

AS Citadele banka

# Public Financial Information

2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2018

Prepared in accordance with the Financial and Capital Market Commission's regulation No. 145 "Regulation on Preparation of Public Quarterly Reports of Credit institutions"

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## Key Figures

EUR millions	Group				
	H1 2018	H2 2017	Change <sup>(1)</sup>	H1 2017	Change <sup>(1)</sup>
Net interest income	39.9	39.1	2%	36.2	10%
Net fee and commission income	17.0	17.4	(3%)	19.3	(12%)
Operating income <sup>(2)</sup>	65.3	68.1	(4%)	64.4	1%
Net credit losses	(1.9)	(6.3)	(71%)	(7.3)	(75%)
Net profit	18.0	0.9	1812%	15.0	20%
Return on average assets <sup>(3)</sup>	1.13%	0.06%	1.08pp	0.90%	0.23pp
Return on average equity <sup>(4)</sup>	13.1%	0.7%	12.4pp	11.5%	1.7pp
Cost to income ratio <sup>(5)</sup>	69.1	64.4	4.7pp	64.3	4.8pp
Cost of risk ratio <sup>(6)</sup>	0.3%	0.9%	(0.6pp)	1.1%	(0.8pp)

Adjusted for major one-time items<sup>(7)</sup>:

Net profit	18.0	16.5	9%	15.0	20%
Return on average assets <sup>(3)</sup>	1.13%	1.00%	0.14pp	0.90%	0.23pp
Return on average equity <sup>(4)</sup>	13.1%	12.2%	0.9pp	11.5%	1.7pp

EUR millions	Group				
	H1 2018	H2 2017	Change	H1 2017	Change
Total assets	3,043	3,312	(8%)	3,291	(8%)
Loans to public <sup>(8)</sup>	1,360	1,331	2%	1,323	3%
Deposits and borrowings from customers <sup>(8)</sup>	2,649	2,917	(9%)	2,910	(9%)
Shareholders' equity	279	269	4%	270	3%
Loan-to-deposit ratio <sup>(8)</sup>	51%	46%	6pp	45%	6pp
Total capital adequacy ratio (CAR) <sup>(10)</sup>	18.0%	18.4%	(0.4pp)	16.7%	1.3pp
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CET1) <sup>(10)</sup>	14.6%	15.0%	(0.4pp)	13.8%	0.8pp
Full time employees	1,544	1,540	0%	1,635	(6%)

- (1) Figures in the column "Change" represent change in the respective figure in comparison period versus the current period.
- (2) Operating income consists of the following income statement items: "Net interest income", "Net fee and commission income", "Net financial income", and "Net other income".
- (3) Return on average assets (ROA) is calculated as annualised net profit for the relevant period divided by the average of total assets at the beginning and the end of the period.
- (4) Return on average equity (ROE) is calculated as annualised net profit for the relevant period divided by the average of total equity at the beginning and the end of the period.
- (5) Cost to income ratio (CIR) is calculated as "Staff costs" plus "Other operating expenses" plus "Depreciation and amortisation" divided by "Operating income".
- (6) Cost of risk ratio (COR) is calculated as "Net credit losses" divided by the average of gross loans at the beginning and the end of the period.
- (7) H2 2017 adjusted for one-time EUR 23.2 million write-off of deferred tax assets in Latvia due to change in the country's corporate income tax regime and EUR 7.7 million reversal of impairment on property and equipment.
- (8) Loan-to-deposit ratio is calculated as the carrying value of "Loans to public" divided by "Deposits and borrowings from customers" at the end of the relevant period.
- (9) In the Key Figures section, "Loans to public" and "Deposits and borrowings from customers" are defined consistently with audited annual and interim financial information prepared in accordance with IFRS and excludes bank balances, but includes items classified both at fair value and at amortised cost. Therefore, these may not be directly compared to "financial assets at amortised cost" and "financial liabilities measured at amortised cost" reported herein.
- (10) CAR and CET1 ratios calculated by applying transitional rules.

## LETTER FROM THE MANAGEMENT

### FINANCIAL RESULTS

During the first half of 2018, the Citadele Group (henceforth – the Group) continued to expand its core business segments in the Baltics with improved daily banking services and innovative solutions for our customers.

The Group's **net profit** in the period was EUR 18.0 million, a 20% increase versus the same period in 2017. The Group's **return on equity** grew to 13.1% from 11.5% in the first half year 2017, and **return on assets** improved to 1.1% from 0.9% in the same period last year.

The Group's **net interest income** increased by EUR 3.7 million compared to the first half of 2017, reaching EUR 39.9 million. The increase was primarily driven by loan portfolio growth, and some improvements in portfolio margins as well. The **loan portfolio** increase was mainly driven by business activities in the retail segment and leasing portfolios in Latvia and Lithuania, and was partially offset by seasonal slowdowns in corporate lending and credit line utilization. The total loan portfolio increased by EUR 29 million in the first half of 2018 over year end.

The Group's **net fee and commission income** in the first half of 2018 was EUR 17.0 million, which was EUR 2.3 million lower than the first half of 2017. This was driven by the Group's derisking activities and the sale of SIA CBL Cash Logistics subsidiary in 2017. This decline was partially offset by an increase in income from the cards business during the period.

The Group's **operating income** increased by EUR 0.9 million compared to the first half of 2017, reaching EUR 65.3 million. The higher income from loan volume growth was partially offset by the decrease in net fee and commission income.

In-line with Citadele's strategy to become the leading banking services provider in the Baltics, Citadele continued to invest in its digital banking technologies and staff. As a result, the Group's **operating expense** increased.

### ONGOING PRUDENT RISK AND LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

The Group strengthened its prudential diligence with a capital adequacy ratio of 18.0%, compared with 16.7% as at 30 June 2017. The Group's liquidity position also remains strong, with the Group's LCR at 279% and its loan-to-deposit ratio at 51% as at 30 June 2018.

### NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR CITADELE'S CLIENTS

During the first six months of 2018 the Group continued to launch and improve innovative digital solutions, products and services to meet customer expectations in multiple channels: improved online banking and mobile app, continued upgrades to contactless payment terminals and new touchscreen ATMs. Citadele became the first bank in Latvia with mobile app payment confirmation using facial recognition. Also, Face ID and Touch ID for mobile app log-in, payments and card security management were introduced for fast, convenient and secure client interaction. A new kind of debit card in Latvia – X smart – was introduced.

### CBL Asset Management launched new pension plan – Millennials

Citadele Bank's subsidiary CBL Asset Management launched a new pension plan "CBL Millennials Life Cycle Plan". The plan has an investment strategy that over time dynamically adjusts to the clients' age, and comes with lower management fees. The new pension plan was specially developed for those born between 1980 and 1990.

### The Bank updates microloan functionality

To support small business customers and to make banking easier, Citadele was the first Bank in the Baltics to introduce a new online tool to determine individual credit ratings for businesses – similar to the Bank's previously introduced individual credit rating functionality for private customers.

Citadele's new feature enables clients to focus more on their businesses by easily determining their eligibility and terms for a microloan online. The online tool enables any Latvian small businesses to quickly discover its available lending amount as well as the offered interest rate, regardless of its primary bank.

### More mortgage options

From 1 March 2018 the range of clients eligible to receive a home purchase guarantee has widened with state support guarantees being made available to young professionals, or those who have completed higher or professional secondary education and are aged 35 or less. Previously, ALTUM home purchase guarantees were available only to families with children. The Bank in Latvia observed a noticeable increase in interest from customers for mortgages with a state guarantee. In the period from March 2018 to June 2018 more than third of mortgages issued were with ALTUM guaranteed loans.

### OTHER NOTABLE DEVELOPMENTS

**Bank's operations were positively viewed by Moody's.** International credit rating agency Moody's Investors Service on 26 February 2018 published a report stating that Citadele is well-positioned to withstand pressure that could arise from events affecting the Latvian banking sector. Moody's noted that Citadele has grown primarily in the Baltic countries in recent years by focusing on consumer and small business lending and has maintained its liquid assets over tangible banking assets above 52% (Moody's liquidity ratio).

Moody's Investors Service published an update to their credit analysis on 27 April 2018, maintaining its positive outlook and noting that the Bank has built a sustainable franchise that can support continued growth. Previously in 2017, Moody's Investors Service upgraded Citadele's long-term rating by two notches: from B2 to Ba2.

In 2018 Citadele has undertaken independent external AML audit. It was noted that **Citadele implemented leading practices, which demonstrate its position as a leader in AML compliance in the Baltic region.**

**From 3 March 2018, Citadele was entrusted by Financial Capital Market Commission to facilitate payouts of state-guaranteed compensation to AS ABLV Bank depositors.** Within four months, compensation was paid to around 8 thousand clients amounting to EUR 212.5 million, or 45% of the total amount payable. Citadele's strong reputation in AML and compliance with the Bank's zero-tolerance approach, as well as previous experience in collaboration with the Deposit Guarantee Fund, were the major reasons why the Bank was entrusted with this task.

**Citadele Bank has been invited to the advisory group lead by Latvian Prime Minister Māris Kučinskis.** The Bank has been providing its experience and expertise to support changes to help restore the reputation of the Latvian financial sector.

**AS Citadele banka (Latvia) decided to change the legal status of AB Citadele bankas (Lithuania) from subsidiary to branch.** Citadele received permission from the regulators in Lithuania and Latvia to transform AB Citadele bankas (Lithuania) into a branch. This decision will ensure operational efficiency across the Group and continue to allow Citadele to maximize its client offerings and service output across the Baltics in a single platform. During the reorganization, all assets, liabilities and other items of AB Citadele bankas (Lithuania) will be transferred to the branch, and the merger is expected to be completed at the beginning of 2019.

Sincerely,

Guntis Beļavskis  
Chairman of the Management Board

## Income Statement

<i>EUR th.</i>	<b>H1 2018 Unaudited Group</b>	<b>H1 2017 Audited Group</b>	<b>H1 2018 Unaudited Bank</b>	<b>H1 2017 Audited Bank</b>
1. Interest income	47,829	46,097	36,476	35,394
2. Interest expense	(7,934)	(9,858)	(6,918)	(8,310)
3. Dividend income	16	21	16	21
4. Commission and fee income	28,132	28,664	20,870	20,744
5. Commission and fee expense	(11,132)	(9,383)	(9,854)	(8,631)
6. Gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	93	232	82	214
7. Gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	(176)	(87)	-	-
8. Fair value change in the hedge accounting	-	-	-	-
9. Gain or loss from foreign exchange trading and revaluation of open positions	6,659	7,447	5,515	6,542
10. Gain or loss on derecognition of non financial assets, net	-	1	-	-
11. Other income	1,776	1,335	1,273	1,669
12. Other expense	(434)	(466)	(178)	(66)
13. Administrative expense	(41,837)	(38,337)	(32,892)	(28,192)
14. Amortisation and depreciation charge	(2,961)	(2,548)	(1,503)	(1,269)
15. Gain or loss on modifications in financial asset contractual cash flows	-	-	-	-
16. Provisions, net	663	(213)	399	(211)
17. Impairment charge and reversals, net	(2,592)	(6,437)	(597)	(6,674)
18. Negative goodwill recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-
19. Share of the profit or loss of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	-
20. Profit or loss from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-
21. <b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>18,102</b>	<b>16,468</b>	<b>12,689</b>	<b>11,231</b>
22. Corporate income tax	(112)	(1,446)	(49)	(975)
23. <b>Net profit / loss for the period</b>	<b>17,990</b>	<b>15,022</b>	<b>12,640</b>	<b>10,256</b>
28. <b>Other comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>(1,509)</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>(1,122)</b>	<b>877</b>

## Balance Sheet

<i>EUR th.</i>	<b>30/06/2018 Unaudited Group</b>	<b>31/12/2017 Audited Group</b>	<b>30/06/2018 Unaudited Bank</b>	<b>31/12/2017 Audited Bank</b>
1. Cash and demand balances with central banks	395,720	715,468	352,150	494,848
2. Demand deposits due from credit institutions	141,332	138,311	101,118	204,216
3. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	30,976	162,659	3,172	2,481
4. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	415,123	858,861	180,371	628,738
5. Financial assets at amortised cost	1,961,908	1,343,560	1,592,725	1,118,266
6. Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	-	-	-
7. Change in the fair value of the portfolio hedged against interest rate risk	-	-	-	-
8. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	-	64,686	64,725
9. Tangible assets	50,603	51,198	5,008	4,994
10. Intangible assets	5,111	4,166	4,883	3,877
11. Tax assets	2,111	1,558	-	-
12. Other assets	40,544	35,987	28,018	23,284
13. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-
<b>14. Total assets (1.+....+13.)</b>	<b>3,043,428</b>	<b>3,311,768</b>	<b>2,332,131</b>	<b>2,545,429</b>
15. Due to central banks	11	16	7	6
16. Demand liabilities to credit institutions	5,961	1,724	21,631	5,045
17. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	36,606	40,316	1,727	3,168
18. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,682,021	2,961,775	2,038,107	2,277,976
19. Derivatives – hedge accounting	-	-	-	-
20. Change in the fair value of the portfolio hedged against interest rate risk	-	-	-	-
21. Provisions	4,387	893	3,623	334
22. Tax liabilities	740	1,693	31	832
23. Other liabilities	34,798	36,456	20,195	18,173
24. Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-
<b>25. Total liabilities (15.+...+24.)</b>	<b>2,764,524</b>	<b>3,042,873</b>	<b>2,085,321</b>	<b>2,305,534</b>
26. Shareholders' equity	278,904	268,895	246,810	239,895
<b>27. Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (25.+26.)</b>	<b>3,043,428</b>	<b>3,311,768</b>	<b>2,332,131</b>	<b>2,545,429</b>
<b>28. Memorandum items</b>				
29. Contingent liabilities	28,164	29,422	23,951	25,252
30. Financial commitments	340,068	236,157	399,871	287,455

On 1 January 2018 the Group adopted IFRS 9. As a result classification of financial assets and liabilities and calculation methodology of impairment allowances changed.

For simplicity and due to similar gain and loss recognition methodology, in these financial statements financial instruments, which on 31 December 2017 under IAS 39 were classified as:

- "financial assets held for trading" and "financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss" are presented in position "Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss",
- "available for sale financial assets" are presented in position "financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income",
- "loans and receivables, net" are presented in position "financial assets at amortised cost",
- "financial liabilities held for trading" and "financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss" are presented in position "financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss".

Asset and liability classification criteria and specific accounting rules are different according to IFRS 9 which has to be applied for accounting period beginning in 2018 and according to IAS 39 which has to be applied as at 31 December 2017.

For audited financial reports, please refer to the Bank's web page's section "[Financial reports](#)". Auditor: SIA "KPMG Baltics".

## Key Ratios

	H1 2018 Group	H1 2017 Group	H1 2018 Bank	H1 2017 Bank
Return on equity (ROE) (%)*	13.14%	11.46%	10.39%	8.42%
Return on assets (ROA) (%)*	1.13%	0.90%	1.05%	0.79%

\* Average value is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the balance sheet assets or residual capital and reserves at the beginning of the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period.

## Investments in Securities by Issuer's Country

<i>EUR th.</i>	Group			
	30/06/2018		31/12/2017	
	Government bonds	Other securities	Government bonds	Other securities
Latvia	233,065	3,633	265,055	1,916
Lithuania	143,027	1,027	144,879	520
United States	13,471	86,626	12,566	80,406
Netherlands	9,200	77,884	-	84,275
Japan	34,879	3,596	-	1,218
Canada	5,074	32,320	2,227	34,472
Germany	13,736	20,819	7,233	26,034
United Kingdom	2,561	28,065	-	32,675
Multilateral development banks	-	42,795	-	43,604
Other countries**	39,847	216,289	45,623	236,411
<b>Total securities, net</b>	<b>494,860</b>	<b>513,054</b>	<b>477,583</b>	<b>541,531</b>

<i>EUR th.</i>	Bank			
	30/06/2018		31/12/2017	
	Government bonds	Other securities	Government bonds	Other securities
Latvia	217,462	2,662	249,477	1,421
United States	8,485	40,951	8,385	43,860
Netherlands	9,200	34,243	-	49,027
Lithuania	37,255	510	39,512	-
Japan	34,879	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks	-	32,087	-	24,901
Other countries**	37,657	161,391	24,113	188,041
<b>Total securities, net</b>	<b>344,938</b>	<b>271,844</b>	<b>321,487</b>	<b>307,250</b>

\*\* Each country's issuers' (which are included in the line "Other countries") aggregated exposure as at period end is less than 10% from the eligible capital used for capital adequacy calculation purposes. Investments in managed funds are included in the line "Other countries".

## Impairment Allowances by Stages

EUR th.	30/06/2018					
	Group			Bank		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Impairment allowances for:						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	126	-	-	42	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,431	9,983	60,345	8,917	8,318	52,329
Memorandum items	3,112	405	338	2,898	338	287
<b>Total impairment allowances for financial instruments</b>	<b>14,669</b>	<b>10,388</b>	<b>60,683</b>	<b>11,857</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>52,616</b>

## Shareholders as at 30 June 2018

	Paid-in share capital (EUR)	Total shares with voting rights
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	39,138,948	39,138,948
RA Citadele Holdings LLC	35,082,302	35,082,302
Other shareholders *	82,334,546	82,334,546
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,555,796</b>	<b>156,555,796</b>

\* These shares are owned by an international consortium of twelve investors led by Ripplewood Advisors LLC.

## Liquidity Coverage Ratio

EUR th.	30/06/2018 Group	31/12/2017 Group	30/06/2018 Bank	31/12/2017 Bank
1. Liquidity buffer	1,047,813	1,375,657	771,154	912,392
2. Net liquidity outflow	375,607	432,924	349,488	262,578
<b>3. Liquidity coverage ratio (%)</b>	<b>279%</b>	<b>318%</b>	<b>221%</b>	<b>347%</b>

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) minimum requirement were phased-in over a transition period. The minimum required levels were 70% for 2016, 80% for 2017 and 100% since 2018.

## Capital Adequacy Report, IFRS 9 Transitional Provisions Not Applied

EUR th.	30/06/2018 Group	30/06/2018 Bank
<b>1.A Own funds, IFRS 9 transitional provisions not applied</b>	<b>313,363</b>	<b>289,060</b>
1.1.A Tier 1 capital, IFRS 9 transitional provisions not applied	253,363	229,060
1.1.1.A Common equity Tier 1 capital, IFRS 9 transitional provisions not applied	253,363	229,060
<b>2.A Total risk exposure amount, IFRS 9 transitional provisions not applied</b>	<b>1,764,193</b>	<b>1,489,355</b>
3.1.A Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio, IFRS 9 transitional provisions not applied	14.4%	15.4%
3.3.A Tier 1 capital ratio, IFRS 9 transitional provisions not applied	14.4%	15.4%
3.5.A Total capital ratio, IFRS 9 transitional provisions not applied	17.8%	19.4%



## Capital Adequacy Report

<i>EUR th.</i>		30/06/2018 <i>Unaudited</i> Group	31/12/2017 <i>Audited</i> Group	30/06/2018 <i>Unaudited</i> Bank	31/12/2017 <i>Audited</i> Bank
<b>1</b>	<b>Own funds (1.1.+1.2.)</b>	<b>318,922</b>	<b>320,768</b>	<b>293,436</b>	<b>294,802</b>
1.1	Tier 1 capital (1.1.1.+1.1.2.)	258,922	260,768	233,436	234,802
1.1.1	Common equity Tier 1 capital	258,922	260,768	233,436	234,802
1.1.2	Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	-	-
1.2	Tier 2 capital	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
<b>2</b>	<b>Total risk exposure amount (2.1.+2.2.+2.3.+2.4.+2.5.+2.6.+2.7.)</b>	<b>1,769,500</b>	<b>1,741,316</b>	<b>1,493,817</b>	<b>1,472,811</b>
2.1	Risk weighted exposure amounts for credit, counterparty credit and dilution risks and free deliveries	1,522,505	1,496,213	1,305,868	1,283,761
2.2	Total risk exposure amount for settlement/delivery	-	-	-	-
2.3	Total risk exposure amount for position, foreign exchange and commodities risks	10,093	7,887	3,072	3,858
2.4	Total risk exposure amount for operational risk	236,078	236,078	184,054	184,054
2.5	Total risk exposure amount for credit valuation adjustment	824	1,138	823	1,138
2.6	Total risk exposure amount related to large exposures in the trading book	-	-	-	-
2.7	Other risk exposure amounts	-	-	-	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Capital adequacy ratios</b>				
3.1	Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (1.1.1./2.*100)	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
3.2	Surplus (+)/ deficit (-) of Common equity Tier 1 capital (1.1.1.-2.*4.5%)	179,295	182,409	166,214	168,526
3.3	Tier 1 capital ratio (1.1./2.*100)	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
3.4	Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) of Tier 1 capital (1.1.-2.*6%)	152,752	156,289	143,806	146,434
3.5	Total capital ratio (1./2.*100)	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>
3.6	Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) of total capital (1.-2.*8%)	177,362	181,463	173,930	176,977
<b>4</b>	<b>Combined buffer requirements (4.1.+4.2.+4.3.+4.4.+4.5.)</b>				
4.1	Capital conservation buffer	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
4.2	Conservation buffer for macroprudential or systemic risk at member state's level	-	-	-	-
4.3	Institution specific countercyclical buffer	0.0%	-	0.0%	-
4.4	Systemic risk buffer	-	-	-	-
4.5	Other systemically important institution buffer	1.5%	0.75%	1.5%	0.75%
<b>5</b>	<b>Capital adequacy ratios, including adjustments</b>				
5.1	Impairment or asset value adjustments for capital adequacy ratio purposes	-	-	-	-
5.2	Common equity tier 1 capital ratio including line 5.1 adjustments	14.6%	15.0%	15.6%	15.9%
5.3	Tie 1 capital ratio including line 5.1 adjustments	14.6%	15.0%	15.6%	15.9%
5.4	Total capital ratio including line 5.1 adjustments	18.0%	18.4%	19.6%	20.0%

Capital adequacy ratios in these financial statements are calculated in accordance with the Basel III regulation as implemented via EU regulation 575/2013, directive 2013/36/EU and relevant FCMC regulations. As at 31 December 2017 the Bank's and the Group's Tier 1 capital includes audited profits for 2017.

The Group's capital adequacy ratio as at 31 March 2018 with application of IFRS 9 transitional treatments was 19.0% (CET1 15.5%) and the Bank's 20.2% (CET1 16.1%). If no transitional treatments were applied, the capital adequacy ratio for the Group would have been 18.7% (CET1 15.2%) and for the Bank 20.2% (CET1 16.0%) as reported at 31 March 2018.

## Consolidation Group as at 30 June 2018

No.	Name of company	Registration number	Registration address	Country of domicile	Company type*	% of total paid-in share capital	% of total voting rights	Basis for inclusion in the group**
1	AS Citadele banka	40103303559	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	BNK	100	100	MAS
2	AB Citadele bankas	112021619	Lithuania, Vilnius LT-03107, K.Kalinausko 13	LT	BNK	100	100	MS
3	AP Anlage & Privatbank AG	130.0.007.738-0	Switzerland, Limmatquai 4, CH-8001, Zurich	CH	BNK	100	100	MS
4	SIA Citadele lizings un faktoringas	50003760921	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	LIZ	100	100	MS
5	OU Citadele Leasing & Factoring	10925733	Estonia, Tallinn 10152, Narva mnt. 63/1	EE	LIZ	100	100	MS
6	UAB Citadele faktoringas ir lizingas	126233315	Lithuania, Vilnius LT-03107, K.Kalinausko 13	LT	LIZ	100	100	MS
7	IPAS CBL Asset Management	40003577500	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	IPS	100	100	MS
8	AS CBL atklātais pensiju fonds	40003397312	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PFO	100	100	MS
9	AAS CBL Life	40003786859	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	APS	100	100	MMS
10	Calenia Investments Limited	HE156501	Cyprus, Nicosia 1075, 58 Arch. MakariosIII Avenue, Iris Tower, 6th floor, office 602	CY	PLS	100	100	MS
11	OOO Mizush Asset Management Ukraine	32984601	Ukraine, Kiev 03150, Gorkovo 172	UA	IBS	100	100	MMS
12	SIA Citadeles moduļi	40003397543	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MS
13	SIA RPG interjers	40103157899	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MMS
14	SIA Hortus Commercial	40103460641	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MS
15	SIA Hortus Land	40103460961	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MS
16	SIA Hortus TC	50103460681	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MS
17	SIA Hortus Residential	40103460622	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MS
18	SIA Hortus JU	40103724855	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MS
19	SIA Hortus RE	40103752416	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MS
20	SIA Hortus BR	50103752441	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MS
21	SIA Hortus NI	40103752435	Latvia, Riga LV-1010, Republikas laukums 2A	LV	PLS	100	100	MS

\*BNK – bank, IBS – investment brokerage company, IPS – investment management company, PFO – pension fund, CFI – other financial institution, LIZ – leasing company, PLS – company providing various support services, APS – insurance company. \*\* MS – subsidiary company, MMS – subsidiary of the subsidiary company, MAS – parent company.

## Management of the Bank as at 30 June 2018

### *Supervisory Board of the Bank*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Timothy Clark Collins	Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Elizabeth Critchley	Deputy chairperson of the Supervisory Board
James Laurence Balsillie	Member of the Supervisory Board
Dhananjaya Dvivedi	Member of the Supervisory Board
Lawrence Neal Lavine	Member of the Supervisory Board
Klāvs Vasks	Member of the Supervisory Board
Nicholas Dominic Haag	Member of the Supervisory Board
Karina Saroukhanian	Member of the Supervisory Board
Catherine Margaret Ashton	Member of the Supervisory Board

In the six month period ended 30 June 2018 there were no changes in the Supervisory Board of the Bank.

### *Management Board of the Bank*

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Guntis Beļavskis	Chairman of the Management Board, per procura
Valters Ābele	Member of the Management Board, per procura
Santa Purgaile	Member of the Management Board
Vladislavs Mironovs	Member of the Management Board
Uldis Upenieks	Member of the Management Board
Slavomir Mizak	Member of the Management Board
Johan Åkerblom	Member of the Management Board
Kaspars Jansons	Member of the Management Board

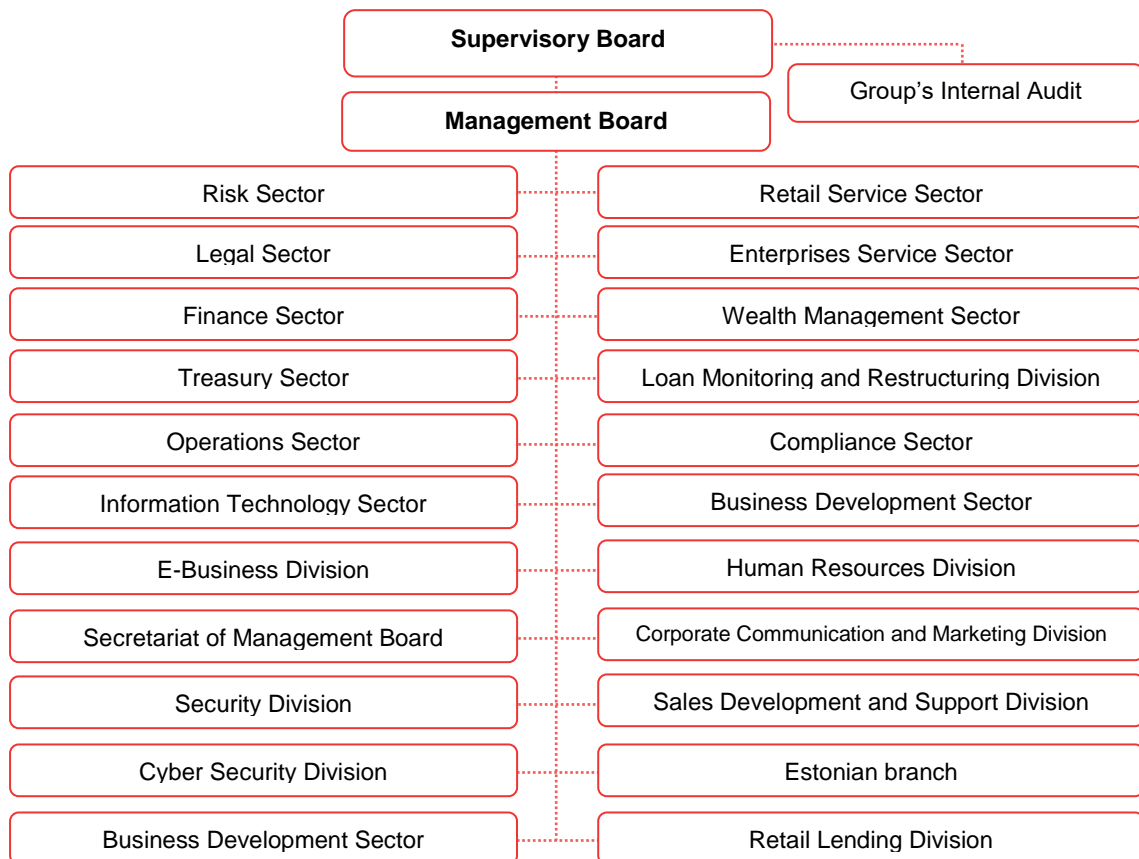
On 29 January 2018 the Bank received Financial and Capital Market Commission's approval for Johan Åkerblom's candidacy in the Citadele Management Board. On 1 February 2018 Johan Åkerblom was appointed as Member of the Management Board. On 1 February 2018 Johan Åkerblom was appointed as Member of the Management Board. On 26 April 2018, the Supervisory Board of the Bank approved Kaspars Jansons as Member of the Management Board and Chief Operations Officer effective from 22 June 2018. Prior to this, Kaspars Cikmačs (former Member of the Management Board and Chief Operations Officer) had informed the Supervisory Board on his resignation. Kaspars Cikmačs was Member of the Management Board till 21 June 2018.

## Business Strategy and Objectives

Information about Citadele's strategy and objectives is available in "[Values and strategy](#)" section of the Bank's web page.

## Bank's Organizational Structure

As at 30 June 2018 the Bank was operating a total of 20 branches (including 1 foreign branch), 12 mid-size client service centres (all in Latvia) and 2 representative offices. Information about Citadele's branches, client service centres and ATMs is available in the Bank's web page's section "[Branches and ATMs](#)".



## Ratings

Rating agency	Rating type	Rating	Rating's outlook	Rating's date
Moody's Investors Service	Long term deposit	Ba2, Not on Watch	Positive	18/04/2017
Moody's Investors Service	Long term counterparty risk rating	Ba1, Not on Watch	-	26/06/2018
Moody's Investors Service	Short term deposit	NP, Not on Watch	-	18/04/2017
Moody's Investors Service	Short term counterparty risk rating	NP, Not on Watch	-	26/06/2018

Detailed information about ratings can be found on the web page of the rating agency [www.moodys.com](http://www.moodys.com)

## Risk Management

The Group considers risk management to be an essential component of its management process. The Group believes that it pursues prudent risk management policies that are aligned with its business and which aim to achieve effective risk mitigation. In order to assess and monitor complex risk exposures, the Group applies a wide range of risk management tools in conjunction with risk committees. Members of risk committees represent various operations of the Group in order to balance business and risk orientation within respective risk committees. The Group's risk management principles are set out in its Risk Management Policy. The Group adheres to the following key risk management principles:

- The Group aims to ensure that it maintains low overall risk exposure, diversified asset portfolio, limited risks in financial markets and low levels of operational risk;
- The Group aims to ensure an acceptable risk level in all operations. Risks are always assessed in relation to their expected return. Risk exposures that are not acceptable are avoided, limited or hedged;
- The Group does not assume high or uncontrollable risks irrespective of the return they provide, and assumes risks only in economic fields and geographical regions in relation to which it believes it has sufficient knowledge and expertise;
- Risk management is based on each Group's employee's responsibility for the transactions carried out by him/her and awareness of the related risks;
- Risk limit system and strict controls are essential risk management elements. Control over risk levels and compliance with the imposed limits is achieved by the existence of structured risk limit systems for all material risks.

The aim of the risk management in the Group is to facilitate the achievement of the Group's goals, successful development, long-term financial stability, and to protect the Group from unidentified risks. Risk management within the Group is controlled by an independent unit – the Risk Sector.

The main risks to which the Group is exposed are: credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and operational risk. For each of these risks the Group has approved risk management policies and other internal regulations defining key risk management principles and processes, functions and responsibilities of units, risk concentration limits, as well as control and reporting system. The Group's risk management policies for each of the above mentioned risks are briefly summarised below. More detailed information about risk management is available in "Risk management" note of AS Citadele banka annual report, which is published in the Bank's web page's section "[Financial reports](#)".

### **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss from debtor's non-performance or default. The Group is exposed to credit risk in its lending, investing and transaction activities, as well as in respect of the guarantees issued to or received from third parties and other off-balance sheet commitments to third parties. Credit risk management is performed pursuant to the Credit Risk Management Policy. The goal of credit risk management is to achieve a diversified asset portfolio which generates profits that correspond to the assumed level of risk.

Credit risk management is based on an adequate assessment of a credit risk and a proper decision-making in relation to such risk. In cases when significant risk is to be undertaken, the credit risk analysis is performed by independent units of the Risk Sector. The credit risk analysis consists of an assessment of customer's creditworthiness and collateral quality and liquidity. The analysis of a legal entity's creditworthiness includes an assessment of the industry in which it operates, as well as an analysis of its credit history and current and forecasted financial situation. The assessment of a private individual's creditworthiness consists of the analysis of its credit history, income and debt-to-income ratio analysis, as well as an analysis of applicable social and demographic factors. In cases of material risks, lending decisions are taken by the Credit Committee and approved by the Bank's Management Board.

In relation to the acquisition of corporate bonds, the Group always analyses the business profile and financial performance of the issuer, taking into consideration the credit ratings assigned to it by international rating agencies, as well as market-based indicators. Sovereign bonds are assessed similarly, but with an emphasis on different fundamental factors, including the country's economic strength, institutional strength, financial strength of the government, political risks and other relevant factors.

After a loan is issued or a fixed income security is acquired, the customer's financial position and the issuers' risk indicators, such as credit rating changes, are monitored on a regular basis in order to timely identify potential credit quality deterioration. The loan monitoring process covers monitoring of financial results, financial position and cash flows of the borrower, loan repayment discipline and assessment of collateral quality.

The Group reviews its loan portfolio and securities portfolio on a regular basis to assess its structure, quality and concentration levels, as well as to evaluate portfolio trends and to control credit risk level. The Group takes measures for limiting credit risk concentration by diversifying the portfolio and setting credit risk concentration limits. To limit its credit risk, the Group has set the following concentration limits: individual counterparty and issuer limits, maximum exposure limit linked to a particular risk class of counterparty/issuer, limit for internally risk weighted exposures in a particular country/sector combination, limit for groups of mutually related customers, limit for large

risk exposures, limit for transactions with the Group's related parties, industry limit, limit by customer type, loan product type, collateral type, intra-group transactions. Control of compliance with credit risk concentration limits, credit risk identification, monitoring and reporting is the responsibility of the Risk Sector.

In addition to the credit risk, which is inherent in the Group's loan portfolio and fixed income securities portfolio, the Group is also exposed to credit risk as a result of its banking relationships with multiple credit institutions which it maintains in order to process customer transactions in a prompt and efficient manner. The Group manages its exposure to commercial banks and brokerage companies by monitoring on a regular basis the credit ratings of such institutions, conducting due diligence of their credit profiles and monitoring the individual exposure limits applicable to counterparties set by the Financial Market and Counterparty Risk Committee (FMCRC). The Group's exposures to derivative counterparties arise from its activities in managing liquidity and credit risks through short term derivatives that do not expose it to material counterparty risk.

### **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss as a result of the mark-to-market revaluation of balance sheet and off-balance sheet items caused by changes in market values of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other factors.

Position risk of financial instruments is assessed and limits are set by the Group's Investment Committee (GIC). The decisions of the GIC are approved by the Bank's Management Board. Market risk is managed by the Group's business units and subsidiaries which can accept market risk in line with the set limits and investment restrictions of the respective portfolio. Market risk is measured, monitored and risk levels are reported by the Risk Sector.

The Group manages market risk by developing investment guidelines for every significant portfolio, which restrict, among other things, the sensitivity against interest rate changes, the duration and credit quality profile of investments, as well as by setting individual limits for issuers and financial instruments, to keep limit volumes closely linked to the results of risk assessments. The Group places significant emphasis on managing concentration risk and applies a framework under which limits are set on risk adjusted exposures for every country and sector combination that the Group invests in. To assess position risk the Group uses sensitivity and scenario analysis, which identifies and quantifies the negative impact of adverse events on the portfolio of the Group, taking into consideration regional, sector profiles of the portfolio and credit rating risk profiles of issuers.

### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is related to the possible negative impact of changes in general interest rates on the Group's income and economic value.

Interest rate risk management in the Group is carried out in accordance with Interest Rate Risk Management Policy. Interest rate risk is assessed and decisions are taken by the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO). The decisions of the ALCO are approved by the Bank's Management Board. The ALCO sets the acceptable interest rate risk level and the Group's internal limit system, monitors the compliance with the approved limits and use of the instruments for the management of interest rate risk. Interest rate risk measurement, management and reporting are responsibilities of the Treasury Sector, while the Risk Sector ensures proper oversight and prepares analytical reports to the ALCO and the Bank's Management Board.

The Group manages interest rate risk by using repricing gap analysis of the risk sensitive assets and liabilities, duration analysis of assets and liabilities as well as stress testing. The Group sets limits for impact of interest rate shock on economic value, net interest income and revaluation reserve. Based on the market analysis and the Group's financing structure, the ALCO sets the interest rates for customer deposits.

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its legal payment obligations. The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of liquid assets to cover any possible gaps between cash inflows and outflows as well as to secure sufficient funding for lending and investment activities.

The Group manages its liquidity risk in accordance with Liquidity Risk Management Policy. The management and reporting of liquidity risk is coordinated by the Treasury Sector, and the risk is assessed and decisions are taken by the ALCO. The decisions of the ALCO are approved by the Bank's Management Board. The Risk Sector on a monthly basis provides information to the ALCO and the Bank's Management Board about the level of the assumed risk as part of the reporting and supervision process.

Liquidity risk for the Group is assessed in each currency in which the Group has performed a significant amount of transactions. Liquidity risk limits are reviewed at least once a year and also when there are major changes to the Group's operations or external factors affecting its operations. A liquidity crisis management plan has been developed and is updated on a regular basis.

One of the crucial tools used to evaluate liquidity risk is scenario analysis. Several scenarios of different severity and duration are employed by the Group with risk tolerances defined for the outcomes of those scenarios.



Furthermore, the Group has developed a system of liquidity risk limits and early warning indicators and systematically prepares cash flow forecasts which incorporate assumptions about the most likely flow of funds over the period of one year. For general assessment of existing gaps between contractual maturities of assets and liabilities without any assumptions on customer behaviour, the Group regularly analyses liquidity term structure and sets corresponding risk tolerances.

The Group's balance sheet structure is planned for at least a one-year period and is aligned with development plans for the current period. The major current and potential funding sources are regularly analysed and controlled across the Group. The Group maintains regular contact with its interbank business partners and creditors with the aim of projecting possible deadlines for repayment or prolongation of funding sources as well as absorption of excess liquidity.

Regulation (EC) No 575/2013 introduced the concept of liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR) as measurements of the Bank's and the Group's liquidity position. Since 1 October 2016 LCR is calculated according to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61. The Group is compliant with LCR requirements. European Union's regulations on NSFR are not yet finalised.

### **Currency Risk**

Currency risk is a risk of loss arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Currency risk management in the Group is carried out in accordance with Currency Risk Management Policy. Currency risk is assessed and decisions are made by the FMCRC. The decisions of the FMCRC are approved by the Bank's Management Board. The FMCRC defines the acceptable currency risk level and the Group's internal limit system, as well as monitors compliance with these limits.

Day-to-day currency risk management is the responsibility of the Treasury Sector, while risk monitoring and reporting is the responsibility of the Risk Sector.

The Group has a low risk appetite for foreign exchange risk. The Group aims to keep exposures at levels that would produce a small net impact even in periods of high volatility. Several well-known methodologies are used to measure and manage foreign exchange risk including a conservative limit for a daily value-at-risk exposure. The Group is in full compliance with the currency position requirements of Latvian legislation.

### **Operational Risk**

The Group has adopted the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's definition of operational risk: the probability of incurring losses due to failure or partial failure of internal processes to comply with the requirements of the laws and binding external regulations, as well as the requirements of internal regulations, due to the acts of the Group's employees and operation of systems, irregularities in internal processes, as well as due to the acts of third parties or other external conditions.

Further operational risk is divided into the following categories: personnel risk, process risk, IT and system risk, external risk.

Operational risk is managed using an integrated and comprehensive framework of policies, methodologies, procedures and regulations for identification, analysis, mitigation, control, and reporting of operational risk. The Group's operational risk management processes are integral to all business activities and are applicable to all employees and members of the Group. The Group's aim is to ensure that each of its employees knows not just how to perform a specific transaction, but also understands the key areas where risk can arise and the processes and steps required to prevent or otherwise mitigate such risk.

The goal of the Group's operational risk management framework is to maintain the lowest possible level of risk while ensuring that any remaining risk is economically justified in light of the need to sustain the Group's performance and profit in the long term. Whether a risk is economically justified depends on an assessment of the potential losses it could cause, the probability of its occurrence, the ability to implement mitigating measures and the cost of such measures, as well as the level of risk that would remain if such mitigating measures were to be put in place.

The Group aims to avoid operational risks with a potential impact which exceeds 10% of its net annual revenue and has a higher probability of occurrence than once per ten years, or risks with unquantifiable impact which are unmanageable, irrespective of the financial gains this could bring. Each accepted risk must be economically justified and, in cases where the assessment of operational risk in monetary terms is possible, the costs of the control measures required must be commensurate with the eventual loss that could be prevented by the existence of the control system.

The Group applies following approaches for operational risk management:

- Assessing operational risk in development projects: new and updated services and products are introduced only after a thorough risk assessment has been carried out;

- Conducting regular operational risk-control self-assessment: the Group identifies and assesses potential operational risk events, assesses control systems which are in place, and analyses the necessary risk reduction measures;
- Determining operational risk indicators: the Group uses statistical, financial, and other indicators which represent the levels of operational risk in its various activities;
- Measuring, analysing, monitoring, reporting and escalating operational risk: the Group registers and analyses operational risk events, including their severity, causes and other important information in an operational risk loss and incident database;
- Conducting scenario analysis and stress-testing;
- Performing business continuity planning: the Group performs regular business impact analysis and has implemented a Disaster Recovery Plan;
- Assigning responsibilities: the operational risk management system includes assignment of responsibilities to certain individuals; and
- Documenting decisions: the Group maintains records in relation to the process undertaken to reach a particular decision or to prevent or mitigate a particular risk.

Operational risk management in the Group is carried out in accordance with Operational Risk Management Policy.