

Pilar III

Disclosure of Financial Information

2017

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the risk and capital management of Maritime & Merchant Bank ASA ("the Bank").

The document thus covers the requirements set out in the capital regulation on the disclosure of financial information (Pilar III) under the Basel III regulations and the Regulations for Capital Requirements part IX.

All numbers and calculations shown in the document are based on numbers per. 31.12.2017.

The Bank also conducts a minimum annual analysis of the capital requirement in relation to risk levels and the bank's capital situation (the Bank's ICAAP and Pilar 2 ratings). This document is updated according to the reviews made there.

The bank uses the standard method for calculating capital requirements for credit risk. This implies that officially and standardized risk weights are used to calculate the capital requirement. For the calculation of capital requirements for operational risk, the basic method is used, which implies that the capital requirement is calculated in relation to income for the last 3 years (Maritime & Merchant Bank uses income last year and budgeted revenues 2018 and 2019). The bank does not have a trading portfolio and therefore does not allocate capital requirements for market risk in relation to this.

The purpose of having systems, routines and documentation in relation to the Bank's risk profile and capital management is to create certainty that the Bank has adequate capital to cover the risk associated with its business. This helps to ensure that the Bank has a continuous process for assessing overall capital requirements in relation to the Bank's risk profile at any given time. It must be stressed that this is a process that includes all of the Bank's business and that it is the Bank's Board that sets the conditions for this work. The purpose is also to help ensure that this can help the Bank refine and improve its risk management. This is done via the ongoing processes that take place in the Bank in connection with this and also through periodic audits.

The systems, routines and documentation associated with risk assessment and control cover the entire Bank. No areas are omitted. The guidelines and routines for managing and controlling risk in the Bank cover the following risks:

- Credit, concentration and counterparty risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Interest rate risk
- Operational risk
- Strategic risk

2 CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Bank's Risk Policy provides a general description of the types of risk the Bank faces and how the Bank should act in relation to these. This is described in the Bank's Risk Policy.

The Bank must at all times maintain control over the risks it faces. In those cases where the risk is greater than what is acceptable in relation to our policy, measures must immediately be taken to reduce the risk.

Different risks within the various areas will have different probabilities of occurring and different consequences for the Bank. The emphasis must be on focusing on the risks with the greatest consequences.

Banking entails systematic risk taking versus risk pricing. This means that the risk must not be so high that it threatens the existence of the Bank, while at the same time it must not be so low that it threatens the Bank's earnings. The Bank accepts a moderate risk for its total business.

2.1 COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 (CET 1)

Below is an overview of the bank's capital and minimum capital requirement regarding Pilar 1 calculated using the standard method regarding credit risk method and the basic method regarding operational risk. The bank's capital base consists only of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital.

Amounts in USD - thousands	31.12.2017		
	Balance	Risk Weight	Calculation Basis
Share capital	5 591		5 591
+ Other reserves	52 123		52 123
- Deferred tax assets and intangible assets	-6 792		-6 792
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	50 922		50 922
+ Additional Tier 1 Capital (hybrid / perpetual)	-		-
Tier 1 Capital	50 922		50 922
+ Subordinated loan capital			
Tier 2 Capital	50 922		50 922
Total Capital	50 922		50 922
Calculation basis			
Credit Risks			
+ Bank of Norway	8 061	0 %	-
+ Local and regional authorities	-	20 %	-
+ Institutions	46 746	20 %	9 349
+ Companies	96 849	100 %	96 849
+ Covered bonds	94 415	10 %	9 441
+ Shares of mutual funds	-		-
+ Other assets	116	100 %	116
Total Credit risks	246 187		115 756
+ Operational risk	8 763		8 763
+ Counterparty risk derivatives (CVA-risk)	2 115		2 115
Total calculation basis	257 064		126 633
Capital Adequacy			
Common Equity Tier 1 %			40,21 %
Tier 2 Capital			40,21 %
Total capital %			40,21 %

Maritime & Merchant Banks capital target for the leverage ratio has for the same reason been set at 8.5%. The requirement from The Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway is 5 % (3 % + 2 %).

3 RISK ANALYSIS

The Bank's risk is managed in accordance with the Bank's various policies and routines. Expertise will be a means of management and control in all areas.

As far as the management of credit risk is concerned, this is performed in accordance with the regulations for capital adequacy as they are described in Circular 12/2016. The overarching guidelines for managing credit and counterparty risk are described in detail in this document. This specifies that the Bank uses the standard method. Further descriptions are provided in the underlying policies and routines for this area.

Credit risk is the risk of the Bank incurring losses in connection with granting credit due to the customer being unable to fulfil their obligations. This is one of the risks that can have the greatest consequences and is thus one of the risks the Bank must focus on and monitor most.

The key prerequisites for reducing this type of risk are good credit assessments, as well as good routines, systems and tools for granting credit and monitoring loan commitments.

A special Credit Policy has been prepared that describes this in more detail.

The Bank's Credit Policy states that debt servicing capacity is the most important criteria when considering granting credit. Thereafter, the collateral is assessed. The policy also requires that all credit customers have adequate insurance cover.

The Bank must maintain control over its credit risk at all times through the use of good systems and routines for granting credit and monitoring commitments. The Bank wants to maintain a moderate risk profile when it comes to credit risk. See Credit Policy for more details.

3.1 CREDIT RISK

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3.1.1 Credit Risk and Segments

The total committed exposure per December 31th 2017 was USD 96 849 292. There is so far not identified any objective evidence off any loss event.

The average weighted quality of the portfolio is Moderate Risk, and all credits, when granted, had an Expected Default Probability which qualified them to be classified as Moderate Risk. The credit portfolio has a risk concentration around the mid point.

The majority of the commitments is, on disbursement date, secured with ship mortgages within 50 % of appraised values in addition to security in cash and earnings, and in combination with

an estimated Moderate Default Probability, this provides for a sound credit portfolio with a marginal potential for future losses.

None of the commitments are classified as High Risk exposure.

In addition to estimating the Default Probability, we also estimate the Loss Given Default on each exposure. Based on the low leverage of financing in combination with financing non-specialized tonnage with strict covenants, the average weighted Loss Given Default for the loan portfolio, is very satisfactory.

The Bank's estimated risk cost, Expected Loss, is calculated as Default Probability multiplied with Loss Given Default, and is included in all internal return on capital estimations in connection with granting new loans.

The portfolio is distributed in risk classes according to official rating, collateral and internal risk classification. The total committed portfolio was distributed with 41 % on bulk carriers, 16 % on gas carriers, 31 % on tankers and 11 % on container vessels.

The Bank's internal credit strategy has limits for maximum exposure to the various shipping segments, and Acceptable Risk Criteria form guidelines for the lending strategy. All present loan exposure fell within the Bank's credit strategy.

Risk classes and credit score:

- Low risk Credit score: 1-4
- Medium risk Credit score: 5-7
- High risk Credit score: 8-10

Lending to customers and bonds	Loans USD	Bonds USD	Total USD
Low Risk		102 474 392	102 474 392
Moderate risk	96 849 292	0	96 849 292
High risk	0	0	0
Loss Exposed	0	0	0
Sum	96 849 292	102 474 392	199 323 684

Lending to and receivables from credit institutions	USD
AA (Moody's)	46 746 274

Securities	Risk Classification	Rating	Risk Weight	Currency	Notional	Market Value
	Very low to no risk	AAA	0 %	USD	5 000 000	5 012 120
	Very low to no risk	AA+	0 %	NOK	25 000 000	25 013 642
	Very low risk	AAA	10 %	NOK	771 000 000	774 664 300
	Very low risk	AAA	20 %	NOK		
	Low Risk	Not Rated	20 %	NOK		
	Sum NOK				796 000 000	799 677 941
	Sum USD				5 000 000	5 012 120

Risk Classification	Type	Risk Weight	Currency	Notional	Collateral Type
Moderate	Collateralised	100 %	USD	5 000 000	Bulk carriers

3.1.2 Concentration (corporate and individual customers)

The risk of losses due to concentration in relation to large individual customers, particular industries, geographical areas, and collateral with the same risk properties will be categories that are relevant for the Bank.

The risk provisions (the supplement) are allocated to the concentration in industry and concentration risk associated with individual customers.

The shipping lending business is regarded as an industry. The Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway has prepared a proposal for calculation models based on the volatility and correlation of various industries. The Bank has used this as a starting point for developing its models further in relation to this point. The Bank will also assess correlations within different shipping segments in more detail. In light of this, the Bank will also make commercial assessments in relation to being exposed to several industries.

The Bank's Credit Policy stipulates strict limits for the maximum size of commitments with individual customers (or groups of customers that must be consolidated). Nonetheless the Bank will be exposed to this, especially in a start-up phase.

The Bank has assessed different loan sizes in relation to concentration. The model proposed by the Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway is used in connection with this. The provisions for this risk will decrease during the period of the plan in line with planned growth. The Bank will continuously assess the relationship between growth and risk associated with individual customers.

3.1.3 Divergent credit quality and divergent growth

Increased risk of losses due to divergent credit quality and growth are also areas that will be continuously assessed.

When it comes to supplements for divergent credit quality, the Bank has made the following assessments: All granting of credit in the Bank is based on the use of scoring models in which risk classes are calculated based on a number of parameters. The Bank also performs calculations using the probability of default (PD) model. The expected loss in a default situation, loss given default (LGD), is estimated on the basis of the loan-to-value ratio, where one finds oneself in the value cycle when the loan is granted, and the strength of the financial covenants. The calculated annual risk cost associated with an individual commitment, the expected loss (EL), is arrived at by multiplying PD by LGD. The Bank believes that with the aid of its stringent credit practices, experience, models and management in the area it will not acquire a credit portfolio that will have divergent (poorer) credit quality in relation to the peer group with which it would be correct to compare it.

As far as growth is concerned, a bank in a start-up phase will always experience a high growth percentage rate, especially in the first few years. It is natural to make supplementary provisions for high growth during the first part of the period of the plan. As far as growth is concerned, this is slowing and in the Bank's long-term estimates will decrease and therefore the provisions will be lower in the long-term.

3.1.4 Credit management and control

The following management and control has been established for the area to manage and reduce the risk:

- The Bank's Credit Policy
- The Bank's scoring model
- Routines and instructions for the area
- The Bank's credit monitoring systems

3.1.5 Concentration risk stress test

Scenario calculations have been prepared to estimate the effect of the capital calculation in for a serious economic setback and downturn. As far as the credit aspect is concerned, stress tests are carried out for loss percentage.

These calculations show that reduced results due to increased losses will affect the Bank's capacity to grow in relation to building up the Bank's equity. The Bank's funding costs are also expected to increase as a result of such high losses. The Bank will continue to work on these sensitivity analyses and at the same time on contingency measures for such a scenario.

3.2 LIQUIDITY RISK

3.2.1 Liquidity risk exposure

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Bank, in a given situation, being unable to refinance itself to a sufficient degree to ensure that it can meet its obligations when they fall due. The liquidity risk will depend on the Bank's balance sheet structure, the liquidity in the market, and the Bank's creditworthiness. Here, balance sheet structure means financial strength and deposit coverage ratio, as well as differences in turnover rates and lock-in periods on the asset and liability sides. The Bank's creditworthiness will depend on factors such as its financial strength, earnings, risk profile, reputation and portfolio of loans.

Maritime & Merchant Bank aims to maintain a low liquidity risk. The bank has limited access capital markets, and the Norwegian deposit market is the main source of funding. This means that the bank needs a relatively large liquidity buffer, consisting of placement in other banks and securities with high quality and liquidity.

The bank's liquidity level is assessed by calculating the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR). These ratios describe the short liquidity level and the level of stable funding.

The bank calculates liquidity surplus, which appears as available funding less future liabilities within the defined time interval and required liquidity buffers.

Forecasts for these indicators are made for the next 12 months, which provide as basis for the size of the liquidity buffers.

<i>(In USD)</i>	Up to	3 to	Over	Over	Total
	1 month	12 months	1 year	5 years	
Cash and claims on central banks					
Loans and receivables from credit inst	46 746 274				46 746 274
Loans to and receivables from customers*		8 502 504	88 346 788		96 849 292
Commercial papers and bonds		26 284 222	73 747 964	2 442 206	102 474 392
Shares, funds and other securities					
Assets	46 746 274	34 786 726	162 094 752	2 442 206	246 069 958
Deposits from credit institutions					
Deposits from and liabilities to customers	188 528 562		6 315 347		194 843 909
Debt from issuance of bonds					
Subordinated loan capital					
Liabilities	188 528 562	0	6 315 347	0	194 843 909
Financial derivatives (net settlement)			383 100		383 100
Total	-141 782 288	34 786 726	156 162 505	2 442 206	51 609 149

3.2.2 Liquidity risk management and control

The bank's liquidity management follows guidelines and frameworks set by the bank's board, which are again based on recommendations from the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority.

The Bank has developed guidelines and a framework for managing liquidity risk. In addition, the bank has established forecasts for financing needs, liquidity and action plans for potential liquidity crises.

The following management and control has been established in the area to manage and reduce the risk:

- Liquidity Policy, ILAAP and Contingency Plans
- Limits described in the Bank's Framework Document
- Routines and guidelines for the area
- Establishment and cultivation of various sources of funding
- Establishment of adequate liquidity buffers

3.2.3 Liquidity risk stress test

Stress tests have been conducted based on various scenarios within the area of liquidity. Please refer to the Liquidity Policy and ILAAP. According to ILAAP, a liquidity stress test entails the following:

The Bank must be able to cope for 12 months without new external funding in a stress scenario that is a combination of a general crisis and a bank-specific crisis.

The stress test and forecast tools must together form a basis for stipulating requirements for the size of the liquidity buffer.

Stress parameters:

- Deposits with fixed term: Withdrawals 15%
- No new market funding
- Securities
 - Government: Fall in value of 3%
 - Deposits only: Fall in value of 10%

3.2.4 Liquidity risk assessment of the risk profile and capital requirements

The Bank therefore concludes that this risk is covered by the liquidity buffers and existing financial strength.

3.3 MARKET RISK

The bank shall not take positions in the currency and the fixed income market, and exposures that occur shall as far as possible be hedged.

Currency Risk

All exposure on the balance sheet, outside the balance sheet and estimated income and expense items will be covered. Market exposure will be limited and within limits and authorisations granted by the board.

Funding in NOK is swapped to USD using cross currency basis swaps, with duration around 3 to 3.5 years. Using cross currency swaps match funding in NOK with lending in USD. Assets and liabilities are currency matched.

Tax and currency risk

In tax accounting the equity is denominated in NOK, hence the taxable result will fluctuate with the USD/NOK exchange rate. When USD/NOK depreciate, the taxable result will be more negative than the USD result.

Credit Spread risk

The bank will be exposed to changes in market value of bonds and certificates. This risk should be low to moderate and the portfolio should have high market liquidity. Credit spread risk is measured using Solvency II methodology. The credit spread risk is low to moderate.

A framework for the composition of this portfolio has been established, as well as limits for single issuers.

Interest Rate Risk

All exposure on the balance sheet and outside the balance sheet will be covered. Market exposure will be limited and within limits and authorisations granted by the board.

There has been no interest rate risk other than normal risk arising from banking activities, i.e. shorter than 3-month maturity. All loans and deposits are without fixed rate terms, and no loans have interest rate period longer than 3 months.

3.4 OPERATIONAL RISK

3.4.1 Operational risk exposure

Operational risk is the risk of losses due to inadequate or failing internal processes, people and systems or because of external events.

In the opinion of the Bank, the established framework and strategies cover the operational business for the entire business, cf. section 13-5 (1) of the Norwegian Financial Institutions Act and the Basel Committee's Principle 2. This applies to risk in all areas in relation to, among other things, personnel, finances, IT security, physical security, operations, legal security, administration and control.

This includes the risk of the Bank incurring losses or costs due to:

IT systems and the organisation being unable to process transactions in a correct and timely manner.

A failure to protect reputation, assets and resources, etc., deliberate acts by the Bank's own employees and/or external parties with the aim of achieving unlawful benefits, a failure to protect the customers' assets, or negligence in the management of assets on behalf of other technical and manual system controls that do not function.

3.4.2 Operational management and control

The Board bears overarching responsibility for ensuring there is a strong risk management culture (cf. section 13-5 of the Norwegian Financial Institutions Act).

The Board must also supervise the Bank's executive management team to ensure that policies, processes and the management of operational risk is effectively implemented at all levels in the Bank (cf. section 8-6 of the Norwegian Financial Institutions Act).

The Bank's Operational Risk Policy underscores this responsibility and helps to determine the overarching limits and guidelines for the area.

The operational risk must be reduced through good quality assurance and the Bank maintaining control of the operational risk at all time through good systems for quality assurance and internal control.

Besides the Operational Risk Policy, the following management and control (overview available in the policy document) has been established in the area to manage and reduce risk:

- System for reporting events (described in the policy document)
- Risk limits within the individual areas in the Bank (described in the Framework Document)
- Dedicated risk and compliance function (cf. section 13-5 (2) of the Norwegian Financial Institutions Act)

- Contracted in internal audit function cf. section 13-5 (2) of the Norwegian Financial Institutions Act)
- Policy for the undertaking's remuneration scheme
- Guidelines for outsourcing
- Code of Conduct
- Job descriptions
- The Bank has taken out insurance cover for professional liability, criminality and directors' liability

4 RISK MANAGEMENT IN MARITIME & MERCHANT BANK

4.1 The Bank's organisation

The Bank is staffed by experienced personnel who, besides possessing expertise in all of the relevant banking areas (risk, compliance, credit work, routines, guidelines for credit liquidity, operations, IT and security) also possess in-depth knowledge about the maritime industry and its cyclical nature.

4.2 Corporate governance

Corporate governance encompasses the values, goals and overarching principles that provide a basis for managing and supervising the Bank in order to protect the interests of our owners, depositors and other stakeholders. The Bank's corporate governance is intended to ensure prudent asset management and greater assurance that our publicly declared goals and strategies are attained and realised.

Our corporate governance mainly involves:

- The establishment of general short-term and long-term goals.
- A continuous strategy process aimed at achieving the Bank's short-term and long-term goals.
- Continuous and integrated management of the risks associated with the Bank's goal attainment.
- Regular reporting on the Bank's established goals.
- Following up approved corrective measures.

Section 13-5 of the Norwegian Financial Institutions Act defines the principle of proportionality, which clarifies that management and control arrangements, as well as guidelines and routines, must be proportionate to the risk associated with, and scope of, an institution's business.

Furthermore, chapter 8 of the Regulation on capital requirements and national adjustment of CRR/CRD IV (CRR/CRD IV Regulation) says that undertakings must adjust their risk management and internal control according to the nature, scope and complexity of the undertaking's business. The principle of proportionality has been incorporated into Acts and Regulations in order to clarify that what is good and adequate risk management and internal control can vary. The principle allows for less comprehensive requirements for the process of risk management and internal control in small banks than in large banks.

4.2.1 Management principles

The Bank has the following hierarchy of governance documents:

- Governing Policies form the top level of the internal control system. These are adopted by the Board. Describes the relationship between the various governing bodies in the bank and verify the Bank's control environment, culture, values, ethical basis and different governance processes
- Function Policies specify the frameworks and principles that are to be observed in the various functions and processes. These apply to the entire bank and indicate what to do and what to approve where

- Work processes and procedures. Describes more in detail how the principles stated in different policies are to be performed. These are process-oriented and provide a documentation of the processes through different activities and roles. These are important tools for implementing policies and help ensure compliance and follow-up of these.
- Key controls are the most significant control activities in terms of reducing risk to a level consistent with the bank's risk tolerance in the various areas. The key controls are identified and are part of the various procedures and procedures. In addition to this, there will be a set of key controls at the bank level (management level).

4.2.2 Risk limits - risk appetite

The Bank's risk limits and goals are set out by the Board in various documents:

- Limits for the commercial targets in relation to returns, growth, financial strength, etc.
- Limits and goals for liquidity with specified limits (targets) for various management parameters in the areas of LCR, NSFR, Liquidity Indicator 1, and liquidity buffers
- Limits and targets for credit with the distribution of loans to different industries (maximum exposure within different industries), quality of credit customers (PD – number of customers within the various risk classes, risk-weighted return, expected losses)

4.2.3 Governing policies

Documents that apply to the entire business and all underlying governing documents.

Documents that describe the core values, culture and management system of the business. The key documents are: Core Values, Code of Conduct, and Management, Governance and Control Policy. The documents are approved by the Board. The documents describe the Bank's culture and the relationship between the Bank's departments, Board and executive management team. The Bank has prepared the following management policies, which must be approved by the Board:

- Code of Conduct
- Risk Policy
- Risk Limits Policy
- Operational Risk Policy
- Market Risk Policy
- Information Security Policy
- Remuneration Policy
- Instructions for Identity Verification and Anti-Money Laundering Measures (KYC/AML)

4.2.4 Function policies

The Bank has prepared the following function policies:

- Credit
- Liquidity, including contingency plan and ILAAP

These documents must also be approved by the Board.

4.2.5 Work processes and procedures

Process descriptions will be prepared to describe and document every operation and responsibility in detail based on corporate structure, allocation of tasks and responsibilities, choice of products and services, and instructions and procedures.

These processes will be used together with the procedures as guidelines for the performance of the tasks. In the same way as for procedures, process descriptions will be subject to periodic internal control and revision.

4.2.6 Key controls

The need for key controls is identified via risk assessments for processes and on a sub-process level. High risk requires measures or key controls whose implementation in practice must be documented and monitored. Key controls must be documented in control matrices and include risk, control activity, executer, frequency and documentation requirements upon implementation.

5 ATTACHMENTS

5.1 Standard form for disclosure of Common Equity capital (in Norwegian and NOK)

Ren kjernekapital: Instrumenter og opptjent kapital		(A) Beløp på datoen for offentliggjøring	(B) Referanser til artikler i forordningen (CRR)	(C) Beløp omfattet av overgangsregler
1	Kapitalinstrumenter og tilhørende overkursfond	473 546	26 (1), 27, 28 og 29	
	herav: instrumenttype 1			
	herav: instrumenttype 2			
	herav: instrumenttype 3			
2	Opptjent egenkapital i form av tidligere års tilbakeholdte resultater		26 (1) (c)	
3	Akkumulerte andre inntekter og kostnader og andre fond o.l.		26 (1) (d) og (e)	
3a	Avsetning for generell bankrisiko		26 (1) (f)	
4	Rene kjernekapitalinstrumenter omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser			
	Statlige innskudd av ren kjernekapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser			
5	Minoritetsinteresser		84	
5a	Revidert delårsoverskudd fratrukket påregnelig skatt mv. og utbytte		26 (2)	
6	Ren kjernekapital før regulatoriske justeringer	473 546	Sum rad 1 t.o.m. 5a	
Ren kjernekapital: Regulatoriske justeringer				
7	Verdijusteringer som følge av kravene om forsvarlig verdsettelse (negativt beløp)	- 841	34 og 105	
8	Immaterielle eiendeler redusert med utsatt skatt (negativt beløp)	-37 391	36 (1) (b) og 37	
9	Tomt felt i EØS			
10	Utsatt skattefordel som ikke skyldes midlertidige forskjeller redusert med utsatt skatt som kan motregnes (negativt beløp)	-18 337	36 (1) (c) og 38	
11	Verdiendringer på sikringsinstrumenter ved kontantstrømsikring		33 (1) (a)	
12	Positive verdier av justert forventet tap etter kapitalkravsforskriften § 15-7 (tas inn som negativt beløp)		36 (1) (d), 40 og 159	
13	Økning i egenkapitalen knyttet til fremtidig inntekt grunnet verdipapiriserte eiendeler (negativt beløp)		32 (1)	
14	Gevinster eller tap på gjeld målt til virkelig verdi som skyldes endringer i egen kredittverdighet		33 (1) (b) og (c)	
15	Overfinansiering av pensjonsforpliktelser (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (e) og 41	
16	Direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av egne rene kjernekapitalinstrumenter (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (f) og 42	
17	Beholdning av ren kjernekapital i annet selskap i finansiell sektor som har en gjensidig investering av ansvarlig kapital (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (g) og 44	

Ren kjernekapital: Instrumenter og opptjent kapital		(A) Beløp på datoen for offentliggjøring	(B) Referanser til artikler i forordningen (CRR)	(C) Beløp omfattet av overgangsregler
18	Direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av ren kjernekapital i andre selskaper i finansiell sektor der institusjonen ikke har en vesentlig investering. Beløp som overstiger grensen på 10 %, regnet etter fradrag som er tillatt for korte posisjoner (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (h), 43, 45, 46, 49 (2), 79, 469 (1) (a), 472 (10) og 478 (1)	
19	Direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av ren kjernekapital i andre selskaper i finansiell sektor der institusjonen har vesentlige investeringer som samlet overstiger grensen på 10 %. Beløp regnet etter fradrag som er tillatt for korte posisjoner (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (i), 43, 45, 47, 48 (1) (b), 49 (1) til (3) og 79	
20	Tomt felt i EØS			
20a	Poster som alternativt kan få 1250 % risikovekt (negativt beløp),		36 (1) (k)	
20b	herav: kvalifiserte eiendeler i selskap utenfor finansiell sektor (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (k) (i) og 89 til 91	
20c	herav: verdipapiriseringsposisjoner (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (k) (ii), 243 (1) (b), 244 (1) (b) og 258	
20d	herav: motpartsrisiko for transaksjoner som ikke er avsluttet (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (k) (iii) og 379 (3)	
21	Utsatt skattefordel som skyldes midlertidige forskjeller og som overstiger unntaksgrensen på 10 %, redusert med utsatt skatt som kan motregnes (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (c), 38 og 48 (1) (a)	
22	Beløp som overstiger unntaksgrensen på 17,65 % (negativt beløp)		48 (1)	
23	herav: direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av ren kjernekapital i andre selskaper i finansiell sektor der institusjonen har en vesentlig investering (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (i) og 48 (1) (b)	
24	Tomt felt i EØS			
25	herav: utsatt skattefordel som skyldes midlertidige forskjeller (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (c), 38 og 48 (1) (a)	
25a	Akkumulert underskudd i inneværende regnskapsår (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (a)	
25b	Påregnelig skatt relatert til rene kjernekapitalposter (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (l)	
26	Justeringer i ren kjernekapital som følge av overgangsbestemmelser		Sum 26a og 26b	
26a	Overgangsbestemmelser for regulatoriske filtre relaterte til urealiserte gevinster og tap			
	herav: filter for urealisert tap 1			
	herav: filter for urealisert tap 2			
	herav: filter for urealisert gevinst 1 (negativt beløp)		468	
	herav: filter for urealisert gevinst 2 (negativt beløp)		468	

Ren kjernekapital: Instrumenter og opptjent kapital		(A) Beløp på datoen for offentliggjøring	(B) Referanser til artikler i forordningen (CRR)	(C) Beløp omfattet av overgangsregler
26b	Beløp som skal trekkes fra eller legges til ren kjernekapital som følge av overgangsbestemmelser for andre filtre og fradrag			
	herav: ...			
27	Overskytende fradrag i annen godkjent kjernekapital (negativt beløp)		36 (1) (j)	
28	Sum regulatoriske justeringer i ren kjernekapital	-56 569	Sum rad 7 t.o.m. 20a, 21, 22, 25a, 25b, 26 og 27	
29	Ren kjernekapital	416 977	Rad 6 pluss rad 28 hvis beløpet i rad 28 er negativt, ellers minus	
Annen godkjent kjernekapital: Instrumenter				
30	Kapitalinstrumenter og tilhørende overkursfond		51 og 52	
31	herav: klassifisert som egenkapital etter gjeldende regnskapsstandard			
32	herav: klassifisert som gjeld etter gjeldende regnskapsstandard			
33	Fondsobligasjonskapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser		486 (3) og (5)	
	Statlige innskudd av fondsobligasjonskapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser			
34	Fondsobligasjonskapital utstedt av datterselskaper til tredjeparter som kan medregnes i annen godkjent kjernekapital		85 og 86	
35	herav: instrumenter omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser			
36	Annen godkjent kjernekapital før regulatoriske justeringer		Sum rad 30, 33 og 34	
Annen godkjent kjernekapital: Regulatoriske justeringer				
37	Direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av egen fondsobligasjonskapital (negativt beløp)		52 (1) (b), 56 (a) og 57	
38	Beholdning av annen godkjent kjernekapital i annet selskap i finansiell sektor som har en gjensidig investering av ansvarlig kapital (negativt beløp)		56 (b) og 58	
39	Direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av fondsobligasjonskapital i andre selskaper i finansiell sektor der institusjonen ikke har en vesentlig investering. Beløp som overstiger grensen på 10 %, regnet etter fradrag som er tillatt for korte posisjoner (negativt beløp)		56 (c), 59, 60 og 79	
40	Direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av fondsobligasjonskapital i andre selskaper i finansiell sektor der institusjonen har en vesentlig investering. Beløp regnet etter fradrag som er tillatt for korte posisjoner (negativt beløp)		56 (d), 59 og 79	

Ren kjernekapital: Instrumenter og opptjent kapital		(A) Beløp på datoen for offentliggjøring	(B) Referanser til artikler i forordningen (CRR)	(C) Beløp omfattet av overgangsregler
41	Justeringer i annen godkjent kjernekapital som følge av overgangsbestemmelser		Sum rad 41a, 41b og 41c	
41a	Fradrag som skal gjøres i annen godkjent kjernekapital, i stedet for ren kjernekapital, som følge av overgangsbestemmelser (negativt beløp)		469 (1) (b) og 472 (10) (a)	
	herav: spesifiser de enkelte postene linje for linje			
41b	Fradrag som skal gjøres i annen godkjent kjernekapital, i stedet for tilleggskapital, som følge av overgangsbestemmelser (negativt beløp)			
	herav: spesifiser de enkelte postene linje for linje			
41c	Beløp som skal trekkes fra eller legges til annen godkjent kjernekapital som følge av overgangsbestemmelser for andre filtre og fradrag			
	herav: filter for urealisert tap			
	herav: filter for urealisert gevinst (negativt beløp)			
	herav: ...			
42	Overskytende fradrag i tilleggskapital (negativt beløp)		56 (e)	
43	Sum regulatoriske justeringer i annen godkjent kjernekapital		Sum rad 37 t.o.m. 41 og rad 42	
44	Annen godkjent kjernekapital		Rad 36 pluss rad 43. Gir fradrag fordi beløpet i rad 43 er negativt	
45	Kjernekapital	416 977	Sum rad 29 og rad 44	
	Tilleggskapital: instrumenter og avsetninger			
46	Kapitalinstrumenter og tilhørende overkursfond		62 og 63	
47	Tilleggskapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser		486 (4) og (5)	
	Statlige innskudd av tilleggskapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser			
48	Ansvarlig lånekapital utstedt av datterselskaper til tredjeparter som kan medregnes i tilleggskapitalen		87 og 88	
49	herav: instrumenter omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser			
50	Tallverdien av negative verdier av justert forventet tap		62 (c) og (d)	
51	Tilleggskapital før regulatoriske justeringer		Sum rad 46 t.o.m. 48 og rad 50	

Ren kjernekapital: Instrumenter og opptjent kapital		(A) Beløp på datoen for offentliggjøring	(B) Referanser til artikler i forordningen (CRR)	(C) Beløp omfattet av overgangsregler
Tilleggskapital: Regulatoriske justeringer				
52	Direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av egen ansvarlig lånekapital (negativt beløp)		63 (b) (i), 66 (a) og 67	
53	Beholdning av tilleggskapital i annet selskap i finansiell sektor som har en gjensidig investering av ansvarlig kapital (negativt beløp)		66 (b) og 68	
54	Direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av ansvarlig lånekapital i andre selskaper i finansiell sektor der institusjonen ikke har en vesentlig investering. Beløp som overstiger grensen på 10 %, regnet etter fradrag som er tillatt for korte posisjoner (negativt beløp)		66 (c), 69, 70 og 79	
54a	herav: nye beholdninger som ikke omfattes av overgangsbestemmelser			
54b	herav: beholdninger fra før 1. januar 2013 omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser			
55	Direkte, indirekte og syntetiske beholdninger av ansvarlig lånekapital i andre selskaper i finansiell sektor der institusjonen har en vesentlig investering. Beløp regnet etter fradrag som er tillatt for korte posisjoner (negativt beløp)		66 (d), 69 og 79	
56	Justeringer i tilleggskapital som følge av overgangsbestemmelser (negativt beløp)		Sum rad 56a, 56b og 56c	
56a	Frdrag som skal gjøres i tilleggskapital, i stedet for ren kjernekapital, som følge av overgangsbestemmelser (negativt beløp)		469 (1) (b) og 472 (10) (a)	
	herav: spesifiser de enkelte postene linje for linje			
56b	Frdrag som skal gjøres i tilleggskapital, i stedet for annen godkjent kjernekapital, som følge av overgangsbestemmelser (negativt beløp)			
	herav: spesifiser de enkelte postene linje for linje			
56c	Beløp som skal trekkes fra eller legges til tilleggskapitalen som følge av overgangsbestemmelser for filtre og andre fradrag		468	
	herav: filter for urealisert tap			
	herav: filter for urealisert gevinst		468	
	herav:...			
57	Sum regulatoriske justeringer i tilleggskapital		Sum rad 52 t.o.m. 54, rad 55 og 56	
58	Tilleggskapital		Rad 51 pluss rad 57 hvis beløpet i rad 57 er negativt, ellers minus	
59	Ansvarlig capital	416 977	Sum rad 45 og rad 58	

Ren kjernekapital: Instrumenter og opptjent kapital		(A) Beløp på datoen for offentliggjøring	(B) Referanser til artikler i forordningen (CRR)	(C) Beløp omfattet av overgangsregler
59a	Økning i beregningsgrunnlaget som følge av overgangsbestemmelser		472 (10) (b)	
	herav: beløp som ikke er trukket fra ren kjernekapital		469 (1) (b)	
	herav: beløp som ikke er trukket fra annen godkjent kjernekapital			
	herav: beløp som ikke er trukket fra tilleggskapital			
60	Beregningsgrunnlag	1 039 024		
Kapitaldekning og buffere				
61	Ren kjernekapitaldekning	40,13 %	92 (2) (a)	
62	Kjernekapitaldekning	40,13 %	92 (2) (b)	
63	Kapitaldekning	40,13 %	92 (2) (c)	
64	Kombinert bufferkrav som prosent av beregningsgrunnlaget (4,5 % + 2,5 % + 2 % + 3 %)	12 %	CRD 128, 129, 130, 131 og 133	
65	herav: bevaringsbuffer	2,5 %		
66	herav: motsyklisk buffer	2,0 %		
67	herav: systemrisikobuffer	3,0 %		
67a	herav: buffer for andre systemviktige institusjoner (O-SII-buffer)		CRD 131	
68	Ren kjernekapital tilgjengelig for oppfyllelse av bufferkrav (40,13 % - 4,5 %)	35,63 %	CRD 128	
69	Ikke relevant etter EØS-regler			
70	Ikke relevant etter EØS-regler			
71	Ikke relevant etter EØS-regler			
Kapitaldekning og buffere				
72	Beholdninger av ansvarlig kapital i andre selskaper i finansiell sektor der institusjonen har en ikke vesentlig investering, som samlet er under grensen på 10 %. Beløp regnet etter fradrag som er tillatt for korte posisjoner.		36 (1) (h), 45, 46, 472 (10), 56 (c), 59, 60, 66 (c), 69 og 70	
73	Beholdninger av ren kjernekapital i andre selskaper i finansiell sektor der institusjonen har en vesentlig investering, som samlet er under grensen på 10 %. Beløp regnet etter fradrag som er tillatt for korte posisjoner.		36 (1) (i), 45 og 48	
74	Tomt felt i EØS			
75	Utsatt skattefordel som skyldes midlertidige forskjeller redusert med utsatt skatt som kan motregnes, som er under grensen på 10 %.		36 (1) (c), 38 og 48	
Grenser for medregning av avsetninger i tilleggskapitalen				
76	Generelle kredittrisikoreserver		62	
77	Grense for medregning av generelle kredittrisikoreserver i tilleggskapitalen		62	
78	Tallverdien av negative verdier av justert forventet tap		62	
79	Grense for medregning i tilleggskapitalen av overskytende regnskapsmessige nedskrivninger		62	

Ren kjernekapital: Instrumenter og opptjent kapital		(A) Beløp på datoen for offentliggjøring	(B) Referanser til artikler i forordningen (CRR)	(C) Beløp omfattet av overgangsregler
Kapitalinstrumenter omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser				
80	Grense for medregning av rene kjernekapitalinstrumenter omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser		484 (3) og 486 (2) og (5)	
81	Overskytende ren kjernekapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser		484 (3) og 486 (2) og (5)	
82	Grense for medregning av fondsobligasjonskapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser		484 (4) og 486 (3) og (5)	
83	Overskytende fondsobligasjonskapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser		484 (4) og 486 (3) og (5)	
84	Grense for medregning av ansvarlig lånekapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser		484 (5) og 486 (4) og (5)	
85	Overskytende ansvarlig lånekapital omfattet av overgangsbestemmelser		484 (5) og 486 (4) og (5)	