	-	51,029	-	51,358	-
090 of which: issued by non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-	6,719	-	6,719	-
120 Other assets	-	-	-	-	50,772,734	-	-	-

Model B

Template B- Collateral received	Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued		Unencumbered	
	010	030 of which notionally eligible EHQLA and HQLA	040	060 of which EHQLA and HQLA
130 Collateral received by the reporting institution	-	-	878,705	878,705
140 Loans on demand	-	-	-	-
150 Equity instruments	-	-	-	-
160 Debt securities	-	-	878,705	878,705
170 of which: covered bonds	-	-	-	-
180 of which: asset-backed securities	-	-	-	-
190 of which: issued by general governments	-	-	878,705	878,705
200 of which: issued by financial corporations	-	-	-	-
210 of which: issued by non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-
220 Loans and advances other than loans on demand	-	-	-	-
230 Other collateral received	-	-	-	-
240 Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or asset-backed securities	-	-	-	-
241 Own covered bonds and asset-backed securities issued and not yet pledged	-	-	-	-
250 TOTAL ASSETS, COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND OWN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED	739,432,903	739,432,903	-	-

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Model C

Template C- Sources of Encumbrance		Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABSs encumbered
Details		010	030
010	Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	489,136	696,615
020	Derivatives	-	-
030	of which: Over-The-Counter	-	-
040	Deposits	489,136	696,615
050	Repurchase agreements	115,865	116,077
060	of which: central banks	-	-
070	Collateralised deposits other than repurchase agreements	373,271	580,538
080	of which: central banks	-	-
090	Debt securities issued	-	-
100	of which: covered bonds issued	-	-
110	of which: asset-backed securities issued	-	-
120	Other sources of encumbrance	-	59,234
130	Nominal of loan commitments received	-	-
140	Nominal of financial guarantees received	-	-
150	Fair value of securities borrowed with non cash-collateral	-	-
160	Other	-	59,234
170	TOTAL SOURCES OF ENCUMBRANCE	489,136	755,849

In 2019 RON 739mn (2018 RON 662mn) of BCR Group's own and received assets were identified as being encumbered based on the EBA definition. Main sources of encumbrance in BCR Group consist of collateralised funding from International Financial Institutions (BEI) for BCR Bank.

Asset classes used for the above mentioned purposes are debt securities made up of assets both being central bank eligible collateral as well as qualifying as HQLA under the LCR Delegated Act. As a result of the total unsecured funding position, predominantly made up of customer savings and current accounts, the median amount of encumbered assets is low in proportion to the total assets of BCR Group at around 1.02% over 2019 (compared to 0.94% for 2018).

There is material intragroup encumbrance in BCR Group which does not affect the external encumbrance level. The intra-group encumbrance is driven by collateralized transactions (Repo with BCR Banca pentru Locuinte Romania S.A. in average amount of RON 1.2bn in 2019) for the purpose of liquidity optimization across BCR Group. The transfer of financial assets as a result of repurchase agreements agreed within BCR Group were eliminated based on consolidated reporting at BCR Group level.

The actual BCR Group level of asset encumbrance is reviewed quarterly by the Asset Liability Committee (BCR ALCO) of BCR Romania S.A, where material changes are discussed and potential steering measures approved, and also by the Management Board of BCR Romania S.A. To further ensure proper management of asset encumbrance throughout the group, an internal governance framework is in place, which includes a BCR Group-wide policy on reporting, steering and limiting the level of asset encumbrance on BCR Group and individual entity level. Furthermore, asset encumbrance is an integral part of the BCR Group's ALM and Risk Strategies. The prevailing as well as projected encumbrance levels (BCR Group and its Entities) are taken into consideration when setting up the BCR Group's and individual entities funding plans and the respective liquidity risk profiles during the yearly budgeting process.

19 Market Risk

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435

Market risk is the risk to incur losses corresponding to on-balance and off-balance positions due to adverse market price movements (such as, for example, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, stock prices and commodity prices).

Governance

In the following paragraphs the stakeholders in the risk management process are described.

The role of the **Management Board and the Supervisory Board** and its committees is of particular importance, since key elements, like the definition of a risk tolerance which is appropriate to the business strategy, and the role of the entity in the financial system, have to be decided.

Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) is a key executive body with the responsibility for overseeing all balance sheet management activities.

Risk Committee of the Management Board is responsible for overseeing the operational risk management activities..

Strategic Risk Management Division (SRM) is responsible for the group wide coordination of market, liquidity, credit, operational risk management.

Market and Liquidity Risk Management Department (MLRM) is responsible for market risk management.

With regard to market risk, MLRM is performing the following main functions:

- Identification of market risks: identification of all possible risk drivers and their potential impact;
- Risk limits: definition, proposal, monitoring and escalation of the risk limits;
- Market risk monitoring and reporting: measurement, analysis, timely and accurate reporting of all indicators;
- Model development in the area of valuation methods and calibration.

Balance Sheet Management Division (BSM) is responsible for steering liquidity and interest rate risk in the banking book and carrying out investments.

Identification of market risks

The market risks can be identified from the proposal phase of a new product within the Product Approval Process (PAP), but also through the lifetime of the product under the periodic (annual) Risk Materiality Assessment Process.

The identification of all market risks (interest rate risk, credit spread risk, FX risk, equity risk, commodity risk, volatility risk) performed under PAP is essential for the investment operations and for new products and ensure that these are subject to adequate procedures and controls before these are implemented or undertaken.

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The Risk Materiality Assessment Process in BCR identifies possible risk drivers classified by potential impact (low, moderate, high) for all types of market risks. In case a risk was considered immaterial it may be reclassified as significant if there are evidence that the potential impact has changed.

The core products which are included in Trading Book portfolio are:

- Fixed income products (bonds and T-bills);
- Money market instruments (interbank placements and deposits);
- Derivatives instruments – the position on derivatives from TB portfolio is usually closed back-to-back with Erste Group Bank.

Market risk management strategies and processes

BCR Group strategic goals with respect to market risk are set through the BCR Group Risk Strategy and are in line with the Group's Risk Appetite Statement, and address the following:

- BCR's market risk profile, defined based on the Risk Materiality Assessment Process.
- BCR's strategic objectives regarding the management of market risk, in accordance with the Group's risk tolerance and regulatory requirements.

The risk measurement process for market risk includes calculation of market risk exposures using specific measures, such as: value-at-risk (VaR), sensitivities and stress testing.

Trading Book (TB)

For Trading Book portfolio BCR uses the following measures:

- Value-at-Risk (VaR) is calculated on a daily basis using a horizon of 1 day and a confidence level of 99% for TB portfolio.
- Total TB VaR is used in the calculation of Pillar II capital requirements, after scaling for a period of one year using the square root of the time, and after changing the confidence level from 99% to 99.92%.

The quality of VaR models implemented by the bank for the Trading Book portfolio is assessed using back-testing. This exercise is performed on a daily basis by testing the VaR figure calculated on the previous day. Because VaR is an estimate of the potential maximum loss (with a given confidence level) for the next day, the back-testing compares the actual variation of the market value of the TB portfolio with the calculated potential loss (VaR). In order for the two figures (actual variation of the TB market value and the calculated VaR) to be comparable, the underlying portfolio has to be kept constant.

- Present value of a Basis Point (PVBP) which measures the sensitivity of a financial instrument to a 1 bps parallel shift of the interest rate curve and is computed for TB Fixed Income portfolio and for Money Market portfolio.

Banking Book (BB)

For Banking Book portfolio the Bank uses the following measures:

- Value-at-Risk (VaR) is calculated on a monthly basis using a time horizon of 1 year and a confidence level of 99.92% for total BB portfolio;
- The potential change in economic value (MVoE) caused by sudden and unexpected changes in the levels of interest rates, using the standard methodology described in NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 which takes into account all positions that are not included in the trading book portfolio, classified by currency (EUR, RON and at an aggregated level for all other currencies) and maturity (residual maturity for fixed interest rate instruments and the residual period until the next re-pricing date in case of products with variable interest rate). The standard shock applied to the bank's relevant yield curves is 200 basis points, in both directions;
- NII ratio shows the change in net interest income for a time horizon of 1 year following standard interest rate shocks based on 1st / 99th percentile of the Hull-White model for EUR and USD and a sudden +/-200 bps parallel shift for RON. ;

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- EVE measures the change in the economic value of equity after applying standard interest rate shocks, according to EBA/GL/2018/02. The sensitivity of EVE is reported in relation to Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital for standard +/- 200 basis points shock and in relation to Tier 1 capital for 6 shock scenarios.

Stress Test for TB and BB portfolios

Stress tests are performed in order to quantify the Bank's vulnerability to losses in case of adverse changes in the value of market risk factors. These tests consider the potential losses, quantified by VaR indicator, as a result of unfavourable evolution of the risk factors for both Trading and Banking Book portfolios.

Two scenarios with different degrees of severity were defined (stress scenario, worst case scenario). These scenarios describe the evolution of the interest rates projected on a 5-year horizon.

The potential losses generated by these stress tests depend on two components:

- the evolution of the balance sheet – of the exposure to the interest rate risk;
- the volatility of interest rates in the macroeconomic context described by the two scenarios.

In order to calculate VaR, the specification of the volatility of interest rates for each crisis scenario is required. In this respect, a dynamic (stochastic) model was used in order to capture two important characteristics of interest rates:

- on the long term, interest rates tend to vary around an average level (mean reverting property);
- the volatility of interest rates is variable over time.

Based on the model, the expected volatility of the interest rates, is determined and as a result, the VaR is calculated.

Market risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

The market risk control process includes development of a comprehensive limit system, limit allocation and limit breach reporting, including escalation process.

BCR market risk limit system includes:

- VaR Limits :Trading Book portfolio, Banking Book portfolio.
- Position Limits represents the upper limit admitted for the size of the exposure. BCR has specific position limits for foreign exchange risk.
- Present Value of a Basis Point (PVBP) limit which is defined for bucket maturities on Trading Book Portfolio. Total PVBP is defined as the sum of all sensitivities per bucket, while the curve limit is the maximum between (i) the absolute value of all negative sensitivities and (ii) all positive sensitivities.
- Stop/Loss (S/L) limit is set to stop the loss registered in a transaction. BCR has defined S/L limits for total Trading Book Portfolio.
- MVoE limit is defined in BCR as a regulatory limit in compliance with NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions.
- NII limit is defined for the change in net interest income over a time horizon of one year due to standard interest rate shocks based on 1st / 99th percentile of the Hull-White model for EUR and USD and a sudden +/-200 bps parallel shift for RON.
- EVE limit for the worst change in economic value after applying the 6 scenarios,, reported to Tier 1.

MLRM monitors the bank's exposure to market risk, reporting the observance of regulatory and internal limits, to the management structures of BCR.

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In the monthly meetings of the ALCO, a standard analysis of the bank's exposure to market risk and a report with the utilization of market risk limits are presented. In case of any limit breach, the ALCO has to approve action plans developed in order to come back into compliance with the respective limit.

If SRM identifies any breach in the established limits, it:

- notifies Holding Risk Management and reports the breach to the entities involved at bank level, the Vice-president coordinating the Risk function and the Vice-president coordinating the entity managing the position, executive directors of the divisions involved;
- requests explanations regarding this breach from the entity managing the position breaching the limit;
- analyses the situation and gives recommendations.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 445

Exposure to market risk

According to "Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms", BCR calculates the capital requirement to cover market risk generated by position risk and foreign exchange risk, according to the standardized approach. The figures presented in the table below are in RON thousands.

57 Template EU MR1: Market risk under the standardized approach

in RON thousands	RWA	Capital requirement
Outright products	233,924	18,714
1 Interest rate risk (general and specific)	115,287	9,223
2 Equity risk (general and specific)	-	-
3 Foreign exchange risk	118,637	9,491
4 Commodity risk	-	-
Options	-	-
5 Simplified approach	-	-
6 Delta-plus method	-	-
7 Scenario approach	-	-
8 Securitisation (specific risk)	-	-
9 Total	233,924	18,714

As of December 2019 the capital requirement reached a level of RON 18,714 thousands in comparison with RON 20,698 thousands recorded as of December 2018. The slight-decrease in capital requirements is explained by a decrease in FX open position compensated by a higher requirement for the TDI portfolio due to an increase in bond position. All the limits for TB portfolio are monitored on a daily basis and their utilization degree is presented in the daily Market Risk report.

20 Liquidity Risk

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435

Liquidity risk management strategies and processes

BCR Bank has implemented an Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process in accordance with regulatory requirements and guidelines as set out by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (“BCBS”), the European Commission and the European Banking Authority. This formalized as a key component of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (“SREP”) which provides a description of BCR’s Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process, summarizing the liquidity and funding risk management framework, methodologies and processes and providing links to more detailed information on individual components of the ILAAP.

BCR Group strategic goals with respect to liquidity risk are set in line with the BCR Group Risk Strategy. The responsibility for defining the Liquidity Risk Strategy for BCR lies with Market and Liquidity Risk Management Department and it is included in BCR Group’s Risk Strategy. It contains the following information:

- BCR’s liquidity risk profile, defined based on the Risk Materiality Assessment Process;
- BCR’s strategic objectives regarding the management of liquidity risk, in accordance with the Group’s risk tolerance and regulatory requirements.

In order to limit liquidity risk, Balance Sheet Management Division draws up for each financial exercise the BCR’s Group Liquidity Strategy, which includes the main objectives of the bank related to the maintenance of adequate levels of liquidity buffers, both under normal and stressed conditions in accordance with the institution’s short and medium-term liquidity needs over different time horizons.

Also, for managing liquidity in crisis situations, BCR has developed a contingency funding plan that clearly sets out the strategies for addressing liquidity shortfalls in emergencies. The contingency funding plan comprises sets of specific measures and liquidity enhancing actions required to successfully overcome a potential crisis. To permanently improve banks’ capacity to promptly react in cases of crises, the contingency funding plan is updated annually and tested periodically.

Liquidity risk management structure and organization

The governance framework ensures the distinction between liquidity management (first line of control) and liquidity risk management, a ‘second line of defence/control’ for liquidity risk.

The governance framework also covers the responsibilities of committees involved in analysing and endorsement / decision regarding the liquidity management (Operative Liquidity Committee - OLC, Asset and Liability Committee – ALCO) or the liquidity risk management (Risk Committee of the Management Board, Management Board), as well as responsibilities of other departments involved in the internal control framework and independent review of components of the liquidity risk management framework.

The roles and responsibilities of Supervisory Board, Management Board, Assets and Liability Management Committee are specified in their organizational and operational rules.

The organizational structure has to provide the segregation of duties between:

- i) Liquidity management function – performed by Balance Sheet Management Division with support from Erste Bank Global Capital Markets Division (GCM). Thus, BSM is responsible for:

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- Strategic liquidity management including coordinating the activity of BCR subsidiaries with respect to management of liquidity, funding needs, FX positions and investments;
- Operational Liquidity Management;
- Crisis Liquidity Management;
- Pricing.

GCM overall acts as the external face to the wholesale capital markets for both sourcing and placing of liquidity across the group. GCM provides BSM, Market & Liquidity Risk Management and Senior Management with regular information through various channels (Operative Liquidity Committee - OLC, Asset and Liability Committee etc.) regarding the bank's ability to access capital and money markets and the general market dynamics.

ii) Liquidity risk management function – performed by Strategic Risk Management Division – Market and Liquidity Risk Management Department. For the purpose of liquidity risk management, MLRM performs the following activities:

- Development of methods and models;
- Measurement/ Monitoring/ Reporting;
- Liquidity risk limits proposal.

MLRM reports on a regular basis to SB, MB, ALCO and OLC.

Liquidity risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

BCR has an appropriate reporting framework for liquidity and funding risk management, approved by the Management Board, which includes the scope, manner and frequency of liquidity and funding risk reporting, and which also designates the entity responsible for preparing the reports. The specific reports and documentation containing comprehensive and easily accessible information on liquidity risk are submitted regularly to the appropriate recipients (Management Board, Risk Committee of the Management Board, Executive Director of Strategic Risk Management Division, CRO, Balance Sheet Management Division, ALCO).

Based on an appropriate reporting framework and IT system, BCR has the ability to identify and measure liquidity and funding risk, in line with its size, complexity, risk tolerance and risk-taking capacity.

As part of its risk management framework, BCR has two specialized local committees for the analysis and decision-making of liquidity and funding issues, namely the Operative Liquidity Committee and Assets and Liabilities Management Committee.

The liquidity risk monitoring system of BCR includes (but is not limited to) the following indicators:

Regulatory:

- Monthly liquidity indicator reported to the NBR;
- Immediate liquidity indicator;
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio;
- Net Stable Funding Ratio;
- Additional Liquidity Monitoring Metrics.

Internal:

- Survival Period Analysis;
- Structural Liquidity Ratio.

The above section, 'Liquidity risk management strategies and processes', describes the principal policies for mitigating risk and the strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of mitigants regarding liquidity risk.

Other policies implemented by BCR in order to mitigate the liquidity risk:

- Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) – this policy provides a description of BCR's Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process, summarizing the liquidity and funding risk management framework, methodologies and processes and providing links to more detailed information on individual components of the ILAAP.
- Methodology Handbook for Survival Period Analysis: - The Survival Period Analysis represents a key instrument for assessing the insolvency risk; it targets a short-time horizon – within one year – and uses the dynamic stress testing methodology. SPA measures the period an entity is able to survive in case of a predefined liquidity crisis scenario. The net funding gap indicates the surplus of liquid assets that are still available after a crises period.
- BCR Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) Policy: - The BCR Group's FTP system covers all liquidity-relevant pricing components to ensure all liquidity risks are adequately transfer-priced to business lines across major subsidiaries and currencies.
- BCR Group Asset Encumbrance Management Policy: - The primary objective of the BCR Group Asset Encumbrance Management Policy is to provide an overarching framework on governance, responsibilities and principles for managing, monitoring and reporting asset encumbrance in BCR Group. This policy shall ensure that within the process of steering asset encumbrance in BCR Group all risks related to the encumbering of assets are adequately assessed and monitored.
- BCR Group Liquidity Management Policy: - The main objective of this policy is to describe requirements that would ensure an appropriate liquidity management by establishing a robust liquidity management framework and requirements that should be applied to all entities within its scope. The document was created in compliance with the local regulatory requirements set out in the local legislation (e.g. NBR Regulation nr. 5/2013 regarding prudential requirements for credit institutions, as further amended and completed) and standards/ principles defined in Group Liquidity Management Policy, which is the master policy document for establishing the liquidity management framework in Erste Group (EGB).

Also, in BCR Limit Management Handbook, the Bank defines a comprehensive and accurate limit management framework, which should ensure the proper implementation of BCR's limit system in the day to day business, and is monitored on a regular basis (weekly, monthly or quarterly) and reported to the management structure.

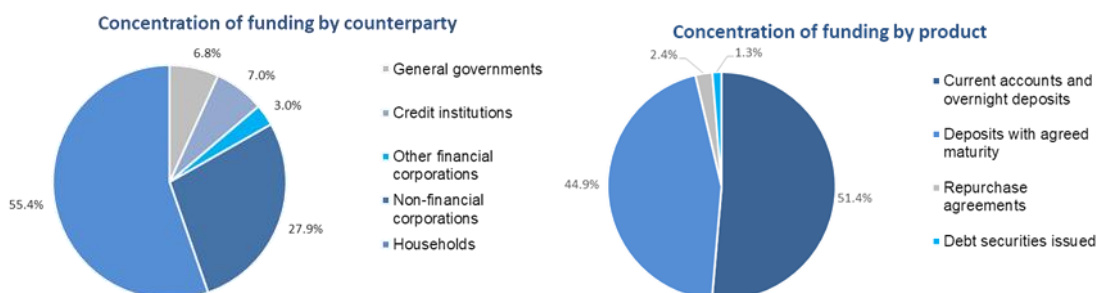
Template on qualitative information on LCR

Concentration of funding

- By counterparty and by product:

Compared with December 2018, the percentage of funding from households increased in 2019 from 54.3% to 55.4%, while the funding provided by non-financial corporations increased from 26.7% to 27.9%. Also, in the same period, the percentage of funding from deposits with agreed maturity decreased from 50.5% to 44.9%, while funding received from current accounts and overnight deposits increased from 47.3 to 51.4%.

58 Concentration of funding sources (as of 31 December 2019, for BCR Bank)



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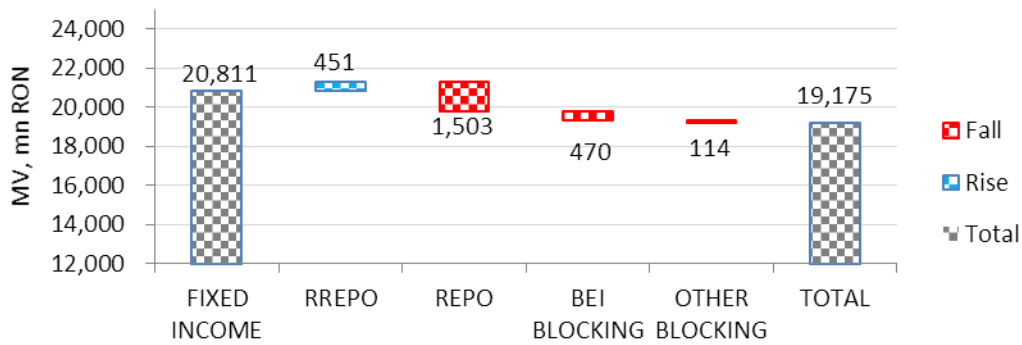
- By top 10 funding providers: - the weight of first 10 funding providers in total funding is equal to 13.8%.

Concentration of liquidity sources:

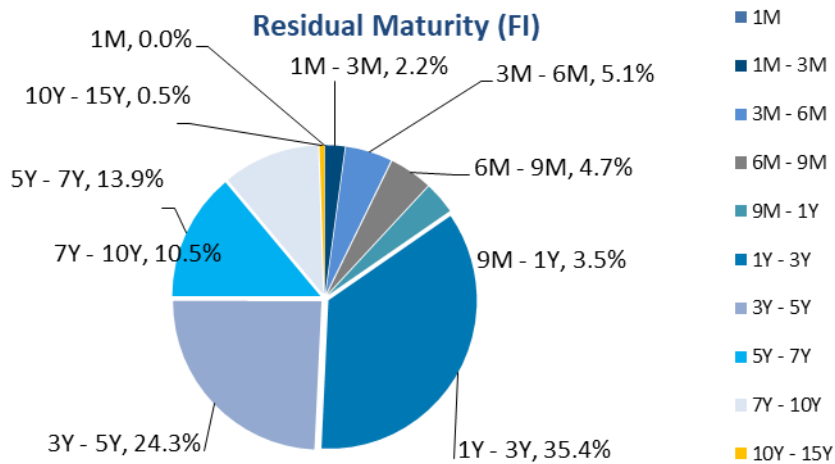
Compared with December 2018, the total eligible fixed income portfolio increased from RON 18,232,394 thousands to RON 19,174,653 thousands.

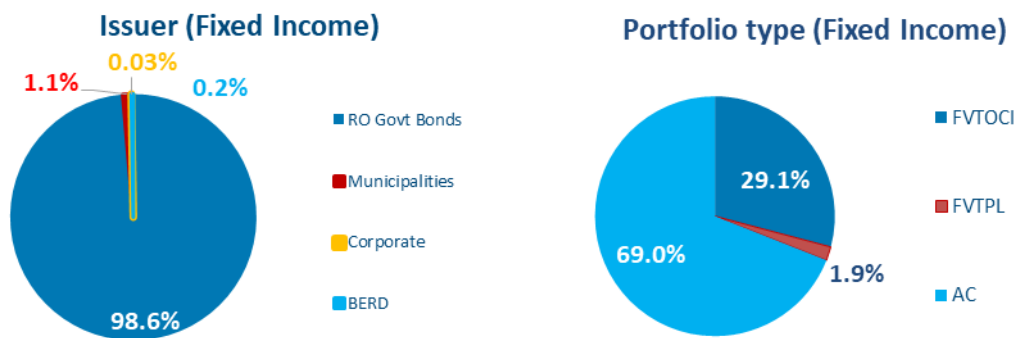
59 HLA Composition for BCR Standalone

HLA composition (eligible at BNR or ECB)



60 Portfolio split based on residual maturity, issuer and type (accounting) as of 31 December 2019 for BCR Standalone





In addition to fixed income portfolio in amount of RON 19,174,653 thousands, the liquidity buffer contains a stock of cash in amount of RON 3,344,838 thousands.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

Derivatives in Trading Book are closed back-to-back with Erste Group Bank, with the exception of FX swaps for which the bank can maintain open positions as of 2019. At the end of 2019, there was an open position of RON 32 mn, mainly coming from transactions for liquidity management purposes (Banking Book positions). The derivatives exposure as of 31.12.2019 is presented in the following table:

61 Derivative exposures as of 31 December 2019

As of 31.12.2019 in RON thousands	TB/BB	Long (Assets)		Short (Liabilities)		Net Exposure
		Notional	MtM	Notional	MtM	MtM
IRS		2,494,423	35,895	2,452,831	34,794	1,102
	TB	2,446,978	34,659	2,446,978	34,657	2
	BB	47,445	1,236	5,853	136	1,100
CIRS	BB	-	-	154,504	13,535	(13,535)
FX Swap		1,529,542	3,501	2,769,999	23,202	(19,701)
	TB	1,338,204	3,442	1,164,239	5,852	(2,410)
	BB	191,338	59	1,605,760	17,350	(17,291)
FX Option	TB	-	-	-	-	-
IR Option	TB	770,363	1,122	147,722	1,122	0
Forward	TB	84,306	724	57,350	579	145
Total Exposure		4,878,634	41,242	5,582,405	73,232	(31,990)

In LCR, the outflows related to derivative exposures are offset by inflows related to derivative exposures.

Currency mismatch in the LCR

In BCR, the LCR is calculated in all major currencies that exceed 5% of the institution's total liabilities (EUR and RON). Thus, the liquidity buffer requirements have to be determined for different currencies.

The distribution of the liquidity buffer in foreign currency is monitored monthly in order to ensure that net cash outflows in significant currencies (RON and EUR) are fully covered by liquid assets denominated in the same currency. The composition of liquidity buffer for major currencies as of 31.12.2019 is presented in the following table:

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62Composition of liquidity buffers as of 31 December 2019

* weighted amounts, ths RON	BCR Bank		BCR Group	
	RON	EUR	RON	EUR
Liquidity buffer	15,491,459	6,360,201	16,691,545	1,333,605
Coins and banknotes	1,664,945	796,011	1,664,945	169,378
Withdrawable central bank reserves	-	203,619	-	42,604
Central bank assets	101	162	101	34
Central government assets	13,716,561	4,909,852	14,916,647	1,027,316
Multilateral development bank and international orga	51,947	-	51,947	-
Extremely high quality covered bonds	-	450,558	-	94,273
Regional government / local authorities or Public Sectc	56,429	-	56,429	-
Shares (major stock index)	1,475	-	1,475	-
Net liquidity outflow	7,961,092	2,916,438	8,097,869	602,323

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

BCR ensures an appropriate liquidity management by establishing a robust liquidity management framework and requirements that should be applied to and by all entities which are part of BCR Group. Additionally, a coordination function of the liquidity management and funding strategy of BCR Group is set in BCR and has clear governance and reporting rules.

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

The bank considers that all the relevant information for its liquidity profile was already presented in this report.

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63Composition of liquidity buffers as of 31 December 2019 (regulation based template)

Scope of consolidation (consolidated)		Total unweighted value				Total weighted value			
Currency and units (RON million)		31-Mar-2019	30-Jun-2019	30-Sep-2019	31-Dec-2019	31-Mar-2019	30-Jun-2019	30-Sep-2019	31-Dec-2019
Quarter ending on (DD Month YYYY)		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					25,813	25,368	24,343	23,685
CASH-OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	36,715	37,169	37,476	37,733	2,826	2,858	2,871	2,878
3	Stable deposits	20,893	21,048	21,165	21,259	1,045	1,052	1,058	1,063
4	Less stable deposits	15,822	16,122	16,311	16,474	1,781	1,806	1,812	1,815
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	13,755	15,035	16,357	17,674	6,064	6,628	7,265	7,867
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	13,737	15,021	16,344	17,657	6,046	6,613	7,252	7,850
8	Unsecured debt	18	14	13	17	18	14	13	17.04
9	Secured wholesale funding					-	-	-	-
10	Additional requirements	3,066	2,921	2,673	2,170	1,933	1,925	1,931	1,675
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	1,714	1,731	1,785	1,578	1,714	1,731	1,785	1,578
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	1,352	1,190	888	592	219	194	146	97
14	Other contractual funding obligations	442	453	462	387	279	234	214	200
15	Other contingent funding obligations	10,527	10,928	11,344	11,858	496	485	497	553
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					11,599	12,130	12,778	13,173
CASH-INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	2,043	1,926	1,672	1,350	-	18	18	29
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,231	971	1,005	1,149	934	676	684	783
19	Other cash inflows	1,722	1,746	1,799	1,588	1,722	1,746	1,799	1,588
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	4,997	4,643	4,476	4,087	2,656	2,440	2,502	2,401
EU-20a	Fully exempt inflows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	Inflows Subject to 90% Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	Inflows Subject to 75% Cap	4,997	4,643	4,476	4,087	2,656	2,440	2,502	2,401
						TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE			
21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER					25,813	25,368	24,343	23,685
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS					8,943	9,690	10,276	10,772
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)					289%	262%	237%	220%

21 Operational Risk

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435 (a) (c) (d), ART. 446 and ART. 454 CRR

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk. BCR has in place strategies, policies and processes for the identification, measuring, monitoring, control and reporting of operational risk. The main types of operational risks that BCR is exposed to are:

Legal (judicial) risk, which is defined as loss risk following fines, penalties and sanctions for which the credit institution is liable in case of not applying or deficiently applying the legal or contractual dispositions, as well as the fact that the contractual rights and liabilities of the credit institutions and/or of its counterparty are not established adequately.

ICT risk concerns the current or prospective risk of adverse impact on earnings and capital, arising from inadequate IT strategy and policies, information technology or processing, in terms of manageability, integrity, controllability and continuity thereof, or from inadequate use of the institution's information technology.

Fraud risk (internal and external fraud), which includes 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 (internal fraud) and losses due to acts of a type intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent the law, by a third party (external fraud).

Model risk, which represents the potential loss a credit institution may incur, as a consequence of decisions that could be principally based on the output of internal models, due to errors in the development, implementation or use of such models.

Staff risk causes losses due to employees not following HR procedures, practices and/or rules and inadequate execution of HR related services and processes.

Security risk is defined as the risk resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or external events affecting availability, integrity, confidentiality of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) systems and / or information used for payment services. This includes risk from cyber – attack or inadequate physical security.

Conduct risk, representing the current or prospective risk of losses arising from the inappropriate supply of financial services including cases of wilful or negligent misconduct. All instruments in place for managing operational risk are equally applying to conduct risk.

Execution and processing risks, which are deficiencies in customer and market transaction processing, execution and origination of products, systems and processes caused by human errors or inadequate processes. It includes also inaccurately drafted contracts.

Operational risk management strategies and processes

BCR Group strategic goals with respect operational risk are set through the BCR Group Risk Strategy and are in line with the Group's Risk Appetite Statement, and address the following:

- BCR's operational risk profile, defined based on the Risk Materiality Assessment Process;
- BCR's strategic objectives regarding the management of operational risk, in accordance with the Group's risk tolerance and regulatory requirements.

The Bank manages operational risks by setting an adequate internal control framework, by promptly identifying them, continuous monitoring, adequate control and reporting, with the aim to implement adequate corrective measures. The control framework includes effective

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segregation of duties, access procedures, authorization and reconciliation, personnel training, assessment processes, and the use of internal audit.

The main objective of the operational risk management is the assurance of the internal framework allowing the identification, assessment and monitoring of operational risks, and the adoption of necessary measures aimed at operational risk loss mitigation/ control.

The management of operational risks in BCR consists of:

- Identification and assessment/ measurement of operational risks;
- Monitoring, control and reporting of operational risks.

Operational risk is influenced by a wide range of factors that must be considered when determining the bank's exposure to operational risk. These factors may be grouped by categories (e.g. economic and business environment, processes and systems, etc.). In order to consider all these factors, BCR has implemented a selection of qualitative and quantitative instruments:

- The quantitative analysis of operational risk includes the identification, collection, analysis and control of internal and external data on loss-generating operational risk events. BCR developed and maintained a comprehensive framework for the identification and collection of information referring to operational risk losses, whereby the entire bank's personnel has the responsibility to completely, correctly and in due time inform on operational risks topics. The information obtained is reconciled and compared, for verification or completeness purposes, with information obtained from alternative sources, such as accounting, internal or external audit reports etc.
- For the qualitative analysis, the Bank has elaborated a methodology for:
 - Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA). RCSAs are performed regularly (one year cycle), so that the Bank is able to identify the main operational risk sources and undertakes the adequate risk mitigation measures, preventing or mitigating the losses stemming from the emergence of high operational risks points where controls are not adequate or efficient. No high residual risks have been identified during the risk and control self-assessments performed in 2019 for the entire Bank;
 - Risk assessment in case of new products, activities, processes and systems. The Product Approval Process (PAP) sets minimum standards to ensure that adequate risk assessment procedures are executed prior to the development and/or launch of new or significant modified products. The PAP ensures that adequate controls are put in place to manage the inherent risks associated with new products, related processes and system implementation, and other initiatives;
 - Risk assessment in case of new outsourced activities ensuring a proper control of the risk associated to the activities provided by service providers which have been classified as outsourcing as per legal requirements. Also, an annual risk assessment process take place at Bank level including all outsourced activities in place aiming to re-evaluate all outsourced activities by using a formalized methodology defined at Erste Group level.
- The monitoring and regular reporting of operational risk indicators, enabling the bank to detect any change in its exposure to operational risk in due time. The Key Risk Indicators (KRI) are monitored and reported on quarterly basis to BCR Management Board. The reports present the KRIs level and, in case of breaching the limits, adequate mitigation measures are implemented in order to reduce the level of risk.
- Scenarios analysis on the probability of future occurrence of significant losses is performed on a yearly basis. The results of the scenario analysis are presented to BCR Management Board for approval.

In order to help the decision bodies to properly evaluate and decide whether a risk can or cannot be accepted, a common tool across Erste Group was implemented in BCR. The Risk-Return Decision template presents in one document all relevant aspects from both sides: risks (probability and severity - financial, legal and reputational impact) and returns (income or cost reduction). It should be applied once business areas (acting as first line of defense) identify an operational risk (such as conduct, model, compliance, legal, security and Information and Communication Technology risks) and is willing to accept the risk. The risk-return decisions approved from the implementation were defined within the Risk Appetite Statement. BCR's RRD template applies also in the Credit Application Approval Process (CAAP) or in case a product is changed or newly launched (for the residual risk assessment).

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The results of the identification and assessment of operational risks are consolidated for the computation of the capital requirements covering operational risk.

Internal data collection aims to gather the complete and correct collection, recording and validation of all operational risk events covering the whole Group. Collecting internal loss data helps to understand where and how risks are manifesting themselves and establish a basis for quantifying operational risk exposure and the capital needed to underpin this. Basically the internal data represents the basis of the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) model based on loss distributions.

In order to determine its capital requirements based on the Advanced Measurement Approach for operational risk (AMA), BCR uses the statistic model elaborated at Erste Group level.

In 2017, the AMA model change application was submitted to Joint Supervision Team (JST) by Erste Group for all Erste Group entities in scope (including BCR as AMA entity). In October 2018, the JST official notification related internal model (AMA) major change validation was received and new AMA model applies starting with Q4 2018. AMA is based on the Loss Distribution Approach (LDA) which includes the following factors:

- Internal data: for the assessment of the parameters of the LDA model, a set of historical data it is used;
- External data: Operational Risk Exchange (ORX) data is used in addition to internal data, supplementing the latter for specific value intervals for which there are insufficient history;
- Scenario analysis: used to supplement the data regarding the losses generated by operational risk; they refer to potential future events that could have high severity impact and low frequency;
- Business environment and control factors.

In November 2019, an immaterial AMA model changes was submitted by Erste Group for approval to Joint Supervisory Team and in March 2020 it was received their approval.

The immaterial model change would include all recoveries except insurance related ones into the calculation data set (gross loss). This change aims to align Erste Group with the forthcoming Standardized Approach and simplify reporting requirements and facilitate management understanding.

Operational risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

BCR computes the capital requirements for operational risk considering risk transfer mechanisms (insurances) used for mitigation purposes. Under AMA, BCR is able to recognize the risk mitigation impact of insurance in the measures of operational risk capital requirements, for both Pillar I and Pillar II. On Pillar I, the reduction in own funds requirements from the recognition of insurance is limited to 20% of the own funds requirement for operational risk before the recognition of risk mitigations techniques (according with legal requirements in place). In addition, in order to mitigate operational risks the Group promotes operational risk culture through dedicated trainings, applies risk return decision assessments for identified operational risks and performs Risk and Control Self Assessments in order to assess the activities performed by BCR from operational and reputational risk point of view.

The Bank permanently monitors and controls operational risks through specific risk ratios, by monitoring the evolution of recorded events, as well as through implementing/ solving corrective measures.

At the Bank level, the outsourcing activities are on-going and regularly monitored according to the internal specific procedures. The monitoring results are presented at least on a quarterly basis to the management (Management Board and Risk Committee of the Management Board). Key risk and performance indicators are set up for each outsourced activity. Their evolution is monitored by the outsourcing manager.

Operational risk reporting to the management body is a major component of the risk management framework. Reporting is essential in the process of acknowledging the losses generated by operational risk and the Group's exposure to this risk type, enabling the institution to perform an adequate management of operational risk. Regular reporting provides detailed information on operational risk, both at local management level (Risk Committee of the Management Board; Management Board; Risk and Compliance Committee of the Supervisory Board; Supervisory Board) and at Erste Group level.

22 Exposures in Equities Not Included in the Trading Book (IFRS)

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 447 (a) CRR

The differentiation between exposures based on their objectives, including for capital gains relationship and strategic reasons, and an overview of the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation and any significant changes in these practices

BCR includes in this category both quoted and unquoted equity instruments. Equities instruments from BCR are classified under both fair value through profit and loss and under fair value through other comprehensive income.

To calculate the fair value for equity instruments within BCR the following methods are used:

- Quoted price in active markets;
- Expert opinion or Recent transaction value;
- Discounted Cash Flow Method / Dividend Discount Model;
- Adjusted Net Asset Value (for Funds, Financial Holdings and Non-Profit organizations);
- Simplified income approach;
- Multiple Method;
- Nominal Equity (for Non-Profit housing associations).

A valuation tool is in use for the calculation of the fair value, which is used for the valuation of fully consolidated investments (banking model, non-banking model), as well as for the annual impairment assessments of any related goodwill asset, in accordance with IAS36.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 447 CRR (b)

The balance sheet value, the fair value and, for those exchange-traded, a comparison to the market price where it is materially different from the fair value

There is no difference between the book value and fair value for these instruments, as equities not included in the trading book are registered at Fair Value. Additionally, there are no differences between quoted prices and prices considered by BCR when performing the evaluation of exchange traded equities.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 447 CRR (c)

The types, nature and amounts of exchange-traded exposures, private equity exposures in sufficiently diversified portfolios, and other exposures

64 BCR Group portfolio of equities not included in the trading book as of 31 December 2019

Type (RON thousands)	Common Shares	Preferred Shares	Total market value
Listed	4,324	-	4,324
Not Listed	35,812	-	35,812
Total	40,136	-	40,136

Visa class C preferred shares have been reclassified from Equity instruments to Debt instruments as of YE 2019.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 447 CRR (d), (e)

The cumulative realized gains and losses arising from the sale and liquidations in the period and the total unrealized gains or losses, the total latent revaluation gains or losses, and any of these amounts included in the original or additional own funds

65 Unrealized and realized gains afferent to equities portfolio not included in trading book

Ron thousands

Unrealized Gains (AFS reserve)	Realized Gains
-	-

23 Exposure to Interest Rate Risk Not Included in the Trading Book

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 448 CRR

The IRRBB VaR and MVoE limits for the total BB are monitored on a monthly basis. Additionally, MVoE report is submitted to NBR on a quarterly basis on individual level (BCR Bank) and bi-annually on consolidated level (BCR Group).

The balance for current accounts, overdrafts, savings accounts is allocated on buckets for MVoE report using the percentage associated with the type of client (e.g. GLC, Retail) and the currency (e.g. EUR, RON). The percentages are given by internal models for the products without contractual maturity.

The end of year potential decline of the economic value based on the MVoE methodology at an individual and consolidated level are presented in the tables below:

66 MVoE BCR Group and BCR bank as of 31 December 2019

BCR Bank			
RON thousands		31-Dec-18	31-Dec-19
Own funds		7,891,625	8,023,237
The potential decline of the economic value:		-	-
% of own funds		5.38%	4.19%
total absolute value, of which:		424,753	335,984
RON		325,357	148,806
EUR		12,918	94,616
BCR Group			
RON thousands		31-Dec-18	31-Dec-19
Own funds		8,107,288	8,165,833
The potential decline of the economic value:		-	-
% of own funds		5.47%	4.31%
total absolute value, of which:		443,653	352,183
RON		347,564	173,314
EUR		10,248	86,760

The table below shows the changes in NII for a 1 year period due to standard interest rate shocks for RON for BCR bank.

67 NII BCR Bank as of 31 December 2019

RON thousands	Scenario	As of Dec-2018				As of Dec-2019			
		EUR	RON	USD	Total	EUR	RON	USD	Total
	Upward rate shocks	22,196	(19,491)	20,996	23,701	73,292	52,622	17,602	143,516
	Downward rate shocks	(34,376)	(76,378)	(33,757)	(144,510)	(27,432)	(93,021)	(36,238)	(156,690)
	Budgeted NII 2019/2020 (BGT 2nd cut)	-	-	-	2,107,902	-	-	-	2,348,453
	NII ratio	-	-	-	6.86%	-	-	-	6.67%

24 Remuneration Policy

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 450 CRR and ART. 67 (a) NBR Regulation no. 5/2013

Remuneration policies and practices, remuneration structure and bonus payment

In BCR, the aim of the Remuneration policies is to implement a reward structure that will allow BCR to attract, motivate and retain among its employees the best people who will contribute to the achievement of bank's goals and objectives.

The remuneration policies are approved by the Supervisory Board of BCR, following the review of the Remuneration Committee and of the Risk and Compliance Committee. The Remuneration Committee and Risk and Compliance Committee are advisory bodies that support the BCR Supervisory Board in fulfilling its obligations/ duties in respect to the BCR's global compensation system.

The main principles of the BCR Remuneration Policies are the following:

- The Remuneration Policy allows and promotes a sound and effective risk management, without encouraging risk-taking that would cause the violation of the BCR's Risk Appetite Statement.
- The Remuneration Policy is designed in accordance with the culture, business strategy, internal control background, goals, values and long-term interests of BCR and includes principles to avoid conflicts of interest.
- The total remuneration in BCR is based on a combination between individual performance, performance of the business unit and the general result of the bank's performance. For individual performance assessment, both financial (quantitative commercial) and non-financial (qualitative) criteria (individual skills, leadership skills, contribution to team performance, compliance with the applicable rules, fair treatment of customers and quality of service provided to customers etc.) are being taken into account.
- The assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework to ensure that the assessment process is based on long-term performance and that actual payment of performance-based remuneration components covers a period that takes into account the bank's business cycle and the specific risks of the bank's activity.
- The total variable remuneration paid does not limit the bank's ability to strengthen its capital base. Further, variable remuneration decisions taken by the members of the Management Board give due consideration to the long-term interests of shareholders, investors and employees of the bank in having a functional banking industry and financial market stability.
- Performance measurement used to calculate the components of variable remuneration includes an adjustment for all current and potential types of risk and takes into account the cost of capital and the liquidity required.
- The guaranteed variable remuneration is not consistent with sound risk management or the pay-for-performance principle and is not part of prospective remuneration plans. The guaranteed variable remuneration is exceptional, and may be granted only when hiring new staff and is limited to the first year of employment/ activity (as granting date) provided that the credit institution has solid and adequate equity capital.
- Fixed and variable components of total remuneration are properly balanced so that the remuneration structure does not favour the interests of the bank and/ or of the relevant persons to the detriment of the client's interests. The fixed component will represent a sufficiently high proportion of total remuneration in order to allow the operation of a fully flexible variable remuneration policy, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration.
- The variable remuneration shall only be paid out to the extent that the ratio between fixed and variable component remains reasonable. The ratio variable/ fixed remuneration should not exceed 100%.
- Payments related to the early termination of a contract will reflect performance achieved over time and are designed in a way that does not reward failure or misconduct.
- The variable remuneration (including deferred payments) is paid or vests only if it is sustainable according to the financial situation of the credit institution as a whole, and justified according to the performance of the credit institution, the business unit

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and the individual concerned. Otherwise, the variable component of remuneration shall not be awarded or it shall be awarded only in a limited amount.

The reward package for all Staff of BCR comprises the following elements:

- Fixed remuneration;
- Variable remuneration.

Performance bonus (an element of variable remuneration) is conditioned by company and individual performance; specifically, it is granted annually to employees based on individual performance measured using both quantitative and qualitative criteria.

Given the different profile of sales/ recovery functions in terms of diversity of promoted products and dynamics of sales/ recovery activities, for front-office staff in retail territorial network/ retail and corporate collection,, the variable pay component is granted monthly/ quarterly/ bi-annually and annually. For these categories of staff, quantitative performance criteria are related to sales/ recovery targets, which are transparent and continuously monitored.

The following items are being considered in terms of bonus payment structure:

- The minimum performance criteria are conditioning every bonus payment, both the upfront and deferred components. Minimum performance requirements shall take into account the performance at the group, local level and the capital and liquidity adequacy ratios according to Risk Appetite Statement (as part of the risk alignment process) and is applicable to all Staff. The minimum local performance requirements are annually proposed by the Remuneration Committee and by the Risk and Compliance Committee and are set up and approved by the Supervisory Board of BCR;
- The total variable component of remuneration shall be considerably contracted where subdued or negative financial performance of Erste Group and/or BCR Group occurs due to criteria previously described at the determination of the bonus pool. This assessment impacts both the current variable remuneration and reduction in pay-outs of bonus amounts previously earned and not paid out;
- The actual pay-out of variable remuneration is usually in cash. In general, bonus payments are one-time cash payments unless a different bonus payment model is defined. The variable component of remuneration shall not be paid through vehicles or methods that facilitate avoidance of the applicable legal requirements;
- Failure shall never be rewarded. In this regard, BCR avoids any binding commitments before all conditions for any component of variable remuneration are met;
- In particular, payments must not be promised and have to relate to the performance in any particular performance period;
- BCR follows the regulatory guidelines in the decision-making process regarding bonus payments; especially in the case of substantive net loss respectively due to equity capital adequacy;
- The application of any disciplinary sanction leads to the loss or limitation of the employee eligibility for performance bonus referring to the year when the sanction was applied;
- There are deferred payment arrangements, and claw-back mechanism to ensure risk adjustments in order to correlate the reward with the sustainable performance.

The ex-post risk adjustment mechanisms used by BCR are malus and claw-back. BCR can claim repayment of the performance bonus from an employee if one of the following events occurs:

- Proven fraud committed by any employee during the Performance Period;

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- Misleading information provided by the respective employee, if such information had or could reasonably have had an impact on the performance assessment;
- Evidence of misbehaviour or serious error by any employee (e.g. breach of code of conduct and other internal rules, especially concerning risks);
- Evidence that the employee failed to respect appropriate standards of good reputation and proper expertise or
- Evidence that the employee participated in or was responsible for a conduct which resulted in material losses to the credit institution.

The structure of the pay-out model for Identified Staff is:

- 60% of the bonus payment is granted at once (meaning upfront payment) and
- 40% of the bonus payment is deferred over the next three years
- 50% of both the upfront payments and the deferrals will be granted as non-cash instruments, namely phantom bonds, which must be retained for one year.

The pay-out of the deferred pay for each year (cash and instrument) is subject to reaching the minimum performance criteria set for the respective year.

The Remuneration Committee exercises its duties under the supervision of the Supervisory Board that appoints and revokes, from among its members (i) the members of the Remuneration Committee, (ii) the chairman ("Chairman") and (iii) the deputy chairman ("Deputy Chairman") of the Committee.

During 2019, the membership of the Remuneration Committee was the following:

68 Remuneration Committee structure during 2019

Name	Position
1.01-19.12.2019	
Brian O'Neill	Chair
Andreas Treichl	Deputy Chair
Elisabeth Krainer Senger-Weiss	member
Manfred Wimmer	replacement member
20.12-31.12.2019	
Vacant position	Chair
Andreas Treichl	Deputy Chair
Elisabeth Krainer Senger-Weiss	member
Manfred Wimmer	replacement member

During 2019, the Remuneration Committee held 7 meetings (2 regular and 5 per rollam or by other distance means of communications).

Quantitative information afferent to remuneration data are published on the BCR Group's web site under: <https://www.bcr.ro/en/investors/transparency-and-public-disclosure>.

25 Leverage

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 451 CRR

Information about leverage ratio

The leverage ratio represents the relationship between core capital (Tier 1) and leverage exposure according to Article 429 CRR. Essentially, the leverage exposure represents the sum of on- and off-balance sheet positions considering valuation and risk adjustments as defined within the CRR.

Based on Article 499 (2) CRR, the information presented below on a consolidated level, uses the transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure. Also, according to Article 499 (3) CRR, BCR computes the Leverage ratio based on end-of-quarter results.

The scope of consolidation for financial purposes is the same as the regulatory scope of consolidation used to determine the leverage ratio.

The slight decrease in leverage ratio as at year-end 2019 compared to year-end 2018 is due to lower increase of Tier 1 capital as compared to the increase in total leverage ratio exposure.

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

RON thousands	Applicable Amounts
1 Total assets as per published financial statements	74,965,075
2 Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429(13) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 "CRR")	(250,034)
3 Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	71,721
4 Adjustments for securities financing transactions "SFTs"	845
5 Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	4,323,878
6a EU- (Adjustment for intragroup exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-
6b EU- (Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure in accordance with Article 429 (14) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013)	-
7 Other adjustments	(344,145)
8 Total leverage ratio exposure	78,767,340

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70 LRCOM: Leverage ratio common disclosure

RON thousands	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)	74,252,148
2 (Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(347,377)
3 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	73,904,771
Derivative exposures	
4 Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	41,242
5 Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method)	70,579
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 derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	111,821
Securities financing transaction exposures	
12 Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	426,025
13 (Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14 Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	845
EU-14a Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Article 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)	426,870
Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17 Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	13,150,051
18 (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(8,826,173)
19 Other off-balance sheet exposures (sum of lines 17 to 18)	4,323,878
Exempted exposures in accordance with CRR Article 429 (7) and (14) (on and off balance sheet)	
EU-19a (Exemption of intragroup exposures (solo basis) 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 exposures	
20 Tier 1 capital	7,727,216
21 Total leverage ratio exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16, 19, EU-19a and EU-19b)	78,767,340
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	Final
EU-24 Amount of derecognised fiduciary items in accordance with Article 429(11) of Regulation (EU) NO 575/2013	-

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71LRspl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

RON thousands	CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	74,252,148
EU-2 Trading book exposures	389,256
EU-3 Banking book exposures, of which:	73,862,892
EU-4 Covered bonds	-
EU-5 Exposures treated as sovereigns	26,295,804
EU-6 Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE NOT treated as sovereigns	2,804,342
EU-7 Institutions	709,200
EU-8 Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	10,618,444
EU-9 Retail exposures	13,708,007
EU-10 Corporate	12,541,150
EU-11 Exposures in default	513,961
EU-12 Other exposures (eg equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	6,671,985

BCR Group manages the risk of excessive leverage through its Risk Appetite Statement and limit framework, which are used to provide quantitative direction for the overall risk-return steering. The leverage ratio is a core Risk Appetite metric monitored through a traffic light system to provide early warnings signals for potential management actions with a formalized escalation mechanism in case of any breaches. Additionally, the Group proceeds to evaluate the risk of excessive leverage through the Risk Materiality Assessment (RMA). The RMA is an annual process with the purpose of systematically identifying new and assessing existing material risks for the Group. The RMA determines the materiality of risk types and consequently the risk profile across BCR Group by assigning them risk grades to individual risk drivers and identifying those risks which are significant and have to be addressed within the ICAAP framework, as described in chapter 6.

Furthermore, as part of the planning process, risk relevant key indicators, including the leverage ratio, are forecasted in order to ensure the adequate reflection of risks and capital within the steering and management process of the Group.

26 Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 453 CRR

Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management

The Group does not take into consideration netting effects in the scope of credit risk mitigation within the reporting period.

In order for an asset to be accepted as collateral for a loan it is necessary for that asset to fulfil the provisions of the NBR regulations, EU regulations, as well the national, legal and internal requirements. In that perspective an asset must be valued to determine the market value and the Bank's accepted value beforehand.

The market value is estimated through valuation undertaken by a specialized external company or the value is internally estimated according to internal standards.

The collateral valuation is important for the identification of the secured and unsecured parts of the exposure of a client or group of clients according to the norms and standards internally regulated.

The valuation is performed in accordance with the International Standards of Valuation, ANEVAR Guide and internal procedures, when the loan is granted, during the lifetime of the loan and in case of foreclosure of the respective collateral.

The valuation report for BCR clients must observe the models elaborated by the bank, sent to the external valuator when the collaboration agreement was signed. The valuation approaches used in the valuation report for BCR clients are:

- market approach;
- income approach (capitalization or DCF);
- costs approach.

The market value is the estimated amount for which a good should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

The accepted value is an internal view on collateral risk, which serves to show the most probable recovery amount of the collateral in case of its liquidation. The accepted value is calculated by applying haircut rates to the market value. The valuation report is the document in which the market value is estimated.

Description of the main types of collateral taken by BCR

The main types of collateral taken by BCR are presented in the table below:

72 Main types of collateral

1 Real estate collateral	
	1.1. Residential real estate
	1.2. Commercial and industrial real estate
	1.3. Agricultural and forestry real estate
	1.4. Real estate with other uses
2 Movables	
	2.1. Furniture and equipment
	2.2. Computers and communication equipment
	2.3. Plants and equipment
	2.4. Transportation means/special vehicles
	2.5. Stock
3 Personal guarantees	
	3.1. Private individuals
	3.2. Legal entities
	3.3. Public sector
	3.4. Financial institutions
4 Financial guarantees	
	4.1. Credit balance of the account, deposit certificates and other collateral
	4.2. Insurance companies
	4.3. Gold
5 Claims and rights	
	5.1 Receivables
	5.2 Renting lands and buildings
	5.3 Receivables from letters of guarantee and letters of credit
	5.4. Equity interests (unlisted shares) of companies' share capital
	5.5. Rights

Market or credit risk concentrations within the credit mitigation taken

BCR registers credit risk concentrations in its risk mitigation operations towards the Romanian state. At 31 December 2019, the total collaterals received from the Romanian state used for credit risk mitigation purposes amounted to 4,292,606,44 thousands RON (out of which "Prima Casa" is 89.40 %).

The table below provides the extent of the use of CRM techniques:

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73 Template EU CR3: Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview (TOTAL IRB AND STA)

in RON thousands	Exposure unsecured	Exposure secured	Exposure secured by collateral	Exposure secured by financial guarantees	Exposure secured by credit derivatives
1 Central governments or central banks	26,265,814	-	-	-	-
2 Regional government or local authorities	3,548,314	220,070	220,070	-	-
3 Public sector entities	421,809	267,421	-	267,421	-
4 Multilateral development banks	62,953	-	-	-	-
5 International organisations	-	-	-	-	-
6 Institutions	1,309,440	-	-	-	-
7 Corporates	20,577,648	1,033,533	186,046	847,487	-
8 Retail	11,937,804	3,460,469	3,342,694	117,774	-
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	10,129,024	498,760	497,405	1,356	-
10 Exposures in default	508,614	121,584	111,749	9,835	-
11 Higher-risk categories	7,569	-	-	-	-
12 Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-
13 Institutions and corporates with a short term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-
14 Collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
15 Equity	114,609	-	-	-	-
16 Other items	6,190,721	-	-	-	-
17 Total	81,074,320	5,601,836	4,357,963	1,243,873	-

The table below provides the effect of all CRM techniques applied in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 4 of the CRR, including the financial collateral simple method and the financial collateral comprehensive method in the application of Article 222 and Article 223 of the same regulation on standardized approach capital requirements' calculations. RWA density provides a synthetic metric on the riskiness of each portfolio.

484 Template EU CR4: Standardized approach – credit risk exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) effects

in RON thousands	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposure post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	On balance	off balance	On balance	off balance	RWA	RWA density
1 Central governments or central banks	26,265,814	-	30,558,023	79	3,242,826	11%
2 Regional government or local authorities	2,670,085	1,098,298	2,450,016	539,348	754,403	25%
3 Public sector entities	134,256	554,973	134,256	141,473	275,730	100%
4 Multilateral development banks	52,288	10,665	293,855	65,471	-	-
5 International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Institutions	709,200	600,240	722,199	179,578	278,474	31%
7 Corporates	12,541,150	9,070,031	12,107,781	1,770,541	13,667,888	98%
8 Retail	13,708,007	1,690,265	10,278,899	675,274	8,148,309	74%
9 Secured by mortgages on immovable property	10,618,444	9,341	10,119,738	4,981	3,553,646	35%
10 Exposures in default	513,961	116,238	425,383	21,781	500,443	112%
11 Higher-risk categories	7,569	-	7,569	-	11,354	150%
12 Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Institutions and corporates with a short term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Equity	114,609	-	114,609	-	151,437	132%
16 Other items	6,190,721	-	6,313,775	373,214	1,829,983	27%
17 Total	73,526,105	13,150,051	73,526,105	3,771,739	32,414,493	42%

27 Other and Transversal Risks

Reputational risk

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435 (a) (c) (d) CRR

Reputational risk can be defined as the current or prospective risk that can adversely affect the bank's earnings and capital, arising from the negative perception of the credit institution's image shared by customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors or supervisory authorities. A „reputational risk” materializes when the negative publicity triggered by certain business events, whether accurate or not, compromises the Group's reputational capital and may result in value loss for the company. Reputational risk can be driven by negative publicity, true or false about the Group's reputation or the reputation of the governing bodies and their members; practices, instruments, liquidity or the Group's solvability; other risks from the Group's activity, when reputational risk is a component (such operational risk, compliance risk, ethical incidents risk etc.). Reputational risk impact may affect the Bank's ability to perform its current activity according to the work plan, establish new business relationships or continue the existent partnerships with customers.

Reputational risk management strategies and processes

BCR Group strategic goals with respect reputational risk are set through the BCR Group Risk Strategy and are in line with the Group's Risk Appetite Statement, and address the following:

- BCR's reputational risk profile, defined based on the Risk Materiality Assessment Process;
- BCR's strategic objectives regarding the management of reputational risk, in accordance with the Group's risk tolerance and regulatory requirements.

Strategies concerning the management of reputational risk focus on initiatives concerning the consolidation of corporate culture, client satisfaction, media partnerships, the assessment of the associated operational and reputational risk in case of new products or material changes of existing products and risk return decisions. The implementation of the Risk Return Decision (RRD) instrument helps the decision bodies to properly evaluate and decide whether a reputational risk can or nor be accepted, based on adequate information and taking into account all relevant facts by applying proper diligence. The decisions are passed through the reputational risk filter as to determine if some decisions could affect the Group's image.

Reputational risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

The Bank permanently monitors and controls reputational risks through efficient communication flow, policies and procedures in place which determine an adequate framework for managing reputational risk. In order to ensure a consistent and unitary guideline and standard for managing the reputational risk of the Bank, the Reputational Risk Work Group was established at the Bank's level, aiming to identify, classify and assess reputational risks in terms of likelihood and the extent of their effects on reputational capital. A half-yearly Reputational Risk Register is elaborated and presented to Risk Committee of the Management Board and Management Board (annually), including information regarding:

- Overview of the Group's reputational risk level;
- Actions performed to address the reputational risk profile;
- High risk indicators evolution;
- Quantitative and qualitative indicators analysis;
- Litigation overview.

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Reporting is essential in the process of acknowledging the losses in terms of reputation and the Bank's exposure to this risk type, enabling the institution to perform an adequate management of reputational risk. The Risk Materiality Assessment Process in BCR identifies possible risk drivers classified by potential impact (low, medium, high) for reputational risk. In the case of reputational risk materialization, the communication policy for emergency and crisis situations with reputational impact for the Group serves as guideline for aspects such whom / of / what / when / how the Group communicates during such a situation, depending on the complex evolutions determined by mass media reporting of specific incidents.

Primary responsibility for the identification, escalation and resolution of reputational risk issues resides with the Business. Reputational risk is mitigated through the following measures:

- Code of Conduct;
- Statement of Purpose;
- Product approval process;
- Credit policies;
- Pro-active press and investor communication;
- Outsourcing policy;
- Conflicts of interest and BCR Anti-Corruption Policy.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS COVERED: ART. 435 (1) (a) (c) (d) CRR

Business and strategic risk

Business and strategic risk is the risk of suffering unexpected operating losses due to decreases in operating revenues (or increases in costs), which cannot be compensated by cost reduction (or revenue increases), respectively. All revenue or cost fluctuations which are attributable to position taking (market risk), credit losses (credit risk) or operational events (operational risk) are excluded. The materialisation of strategic risk through business risk is comprised in the definition above.

The local Regulator defines strategic and business risk as the current or prospective risk of adverse impact on earnings and capital, arising from changes in the business environment and from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to changes in the business environment.

The Group has established a framework for the management of strategic/business risk. This framework refers collectively the systems, processes and controls adopted by the Group to identify, assess, monitor, control and report business/strategic risk.

Business and strategic risk management strategies and processes

BCR Group's strategic goals with respect business and strategic risk are set through the BCR Group Risk Strategy and are in line with the Group's Risk Appetite Statement, and address the following:

- BCR's business and strategic risk profile, defined based on the Risk Materiality Assessment Process.
- BCR's strategic objectives regarding the management of business and strategic risk, in accordance with the Group's risk tolerance and regulatory requirements.

BCR has integrated strategic/business risk analysis into its overall business strategy and planning processes, since this directly impacts the Bank's identified strategic goals.

BCR quantifies business/strategic risk using an internal model in order to estimate the economic capital requirement for this risk under the Pillar 2 framework. The results of this model are used in the Risk bearing Capacity Calculation, and are incorporated in the Risk Appetite of BCR Group, for further details on these concepts please see chapter 6 "Risk management in BCR Group".

Business and strategic risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

Business and strategic risk at BCR Group is mitigated by divisions through the following measures:

- diversification of portfolio to reduce dependency on a few markets and products; permanent monitoring of regulatory, tax, economic and market developments and impact analysis whenever the case;
- regular performance meetings to inform management on recent developments and specific issues.
- diversification of balance sheet and revenues sources with focus on healthy growth and earnings good quality.

Business and strategic risk is managed by BCR Group as a part of its business activities. More precisely, it is reflected in the business targets that are established in the strategic guidelines and budget. It is regularly monitored within the strategic planning, budgeting and forecasting process to ensure alignment with the overall risk profile, and reported to the management body.

Capital Risk

The capital risk is the risk of losses due to the possible erosion of capital as a result of dividend policy, ownership structure, remuneration policy and lack of access to supplementary capital sources.

Capital risk management strategies and processes

Capital risk is evaluated through the Risk Materiality Assessment process based on quantitative and qualitative risk drivers in order to evaluate current and prospective risks to the available capital of BCR Group.

Strategies with regard to the dividend policy and remuneration policy as well as other initiatives which may affect the capital position of BCR Group take into consideration the Risk Appetite of BCR Group, the risk tolerance and minimum regulatory requirements that the Group has to meet.

The Bank maintains a strong capital position, with capital adequacy ratios well above the minimum requirements and a financial performance which will further strengthen capital supply.

Capital risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

BCR continuously monitors its capital position through:

- Capital strategy and capital plan – a forward looking investigation into BCR's ability to meet regulatory capital demand over the budgeting horizon so as to provide a medium to long term view.
- Forecast of capital position thus providing a short term view of the Group's ability to meet capital requirements.
- Ad-hoc scenario analysis performed in order to assess the Bank's ability to withstand possible negative impacts.

The Bank has continued to update and enhance the capital monitoring framework by way of policies and procedures such as the BCR Group Capital Management Policy and the BCR Group Dividend Policy.

Political Risk

Political risk is the exposure to a loss, caused by events in a particular country which are under the control of the government but clearly not under the control of an independent private enterprise or individual.

Political risk management strategies and processes

Political developments with an impact on the economy or the financial system are considered during the strategic planning for both the risk and business strategies as part of the market outlook, and represents a key component in the risk management process.

Political risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

In order to support the management of political risk the Group monitors the evolution internal and external market developments on a regular basis taking into account the implications of the political changes and government initiatives which can have wider economic implications on the banking industry. If necessary, ad-hoc scenario analysis is performed in order to assess the Bank's ability to withstand possible negative impacts.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the current or future risk of impairment of profits and capital resulting from breaches or breaches of the legal and regulatory framework, agreements, best practices or ethical standards. It may lead to fines, sanctions or restrictions on activities or improved reporting requirements or damages and / or annulment of contracts or which may affect the reputation of an institution.

Political risk management strategies and processes

The Bank is committed to a high level of compliance with relevant legislation, regulations, industry codes and standards as well as internal policies and sound governance principles. The Bank has no appetite for deliberate or purposeful violations of legislative or regulatory requirements. In order to ensure an adequate compliance risk management BCR has organized its compliance framework as follows:

- **Active Supervisory Board overseeing the management of the compliance risk.** The Supervisory Board is the key for an effective compliance risk management process through decision taking in key areas (establishing a permanent and effective compliance function by approving the Policy regarding Compliance Function and Statute within BCR Group, the annual Compliance Program and other compliance regulations/reviews). Furthermore, the Supervisory Board through support committee (Audit Committee and Risk and Compliance Committee) oversees compliance activity and ensures that compliance issues are resolved effectively and expeditiously by Management Board with the assistance of the compliance function.
- **Assigned responsibility of Management Board in effectively managing compliance risk** (with Compliance Function support), through implementing the Compliance Policy that contains the basic principles to be followed by management and staff, and explains the main processes by which compliance risks are to be identified and managed through all levels of the organisation. With the assistance of the compliance function, the main compliance risk issues facing the bank are identified, assessed and the planned to be managed.
- **Adequate resources ensuring an effective Compliance Function.** Compliance staff has necessary qualifications, experience and professional and personal qualities enabling them to carry out their specific duties.
- **Effective regulation in place:** Compliance risk management regulations are clearly defined and consistent with the nature and complexity of BCR's activities.
- **Compliance risk analysis and controls:** BCR uses appropriate tools in compliance risk analysis such as self-assessment, compliance risk maps, process flows, key indicators and audit reports, which enables an effective system of internal controls.
- **Effective compliance monitoring and reporting:** BCR provides timely reports so that to monitor and, on a regular basis, to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the measures and procedures put in place and the actions taken to address any deficiencies in the bank's compliance with its obligations.

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- **Testing:** Independent testing is conducted to verify that compliance-risk mitigation activities are in place and functioning as intended throughout the organization.

Compliance risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

The Bank ensures the mitigation and monitoring of compliance risk through the following actions:

- Training: Induction training program for all new employees related Compliance topics (Capital markets, Ethics and AML/CFT/KYC); new AML/CFT/KYC and ethics training program for onboarding;
- Performing monitoring actions so that to ensure the annual review of BCR regulations, implementing escalation actions to B-1 management level in case of delays;
- Carrying out internal regulatory review for ensuring compliance with legal framework;
- Ensuring that all NBR & ASF findings are adequately addressed or, when not possible in timely manner (only for findings from action plan), ensure that deadline postponement is notified to NBR/ ASF; ensuring timely answers to all request from authorities;
- Continuously assess the performance of KPI for compliance risk and adjust the methodology so that ensure an adequate warning system on compliance issues at bank level;
- Performing compliance tests in different areas of activity (including financial services compliance);
- Ongoing implementation of controls for mitigation of conflict of interest related management;
- Sponsorship process review (for anticorruption and conflict of interest).

Macroeconomic Risk

Macroeconomic risk is the risk that the bank incurs losses due to adverse changes in the overall economic environment, i.e. business cycle risk.

Macroeconomic risk management strategies and processes

Macroeconomic evolutions are incorporated into the strategic planning for both the risk and business strategies, into budgeting and forecasting processes, and represents a key component in the risk management process.

Macroeconomic risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

In order to support the management and reporting of macroeconomic risk and ensure the timely reaction to potential adverse developments the evolution of the macroeconomic environment, equity markets and banking sector are monitored on a regular basis. Key indicators and trends are also tracked on a regular basis through the reporting framework. The Group develops short, medium and long-term macroeconomic forecasts necessary to substantiate the financial and risk planning process and adjusts these forecasts whenever trends changes are noted.

Stress testing simulations further provide support in managing potential deteriorations of the economic environment through the timely preparation and execution of contingency plans and mitigation actions.

Inter-concentration risk

Inter-risk concentration refers to risk concentrations that may arise from interactions between different risk exposures across different risk categories. The interactions between the different risk exposures may stem from a common underlying risk driver or from interacting risk drivers.

Inter-concentration risk management strategies and processes

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Inter-risk concentrations between material risks are covered through the regular integrated stress testing as macroeconomic shocks are consistently impacting all risks and might reveal inter-concentration effects.

Inter-concentration risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation

Concentration risk management in BCR Group is based upon a framework of processes, methods and reports. Multiple analyses are regularly conducted, reviewed and reported. Concentration risks are also taken into account systematically in the stress factors of stress tests. Concentration limits monitoring and concentration risk analyses are presented on a regular basis to the management body.

28 Abbreviations

ABS	Asset-Backed Security	BCP	Business Continuity Plan
AC	Asset Control	BCR	Banca Comerciala Romana
AE	Asset Encumbrance	BCR HQ	BCR Head-quarter
AFS	Available for Sale	BEI	European Investment Bank
AG	Aktiengesellschaft	BFP	Bucharest Financial Piazza
AIRB	Advanced IRB	BFRS	Bank Financial Strength Note
ALCO	Asset and Liability Management Committee	bln	billion
ALM	Asset and Liability Management	BOP	Beginning of Period
ALMM	Additional Liquidity Monitoring Metrics	BOR	Borrowing rate
AMA	Advanced Measurement Approach	BpL	Banca pentru Locuinte
AML	Anti - Money Laundering	BPM	Business Process Management
AML/CFT/KYC	Anti-money laundering/ Combating financial terrorism/Know your customer	BRiTA	Banking Book Risk Infrastructure Target Architecture
AMM	Additional Liquidity Monitoring Metrics	BRRD	Bank Recovery Resolution Directive
ANAF	National Agency for Fiscal Administration	BS	Balance-sheet
ANEVAR	The National Association of Authorized Evaluators	BSM	Balance-Sheet Management
ANPC	National Authority for Consumer Protection	C/A	Current account
ARB	Romanian Association of Banks	CAAP	Credit Application Approval Process
art	article	CBC	Cumulated Counterbalancing Capacity
AT1	Additional Tier 1	CCF	Credit Conversion Factor
ATP	Advanced Persistent Threat	CCP	Central Counterparty Clearing House
AV	Accepted Value of the guarantee	CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
AVA	Additional Valuation Adjustment	Cctv	Closed circuit TV
B/ B-1/B-2	Management Board members/ Heads of divisions/ Heads of departments	CDMS	Central Data Market System
B/S	Balance-sheet	CDS	Credit Default Swap
BB	Banking Book	CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision	CEO	Chief Executive Officer
		CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
		CFO	Chief Financial Officer

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CFP	Contingency Funding Plan	EaSI	Employment and Social Innovation
CFT	Combating Financial Terrorism	EBA	European Banking Authority
CIRS	Cross-currency Interest Rate Swap	EC	Economic Capital
CIU	Collective investments undertakings	EC/CP	Economic Capital/Coverage Potential
CMO	Crisis manager officer	ECA	Economic Capital Adequacy
CMS	Collateral Management System	ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution
COO	Chief Operational Officer	ECB	European Central Bank
CORALLSTAND	Rating method for corporate	ECL	Expected credit loss
CORPALL	Rating method for corporate	EEPE	Effective Expected Positive Exposure
CP	Coverage Potential	EES	Employee Engagement Survey
CR	Capital Requirement	EGB	Erste Group Bank
CRD	Capital Requirement Directive	EGO	Emergency Government Ordinance
CRM	Customer Relationship Management	EHQLA	Extremely High Quality Liquid Assets
CRM	Credit Risk Mitigation	EIB	European Investment Fund
CRO	Chief Risk Officer	ELA	Extended Liquidity Assistance
CRR	Capital Requirement Regulation	EOP	End of Period
CUSIP	Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures	EOY	End of year
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment	ERM	Enterprise-wide Risk Management
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow	EU	European Union
DMS	Data Management System	EUR	European currency
DMS	Document Management System	EVE	Economic value of equity
DPD	Date past due	EWS	Early Warning Signal
DR	Disaster recovery	FC	Foreign currency
DR	Default rate	FI	Fixed Income
DSCR	Debt service coverage ratio	FI	Financial Institutions
DTA	Deferred Tax Assets	FIRB	Foundation IRB
DTI	Debt to income ratio	FMA	Austrian Financial Market Authority
DVA	Debt valuation adjustment	FMS	Flow Management System
E2E	End-to-end process	FNGCIMM	Guarantee Fund for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
EAD	Exposure at Default	FS	Financial Statements

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FTP	Funds Transfer Pricing	ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
FV	Fair Value	ICT	Information Communication and Technology
FVTOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income	IFC	International Finance Corporation
FVTPL	Fair value through profit and loss	IFI	International Financial Institution
FX	Foreign Exchange	IFN	Non-banking financial institution
FXiCR	FX Induced Credit Risk	IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
GBP	Great Britain pound	ILAAP	Internal Process for Assessing the Liquidity Adequacy
GC	General Collateral	iLEAD	Leadership Program
GCA	Gross Carrying Amounts	IMA	Internal Model Approach
GCC	Group of Connected Clients	IMF	International Monetary Fund
GCM	Erste Bank Global Capital Markets Division	IMM	Internal Model Method
GCM	Global Capital Markets Division	IMX	Factoring Application
GDP	Gross Domestic Product/Group Data Pool	IPV	Independent Price Verification
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation	IR	Interest Rate
GEO	Government Extraordinary Ordinance	IRB	Internal Rating-based Approach
GL	Guideline	IRRBB	Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book
GLC	Group Large Corporate	IRS	Interest Rate Swap
GO	Government Ordinance	ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
G-SII	Global Systemically Important Institutions	IT	Information Technology
H	High	ITC	IT and Communication Technology
HHI	Herfindahl - Hirschmann Index	Itraxx	Market indicator
HLA	High Liquid Assets	ITS	Implementing Technical Standards
HO	Head-office	JST	Joint Supervisory Team
HQ	Head-quarter	KO	Knock out
HQLA	High Quality Liquid Assets	KPI	Key Performance Indicators
HR	Human Resources	KRI	Key Risk Indicators
HTM	Held to Maturity	Krimi	Kredit Risiko Management Instrumentarium
IAA	Internal Assessment Approach		
IAM	Identity and access management		
IAS	International Accounting Standard		

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KTP	Kondor Trade Processing	MIS	Management Information System
KVaR	Kondor Value at Risk	MLL	Maximum lending limit
KYC	Know Your Customer	MLL/OLL	Maximum Lending Limit/Operational Lending Limit
KYC/AML/CFT	Know Your Customer/Anti-money laundering/Combating financing terrorism	MLRM	Market and Liquidity Risk Management Department
KYCO	Know Your Customer Committee	MM	Money Market
L	Low	MMR	Minimum mandatory reserve
LAS	Loan approval system	mn	Million
LC	Large Corporates	MoM	Month on Month
LCMO	Local Crisis Manager Officer	MR	Market Risk
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	MREL	Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities
LCY	Local Currency	MtM	Month to Month
LDA	Loss Distribution Approach	MtM	Mark to market
LEAD	Leadership Feedback	MTO	Medium Term Objective
LGD	Loss Given Default	MV	Market Value
LIC	Loan impairment calculation	MVoE	Market Value of Equity
LIP	Loss Identification Period	N/A	not available
LLL	Legal Lending Limit	NACE	Nomenclature generale des Activites economiques dans les Communautes Europeenne
LLSFR	Loan-to-local Stable Funding Ratio	NBR	National Bank of Romania
LMP	Limit Management Policy	NCO	Net cash outflow
LORO	Loro account	N-E	North-east
LOS	Loan Origination System	NFSR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
LR	Leverage Ratio	NGO	Non-Government Organization
LtD	Loans to deposits	NII	Net Interest Income
LTV	Loan to Value	No	number
MB	Management Board	NOSTRO	Nostro account
MC	Market crisis	NPE	Non performing exposure
MDB	Multilateral Development Banks	NPL	Non-performing Loans
MH	Medium high	NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
MiFID2	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive		
mio	Million		

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N-V	North-west	RAG	Red-amber-green
O/N	On balance-sheet	RAS	Risk Appetite Statement
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income	RbLL	Rating based lending limit
OFF BS	Off Balance-sheet	RC	Risk Committee
OLC	Operative Liquidity Committee	RCA	Risk Concentration Analysis
OLL	Operational lending limit	RCC	Risk-bearing Capacity Calculation
OOR	Other operating result	RCMB	Risk Committee of the Management Board
ORCA	Operational Risk Collection Application	RCSA	Risk and Control Self-Assessment
ORX	Operational Risk Exchange	RCSB	Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board
O-SII	Other Systemically Important Institutions	REA	Risk Exposure Amount
OUG	Government Emergency Ordinance	RER	Risk Earning Ratio
OVD	Overdraft	RETNATP	Rating method for retail
P&L	Profit and Loss Account	RICOS	Limit monitoring application
PAP	Product Approval Process	RMA	Risk Materiality Assessment
PD	Probability of Default	RCCSB	Risk and Compliance Committee of the Supervisory Board
PDS	Performance and Development System	ROBOR	Romanian Interbank Offer Rate
PFA	Self-employed person	ROE	Return on equity
PFE	Potential Future Exposure	RON	Local currency
PI	Private Individuals	RORAC	Return on Risk Adjusted Capital
PIT	Point in time	RoW	Rest of the world
POCI	Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	RPA	Robotics Processes Automation
PPI	Pre-tax provision income	RRD	Risk return decision
PR	Public Relationship	RW	Risk Weight
PSD	Payment Services Directive	RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
PSE	Public Sector Entities	S/L	Stop loss
PSOC	Physical Security Operations Center	SA	Standard Approach
PVBP	Present Value of a Basis Point	SA or STA	Standardized Approach
QE	Quantitative easing	SB	Supervisory Board
QRM	Quantitative Risk Management	S-CET1	Stressed Common Equity Tier 1
RAF	Risk Appetite Framework	SCI	Sector Concentration Index

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SCO	Support Collect	S-V	South-west
S-E	South-east	SVAR	Stressed VAR
S-ECA	Stressed ECA	T1	Tier1
SFA	Supervisory Formula Approach	T2	Tier 2
SFT	Securities Financing Transactions	TB	Trading book
Sibcor	Bank core system	T-BILLS	Treasury bills
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	T-bonds	Treasury bonds
SOC	Security Operation Centre	TC	Total Capital
SOVZEN	Rating method for sovereigns	TDI	Traded Debt Instruments
SPA	Survival Period Analysis	TRD	Held for Trading
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process	TSC	Total SREP Capital
SRM	Strategic Risk Management	TSCR	Total SREP Capital Requirement
SSI	System Stability Index	UAT	User Acceptance Test
S-Solvency	Stressed Solvency	Ucoin	Unique COunterparty IdeNtification
ST	Stress Test	VaR	Value at Risk
STA	Standard	VAT	Value added Tax
STD	Standard	VDI	Virtual Desktop Infrastructure
STEP	Stress test expert panel	VP	Vice-president
S-Tier 1	Stressed Tier 1	WO	Workout
STRL	Structural Liquidity Ratio	YE	Year end
sub-IG	Sub-investment grade	yoy	Year on year
		YtD	Year-to-date

29 List of annexes

Annex 1 Capital instruments' main features template