

2018 REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

SERVICING | LENDING | SOLUTIONS

doBank
Servicing | Lending | Solutions

2018 REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS

Registered office and headquarters: Piazzetta Monte, 1 – 37121 Verona

Share capital €41,280,000.00

Registered in the Register of Banks - ABI code no. 10639

Parent Company of the doBank Banking Group registered in the Register of Banking Groups - ABI code no. 10639

Registered in the Company Register of Verona, Tax ID no. 00390840239 and VAT registration no. 02659940239

Member of the National Interbank Deposit Guarantee Fund

www.dobank.com

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GOVERNING AND CONTROL BODIES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	Giovanni Castellaneta (2) (4)
CEO	Andrea Mangoni
Directors	Francesco Colasanti (6) Emanuela Da Rin Giovanni Battista Dagnino (3) (2) Nunzio Guglielmino (4) (5) Giovanni Lo Storto (1) (6) Giuseppe Ranieri Marella Idi Maria Villa

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

Chairman	Chiara Molon (7)
Standing Auditors	Francesco Mariano Bonifacio (8) Nicola Lorito (8)
Alternate Auditors	Sonia Peron Roberta Senni

AUDIT FIRM

Financial Reporting Officer	EY S.p.A. Mauro Goatin
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At the date this Report was approved

Notes

- (1) Chairman Appointments Committee
- (2) Member Appointments Committee
- (3) Chairman Risk and Operations with Affiliated Persons Committee
- (4) Member Risk and Operations with Affiliated Persons Committee
- (5) Chairman Remuneration Committee
- (6) Member Remuneration Committee
- (7) Chairman Supervisory Committee, pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001
- (8) Member Supervisory Committee, pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001



REPORT ON OPERATIONS



INTRODUCTION

The summary results and performance-financial indicators are based on data drawn from the accounts and are used in the monitoring of performance by management and in management reporting. They are also consistent with the most commonly used metrics in the sector, ensuring the comparability of the figures presented.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

doBank is a leader in Italy and Greece in the management of primarily non-performing loans for banks, investors and public and private financial institutions (Servicing), with a portfolio under management of €35 billion (Gross Book Value) at the end of 2018. Although it is specialised in Special Servicing and Real Estate, doBank also provides ancillary commercial, real estate and legal products and services (Ancillary Products) as well as engaging in other minor banking activities, which mainly regard the management, purchase and sale of non-performing loans.

In 2018 a significant corporate reorganisation was undertaken, which in 2019 will see doBank, subject to the issue of the required authorisations, take the form of a servicing company governed by Article 115 of the Consolidated Public Security Act (TULPS), thus ceasing to be a banking group. The reorganisation that has been initiated is intended to make the Group's structure more coherent with the doBank business mix, which generates almost all of its revenues from servicing activities, with only residual banking activity, to align the Group with industry best practice and to enable more optimal and flexible use of its financial resources, which are currently subject to the capital restrictions envisaged for banking groups.

Within the Servicing business, the services offered by doBank include, among others:

- "Collection and Recovery": services comprising all loan administration, management and recovery activities, utilising in court and out-of-court recovery processes for and on behalf of third parties with regard to portfolios of performing, unlikely-to-pay (UTP) and non-performing loans (NPL, bad loans);
- "Due Diligence": services including the collection and organisation of information in data room environments as well as the analysis and assessment of loan portfolios for the preparation of business plans for collection and recovery activities;
- "Structuring": services including structuring securitisation transactions under Law 130/1999 as well as performing the role of authorized entity in securitisation transactions;
- "Co-investment": activities of co-investment in loan portfolios in partnership with major financial investors, where such activities are instrumental in obtaining servicing contracts. This business involves taking minority positions in securities issued by securitisation vehicles governed by Law 130/1999.

The Ancillary Products connected with recovery activities include, among others, the collection, processing and provision of commercial, real estate and legal information relating to debtors as well as the provision of legal services. Among the minor activities, doBank also offers selected banking products, primarily linked to its Servicing activities, such as granting mortgage loans, mainly in foreclosure auctions, and managing deposit accounts for selected clients, which together are designated Ancillary Products and Other Minor Activities. These banking products are currently being eliminated as part of the corporate reorganisation process referred to above.



doBank, in its capacity as special servicer, has been rated "RSS1-/CSS1-" by Fitch Ratings, and "Strong" by Standard & Poor's. The Servicer Rating assigned to doBank is the highest of those assigned to Italian operators in the sector. In addition, that rating was assigned to doBank back in 2008, before any other operator in the industry in Italy. In 2017, doBank was also assigned a Master Servicer rating of "RMS2/CMS2/ABMS2" by Fitch Ratings.

doBank has long been a major partner of leading Italian and foreign financial institutions and institutional investors. The Bank's customer base, which in 2018 grew even more diversified, can be divided into two main categories that reflect the type of activity carried out: (i) Banks, for which the Bank mainly performs "Collection and Recovery" activities and (ii) Investors, for which doBank also carries out "Due Diligence" and "Structuring" activities as well as "Collection and Recovery". doBank offers both groups of customers the entire range of Ancillary Products connected with Recovery activities.

MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The growth of the global economy in 2018 was buffeted by significant tensions in international trade and by the recurrence of financial crises in the emerging economies.

After growth of 3.7% in 2018, the latest forecasts of the OECD¹ show global GDP slowing to 3.5% in 2019 (November 2018 forecast, revised downwards from the 3.7% expected in May 2018). The uncertainties of the economic situation had repercussions on the financial markets, triggering greater volatility in share prices in 2018 compared with the recent past.

Not immune to global developments, the European Union² is expected to grow by 1.9% in 2019 after the +2.1% posted in 2018, with uneven growth rates among the 28 Member States and signs of weakness in industrial production and flagging inflation, the latter reflecting developments in energy prices. In this context, the ECB reiterated its intention to maintain its monetary stimulus for an extended period of time.

The slow growth in private consumption and employment, together with fears about the strength of external demand and investment, will keep growth in Italy, after the +1% registered in 2018, below the average GDP growth rate for Europe as a whole in 2019 as well. The moderate growth of GDP should however enable a further reduction in the unemployment rate, which is expected to decline to 10.4% in 2019 from 10.7% in 2018. In addition, the positive trend in the Italian real estate sector is continuing, intrinsically linked to the management of loans secured by collateral, where the price index rose by 1.5% in 2018 after posting a +1.4% the previous year.³

In 2018, the Italian banking sector continued to strengthen its capital ratios and improve asset quality, reducing non-performing exposures thanks in part to the continued interest of international investors, which contributed to the development of the credit servicing market in which doBank remains a leader. It is expected that this interest will continue in the medium term starting from 2019, accompanying the main Italian banks to the process of achieving European standards. Among non-performing exposures, gross bad loans amounted to around €120 billion at the end of 2018,⁴ down from around €165 billion at the end of 2017. A similar trend was registered in unlikely-to-pay positions, which amounted to around €82 billion at the end of 2018 compared with €94 billion at the end of 2017, a signal that the Italian banking system and international investors are also focusing on this asset class in addition to bad loans. A number of concerns continue to face the Italian banking industry, including an average profitability that is below European benchmarks and the large exposure to domestic

¹ OECD, Economic Outlook, November 2018

² European Commission, European Economic Forecast – Autumn 2018

³ Bloomberg, Scenari Immobiliari S.p.A., figures for December 2017

⁴ Bank of Italy - Banks and Financial Institutions: Credit Conditions and Risk by Sector and Geographical Area – January 2019



government securities, whose yields increased significantly in 2018.

The systematic approach to the problem exposures of the Italian banking system and the support of innovative instruments such as the GACS (a guarantee mechanism for securitisations of non-performing loans) continued to sustain the development of the credit servicing market, estimated by PwC at over €260 billion at the end of 2018,⁵ with growth expected to continue in the medium term, representing, together with the Spanish market, one of the main markets at European level.

RELATIONS WITH GROUP COMPANIES

During 2018, following the authorisation issued by the Bank of Italy pursuant to Article 57 of Legislative Decree 385/1993, a number of business combination transactions were carried out within the Group involving the sale or acquisition of units with companies under common control (business combinations under common control) in line with the strategic direction of the Group in context of the corporate reorganization announced on June 19, 2018, which among other things is intended to make the Group structure more consistent with the doBank business mix. These transactions, which closed December 24, 2018, have no economic substance and are accounted for in the financial statements of the seller and the buyer on a predecessor value basis. They are shown below:

- (i) the merger of the subsidiary doRealEstate S.p.A. into doBank S.p.A. (effective from January 1, 2018);
- (ii) the partial demerger of Italfondionario S.p.A. assets, representing the special servicer operations incorporating the entire loan portfolio managed by Italfondionario, to doBank (effective from January 1, 2019);
- (iii) the contribution to Italfondionario S.p.A. of the doBank unit responsible for master servicing activities and providing support to securitisation vehicles in cash management and corporate servicer activities (effective from January 1, 2019).

In addition to the above, the Framework Agreements governing corporate activities, those of the control functions, as well as services for leased premises provided by doBank to the other subsidiaries Italfondionario, doSolutions and doData, remained in force in 2018 as well. In addition, the Framework Agreement governing the information technology and back office services provided by doSolutions to other Group companies including doBank remained in force.

Following the business combinations noted earlier, the intercompany Framework Agreements that will govern the services as adapted to the new Group organisation are currently being reviewed.

⁵ PWC – Update on the Italian NPL servicing market – June 2018



Highlights

(€/000)

Key data of the income statement	Year		Change	
	2018	2017	Amount	%
Gross Revenues	167,492	156,198	11,294	7%
Net Revenues	147,658	135,128	12,530	9%
Operating expenses	(95,141)	(82,085)	(13,056)	16%
EBITDA	52,518	53,043	(525)	(1)%
EBITDA Margin	31%	34%	(3)%	(8)%
Non-recurring items ⁽¹⁾	(2,578)	0%	(2,578)	n.s.
EBITDA excluding non-recurring items	55,096	53,043	2,053	4%
EBITDA Margin excluding non-recurring items	33%	34%	(1)%	(3)%
EBT	64,080	51,248	12,832	25%
EBT Margin	38%	33%	5%	17%
Net Profit (Loss) for the year	43,374	33,930	9,444	28%

(€/000)

Key data of the balance sheet	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	Change	
			€	%
Cash and liquid securities	37,810	27,529	10,281	37%
Financial assets	34,968	28,700	6,268	22%
Trade receivables	63,269	78,769	(15,501)	(20)%
Tax assets	83,069	96,547	(13,478)	(14)%
Total assets	269,180	259,872	9,308	4%
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	n.s.
Trade payables	16,530	20,960	(4,430)	(21)%
Other liabilities	6,562	6,044	518	9%
Provisions for risks and charges	17,203	21,895	(4,692)	(21)%
Shareholders' equity	211,074	191,957	19,117	10%

(€/000)

Regulatory Indicators	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	Change	
			€	%
Own Funds	147,639	131,170	16,469	13%
RWA	465,837	413,003	52,834	13%
CET 1 capital ratio	31.69%	31.76%	(0.07)%	(0)%
Total capital ratio	31.69%	31.76%	(0.07)%	(0)%

⁽¹⁾ Non-recurring items include start-up costs for the Greek branch, costs associated with the Group reorganisation and a number of costs connected with the acquisition of control of Altamira Asset Management S.A.



In order to facilitate an understanding of the Company's performance and financial position, a number of alternative performance measures ("Key Performance Indicators" or "KPIs") are summarised in the following table.

(€/000)

Key performance indicators	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Gross Book Value (Eop) - in millions of Euro -	34,997	39,281
Collections for the period - in millions of Euro -	1,318	1,285
Collections for the Last Twelve Months (LTM) - in millions of Euro -	1,318	1,285
LTM Collections/GBV (EoP)	3.8%	3.3%
LTM Collections Stock/GBV Stock (EoP)	3.8%	3.5%
Staff FTE/Total FTE	41%	42%
LTM Collections/Servicing FTE	3,531	3,346
Cost/Income ratio	64%	61%
EBITDA	52,518	53,043
Non-recurring items	(2,578)	-
EBITDA excluding non-recurring items	55,096	-
EBT	64,080	51,248
EBITDA Margin	31%	34%
EBITDA Margin excluding non-recurring items	33%	-
EBT Margin	38%	33%
Earning per share (Euro)	0.55	0.58
Earning per share excluding non-recurring items (Euro)	0.58	0.58
EBITDA – Capex	51,276	52,133
Net Working Capital	46,739	57,809
Net Financial Position of cash/(debt)	44,342	15,770

Key

Gross Book Value (EoP): Indicates the book value of the loans under management at the end of the reference period, gross of any potential write-downs due to expected loan losses.

Collections for the period: used to calculate commissions for the purpose of determining revenues from the servicing business, they illustrate the Group's ability to extract value from the portfolio under management.

Collections for last 12 months (LTM): collections in the twelve months prior to the reference date. The aggregate is used in interim periods to enable a like-for-like comparison with the annual figure.

LTM collections/GBV (Gross Book Value): the ratio between total gross LTM collections and the period-end GBV of the total portfolio under management. This indicator represents another metric to analyse collections for the period and LTM in absolute terms, calculated in relation to the effectiveness rate of collections, i.e. the yield of the portfolio under management in terms of annual collections and, consequently, commission income from management activities.

LTM collections Stock/GBV Stock (Gross Book Value): the ratio between total gross LTM collections on the portfolio at the start of the reference year and the end-period GBV of that portfolio. Compared with the previous indicator LTM collections/GBV, this metric represents the effectiveness rate of recoveries normalised for the entry of new portfolios during the reference year.

Staff FTE/Total FTE: the ratio between the number of employees who perform support activities and the total number of full-time employees of the Bank. The indicator illustrates the efficiency of the operating structure and the focus on management activities.

LTM collections/Servicing FTE: the ratio between total LTM collections and the number of employees who perform servicing activities. The indicator provides an indication of the collection efficiency rate, i.e. the yield of each individual employee specialised in servicing activities in terms of annual collections on the portfolio under management.

Cost/Income ratio: calculated as the ratio between operating expenses and total operating revenues presented in the reclassified Income Statement. It is one of the main indicators of the Bank's operating efficiency: the lower the value of the indicator, the greater the efficiency of the Bank.

EBITDA and EBT: together with other relative profitability indicators, they highlight changes in operating performance and provide useful information regarding the Bank's economic performance.

Non-recurring items: items generated in extraordinary operations such as corporate restructurings, acquisitions or disposals of entities, start-up of new businesses or entry into new markets.

EBITDA excluding non-recurring items: EBITDA attributable to core operations, excluding all items connected with extraordinary



operations such as corporate restructurings, acquisitions or disposals of entities, start-up of new businesses or entry into new markets.

EBITDA Margin and **EBT Margin**: obtained by dividing EBITDA and EBT by **Gross Revenues**.

Earnings per share: calculated as the ratio between net profit for the period and the number of outstanding shares at the end of the period.

Earnings per share excluding non-recurring items: the calculation is the same as that for earnings per share, but the numerator is equal to net profit for the period excluding non-recurring items net of the associated tax effects. The latter is calculated using the normalised tax rate for the period, i.e. excluding the DTA charge.

EBITDA – Capex: calculated as EBITDA net of investments in fixed capital (including property, plant and equipment and intangible and financial assets) ("Capex"). Together with other relative profitability indicators, it highlights changes in operating performance and provides an indication on the Bank's ability to generate cash.

Net Working Capital: this is represented by receivables for fees invoiced and accruing, net of payables to suppliers for invoices accounted for and falling due in the period.

Net Financial Position: this is calculated as the sum of cash, cash equivalents and highly-liquid securities, net of amounts due to banks for loans and due to customers for the current accounts opened with the Bank.



RESULTS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018

Performance

The following table presents the reclassified income statement as at December 31, 2018 with comparative figures for the previous year.

(€/000)

Condensed consolidated income statement	Year		Change	
	2018	2017	Amount	%
Servicing revenues	145,182,753	147,622,132	(2,439,379)	(2)%
o/w Banks	103,308,523	127,639,273	(24,330,749)	(19)%
o/w Investors	41,874,230	19,982,859	21,891,371	110%
Co-investment revenues	910,617	665,293	245,324	37%
Ancillary and other revenues	21,398,226	7,910,100	13,488,126	n.s.
Gross Revenues	167,491,596	156,197,525	11,294,071	7%
Outsourcing fees	(19,833,287)	(21,387,188)	1,553,901	(7)%
Net revenues	147,658,310	134,810,338	12,847,972	10%
Staff expenses	(58,426,135)	(47,058,915)	(11,367,219)	24%
Administrative expenses	(36,714,401)	(34,708,828)	(2,005,573)	6%
o/w IT	(11,589,284)	(15,417,264)	3,827,980	(25)%
o/w Real Estate	(8,284,689)	(6,918,418)	(1,366,272)	20%
o/w SG&A	(16,840,428)	(12,373,147)	(4,467,281)	36%
Operating expenses	(95,140,536)	(81,767,744)	(13,372,792)	16%
EBITDA	52,517,774	53,042,594	(524,820)	(1)%
EBITDA Margin	31%	34%	-3%	(8)%
Non-recurring items included in EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	(2,578,075)	-	(2,578,075)	n.s.
EBITDA excluding non-recurring items	55,095,849	53,042,594	2,053,255	4%
EBITDA Margin excluding non-recurring items	33%	34%	-1%	-3%
Impairment/Write-backs on property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	(587,338)	(286,174)	(301,165)	105%
Net Provisions for risks and charges	731,212	(3,973,575)	4,704,787	(118)%
Net Write-downs of loans	959,070	1,776,071	(817,001)	(46)%
EBIT	53,620,718	50,558,916	3,061,802	6%
Net financial interest and commissions	10,459,133	689,273	9,769,860	n.s.
EBT	64,079,851	51,248,189	12,831,662	25%
Income tax for the year	(20,705,386)	(17,318,156)	(3,387,230)	20%
Profit (loss) from group of assets sold and held for sale net of tax	-	-	-	n.s.
Net Profit (Loss) for the period	43,374,465	33,930,033	9,444,432	28%
Minorities	-	-	-	n.s.
Net Profit (Loss) attributable to the Group before PPA	43,374,465	33,930,033	9,444,432	28%
Economic effects of "Purchase Price Allocation"	-	-	-	n.s.
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	n.s.
Net Profit (Loss) attributable to the Group	43,374,465	33,930,033	9,444,432	28%
Non-recurring items included in Net Profit (Loss) attributable to the Group	(1,821,991)	-	(1,821,991)	n.s.
Net Profit (Loss) attributable to the Group excluding non-recurring items	45,196,456	33,930,033	11,266,423	33%
Earnings per share (Euro)	0.55	0.43	0.12	28%
Earnings per share excluding non-recurring items (Euro)	0.58	0.43	0.14	33%

⁽¹⁾ Non-recurring items include start-up costs for the Greek branch, costs associated with the Group reorganisation and a number of costs connected with the acquisition of control of Altamira Asset Management S.A.



The formation of EBITDA

EBITDA amounted to €52.5 million, slightly down on the previous year (-1%).

(€/000)

Net revenues	Year	Year	Change	
	2018	2017	Amount	%
Servicing revenues	145,183	147,622	(2,439)	(2)%
o/w Banks	103,309	127,639	(24,331)	(19)%
o/w Investors	41,874	19,983	21,891	110%
Co-investment revenues	911	665	245	37%
Ancillary and other revenues	21,398	7,910	13,488	n.s.
Gross Revenues	167,492	156,198	11,294	7%
Outsourcing fees	(19,833)	(21,387)	1,554	(7)%
Net revenues	147,658	134,810	12,848	10%

Servicing revenues in 2018 amounted to €145.2 million. This reflected an increase in performance fees (+1.1%), driven by rise in collections (+2.6%) and a significant contribution from portfolio transfer indemnities (€10.5 million), while base fees contracted (-14%) as a result of the decrease in assets under management (-12%), which was due to disposals during the year. The substantial increase in the Investor segment and the contraction in the Bank segment (-19.1%) is attributable to the addition as from the third quarter of 2017 of revenues from the contract for the management of the Fino 1 and Fino 2 Securitisation portfolios originated by UniCredit, which had already been managed in part by the Group under the MSA contract.

Collections in 2018 amounted to 3.8% of the end-period Gross Book Value of assets under management, compared with 3.3% at December 31, 2017, reflecting the excellent performance during the year, especially with regard to the contracts for Fino, Romeo/Mercuzio and MSA of UniCredit.

The GBV of assets under management at the end of 2018 was €35.0 billion (€39.3 billion in 2017). Collections in 2018 amounted to 3.8% of the end-period Gross Book Value of assets under management, compared with 3.3% at December 31, 2017, reflecting the excellent performance during the year, especially with regard to the contracts for Fino, Romeo/Mercuzio and MSA of UniCredit.

Recoveries in 2018 amounted to €1,318 million, up 3% on the €1,285 posted at December 31, 2017. Collections increased despite the decline in assets under management, underscoring the organic growth in recovery capacity, expressed as a ratio between collections and end-period GBV, to 3.8% in 2018, compared with 3.4% in 2017.

Revenues from co-investment and **revenues from ancillary products and minor activities** totalled €28.0 million, up 49% compared with 2017, reaching 12% of revenues. Contributing to the growth was the income from the ABSs issued in the Romeo SPV and Mercuzio Securitization securitizations, revenues from the data remediation business, business information activities, the due diligence and master servicing activities, as well as the reimbursement of costs incurred by the Greek branch doBank Hellas in connection with the management of the contract with the four systemic banks in the amount of €3.2 million.

Revenues from co-investment amounted to €911 thousand, with the increase reflecting income from the ABSs of the Romeo SPV and Mercuzio Securitization securitizations, of which doBank holds 5%.

A major contribution to the results for the year also came from **revenues from ancillary products and minor activities**, which increased by €13.5 million on 2017, reflecting increased revenues (+€2.1 million) from judicial activities, the recovery of costs connected with the start of operations at the foreign branch from the Greek banks that assigned the portfolios (€3.2 million), data quality services (€1.3 million) and the contribution of the net operating income from the merger with doRealEstate (+€3.2 million), which mainly regarded due diligence



services.

Despite an increase in total recoveries, a reduction in the use of the external network and a decline in the average fee paid led to a decrease of 7.3% in **fee and commission expense** compared with the previous year.

Net revenues amounted to €147.7 million, up 9.5% on 2017.

(€/000)

Operating expenses	Year	Year	Change	
	2018	2017	Amount	%
Staff expenses	(58,426)	(47,059)	(11,367)	24%
Administrative expenses	(36,714)	(34,709)	(2,005)	6%
o/w IT	(11,589)	(15,417)	3,828	(25)%
o/w Real Estate	(8,285)	(6,919)	(1,366)	20%
o/w SG&A	(16,840)	(12,373)	(4,467)	36%
Operating expenses	(95,141)	(81,768)	(13,373)	16%
Non-recurring items included in EBITDA	(2,578)	-	(2,578)	n.s.
EBITDA excluding non-recurring items	55,096	53,043	2,053	4%

Operating expenses amounted to €95.2 million, up 16% compared with the €82.0 million posted in 2017, despite the 9.5% revenue growth and the launch of new initiatives in Greece and Italy, underscoring of the operating leverage the Bank enjoys. The increase in **staff expenses** (from €47.1 million at December 31, 2017 to €58.4 million in 2018) reflects the strengthening of top management, the hiring of personnel for the Greek branch and the hiring of personnel to launch the new UTP business, as well as the introduction of the new post-IPO incentive system based on the achievement of performance targets and featuring a significant variable component.

Administrative expenses amounted to €36.7 million, compared with €34.7 million in 2017, an increase of 6%. More specifically, IT costs contracted (-25%) following the insourcing of a number of processes, while overhead rose substantially (+36%), due in part to the costs incurred in the Group reorganisation project, the costs connected with operations in Greece and the set-up of the new UTP business.

Operating expenses in 2018 included certain **non-recurring items**, which have been used to adjust EBITDA in order to facilitate a comparison between periods. **EBITDA excluding non-recurring items** was therefore calculated as the difference between EBITDA and the non-recurring items included in EBITDA.

These non-recurring items, which were not present in 2017, amounted to €2.6 million and include:

- (i) the start-up of activities in Greece, with the establishment of the doBank Hellas branch, which has been operational since the third quarter of 2018 with an initial contract to manage a €1.8 billion portfolio;
- (ii) the Group reorganization project envisaged in the 2018-2020 Business Plan, which includes, among its primary lines of growth, a greater focus on UTP servicing; and
- (iii) part of the costs related to the agreement announced on December 31, 2018 to acquire the servicer Altamira Asset Management, a European leader in the management of loans and real estate assets, with assets under management of some €55 billion and a presence in the Spanish, Cypriot, Portuguese and Greek markets.

EBITDA excluding non-recurring items at the end of 2018 amounted to €55.1 million, up about €2.1 million (+4%) on 2017 (€53 million);



The formation of EBIT and EBT

The Bank's **EBIT** amounted to €53.6 million compared with €50.6 million in 2017 (+6%), while **EBT** amounted to €64.1 million compared with €51.2 million in the previous year (+25%), as detailed in the following table.

(€/000)

EBIT and EBT	Year	Year	Change	
	2018	2017	Amount	%
EBITDA	52,518	53,043	(525)	(1)%
Impairment/Write-backs on property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	(587)	(286)	(301)	105%
Net Provisions for risks and charges	731	(3,974)	4,705	(118)%
Net Write-downs of loans	959	1,776	(817)	(46)%
EBIT	53,621	50,559	3,062	6%
Net financial interest and commission	10,459	689	9,770	n.s.
EBT	64,080	51,248	12,832	25%

Net impairment/write-backs on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets mainly regarded amortisation of software licences and leasehold improvements on rented premises.

Net provisions for risks and charges improved sharply compared with 2017, changing by €4.7 million, mainly as a result of the reversal of excess provisions following the settlement of a number of positions.

Net write-downs of loans showed net writebacks of €959 thousand, 46% lower than the previous year as a result of the large positive component in 2017 (€1.8 million) connected with collections on positions that had previously been written off.

Net financial interest and commissions include €10.2 million in respect of the dividend for 2017 approved by the subsidiaries and €414 thousand from the impact of the fair value measurement of financial assets (ABSs from Romeo e Mercuzio Securitisation and units of the IRF fund), as well as €155 thousand in financial expense on credit lines.

The formation of net profit for the period

(€/000)

Net result for the period	Year	Year	Change	
	2018	2017	Amount	%
EBT	64,080	51,248	12,832	25%
Income tax for the period	(20,705)	(17,318)	(3,387)	20%
Net Profit (Loss)	43,374	33,930	9,444	28%
Earnings per share (in Euro)	0.55	0.43	0.12	28%
Non-recurring items included in Net Profit (Loss) attributable to the Group	(1,822)	-	(1,822)	n.s.
Net Profit (Loss) excluding non-recurring items	45,196	33,930	11,266	33%
Earnings per share excluding non-recurring items (in Euro)	0.58	0.43	0.14	33%

Income taxes for the period amounted to €20.7 million, for an overall tax rate of 32.3%. This amount includes the DTA charge for the year of €1.9 million, which was not present in 2017 because it had already been charged to the previous year as a result of the provisions of the law ratifying the "Bank Rescue" decree (Law 15 of February 17, 2017), which postponed its entry into force. The tax rate excluding the DTA charge is equal to 29.3%.

Net profit for the year amounted to €43.4 million, up 28% compared with 2017. **Excluding non-recurring items**, taking account of the associated tax effects calculated at a tax rate of 29.3%, net profit came to €45.2 million, an increase of 33% compared with the previous year.



Financial position

At December 31, 2018, the balance sheet figures have been reclassified from a management perspective, which is more in line with the representation of the reclassified income statement and the net financial position of the Bank.

At the end of this Directors' Report, in accordance with the same presentation approach for the income statement, we have included a reconciliation between the management balance sheet and the regulatory balance sheet provided for in the applicable Bank of Italy Circular 262/2005.

(€/000)

Condensed balance sheet	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	Change	
			€	%
Cash and liquid securities	37,810	27,529	10,281	37%
Financial assets	34,968	28,700	6,268	22%
Equity investments	40,664	26,058	14,606	56%
Tangible assets	1,348	633	715	113%
Intangible assets	1,604	1,051	554	53%
Tax assets	83,069	96,547	(13,478)	(14)%
Trade receivables	63,269	78,769	(15,501)	(20)%
Assets on disposal	1,821	-	1,821	n.s.
Other assets	4,627	584	4,042	n.s.
Total assets	269,180	259,872	9,308	4%
Financial liabilities: due to customers	-	11,759	(11,759)	(100)%
Trade payables	16,530	20,960	(4,430)	(21)%
Tax Liabilities	6,473	2,300	4,173	n.s.
Employee Termination Benefits	4,806	4,956	(151)	(3)%
Provision for risks and charges	17,203	21,895	(4,692)	(21)%
Liabilities associated with non-current assets and disposal groups held	6,532	-	6,532	n.s.
Other liabilities	6,562	6,044	518	9%
Total Liabilities	58,105	67,914	(9,809)	(14)%
Share capital	41,280	41,280	-	n.s.
Reserves	126,666	117,025	9,641	8%
Treasury shares	(246)	(277)	31	(11)%
Result for the period	43,374	33,930	9,444	28%
Total shareholders' equity	211,074	191,957	19,117	10%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	269,180	259,872	9,308	4%

The **cash and liquid securities**, the composition of which is shown in the table below, amounted to €37.8 million, compared with €27.5 million at December 31, 2017, a significant increase in this item (+37%), despite outlays of €30.9 million for the payment of dividends and the outlay of about €13 million for the investment in the Italian Recovery Fund.

(€/000)

Cash and liquid securities	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	Change	
			€	%
Cash	2	2	(0)	(18)%
Financial assets at amortised cost - L&R with banks:				
current accounts and demand deposits	36,809	26,524	10,285	39%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
liquid securities	999	1,003	(4)	(0)%
Total	37,810	27,529	10,281	37%

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are entirely accounted for by an investment in Italian government securities (BOTs) in the amount of €1.0 million that is intended to ensure compliance with the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requirement for short-term liquidity needs.



Financial assets also increased (+22%), rising from €28.7 million to €35.0 million.

(€/000)

Financial assets	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	Change	
			€	%
At fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities	5,240	7,734	(2,494)	(32)%
CIUs	28,963	15,221	13,742	90%
Total	34,203	22,955	11,248	49%
At amortized cost				
L&R with banks other than current accounts and demand deposits	1	-	1	n.s.
L&R with customers	764	5,745	(4,981)	(87)%
Total	765	5,745	(4,980)	(87)%

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss increased by the amount paid for units of the Italian Recovery Fund (formerly Atlante II). At December 31, 2018 there was also a commitment of approximately €1.5 million to be paid for a further call for payment of units by Quaestio SGR S.p.A.

The item also includes the fair value of €5.2 million in respect of the remaining ABSs of the Romeo SPV and Mercuzio Securitization securitisations. The decline compared with the previous year is due to the collection of the notes on the scheduled payment dates as well as to the effects of the adjustment of the valuation model and the adoption of a new internal rate of expected return that also reflected developments in the NPL ABS spread curves during the year.

Financial assets at amortised cost decreased by €5 million compared with the previous December, due to the extinguishment of the loan of €3 million to the subsidiary doRealEstate following the merger with effect at December 31, 2018 and the reclassification to **assets held for sale of assets** connected with customer current accounts and loans to customers, in line with the expected implementation of the reorganisation of the doBank Group set out in the 2018-2020 Business Plan published in June 2018.

At the same time, **financial liabilities: customer deposits**, which include current accounts and demand deposits held by professionals and legal counsel affiliated with the Group, were reclassified to **liabilities held for sale**.

Equity investments were affected by increase as part of the broader Group reorganisation with the payment of share capital of €15 million for the newly forming New Bank S.p.A. and by the elimination of the interest in doRealEstate as a result of the merger.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets increased significantly due to technology investments, mainly applications used in portfolio management, the set-up of the Greek branch and the software and infrastructure for business intelligence operations.

Tax assets decreased by €13.5 million (-14%), mainly due to the reversal of the previous tax losses against taxable income for the period, as well as the release of certain provisions for risks.

Other tax receivables mainly includes the VAT position in respect of tax authorities.



(€/000)

Tax assets	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	Change	
			€	%
Deferred tax assets				
Write-down on loans	55,406	55,580	(174)	(0)%
Tax losses carried forward in the future	19,397	29,932	(10,535)	(35)%
Other assets / liabilities	205	-	205	n.s.
Provisions	4,961	6,357	(1,396)	(22)%
Other items	-	-	-	n.s.
Total	79,969	91,869	(11,900)	(13)%
Other tax credits	3,100	4,678	(1,578)	(34)%
Total tax assets	83,069	96,547	(13,478)	(14)%

Trade receivables and **trade payables** are reported below table on **net working capital**.

As noted above, **assets held for sale** include €700 thousand in customer current accounts and €1.1 million in performing loans to customers.

The residual component **other assets**, equal to €4.7 million, mainly includes prepayments and advances to suppliers and amounts to recover from the entities transferring the portfolios.

As can be seen in the following table, **tax liabilities** mainly regard payables for current taxes. The tax impact on the valuation reserve for ABSs of €427 thousand, and recognised under deferred taxes at December 31, 2017, following the application of the new IFRS 9, was reversed to the provision for current taxes. Starting from January 1, 2018, changes in fair value are recognised through profit or loss, and no longer through other comprehensive income. Other tax payables mainly include payables for withholding taxes and the VAT liability.

(€/000)

Tax liabilities	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	Change	
			€	%
Current tax liabilities				
Taxes for the period	11,603	10,098	1,505	15%
Net payments on account	(7,009)	(9,661)	2,652	(27)%
Total	4,594	437	4,157	n.s.
Deferred tax liabilities	1	427	(426)	(100)%
Other tax debits	1,878	1,436	442	31%
Total tax liabilities	6,473	2,300	4,173	n.s.

Employee termination benefits did not change significantly from the balance at December 31, 2017.

Provisions for risks and charges contracted by 21% from their balance at the end of 2017 as a result of the reversal of excess provisions in respect of settled disputes and a reduction in provisions for staff expenses, which include provisions to finance MBO bonuses to be paid in future years on the basis of existing remuneration policies.

The final residual component of provisions for risks includes provisions for disputes for which no litigation is currently under way.



(€/000)

Provision for risks and charges	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	Change	
			€	%
Legal disputes	6,995	9,746	(2,751)	(28)%
Staff expenses	6,915	5,243	1,671	32%
Other	3,293	6,906	(3,613)	(52)%
Total	17,203	21,895	(4,692)	(21)%

Other liabilities were relatively stable compared with 2017, increasing by 9%. They mainly consist amounts due to personnel and transit items connected with recovery activities.

Net Working Capital

The following table shows a breakdown of net working capital at December 31, 2018 and at December 31, 2017.

(€/000)

Net working capital	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Trade receivables	63,269	78,769
Trade payables	(16,530)	(20,960)
Total	46,739	57,809

The aggregate amounted to €46.7 million, an improvement on the €57.8 million posted at December 31, 2017 despite the increase in revenues. The positive performance of working capital, in line with expectations, reflects the expansion of the Investors customer portfolio, which has a more favourable working capital cycle.

Net Financial Position

The following table shows a breakdown of the positive net financial position at December 31, 2018 and at December 31, 2017.

(€/000)

Net financial position	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
A Cash	2	2
B Current bank accounts	36,809	26,524
C Liquid securities	999	1,003
D Liquidity (A)+(B)+(C)	37,810	27,529
E Current bank debts	-	-
F Deposits from customers	6,532	(11,759)
G Other current financial debts	-	-
H Net current financial position (D)+(E)+(F)+(G)	44,342	15,770
I Non-current bank debts	-	-
J Other non-current financial debts	-	-
K Net financial position (H)+(I)+(J)	44,342	15,770

The net financial position was a positive (cash) €44.3 million at the end of 2018, a significant improvement compared with €15.8 million at the end of 2017 and characterised by the absence of bank debt. The net financial position is particularly large despite the payment of dividends of €30.9 million and the investment of €13 million in the units of the Italian Recovery Fund (former Atlante II).



SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

Presentation of the 2018-2020 Business Plan

At an event held in London on June 19, 2018, transmitted via a live webcast on the company's website, doBank's top management presented the 2018-2020 Business Plan (approved by the Board of Directors on the same date) to Group stakeholders, including analysts, investors, journalists, clients and employees.

The main lines of action set out in the Business Plan include strengthening our market leadership in servicing bad loans and UTPs in Italy, expanding NPL servicing activities in Greece and undertaking a major ICT investment plan and cost reduction campaign, while assessing opportunities for growth through M&A transactions, with a focus on southern Europe.

The targets in the Business Plan envisage average growth in Group gross revenues of between 8% and 9% per year from 2017 to 2020 (CAGR), average growth in Group EBITDA of more than 15% per year from 2017 to 2020 (CAGR), faster growth in earnings per share than the growth in EBITDA over the same period, substantial cash generation and a dividend payout of at least 65% of consolidated ordinary net income.

The press release and the presentation of the 2018-2020 Business Plan are available on the Company's website, www.dobank.com, in the "Investor Relations" section.

Formation of the doBank Hellas branch

Following completion of the passporting of the banking license, in April 2018, doBank Hellas was registered with the Chamber of Commerce of Athens (Greece), the first foreign branch of the doBank Group. The branch is already operating in the local market, one of Europe's largest for the servicing of non-performing loans, agreeing a management contract with the four main Greek banks (see following section) and continuing to pursue opportunities for growth with customer banks and investors.

Servicing contract with the four leading Greek banks

On July 31, 2018 doBank signed an agreement with the four systemic Greek banks, Alpha Bank, National Bank of Greece, Eurobank and Piraeus Bank, under the terms of which the doBank Group will manage a portfolio of non-performing loans with a gross book value of around €1.8 billion.

The agreement, which was obtained following the successful completion of a competitive call for tenders that saw the participation of 30 of the main servicers in Europe, represents the first management contract obtained by the Group in the promising Greek market. It will be managed by our local branch, doBank Hellas. As planned, during the third quarter of the year, doBank Hellas began the onboarding of the positions involved in the agreement, in preparation for the definition of the business plans, which took place in the fourth quarter, and the start of active management of the loans in January 2019.

New corporate structure for the Group

In 2018 doBank outlined a new corporate structure for the Group, with the intention of making it more coherent with doBank's business mix, which generates almost all of its revenues from servicing activities. This will enable the Group to strengthen its competitiveness against the other players in its market.

As a result of the reorganisation operations and, specifically, the merger of doRe into doBank, the transfer of master servicing operations from doBank to Italfondinario and special servicing operations from Italfondinario to doBank using, respectively, of the contribution and demerger transactions described below, the parent company doBank stands out today for its greater specialisation in the special servicing and real estate services segments.

In parallel, doBank began the "debanking" process to enable the further expansion of servicing activities, which represents the company's core business, and the consolidation of the position of the Company and the Group in this market. Accordingly, the 2018-2020 Business Plan was drawn up on the basis of a strategic redefinition of the Group aimed at transforming it, as from 2019, into a listed servicing services company (pursuant to Art. 115 of



the TULPS which regulates the debt recovery sector). The new structure of Group will align doBank with its European peers, while also removing significant limits on the use of capital and optimising the Group's financial structure, thus giving it an additional lever for growth and enabling important cost efficiencies, including a reduction in tax liabilities.

In response to doBank's application, the Bank of Italy then authorised the following transactions, which were finalised on December 24, 2018:

- i) the merger of doRealEstate S.p.A. into doBank S.p.A. (effective from January 1, 2018);
- ii) the partial demerger of Italfondario S.p.A. assets to doBank S.p.A., with the aim of consolidating special servicing activities in a single company - doBank - (effective from January 1, 2019);
- iii) the contribution to Italfondario S.p.A. of the doBank unit responsible for master servicing activities and providing support to securitisation vehicles in cash management and corporate servicer activities (effective from January 1, 2019).

Agreement to acquire Altamira Asset Management

On December 31, 2018 doBank reached an agreement with Altamira Asset Management Holdings, S.I. for the acquisition of 85% of Altamira Asset Management S.A. a leader in southern Europe in the loan and real estate asset management market, with assets under management of about €55 billion and a presence in the Spanish, Cypriot, Portuguese and Greek markets. The stake involved in the transaction can be increased to 100% if Banco Santander S.A., which holds the remaining 15% of the capital of Altamira, exercises the co-sale right provided for in the agreements. Altamira is expected to achieve revenues of some €255 million in 2018 and an EBITDA of around €95 million.

The agreement will enable doBank to become a leader in the European market for credit management services, with assets under management of more than €140 billion (Gross Book Value) and over 2,200 employees. The combination of doBank and Altamira will create an asset-light independent pure servicing platform, able to offer investors access to the main markets in southern Europe, which have over €650 billion of non-performing assets.

The acquisition of 100% of Altamira's capital was valued at €412 million in terms of enterprise value, in addition to an earn-out of a maximum €48 million linked to growth in international markets.

The completion of the transaction is subject to normal market conditions and it is expected to close by May 2019, following the completion of the corporate reorganisation of doBank, as a result of which doBank will cease to be a banking group.

The transaction is expected to be financed with the cash available to doBank and with the use of a 5-year bank credit line of up to €450 million granted by a pool of domestic and international banks, to be used both for the acquisition of Altamira and the refinancing of Altamira's existing debt.

The credit line will accrue interest of 6-month Euribor, plus an initial spread of 250 bps linked to consolidated leverage. Considering the entire share capital of Altamira, the consolidated leverage ratio of doBank – the ratio of net debt to EBITDA – is expected to remain below 3x following the transaction and then fall rapidly as a result of the expected high cash generation.



SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE PERIOD

New Group structure: update

As noted above, the reorganisation process undertaken by doBank produced a number of effects at the turn of last year. Specifically, the transfer of Italfondario operations to doBank and the contribution of operations by doBank to Italfondario took effect as January 1, 2019. Likewise, the "debanking" process initiated by doBank in 2018 with the intention of further strengthening of servicing activities (which represent the Company's core business), and the consolidation of the Company's and the Group's position in its key market, saw the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of March 5, 2019 approve the proposal formulated by the Board of Directors to change the corporate purpose of the Company. Please note that with the implementation of this project, pending the issue of the required authorisation by the regulator, doBank intends to achieve greater rationalisation and efficiency for the Group, as the project seeks to make its corporate structure consistent with its core business of managing and recovering non-performing loans.

OUTLOOK FOR OPERATIONS

Performance for 2018 confirms the objectives of the 2018-2020 Business Plan, presented in June 2018, which provides for the strengthening of doBank's leadership in the European credit servicing market.

In particular, as a result of the demerger as from January 1, 2019 of the special servicing operations of the subsidiary Italfondario, doBank's revenues are forecast to grow between 33% and 34% on average between 2018 and 2019, with EBITDA increasing by over 46% a year on average in the same period and earnings per share rising even faster than EBITDA, with a dividend payout ratio of at least 65% of consolidated profit.

In consideration of the importance of the agreement for the acquisition of Altamira Asset Management (press release of December 31, 2018), doBank plans to update the Business Plan targets following the completion of the acquisition, which is expected to close by May 2019.

MAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In consideration of the activities it performs and the results achieved, the financial position of doBank is adequately scaled to meet its needs.

The financial policy pursued is in fact aimed at fostering the stability of the Bank, which in view of its operations does not currently or prospectively intend to engage in speculative investment activity.

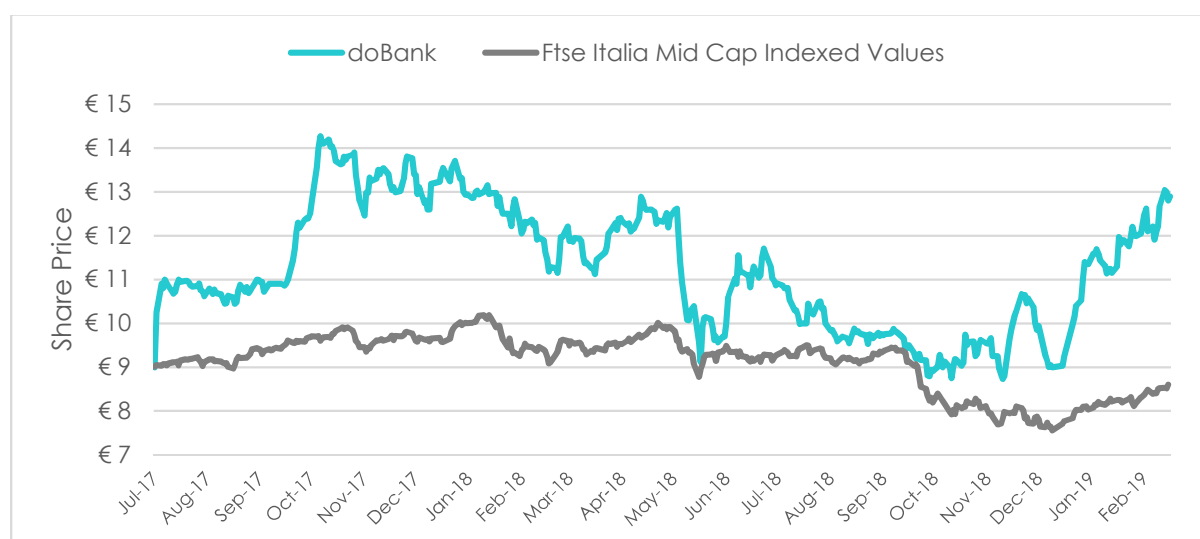
The main risks and uncertainties generated by current conditions in the financial markets do not represent any especially critical threats to the financial equilibrium of the Bank and, as such, do not generate doubts about its operation as a going concern.

Please see Part E of the notes to the financial statements for more information on financial and operational risks.

DOBANK SHARES

The performance of doBank's stock since the IPO in July 2017 through the end of February 2019 is shown in the following chart, with a comparison with the mid-cap index for the Italian stock exchange in Milan.





doBank's shares have been listed on the Mercato Telematico Azionario operated by Borsa Italiana (MTA) since 14 July 2017, following a placement offer that received considerable interest from Italian and international institutional investors.

From the IPO price of €9 per share, despite the volatile performance in the second half of 2018, the stock has posted significant gains to rise to its current price of €13 per share (at the end of February 2019). This performance was driven by both the growth in the Group's results and the appreciation of investors for the 2018-2020 Business Plan, with its plans for organic growth and M&A operations.

During the period, a dividend of €0.394 per share was distributed to further increase shareholder return.

The main statistics on the performance of the doBank stock are shown in the following table.

Summary data	Eur	Date
IPO price	9.00	7/14/2017
Lowest close price	8.73	11/22/2018
Highest close price	14.27	10/18/2017
Last close price of 2018	9.25	12/31/2018
Last close price of February 2019	12.90	2/28/2019
Total number of shares outstanding	80,000,000	12/31/2018
of which treasury shares	1,554,353	12/31/2018
Market cap	739,600,000	12/31/2018
Market cap (excluding treasury shares)	725,230,007	12/31/2018

doBank's communications and relations with the financial markets are managed by the Investor Relations department, whose purpose is to facilitate understanding by the financial community of the Group's strategy and objectives, so that they can be appreciated in full. In order to ensure transparent, timely and comprehensive communication, the Investor Relations team and top management participated in numerous meetings with analysts and investors, mainly in the form of industry conferences, road shows in leading international financial markets, specific meetings and frequent conference calls.

For more information on developments in the doBank stock and the strategy and performance of the Group, please visit the investor relations section of the corporate website www.dobank.com.



OTHER INFORMATION

Management and coordination by the Parent Company

At December 31, 2018, 50.1% of the shares of doBank are owned by Avio S.à r.l. a company incorporated in Luxembourg, which is jointly owned by the Fortress Group (in December 2017 it was acquired by Softbank Group Corporation) and Eurocastle Investment Limited, which is the majority shareholder.

After listing on the Milan Stock Exchange and the grant of shares in accordance with remuneration policy, 48.0% of the shares were placed on the market and the remaining 1.9% consists of 1,554,353 treasury shares, measured at cost, for a total of €246 thousand held by the Parent Company.

The majority shareholder does not exercise any management or coordination powers over doBank pursuant to Art. 2497 et seq. of the Civil Code, as it does not issue directives to doBank and, more generally, does not interfere in the management of the Group. Accordingly, the strategic and management policies of the doBank Group and all of its activities in general are the product of the independent self-determination of the corporate bodies and do not involve external management by Avio.

doBank exercises its management and coordination powers over its direct subsidiaries as provided for in the legislation referred to above.

Transactions in treasury shares

During the year, the number of treasury shares declined following payments in shares as provided for under the 2017 remuneration policy.

At December 31, 2018, doBank held 1,7554,353 treasury shares, equal to 1.9% of total share capital. Their carrying amount is €246 thousand and they are presented in the financial statements as a direct reduction of shareholders' equity under Item 170. "Treasury shares". Item 140. "Reserves" includes the associated equity reserve in the same amount.

Research and development

In 2018 the Bank initiated a number of technological innovation projects, primarily connected with the credit servicing platform, which are expected to bring a competitive advantage in the future.

Report on corporate governance and ownership structure

In accordance with the third paragraph of Art. 123 bis of Legislative Decree 58 of February 24, 1998 (the Consolidated Law on Financial Intermediation), a separate report from this report on operations has been prepared. It has been approved by the Board of Directors and published together with the draft financial statements for the financial year ended at December 31, 2017. This document is made available to the public in the "Governance" section of the corporate website www.dobank.com.

Together with that Report, the "Remuneration Report" has also been prepared pursuant to Art. 123 ter of the Consolidated Law.

Consolidated Non-Financial Statement

Legislative Decree 254 of December 30, 2016 and Legislative Decree 32/2007 require to doBank as a public interest entity (bank with listed shares whose size exceeds the minimum thresholds in the decree) to publish each year information on the main risks and uncertainties to which the company is exposed, indicators of non-financial performance relevant to the specific activity of the company, and information on the environment and personnel. The first reference date for this document was December 31, 2017.

As we did the previous year, doBank has elected the option provided for in the decree to prepare a separate document from this report on operations. That document is approved by



the Board of Directors and published together with the draft financial statements for the financial year ended at December 31, 2018. This document is made available to the public in the "Investor Relations/Financial Reports and Presentations" section of the corporate website www.dobank.com.

Public disclosure by institutions

In compliance with Bank of Italy Circular no. 285 of December 17, 2013 as updated, doBank has prepared the public disclosure by institutions at December 31, 2018, which is approved by the Board of Directors and published together with the draft financial statements for the financial year ended at December 31, 2018. The document is made available to the public in the "Investor Relations/Financial Reports and Presentations" section of the corporate website www.dobank.com.

Transactions with related parties

In compliance with the provisions of the "Rules for Transactions with Related Parties" referred to in Consob Resolution no. 17221 of March 12, 2010, as amended, as well as the provisions on the prudential supervision of banks in Circular no. 263 of December 27, 2006, Title V, Chapter V on "Exposures and conflicts of interest with related parties" issued by the Bank of Italy, any transaction with related parties and connected persons shall be approved in accordance with the procedure approved by the Board of Directors, whose most recent update was approved at the meeting held on October 17, 2018.

This document is available to the public in the "Governance" section of the company website www.dobank.com.

The universe of related parties changed near the end of the previous year following the acquisition of the Fortress Investment Group LLC ("Fortress") by SoftBank Group Corp. ("SoftBank" or "SBG"). As a result of the transaction, SBG and its subsidiaries gained ownership of the shares of Fortress, which in turn held Avio S.à r.l., doBank's majority shareholder.

Pursuant to the above Consob Regulation, disclosures on transactions with related parties carried out during the year are reported below.

Transactions of greater importance

ANGERA SECURITISATION

During the last quarter of 2018, doBank entered into Special Servicer, Master Servicer and ancillary Administrative Services Provider and Cash Management contracts with Angera Securitization SPV, a securitisation vehicle pursuant to Law 130/1999 whose securities have been partly subscribed by Fortress Group affiliates.

The transaction was concluded on terms equivalent to market terms and, as such, benefits from the exemption from the requirement to publish the Information Document provided for in Consob Regulation no. 17221 of March 12, 2010, as updated.

Please see Part H of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the disclosures provided for by IAS 24 for transactions with related parties.

Disclosure on the opt-out option

We inform you that doBank S.p.A. has adopted the simplified rules provided for in Articles 70, paragraph 8, and 71, paragraph 1-bis, of the Consob Issuers Regulation no. 11971/1999, subsequently amended, and has therefore exercised the option to derogate from compliance with the obligations to publish the information documents provided for in Articles 70, paragraph 6, and 71, paragraph 1, of that Regulation on the occasion of significant mergers, spin-offs, capital increases through the contribution of assets in kind, acquisitions and sales.



Statement reconciling the reclassified income statement and the statutory income statement

(€/000)

Statement reconciling the condensed income statement and the statutory income statement	Year	
	2018	2017
Servicing revenues	145,183	147,622
40 fee and commission income	145,183	147,622
Co-investment revenues	911	665
10 of which: interest income and similar revenues	911	665
Ancillary and other revenues	21,398	7,910
10 of which: interest income and similar revenues	51	64
20 of which: Interest expense and similar charges	(1)	(127)
40 of which: fee and commission income	1,303	-
230 of which: other operating expense and income	20,046	7,973
Gross Revenues	167,492	156,198
Fee and commission expense	(19,833)	(21,387)
50 of which: fee and commission expense	(17,567)	(21,069)
160b of which administrative costs: b) other administrative expense	(1,933)	(318)
200 of which: other operating expense and income	(333)	-
Net revenues	147,658	134,810
Staff expense	(58,426)	(47,059)
150a of which administrative costs: a) staff expense	(58,426)	(47,059)
Administrative costs	(36,714)	(34,709)
160a of which administrative costs: a) staff expenses	(643)	-
150b of which administrative costs: b) other administrative expense	(37,225)	(39,750)
190 of which: other operating expense and income	1,153	5,041
Operating costs	(95,141)	(81,768)
EBITDA	52,518	53,043
Impairment/Write-backs on property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	(587)	(286)
170 impairment / write-backs on property, plant and equipment	(191)	(72)
180 impairment / write-backs on intangible assets	(165)	(63)
190 of which: other operating expense and income	(232)	(151)
Net Provisions for risks and charges	731	(3,974)
150a of which administrative costs: a) staff expense	(1,357)	(500)
160 net provisions for risks and charges	2,134	(3,456)
190 of which: other operating expense and income	(46)	(17)
Net Write-downs of loans	959	1,776
130 net losses / recoveries on impairment	51	1,601
190 of which: other operating expense and income	908	176
EBIT	53,621	50,559
Net financial interest and commission	10,459	689
20 of which: Interest expense and similar charges	(0)	(90)
70 dividend income and similar revenue	10,200	822
110 gains and losses on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	414	(1)
50 of which: fee and commission expense	(155)	(42)
EBT	64,080	51,248
Income tax for the period	(20,705)	(17,318)
260 income tax expense from continuing operations	(18,793)	(17,294)
150b of which administrative costs: b) other administrative expense	(1,913)	(24)
Net Profit (Loss) for the period	43,374	33,930



Statement reconciling the reclassified balance sheet and the statutory balance sheet

(€/000)

Statement reconciling the consolidated operational and statutory balance sheet	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Cash and liquid securities	37,810	27,529
10 Cash and cash equivalents	2	2
30 Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	999	1,003
40a Financial assets measured at amortised cost a) Loans and receivables with banks	36,809	26,524
Financial assets	34,968	28,701
20 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	34,203	22,956
40a Financial assets measured at amortised cost a) Loans and receivables with banks	1	-
40b Financial assets measured at amortised cost a) Loans and receivables with customers	764	5,745
Equity investments	40,664	26,058
70 Equity investments	40,664	26,058
Tangible assets	1,348	633
90 Property, plant and equipment	1,348	633
Intangible assets	1,604	1,050
100 Intangible assets	686	195
130 of which: Other assets - improvements on goods of third party	918	855
Tax assets	83,069	96,547
110 Tax assets	79,969	91,869
130 of which: Other assets - tax items	3,100	4,678
Trade receivables	63,268	78,770
130 of which: Other assets - trade receivables for invoices issued and to be issued	63,268	78,770
Assets on disposal	1,821	-
120 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	1,821	-
Other assets	4,627	584
130 of which: Other assets - accrued income, prepaid expenses and other residual	4,627	584
TOTAL ASSETS	269,179	259,872
Financial liabilities: due to customers	-	11,759
10b Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost b) due to customers	-	11,759
Trade payables	16,530	20,960
80 of which: Other liabilities - trade payables for invoices issued and to be issued	16,530	20,960
Tax liabilities	6,473	2,300
60 Tax liabilities	4,595	863
80 of which: Other liabilities - tax items	1,878	1,437
Employee termination benefits	4,806	4,956
90 Employee termination benefits	4,806	4,956
Provisions for risks and charges	17,202	21,895
100 Provisions for risks and charges	17,202	21,895
Liabilities associated with non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	6,532	-
70 Liabilities associated with non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	6,532	-
Other liabilities	6,562	6,045
80 of which: Other liabilities - debt to personnel and other residual	6,562	6,044
10b Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost b) due to customers	-	1
TOTAL LIABILITIES	58,105	67,915
Share capital	41,280	41,280
170 Share capital	41,280	41,280
Reserves	126,666	117,024
120 Valuation reserves	322	1,186
150 Reserves	126,344	115,838
Treasury shares	(246)	(277)
180 Treasury shares (-)	(246)	(277)
Net profit (loss) for the period	43,374	33,930
200 Net profit (loss) for the period (+/-)	43,374	33,930
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	211,074	191,957
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	269,179	259,872



Proposed allocation of net profit for the year

Shareholders,

We invite you to approve the financial statements comprising the balance sheet, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholders' equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, accompanied by the Directors' report on operations, as presented by the Board of Directors, as a whole and in its individual items.

As mentioned, the financial statements as at 31 December 2018 closed with a net profit of €43,374,465.

With regard to the allocation of the profit for the year, taking account of the high level of capitalisation of the company, we intend to distribute dividends in an amount corresponding to 70% of the Group's consolidated net profit, excluding non-recurring charges, quantified at €36,836,956, as indicated below:

(€)

2018 Net Profit attributable to the Group	50,840,401
Non-recurring items included in Net Profit (Loss) attributable to the Group net of tax	(1,783,823)
2018 Net Profit attributable to the Group excluding non-recurring items	52,624,224
Dividend (payout 70%)	36,836,956

The dividend per ordinary share as at 31 December 2018 - including treasury shares corresponding to 1.9% of share capital - amounts to €0.460.

For the purpose of this distribution, the profit for the year drawn from the separate financial statements will be used, taking account of the fact that no distribution will be made to the treasury shares held by doBank as at the record date.

Finally, this proposed distribution does not involve a reduction in reserves and therefore does not adversely affect our current individual and consolidated levels of capitalisation.

The dividend will be paid on May 29, 2019 (with an ex-dividend date of May 27 and a record date of May 28).

Rome, March 12, 2019

The Board of Directors



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Balance Sheet

(€)

Assets	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
10 Cash and cash equivalents	1,569	1,921
20 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	34,203,062	22,955,537
c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	34,203,062	22,955,537
30 Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	999,000	1,003,150
40 Financial assets measured at amortised cost	37,574,408	32,269,054
a) Loans and receivables with banks	36,810,332	26,524,170
b) Loans and receivables with customers	764,076	5,744,884
70 Equity investments	40,663,553	26,057,526
80 Property, plant and equipment	1,347,920	632,999
90 Intangible assets	686,281	195,450
<i>of which goodwill</i>	-	-
100 Tax assets	79,969,219	91,869,236
b) Deferred tax assets	79,969,219	91,869,236
110 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	1,821,252	-
120 Other assets	71,913,280	84,887,020
Total assets	269,179,544	259,871,893

Liabilities and shareholders' equity	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
10 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	11,759,099
b) Due to customers	-	11,759,099
60 Tax liabilities	4,594,672	863,479
a) Current tax liabilities	4,594,009	436,663
b) Deferred tax liabilities	663	426,816
70 Liabilities associated with non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	6,531,966	-
80 Other liabilities	24,970,092	28,440,634
90 Employee termination benefits	4,805,824	4,956,414
100 Provisions for risks and charges	17,202,673	21,894,822
b) Other provisions	17,202,673	21,894,822
110 Valuation reserves	321,504	1,186,391
140 Reserves	126,344,526	115,838,186
160 Share capital	41,280,000	41,280,000
170 Treasury shares (-)	(246,178)	(277,165)
180 Net profit (loss) for the year (+/-)	43,374,465	33,930,033
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	269,179,544	259,871,893



Income Statement

(€)

Items	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
10 Interest income and similar revenues	961,290	729,487
<i>of which: interest income calculated with the effective interest method</i>	-	-
20 Interest expense and similar charges	(1,073)	(217,645)
30 Net interest income	960,217	511,842
40 Fee and commission income	146,485,527	147,622,132
50 Fee and commission expense	(17,721,822)	(21,110,462)
60 Net fee and commission income	128,763,705	126,511,670
70 Dividend income and similar revenue	10,200,000	821,768
100 Gains (losses) on disposal and repurchase of:	-	(3,905)
b) Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	-	(3,905)
110 Gains and losses on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	414,364	3,100
b) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	414,364	3,100
120 Gross income	140,338,286	127,844,475
130 Net losses/recoveries on impairment for credit risk:	51,330	1,600,567
a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost	51,330	1,600,567
150 Net profit from financial activities	140,389,616	129,445,042
160 Administrative costs:	(101,496,938)	(87,651,364)
a) Staff expense	(60,425,768)	(47,559,056)
b) Other administrative expense	(41,071,170)	(40,092,308)
170 Net provisions for risks and charges	2,134,005	(3,456,176)
a) Commitments and guarantees issued	-	-
b) Other net provisions	2,134,005	(3,456,176)
180 Impairment/write-backs on property, plant and equipment	(190,651)	(72,092)
190 Impairment/write-backs on intangible assets	(164,964)	(62,801)
200 Other operating expense and income	21,496,257	13,021,705
210 Operating costs	(78,222,291)	(78,220,728)
260 Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	62,167,325	51,224,314
270 Income tax expense from continuing operations	(18,792,860)	(17,294,281)
280 Profit (loss) after tax from continuing operations	43,374,465	33,930,033
300 Net profit (loss) for the year	43,374,465	33,930,033



Statement of comprehensive income

(€)			
Items		12/31/2018	12/31/2017
10. Net profit (loss) for the year		43,374,465	33,930,033
	Other comprehensive income after tax not recyclable to profit or loss	260,190	(154,933)
70. Defined benefit plans		260,190	(154,933)
	Other comprehensive income after tax recyclable to profit or loss	1,747	1,125,242
140. Financial assets (other than equity instruments) measured at fair value through comprehensive income		1,747	1,125,242
170. Total other comprehensive income after tax		261,937	970,309
180. Comprehensive income (item 10 + 170)		43,636,402	34,900,342



Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity at 12/31/2018

(€)

	Balance as at 12/31/2017	Changes in opening balance	Balance as at 1/1/2018	Allocation of profit from previous year		Changes during the year								Comprehensive income at 12/31/2018	Shareholders' equity at 12/31/2018
				Reserves	Dividends and other payouts	Changes in reserves	Equity transactions						Changes in equity investments		
							Issue of new shares	Acquisition of treasury shares	Distribution of extraordinary dividends	Change in equity instruments	Derivatives on own shares	Stock options			
Share capital:															
- ordinary shares	41,280,000	-	41,280,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,280,000
- from profits	10,474,800	1,126,135	11,600,935	-	-	-	(30,987)	-	-	-	-	2,408,324	-	-	13,978,272
- other	105,363,387	-	105,363,387	3,022,448	-	574,302	-	-	-	-	-	3,406,117	-	-	112,366,254
Valuation reserves	1,186,391	(1,125,242)	61,149	-	-	(1,582)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261,937	321,504
Treasury shares	(277,165)	-	(277,165)	-	-	-	30,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(246,178)
Net profit (loss) for the year	33,930,033	-	33,930,033	(3,022,448)	(30,907,585)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,374,465	43,374,465
Shareholders' equity	191,957,446	893	191,958,339	-	(30,907,585)	572,720	-	-	-	-	-	5,814,441	-	43,636,402	211,074,317

At 12/31/2017

(€)

	Balance as at 12/31/2016	Changes in opening balance	Allocation of profit from previous year		Changes during the year							Comprehensive income at 12/31/2017	Shareholders' equity as at 12/31/2017
			Balance as at 1/1/2017	Reserves	Dividends and other payouts	Changes in reserves	Issue of new shares	Acquisition of treasury shares	Distribution of extraordinary dividends	Change in equity instruments	Derivatives on own shares	Stock options	
Share capital:													
a) ordinary shares	41,280,000	-	41,280,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,280,000
Reserves:													
a) of profits	10,518,662	-	10,518,662	-	-	(43,862)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,474,800
b) other	114,436,571	-	114,436,571	-	(11,311,866)	43,862	-	-	-	-	-	2,194,820	105,363,387
Valuation reserves	216,082	-	216,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	970,309	1,186,391
Treasury shares	(277,165)	-	(277,165)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(277,165)
Net profit (loss) for the year	41,017,846	-	41,017,846	-	(41,017,846)	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,930,033	33,930,033
Shareholders' equity	207,191,996	-	207,191,996	-	(52,329,712)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,194,820	191,957,446

Cash flow statement – indirect method-

(€/000)

Cash Flow Statement (indirect method)	12/31/2018	12/31/2017 ⁽¹⁾
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Operations:	62,196,112	56,890,516
- Profit (loss) for the year (+/-)	43,374,465	33,930,033
- Capital gains/losses on financial assets held for trading and on other assets/liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (+/-)	(417,514)	-
- Net losses/recoveries on credit risk (+/-)	(51,330)	109,004
- Net write-offs/write-backs on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (+/-)	587,338	134,893
- Provisions and other income/expenses (+/-)	(2,134,005)	3,456,176
- Unpaid taxes and tax credits (+)	15,631,210	17,480,868
- Net write-offs/write-backs on discontinued operations, net of tax (-/+)	-	-
- Other adjustments (+/-)	5,205,948	1,779,542
2. Liquidity generated by/used in financial assets:	(15,015,349)	20,678,735
- Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	(10,830,011)	(13,036,919)
- Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	4,150	-
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(15,404,803)	14,692,846
- Other assets	11,215,315	19,022,808
3. Liquidity generated by/used in financial liabilities:	(11,145,161)	(25,895,328)
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(11,759,099)	(9,122,410)
- Other liabilities	613,938	(16,772,918)
Net liquidity generated by/used in operating activities - A (+/-)	36,035,602	51,673,923
B. INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
1. Liquidity generated by:	10,533,000	1,567,137
- Sales of equity investments	-	-
- Dividends collected on equity investments	10,200,000	1,567,137
- Sales of property, plant and equipment	333,000	-
2. Liquidity used in:	(16,235,671)	(909,723)
- Purchases of equity investments	(15,000,000)	(100,000)
- Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(579,876)	(681,154)
- Purchases of intangible assets	(655,795)	(128,569)
Net liquidity generated by/used in investment activities - B (+/-)	(5,702,671)	657,414
C. FUNDING ACTIVITIES		
- Distribution of dividends and other	(30,333,283)	(52,329,712)
Net liquidity generated by/used in funding activities - C (+/-)	(30,333,283)	(52,329,712)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE YEAR - D=A+/-B+/-C	(352)	1,624
RECONCILIATION		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR - E	1,921	297
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE YEAR - D	(352)	1,624
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS: EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE VARIATIONS - F	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR - G=E+/-D+/-F	1,569	1,921

(1) In order to facilitate the comparison of the financial aggregates of two periods, the accruals of invoices to be issued and invoices to be received are no longer detected. This new expositional logic allows a better linking of data with those in the "operating cash flow" included into the Directors' Report.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



PART A – ACCOUNTING POLICIES



A.1 – General information

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The Bank's financial statements at December 31, 2018 have been prepared in compliance with the international accounting standards (IAS/IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the associated interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) endorsed by the European Commission and in force as at December 31, 2018 and transposed into Italian legislation with Legislative Decree 38/2005, which exercised the option provided for in Regulation (EC) no. 1606 of July 19, 2002 concerning international accounting standards.

To facilitate interpretation and support the application of the standards, the following documents have been used, even if they have not all been endorsed by the European Commission:

- *the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;*
- *Implementation Guidance, Basis for Conclusions, IFRIC and any other documentation prepared by the IASB or IFRIC complementing the main standards issued;*
- *the interpretation documents on the application of the IAS/IFRS in Italy prepared by the Organismo Italiano di Contabilità (Italian Accounting Board - OIC) and Associazione Bancaria Italiana (Italian Banking Association - ABI);*
- *European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and Consob documents which pertain to the application of specific provisions of the IFRS.*

The financial statements are accompanied by the certification of the Financial Reporting Officer pursuant to Article 154-bis of Legislative Decree 58/1998 and have been audited by the audit firm EY S.p.A. in accordance with Legislative Decree 39 of January 27, 2010.

SECTION 2 – BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared using the euro as the currency of account, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of Legislative Decree 38/2005, and consist of:

- the **financial statements**, which include the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the statement of cash flows (prepared using the "indirect method");
- the **notes to the financial statements**

and are accompanied by the **directors' report operations**.

The amounts stated are expressed in thousands of euros unless otherwise specified.

The schedules used and the associated rules of completing those schedules are consistent with the instructions issued in Circular 262 of the Bank of Italy on December 22, 2005 (5th update of December 22, 2017). In addition to data at December 31, 2018, the schedules also present the analogous comparative information at December 31, 2017. Those comparative figures have been reclassified and represented in accordance with the new schedules introduced with the 5th update of Circular 262 cited above.

Items and sections of the notes to the financial statements that do not apply to the Bank have not been reported.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the provisions of IAS 1, and in compliance with the principles of accrual accounting, the relevance and materiality of accounting information and the prevalence of economic substance over legal form and with a view to fostering consistency with future presentations.



The accounting policies adopted in these financial statements at December 31, 2018 for the recognition, measurement and derecognition of assets and liabilities and the recognition of costs and revenues have been updated from those adopted in the preparation of the financial statements as at December 31, 2017 following the entry into force as from January 1, 2018, of the new international accounting standards IFRS 9 – “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 15 – “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”.

Please see the discussion in the sections “Effects of first-time adoption of IFRS 9” and “Effects of first-time adoption of IFRS 15” below.

SECTION 3 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 10, following the closing date of the financial year no significant events occurred that would require an adjustment to the results presented in the financial statements.

Please see the appropriate section of the Report on Operations for a discussion of the most significant events that occurred after the close of the year.

SECTION 4 – OTHER MATTERS

1. Risks and uncertainties associated with the use of estimates

The application of accounting policies sometimes involves the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recorded in the financial statements and the disclosures regarding contingent assets and liabilities. For the purposes of the assumptions underlying estimates, we consider all information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements and any hypotheses considered reasonable in the light of past experience and current conditions in the financial markets.

More specifically, estimation processes were adopted to support the carrying amount of certain items recognised in the financial statements at December 31, 2018, as required by accounting standards. These processes are essentially based on estimates of future recoverability of the values recognised and were conducted on a going concern basis. The findings of these processes supported the carrying amounts recognised at December 31, 2018. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly.

In view of the presence of uncertainty in the macroeconomic and market environment, the assumptions made, even if reasonable, might not hold in future scenarios in which the Bank may operate. Accordingly, future results may differ from the estimates made for the purpose of preparing the financial statements, with the consequent probable need to make adjustments that currently cannot be foreseen or estimated to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements.

The following sections discuss the key accounting policies for the purposes of providing a true and fair representation of the Bank's financial position and performance, both with regard to the materiality of the values in the financial statements and the considerable judgement required in performing the assessments.

Estimation of accruing servicing revenues and the effects of the application of servicing contracts

Sales revenues associated with servicing contracts for the recovery of receivables managed on an agency basis for third parties are recognised on an accruals basis on based on the Bank's activities over time, using management IT procedures and complex accounting processes that take account of the different contractual terms of each agency agreement. Servicing agreements contain numerous clauses specifying the rights and duties of doBank in relations with the participating banks, which can generate income on the one hand and contingent liabilities on the other connected with the possibility of non-performance of



contractual obligations.

At the date of the preparation of these financial statements, revenues accrued in the period that have not yet been manifestly accepted by the client are recognised. Depending on the terms of contract and the established practice, that acceptance may take the form of the issuance of an invoice or an explicit notice.

At the date of the preparation of these financial statements, the portion of servicing revenues without such manifest acceptance amounted to 29% of total amounts to be invoiced at December 31, 2018 and 10% of item 40. Fee and commission income of the income statement. In addition, Any certain or contingent liabilities must be prudentially determined in order to assess compliance with the obligations set out in the servicing agreement, taking due account of natural differences in interpretation of contractual clauses in the context of actual recovery operations.

Determination of the fair value of financial assets

In the presence of financial instruments not listed on active markets or illiquid and complex instruments, it is necessary to adopt appropriate valuation processes that require the use of a certain degree of judgement concerning the choice of valuation models and the related input parameters, which may sometimes not be observable on the market.

A degree of subjectivity is present in the assessment of the observability of certain parameters and the consequent classification in the hierarchy of inputs used in determining fair value.

With particular reference to valuation methods and the non-observable inputs that may be used in fair value measurements, please see section A.4 - Information on fair value.

Estimation of the recoverability of deferred tax assets

The Bank has significant deferred tax assets mainly arising from temporary differences between the date on which certain business costs are recognised in the income statement and the date on which the same those can be deducted. Deferred tax assets are written down to the extent that they are deemed unrecoverable given the outlook for performance and the resulting expected taxable income, taking due account of tax legislation, which allows those assets to be converted into tax credits under certain conditions, regardless of the Bank's ability to generate future profits. In Section 14 - Tax assets and tax liabilities under assets in Part B of these explanatory notes, information is provided on the nature and the assessments conducted with regard to the recognition of deferred tax assets.

Estimation of provisions for risks and charges

The complexity of the situations that underlie outstanding disputes, together with the problems of interpretation concerning the applicable legislation, make it difficult to estimate the liabilities that may emerge when pending litigation is settled. The valuation difficulties impact both the amount and the timing of any manifestation of the liability. These are particularly evident if the proceedings are at an early stage and/or the associated preliminary enquiry is in progress.

For more information on the Bank's main risk positions in respect of legal disputes (revocatory actions in bankruptcy and pending litigation), please see Section 12 - Provisions for risks and charges in Part B - Liabilities of these explanatory notes.

2. New accounting standards

The Bank adopted for the first time a number of accounting standards and amendments that entered force for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The impact of first-time adoption of these measures is discussed below.

Effects of first-time adoption of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

On November 29, 2016, Regulation (EU) no. 2016/2067 was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, introducing the new international accounting standard IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Starting from January 1, 2018, this standard replaces IAS 39, which, for financial



statements for the year ending December 31, 2017, governed the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

The new standard introduces a model under which the classification of financial assets is guided, on the one hand, by the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of the instrument itself (SPPI criterion - solely payments of principal and interest) and, on the other hand, by the management intent (business model) with which the instrument is held.

The new provisions on financial assets replace the four classes envisaged under IAS 39 with the following categories determined on the basis of the two drivers indicated above:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;

Financial assets can be recognised at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income only if they pass the test on the contractual characteristics of the instrument's cash flows (SPPI test).

Equity securities are always measured at fair value through profit or loss unless the entity irrevocably elects, at initial recognition, for shares not held for trading to present changes in value in an equity reserve that will never be transferred to profit or loss, even if the financial instrument is transferred (no recycling).

With regard to the provisions on impairment, the criterion of incurred losses has been replaced with that of expected losses, moving forward the recognition of write-downs in profit or loss from the time of impairment to an earlier moment, i.e. the time of a significant increase in the credit risk and requiring in any case a write-down corresponding to the expected loss at 12 months on the entire performing portfolio without a sign of any significant increase in risk. In particular, IFRS 9 requires the recognition of expected losses according to an impairment method divided into three stages of impairment:

- 12-month expected loss (stage 1): this applies to all exposures in the absence of a significant increase in credit risk;
- lifetime expected loss (stage 2 and stage 3): this applies to performing financial assets when there has been a significant increase in credit risk (stage 2) and to impaired financial assets (stage 3) regardless of whether it is recognised on an individual or collective basis.

In 2017 the Group undertook a specific project with an initial assessment phase to identify the main gaps, a design phase aimed at identifying the steps necessary for the conversion to the new accounting standard and, finally, an implementation phase that was completed in the first quarter of 2018.

The entire project was developed with the direct involvement of the Administration, Finance and Control and Risk Management Functions in the definition of the guidelines and the policies preparatory to the implementation of IFRS 9, which were submitted for approval to the Board of Directors. Considering the pervasive impacts of IFRS 9, other Group units were also involved in the project within the framework of thematic working groups (mainly business units like the Banking Function and organisational and IT units).

The following provides a summary of the effects of the new presentation of the comparative balances at December 31, 2017 for the balance sheet and the income statement, and the impact of the first-time adoption of IFRS 9 on the shareholders' equity of doBank at January 1, 2018.

New presentation of comparative figures

In line with the transitional rules for IFRS 9, the Bank has not restated the comparative figures as at 31 December 2017 and therefore all the periodic comparative values are measured in accordance with the accounting standards used for the preparation of the 2017 financial statements.

For the sole purpose of enabling a uniform comparison of data for the period, the balance sheet and income statement layouts have therefore been reclassified and newly presented in items consistent with the composition of those items for 2018 and with the balance sheet and income statement schedules provided for in the 5th update of Bank of Italy Circular 262, as detailed below.



The portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income includes debt securities (BOTs) of €1 million, which are characterised by cash flows consisting solely of repayments of principal and interest and are held exclusively for the purpose of compliance with the regulatory Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) requirement. These securities were previously classified as assets available for sale (AFS).

The portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss includes the remaining and more substantial assets previously classified in the AFS portfolio. This includes (i) the units of the Italian Recovery Fund (former Atlante II) in the amount of €15.2 million, whose cash flows generated by the sale of units do not represent solely payments of principal and interest; and (ii) ABSs issued in the Romeo SPV and Mercuzio Securitization securitisations in the amount of €7.7 million, which did not pass the SPPI test.

The portfolio of financial assets measured at amortised cost corresponds to the IFRS 9 portfolio denominated “Hold to collect” (HTC), which is held for long-term investment purposes and consists of all the assets previously classified under loans and receivables with banks (€26.5 million) and loans and receivables with customers (€5.7 million) that are held for long-term investment purposes and have passed the SPPI test.



Statement reconciling the Financial Statements as in 2017 Reports and Accounts and the IFRS 9 Financial Statements (new Circular 262) as at December 31, 2017 (reclassification of IAS 39 balances).

(€/000)

IAS 39 - 4 th Circular 262 update		STOCKS		IFRS 9 - 5 th Circular 262 update	
Assets	12/31/2017	Impacts of classification	12/31/2017 RESTATED	Assets	
10 Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	2	10 Cash and cash equivalents	
n.a.	-	22,956	22,956	20 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	
40 Financial assets held for trading	23,959	(22,956)	1,003	30 Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	
60 Loans and receivables with banks	26,524	-	26,524	40 Financial assets measured at amortised cost a) Loans and receivables with banks	
70 Loans and receivables with customers	5,745	-	5,745	40 Financial assets measured at amortised cost b) Loans and receivables with customers	
100 Equity investments	26,057	-	26,057	70 Equity investments	
120 Property, plant and equipment	633	-	633	90 Property, plant and equipment	
130 Intangible assets	196	-	196	100 Intangible assets	
140 Tax assets	91,869	-	91,869	110 Tax assets	
150 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	120 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	
160 Other assets	84,887	-	84,887	130 Other assets	
Total assets	259,872	-	259,872		

IAS 39 - 4 th Circular 262 update		STOCKS		IFRS 9 - 5 th Circular 262 update	
Liabilities and shareholders' equity	12/31/2017	Impacts of classification	12/31/2017 RESTATED	Liabilities and shareholders' equity	
20 Due to customers	11,759	-	11,759	10 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost b) Due to customers	
80 Tax liabilities	864	-	864	60 Tax liabilities	
a) current	437	-	437	a) current	
b) deferred	427	-	427	b) deferred	
100 Other liabilities	28,441	-	28,441	80 Other liabilities	
110 Employee termination benefits	4,956	-	4,956	90 Employee termination benefits	
120 Provisions for risks and charges	21,895	-	21,895	100 Provisions for risks and charges	
140 Valuation reserves	1,186	-	1,186	120 Valuation reserves	
170 Reserves	115,838	-	115,838	150 Reserves	
190 Share capital	41,280	-	41,280	170 Share capital	
200 Treasury shares (-)	(277)	-	(277)	180 Treasury shares (-)	
220 Net profit (loss) for the period (+/-)	33,930	-	33,930	200 Net profit (loss) for the period (+/-)	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	259,872	-	259,872		

IAS 39 - 4 th Circular 262 update		STOCKS		FRS 9 - 5 th Circular 262 update	
		12/31/2017	Impacts of classification	12/31/2017	
10	Interest income and similar revenues	730	-	730	10 Interest income and similar revenues
20	Interest expense and similar charges	(218)	-	(218)	20 Interest expense and similar charges
30	Net interest income	512	-	512	30 Net interest income
40	Fee and commission income	147,622	-	147,622	40 Fee and commission income
50	Fee and commission expense	(21,110)	-	(21,110)	50 Fee and commission expense
60	Net fee and commission income	126,512	-	126,512	60 Net fee and commission income
70		822	-	822	70
n.a		-	3	3	100 Gains (losses) on disposal and repurchase of: b) Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income
100	Gains and losses on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	(3)	(4)	110 Gains and losses on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: b) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value
120	Gross income	127,845	-	127,845	120 Gross income
130	Net losses/recoveries on impairment: a) Loans	1,600	-	1,600	130 Net losses/recoveries on impairment for credit risk: a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost
140	Net profit from financial activities	129,445	-	129,445	150 Net profit from financial activities
150	Administrative costs:	(87,651)	-	(87,651)	160 Administrative costs:
	a) Staff expense	(47,559)	-	(47,559)	a) Staff expense
	b) Other administrative expense	(40,092)	-	(40,092)	b) Other administrative expense
160	Net provisions for risks and charges	(3,456)	-	(3,456)	170 Net provisions for risks and charges b) Other net provisions
170	Impairment/write-backs on property, plant and equipment	(72)	-	(72)	180 Impairment/write-backs on property, plant and equipment
180	Impairment/write-backs on intangible assets	(63)	-	(63)	190 Impairment/write-backs on intangible assets
190	Other operating expense and income	13,021	-	13,021	200 Other operating expense and income
200	Operating costs	(78,221)	-	(78,221)	210 Operating costs
210	Profit (Loss) of equity investments	-	-	-	220 Profit (Loss) of equity investments
250	Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	51,224	-	51,224	260 Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations
260	Income tax expense from continuing operations	(17,294)	-	(17,294)	270 Income tax expense from continuing operations
270	Profit (loss) after tax from continuing operations	33,930	-	33,930	280 Profit (loss) after tax from continuing operations
280	Profit (loss) after tax from discontinued operations	-	-	-	290 Profit (loss) after tax from discontinued operations
290	Net profit (loss) for the year	33,930	-	33,930	330 Net profit (loss) for the year

Effects of first-time adoption

The effects of the adoption of IFRS 9 associated with the application of the new impairment model and the measurement of financial assets are shown below as a consequence of the performance of the SPPI test and the identification of the business model.

These effects, which impact both the amount and the composition of shareholders' equity, mainly reflect:

- the obligation to recalculate write-downs of the financial assets in the portfolio using the "expected credit losses" approach rather than the previous "incurred credit losses" model. More specifically, with regard to performing exposures, the increase/decrease in write-downs reflected:
 - the classification in Stage 2 of part of a portfolio with a consequent "lifetime" ECL adjustment;
 - the application of write-downs to portfolios previously not subject to impairment (loans and receivables with banks, government securities);
- the need to reclassify certain financial assets in the portfolio based on the combined result of the two classification drivers provided for under the standard, i.e. the business model on the basis of which these instruments are held and the contractual characteristics of the associated cash flows (SPPI test).

The overall effect of the above was a reduction in the Bank's shareholders' equity of €21 thousand net of the tax effect, which was less than €1,000.

The greatest tax effect amounted to €427 thousand and regarded the reclassification to the provision for current taxes of the taxes recognised in the valuation reserve for ABSs for which, since January 1, 2018, changes in fair value are recognised through profit and loss and no longer through other comprehensive income.



Statements reconciling the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2017 (ex IAS 39) and the Balance Sheet at January 1, 2018 (IFRS 9)

(€/000)

IFRS 9 - 5th Circular 262 update			
	AMOUNTS AT	Impact of	AMOUNTS AT
	12/31/2017	transition to	01/01/2018
	RESTATED	IFRS 9	(C) = (A) + (B)
	(A)	(B)	
Assets			
10 Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	2
20 c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	22,956	-	22,956
30 Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	1,003	-	1,003
40 Financial assets measured at amortised cost a) Loans and receivables with banks	26,524	-	26,524
40 Financial assets measured at amortised cost a) Loans and receivables with customers	5,745	(2)	5,743
70 Equity investments	26,057	-	26,057
90 Property, plant and equipment	633	-	633
100 Intangible assets	196	-	196
110 Tax assets	91,869	-	91,869
120 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-
130 Other assets	84,887	-	84,887
Total assets	259,872	(2)	259,870
IFRS 9 - 5th Circular 262 update			
	AMOUNTS AT	Impact of	AMOUNTS AT
	12/31/2017	transition to	01/01/2018
	RESTATED	IFRS 9	(C) = (A) + (B)
	(A)	(B)	
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
10 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost b) Due to customers	11,759	-	11,759
60 Tax liabilities	864	(1)	863
a) current	437	426	863
b) deferred	427	(427)	-
80 Other liabilities	28,441	-	28,441
90 Employee termination benefits	4,956	-	4,956
100 Provisions for risks and charges a) Commitments and guarantees issued	21,895	-	21,895
100 Provisions for risks and charges b) Other provisions	-	-	-
120 Valuation reserves	1,186	(1,126)	60
150 Reserves	115,838	1,125	116,963
170 Share capital	41,280	-	41,280
180 Treasury shares (-)	(277)	-	(277)
200 Net profit (loss) for the period (+/-)	33,930	-	33,930
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	259,872	(2)	259,870



Statement reconciling IAS 39 shareholders' equity and IFRS 9 shareholders' equity

(€/000)

	01/01/2018
	Impact of transition to IFRS 9
Shareholders' equity IAS 39	191,957
CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT	-
Adjustment of the carrying amount of financial assets due to change in business model	-
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets due to failure of SPPI test	-
Reclassification from valuation reserves to retained earnings:	-
- net change in valuation reserves due to the application of new classification rules and measurement	(1,125)
- net change in retained earnings due to the application of new classification rules and measurement	1,125
IMPAIRMENT	1
Application of the new impairment model (ECL) to loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	1
- performing (Stage 1 and stage 2)	1
- non-performing (Stage 3)	-
Application of the new impairment model (ECL) to debt securities at amortised cost	-
Reclassification from valuation reserves to retained earnings:	-
- net change in valuation reserves for impairment of financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	-
- net change in retained earnings for impairment of financial assets measured at fair value through	-
Taxation impact	(1)
- change deferred taxes due to the application of new classification rules and measurement	(427)
- change in current taxes due to the application of new classification rules and measurement	426
Attribution of IFRS 9 transition impact to non-controlling interests	-
Total IFRS 9 transition impact	0
Shareholder's equity IFRS 9	191,957

Effects of first-time adoption of IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a new revenue recognition model that applies to all contracts with customers with the exception of those that fall within the scope of application of other IAS/IFRS such as leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments.

The assessment conducted at the Group level found that the application of the new standard had essentially no quantitative impact or process effects.

In order to prepare the financial statements, in addition to IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 doBank adopted for the first time a number of other accounting standards and amendments that entered force for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, which are listed below. These changes did not have a material impact on the asset, liability and income statement amounts reported in the financial statements:

- *IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration;*
- *Amendments to IAS 40: Transfers of Investment Property;*
- *Amendments to IFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions;*
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle.* The annual improvements cycle is intended to clarify certain provisions of the following IFRS:
 - IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;*
 - IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures;*



- *Amendments to IFRS 4: Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts;*
- *Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customer.*

The European Commission also endorsed the following accounting standards that were not applied as of December 31, 2018 as the Bank did not opt for early adoption in the cases where this is permitted:

- *IFRS 16 Leases* (in force as from January 1, 2019. Early adoption is not permitted);
- *Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* (in force as from January 1, 2019).
- *IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over income tax treatment* (in force as from January 1, 2019).

IFRS 16, applicable to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, will replace IAS 17 and all related interpretations (IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease, SIC 15 Operating leases - Incentives, SIC 27 Evaluating the substance of the transactions involving the legal form of the lease).

The standard establishes that the recognition and presentation of items shall take account of the substance of the transaction or the contract.

Therefore, all the leases shall be reported by the entity in the balance sheet, as assets and liabilities, and no longer off balance sheet as in the case of operating leases today. At the time of initial recognition, the asset shall be measured on the basis of the cash flows associated with the lease, including, in addition to the present value of the lease payments, the initial direct costs associated with the lease and any costs necessary to restore the asset at the end of the lease. After initial recognition, the asset is measured on same basis as property, plant and equipment. The standard requires the recognition of the depreciation on the asset and the separate recognition of the interest component of the lease payment.

A preliminary analysis of the impact of application of IFRS 16 within the doBank was carried out during 2018 with the involvement of various Bank departments.

The Bank will apply the modified retrospective approach envisaged in paragraph C.5 b) of IFRS 16, accounting for the cumulative effect of initial application of the standard at the transition date (January 1, 2019); consequently, no significant impacts are expected on the Bank's shareholders' equity.

The Bank has elected to use the two exemptions envisaged for first-time application of the standard for the following contracts:

- Short-term leases (term of less than or equal to 12 months);
- Low-value leases (less than €5,000).

Taking into account the extent to which the Bank uses leases, it is expected that the adoption of the new accounting standard will result in an increase in both assets and liabilities resulting from the recognition of the rights-of-use and associated liabilities in the total estimated amount of €22.3 million for 17 properties used in the business (of which 2 from the demerger of the Italfondario unit as from January 1, 2019) and €935 thousand for buildings and cars supplied to employees and in the motor pool.

The 6th update of Bank of Italy Circular no. 262/2005, published on October 30, 2018, incorporates the changes introduced by IFRS 16 starting from the 2019 financial statements.

At December 31, 2018 the following new standards, amendments and interpretations had been issued by the IASB but had still not been endorsed by the European Union:

- *Amendments to IAS 28: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* (in force as from January 1, 2019);
- *IFRS 17 Insurance contracts* (in force as from January 1, 2021. Early adoption is permitted);
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle*. The annual improvements cycle is intended to clarify certain provisions of the following IFRS (in force as from January 1, 2019):
 - *IFRS 3 Business Combinations;*



- IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*;
- IAS 12 *Income Taxes*;
- IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*.
- *Amendments to IAS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* (in force as from January 1, 2019);
- *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards* (in force as from January 1, 2020).
- *Amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations* (in force as from January 1, 2020);
- *Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material* (in force as from January 1, 2020).

A.2 Main items of the Financial Statements

1 - Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - Item 20.c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value

Recognition

Financial assets are initially recognised at the settlement date for debt securities and equities, and at the disbursement date for loans.

Upon initial recognition, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value, without considering transaction costs or income directly attributable to the instrument itself.

Classification

Financial assets other than those classified under financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial assets measured at amortised cost are classified in this category. More specifically, the item includes financial assets that are mandatorily measured at fair value, which are represented by financial assets that do not meet the requirements for measurement at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. These are financial assets whose contractual terms do not provide exclusively for repayments of principal and interest payments on the principal amount to be repaid (failure to pass the "SPPI test") or which are not held as part of a business model whose intent is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (the "Hold to Collect" business model) or whose intent is achieved through the collection of contractual cash flows or through the sale of the financial assets (the "Hold to Collect and Sell" business model);

Accordingly, this item reports:

- debt securities and loans held as part of a "Hold to Collect" or "Hold to Collect and Sell" business model, but whose cash flows are not represented solely by payments of principal and interest (in other words, they do not pass the SPPI test);
- units of collective investment undertakings (CIUs);
- equity instruments not held for trading - which do not represent holdings in a subsidiary, associate or joint arrangement - for which the Group does not apply the permitted option, at the time of initial recognition, to designate the instrument as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

IFRS 9 permits the reclassification of financial assets between the various categories only when an entity changes its business model for managing financial assets (IFRS9 paragraphs 4.4. and 5.6). In these cases, which are assumed to be infrequent, the reclassification must be applied prospectively from the date of reclassification, with no restatement of gains, losses and interest recognised previously.

Measurement

Following initial recognition, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. The effects of the application of this measurement approach are recognised in profit or loss.

For the criteria used to determine fair value, please see to Section "A.4 Fair value disclosures"



of Part A of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in the 2017 Annual Report, as no significant changes have occurred since the introduction of IFRS 9.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised in one of the following cases:

- if the contractual rights to the cash flows of the assets have expired;
- if the assets are sold, with the transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets. If substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets have been retained, those assets continue to be recognised, even if ownership of the assets themselves has been effectively transferred. If it is not possible to ascertain the substantial transfer of the risks and rewards, the financial assets are derecognised if no form of control over them has been retained. Otherwise, retention of even part of such control requires the entity to continue to recognise the assets in an amount equal to the residual continuing involvement, measured by the exposure to changes in the value of the transferred assets and changes in their cash flows;
- if the entity retains the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows with the simultaneous assumption of an obligation to pay the cash flows to another recipient.

2 - Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income

Recognition

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognised at the settlement date at fair value for debt securities and at the disbursement date for loans. Fair value is normally equal to the consideration transferred in the transaction including transaction costs and revenues directly attributable to the instrument itself.

Classification

A financial asset is classified under financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if:

- the intent of the business model is pursued through both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets ("Hold to Collect and Sell");
- the associated cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

This category includes debt securities and loans for which the business model is "Hold to Collect and Sell" and which have passed the SPPI test. It also includes investments in equity instruments not held for trading for which the irrevocable option to designate the instruments as at fair value through other comprehensive income was exercised at the time of initial recognition.

IFRS 9 permits the reclassification of financial assets between the various categories only when an entity changes its business model for managing financial assets (IFRS9 paragraphs 4.4. and 5.6). In these cases, which are assumed to be infrequent, the reclassification must be applied prospectively from the date of reclassification, with no restatement of gains, losses and interest recognised previously.

Measurement

Following initial recognition, interest accrued on interest-bearing instruments is recognised through profit or loss in accordance with the amortised cost method.

Gains and losses deriving from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and reported under item 110. Valuation reserves.

Such instruments undergo measurement of losses due to long-term reductions in value, as illustrated in the specific section.

These lasting value losses are recognised in profit or loss against the statement of comprehensive income and reported under item 110. Valuation reserves.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised in one of the following cases:

- if the contractual rights to the cash flows of the assets have expired;



- if the assets are sold, with the transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets. If substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets have been retained, those assets continue to be recognised, even if ownership of the assets themselves has been effectively transferred. If it is not possible to ascertain the substantial transfer of the risks and rewards, the financial assets are derecognised if no form of control over them has been retained. Otherwise, retention of even part of such control requires the entity to continue to recognise the assets in an amount equal to the residual continuing involvement, measured by the exposure to changes in the value of the transferred assets and changes in their cash flows;
- if the entity retains the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows with the simultaneous assumption of an obligation to pay the cash flows to another recipient.

3 - Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Recognition

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at the settlement date at fair value, which is normally equal to the consideration transferred in the transaction including transaction costs and revenues directly attributable to the instrument itself.

Classification

A financial asset is classified under financial assets measured at amortised cost if:

- intent of the business model is to hold assets in order collect contractual cash flows ("Hold to Collect");
- the associated cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

More specifically, assets recognised under this item include:

- the various technical forms of loans and receivables with banks that meet the requirements of the previous paragraph;
- the various technical forms of loans and receivables with customers that meet the requirements of the previous paragraph;
- debt securities that meet the requirements of the previous paragraph.

IFRS 9 permits the reclassification of financial assets between the various categories only when an entity changes its business model for managing financial assets (IFRS9 paragraphs 4.4. and 5.6). In these cases, which are assumed to be infrequent, the reclassification must be applied prospectively from the date of reclassification, with no restatement of gains, losses and interest recognised previously.

Measurement

Following initial recognition at fair value, these assets are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of interest using the effective interest rate over the term of the loan or receivable

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost is adjusted in order to take account of write-downs/writebacks resulting from the assessment process described in more detail in the section "Impairment of financial assets".

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised in one of the following cases:

- if the contractual rights to the cash flows of the assets have expired;
- if the assets are sold, with the transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets. If substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets have been retained, those assets continue to be recognised, even if ownership of the assets themselves has been effectively transferred. If it is not possible to ascertain the substantial transfer of the risks and rewards, the financial assets are derecognised if no form of control over them has been retained. Otherwise, retention of even part of such control requires the entity to continue to recognise the assets in an amount equal to the residual continuing involvement, measured by the exposure to changes in the value of the transferred assets and



changes in their cash flows;

- if the entity retains the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows with the simultaneous assumption of an obligation to pay the cash flows to another recipient.

5 – Equity investments

Equity investments fall under the definition of equity instruments, and consequently of financial instruments, under IAS 32.

The criteria for initial recognition and subsequent measurement of equity investments are governed by IAS 27 - Separate Financial Statements - IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - and IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements -.

Investments in equity instruments, carried out with the intention of establishing or maintaining long-term operating relationships in investee companies, can be considered as "strategic actions".

Specifically, these can be classified as:

SUBSIDIARIES

Entities, including structured entities, over which direct or indirect control is held, are considered subsidiaries. Control over an entity is identified through the ability to exercise power in order to influence the variable returns to which a company is exposed through its relationship with the same.

In order to ascertain the existence of control, the following factors are considered:

- the purpose and establishment of the investee, in order to identify the entity's objectives, activities that determine its returns and how these activities are governed;
- power, in order to understand whether there are contractual rights that attribute the ability to direct the relevant activities; to this end only substantive rights that provide practical ability to govern are considered;
- the exposure to the investee, in order to assess whether there are relations with the investee whose returns of which are subject to changes deriving from variations in the investee's performance;
- the existence of potential principal-agent relationships.

If relevant activities are governed through voting rights, the existence of control is ascertained considering the voting rights held, including potential rights, and the existence of any agreement or shareholders' agreements which attribute the right to control the majority of voting rights, to appoint the majority of the members of the governing body or in any case the power to determine the entity's financial and operating policies.

Subsidiaries may also include any "structured entities" in which voting rights are not significant for determining who exercises control, including special purpose entities and investment funds.

In the case of structured entities, the existence of control is ascertained considering both the contractual rights that enable direction of the relevant activities (or those that contribute most to performance) and exposure to the variable returns deriving from these activities.

JOINT VENTURES

A joint venture is an entity in regard to which:

- there is a joint control agreement;
- rights to the net assets of the entity.

In particular, joint control exists when decisions relating to the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of all parties that share control.

ASSOCIATES

An associate is an entity over which an investor has significant influence and which is not a subsidiary or a joint venture. Significant influence is presumed when the investor:



- holds, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of the share capital of another company,
- or
- is able to exercise significant influence through:
 - representation on the governing body of the company;
 - participation in the policy-making process, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions;
 - the existence of material transactions between the entity and the investee;
 - interchange of managerial personnel;
 - provision of essential technical information.

Equity investments in associates are recognized using the equity method. Equity investments in associates include the goodwill (net of any impairment loss) paid to purchase them. The investor's share in the profit or loss of the associate after the date of acquisition is recognized in the income statement under item 220. "Profit (Loss) of equity investments". Any distribution of dividends is recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the equity investment. If the investor's share of an associate's losses is equal to or greater than its carrying amount, no further losses are recognised, unless the investor has incurred specific obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Gains and losses on transactions between companies subject to line-by-line or proportional consolidation and the associates are eliminated in proportion to the percentage interest in the associate.

Changes in the associates' valuation reserves, which are recognised in respect of changes in the value of assets and liabilities relevant for this purpose, are reported separately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Recognition

Equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are initially recognised at the fair value at the time of acquisition, which substantially corresponds to the purchase price.

The purchase price of an equity investment is determined as the sum of:

- the fair value at the purchase date (equal to the price paid) of the assets transferred, the liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued by the purchaser, in exchange for control acquired over the company;
- plus
- any cost directly attributable to the acquisition.

Measurement

If there is evidence that an equity investment may be impaired, the equity investment's recoverable value is calculated. The recoverable value is determined using the value in use of the equity investment, as assessed with internal measurement models, generally used in financial practice and based on discounting future cash flows pertaining to the equity investment (discounted cash flow method).

If it is not possible to obtain sufficient information, the shareholders' equity of the company is used as the value in use.

If the recoverable value is less than the carrying amount, the difference is recognised in the income statement under item 220. "Profit (loss) of equity investments".

When the reason for impairment no longer exists following an event which occurs after the recognition of the impairment, write-backs are recognized through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Equity investments are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows deriving from the activities themselves expire, when substantially all risks and rewards connected with the asset are transferred or when, not having transferred or maintained substantially all risks



and rewards, control over the equity investment has been lost. Profit and loss from transfers of equity investments is recognized in the income statement under item 220. "Profit (loss) of equity investments".

6 – Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and classification

This item includes:

- land and buildings
- furniture and fixtures
- plant and machinery
- other machinery and equipment

and breaks down into the following categories:

- assets used in the business;
- investment property.

Assets used in the business have physical substance, are held for use in production or in the provision of goods and services or for administrative purposes and can be used for more than one financial year. Improvements to leasehold assets are improvements and incremental expenses for identifiable and separable items of property, plant and equipment. In this case, the assets are classified in specific sub-items (e.g. plant), depending on the nature of the asset in question. Normally, these investments are incurred in order to render properties leased from third parties suitable for their intended use.

Improvements and incremental expenses for identifiable and non-separable items of property, plant and equipment are recognised under Item 120. "Other assets".

The item also report property, plant and equipment classified under IAS 2 – Inventories regarding the property portfolio of the Group, which is held for sale, originating with the merger as at December 31, 2018 with the subsidiary doRealEstate.

Investment property refers to real estate investments pursuant to IAS 40, i.e. properties held (owned outright or held through a finance lease) in order to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at cost, including all charges directly attributable to the "commissioning" of the asset (transaction costs, professional fees, direct costs to transport the asset to the assigned location, installation costs, dismantling expense).

Expenses incurred subsequently are added to the carrying amount of the asset or recognised as separate assets if it is probable that future economic benefits will be received in excess of those initially estimated and the cost can be reliably determined.

All other expenses incurred subsequently (e.g. ordinary maintenance) are recognised through profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred, under the item:

- 160.b) "Other administrative expense", if pertaining to assets used in the business; or
- 200. "Other operating expense and income", if pertaining to investment property.

Measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost net of cumulative depreciation and impairment.

Assets with defined useful lives are depreciated at constant rates over their useful life.

Assets with unlimited useful life are not depreciated.

The useful life of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at the end of each period, taking into account the conditions of use of the asset, the state of maintenance, expected obsolescence, etc. and, if these expectations differ from previous estimates, the depreciation charge for the current period and subsequent periods is adjusted.

If there is objective evidence that an individual asset may have incurred an impairment loss, the carrying amount of the asset is compared with its recoverable amount, which is equal to



the higher of an assets fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, understood as the present value of expected future cash flows originated by the asset. Any write-downs are recognised under item 180. "Impairment/write-backs on property, plant and equipment" in the income statement.

If the value of a previously written-down asset is written back, the new carrying amount cannot exceed the net carrying amount that it would have had if no impairment loss had been recognised on the asset in previous years.

Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any difference between the disposal value and the carrying amount is recognised in the income statement under Item 250. "Gains and losses on disposal of investments".

7 – Intangible assets

Recognition

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets with multi-year utility, are identifiable, lack physical substance, are controlled by the company and will probably generate future economic benefits.

Intangible assets mainly comprise goodwill, software, brands and patents.

Intangible assets other than goodwill are recognised at the purchase cost, including any direct costs incurred to prepare the asset for use, net of accumulated amortisation and any impairment.

Any expenses incurred subsequent to the acquisition:

- are recognised as an increase in the initial cost if they increase the future economic benefits of the underlying assets (i.e. if they increase their value or productive capacity);
- are recognised entirely through profit or loss for the year in which they are incurred in other cases (i.e., when they do not increase the original value of the assets, but merely conserve the original functionality).

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised.

Measurement

If there is objective evidence that an individual asset may have incurred an impairment loss, the carrying amount of the asset is compared with its recoverable amount, which is equal to the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, understood as the present value of expected future cash flows originated by the asset. Any write-downs are recognised under item 190. "Impairment/write-backs on intangible assets" in the income statement.

For intangible assets with indefinite life, the carrying amount is compared with the recoverable amount on an annual basis even if no evidence of impairment is found. If the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount, a loss is recognised under Item 190. "Impairment/write-backs on intangible assets" in the income statement in an amount equal to the difference between the two values.

If the value of a previously written-down intangible asset other than goodwill is written back the new carrying amount shall not exceed the net carrying amount that it would have had if no impairment loss had been recognised on the asset in previous years.

Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Any difference between the disposal value and the carrying amount is recognised in the income statement under Item 240. "Gains and losses on



disposal of investments".

8 – Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

"Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale" and "Liabilities associated with asset held for sale" include non-current assets or groups of assets/liabilities for which a disposal process has begun and whose sale is considered highly probable (IFRS 5).

The individual assets (or groups of assets held for sale) are recognised respectively under Item 110. "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale" and item 70. "Liabilities associated with non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale" at the lower of the carrying amount and the fair value net of disposal costs.

The positive or negative balance of income (dividends, interest, etc.) and charges (interest expense, etc.) relating to the groups of assets and liabilities held for sale, net of the associated current and deferred taxes, is recognised under item 290. "Profit (Loss) after tax of discontinued operations".

9 – Current and deferred tax

Recognition

Tax assets and tax liabilities are recognised respectively under Item 100. "Tax assets" in assets and Item 60. "Tax liabilities" in liabilities.

In application of the "balance sheet method", items for current and deferred taxes include:

- current tax assets, i.e. excess payment of tax liabilities on the basis of current tax laws governing corporate income;
- current tax liabilities, i.e. tax liabilities to be settled on the basis of current tax laws governing corporate income;
- deferred tax assets, i.e. amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods as a consequence of:
 - temporary deductible differences (represented mainly by costs deductible in future periods on the basis of current tax laws governing corporate income);
 - unutilised tax losses carried forward;
 - unutilised tax credits carried forward;
- deferred tax liabilities, i.e. income tax liabilities to be settled in future periods as a consequence of temporary taxable differences (mainly represented by the deferral of taxation of revenues or the advance deduction of charges on the basis of current tax laws governing corporate income).

Current tax assets and liabilities are recognised by applying current tax rates and are recognised as charges (income) using the same accrual criteria adopted for the costs and revenues which generated them. In particular, current IRES (corporate income tax) and IRAP were calculated using the tax rates established in current tax law, using the new rate of 24% for IRES and, for doBank, the surtax of 3.5 percentage points applicable to credit and financial institutions (Law 208 of December 28, 2015).

In general, deferred tax assets and liabilities arise in the cases in which the deductibility or taxability of a cost or revenue is deferred with respect to their recognition for accounting purposes.

Current tax items include payments on account (current assets) and liabilities to settle (current liabilities) for income tax for the period. Current tax liabilities and the associated receivables for payments on account still outstanding at the end of the year are recognised as a net amount in a single item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet in their full amount without offsetting.

Measurement

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised on the basis of the tax rates which, as of the reporting date, are expected to be applicable in the period in which the asset will be



realised or the liability will be eliminated, in accordance with current tax legislation. They are periodically reviewed in order to take account of any regulatory changes.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised if their recovery through expected future taxable income is probable, measured on the basis of the Group's ability to produce taxable income in future financial years. Deferred tax liabilities are always recognised. A requirement for the recognition of deferred tax assets is that it is considered reasonably certain in view of corporate developments that taxable income will be generated against which the temporary deductible differences will be used. In accordance with the provisions of IAS 12, the probability that future taxable income will be sufficient to utilise the deferred tax assets is subject to periodic review. If that review suggests that future taxable income will be insufficient, the deferred tax assets are reduced in a corresponding amount.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the consolidated income statement under item 270. "Income tax expense from continuing operations", with the exception of taxes which refer to items which are credited or debited, in the same or another financial year, directly in equity, such as, for example, those in respect of profits or losses on available-for-sale financial assets, whose changes in value are recognised directly in valuation reserves in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are derecognised at the time they are recovered/realised.

10 – Provisions for risks and charges

Recognition

Provisions for risks and charges consist of liabilities recognised when:

- the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If these conditions are not met, no liability is recognised.

The sub-item of the provisions for risks and charges in question includes provisions for credit risk recognised in respect of commitments to disburse funds and guarantees issued that fall within the scope of application of the rules on impairment in accordance with IFRS 9. For these cases, the same procedures, in principle, are adopted for the allocation among the three stages (credit risk stages) and for calculating the reported expected loss with reference to financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Other provisions for risks and charges include provisions for legal obligations or those connected with employment relationships or disputes, including tax disputes, originated by a past event for which an outflow of economic resources to settle the obligations is probable, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligations.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using current market rates. Provisions are recognized in the income statement under item "170. Net provisions for risks and charges" and include increases in provisions due to the passage of time.

The item also includes long-term employee benefits, the charges for which are determined using actuarial methods. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full immediately through profit or loss.

Measurement

The amounts allocated to provisions are determined so that they represent the best estimate of the expense required to settle the obligation. In making this estimate, the risks and uncertainties pertaining to the facts and circumstances involved are taken into account.



Specifically, when the effect of deferring the charge in time is significant, the amount of the provision is determined as the present value of the best estimate of the cost assumed necessary to extinguish the obligation. In this case, the discount rate used reflects current market assessments.

Provisions are periodically reviewed and adjusted if necessary to reflect the current best estimate. When, following a review, it is found that the charge is unlikely to be incurred, the provision is reversed.

Derecognition

A provision is used only against the charges for which it was initially recognised.

Provisions for the year, recognised under item 170. "Net provisions for risks and charges" in the income statement, include increases in provisions due to the passage of time and are reported net of any reversals.

11 – Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Recognition and classification

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost represented by amounts due to banks, amounts due to customers and securities issued include financial instruments (other than liabilities held for trading and those designated as at fair value) representing the various forms of funding from third parties.

Liabilities recognised by the entity as a lessee in finance lease transactions are also included. These financial liabilities are recognised at the settlement date and initially recognised at fair value, which normally corresponds to the consideration received or the issue price, increased by any costs/proceeds directly attributable to the individual funding transaction or issue.

Measurement

Following initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Exception is made for short-term liabilities, for which the time factor is negligible, which continue to be carried at the amount received.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have expired or are discharged. The difference between the carrying amount of a liability and the consideration paid to purchase it is recognised in profit or loss.

15 – Other information

Other assets

Other assets essentially include items awaiting settlement and items that are not attributable to other items in the balance sheet, including receivables from the provision of non-financial services, tax items other than those recognised in a separate item (for example, those connected with tax withholding activities), and accrued income other than that that must be capitalised in the related financial assets, including that deriving from contracts with customers pursuant to IFRS 15, paragraphs 116 et seq..

The item also includes leasehold improvements and expansions other than those allocable to item "80. Property, plant and equipment", as they are not separable to the asset to which they refer and therefore cannot be used independently.

Treasury shares

Changes in treasury shares in the portfolio are recognised directly in equity, i.e. reducing the latter by the value of purchases and increasing it by the value of sales.

This means that in the case of a subsequent transfer the difference between the sales price of the treasury shares and the associated repurchase cost, net of any tax effects, is fully recognised in shareholders' equity.



Accruals and deferrals

Accruals and deferrals, which comprises charges and income pertaining to the period accrued on assets and liabilities, are recognised as an adjustment to the assets and liabilities to which they refer.

Expenditure for leasehold improvements

Property renovation costs for properties of which the entity is not the owner are capitalised in view of the fact that over the term of the lease the entity has control of the asset and future economic benefits will flow to the entity. These costs, which are classified under other assets as provided for in the instructions of the Bank of Italy, are amortised over a period that does not exceed the term of the lease contract.

The corresponding provisions are recognised under other operating expenses.

Employee termination benefits (Trattamento di fine rapporto or TFR)

The provision for TFR for Italy-based employee benefits is treated as a post-employment defined benefit scheme. Its recognition in the financial statements therefore requires the estimation, carried out using actuarial techniques, of the amount of benefits accrued by employees and the discounting of those benefits.

The determination of these benefits was conducted by an external actuary, using the "projected unit credit method". This method uniformly distributes the cost of the benefit over the working life of the employee. Obligations are determined as the discounted value of average future benefit payments, proportioned on the basis of the ratio between years of service accrued and total seniority achieved at the time the benefit is disbursed.

Following the reform of the supplementary pension system with Legislative Decree 252 of December 5, 2005, the termination benefits accrued up to December 12, 2006 (or up to a date selected by the employee between January 1, 2007 and June 30, 2007 in the event the employee elected to transfer accrued TFR to a supplementary pension scheme) remained with the company and continue to be considered "defined-benefit post-employment benefits" and are therefore subject to actuarial measurement, although using simplified actuarial assumptions that no longer take account of forecasts of future wage increases.

TFR accruing after January 1, 2007 (or after the date of election between January 1 and June 30, 2007 by the employee to transfer TFR to (i) a supplementary pension scheme or (ii) leave the TFR with the company, which in turn deposits those contributions with the Treasury Fund operated by the National Social Security Institute (INPS) is considered to be a "defined contribution" plan.

Actuarial gains and losses, defined as the difference between the carrying amount of the liabilities and the present value of the obligation at the end of the period, are recognised in equity under Item 110. "Valuation reserves" in accordance with the provisions of the IAS 19 Revised.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments are payments made to employees or comparable persons as payment for work or other services/assets received, based on shares representing capital, which consist in the grant of rights to receive shares upon meeting quantitative/qualitative objectives.

The fair value of payments settled the issue of shares is based on their stock market price and is recognised as a cost in the income statement under Item 160.a) "Staff expense" and in the balance sheet under Item 140. "Reserves" in equity, on an accruals basis in proportion to the period in which the service is rendered.

Other long-term employee benefits

Long-term employee benefits – such as seniority bonuses paid after a certain period of service – are recognised under item 80. "Other Liabilities" on the basis of the measurement of the commitments assumed as of the reporting date.



Valuation of property

Properties, considered as inventories of property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2, were originated by the merger of the subsidiary doRealEstate into doBank and are classified under "80. Property, plant and equipment" as provided for in the instructions of the Bank of Italy. These inventories mainly comprise properties that are to be renovated and/or undergoing renovation and trading properties.

Properties undergoing renovation are measured at the lower of cost, increased by expenses increasing of their value and the capitalisable financial expense, and the corresponding estimated realisable value, less the direct costs to sell.

Trading properties are measured at the lower of cost and estimated realisable value, which is generally represented by the market value as determined from similar property transactions in terms of location and type. The estimated realisable value and the market value are determined on the basis of independent appraisals or any lower value at which management is prepared to sell based on urban/land registry circumstances that do not correspond to the effective state of the property and legal issues (such as the illegal occupation of the properties).

Any write-downs based on the above appraisal are charged to the appropriate item in the income statement.

If the reasons prompting the write-down of the inventories' write-down should no longer obtain, write-downs recognised in previous periods are reversed through profit or loss up to the lower of cost and estimated realisable value.

RECOGNITION OF REVENUES AND COSTS

Revenues can be recognised:

- at a point in time, when the entity satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised asset or service to the customer;
- or
- over time, as the entity satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised asset or service.

An asset is transferred when, or in the period in which, the customer obtains control of the asset.

Servicing fees and revenues from ancillary products

These revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or due and are recognised when they can be estimated reliably. Revenues for services provided are recognised in conjunction with the completion of the services. They are recognised only when it is probable that the economic benefits of the transaction will flow to the company. Nevertheless, when the recoverability of an amount already recognised under revenues is affected by uncertainty, the revenues originally recognised are adjusted by the unrecoverable amount or the amount whose recovery is no longer certain.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which their distribution is authorised.

Costs

Costs are recognised when they are incurred, on an accruals basis.

Impairment losses are recognised through profit or loss in the period in which they are ascertained.

RELEVANT IAS/IFRS DEFINITIONS

The following presents a number of concepts relevant for the purposes of the IAS/IFRS international accounting standards are outlined, in addition to those already addressed in the previous sections.



Amortised cost

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which it is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any write-down or unrecoverability (impairment).

The effective interest rate method is a method for allocating interest income or expense over the life of a financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Fees and commissions that are considered an integral part of the effective interest rate include initial fees received for the disbursement or acquisition of a financial asset not classified as measured at fair value, such as, for example, those received as compensation for the assessment of the debtor's financial condition, the evaluation and registration of guarantees and, more generally, the completion of the transaction.

Transaction costs, in turn, include fees and commissions paid to agents (including employees filling the role of commercial agents), consultants, mediators and other operators, contributions levied by regulatory bodies and securities markets, and taxes and charges on the transfer. Transaction costs do not include lending costs or internal administrative or management costs.

Impairment of financial assets

Pursuant to IFRS 9, at each reporting date financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss undergo an assessment to determine whether there is evidence that the carrying amount of the assets cannot be fully recovered. An analogous analysis is conducted for commitments to disburse funds and for guarantees issued that fall within the scope of the impairment provisions of IFRS 9.

If evidence of impairment is found, the financial assets in question - consistently, where present, with all other assets pertaining to the same counterparty - are considered impaired and are classified in stage 3. Such exposures, represented by financial assets classified - pursuant to the provisions of Circular 262/2005 of the Bank of Italy - in the categories of non-performing loans, exposures unlikely to pay and exposures past due by more than ninety days, shall be written down in an amount equal to the expected losses over the entire residual life of the assets.

Financial assets for which there is no evidence of impairment (unimpaired financial instruments) shall be evaluated to determine whether there is evidence that the credit risk of the individual transaction has increased significantly since initial recognition. Following the assessment, the assets shall be classified (or, more properly, staged) as follows:

- where such evidence is found, the financial asset shall be classified in stage 2. Such valuation, consistent with the provisions of the international accounting standards and even in the absence of manifest impairment, requires for the recognition of write-downs equal to the expected losses over the residual life of the financial instrument;
- where such evidence is not found, the financial asset shall be classified in stage 1. Such valuation, consistent with the provisions of the international accounting standards and even in the absence of manifest impairment, requires the recognition of expected losses, for the specific financial instrument, over the following twelve months.

The Bank's impairment process is applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, which include: loans, trade receivables, contract assets, debt securities, financial guarantees, and irrevocable commitments to disburse funds.

For trade receivables, in consideration of the provisions of IFRS 9 (paragraphs 5.5.15-16) and the immateriality of the financing component of such receivables, the Bank has opted for the



"simplified approach" which essentially provides for the calculation of total lifetime expected losses for the financial asset. Given that the residual life of trade receivables is generally less than one year, the 12-month and lifetime expected losses are the same.

A.4 Fair value disclosures

Qualitative disclosures

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction on the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date on current market terms (exit price).

In order to maximise the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements and the associated disclosures, IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that divides the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels:

- **Level 1:** the fair value of the instrument is determined on the basis of quoted prices in active markets;
- **Level 2:** the fair value of the instrument is determined on the basis of valuation techniques that use inputs observable on active markets, such as:
 - quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments;
 - observable inputs such as interest rates or yield curves, implied volatilities, early repayment risk, default rates and illiquidity factors;
 - unobservable inputs supported and corroborated by market information.
- **Level 3:** the fair value of the instrument is determined on the basis of valuation techniques that mainly use unobservable inputs that therefore involve the use of internal estimates and assumptions.

This classification is intended to establish a hierarchy based on the objectivity of fair values as a function of the degree of discretion adopted, giving precedence to the use of observable market inputs. The fair value hierarchy is also defined on the basis of the inputs used in the models adopted to determine fair value and not on the basis of the valuation techniques themselves.

A.4.1 – Fair value levels 2 and 3: valuation techniques and inputs used

The following section provides the disclosures required under IFRS 13 on accounting portfolios, both measured at fair value on a recurring basis and not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Asset-backed securities

ABSs are measured using a discounted cash flow model based on the estimation of cash flows paid by the instrument and the estimation of a spread for discounting.

Equity securities

Equity securities are assigned to Level 1 when a quoted price on an active market considered to be liquid is available or to Level 3 when there are no quoted prices or the prices have been suspended for an indeterminate amount of time. These instruments are classified as Level 2 only if the volume of trading on the market has fallen significantly.

For equity securities carried at cost, an impairment loss is recognised when the cost exceeds the recoverable value significantly and/or for a prolonged period of time.

Investment funds

Investment funds are classified as Level 1 if they are listed on an active market. If not, they are classified as Level 3 and are measured using a credit adjustment of the NAV, based on the specific characteristics of the individual fund.



Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis

Financial instruments not measured at fair value, including payables and loans and receivables with customers and banks are not managed on a fair value basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

Given their short-term horizon and negligible credit risk, the carrying amount of cash and liquid assets approximates their fair value.

Loans and receivables with banks and customers

The fair value of loans and receivables with banks and customers, recognised at amortised cost, is mainly determined using a present value model, adjusted for risk. Accordingly, the carrying amount of loans and receivables with banks and customers is considered to be an appropriate approximation of their fair value, an aspect that results in their classification in level 3 of the hierarchy.

Description of valuation techniques

In order to measure position for which market sources do not provide a directly observable market price, specific valuation techniques widely used in market practice are used and described below.

Discounted cash flows

Valuation techniques based on discounted cash flows generally consist in estimating the expected future cash flows over the life of the instrument. The model requires an estimate of the cash flows and the adoption of market parameters for the discount: the discount rate or margin reflects the credit and/or lending spread requested by the market for instruments with similar risk profiles and liquidity, in order to determine a "discounted value". The fair value of the contract is equal to the sum of the discounted future cash flows.

Market approach

This is a valuation technique that uses prices generated in market transactions involving identical or similar assets, liabilities or groups of assets and liabilities.

NAV

The NAV (net asset value) is the difference between the total value of the fund's assets and its liabilities. An increase in NAV coincides with an increase in the fair value measurement. Generally, for funds classified as Level 3, the NAV represents a risk-free measurement. Therefore, in this case the NAV is adjusted to consider the default risk of the issuer.

A.4.2 – Estimation processes and sensitivity

As required under IFRS 13, the Bank verifies that the value assigned to each position appropriately reflects the current fair value. Fair value measurement of assets and liabilities is done using various techniques, among which (but not solely) discounted cash flow and internal models. On the basis of the observability of the inputs used, all measurements are classified as Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

For financial instruments measured at fair value and classified in level 3 (the Romeo SPV and Mercuzio Securitisation ABSs), a sensitivity analysis is performed because the procedure for quantifying fair value – the discounted cash flow model – does not permit the development of alternatives concerning the unobservable inputs used in the measurement process.

For units in the Italian Resolution Fund (formerly Atlante II) acquired toward the close of the year, no sensitivity analysis was performed as the measurement of fair value was carried out using the value of the units at December 31, 2017 notified by Quaestio SGR.

A.4.3 – Fair value hierarchy



Financial instruments are associated with given fair value level on the basis of observability of the inputs used to measure them.

When the fair value is measured directly using an observable price quoted on an active market, the instrument falls in Level 1. When the fair value must be measured using a comparable approach or through the use of a pricing model, it falls in Level 2 or 3, depending on the observability of all the significant inputs used in the measurement.

When selecting between the various valuation techniques, that which maximises utilisation of observable inputs is used.

All transfers between fair value hierarchy levels are carried out with reference to the reporting date for the financial statements.

The main factors that contribute to transfers between fair value hierarchy levels (whether between Level 1 and Level 2 and within Level 3) include changes in market conditions and refinements in measurement models and the relative weights of the unobservable inputs used in measuring the fair value.

Quantitative disclosures

A.4.5 – Fair value hierarchy

The following tables report the breakdown of the portfolio of (i) financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and (ii) assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, on the basis of the levels discussed earlier.

A.4.5.1 – Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

Level 1 includes, among “financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”, government securities (BOTs) acquired during the year in order to ensure compliance with the European regulatory requirement concerning short-term liquidity, namely the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).

Level 3 for “financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” mainly includes (i) the residual value of the notes issued by the Romeo SPV and Mercuzio Securitisation securitisation vehicles, equal to 5% of the total value of the notes, in the amount of €5.2 million and (ii) €28.9 million in respect of the amount paid in 2017 and 2018 for the subscription of 30 units of the restricted closed-end alternative securities investment fund denominated Italian Recovery Fund (formerly Atlante II).



(€/000)

	12/31/2018			12/31/2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L	-	-	34,203,062	-	-	22,955,537
a) Financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-	34,203,062	-	-	22,955,537
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	999,000	-	-	1,003,150	-	-
3. Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	999,000	-	34,203,062	1,003,150	-	22,955,537
1. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial liabilities measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

A.4.5.2 Annual changes in assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (level 3)

(€/000)

	Financial assets measured at fair value through P&L				Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	Hedging derivatives	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets
	Total	of which: a) Financial assets held for trading	of which: b) Financial assets designated at fair value	of which: c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value				
1. Opening balances	22,955,537	-	-	22,955,537	-	-	-	-
2. Increases	14,346,563	-	-	14,346,563	-	-	-	-
2.1. Purchases	13,169,630	-	-	13,169,630	-	-	-	-
2.2. Profits recognized in:	1,176,933	-	-	1,176,933	-	-	-	-
2.2.1. Income Statement	1,176,933	-	-	1,176,933	-	-	-	-
of which: gains	1,176,933	-	-	1,176,933	-	-	-	-
2.2.2. Shareholders' Equity	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
2.3. Transfer from other levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4. Other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Decreases	(3,099,038)	-	-	(3,099,038)	-	-	-	-
3.1. Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Redemptions	(2,285,640)	-	-	(2,285,640)	-	-	-	-
3.3. Losses recognized in:	(759,419)	-	-	(759,419)	-	-	-	-
3.3.1. Income Statement	(759,419)	-	-	(759,419)	-	-	-	-
of which: losses	(759,419)	-	-	(759,419)	-	-	-	-
3.3.2. Shareholders' Equity	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
3.4. Transfer to other levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5. Other decreases	(53,979)	-	-	(53,979)	-	-	-	-
4. Closing balances	34,203,062	-	-	34,203,062	-	-	-	-

A.4.5.4 Assets/Liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

(€/000)

	12/31/2018				12/31/2017			
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	37,574,408	-	-	37,574,408	32,269,054	-	-	32,269,054
2. Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	1,821,252	-	-	1,821,252	-	-	-	-
Total	39,395,660	-	-	39,395,660	32,269,054	-	-	32,269,054
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	11,759,099	-	-	11,759,099
2. Liabilities associated with non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	6,531,966	-	-	6,531,966	-	-	-	-
Total	6,531,966	-	-	6,531,966	11,759,099	-	-	11,759,099



PARTE B – BALANCE SHEET



ASSETS

SECTION 1 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – ITEM 10

1.1 Cash and cash equivalents: breakdown

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
a) Cash	2	2
b) Demand deposits with Central banks	-	-
Total	2	2

SECTION 2 – FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS – ITEM 20

2.5 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value: breakdown by product

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018			Total 12/31/2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Debt securities	-	-	5,240	-	-	7,734
1.1 Structured securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other debt securities	-	-	5,240	-	-	7,734
2. Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Units in collective investment undertakings	-	-	28,963	-	-	15,222
4. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1 Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	34,203	-	-	22,956

Debt securities are represented by the residual amount of ABSs from the Romeo SPV and Mercuzio Securitisation securitisations. The amount subscribed by the doBank corresponds to 5% of the total notes issued by the two vehicles.

Units in collective investment undertakings regard the amount paid in late 2017 and in June 2018 for the subscription of 30 units of the restricted closed-end alternative securities investment fund denominated Italian Recovery Fund (formerly Atlante II). Following the two payments, at December 31, 2018, a minimal amount of €1.5 million remained recognised under commitments.

The item also includes a residual amount of less than €1 thousand representing the dues for participation in the Interbank Deposit Guarantee Fund.



2.6 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value: breakdown by issuer/borrower

(€/000)

	Totale 12/31/2018	Totale 12/31/2017
1. Equity instruments	-	-
of which: banks	-	-
of which: other financial companies	-	-
of which: non-financial companies	-	-
2. Debt securities	5,240	7,734
a) Central banks	-	-
b) Government entities	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	5,240	7,734
of which: insurance companies	-	-
e) Non-financial companies	-	-
3. Units in collective investment undertakings	28,963	15,222
4. Loans	-	-
a) Central banks	-	-
b) Government entities	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
of which: insurance companies	-	-
e) Non-financial companies	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Total	34,203	22,956

SECTION 3 – FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE INCOME – ITEM 30

3.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income: breakdown by product

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018			Total 12/31/2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Debt securities	999	-	-	1,003	-	-
1.1 Structured securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Other	999	-	-	1,003	-	-
2. Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	999	-	-	1,003	-	-

The item is entirely composed of Italian Treasury bills (BOTs) purchased in order to meet European regulatory requirements for liquidity (the Liquidity Coverage Ratio or LCR).



3.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income: breakdown by issuer/borrower

(€/000)

	Total	Total
	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
1. Debt securities	999	1,003
a) Central banks	-	-
b) Government entities	999	1,003
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
<i>of which: insurance companies</i>	-	-
e) Non-financial companies	-	-
2. Equity instruments	-	-
a) Banks	-	-
b) Other issuer:	-	-
- other financial companies	-	-
<i>of which: insurance companies</i>	-	-
- non-financial companies	-	-
- other	-	-
3. Loans	-	-
a) Central banks	-	-
b) Government entities	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
<i>of which: insurance companies</i>	-	-
e) Non-financial companies	-	-
f) Households	-	-
Total	999	1,003

3.3 Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income: gross value and total write-offs

(€/000)

	Gross amount				Total write-offs			
	First stage	<i>of which: instruments with low credit risk</i>	Second stage	Third stage	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Total partial write-offs*
Debt securities	999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2018	999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2017	1,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: impaired financial assets acquired or originated</i>	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-

* Value to be showed for information purposes



SECTION 4 – FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST – ITEM 40

4.1 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown of loans and receivables with banks

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018						Total 12/31/2017					
	Carrying amount			Fair value			Carrying amount			Fair value		
	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: impaired acquired or originated	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: impaired acquired or originated	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
A. Claims on Central banks	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Term deposits	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
2. Compulsory reserves	1	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
3. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
4. Other	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
B. Loans to banks	36,809	-	-	-	-	36,809	26,524	-	-	-	-	26,524
1. Loans	36,809	-	-	-	-	36,809	26,524	-	-	-	-	26,524
1.1 Current accounts and demand deposits	36,809	-	-	X	X	X	26,524	-	-	X	X	X
1.2 Term deposits	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.3 Other loans:	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
- Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
- Finance leases	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
- Other	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
2. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Structured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	36,810	-	-	-	-	36,810	26,524	-	-	-	-	26,524

Loans and receivables with banks totalling €36.85 million mainly regard cash available on current accounts held with UniCredit S.p.A in the amount of €34.4 million and with Eurobank in the amount of €2.4 million to support the operations of the Greek branch.

Changes during the period mainly reflected the payment of dividends (€30.9 million), the investment in the Italian Recovery Fund (about €13 million) and periodic flows of receipts for fees and commissions from our main customers and payments to suppliers.

In view of the short-term maturity of the exposures, and the floating rate paid on balances, it is reasonable to conclude that the fair value of the items corresponds to their carrying amount.

4.2 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by product of loans and receivables with customers

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018						Total 12/31/2017					
	Carrying amount			Fair value			Carrying amount			Fair value		
	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: impaired acquired or originated	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: impaired acquired or originated	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Loans	498	266	266	-	-	-	5,480	265	265	-	-	-
1.1. Current accounts	187	129	129	X	X	X	1,079	134	134	X	X	X
1.2. Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.3. Mortgage loans	-	122	122	X	X	X	1,092	117	117	X	X	X
1.4. Credit cards and personal loans, including wage assignment loans	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.5. Finance leases	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.6. Factoring	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
1.7. Other loans	311	15	15	X	X	X	3,309	14	14	X	X	X
2. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1. Structured securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	498	266	266	-	-	-	5,480	265	265	-	-	-

At December 31, 2018 the items included tax receivables of €314 thousand and impaired assets of €262 thousand. The impaired assets classified in the third stage are the assets remaining from the non-performing portfolio transferred by doBank in 2016.

The aggregate cannot be meaningfully compared with the previous year because:

- the loan to the subsidiary doRealEstate included in the item last year in the amount of €3.0 million was extinguished as a result of the merger referred to earlier;



- assets in respect of customer current accounts and performing loans to customers in the total amount of €1.8 million have been reclassified to item 110. "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale", in accordance with the process for the reorganisation of the doBank Group.

4.4 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by issuer/borrower of loans and receivables with banks

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018			Total 12/31/2017		
	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: impaired or acquired or originated	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: impaired or acquired or originated
1. Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Government entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: insurance companies</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Non-financial companies	X	X	-	-	-	-
2. Loans to:	498	266	266	5,480	265	265
a) Government entities	311	-	-	293	-	-
b) Other financial companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>of which: insurance companies</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Non-financial companies	187	200	200	4,094	201	201
d) Households	-	66	66	1,093	64	64
Total	498	266	266	5,480	265	265

4.5 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: gross amount and overall impairments

(€/000)

	Gross amount				Write-offs			Total partial write-offs *
	First stage	of which: instruments with low credit risk	Second stage	Third stage	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	37,312	-	-	718	4	-	452	-
Total 12/31/2018	37,312	-	-	718	4	-	452	-
Total 12/31/2017	32,011	32,011	15	725	15	7	460	-
<i>of which: impaired financial assets acquired or originated</i>	X	X	-	718	X	-	452	-

* Value to be showed for information purposes



SECTION 7 – EQUITY INVESTMENTS – ITEM 70

7.1 Equity investments: information on ownership

Name	Registered Office	Headquarters	Quota %	Voting Rights %
A. Companies controlled exclusively				
doSolutions S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	100	100
Italfondario S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	100	100
doData S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	100	100
NewBank S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	100	100
B. Companies under joint control				
C. Subject to significant influence				

7.2 Significant shareholdings: book value, fair value and dividends received

(€/000)

Name	Carrying amount	Fair value	Dividends Received
A. Companies controlled exclusively			
	-	-	-
doSolutions S.p.A.	220,000	220,000	-
Italfondario S.p.A.	24,904,895	24,904,895	8,450,000.00
doData S.r.l.	538,658	538,658	1,750,000.00
NewBank S.p.A.	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
B. Companies under joint control			
	-	-	-
C. Subject to significant influence			
	-	-	-
Total	40,663,553	40,663,553	10,200,000



7.3 Significant shareholdings: accounting information

(€/000)

Names	Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets	Non-financial assets	Financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities
A. Full subsidiaries					
doSolutions S.p.A.	5	3,705	7,063	196	16,886
Italfondario S.p.A.	5	16,455	47,386	98	18,115
doData S.r.l.	3	1,635	6,140	-	5,277
NewBank S.p.A.	-	15,000	-	-	-
B. Companies under joint control	-	-	-	-	-
C. Companies subject to significant influence	-	-	-	-	-

(€/000)

Names	Total revenue	Net interest income	Write-downs and write-backs of	Profit (loss) before tax from	Profit (loss) after tax from	Profit (loss) after tax from disposal	Net profit (loss) (1)	Other comprehensive	Comprehensive income (3) = (1) + (2)
A. Full subsidiaries									
doSolutions S.p.A.	(8)	(13)	(1,807)	220	43	-	43	-	43
Italfondario S.p.A.	59,131	49	(41)	24,605	16,935	-	16,935	-	16,935
doData S.r.l.	(1)	-	(198)	2,753	1,944	-	1,944	-	1,944
NewBank S.p.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Companies under joint control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Companies subject to significant influence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



7.5 Equity investments: annual change

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
A. Opening balances	26,058	26,703
B. Increases	15,000	100
B1. Purchases	15,000	100
B2. Write-backs	-	-
B3. Revaluations	-	-
B4. Other changes	-	-
C. Decreases	394	745
C1. Sales	394	-
. Business combinations	394	-
C2. Write-downs	-	-
C3. Impairments	-	-
C4. Other changes	-	745
D. Closing balances	40,664	26,058
E. Total revaluations	-	150
F. Total write-downs	-	5,106

Item B.1 **Purchases** reports an increase as a consequence of the broader reorganisation of the doBank Group, with a payment of share capital in the amount of €15 million for the newly forming New Bank S.p.A..

Item C.1 **Business combinations** reflects the elimination of the investment in doRealEstate as a result of the merger discussed elsewhere.

SECTION 8 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – ITEM 80

8.1 Property, plant and equipment used in the business: breakdown of assets carried at cost

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
1. Owned assets	784	633
a) Land	-	-
b) Buildings	-	-
c) Furniture	606	527
d) Electronic systems	175	101
e) Other	3	5
2. Assets held under finance lease	-	-
a) Land	-	-
b) Buildings	-	-
c) Furniture	-	-
d) Electronic systems	-	-
e) Other	-	-
Total	784	633
<i>of which: acquired through the enforcement of guarantees received</i>	-	-



8.5 Inventories of property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2: breakdown

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
1. Inventories of property, plant and equipment through the enforcement of guarantees	-	-
a) Land	-	-
b) Buildings	-	-
c) Furniture	-	-
d) Electronic systems	-	-
e) Other	-	-
2. Other inventories of property, plant and equipment	564	-
Total	564	-
<i>of which: measured at fair value net of disposal costs</i>	-	-

The item includes 19 properties owned by doRealEstate. At January 1, 2018 the inventories held by doRealEstate and merged into doBank amounted to €953 thousand. During the year, 6 properties were sold, reducing inventories by €333 thousand. The additional decrease in the item (€55 thousand) is attributable to write-downs of buildings on the basis of appraisals provided by independent appraisers.

8.6 Property plant and equipment used in the business: annual change

Depreciation charges are calculated on a straight-line basis over the residual useful life of the assets.

(€/000)

	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic systems	Other	Total
A. Gross opening balances	-	-	917	964	92	1,973
A.1 Total net reduction in value	-	-	(391)	(863)	(86)	(1,340)
A.2 Net opening balances	-	-	526	101	6	633
B. Increases:	-	-	186	101	-	287
B.1 Purchases	-	-	185	101	-	286
B.2 Capitalised expenditure on improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Write-backs	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Increases in fair value:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Positive exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 Transfer from properties held for investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.7 Other changes	-	-	1	-	-	1
C. Decreases	-	-	107	26	3	136
C.1 Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Depreciation	-	-	107	26	2	135
C.3 Impairment losses:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Reductions in fair value:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Negative exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Transfers to:	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Other changes	-	-	-	-	1	1
D. Net closing balance	-	-	605	176	3	784
D.1 Total net reduction in value	-	-	(497)	(889)	(89)	(1,475)
D.2 Gross closing balances	-	-	1,102	1,065	92	2,259
E. Carried at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-



8.8 Inventories of property, plant and equipment regulated in IAS 2: annual change

(€/000)

	Inventories of property, plant and equipment due to enforcement of guarantees					Other inventories of property, plant and equipment	Total
	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic systems	Other		
A. Opening balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Increases	-	-	-	-	-	953	953
B.1 Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Write-backs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Positive exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	953	953
C. Decreases	-	-	-	-	-	389	389
C.1 Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	333	333
C.2 Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	56	56
C.3 Negative exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-	564	564

SECTION 9 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS – ITEM 90

9.1 Intangible assets: breakdown by type of asset

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018		Total 12/31/2017	
	Finite Life	Indefinite Life	Finite Life	Indefinite Life
A.1 Goodwill	X	-	X	-
A.2 Other intangible assets	686	-	195	-
A.2.1 Assets carried at cost:	686	-	195	-
a) Intangible assets generated internally	-	-	-	-
b) Other assets	686	-	195	-
A.2.2 Assets valued at fair value:	-	-	-	-
a) Intangible assets generated internally	-	-	-	-
b) Other assets	-	-	-	-
Total	686	-	195	-

The item mainly regards application software.



9.2 Intangible assets: annual changes

(€/000)

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets: generated internally		Other intangible assets: other		Total
		Finite Life	Indefinite Life	Finite Life	Indefinite Life	
A. Gross opening balances	-	-	-	2,136	-	2,136
A.1 Total net reduction in value	-	-	-	(1,941)	-	(1,941)
A.2 Net opening balances	-	-	-	195	-	195
B. Increases	-	-	-	662	-	662
B.1 Purchases	-	-	-	662	-	662
B.2 Increases in intangible assets generated internally	X	-	-	2	-	2
of which: non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Write-backs	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Increases in fair value	X	-	-	-	-	-
- in equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
- through profit or loss	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Exchange gains	X	-	-	-	-	-
B.6 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Decreases	-	-	-	171	-	171
C.1 Disposal	-	-	-	6	-	6
C.2 Write-downs	-	-	-	165	-	165
- Amortization	X	-	-	-	-	-
- Write-downs	-	-	-	165	-	165
+ in equity	X	-	-	165	-	165
+ through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.3 Reduction in fair value	X	-	-	-	-	-
- in equity	X	-	-	-	-	-
- through profit or loss	X	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	X	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Exchange losses	X	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net closing balances	-	-	-	686	-	686
D.1 Total net write-down	-	-	-	1,972	-	1,972
E. Gross closing balance	-	-	-	2,658	-	2,658
F. Carried at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-

Investments for the year mainly regard the development of applications to manage portfolios and setting up the IT systems of the Greek branch.



SECTION 10 – TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES – ITEM 100 OF ASSETS AND ITEM 60 OF LIABILITIES

10.1 Deferred tax assets: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018			12/31/2017		
	IRES	IRAP	Total	IRES	IRAP	Total
Provisions recognized in income statement - administrative expenses	77	-	77	13	-	13
Provisions recognized in income statement - Risks and charges	4,842	-	4,842	6,204	-	6,204
Provisions recognized in equity	42	-	42	140	-	140
Write-down on loans	47,746	7,660	55,406	47,920	7,660	55,580
Tax losses carried forward	19,397	-	19,397	29,932	-	29,932
Total	72,309	7,660	79,969	84,209	7,660	91,869

The item reports deferred tax assets by deductible temporary difference.

Deferred tax assets include amounts in respect of loan write-downs and deferred tax assets determined specifically on the basis of the stocks of the components to which they refer le (litigation, provisions for employees).

In this regard, the Parent Company exercised the option to retain the possibility of converting deferred tax assets into tax credits pursuant to Art. 11 of Legislative Decree 59 of May 3, 2016, ratified with Law 119 of June 30, 2016. This measure introduced the optional regime in order to eliminate issues that emerged at the Community level regarding the incompatibility of the DTA transformation legislation with the rules governing state aid, ensuring that the convertibility of qualifying DTAs into tax credits is only allowed following payment of a specific charge based on the amount of those DTAs.

The law ratifying the "Bank Rescue" Decree no. 15 of February 17, 2017 changed the effective date of the fee, postponing it from 2015 to 2016 with the consequent extension of the commitment to pay an annual instalment up to the year 2030. The exercise of the option makes it possible to maintain both the possibility of transforming these qualifying DTAs (in this case DTAs deriving from write-downs of loans) into tax credits, proportional to the possible loss under accounting rules as reported in the approved financial statements, and the possibility of not deducting these amounts from own funds for prudential purposes, as the requirements of Art. 39 of the CRR (Regulation (EU) 575/2013), which provides for application of a weighting of 100% in the calculation of credit risk, are met.

With regard to deferred tax assets referred to in Law 214/2011, as a result of the express provision of Art. 56 of Decree Law 225 of 29/12/2010, the negative components corresponding to the deferred tax assets transformed into tax credits are not deductible, first offsetting on a priority basis decreases at the nearest maturity in an amount corresponding to a tax equal to the transformed DTAs. As a result of this provision, changes in the amount of deferred tax assets recognized will on begin as from 2021.

With regard to the provisions of IAS 12, deferred tax assets are subject to probability testing, taking account of forecast profits in future years and verifying that future taxable income will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be used.

In particular, for the figures at December 31, 2018, the test performed, which took account of the 2018-2020 Business Plan presented on June 19, 2018, found that taxable income would be sufficient to use the deferred tax assets recognised by the bank.

The criteria used for the recognition of deferred tax assets can be summarised as follows:

- deferred tax assets correspond to the amounts of income tax that can be recovered in future years regarding temporary differences;



- the prerequisite for recognising deferred tax assets is the that it is reasonable to expect that taxable income will be earned against which the deductible temporary differences can be used.

IRES and IRAP were calculated by applying the tax rates established under current law, using the new 24% tax rate for IRES purposes and, for doBank, applying the 3.5 percentage-point surtax envisaged for credit and financial institutions (Law 208 of December 28, 2015).

10.2 Deferred tax liabilities: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018			12/31/2017		
	IRES	IRAP	Total	IRES	IRAP	Total
Deferred tax liabilities referred to:						
Other financial instruments/assets/liabilities	1	-	1	427	-	427
Total	1	-	1	427	-	427

In 2018 the aggregate no longer includes the deferred tax liabilities in respect of the valuation reserve for ABSs since with effect from January 1, 2018 it was reversed to current taxes as a result of the classification of those securities under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, in accordance with the provisions of the new IFRS 9.

10.3 Deferred tax assets: annual changes (recognized in income statement)

(€/000)

	Totale	Totale
	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
1. Opening balance	91,730	103,287
2. Increases	3,363	2,538
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognised during the year	2,962	2,538
a) in respect of previous years	205	275
b) due to changes in accounting policies	-	-
c) write-backs	-	-
d) other	2,757	2,263
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	43	-
2.3 Other increases	358	-
3. Decreases	15,165	14,095
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognised during the year	15,165	14,023
a) reversals of temporary differences	14,914	13,767
b) write-downs of non-recoverable items	-	-
c) change in accounting policies	-	-
d) other	251	256
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	-	72
a) conversion into tax credits under L. 214/2011	-	-
b) other	-	72
4. Closing balance	79,928	91,730

Item 2.1 under Increases – d) other mainly reports deferred tax assets in respect of risk provisions.

Item 3.1 under Decreases – a) reversals mainly reports the recovery of deferred tax assets in respect of prior-year tax losses in the amount of €11.9 million, and the recovery of tax assets following the reduction in the amount of temporary differences for provisions for litigation



and charges for personnel.

10.3-bis Change in deferred tax assets (Law 214/2011)

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
1. Opening balance	55,406	55,406
2. Increases	-	-
3. Decreases	-	-
3.1 Reversals	-	-
3.2 Conversion into tax credits	-	-
a) due to loss for the year	-	-
b) due to tax losses	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	-	-
4. Closing balance	55,406	55,406

The deferred tax assets referred to in Law 214/2011 regard loan write-downs that have not yet been deducted pursuant to Art. 106, paragraph 3, of the Uniform Income Tax Code, the negative components of which are deductible for income tax purposes over a number of tax periods: Art. 16 of Legislative Decree 83 of June 27, 2015 introduced a new form of deductibility for loan write-downs that reformulates the reversal of previously-recognised deferred tax assets. The value reported represents the share that can be considered transformable into tax credits under the provisions of that law if the requirements under those regulations are met.

10.5 Deferred tax assets: annual changes (recognized in equity)

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
1. Opening balance	139	80
2. Increases	-	59
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognised during the year	-	59
a) in respect of previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	-	59
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	-	-
2.3 Other increases	-	-
- business combinations - mergers	97	-
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognised during the year	97	-
a) reversals of temporary differences	97	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	-	-
4. Closing balance	42	139



10.6 Deferred tax liabilities: annual changes (recognized in equity)

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
1. Opening balance	427	-
2. Increases	1	447
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognised during the year	1	447
a) relating to previous years	-	-
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	1	447
2.2 New taxes or increase in tax rates	-	-
2.3 Other increases	-	-
3. Decreases	427	(20)
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities derecognised during the year	-	(20)
a) reversals on temporary differences	-	(20)
b) due to changes in accounting policies	-	-
c) other	-	-
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	-
3.3 Other decreases	427	-
4. Final amount	1	427

Item 3.3 Other decreases is entirely attributable to the release of deferred tax assets on the ABS reserve. Since January 1, 2018, changes in the fair value of those securities are recognised through profit or loss, and no longer through other comprehensive income, in accordance with the new IFRS 9.

10.7 Other information

Current tax liabilities: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018			12/31/2017		
	IRES	IRAP	Total	IRES	IRAP	Total
Taxes for the period	7,769	3,834	11,603	6,968	3,130	10,098
Net payments on account	(3,965)	(3,044)	(7,009)	(6,344)	(3,317)	(9,661)
Total	3,804	790	4,594	624	(187)	437



SECTION 11 – NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUPS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE - ITEM 110 OF ASSETS AND ITEM 70 OF LIABILITIES

11.1 Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale: breakdown by asset type

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
A. Assets held for disposal	-	-
A.1 Financial assets	1,821	-
A.2 Equity investments	-	-
A.3 Property, plant and equipment	-	-
of which: acquired through the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-
A.4 Intangible assets	-	-
A.5 Other non-current assets	-	-
Total A	1,821	-
of which carried at cost	1,821	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 1	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 2	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 3	-	-
B. Asset groups (discontinued operations)	-	-
B.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
- financial assets held for trading	-	-
- financial assets designated at fair value	-	-
- other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-
B.2 Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-
B.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-
B.4 Equity investments	-	-
B.5 Property, plant and equipment	-	-
of which: acquired through the enforcement of guarantees received	-	-
B.6 Intangible assets	-	-
B.7 Other assets	-	-
Total B	-	-
of which carried at cost	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 1	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 2	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 3	-	-
C. Liabilities associated to assets held for trading	-	-
C.1 Deposits	(6,532)	-
C.2 Securities	-	-
C.3 Other liabilities	-	-
Total C	(6,532)	-
of which carried at cost	(6,532)	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 1	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 2	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 3	-	-
D. Liabilities associated with discontinued operations	-	-
D.1 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	-
D.2 Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-
D.3 Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-
D.4 Provisions	-	-
D.5 Other liabilities	-	-
Total D	-	-
of which carried at cost	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 1	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 2	-	-
of which designated at fair value, Level 3	-	-



At December 31, 2018 item A.1 Financial assets included current accounts with customers with creditor balances and performing loans to customers, while item C.1 Deposits included current accounts with customers with debtor balances, originated by banking activities in the process of disposal in connection with the reorganisation of the doBank Group.

SECTION 12 – OTHER ASSETS – ITEM 120

12.1 Other assets: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Other assets to detail		
Accrued income other than income capitalized in associated financial assets	15	-
Prepaid expenses	478	177
Items in processing	45	29
Items deemed definitive but not-attributable to other items:	67,131	79,116
- Receivables maturing during the period in respect of credit management and recovery activities (invoices to be issued)	50,814	46,034
- Receivables for invoices issued not collected yet, for credit management and recovery	12,455	32,735
- Receivables for invoices issued not collected yet, except for credit management and recovery	-	-
- Advances paid to suppliers	-	-
- Other residual	3,862	347
Tax items other than those included in item 140	3,100	4,678
Other items	1,144	887
- Improvements on goods of third party (assets not divisible)	918	855
- Other items - Other	226	32
Total	71,913	84,887

Items deemed definitive but not attributable to other items reports receivables in respect of core loan recovery activities with UniCredit and other customers and other servicing activities.

These services are not considered to fall within the definition of "financial services" as indicated in Circular no. 262/2005 of the Bank of Italy and are therefore not classified under Items 40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost.



LIABILITIES

SECTION 1 – FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST - ITEM 10

1.2 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by product of due to customers

(€/000)

	12/31/2018				12/31/2017			
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Current accounts and demand deposits	-	X	X	X	11,759	X	X	X
2. Term deposits	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
3. Loans	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
3.1 Repos	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
3.2 Other	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
4. Liabilities for commitments to repurchase own equity instruments	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
5. Other liabilities	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Total	-	-	-	-	11,759	-	-	11,759

At the end of the previous year, **Current accounts and demand deposits** in respect of ordinary customers mainly consisted of accounts held by legal counsel. At December 31, 2018, accounts of the same type in the amount of €6.5 million were classified under item 70. Liabilities associated with assets held for sale in connection with the implementation of the reorganisation of the doBank Group; for more information, please see Section 11 of Assets.

SECTION 6 – TAX LIABILITIES – ITEM 60

See Section 10 of Assets.

SECTION 7 – LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE – ITEM 70

See Section 11 of Assets.



SECTION 8 – OTHER LIABILITIES– ITEM 80

8.1 – Other liabilities: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Items deemed definitive but not attributable to other accounts:	18,873	23,532
- account payable - suppliers	16,530	20,960
- withholding taxes	-	-
- payables to third parties for personnel costs	1,979	1,715
- other items	364	857
Available amounts to be paid to others	219	929
Items in processing	2,240	451
Tax items different from those included in item 60	1,878	1,436
Other liabilities due to employees	1,513	1,869
Other liabilities due to the Board of Directors	-	-
Other liabilities due to other personnel	9	176
Accrued expense other than that capitalized in the associated financial liabilities	238	48
Total	24,970	28,441

Other liabilities decreased by 12% compared with December 31, 2018.

Items deemed definitive but not attributable to other accounts – accounts payable – suppliers essentially reports liabilities due to suppliers in respect of invoices to be received and supplies to be settled. **Items deemed definitive but not attributable to other accounts – other items** include liabilities to the National Social Security Institute (INPS) for employee contributions and other debtor items pending definitive allocation.

Other liabilities due to employees includes provisions for unused holiday entitlement and performance bonuses, as well as liabilities for termination incentives.

Tax items different from those included in item 60 mainly regard the liability to be settled with INPS for withholding tax on staff.

SECTION 9 – EMPLOYEE TERMINATION BENEFITS – ITEM 90

9.1 Employee termination benefits: annual change

(€/000)

	Totale 12/31/2018	Totale 12/31/2017
A. Opening balances	4,956	4,814
B. Increases	348	945
B.1 Provision for the period	75	55
B.2 Other increases	273	890
C. Decreases	(498)	(803)
C.1 Severance payments	(120)	(78)
C.2 Other decreases	(378)	(725)
D. Closing balances	4,806	4,956
Total	4,806	4,956



SECTION 10 – PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES– ITEM 100

10.1 Provisions for risks and charges: breakdown

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
1. Provisions for credit risk related to commitments and financial guarantees issued	-	-
2. Provisions on other commitments and guarantees issued	-	-
3. Pensions and other post-employment benefit obligations	-	-
4. Other provisions for risks and charges	17,203	21,895
4.1 Legal disputes	6,995	9,746
4.2 Staff expenses	6,915	5,243
4.3 Other	3,293	6,906
Total	17,203	21,895

The item 4.1 **legal disputes** primarily reports provisions in respect of the risks of litigation brought against the Bank concerning its core activities.

The item 4.2 **Staff expenses** reports provisions to finance any bonuses not governed by existing agreements or determinable quantification mechanisms and MBO bonuses. The amount of this component at December 31, 2018 also reflects the new remuneration policies, which for certain categories of manager envisage changes in the structure of variable remuneration, which provides for deferred amounts and the grant of equity instruments.

Item 4.3 **Other** mainly reports provisions for risks for which no litigation has currently been undertaken.

Risks connected with outstanding litigation

The Group operates in a legal and legislative context that exposes it to a vast range of possible litigation connected with the core business of servicing, loan recovery, potential administrative irregularities and labour litigation.

The associated risks are assessed periodically in order to quantify a specific allocation to the "Provision for risks and charges" whenever an outlay is considered probable or possible on the basis of the information that becomes available, as provided for in the specific internal policies.

With regard to disputes still under way concerning the specific interpretation of a number of contractual clauses regarding reciprocal communication and sharing obligations within the scope of servicing agreements, during the year the parties continue to discuss and assess the arguments advanced. Rather than turning to arbitration, the talks are attempting to arrive at a settlement agreement providing for the renegotiation of certain aspects of the contractual provisions binding the parties. At the date of preparation of these financial statements, the emergence of liabilities for the Group as a result of those settlement agreements was judged unlikely.



10.2 Provisions for risks and charges: annual changes

(€/000)

	Funds on other commitments and guarantees issued	Pension funds	Other provisions for risks and charges	Total
A. Opening balances	-	-	21,895	21,895
B. Increases	-	-	10,500	10,500
B.1 Provision for the year	-	-	9,762	9,762
B.2 Changes due to the passage of time	-	-	-	-
B.3 Differences due to changes in discount rate	-	-	-	-
B.4 Other changes	-	-	738	738
C. Decreases	-	-	(15,192)	(15,192)
C.1 Use during the year	-	-	(15,160)	(15,160)
C.2 Differences due to changes in discount rate	-	-	-	-
C.3 Other changes	-	-	(32)	(32)
D. Closing balances	-	-	17,203	17,203

At December 31, 2018, the provision for risks and charges amounted to €17.2 million, an overall reduction of €4.7 million due to:

- increases of €10.5 million related to provisions for disputes and litigation and to the new remuneration policies, which envisage, for selected categories of managers, a different structure of variable remuneration, which takes account of deferred compensation and the grant of capital instruments;
- decreases of €15.2 million from the use of provisions for personnel for the payment of bonuses under the incentive system of the previous year and for the release of prior-year provisions for disputes which have ceased to exist.

10.6 Provisions for risks and charges – other provisions

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Prior-year legal expenses	-	-
Risks on Real Estate	79	-
Disputes with suppliers	-	1,305
Other Provisions	3,214	5,601
Total	3,293	6,906

Among other items, **Other provisions** includes €3.2 million in provisions for risks associated with expected outlays for positions managed on an agency basis for which a counterparty has made a claim but for which litigation has not been initiated and for possible disputes regarding trade receivables due from the principals in those agency contracts.



SECTION 12 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY – ITEMS 110, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170 AND 180

12.1 “Share capital” and “Treasury shares”: breakdown

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Item 170. Share Capital (euro thousand)	41,280	41,280
Number of ordinary shares	80,000,000	80,000,000
Nominal value of ordinary shares	0.516	0.516
Item 180. Treasury Shares (euro thousand)	246	277
Number of treasury shares	1,554,353	1,750,000

12.2 Share capital - Number of shares: annual change

	Ordinary	Other
A. Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	78,250,000	-
- fully paid	80,000,000	-
- not fully paid	-	-
A.1 Treasury shares (-)	(1,750,000)	-
A.2 Shares outstanding: opening balance	78,250,000	-
B. Increases	195,647	-
B.1 New issues	-	-
- against payment:	-	-
- business combinations	-	-
- bond converted	-	-
- warrants exercised	-	-
- other	-	-
- bonus:	-	-
- to employees	-	-
- to directors	-	-
- other	-	-
B.2 Sale of treasury shares	-	-
B.3 Other changes	195,647	-
C. Decreases	-	-
C.1 Cancellation	-	-
C.2 Purchase of treasury shares	-	-
C.3 Disposal of businesses	-	-
C.4 Other changes	-	-
D. Shares outstanding: closing balance	78,445,647	-
D.1 Treasury shares (+)	1,554,353	-
D.2. Shares outstanding as at end of the year	80,000,000	-
- fully paid	80,000,000	-
- not fully paid	-	-

Item B.3 Other changes reports the number of shares granted in 2018 to certain categories of manager as part of the new remuneration policy adopted following the IPO, which envisages the award of share-based payments.



12.3 Share capital: other information

Share capital is represented by 80,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of €0.516 each for which there is no provision for special rights, preferences or restrictions, including restrictions on the distribution of dividends or the repayment of capital

12.4 Profit reserves: other information

(€/000)

Reserves from allocation of profits or tax-suspended reserves	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Legal reserve	8,256	8,256
Reserve art. 7 Law 218/90	2,305	2,304
Tax-suspended reserve from business combination (UniCredit Credit Management Service S.p.A.)	3	3
Reserve from FTA IAS art. 7 par. 7 Lgs. Decree 38/2005	8,780	8,780
Reserve from FTA IAS IFRS 9	1,126	-
Reserve from retained earnings - Share Based Payments	2,408	-
Reserve established in by laws for purchase of treasury shares	246	277
Reserve from retained earnings IAS art. 6 par. 2 Lgs. Decree 38/2005	(9,145)	(9,145)
Total	13,979	10,475

Other reserves	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Extraordinary reserve	95,861	92,838
Reserve, Lgs. Decree 153/99	6,103	6,103
Legal reserve for distributed earnings	44	44
Reserve art. 7 Law 218/90	4,179	4,179
Reserve from business combination (UniCredit Credit Management Service S.p.A.)	4	4
Reserve from business combination (Doreal Estate.)	574	-
Share Based Payments Reserve	5,601	2,195
Total	112,366	105,363

Profit reserves increased during the year as a result of the impact of the first-time adoption of IFRS 9, which is discussed in detail in the section on accounting policies (€1.1 million) and the amount of the share-based payment awarded following the calculation of payments under the 2017 remuneration policy (€2.4 million) at December 31, 2017 included in the specific **Share-Based Payments Reserve** under Other Reserves. There was a concomitant reduction of €31 thousand in the Reserve established in the bylaws for purchase of treasury shares. Among **Other reserves**, the **Extraordinary reserve** increased by €3 million as a result of the allocation of part of 2017 net income as authorised by the Shareholders' Meeting. In addition, the **Share-Based Payments Reserve** was adjusted by €3.4 million for the year's share of share-based payments accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2.



Composition of shareholders' equity with reference to availability and distributability

(€)

	Amount (*)	Possibility of use (**)	Available portion	Summary of utilisation in last three financial years	
				To cover losses	For other reasons
Shareholders' equity	41,280,000				
Reserves:	126,344,525	-	116,753,886	188,572,873	(2) 11,311,866 (3)
Legal reserve	8,299,862	B	8,299,862	-	-
Reserve art. 7 Law 218/90	6,483,557	A, B, C	6,483,557	-	-
Reserve, Lgs. Decree 153/99	6,103,231	A, B, C	6,103,231	-	-
Suspended reserve for taxes from aggregation Share-based (Federalcasce, U)	6,812	A, B, C	6,812	-	-
Unavailable reserve from FTA art. 7 par. 7 Lgs. Decree 38/2005	8,780,082	-	-	-	-
Reserve from retained earnings IAS art.6 par.2 Lgs. Decree 38/2005	(9,145,319)	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary reserve	95,860,424	A, B, C	95,860,424	188,572,873	11,311,866
Reserve from Aspra Finance S.p.A. merger:	-	-	-	-	-
- of which reserves of purchase of Credits Under Common Control	-	-	-	-	-
- of which shareholders' payments for future capital increases	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve for purchase of treasury shares	246,179	-	-	-	-
Reserve for Share Based Payments	5,600,937	-	-	-	-
Valuation reserves	321,505	-	430,894	-	-
Monetary revaluation reserves Law 413/91	429,146	A, B, C	429,146	-	-
Reserve for actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefits schemes	(109,389)	-	-	-	-
Reserves from valuation of assets available for sale	1,748	A, B, C (1)	1,748	-	-
Total	167,946,030	-	117,184,780	-	-
Portion non-distributable	-	-	8,256,000	-	-
Residual distributable portion	-	-	108,884,918	-	-

Key

(*): amounts corresponding to the financial statements as at December 31, 2018 as modified by events summarised in note (3)

(**): **A**: for capital increase; **B**: for covering losses; **C**: for distribution to shareholders

(1): if these reserves are used to cover losses for the financial year, profits cannot be distributed until the reserves have been increased or reduced in a corresponding amount. The reduction must be resolved by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting without observance of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 2445 of the Civil Code. If the reserve is allocated to capital, it can only be reduced with observation of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 2445 of the Civil Code.

(2): Reserve used in 2016 to replenish losses for 2015.

(3): Reserves were reduced due to the following events:

- extraordinary reserve use for €11.3 million for the distribution of dividend for 2016.



OTHER INFORMATION

1. Guarantees issued and commitments (other than those designated at fair value)

(€/000)

	Nominal value of commitments and financial guarantees issued			Total	Total
	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
1. Commitments to disburse funds	595	-	-	595	1,851
a) Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
b) Government entities	-	-	-	-	-
c) Banks	-	-	-	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-	-	-	-
e) Non-financial companies	-	-	-	-	1,851
f) Households	595	-	-	595	-
2. Financial guarantees issued	-	-	-	-	-
a) Central banks	-	-	-	-	-
b) Government entities	-	-	-	-	-
c) Banks	-	-	-	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-	-	-	-
e) Non-financial companies	-	-	-	-	-
f) Households	-	-	-	-	-

2. Other commitments and guarantees issued

(€/000)

	Nominal value	
	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
1. Other guarantees issued	2,483	2,483
<i>of which: non-performing exposures</i>	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Government entities	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	-	-
e) Non-financial companies	2,483	2,483
f) Households	-	-
2. Other commitments	1,536	14,706
<i>of which: non-performing exposures</i>	-	-
a) Central Banks	-	-
b) Government entities	-	-
c) Banks	-	-
d) Other financial companies	1,536	14,706
e) Non-financial companies	-	-
f) Households	-	-

The amount €2.5 million of **Other guarantees granted** to non-financial companies refers to the signing of a number of binding letters of patronage in favour of the subsidiary doSolutions S.p.A., so that it can fulfil commitments made to certain suppliers.

In addition, on December 18, 2017 doBank committed itself to subscribing 30 units for a total amount of €30 million, of which €15.3 million was paid in December 2017 and €13.1 million in June 2018, while the remainder of €1.5 million is recognised under **Other commitments** to other financial companies.



5. Asset management and intermediation on behalf of others

(€/000)

	Amount
1. Management and trading on behalf of third parties	-
a) Purchases	-
1. settled	-
2. unsettled	-
b) Sales	-
1. settled	-
2. unsettled	-
2. Portfolio management	-
3. Custody and administration of securities	54,966
a) Third-party securities on deposit as part of custodian bank services (excluding portfolio management)	-
1. Securities issued by companies included in consolidation	-
2. Other securities	-
b) Third party securities on deposit (excluding portfolio management): other	-
1. Securities issued by companies included in consolidation	-
2. Other securities	-
c) Third-party securities deposited with third parties	-
d) Securities owned by bank deposited with third parties	54,966
4. Other	-

The stock includes investment fund units, ABSs, government securities and equity investments classified under item 70.



PART C - INCOME STATEMENT



SECTION 1 – INTEREST – ITEM 10 AND 20

1.1 Interest income and similar revenues: breakdown

(€/000)

	Debt securities	Loans	Other transactions	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:	911	-	-	911	665
1.1 Financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Financial assets designated as at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	911	-	-	911	665
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	X	-	-
3. Financial assets measured at amortised cost:	-	50	X	50	64
3.1. Loans and receivables with banks	-	3	X	3	-
3.2. Loans and receivables with customers	-	47	X	47	64
4. Hedging derivatives	X	X	-	-	-
5. Other assets	X	X	-	-	-
5. Financial liabilities	X	X	X	-	-
Total	911	50	-	961	729
<i>of which: interest income on impaired financial assets</i>	-	-	-	-	-

Item 1.3, **Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value**, reports interest on the ABSs of the Romeo SPV S.r.l. and Mercuzio Securitisation securitisation vehicles established under the provisions of Law 130/1999 (the "Securitisation Act"), of which the Bank holds 5% of total notes issued.

1.3 Interest expense and similar charges: breakdown

(€/000)

	Payables	Securities	Other transactions	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1)	-	-	(1)	(91)
1.1 Due to central banks	-	X	X	-	-
1.2. Due to banks	-	X	X	-	(90)
1.3. Due to customers	(1)	X	X	(1)	(1)
1.4. Debt securities in issue	X	-	X	-	-
2. Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial liabilities designated as at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other liabilities and provisions	X	X	-	-	(127)
5. Hedging derivatives	X	X	-	-	-
6. Financial assets	X	X	X	-	-
Total	(1)	-	-	(1)	(218)



SECTION 2 – FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE – ITEMS 40 AND 50

2.1 - Fee and commission income: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
a) Guarantees issued	-	-
b) Credit derivatives	-	-
c) Management, brokerage and consulting services:	-	-
1. Financial instrument trading	-	-
2. Currency trading	-	-
3. Individual portfolio management	-	-
4. Custody and administration of securities	-	-
5. Custodian bank	-	-
6. Placement of securities	-	-
7. Order reception and transmission	-	-
8. Advisory services	-	-
8.1 Related to investments	-	-
8.2 Related to financial structure	-	-
9. Distribution of third-party services	-	-
9.1. Portfolio management	-	-
9.1.1. Individual	-	-
9.1.2. Collective	-	-
9.2. Insurance products	-	-
9.3. Other products	-	-
d) Collection and payment services	40	47
e) Securitization servicing	46,851	19,983
f) Factoring	-	-
g) Tax collection services	-	-
h) Management of multilateral trading facilities	-	-
i) Management of current accounts	39	43
j) Other services:	99,556	127,549
- Loans granted; ordinary customer loans	-	3
- Agency operations	99,556	127,543
- Other services	-	3
Total	146,486	147,622

Overall, fee and commission income edged down by 1% compared with 2017. This mainly reflected an increase in performance fees driven by a greater volume of collections and a significant contribution from portfolio transfer indemnities, almost entirely offset by a decrease in base fees (-0.9%) as a result of the decrease in the portfolio under management following disposals during the year.

The composition of fee and commission income changed compared with 2017, due mainly to the Fino 1 and Fino 2 securitisation contracts acquired in 2017, with a consequent increase in **servicing services for securitisations**, largely offset by the contraction in **other services – agency operations**, which reports fee and commission income from the management and recovery of unsecuritised loans received for management on behalf of other customers.



2.3 Fee and commission expense: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
a) Guarantees received	(3)	(22)
b) Credit derivatives	-	-
c) Management, brokerage and consultancy services:	(21)	(7)
1. Financial instrument trading	-	-
2. Currency trading	-	-
3. Portfolio management:	-	-
3.1 Own portfolio	-	-
3.2 Third party portfolio	-	-
4. Custody and administration of securities	(21)	(7)
5. Placement of financial instruments	-	-
6. Off-site distribution of financial instruments, products and services	-	-
d) Collection and payment services	(144)	(196)
e) Other services: servicing mandates and sundry intermediation	(17,554)	(20,885)
Total	(17,722)	(21,110)

Item e) **Other services – agent operations and sundry intermediation**, which reports fee and commission expense payable to the debt collection network, decreased by 16%, mainly due to a decline in the use of the external network and a decrease in the average fee paid.

SECTION 3 – DIVIDENDS AND SIMILAR INCOME – ITEM 70

3.1 – Dividends and similar income: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018		12/31/2017	
	Dividends	Similar charges	Dividends	Similar charges
A. Financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	-
B. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-	-	-
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
D. Equity investments	10,200	-	822	-
Total	10,200	-	822	-



SECTION 6 – GAIN (LOSSES) ON DISPOSAL/REPURCHASE – ITEM 100

6.1 Gains (Losses) on disposal/repurchase: breakdown

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018			Total 12/31/2017		
	Gains	Losses	Net Result	Gains	Losses	Net Result
Financial assets						
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 Loans and receivables with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Loans and receivables with customers	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
2.1 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
2.2 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets (A)	-	-	-	-	(4)	(4)
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-



SECTION 7 – GAINS/LOSSES ON OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS – ITEM 110

7.2 – Net change of other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss: breakdown of financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value

(€/000)

	Unrealized profits	Realized profit	Unrealized losses	Realized losses	Net result 12/31/2018 [(A+B)-(C+D)]
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
1. Financial assets	1,177	-	(760)	(3)	414
1.1 Debt securities	-	-	(760)	(3)	(763)
1.2 Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Units in collective investment undertakings	1,177	-	-	-	1,177
1.4 Loans	-	-	-	-	-
2. Financial assets: exchange differences	X	X	X	X	-
Total	1,177	-	(760)	(3)	414

The measurement at fair value at December 31, 2018 of the ABSs of the Romeo SPV and Mercuzio Securitisation securitisations showed a decrease of €760 thousand in fair value. The reflected the adjustment of the discount rate to account for the change in the average market rate for similar transactions compared with 2017.

By contrast, the fair value of the units of the Italian Recovery Fund increased (€1.2 million) as a result of the adjustment of the Fund's NAV at December 31, 2018.

SECTION 8 – NET LOSSES/RECOVERIES ON IMPAIRMENT – ITEM 130

8.1 Net losses for credit risk in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown

(€/000)

(4,000)

	Write-downs (1)			Write-backs (2)		Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
	First and second stage	Third stage		First and second stage	Third stage		
		Write-offs	Other				
A. Loans and receivables with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: acquired or originated financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Loans and receivables with customers	(1)	(10)	-	44	18	51	1,601
- Loans	(1)	(10)	-	44	18	51	1,601
- Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: acquired or originated financial assets	-	-	-	-	18	18	-
Total	(1)	(10)	-	44	18	51	1,601

The item reports net write-backs mainly attributable to collections on previously written-off positions in our own portfolio.



SECTION 10 – ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS – ITEM 160

10.1 Staff expense: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
1) Employees	(53,299)	(43,732)
a) Wages and salaries	(36,151)	(31,110)
b) Social contributions	(9,695)	(8,149)
c) Employee termination benefits	(24)	(352)
d) Pension costs	-	-
e) Allocation to employee termination benefits provision	(75)	(68)
f) Allocation to provision for post-employment benefits and similar:	-	-
– defined contribution	-	-
– defined benefit	-	-
g) Payments to external supplementary pension funds:	(2,857)	(2,339)
– defined contribution	(2,857)	(2,339)
– defined benefit	-	-
h) Costs related to share-based payments	(1,018)	(473)
i) Other employee benefits	(3,479)	(1,241)
2) Other staff	(106)	(50)
3) Directors and statutory auditors	(6,708)	(2,922)
4) Recovery of expenses for employees detached to other companies	1,654	349
5) Repayment of expenses for third party employees detached to the company	(1,967)	(1,204)
Total	(60,426)	(47,559)

Staff expense increased by 27% compared with 2017, reflecting the increase in average costs due to the strengthening of top management as well as the introduction of the new post-IPO incentive system based on the achievement of performance targets and featuring a significant variable component.

10.2 Average number of employees by category

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Payroll employees	699	632
a) Executives	33	22
b) Managers	291	253
c) Other employees	375	357
Other staff	9	9
Total	707	641



10.4 Other employee benefits

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Voluntary termination incentives	(1,358)	(500)
Seniority bonuses	(49)	257
Expense for replacement of employee canteen service	(656)	(409)
Supplementary health care	(706)	(530)
Donations to personnel	(34)	(36)
Other	(676)	(23)
Total	(3,479)	(1,241)



10.5 Other administrative expense: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
1) Indirect taxes and duties	(2,720)	(266)
Settled	(808)	(266)
Unsettled	(1,912)	-
2) Miscellaneous costs and expenses	(38,351)	(39,826)
Advertising marketing and communication	(412)	(500)
- Advertising costs - mass media communication	(27)	(191)
- Marketing and promotions	(255)	(310)
- Sponsorship	(85)	6
- Conventions and internal communication	(45)	(5)
Expenses related to credit risk	(2,379)	(117)
- Credit recovery expenses	(503)	(52)
- Commercial information and company reports	(1,876)	(65)
Indirect expenses related to personnel	(1,247)	(1,611)
- Staff training	(18)	(103)
- Car rental and other personnel expenses and PFA	(322)	(418)
- Travel expenses	(804)	(966)
- Rentals and property leases for personal use	(103)	(124)
Information & communication technology expenses	(11,656)	(15,380)
- Hardware costs: rent and maintenance	-	(50)
- Software costs: rent and maintenance	(475)	(795)
- ICT service	(11,128)	(14,518)
- Financial info provider	14	(51)
- Other ICT expenses	(67)	34
Consulting and professional services	(5,978)	(4,621)
- Consulting on ordinary activities (no projects)	(3,203)	(2,052)
- Consulting for one-off projects - legislative compliance	(38)	(284)
- Strategy, business evolution and organizational optimization consulting	(358)	(1,212)
- Legal expenses	(2,379)	(1,073)
Real estate expenses	(7,153)	(6,455)
- Real estate servicing	(114)	(50)
- Furniture, machinery and equipment maintenance	-	(9)
- Office maintenance	(383)	(402)
- Rental of real estate	(5,124)	(4,728)
- Office cleaning	(469)	(440)
- Utilities	(1,063)	(826)
Other operating costs	(9,526)	(11,142)
- Surveillance and security services	(446)	(355)
- Postage and document transport	279	(138)
- Administrative and logistical services	(8,076)	(9,420)
- Insurance	(992)	(1,062)
- Printing and stationery	(11)	(33)
- Association dues, fees and contributions to trade associations - Guarantee Scheme	(195)	(126)
- Contributions to the National Resolution Fund	-	(54)
- Other administrative expenses - Other	(85)	46
Total	(41,071)	(40,092)

The breakdown shows that **Indirect taxes and duties** reports the DTA charge of €1.9 million for 2018 only. The law ratifying the "Bank Rescue" Decree 15 of February 17, 2017, modified the entry into force of the DTA charge, postponing it from 2015 to 2016, with the consequence that the amount provisioned in 2016 and paid in the first half of 2017 settled the amount due for 2017 without impacting profit or loss.

Miscellaneous costs and expenses posted a small increase (+4%) connected with an



increase in overheads, especially costs incurred in the reorganisation of the Group, costs connected with operations in Greece and the set-up of the new UTP business, offset by a contraction in IT costs as the result of the insourcing of certain back-office activities and the renegotiation of a number of supply contracts.

SECTION 11 – NET PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES – ITEM 270

11.3 Net provisions for other risk charges: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018			12/31/2017		
	Provisions	Reallocation of excess	Total	Provisions	Reallocation of excess	Total
Other net provisions						
1.1 Legal disputes	(2,451)	1,864	(587)	(3,332)	1,559	(1,773)
- Current disputes	(2,352)	1,087	(1,265)	(3,330)	1,536	(1,794)
- Disputes regarding employees	(99)	777	678	(2)	23	21
1.2 Staff costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Other	(423)	3,144	2,721	(1,846)	163	(1,683)
Total	(2,874)	5,008	2,134	(5,178)	1,722	(3,456)

The item had a positive balance of €2.1 million, compared with a negative balance in 2017. The improvement reflected the reversal of excess provisions for a number of disputes with personnel and disputes that did not go to court, classified under item 1.3 Other, only partly offset by new provisions for litigation.

SECTION 12 – IMPAIRMENT/WRITE-BACKS ON PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – ITEM 180

12.1 Impairment on property, plant and equipment: breakdown

(€/000)

	Depreciation	Impairment losses	Write-backs	Net impairment/write-back 12/31/2018 (a + b - c)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
A. Property, plant and equipment				
A.1 Owned	(135)	(56)	-	(191)
- Used in the business	(135)	-	-	(135)
- Held for investment	-	-	-	-
- Inventories	X	(56)	-	(56)
A.2 Held under finance lease	-	-	-	-
- Used in the business	-	-	-	-
- Held for investment	-	-	-	-
Total	(135)	(56)	-	(191)

Depreciation charges were determined on an accruals basis in relation to the estimated useful life of the assets.



SECTION 13 – IMPAIRMENT/WRITE-BACKS ON INTANGIBLE ASSETS – ITEM 190

12.1 Impairment on intangible assets: breakdown

(€/000)

	Depreciation and amortisation (a)	Write-downs for impairment (b)	Write-backs (c)	Net impairment/write-back 12/31/2018 (a + b - c)
A. Intangible assets				
A.1 Owned	(165)	-	-	(165)
- Generated internally by the company	-	-	-	-
- Other	(165)	-	-	(165)
A.2 Held under finance lease	-	-	-	-
Total	(165)	-	-	(165)

Amortisation charges were determined on an accruals basis in relation to the estimated useful life of the assets.

SECTION 14 – OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE AND INCOME – ITEM 200

14.1 Other operating expense: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Write-downs on leasehold improvements (non-separable assets)	(232)	(151)
Outlays for miscellaneous charges from previous financial years	(45)	(17)
Other operating expenses from current period	(373)	(24)
Total	(650)	(192)

14.2 Other operating income: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Recovery of expenses	3,716	4,415
Revenues from contractual and repetitive administrative services	16,968	8,257
Various reimbursement of charges paid in previous financial years	627	98
Other operating income from current period	835	444
Total	22,146	13,214

Other operating income increased by 68% compared with 2017.

The improvement in **Revenues from contractual and repetitive administrative services** mainly include revenues for administrative servicing and corporate services provider activities. The increase for the year reflected the expansion of judicial activities (+2.1 million) and data quality services (+€1.3 million), as well as the contribution of the net operating income of doRealEstate (+€3.2 million) following the merger, mainly generated by its due diligence operations.

Recovery of expenses mainly includes revenues from information and commercial services from customers, as well as the recovery of costs connected with the start of operations at the new doBank Hellas branch from the Greek banks that assigned the portfolios.



SECTION 19 – INCOME TAX EXPENSE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS – ITEM 270

19.1 Income tax expense from continuing operations: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
1. Current taxes (-)	(6,633)	(5,535)
2. Adjustment to current tax of prior years (+/-)	-	(275)
3. Reduction of current taxes for the year (+)	-	-
3.bis Reduction in current tax for the year due tax credits under L. 214/2011 (+)	-	-
4. Changes in deferred tax assets (+/-)	(12,160)	(11,485)
5. Changes in deferred tax liabilities (+/-)	-	-
6. Tax expense for the period (-) (-1+/-2+3+3bis+/-4+/-5)	(18,793)	(17,294)

19.2 Reconciliation of theoretical tax charge to actual tax charge

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
total profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations (item 290)	62,167	51,224
Theoretical tax rate	27.50%	27.50%
Theoretical computed taxes on income	(17,096)	(14,087)
1. Different tax rates	-	-
2. Non-taxable income - permanent differences	2,665	215
3. Non-deductible expenses - permanent differences	(313)	(218)
4. IRAP (regional business tax)	(3,895)	(3,130)
5. Prior years and changes in tax rates	(156)	-
a) Effect on current taxes	(156)	-
- tax loss carryforward/unused tax credit	-	-
- other effects of previous periods	(156)	-
b) Effect on deferred taxes	-	-
- changes in tax rate	-	-
- tax recoveries from previous years deductible costs (-)	-	-
- temporary tax adjustments non-deductible costs (+)	-	-
- establishment of new taxes (-) repeal of previous taxes (+)	-	-
6. Valuation adjustments and non-recognition of deferred tax assets/liabilities	-	-
- Deferred tax assets write-downs	-	-
- Deferred tax assets recognition	-	-
- Deferred tax assets non-recognition	-	-
- Deferred tax asset/liability non-recognition in accordance with IAS 12.39 and 12.44	-	-
7. Measurement of associates	-	-
8. Other differences	2	(74)
Income tax recognised in income statement	(18,793)	(17,294)



SECTION 22 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

22.1 and 22.2 Average number of ordinary shares with diluted capital and other information

(€)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
Net profit of the Group (in thousands of Euro)	43,374	33,930
Average number of outstanding shares	78,375,698	78,250,000
Average number of potentially dilutive shares	319,655	337,102
Average number of diluted shares	78,695,353	78,418,551
Earnings per share	0.5534	0.4336
Diluted earnings per share (Units of Euro)	0.5512	0.4327

The average number of outstanding shares is net of the average number of treasury shares.



PART D – STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME



DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
10. Net profit (loss) for the year	43,374	33,930
Other comprehensive income not recycled to profit or loss	260	(155)
20. Equity instruments designated at fair value through comprehensive income:	-	-
a) fair value changes	-	-
b) transfers to other equity components	-	-
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (change in its own creditworthiness):	-	-
a) fair value changes	-	-
b) transfers to other equity components	-	-
40. Hedges of equity instruments designated at fair value	-	-
a) fair value change (hedged instrument)	-	-
b) fair value change (hedging instrument)	-	-
50. Property, plant and equipment	-	-
60. Intangible assets	-	-
70. Defined-benefit plans	357	(214)
80. Non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	-
90. Share of valuation reserves of equity accounted investments	-	-
100. Income tax of other comprehensive income not recyclable to profit or loss	(97)	59
Other comprehensive income not recycled to profit or loss	2	1,125
110. Hedges of foreign investments:	-	-
a) fair value changes	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
120. Exchange differences	-	-
a) fair value changes	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
130. Cash flow hedges	-	-
a) fair value changes	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
of which: net position result	-	-
140. Hedging instruments (elements non designated)	-	-
a) fair value changes	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
150. Financial assets (different from equity instruments) measured at fair value through comprehensive income:	2	1,552
a) fair value changes	2	1,552
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
- impairments for credit risk	-	-
- gains/losses on disposal	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
160. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
a) fair value changes	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
170. Share of valuation reserves of equity accounted investments	-	-
a) fair value changes	-	-
b) reclassification to profit or loss	-	-
- impairment losses	-	-
- gains/losses on disposal	-	-
c) other changes	-	-
180. Income tax of other comprehensive income recyclable to profit or loss	-	(427)
190. Total other comprehensive income	262	970
200. Comprehensive income (items 10 + 190)	43,636	34,900



PART E - INFORMATION ON RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES



Introduction

The Internal Control and Risk Management System consists of the set of rules, procedures and organisational structures designed to identify, measure and monitor the main risks. Consistent with the provisions of Bank of Italy Circular no. 285 of December 17, 2013 as updated, doBank assigns strategic importance to the Internal Control System, considering it not only a key element in ensuring effective risk management and the alignment of the company's strategies and policies with the principles of sound and prudent management, but also as a prerequisite for the creation of long-term value, for preserving the quality of the assets and for the appropriate allocation of capital.

The adoption of an internal control and risk management system is also consistent with the provisions of the Borsa Italiana Corporate Governance Code, which the doBank decided to adopt to after its listing on the Italian regulated market (MTA), in the awareness that one of the crucial elements of the governance of a listed company is precisely its internal control system.

doBank has structured the Internal Control System so as to ensure a high level of integration and coordination among the actors within the system, in compliance with the principles of proportionality and cost effectiveness. The guidelines for the system have been set out in specific internal rules, while the detailed operating instructions and information regarding the controls carried out at the various levels of the company processes are contained in specific policies, rules and internal procedures. This documentation is subject to constant monitoring to ensure updating and/or revisions in order to effectively incorporate regulatory changes and best practice in this field.

The roles of the various actors involved in the internal control system (Board of Directors, Board of Auditors, Risk and Transactions with Connected Persons Committee, Executive Director in charge of the internal control system, Supervisory Body pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, Internal Audit, Financial Reporting Officer, Risk Management, Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering) are described in detail in the "Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure" prepared in accordance with Paragraph 3 of Art. 123 bis of Legislative Decree 58 of February 24, 1998 (Consolidated Law on Financial Intermediation) as updated, the latest version of which was approved by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2018 and published on the doBank website in the Governance section - Shareholders' Meeting - Documents and Reports.

As regards the structure of the control units, an organisational model has been adopted which provides for their centralisation with doBank in its capacity as the Parent Company of the doBank Group. This decision was prompted by the need to implement strong and incisive overall strategic coordination, in particular of the Group's Internal Control System, ensuring overall operational rationalisation and greater efficiency of the system. In any event, the operational features of each of the Group companies were incorporated in the model, adopting a proportionality principle that took account of characteristics of their activities and the size of the company involved.

With regard to risk governance, in line with applicable supervisory requirements, doBank reviews at least annually the strategic guidelines of the "Risk Appetite Framework", which are subject to approval by the Parent Company's Board of Directors, and of the risk management policies.

An integral part of the broader risk management system is the prudential control process that doBank performs independently in its self-assessment of capital adequacy (ICAAP) and the system for the governance and management of liquidity risk (ILAAP), consistent with regulatory requirements and formalised in a specific annual document (the ICAAP/ILAAP Report).



SECTION 1 – CREDIT RISK

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. General aspects

During 2018, doBank, continued its credit activity, albeit still with limited volumes. After routine processing, proposal and authorisation activities performed in compliance with the principle of assessing counterparty creditworthiness, and in accordance with the instructions of the supervisory authorities, the Bank continued the granting and reviewing of loans, in the form of both revocable unsecured credit facilities and long-term mortgage loans for the purpose of acquiring residential properties in foreclosure auctions organised by Italian courts.

2. Credit risk management policies

2.1 Organisational aspects

Credit risk is defined as the risk for the creditor that a borrower will not discharge a financial obligation at maturity or subsequently. Against this risk, doBank has adopted appropriate internal management processes (risk measurement, application processing, disbursement, control and monitoring of developments in exposures, review of credit lines, classification of exposures, intervention in the event of anomalies, criteria for the classification, measurement and management of impaired exposures) that have been defined considering the principle of proportionality and undergo periodic review.

Credit operations, which are a residual activity with respect to the core business, can expose doBank to the risk of default, i.e. the risk of incurring losses due to the failure of a counterparty to perform its contractual obligations or to a reduction in the quality of the credit granted to the counterparty. This type of risk is therefore a function both of the intrinsic solvency of the debtor and of the economic conditions of the market in which the debtor operates.

doBank is also exposed to the credit risk generated by servicing agreements under which doBank accrues trade receivables in respect of counterparties, who may default due to insolvency, political and economic events, liquidity shortages, operational deficiencies or other reasons.

The Parent Company has organisational units devoted to the management and control of credit risk, ensuring the separation of departments and functions that, in line with sound and prudent banking operations, are responsible for granting and disbursing credit from those charged with performing controls. The Credit Assessment unit within the Risk Management department, which is independent of the business units proposing transactions, plays a key role in assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties, actively participating in the phases of the lending process with the issue of non-binding opinions that accompany proposals for the granting and/or modification/revision of a loan before it is submitted to the competent decision-making body of the Bank for approval. The unit also participates in the position monitoring phase and, above all, if the credit standing of a counterparty should deteriorate, delineating the overall situation of the customer and coordinating with the commercial unit. In turn, Risk Management, within the scope of its activities, ensures that the necessary second-level controls are performed to ensure the monitoring of credit exposures, the classification of those exposures and the measurement of the related provisions as determined in accordance with the "Financial Asset Impairment Policy", which incorporates the provisions of the new IFRS 9 concerning impairment.

Credit risk is also addressed within the Group Risk Appetite Statement with the definition of a system of threshold values (Target, Trigger and Tolerance) that Risk Management monitors to ensure compliance.

2.2 Management, measurement and control systems

For the purposes of determining the prudential capital requirement for credit risk, doBank



adopts the standardized approach in accordance with prudential regulations (Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 - the CRR), dividing its exposures into portfolios and applying differentiated prudential treatments to each, consistent with the relevant supervisory regulations. The Bank does not use external ratings assigned by external rating agencies (ECAIs), recognized for prudential purposes on the basis of specific regulations, to assess credit worthiness.

With regard to the granting of loans - a minor activity compared with the core business of the Bank and the Group, which is focused mainly on servicing activities - the Parent Company performed control activities for the entire relatively small portfolio. This approach makes it possible to promptly detect any possible deterioration in counterparty creditworthiness, thereby enabling implementation of all the activities deemed appropriate or necessary to ensure compliance with the principle of sound and prudent management of banking assets.

2.3 Measurement method for expected losses

The new IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, which entered force as from January 1, 2018, in replacement of IAS 39, has had an impact on the methods used to classify and measure financial instruments and on the rationale and calculation methods for impairment losses.

IFRS9 introduced a model in which the classification of financial assets is guided on the one hand by the contractual cash flows of the instruments and, on the other, by the management intent with which the instruments are held (the Group's business model).

Following analysis to identify the main areas of impact, the Parent Company doBank implemented appropriate applicative and organisational arrangements to ensure the consistent, comprehensive and effective adoption of the provisions of the new standard, formalised in the Financial Asset Impairment Policy. The new impairment process of doBank is applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value (through other comprehensive income), which include loans, trade receivables, contract assets, debt securities, financial guarantees, irrevocable commitments to disburse funds. Equity investments are excluded.

The remaining categories of financial assets not mentioned here are measured at fair value through profit or loss and are therefore not subject to the impairment process.

Consistent with the provisions of the new standard, the impairment model adopted by the doBank Group provides for the classification of financial assets into three levels (or "stages"), which correspond to distinct methods for calculating the losses to be reported.

Stage 1 includes performing assets, for which 12-month expected credit losses are measured.

Stage 2 includes the assets still performing but show evidence of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Lifetime expected credit losses are measured in this case, i.e. expected losses over the time horizon until the instrument expires.

Finally, stage 3 includes non-performing assets (impaired past due, unlikely to pay and bad loans) that show evidence of such a large increase in credit risk since initial recognition as to be considered impaired, i.e. assets for which events have occurred that negatively impact estimated future cash flows, such as a missed or late payment. Also in this case, the expected lifetime credit loss is measured.

In this area, in order to determine impairment, performing exposures are assessed using a standard approach that provides for the application of risk parameters differentiated by type of counterparty and type of exposure, defined by Risk Management and set out in a specific policy.

For the purposes of correctly allocating performing exposures to stage 1 or stage 2, and in order to identify a significant deterioration in the counterparty's creditworthiness, doBank has defined qualitative and quantitative trigger events differentiated by the type of counterparty and the type of portfolio to which the exposure is allocated.

The trigger events defined by doBank are associated with objective information that can be detected as part of position monitoring activity, such as:

- the granting of forbearance measures in response to the effective financial difficulties of the counterparty;
- a deterioration in the credit risk of the counterparty following developments not directly associated or associable with default on a position with the Bank (for example, classification



of a counterparty with multiple loans as non-performing, classification of securities as non-investment grade, etc.);

- information acquired in the context of the management the relationship, which can be useful for detecting a significant change in the credit risk of the counterparty;
- payments past due by at least 30 days or positions over limit by at least 30 days (rebuttable presumption).

In relation to the latter aspect, consistent with the provisions of the accounting standard, doBank gives the position owners the authority to rebut this presumption, which is necessary in reclassifications to another stage, if they have reasonable and supportable information that shows the absence of correlation between the breach of that 30 day limit and a significant deterioration of the credit quality of the counterparty.

With regard to individual non-performing positions allocated to stage 3 (which are marginal in number and in carrying amount and were not originated by doBank's own banking operations but rather acquired over time), the procedures and tools supporting the activity of the workout units always enable position managers to prepare accurate forecasts of the amounts and timing of expected recoveries on the individual relationships in accordance with the state of progress in the recovery management process (whether in litigation or out of court). These analytical evaluations take account of all the elements objectively connected with the counterparty (primary obligors and any guarantors) and are in any case conducted by the position managers in compliance with the principle of sound and prudent management.

In consideration of the provisions of IFRS 9 and the scarce significance of the interest component of trade receivables and contract assets that fall within the scope of IFRS 15, doBank has opted to apply the simplified approach for these types of financial assets.

The application of this approach essentially involves the calculation of total expected losses over the residual life of the financial asset. Considering that the residual life of trade receivables is generally less than a year, the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses tend to coincide.

2.4 Credit risk mitigation techniques

Medium/long-term loans, aimed primarily at consumer households for the purchase of assets in foreclosure auctions, are all secured by suitable collateral in the form of voluntary first mortgages on those assets, which can all be classified as residential buildings.

These guarantees are acquired on the basis of expert appraisals consistent with the model adopted and in compliance with the supervisory regulations in this area.

doBank has adjusted its policies for granting loans secured by mortgages on properties to the applicable regulatory provisions, ensuring that the acquisition and management of mortgages takes place in a manner that ensures both their effectiveness in respect of third parties and their reasonably prompt enforceability.

In order to guarantee the eligibility of mortgage guarantees on residential and non-residential properties, in compliance with supervisory regulations, the Bank verifies the absence of any correlation between the value of the property and the creditworthiness of the borrower, thus ascertaining that the borrower's capacity to repay the loan does not depend to a significant extent on the cash flows generated by the building pledged as collateral, but rather on the borrower's ability to repay the debt by drawing on other documented sources.

In order to ensure an appraisal consistent with the actual risk inherent in the secured asset, the Bank monitors the value of the mortgaged property at least once a year in the case of non-residential properties and once every three years for residential properties, unless more frequent checks would be warranted by market conditions subject to significant changes, revising the valuation of the property pledged as collateral when the available information indicates that its value could be significantly reduced in relation to the general price level in the reference market.

To ensure the ongoing monitoring of the quality and adequacy of the properties securing loans, the Bank has adopted a specific procedure for the "Assignment of Appraisers and Real Estate Appraisal and Monitoring", which contains the guidelines to be adopted in this area



for mortgage loans for foreclosure auctions offered to doBank customers.

3. Non-performing financial assets

3.1 Management strategies and policies

Monitoring positions and proposing reclassification to a higher risk category is the responsibility of the units in charge of managing the position, while the Risk Management department is responsible for verifying the appropriateness and consistency of the classifications and the suitability of provisions determined in accordance with the Financial Asset Impairment Policy, which incorporates the provisions of IFRS 9 concerning impairment. In this context, doBank is equipped with IT units and procedures for the management, classification and control of loans in relation to the nature and composition of its loan portfolio.

doBank assesses its positions classified in stage 3 in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9, which uses the so-called analytical approach based on the findings of its position monitoring process.

When a debtor belongs to an economic group, an assessment is conducted of the need to consider the exposures of other Group entities as impaired as well if those positions are not already considered in default, with the exception of exposures involved in isolated disputes that are not correlated with the solvency of the counterparty.

The principles for the determination of analytical assessments remain unaffected, being assessed periodically and any time significant new information is acquired, as well as in relation to the evolution of the outlook for recovery and the strategies implemented.

The main elements considered in an accurate assessment of expected loss on stage 3 positions are the following:

- assets of the customer and any guarantors (net of any encumbrances);
- the current and prospective performance and financial position of the principal obligor;
- the existence of any repayment plans, duly agreed by all guarantors, if any, and their regular performance;
- the value and enforceability of existing guarantees;
- collateral (most often) or unsecured guarantees obtained voluntarily or acquired through a court order.

The criteria for determining impairment losses are based on the discounting of expected cash flows in respect of principal and interest over the lifetime of the position (lifetime expected loss). For the purpose of determining the present value, the key elements are represented by the identification of the estimated collections, the dates on which they fall due and the discount rate to be applied. To estimate collections on problem loans, analytical forecasts are used. As regards the time component, reference is made to detailed payment plans or, in their absence, estimated values, if available.

3.2 Write-offs

A write-off is an event that gives rise to the derecognition of a receivable and is carried out when there is no longer any reasonable expectation of recovery, considering the receivable to be unrecoverable. This may occur before legal action to recover the financial asset has been completed.

The write-off may concern the entire amount of the financial asset or a portion thereof.

In identifying the circumstances that would prompt a write-off, considering the current composition of the Bank's non-performing portfolio, which is residual in terms of volumes and number of positions, doBank has not established additional procedures beyond those mentioned above for the assessment of expected losses.

doBank did not perform any write-offs during the year.

3.3 Acquired or originated non-performing financial assets

Financial assets that qualify as purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets



consist of credit exposures acquired or originated in a situation in which the counterparty already meets the requirements to be classified as impaired.

For doBank, at the end of the financial year, these assets are entirely attributable to positions that are over ten years old, purchased over time and classified as non-performing, whose original purchase price amounted to €907 thousand. As at December 31, 2018, the exposure associated with these positions amounted to €718 thousand (gross of analytical write-downs of €452 thousand).

The provisions always correspond to the expected lifetime losses on the exposures recognised at each reporting date, with provisions equal to zero at the time of initial recognition in the case of purchased credit-impaired assets. Originated credit-impaired financial assets are valued individually at the time of initial recognition.

The processes and tools supporting the activity of the workout units always enable managers to prepare accurate forecasts regarding the amount and timing of expected recoveries on the individual exposures, based on the state of progress of the recovery process. These analytical assessments take account of all the documented and/ or known information and are in any case performed by the position managers in compliance with the principle of sound and prudent management and the applicable regulations.

Collection activities associated with the purchased portfolios developed in a manner consistent with the repayment plans. The distribution of expected future collections over the 2019-2023 period shows a greater concentration of amounts at the end of the time horizon.

4. Renegotiated financial assets and forborne exposures

The original contractual terms and conditions may be modified during the life of the contractual relationship.

Under the current regulatory framework, impaired financial assets are classified in accordance with their level of impairment into three categories: "bad loans", "unlikely to pay" and "impaired past-due and/or overlimit exposures". Another category regards "exposures granted forbearance measures" (forborne exposures), referring to exposures involved in renegotiations and/or refinancings due to the financial difficulties of the borrower, which in fact comprise impaired positions (impaired forborne exposures) and performing positions (other forborne exposures). Impaired forborne exposures represent an attribute of the previous categories of impaired assets. For doBank, these exposures, although extremely residual in terms of volume, are managed in strict compliance with the relevant regulatory provisions in terms of the timing and method of classification and the time they remain classified in the individual stages.



QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

A – Credit quality

A.1 Non-performing and performing loans: amounts, write-downs, changes, distribution by business activity/region

A.1.1 Distribution of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (carrying amount)

(€/000)

	Bad loans	Unlikely to pay	Non-performing past due	Other non-performing	Performing exposures	Total
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	266	-	-	-	37,308	37,574
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	999	999
3. Financial assets designated as at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	5,240	5,240
5. Financial instruments classified as held for sale	-	3	-	-	1,818	1,821
Total 12/31/2018	266	3	-	-	45,365	45,634
Total 12/31/2017	265	-	-	55	40,686	41,006

A.1.2 Distribution of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (gross and net values)

(€/000)

	Non-performing				Performing			
	Gross exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Partial overall write-offs*	Gross exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total (net exposure)
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	718	452	266	-	37,312	3	37,309	37,575
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	999	-	999	999
3. Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
4. Other financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	X	X	5,239	5,239
5. Financial assets disposal underway	13	10	3	-	1,823	5	1,818	1,821
Total 12/31/2018	731	462	269	-	40,134	8	45,365	45,634
Total 12/31/2017	725	460	265	-	40,763	22	40,741	41,006

A.1.3 Distribution of financial assets by time past due (carrying amount)

(€/000)

	First stage			Second stage			Third stage		
	From 1 day to 30 days	Over 30 days to 90 days	Over 90 days	From 1 day to 30 days	Over 30 days to 90 days	Over 90 days	From 1 day to 30 days	Over 30 days to 90 days	Over 90 days
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266
Total 12/31/2017	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	265



A.1.4 Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued: changes in gross write-downs and gross provisions

(€/000)

	Total write-downs							
	Assets in the first stage				Assets in the second stage			
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	of which: individual impairments	of which: collective impairments	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	of which: individual impairments	of which: collective impairments
Opening balance	21	-	-	21	1	-	-	1
Increases by financial assets acquired or originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminations different by write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net write-offs/write-backs for credit risk	(14)	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	-
Contractual changes without cancellations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in estimation procedure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	(3)	-	-	(3)	(1)	-	-	(1)
Closing balance	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Collection recoveries on financial assets due to write-off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(€/000)

	Total write-downs					Total provisions on commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued			Total
	Assets in the third stage				First stage	Second stage	Third stage		
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	of which: individual impairments	of which: collective impairments					
Opening balance	460	-	460	-	460	-	-	-	482
Increase in financial assets acquired or originated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminations other than write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net write-downs/write-backs for credit risk	(48)	-	(48)	-	(48)	-	-	-	(62)
Contractual changes without cancellations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in estimation procedure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	40	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	36
Closing balance	452	-	452	-	452	-	-	-	456
Recoveries from collections on written-off financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs recognised through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



A.1.6 On- and off-balance-sheet credit exposures with banks: gross and net values

(€/000)

		Gross exposure		Total writedowns and total provisions	Net exposure	Total partial write-offs*
		Non-performing	Performing			
A. On-balance-sheet exposures						
a)	Bad loans	-	X	-	-	-
	- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-
b)	Unlikely to pay	-	X	-	-	-
	- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-
c)	Non-performing past-due	-	X	-	-	-
	- of which: forborne exposures	-	X	-	-	-
d)	Performing past-due	X	-	-	-	-
	- of which: forborne exposures	X	-	-	-	-
e)	Other performing exposures	X	36,810	-	36,810	-
	- of which: forborne exposures	X	-	-	-	-
Total A		-	36,810	-	36,810	-
B. Off-balance-sheet exposures						
a)	Non-performing	-	X	-	-	-
b)	Performing	X	-	-	-	-
Total B		-	-	-	-	-
Total A+B		-	36,810	-	36,810	-

* Value to be showed for information purposes

A.1.7 On- and off-balance-sheet credit exposures with customers: gross and net values

(€/000)

		Gross exposure		Total writedowns and total provisions	Net exposure	Total partial write-offs*
		Non-performing	Performing			
A. On-balance-sheet exposures						
a) Bad loans		718	X	452	266	-
- of which: forborne exposures		-	X	-	-	-
b) Unlikely to pay		12	X	10	2	-
- of which: forborne exposures		-	X	-	-	-
c) Non-performing past-due		-	X	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures		-	X	-	-	-
d) Performing past-due		X	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures		X	-	-	-	-
e) Other performing exposures		X	8,564	8	8,556	-
- of which: forborne exposures		X	-	-	-	-
	Total A	730	8,564	470	8,824	-
B. Off-balance-sheet exposures						
a) Non-performing		-	X	-	-	-
b) Performing		X	595	-	595	-
	Total B	-	595	-	595	-
	Total A+B	730	9,159	470	9,419	-

* Value to be showed for information purposes



A.1.9 Credit exposures with customers: change in gross non-performing exposures

(€/000)

	Bad loans	Unlikely to pay	Non-performing past-due
A. Opening balance - gross exposure	725	-	-
- of which: assets sold but not derecognised	-	-	-
B. Increases	10	12	-
B.1 Transfers from performing exposures	-	12	-
B.2 Transfers from impaired financial assets acquired or originated	-	-	-
B.3 Transfers from other categories of non-performing exposure	-	-	-
B.4 Contractual changes without cancellations	-	-	-
B.5 Other increases	10	-	-
C. Decreases	17	-	-
C.1 Transfers to performing exposures	-	-	-
C.2 Write-offs	-	-	-
C.3 Collections	17	-	-
C.4 Gains on disposal	-	-	-
C.5 Losses on disposal	-	-	-
C.6 Transfers to other categories of non-performing exposure	-	-	-
C.7 Contractual changes without cancellations	-	-	-
C.8 Other decreases	-	-	-
D. Closing balance - gross exposure	718	12	-
- of which: assets sold but not derecognised	-	-	-

A.1.11 On-balance-sheet credit exposures with customers: change in total write-downs

(€/000)

	Bad loans		Unlikely to pay		Non-performing past-due	
	Total	- of which: exposures with forbearance	Total	- of which: exposures with forbearance	Total	- of which: exposures with forbearance
A. Total opening balance	460	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: assets sold but not derecognised	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Increases	-	-	10	-	-	-
B.1 Write-downs of impaired financial assets acquired or originated	-	X	-	X	-	X
B.2 Other write-downs	-	-	10	-	-	-
B.3 Losses on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.4 Transfers from other categories of non-performing exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.5 Contractual changes without cancellations	-	X	-	X	-	X
B.6 Other increases	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Decreases	8	-	-	-	-	-
C.1 Write-backs from valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Write-backs from collections	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.3 Gains on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.5 Transfers to other categories of non-performing exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Contractual changes without cancellations	-	X	-	X	-	X
C.7 Other decreases	8	-	-	-	-	-
D. Total closing balance	452	-	10	-	-	-
- of which: assets sold but not derecognised	-	-	-	-	-	-



A.2 Classification of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued by external and internal rating classes

The Bank does not use internal ratings or external ratings assigned by recognised rating agencies (ECAI) to assess creditworthiness. Accordingly, no classification is recognised.

A.2.1 Breakdown of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued by class of external ratings (gross values)

The Bank does not use internal ratings or external ratings assigned by recognised rating agencies (ECAI) to assess creditworthiness. Accordingly, no classification is recognised.

A.2.2 Breakdown of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued by class of internal ratings (gross values)

The Bank does not use internal ratings to manage credit risk.

A.3 Distribution of secured credit exposures by type of guarantee

A.3.2 On- and off-balance sheet credit exposures with customers

(€/000)

	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Collateral guarantee (1)				Personal guarantee (2)	
			Real estate - mortgages	Real estate - financial lease	Securities	Other collateral	Loan derivatives	
							CLN	Other derivatives Central counterparties
1. Secured on balance sheet credit exposures:	646	200	56	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 totally guaranteed	646	200	56	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2. partially guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Secured off-balance sheet credit exposures:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1. totally guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. partially guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



(€/000)

	Personal guarantee (2)							Total (1) + (2)
	Loan derivatives			Unsecured loans				
	Other derivatives			Public administration	Unsecured loans			
	Banks	Other financial companies	Other entities		Banks	Other financial companies	Other entities	
1. Secured on balance sheet credit exposures:	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	200
1.1 totally guaranteed	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	200
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2. partially guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Secured off-balance sheet credit exposures:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1. totally guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. partially guaranteed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which non-performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. Distribution and concentration of credit exposures

B.1 Distribution of on- and off-balance sheet credit exposures to customers by sector

(€/000)

	Government entities		Financial companies		Financial companies (of which: insurance companies)	
	Net exposure	Total impairments	Net exposure	Total impairments	Net exposure	Total impairments
A. On balance sheet exposure						
A.1 Bad loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Unlikely to pay	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Non-performing past-due	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Performing exposures	311	3	6,936	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total A	311	3	6,936	-	-	-
B. Off-balance sheet exposures						
B.1 Bad loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Unlikely to pay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2018 (A+B)	311	3	6,936	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2017 (A+B)	1,297	12	7,734	-	-	-



(€/000)

	Non-financial companies		Households	
	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs
A. On balance sheet exposure				
A.1 Bad loans	200	388	66	64
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-
A.2 Unlikely to pay	-	-	3	10
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-
A.3 Non-performing past-due	-	-	-	-
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-
A.4 Performing exposures	187	3	1,121	2
- of which: forborne exposures	-	-	-	-
Total A	387	391	1,190	76
B. Off-balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-
B.1 Bad loans	-	-	-	-
B.2 Unlikely to pay	-	-	595	-
Total B	-	-	595	-
Total 12/31/2018 (A+B)	387	391	1,785	76
Total 12/31/2017 (A+B)	18,991	450	1,166	10

B.2 Distribution of on- and off-balance-sheet credit exposures to customers by geographical area

(€/000)

	Italy		Other European countries		Americas		Asia		Rest of the world	
	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs
A. On balance sheet exposures										
A.1 Bad loans	266	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Unlikely to pay	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Non-performing past-due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Performing exposures	8,555	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total A	8,824	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Off-balance sheet exposures										
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Performing exposures	595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total B	595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2018 (A+B)	9,419	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2017 (A+B)	29,188	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



B.3 Distribution of on- and off-balance-sheet credit exposures to banks by geographical area

(€/000)

	Italy		Other European		Americas		Asia		Rest of the world	
	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs	Net exposure	Total write-downs
A. On-balance-sheet exposures										
A.1 Bad loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Unlikely to pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.3 Non-performing past-due	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.4 Performing exposures	34,438	-	2,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total A	34,438	-	2,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Off-balance-sheet exposures										
B.1 Non-performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2018 (A+B)	34,438	-	2,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 12/31/2017 (A+B)	26,524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B.4 Large exposures

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
a) Amount (carrying value)	197,039	220,870
b) Amount (weighted value)	95,484	112,011
c) Number of positions	4	4



C. Securitisations

Qualitative disclosures

On September 30, 2016, the assignment of the non-performing portfolio of the Parent company doBank to the securitisation vehicle Romeo SPV S.r.l. ("Romeo") was finalised. Romeo was established pursuant to Law 130/1999. Subsequently, during the second quarter of 2017, the unsecured portion of the portfolio was transferred to the vehicle Mercuzio Securitisation S.r.l. ("Mercutio") and at the same time the issue of ABSs by both the SPVs was completed with a single tranche of securities.

doBank, as originator, has subscribed a nominal amount of notes equal to 5% of the total securities issued in order to comply with the provisions of the retention rule referred to in Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (the CRR).

In both operations, doBank plays the role of Servicer and Administrative Services Provider.



Information on securitisations

The tables below summarise the securitisations originated by the Bank whose securities were subsequently sold.

SECURITISATION NAME:		ROMEO SPV	
Type of transaction:		Traditional - Self-securitization	
Originator:		doBank S.p.A.	
Issuer:		Romeo SPV S.r.l.	
Servicer:		doBank S.p.A.	
Arranger:		-	
Target transaction:		Funding	
Type of assets securitised:		ordinary loans - mortgages - funding	
Quality of assets securitised:		Non-performing loans	
Closing date:		9/30/2016	
Date of transfer to Mercuzio Securitisation:		4/7/2017	
Nominal value of reference portfolio:		1,305,684,292 €	
Net amount of pre-existing writedowns/writebacks:		90,166,017 €	
Disposal Profit & Loss realized:		0 €	
Portfolio disposal price:		90,166,017 €	
Issue guarantees granted by the bank:		-	
Issue guarantees granted by third parties:		-	
Bank lines of credit:		-	
Third parties lines of credit:		-	
Other credit enhancements:		None	
Other relevant information:		None	
Ratings Agencies:		No Rating Agency	
Amount of CDS or other supesenior risk transferred:		-	
Amount and conditions of tranching:			
. ISIN		IT0005248981	
. Type of security		Single tranche	
. Class		A	
. Rating		n.d.	
. Quotation		not listed	
. Issue date		5/18/2017	
. Legal maturity		4/27/2037	
. Call option		none	
. Expected duration		11 years	
. Rate		16.25%	
. Subordinated level		none	
. Reference position		128,000,000 €	
. Nominal value at end of financial year		83,113,599 €	
. Security subscribers		Romeo S.C.S; doBank S.p.A.	



SECURITISATION NAME:	MERCUZIO SECURITISATION
Type of transaction:	Traditional - Self-securitization
Originator:	Romeo SPV S.r.l.
Issuer:	Mercuzio Securitisation S.r.l.
Servicer:	doBank S.p.A.
Arranger:	-
Target transaction:	Funding
Type of assets securitised:	ordinary loans - mortgages - funding
Quality of assets securitised:	Non-performing loans
Closing date:	4/7/2017
Nominal value of reference portfolio:	1,871,733,955 €
Net amount of pre-existing writedowns/writebacks:	77,136,699 €
Disposal Profit & Loss realized:	-10,409,726 €
Portfolio disposal price:	66,726,973 €
Issue guarantees granted by the bank:	-
Issue guarantees granted by third parties:	-
Bank lines of credit:	-
Third parties lines of credit:	-
Other credit enhancements:	None
Other relevant information:	None
Ratings Agencies:	No Rating Agency
Amount of CDS or other supersenior risk transferred:	-
Amount and conditions of franchising:	
. ISIN	IT0005251126
. Type of security	Single tranche
. Class	A
. Rating	n.d.
. Quotation	not listed
. Issue date	5/30/2017
. Legal maturity	7/26/2037
. Call option	none
. Expected duration	10 years
. Rate	16.25%
. Subordinated level	none
. Reference position	40,000,000 €
. Nominal value at end of financial year	35,351,514 €
. Security subscribers	Fortress Italian NPL Opportunities Series Fund LLC - Series 7; doBank S.p.A.



Quantitative disclosures

C.1 Exposures in respect of main own securitizations by type of securitized assets and type of exposure

(€/000)

	On-balance-sheet exposure						Financial guarantees issued						Credit lines					
	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior		Senior		Mezzanine		Junior		Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
	Carrying amount	Write-downs/Write-backs	Carrying amount	Write-downs/Write-backs	Carrying amount	Write-downs/Write-backs	Carrying amount	Write-downs/Write-backs	Carrying amount	Write-downs/Write-backs	Carrying amount	Write-downs/Write-backs	Carrying amount	Write-downs/Write-backs	Carrying amount	Write-downs/Write-backs	Carrying amount	Write-downs/Write-backs
A. Fully derecognized																		
Non-performing assets																		
- A.1 Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	5,240	(759)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romeo SPV S.r.l.	-	-	-	-	3,351	(460)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercuzio Securitisation S.r.l.	-	-	-	-	1,889	(299)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Partially derecognized																		
Type of activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Not derecognized																		
Type of activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C.3 Special purpose securitization vehicles

(€/000)

	Registered office	Consolidation	Assets			Liabilities		
			Loans	Debt securities	Other	Senior	Mezzanine	Junior
Romeo SPV S.r.l.	Verona	NO	-	3,351	-	-	-	-
Mercuzio Securitisation S.r.l.	Verona	NO	-	1,889	-	-	-	-

C.4 Unconsolidated special purpose securitization vehicles

(€/000)

Amounts at 12/31/2018						
Classification under assets	Total Assets (A)	Classification under liabilities	Total Liabilities (B)	Net carrying amount (C=A-B)	Maximum exposure to risk of loss (D)	Difference between exposures to risk of loss and carrying amount (E=D-C)
Vehicle company issuing ABS	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
	5,240		-	5,240	5,240	-



C.5 Servicer activities – own securitizations: collections on securitized assets and redemption of securities issued by the securitization vehicle

(€/000)

Servicer	Vehicle company	Securitized assets (year-end figure)		Loan collections during the year		% of securities redeemed (year-end figure)					
		Non-performing	Performing	Non-performing	Performing	Senior		Mezzanine		Junior	
						Non-performing	Performing	Non-performing	Performing	Non-performing	Performing
doBank S.p.A.	Romeo SPV S.r.l.	1,225,085	-	50,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
doBank S.p.A.	Mercuzio Securitisation S.r.l.	1,741,162	-	7,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

F. Models for measuring credit risk

The doBank Group uses the standardised approach, which involves the allocation of exposures to different portfolios depending on the nature of the counterparty or the technical characteristics or nature of the exposure and the application of different weights to each portfolio.

In this process, the doBank Group does not use ratings issued by recognised rating agencies.



SECTION 2 – MARKET RISKS

2.1 INTEREST RATE AND PRICE RISK -SUPERVISORY TRADING BOOK

Qualitative information

A. General aspects

Financial risks are represented by fluctuations in the value of positions as a result of changes in market prices/factors. doBank does not hold exposures exposed to such risks. The Bank does not engage in trading and does not hold trading books of shares or units in collective investment undertakings.

B. General aspects, management and measurement of interest rate risk and price risk

In view of the fact that the Bank does not engage in trading and does not hold trading books of securities, it has therefore not implemented special management processes or advanced measurement methods for interest rate risk and price risk. Interest rate risk calculated using standard methods provided for in the applicable supervisory instructions of the Bank of Italy is monitored periodically.

Quantitative disclosures

Nothing to report.



2.2 INTEREST RATE AND PRICE RISK - BANKING BOOK

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management and measurement of interest rate risk and price risk

The particular nature of doBank's balance sheet means that assessing the matching of repricing dates is not significant. This justifies the absence of specific process and methods for measuring interest rate risk.

Quantitative disclosures

1. Banking book: breakdown by residual maturity (re-pricing date) of financial assets and liabilities

(€/000)

	On demand	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	Unspecified term
1. Balance sheet assets	37,557	1	-	999	57	81	5,118	-
1.1 Debt securities	122	-	-	999	-	-	5,118	-
- with prepayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	122	-	-	999	-	-	5,118	-
1.2 Loans to banks	36,809	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Loans to customers	626	-	-	-	57	81	-	-
- current accounts	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other loans	310	-	-	-	57	81	-	-
- with prepayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	310	-	-	-	57	81	-	-
2. Balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1 Due to customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- current accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with prepayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- current accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with prepayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with prepayment option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 With underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Without underlying security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Other off-balance-sheet items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+ Long positions	-	-	1,536	1,536	-	-	-	-
+ Short positions	-	-	-	1,536	-	-	-	-



In addition to government securities of €1.0 million, **Debt securities** include the residual value of the ABSs of the Romeo SPV and Mercuzio Securitisation transactions.

Other off-balance-sheet transactions report the amount still to be paid in respect of the subscription of 30 units of the Italian Recovery Fund closed-end alternative investment fund (formerly Atlante II).

2.3 EXCHANGE RATE RISK

doBank and its subsidiaries are not exposed to exchange rate risk as they do not hold assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.



SECTION 4 – LIQUIDITY RISK

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management and measurement of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the bank might not be able to meet its obligations when they fall due owing to the inability to raise funds or the presence of limits on the sale of assets. Liquidity is the ability of a bank to finance the growth of its assets and to meet its payment obligations, without incurring unacceptable losses or costs.

Referring to internationally agreed definitions, there is a distinction between Funding Liquidity Risk and Market Liquidity Risk.

Funding Liquidity Risk is the risk that the bank will not be able to raise funds to meet expected and unexpected current and future cash outflows in an economically efficient manner, without jeopardising the day-to-day operations of the bank itself. .

Market Liquidity Risk is the risk that the bank will not be able to liquidate a financial asset without incurring capital losses due to an illiquid market or market disorder. The two forms of liquidity risk are often correlated and can manifest themselves upon the occurrence the same triggering factors.

Given the current operations of the Group, the processes for controlling and mitigating liquidity risk focus exclusively on Funding Liquidity Risk.

As part of its management and coordination activities, the Parent Company doBank is responsible for the adoption of a liquidity risk management system that complies with the regulatory principles of prudential supervision. In this context, responsibility for the strategic decisions on the governance and management of liquidity risk, the setting of the tolerance threshold for liquidity risk and verification of the overall reliability of the liquidity risk management system is assigned to the corporate bodies of the Parent Company. .

In consideration of its organisational structure, doBank has adopted a unified approach and centralised the management of liquidity risk, with the Parent Company's Treasury unit managing Group liquidity and meeting the subsidiaries' requirements in accordance with internal procedures. The Risk Management department is responsible for monitoring the exposure to risk and verifying compliance with the specified limits.

The liquidity risk management framework comprises strategies and procedures for monitoring this risk and is aimed at ensuring that a sufficient amount of liquid instruments to meet the Group's commitments is always available in the short term, including in stress scenarios. In the long term it seeks to maintain an appropriate balance in the composition of the Group's assets and liabilities.

This framework is organised into the following main phases:

- identification of liquidity risk;
- monitoring of risk exposure even under stress conditions;
- definition of the response plan for crisis situations;
- reporting and information flows.

The Parent Company doBank identifies and monitors liquidity risk on a current and forward-looking basis. In particular, the prospective assessment takes account of probable developments in the cash flows connected with the Group's business.

For the purposes of this assessment, the Risk Management department performs a weekly survey of cash flows, preparing a maturity ladder (cumulative balances by maturity bucket), based on the reporting flows made available promptly by the Treasury unit. More specifically, all expected cash inflows and outflows are subdivided into time bands, including both reasonably certain flows and those estimated on forward-looking basis. Excesses/shortfalls are calculated for each time band, which are then summed to obtain the overall excess/shortfall for all the time bands.

This approach makes it possible to monitor the management of operating liquidity, in particular events that could impact the Group's liquidity position over a period of up to 12 months, with the primary objective of maintaining an ability to meet ordinary and



extraordinary payment obligations, minimising costs. For time horizons beyond one year, monitoring is based on the NSFR indicator (Net Stable Funding Ratio) in order to verify the medium/long-term cash balance of the Group's structure.

In addition to the survey of expected cash flows, doBank monitors the sustainability of short-term financial equilibrium with an early warning indicator system, which is consistent with the nature, objectives and operational complexity of the Group. It serves to identify any potential crisis situations, so as to allow organisational units to activate appropriate management measures in order to mitigate the risk as effectively as possible.

The method for identifying and monitoring liquidity risk, in particular the maturity ladder, already incorporates stress scenario in the prudential values adopted. However, the Bank remains exposed to the risk of extraordinary events associated with from information/procedural issues (for example the incorrect measurement or forecasting of cash flows), the failed settlement of a significant cash flow by a counterparty or a major liquidity outflow. The Risk Management department therefore conducts stress tests in order to assess the prospective quantitative and qualitative impact of adverse events on the risk exposure. The findings of the stress tests are used to verify the Group's ability to cope autonomously with unforeseen liquidity crises in the period in which they initially occur and before undertaking structural measures to modify the asset/liability structure and to ensure the consistency of warning and alert thresholds of the indicators used.

This process is formalised in the Liquidity Risk Policy, which was approved by the Parent Company's Board of Directors on October 17, 2017. The document sets out the principles, methods, rules and processes necessary to prevent the emergence of liquidity crisis situations and the rules to be adopted when such crises occur (contingency funding and recovery plan).

This system is integrated with the Group's overall risk management framework and is consistent with the Group's risk propensity as defined by the Risk Appetite Framework.



Quantitative disclosures

1. Distribution by residual contractual maturity of financial assets and liabilities

(€/000)

	On demand	1 to 7 days	7 to 15 days	15 days to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Unspecified term
Balance sheet assets	37,447	-	-	-	1	-	999	248	34,081	-
A.1 Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	999	-	-	-
A.2 Other debt securities	122.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,118	-
A.3 Units in collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,963	-
A.4 Loans	37,325	-	-	-	1	-	-	248	-	-
- Banks	36,809	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
- Customers	516.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	-
On balance sheet liabilities	6,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.1 Deposits and current accounts	6,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Customers	6,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.3 Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off balance sheet transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.1 Financial derivatives with exchange of principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Financial derivatives without exchange of principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.3 Deposits and loans to be received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.4 Irrevocable commitments to disburse funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	1,536	-	-	-	-
C.5 Financial guarantees given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.6 Financial guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.7 Credit derivatives with exchange of principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.8 Credit derivatives without exchange of principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Long positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Short positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



SECTION 5 - OPERATIONAL RISKS

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management and measurement of operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of incurring losses due to the inadequacy or the failure of procedures, human resources and internal systems, or to external events. This includes, among other things, losses from fraud, human error, the interruption of operations, system unavailability, contractual breaches and natural disasters. Operational risks includes legal risk, while strategic and reputational risks are not included.

doBank pays close to the links between the various types of risk, identifying possible repercussions in terms of operational risks. In particular, full compliance with regulatory and contractual provisions is also relevant for the prevention and containment of operational risks.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("Sound Practices for the Management and Supervision of Operational Risk"), the appropriate management of operational risk means: identification, assessment, monitoring and control/mitigation of risk.

In order to equip the Bank with a comprehensive set of principles and rules to ensure appropriate management, the method adopted by the Group envisages:

- the identification and assessment of the operational risk inherent in every product, activity, process and system;
- the periodic monitoring of operational risk profiles and exposures to significant losses;
- specific strategies, policies, processes and procedures to control and/or mitigate significant operational risks.

With regard to organisational aspects, doBank has defined the operational risk management system as the set of policies and procedures for the control, measurement and mitigation of operational risks. Operational risk policies are common principles that establish the role of corporate bodies, the risk control function and interactions with other units in the process.

doBank has set up its own risk control structure in compliance with supervisory regulations and the related activities and levels of responsibility have been defined and formalised appropriately in the Company's internal rules and regulations.

The governance structure for operational risks envisages not only the direct involvement of senior management but also an Operational Risks Committee, which was set up to:

- propose action to address risks detected or reported by the Risk Management department or by other units;
- review the operational risk reports of other Group companies;
- propose control procedures and limits on operational risks;
- monitor risk mitigation actions.

The Operational Risks Committee meets quarterly on the basis of a calendar set at the beginning of the year or at the request of one of the Committee members.

To control the operational risks, doBank has created a specific unit called the Operational and Reputational Risks unit within the broader Risk Management department.

Finally, with regard to IT risk, defined as the risk of incurring financial losses, reputational harm or loss of market share as a result of breaches of confidentiality, integrity, availability, execution of unauthorized transactions or the non-traceability of information, in accordance with the applicable supervisory provisions, doBank adopts an integrated representation of business risks in which IT risk is considered as a component of operational risks.

Following the significant changes in the company as time has passed, in 2017 doBank decided it was appropriate to revise the method previously adopted for assessing and monitoring IT risks to ensure it was suitable for the new organisational context. In 2018, a new framework for the ICT risk management process was implemented and has been formalised in the document "IT Risk Management Policy", approved by the Board of Directors of doBank on December 19, 2017. This document specifies the roles and responsibilities of the various units involved and the phases of the assessment process, with an indication of the data used and the activities necessary to determine the IT risk exposure and the associated business



impacts.

The analysis process provides for the assessment of IT risk as a combination of the level of exposure of IT resources to certain risk scenarios and the impacts that the materialisation of such risks could have on the business. Potential IT risk, i.e. the risk to which the service is potentially exposed, and residual IT risk, i.e. the risk to which the service is exposed once the security measures have been applied, are identified in detail. Specific reports are produced as the output of the IT risk analysis process.

The framework adopted, in line with the provisions of Circular no. 285/2013 of the Bank of Italy as updated, provides for the risk analysis process to be performed with the frequency appropriate to the type of ICT resources and risks present and in response to situations that could change the overall level of IT risk (for example, transactions of greater importance, projects related to major changes, serious incidents).

In this regard, during the year IT risks were assessed and a corrective action plan was developed to mitigate the risks that were found.

Quantitative disclosures

In order to manage operational risks, doBank has implemented a structured set of processes, functions and resources dedicated to:

- the collection of internal loss data for the entities belonging to the Group;
- the determination and calculation of risk indicators for the Group's most significant entities, preparing corporate reporting;
- the control of capital at risk.

During 2018, doBank implemented a multi-company market IT tool to manage, in a single environment, risk process analysis and activities related to other control functions. In particular, for the purposes of the key activities of the Risk Management department, the application enables the registration in the same environment of operational losses and the identification of operational risks.

With regard to loss data, the Operational and Reputational Risks unit performs an annual analysis of the chart of accounts in order to identify and update a list of accounts that could potentially include operational losses. The analysis of movements on these accounts is conducted quarterly and leads to the determination of operational losses to be recorded in a specific database.

doBank classifies the events in the following categories, in accordance with the New Basel Capital Accord and Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013:

- Internal fraud;
- External fraud;
- Employment practices and workplace safety;
- Customers, products and business practices;
- Damage to physical assets;
- Business disruption and system failures;
- Execution, delivery and process management.

On a quarterly basis, a monitoring report is prepared for the corporate bodies – the Board of Directors and Board of Auditors - containing an analysis of operational losses and operational capital at risk.

Among the tools used by doBank for the identification of operational risks, risk indicators are a forward-looking component that promptly reflects improvements or deteriorations in the risk profile as a result of changes in operating segments, in human resources, technological and organisational resources as well as in the internal control system.

Specific risk indicators have been created which are monitored on a monthly basis. These include about 70 indicators grouped into different risk areas.

The data from the risk indicators are analysed on a monthly basis and compared with the previous month to justify any positive or negative changes in order to highlight any risks in corporate processes. Specific analysis reports are then produced for each company. A specific report is prepared on a quarterly basis for the Risks and Related Party Transactions Committee in addition to the Operational Risks Committee (with regard to critical thresholds). An action plan is prepared on at least a quarterly basis for indicators that do not fall within



the range established by the Operational Risks Committee. Finally, doBank has set up a reporting system that ensures timely reporting on operational risks to the corporate bodies and to the managers of the organizational units involved. The frequency and content of reporting is consistent with the level of risk and varies depending on the recipient and the intended use of the information.

For the purpose of calculating the own funds requirement for operational risks, the Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA), in compliance with the relevant supervisory provisions. Under the Basic Indicator Approach, the own funds requirement for operational risks is equal to 15% of the three-year average of the relevant indicator as established in Article 316 of Regulation 575/2013 based on the last three annual observations at the end of the financial year.

At December 31, 2018, the own funds requirement for doBank calculated using the BIA amounted to €21.3 million.



PART F – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY



SECTION 1 – SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

A. QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

The Bank's shareholders' equity consists of the sum of the balances of the following consolidated balance sheet items:

- Capital net of treasury shares;
- Share premiums;
- Reserves;
- Valuation reserves;
- Capital instruments;
- Result for the period.

The amount of capital is the result of policies and decisions aimed at ensuring that capital is consistent with the activities and risks to which the Bank is exposed, in compliance with the prudential supervisory regulations and the risk propensity defined by the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).

The RAF is the reference framework that identifies the Bank's appetite for risk, setting ex ante the risk/return objectives that the Bank intends to achieve and the consequent operating limits, taking account of the interconnections between the companies belonging to the Group, both in normal operating conditions and in possible adverse scenarios.

For regulatory purposes, the relevant balance sheet aggregate for this purpose is determined on the basis of the current instructions of the Bank of Italy as well as the "Basel III" framework contained in Directive (EU) 2013/36 (CRD IV) and in Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (CRR).

The monitoring of compliance with regulatory capital adequacy rules and minimum supervisory requirements, as well as the limits established by the RAF, is performed on a constant basis by the designated control units and periodically reported to the Board of Directors.

Further analysis and preventive verification of the Bank's capital adequacy takes place in the assessment of "transactions of greater importance", i.e. transactions whose individual size, type or complexity could have a significant impact on the Group's operations and its financial stability, in terms of the prospective value of assets and potential losses.

Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2018 amounted to €211.0 million, compared with €191.9 million at December 31, 2017.

Transactions in treasury shares

As of December 31, 2018, doBank held 1,554,353 treasury shares worth €246 thousand, equal to their par value.

The number of treasury shares held decreased by 195,647 compared with the end of 2017, reflecting share-based payments made in execution of the 2017 remuneration policy for the IPO and MBO Bonus.



B. QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

B.1 Shareholders' equity: breakdown

(€/000)

	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
1. Share Capital	41,280	41,280
2. Share premium reserve	-	-
3. Reserves	126,346	116,963
- from retained	10,487	10,518
a) Legal reserve	8,299	8,299
b) Treasury shares	246	277
c) other	1,942	1,942
- other	115,859	106,445
4. Equity instruments	-	-
5. (Treasury shares)	(246)	(277)
6. Valuation reserves	320	61
- Equity instruments designated as at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-
- Hedge of equity instruments designated as at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-
- Financial assets (other than equity instruments) measured at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-
- Property, plant and equipment	-	-
- Intangible assets	-	-
- Hedges of investments in foreign operations	-	-
- Cash flow hedge	-	-
- Hedging instruments [elements non designated]	-	-
- Exchange differences	-	-
- Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (changes of own credit standing)	-	-
- Actuarial gains (losses) on defined-benefit plans	(109)	(368)
- Valuation reserves from investments accounted for using the equity method	-	-
- Special revaluation laws	429	429
7. Profit (loss) for the period - shareholders of parent company and non-controlling interests	43,374	33,930
Total	211,074	191,957

Other reserves increased by €9.4 million compared with December 31, 2017, of which €3 million in respect of an increase in the extraordinary reserve following allocation of part of profit for the previous year; €5.8 million in respect of an increase in the stock option reserve accounted for under IFRS 2 following the entry into force of the new post-IPO remuneration policy, which provides for the payment of remuneration to certain categories of managers in the form of shares; and €0.6 million allocated to the reserve from the merger with doRealEstate

In addition to these effects, the new remuneration policy involved a reduction in treasury shares, which were used for share-based payments accrued for the year. The reduction in the treasury share reserve amounted to €31 thousand.

B.2 Valuation reserves from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018		Total 12/31/2017	
	Positive reserve	Negative reserve	Positive reserve	Negative reserve
1 Debt securities	2	-	1,179	-
2 Equity securities	-	-	-	(54)
3 Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	1,179	(54)

The reserve from the measurement of financial asset through other comprehensive income decreased by a total of €1.1 million as a result of the first-time application of IFRS 9 to ABSs,



which led to the reclassification of the revaluation amount to the specific FTA IFRS9 reserve.

B.3 Valuation reserves from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: annual change

(€/000)

	Debt securities	Equity securities	Loans
1. Opening balances	-	-	-
2. Increases	2	-	-
2.1 Increases in fair value	2	-	-
2.2 Write-downs for credit risk	-	X	-
2.3 Reversal to income statement of negative reserves for disposal	-	X	-
2.4 Transfer to other shareholders' equity items (equity instruments)	-	-	-
2.5 Other changes	-	-	-
3. Decreases	-	-	-
3.1 Decreases in fair value	-	-	-
3.2 Write-backs for credit risk	-	-	-
3.3 Reversal to income statement of positive reserves: from sale	-	X	-
3.4 Transfer to other shareholders' equity items (equity instruments)	-	-	-
3.5 Other changes	-	-	-
4. Closing balances	2	-	-

B.4 Valuation reserves for defined benefit schemes: annual change

(€/000)

	Total 12/31/2018	Total 12/31/2017
1. Opening balance	(368)	(213)
2. Increases	274	-
2.1 Actuarial profits	274	-
2.2 Other changes	-	-
3. Decreases	(15)	(155)
3.1 Actuarial losses	(13)	(155)
3.2 Other changes	(2)	-
4. Closing balance	(109)	(368)

SECTION 2 – OWN FUNDS AND CAPITAL RATIOS

Please see the disclosures on own funds and capital adequacy in the “Third Pillar” disclosures to the public provided at the consolidate level with data as at December 31, 2018. Such disclosure is not required at the individual level.



PART G – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS



SECTION 1 – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS COMPLETED IN THE PERIOD

This section provides detailed information on business combinations involving companies or business units undertaken with counterparties outside the Group, which are accounted for using the purchase method as provided for under IFRS 3 "Business combinations".

Business combinations involving companies or business units already controlled directly or indirectly by doBank as part of the Group's internal reorganisations are also reported here. These transactions, which do not have economic substance, are accounted for in the financial statements of the seller and the buyer on a predecessor value basis.

External business combinations

In 2018, no business combinations were completed with companies outside the Group. However, as already indicated in the Report on Group Operations, on December 31, 2018 doBank reached an agreement with Altamira Asset Management Holdings, S.L. for the acquisition of 85% of Altamira Asset Management S.A. a leader in southern Europe in the loan and real estate asset management market, with assets under management of about €55 billion and a presence in the Spanish, Cypriot, Portuguese and Greek markets. The stake involved in the transaction can be increased to 100% if Banco Santander S.A., which holds the remaining 15% of the capital of Altamira, exercises the co-sale right provided for in the agreements. Altamira is expected to achieve revenues of some €255 million in 2018 and an EBITDA of around €95 million.

The completion of the transaction is subject to normal market conditions and it is expected to close by May 2019, following the completion of the corporate reorganisation of doBank, as a result of which doBank will cease to be a banking group.

Internal business combinations

During 2018 a number of business combination transactions were carried out within the Group involving the sale or acquisition of units with companies under common control (business combinations under common control) in line with the strategic direction of the Group in context of the corporate reorganization announced on June 19, 2018, which among other things is intended to make the Group structure more consistent with the doBank business mix. These transactions, which closed December 24, 2018, have no economic substance and are accounted for in the financial statements of the seller and the buyer on a predecessor value basis. They are shown below:

- the merger of the subsidiary doRealEstate S.p.A. into doBank S.p.A. (effective from January 1, 2018);
- the partial demerger of Italfondinario S.p.A. assets, representing the special servicer operations incorporating the entire loan portfolio managed by Italfondinario, to doBank (effective from January 1, 2019);
- the contribution to Italfondinario S.p.A. of the doBank unit responsible for master servicing activities and providing support to securitisation vehicles in cash management and corporate servicer activities (effective from January 1, 2019).



SECTION 2 – BUSINESS COMBINATIONS COMPLETED AFTER THE END OF PERIOD

External business combinations

doBank did not carry out business combinations between the end of the year and the preparation of these financial statements.

As reported above, it is expected that the acquisition of control of Altamira Asset Management S.A. will be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2019.

Internal business combinations

As reported above, the partial demerger and contribution of assets between Italfondario S.p.A. and doBank S.p.A. took effect after the close of the year.

SECTION 3 – RETROSPECTIVE ADJUSTMENTS

In 2018, no retrospective adjustments were made to business combinations carried in previous years.



PART H - RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS



INTRODUCTION

The provisions of IAS 24 apply for the purposes of disclosures on related parties. That standard defines the concept of related party and identifies the relationship between related parties and the entity preparing the financial statements.

Pursuant to IAS 24, significant related parties for doBank include:

- the Parent Company;
- associates, joint ventures and their subsidiaries;
- key management personnel;
- close family members of key management personnel and companies controlled, including jointly, by key management personnel or their close family.

For the purposes of managing transactions with related parties, reference is made to the Bank of Italy instructions in Circular no. 263/2006 (Title V, Chapter 5) as well as the provisions of Art. 136 of Legislative Decree 385/1993, under which company officers may assume obligations in respect of the bank that they administer, manage or control only under an unanimous decision of the bank's administrative body.

In compliance with the above regulations and with Consob Resolution no. 17221 of March 12, 2010, doBank has adopted the "doBank Group procedure for the management of transactions with connected persons and related parties and transactions conducted in situations of conflict of interest", published on the corporate website of doBank (www.dobank.com), which defines the principles and rules for managing the risk associated with situations of possible conflict of interest engendered by the proximity of certain parties to decision-making centres.

To manage transactions with related parties, doBank has established a Risks and Related Party Transactions Committee – composed of three independent directors and a non-executive director – which is charged with the task of issuing reasoned opinions to the Board of Directors regarding transactions with related parties in the cases governed by the procedure.

1. Information on remuneration of key management personnel

The following table provides information on the remuneration of key management personnel in 2018. The definition of key management personnel under IAS 24, includes those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. This category includes the members of the Board of Directors, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Statutory Auditors of the Parent Company and all the subsidiaries, as well as the other key management personnel designated as "Relevant Personnel" pursuant to Bank of Italy Circular no. 285.

(€/000)

	12/31/2018
Short term benefits	4,916
Post-employment benefits	204
Other long term benefits	-
Severance indemnity	670
Share-based payments	6,947
Total	12,737



2. Related-party transactions

The following reports information on transactions with related parties pursuant to IAS 24 not included in the previous section on the remuneration of directors and managers.

During the period, transactions with related parties of an ordinary nature and lesser importance were carried out, mainly attributable to contracts for the provision of services with subsidiaries.

All transactions with related parties carried out in 2018 were concluded in the interest of the Bank and on conditions analogous to those applied to transactions with independent third parties or, in the case of the provision of services, on a cost-recovery basis.

The following table shows the assets, liabilities and guarantees and commitments outstanding at December 31, 2018, with separate indication for the various types of related parties pursuant to IAS 24. The other assets and liabilities mainly regard the subsidiaries doSolutions and Italfondario.

(€/000)

	12/31/2018				
	Parent Company	Unconsolidated subsidiaries	Key management personnel	Other related parties	Total
Av ailable-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	(8,285)	-	177	(8,108)
Total assets	-	(8,285)	-	177	(8,108)
Other liabilities	-	3,942	-	40	3,982
Total Liabilities	-	3,942	-	40	3,982
Guarantees issued	-	2,483	-	-	2,483
Total Guarantees issued and commitments	-	2,483	-	-	2,483

The following table reports the main revenues/charges for services performed or received by the Bank, broken down by type of related party in accordance with IAS 24.

(€/000)

	12/31/2018				
	Parent Company	Unconsolidated Subsidiaries	Key management personnel	Other related parties	Total
Fee and commission income /(expense)	-	(150)	-	134	(16)
Administrative Costs	-	(20,894)	-	(2,842)	(23,736)
Other income /(expense)	-	10,216	-	44	10,260
Total	-	(10,828)	-	(2,664)	(13,492)

Administrative costs refer to transactions with **subsidiaries** concerning primarily:

- doSolutions in the amount of €19.4 million in respect of the framework agreement signed with the Bank for the provision of information technology services, organisational support, back office and logistics as well as the recovery by doBank of costs for personnel seconded to doSolutions (€633 thousand);
- Italfondario in the amount of €1.2 million in respect of the pass-through of costs for personnel seconded to doBank for the management of loan portfolios under agency agreements;



- doData in the amount of €1.2 million for land registry searches performed out for the Bank as well as the recovery by doBank of costs for personnel seconded to doData (€200 thousand).

Finally, **operating income** is entirely accounted for by transactions with subsidiaries and arises in respect of agreements signed by all the subsidiaries with doBank for the corporate and control functions performed by doBank for all the Group's companies and the income from the due diligence activities performed by doRealEstate, which was merged into the Parent Company doBank with effect from December 31, 2018, recovered from Italfondario.

The main relationships with **other related parties** regard:

- Torre SGR S.p.A.: the company rents the Group of a number of properties for one of the main local offices in Rome for a fee of €2.8 million at December 31, 2018, which is included under other administrative expenses;

Since November 1, 2016, the **ultimate parent company** is Avio S.à r.l., a company incorporated under Luxembourg law that is jointly owned by the Fortress Group (since December 2017 acquired by Softbank Group Corp.) and Eurocastle Investment. After the listing on the Milan Stock Exchange and the grant of shares in accordance with 2017 remuneration policy, 48.0% of the shares were placed on the market and the remaining 1.9% consists of 1,554,353 treasury shares, measured at cost, for a total of €246 thousand held by the Parent Company.

The majority shareholder does not exercise any management or coordination powers over doBank pursuant to Art. 2497 et seq. of the Civil Code.

At December 31, 2018, doBank did not have any revenues/costs or assets/liabilities with the ultimate Parent Company.



PART I - SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS



QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Description of payment agreements based on own equity instruments

At its meeting of April 19, 2018, the Shareholders' Meeting approved the remuneration and incentive policies of doBank, which include remuneration systems that in some cases provide for the use of its own financial instruments.

More specifically, the following types of remuneration are envisaged:

- part of the fixed remuneration and the entire variable portion of remuneration based on the annual Management by Objectives (MBO) incentive system for the Chief Executive Officer is paid in shares;
- part of the variable remuneration, connected with the MBO system for key management personnel (selected from among Relevant Personnel) and select managers (with responsibility for ongoing development and planning initiatives), is paid in shares. This is subject to the achievement of over-performance with respect to the targets of the MBO system, with the consequent payment of a variable component of remuneration up to a limit of 200% of fixed remuneration.

Part of the variable component of remuneration indicated above is paid up front and part on a deferred basis. The up-front portion is paid after approval by the Shareholders' Meeting of the financial statements for the accrual period for the incentive (by the end of July).

The deferred variable portion is subject to a deferral ranging from 3 to 5 years depending on the beneficiary.

In order to ensure long-term financial stability, liquidity and the ability to generate risk-adjusted profits, in line with the Bank's long-term strategic objectives, the deferred incentive is paid on condition that the gates relating to financial soundness and liquidity are achieved, measured with reference to the year prior to their vesting (vesting period).

Shares awarded up front are subject to a two-year retention period, while for the deferred portions is subject to a 1-year retention requirement, which runs from the moment they vest.

The Bank uses treasury shares for the remuneration described above.

The reference price for the calculation of the number of shares to be awarded as the equivalent value of variable remuneration is determined using the average stock price in the 3 months prior to the grant date. For the remuneration in shares of the Chief Executive Officer, the reference price is the average stock price in the 30 days prior to the grant date.

In order to reflect performance levels and risk actually assumed, as well as take account of individual conduct, the Bank has established ex-post correction mechanisms (malus and claw-back) defined in accordance with the provisions of the relevant national collective bargaining agreements, where applicable, or any individual contracts/engagements.

For more details on the methods and terms for the award of shares, please see the documentation published on the website of the doBank Group www.dobank.com ("Governance/Remuneration" section).



QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES

1. Annual changes

The table on annual changes has not been prepared since the Bank's share-based payment agreements do not meet the requirements established for that table.

2. Other Information

The estimated total cost of the above remuneration in 2018, providing for share-based payments, is equal to €7.4 million and is deferred over the entire vesting period provided for in the associated remuneration policies. The charge in profit or loss for the year amounted to €5.8 million (of which €1.5 million for the 2017 Plan and €4.3 million for the 2018 Plan) and is reflected in a specific equity reserve.



PART L – OPERATING SEGMENTS



In 2018, doBank operated in a single business sector, namely the management of non-performing loans.

From the point of view of the geographical scope of operations, during the year the Bank conducted most of its activity in Italy as the servicing operations of the new doBank Hellas branch in Greece will have an impact as from 2019.

Please see the Report on Operations for more information on the results and disclosures on doBank's various areas of operation.

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ANNEX 1 – TABLE OF FEES FOR THE YEAR FOR SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE AUDITING FIRM AND BY ENTITIES BELONGING TO THE AUDITING FIRM NETWORK EY S.P.A.

Type of services (amounts in euros and excluding expenses)	Ernst & Young S.p.A.	Ria Grant Thornton
Statutory audit of the financial statements	105,383	
Other services	18,621	
Reviews for tax returns	3,581	
Non-Financial Statement		9,850
Total	127,585	9,850

ANNEX 2 – SUBSIDIARIES' FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



ITALFONDIARIO

The Credit Management Company

(€)			
Assets	12/31/2018		12/31/2017
10. Cash and cash equivalents	5,147		7,539
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income	1		1
40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	23,099,614		54,346,351
a) Loans and receivables with banks	16,600,317		40,886,219
b) Loans and receivables with financial company	475,345		1,114,236
b) Loans and receivables with customers	6,023,952		12,345,896
70. Equity investments			1,634,673
80. Property, plant and Equipment (Tangible Assets)			890,633
90. Intangible Assets	10,139		664,274
100. Tax assets	2,638,158		3,904,568
a) current	2,330,528		2,318,447
b) deferred	307,630		1,586,121
of which for purposes of L. 214/2011	-		-
Non-current assets and groups of assets held for			
110. sale	38,730,748		10,000
120. Others assets	814,873		4,680,371
TOTAL ASSETS	65,298,680		66,138,410

	(€)	
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	97,898	28,025
a) Due	97,898	28,025
b)		
60. Tax liabilities	3,435,149	2,520,799
a) current	3,434,989	2,500,695
b) deferred	160	20,104
70. Liabilities associated with non-current assets and	16,027,973	-
80. Other liabilities	1,765,192	20,936,657
Italian Staff Severance Pay (Trattamento di Fine 90. Rapporto - "TFR")	27,801	3,908,106
100. Provision for risks and charges:	307,364	3,612,146
a) Commitments and guarantees issued	-	-
b) post-retirement benefit obligations	-	-
c) other provisions	307,364	3,612,146
110. Issued Capital	20,000,000	20,000,000
150. Reserves	7,433,361	7,471,073
160. Revaluation Reserve	(730,586)	(789,947)
170. Net profit (loss)	16,934,528	8,451,551
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	65,298,680	66,138,410

(€)		
Items	2018	2017 (*)
10. Interest income and similar revenues	50,293	29,912
of which: interest income calculated with the effective interest method		
20. Interest expense and similar charges	(1,277)	(2,066)
30. NET INTEREST MARGIN	49,015	27,846
40. Fee and commission income	7,374,597	7,125,332
50. Fee and commission expense	(6,596)	(7,542)
60. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS	7,368,002	7,117,790
70. Dividend income and similar revenues	1	-
120. OPERATING INCOME	7,417,018	7,145,636
150. Net profit from financial activities	7,417,018	7,145,636
160. Administrative costs:	(5,603,635)	(5,996,983)
a) staff expense	(491,770)	(524,312)
b) other administrative expense	(5,111,865)	(5,472,671)
170. Impairment/write-backs on property, plant and equipment	(65,755)	(66,413)
a) Commitments and guarantees issued	-	-
b) Other net provisions	(65,755)	(66,413)
180. Impairment/write-backs on property, plant and equipment		(24,436)
190. Impairment/write-backs on intangible assets	(835)	(163,859)
200. Other operating expense and income	(62,425)	148,433
		-
210. Operating costs	(5,732,648)	(6,103,258)
220. Profit (loss) from disposals of investments	-	-
260. Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	1,684,368	1,042,378
270. Income tax expense from continuing operations	(507,613)	(392,876)
280. Profit (loss) after tax from continuing operations	1,176,755	649,502
290. Profit (loss) after tax from discontinued operations	15,757,773	7,802,049
300. Net profit (loss) for the period	16,934,528	8,451,551



(€)

Note	ASSETS (€)	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
	NON CURRENT ASSETS		
1	Tangible Assets	6,065,752	3,150,926
2	Intangible Assets	1,285,862	969,286
	Deferred tax assets	170,942	205,274
	Total non current assets	7,522,556	4,325,486
	CURRENT ASSETS		
4	Trade receivables	5,028,862	7,161,115
5	Tax receivables	390,821	5,162
6	Other receivables	1,675,620	1,083,949
7	Cash and cash equivalents	3,710,640	1,965,903
	Total non current assets	10,805,943	10,216,129
Note	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (€)	18,328,499	14,541,615

Note	ASSETS (€)	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
	Share Capital	220,000	220,000
	Retained earnings	983,048	926,763
	Net Profit (Loss)	43,333	11,308
8	Total Shareholders' Equity	1,246,381	1,158,071

Note	LIABILITIES (€)	12/31/2018	12/31/2017
	NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
9	Financial liabilities (non current)	195,796	318,429
10	Benefits to employees	1,249,386	1,447,634
11	Reserve for risks and charges	726,608	824,684
	Total non current liabilities	2,171,790	2,590,747
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
12	Financial liabilities (current)	-	-
12	Trade payables	13,838,547	8,782,172
13	Tax liabilities	221,869	961,700
14	Other liabilities	849,912	1,048,925
	Total current liabilities	14,910,328	10,792,797
	Total liabilities	17,082,118	13,383,544
	Total liabilities and Equity	18,328,499	14,541,616

(€)

INCOME STATEMENT	31/12/2018	31/12/2017
Sale of goods and servicing fees	32,196,178	26,154,845
Other revenues	16,082	122,573
Total revenues	32,212,260	26,277,418
Raw materials and other consumables	(95,054)	(15,464)
Service costs	(20,087,224)	(16,392,331)
Payroll costs	(9,979,487)	(8,330,584)
Amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	(1,808,301)	(1,422,061)
Other operating charges	(8,973)	(6,170)
Total operating expenses	(31,979,039)	(26,166,610)
Net operating profit or loss	233,221	110,808
Expenses	(13,118)	(5,665)
Total interest income and expenses	(13,118)	(5,665)
Income tax for the period	(176,770)	(93,835)
Net Profit (Loss)	43,333	11,309



	(€)	
	121/31/2018	12/31/2017
B) FIXED ASSETS		
I. Intangible Assets	85,161	497,415
Gross value	419,254	1,042,590
(minus) redemption fund	(334,093)	(545,175)
II. Property, plant and Equipment (Tangible Assets)	125	175
Gross value	28,552	28,552
(minus) redemption fund	(28,427)	(28,377)
III. Financial Fixed Assets	42,484	42,484
Total Fixed Assets	127,770	540,074
C) CURRENT ASSETS		
I. Inventories	-	-
II. Receivables:	6,141,929	4,754,985
III. Financial assets that not constitute fixed assets	-	-
IV. Cash and cash equivalents	1,637,967	94,671
Total Current Assets	7,779,896	4,849,656
Total Current Assets	7,907,666	5,389,730

	121/31/2018	12/31/2017
A) SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
I. Share Capital	100,000	100,000
II. Share Premium Reserve	-	-
III. Valuation Reserve	-	-
IV. Legal Reserve	20,000	20,000
V. Treasury Share Reserve	-	-
VI. Statutory Reserve	-	-
VII. Other Reserves	426,023	418,658
VIII. Profit (Loss) of the previous years	-	-
IX. Net Profit (Loss)	1,944,404	1,757,364
Total Shareholders' Equity	2,490,427	2,296,022
B) PROVISION FOR RISKS AND CHARGES	7,800	7,800
C) RESERVE FOR EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE PAY		
Employee Severance Pay Fund	22,104	13,128
Total Reserve for Employee Severance Pay	22,104	13,128
D) LIABILITIES		
Liabilities	5,387,335	3,072,780
Total Liabilities	5,387,335	3,072,780
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	7,907,666	5,389,730

	(€)	
INCOME STATEMENT	2018	2017
A) VALUE OF PRODUCTION		
1) Revenue from sales and services	8,527,097	4,374,036
2) Variation inventory of products	-	-
3) Variation contracts in progress	-	-
4) Increases of work performed for own purposes	-	-
5) Other revenues and income	27,738	584,114
Total Value of Production	8,554,835	4,958,150
B) COSTS OF PRODUCTION		
6) For inventory of raw and auxiliary materials, consumables and supplies	-	-
7) For services	5,322,598	2,238,402
8) For use of assets owned by others, of third party assets	19,323	35,214
9) For staff:	211,666	117,174
a) salaries and wages	141,226	86,173
b) social security	39,486	22,378
e) other costs	30,954	8,623
10) Amortisation, depreciation and write downs:	197,524	207,396
a) amortisation of intangible assets	197,474	207,346
b) amortisation of property, plant and equipment	50	50
11) Variation of inventory of raw and auxiliary materials, consumables and supplies	-	-
12) Provisions for risks	-	(160,000)
13) Other provisions	-	-
14) Other operating costs	50,534	15,515
Total Costs of Production	5,801,645	2,453,701
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VALUE AND COSTS OF PRODUCTION	2,753,190	2,504,449
C) FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES		
16) Other financial income:	214	162
a) from receivables included under fixed assets	-	-
b) from securities included as fixed assets	-	-
c) from securities included in current assets and not forming part of investments	-	-
d) other financial income	214	162
17) Interest and other financial expenses	-	(1,854)
Total Financial Income and Expenses	214	(1,692)
D) ADJUSTMENTS TO FINANCIAL ASSET VALUES		
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	2,753,404	2,502,757
20) Tax income (expense) for the year, current, deferred and prepaid	(809,000)	(745,393)
21) NET PROFIT (LOSS)	1,944,404	1,757,364

ANNEX 3 – GOVERNMENT GRANTS PURSUANT TO LAW 124/2017

In 2018, doBank received the following government grants subject to the Article 1, paragraphs 125-129, of Law 124/2017, providing for mandatory disclosure as from 2018:

Type of grant	Amount ⁽¹⁾
Employment Fund	45,839
Training grants - Banks Fund	-
Contribution relief for work-life balance	117,762
Contribution relief for new permanent hiring or conversion to permanent contracts (Law 190/2014)	97,570
Total	261,171

⁽¹⁾ The amounts include the grant received by doRealEstate S.p.A. in 2018 (€ 54,806)



CERTIFICATIONS AND REPORTS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Annual Financial Statements Certification pursuant to art.81-ter of Consob Regulation No.11971/99, as amended

1. The undersigned

- Sig. Andrea Mangoni, in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer (CEO);
- Sig. Goatin Mauro, as the Manager Charged with preparing the financial reports of doBank S.p.A., of also in compliance with Art.154-bis, (paragraphs 3 and 4) of Italian Legislative Decree No.58 of 24 February 1998, do hereby certify:
 - the adequacy in relation to the Legal Entity's features and
 - the actual application of the administrative and accounting procedures employed to draw up the 2018 Annual Financial Statements.

2. The adequacy of administrative and accounting procedures employed to draw up the 2018 Annual Financial Statements has been evaluated by applying a model developed by doBank SpA, in accordance with "Internal Control - Integrated Framework (CoSO)" and with the "Control Objective" for IT and Related Technologies (Cobit) ", which represent reference standards for the internal control system and for financial reporting, generally accepted internationally.

3. The undersigned also certify that:

3.1. the 2018 Annual Financial Statements:

- a) were prepared in compliance with applicable international accounting standards recognised by the European Community pursuant to European Parliament and Council Regulation No.1606/2002 of 19 July 2002;
- b) correspond to the results of the accounting books and records;
- c) are suitable to provide a fair and correct representation of the economic and financial situation of the issuer;

3.2. the Report on Operations includes a reliable analysis of the operating trend and results, as well as of the situation of the issuer, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties they are exposed to.

Rome, March 12, 2019

Andrea Mangoni

Chief Executive Officer



Mauro Goatin

Financial Reporting Officer



**Report by the Board of Statutory Auditors
to the Shareholders' Meeting held on April 17, 2019,
in accordance with Article 153 of Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998 and Article
2429, paragraph 2 of the Italian Civil Code**

Dear Shareholders,

In this report, drafted in accordance with Art. 153 of Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998 and Article 2429, paragraph 2 of the Italian Civil Code, the Board of Statutory Auditors illustrates the supervisory activities it has performed during the 2018 financial year and their results, in accordance with the requirements of CONSOB Communication no. DEM/1025564 dated April 6, 2001, as amended and supplemented.

On April 19, 2018, the Shareholders' Meeting renewed the Board of Statutory Auditors, which had ceased office after completing its three-year term, appointing as Standing Auditors Chiara Molon (Chairman), Francesco Mariano Bonifacio and Nicola Lorito, who will remain in office until the approval of the financial statements at December 31, 2020. As that renewal occurred after the admission of the doBank's shares to trading on the MTA, the members of the audit body were appointed based upon the list vote mechanism, as regulated by the Articles of Association, as well as in conformity with the rules on gender balance in the composition of the audit body (in accordance with Art. 148 of the Consolidated Finance Law and in conformity with the provisions of Italian Law no. 120 dated July 12, 2011) and the principles of the Corporate Governance Code. On the same date, the Board of Directors attributed to the Board of Statutory Auditors the functions of Supervisory Body in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001, as envisaged by the Organisation and Management Model and the Provisions of the Supervisory Authorities.

During the 2018 financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors carried out its institutional duties in respect of the Italian Civil Code, Legislative Decrees 385/1993 ("Consolidated Banking Law"), 58/1998 ("Consolidated Finance Law") and 39/2010, as amended and supplemented, and the provisions issued by the Authorities exercising supervisory and control activity. The Board of Statutory Auditors also complied with the standards of conduct of the Board of Statutory Auditors recommended by the Italian Board of Chartered Accountants as well as the indications contained in the Code of Conduct of the Corporate Governance Committee for listed companies.

During the financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors:

- held 28 board meetings (22 after its renewal) at which all members in office usually participated;
- participated, usually collegially, at 20 meetings held by the Board of Directors;
- participated, with the presence of the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors and/or other auditors, at 16 meetings held by the Risks and Transactions with Affiliated Persons Committee;
- participated, with the presence of the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors and/or other auditors, at 5 meetings held by the Remuneration Committee;
- participated, with the presence of the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors and/or other auditors, at 5 meetings held by the Appointments Committee;
- participated at the ordinary Shareholders' Meeting on April 19, 2018;

- maintained a constant information channel and held regular meetings with the Audit Firm, for the purpose of promptly exchanging relevant information and data for carrying out their respective duties;
- maintained a constant information channel and held regular meetings with the Company Control Departments;
- participated in the periodic exchange of information with the Boards of Statutory Auditors of the Subsidiary Companies, facilitated by the presence of two auditors of the Parent Company in the Subsidiary Companies' Control Bodies.

During the Board of Directors' meetings, the Board of Statutory Auditors was informed by the Directors on the activity performed by the Company and by the Group headed by the same, as well as on the most significant economic, financial and capital operations performed by the Company and by the Group, also in conformity with Article 150, paragraph 1 of the Consolidated Finance Law. The Board of Statutory Auditors also acknowledges that the Directors communicated in advance, in accordance with Article 2391 of the Italian Civil Code and Article 136 of the Consolidated Banking Law, operations believed to be in conflict of interests, which were resolved upon in compliance with specific regulations.

Information instrumental to the exercise of its institutional duties was also acquired through meetings with top management of the Bank and the Heads of Department, as well as by examining information flows originating from the company structures, the Audit Firm and the Boards of Statutory Auditors of the Group companies.

The constant liaison with the Company Control Departments guaranteed an important and continuous flow of information which, supplemented by direct observations and specific supervisory activity, allowed the Board of Statutory Auditors to express adequate assessments on the various issues subject to the supervision and controls under its remit.

All that granted, we provide below the information, inter alia, cited in CONSOB Communication no. 1025664 dated 6 April 2001 as amended and supplemented.

1. Considerations on the most significant economic, financial and capital operations performed by the Company and on their conformity with the Law and the Deed of Incorporation

Based upon the information received, also through participating at meetings of the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors has monitored the most significant economic, financial and capital operations resolved upon and implemented by the Bank and by the Group companies in the 2018 financial year. At the outcome of the analyses conducted, the Board of Statutory Auditors can reasonably state that the operations resolved upon and implemented are compliant with the Law and the Articles of Association and with the principles of correct administration, they are not manifestly imprudent, risky, in potential conflict of interests, in contrast with the resolutions made by the Shareholders' Meeting or likely to compromise the integrity of the company assets and assisted, where necessary, by structured analysis and assessment processes also with the support of third party experts.

With particular reference to significant events occurring in the period, the Report on Operations highlights the following:

Presentation of the 2018-2020 Business Plan

On June 19, 2018, the Board of Directors approved the 2018-2020 Business Plan (“Plan”), whose objectives include strengthening the market leadership in the *Servicing of bad loans* and UTP in Italy, increasing the servicing of NPL in Greece, a significant plan of ICT investments and cost reductions and the assessment of opportunities for growth through M&A with a focus on southern Europe. The Business Plan objectives envisage gross revenues of the Group up by 8% and 9% on average per year between 2017 and 2020 (CAGR), Group EBITDA up by over 15% on average per year between 2017 and 2020 (CAGR), earnings per share up at rates higher than the EBITDA increase in the same period, a high generation of cash and a dividend payout of at least 65% of the ordinary consolidated profit.

Establishment of the doBank Hellas branch

Following the completion of the bank licence passporting procedure, doBank Hellas was registered in April 2018 at the Chamber of Commerce of Athens (Greece), the first foreign branch of the doBank Group. The branch began its operations on the local market, one of the most important in Europe for the sector of servicing of non-performing loans, obtaining an initial management mandate with the four main Greek banks and continuing to pursue development opportunities with client banks and investors.

Servicing mandate with the four main Greek banks

On July 31, 2018 doBank signed an agreement with the four Green systemic banks, Alpha Bank, National Bank of Greece, Eurobank and Piraeus Bank, concerning the assignment to manage a portfolio of non-performing loans amounting to approximately 1.8 billion Euros (in terms of gross book value), which will be carried out by the local branch doBank Hellas. During the third quarter of the year doBank Hellas began the on-boarding activity of the cases subject to the agreement, the phase preparatory to defining the business plan, occurring in the fourth quarter, and the active management of the loans begun in January 2019.

New corporate structure for the Group

During 2018 doBank began a complex reorganisation project (“the Project”) aimed at further strengthening the Servicing Activity, which represents the Company's core business, and consolidating the position of the Company and the Group on the market of reference. The strategic reasons underlying the Project are the following:

- streamlining and improvement in efficiency of the doBank Group, in order to make the corporate structure coherent with the core business of management and recovery of non-performing loans - having unregulated nature;
- greater flexibility in using the doBank Group's capital to finance the growth of the core business.

In implementation of the Project, doBank began a process aimed at revoking the banking licence in accordance with Articles 18 of European Directive 2013/36, Article 4, first paragraph, letter a) and Article 14 of Regulation (EU) no. 1024/2013, Article 80 et seq. and Article 14 of the Consolidated Banking Law. The revocation will involve: (i) doBank's change of status from a bank to an unsupervised company; (ii) the termination of the doBank banking group; and (iii) the continuation of the exercise, exclusively, by the Company, of credit recovery activity, on behalf of third parties, in accordance with Art. 115 of Royal Decree 773/1931 (“115 TULPS”) and accessory or complementary services.

Against the applications submitted, the Bank of Italy therefore authorised the following operations which were finalised on December 24, 2018:

- (i) the merger by incorporation of doRealEstate S.p.A. into doBank S.p.A. (effectiveness from January 1, 2018);
- (ii) the partial demerger of a compendium of Italfondario S.p.A. in favour of doBank, including all unregulated management and recovery activities with the aim of incorporating the

Special Servicing activities into a single company – doBank – (effectiveness from January 1, 2019);

- (iii) the contribution to Italfondinario S.p.A. of the doBank branch including only the Master Servicing activities and support of the securitisation vehicles for cash management and corporate servicer activities (effectiveness from January 1, 2019).

Similarly, the “debanking” process saw the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of March 5, 2019, approve the proposal made by the Board of Directors and, consequently, modify the Company's corporate purpose. The registration of the shareholders' meeting resolution approving the amendments to the Articles of Association at the Companies Register is subject, in accordance with the Law, to the issuance of the measure by the European Central Bank, at the outcome of the application to revoke the banking licence and cancel the Company from the Register of Banks and Banking Groups. The new formulation of Article 4 of the Company's Articles of Association involves a substantial change to the issuer's corporate purpose, determining, with the registration at the Companies Register, the onset of the right of withdrawal for the ordinary shareholders who have not contributed to adopting the resolution, in accordance with Article 2437, paragraph 1, letter a) of the Italian Civil Code.

Agreement for the acquisition of Altamira Asset Management

On December 31, 2018, doBank signed with Altamira Asset Management Holdings, S.l. an agreement for the acquisition of 85% of Altamira Asset Management S.A., a company leader in southern Europe in the market of credit and real estate asset management, with assets under management of approximately €55 billion and a presence on the Spanish, Cypriot, Portuguese and Greek markets. The share subject to purchase may be increased to 100% if Banco Santander S.A., holder of the residual 15% of Altamira's capital, exercises the right of co-sale provided by pre-existing agreements. Altamira is expected to achieve, in 2018, revenues of approximately €255 million and an EBITDA of approximately €95 million.

The finalisation of the operation is subject to the occurrence of some conditions in line with market practice and it is expected by May 2019, also following the completion of doBank's new corporate structure by virtue of which doBank will cease to be considered a banking group.

It is planned for the operation to be financed with doBank's cash availability and using a bank credit line having a term of 5 years and amount up to €450 million by a syndicate of domestic and international banks, to be used both to purchase the Altamira share capital and to refinance Altamira's pre-existing loan.

That credit line will accrue interest at the Euribor 6 months rate, plus an initial spread of 250 bps linked to the consolidated financial leverage.

No other significant economic, financial and capital operations performed by the Company and by the Group during the 2018 financial year are reported.

2. Indication of any existence of atypical and/or unusual transactions, including intergroup or with related parties

The Board of Statutory Auditors has not identified or received information from the Audit Firm, from the Head of Internal Audit, from top management of the Bank or from the Boards of Statutory Auditors of the Subsidiary Companies of atypical and/or unusual transactions, even intergroup or with related parties.

3. Intergroup or related party transactions

The Board of Directors, by resolution dated October 17, 2018, approved an updated version of the Group Policy for managing transactions with related parties of doBank S.p.A., with connected persons of the doBank Banking Group and transactions in conflict of interests, in conformity with the contents of CONSOB Regulation no. 17221 dated March 12, 2010, the Circular of the Bank of Italy no. 263 dated December 27, 2006, and Article 136 of the Consolidated Banking Law.

The revision of the previous version, approved by the Board of Directors of May 25, 2017, concerned an intervention to streamline its content in light of the applicable CONSOB and Bank of Italy regulations, as well as to incorporate the indications received from the Internal Audit Function, at the outcome of an ad hoc audit performed.

On October 11, 2018, the Board of Statutory Auditors expressed a favourable opinion on the overall suitability of the renewed Group policy to achieve the objectives established by the CONSOB Regulation adopted with resolution no. 17221/2010, by the Bank of Italy rules and by Article 136 of the Consolidated Banking Law.

The Board of Statutory Auditors highlights that the Directors have provided in the Report on Operations an illustration of the only intergroup transaction or transaction with related parties of greater significance, concluded at conditions equivalent to those of the market, relating to the counterparty Angera Securitisation SPV, a securitisation vehicle in accordance with Italian Law 130/1999 whose securities were partly subscribed by affiliates of the Fortress Group.

The Directors have acknowledged in the Notes to the Financial Statements - part H the transactions completed with related parties, indicating information on the nature of the transactions and counterparties and on the effect of the transactions on the capital and financial situation and on the economic result. The Directors have also highlighted that all transactions with related parties completed during 2018 were concluded in the Group's interest and at market or standard conditions. The indications provided by the Directors are adequate, taking account of the dimensions of the cited transactions.

By attending at meetings of the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledges that, in conformity with the Group policy, on a quarterly basis the Chief Executive Officer provided periodic information on the transactions completed with related parties by the Company and by Group companies.

For its part, the Board of Statutory Auditors has not identified violations of the provisions of Law and the articles of association or transactions implemented by the Directors which are manifestly imprudent or risky, in contrast with the resolutions made by the Shareholders' Meeting or in any case likely to compromise the integrity of the company assets.

Insofar as the Board of Statutory Auditors is aware, those transactions were concluded in the bank's interest and do not require observations on their congruity, as they fall within the Company's ordinary operations.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also certifies that the transactions pursuant to Art. 136 of the Consolidated Banking Law were approved unanimously by the Board of Directors and with the favourable opinion of all members of the Board of Statutory Auditors, in respect of specific regulatory requirements.

4. Comments and proposals on findings and on recalls on disclosure contained in the Report of the Audit Firm

The Audit Firm Ernst & Young S.p.A. ("E&Y") has issued on today's date the following Reports:

- the auditing report in accordance with Art. 14 of Italian Legislative Decree 39/2010 and Art. 10 of Regulation EU no. 537/2014, certifying that the financial statements of doBank and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the doBank Group are compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as well as the measures issued in implementation of Art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005 and Art. 43 of Italian Legislative Decree 136/2015, are drafted with clarity, and represent truthfully and correctly the capital and financial situation, economic result and cash flows of the Company and of the Group;
- the additional report, in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation EU no. 537/2014, issued to the Board of Statutory Auditors in the capacity of Internal Control and Accounts Audit Committee, which illustrates the results of the statutory accounts audit carried out and includes the declaration on independence indicated in Article 6, paragraph 2 letter a) of the cited Regulation.

The Audit Firm has also certified that the Report on Operations and the information of the Corporate Governance and Ownership Report indicated in Art. 123-bis, paragraph 4 of the Consolidated Finance Law, are coherent with the financial statements of doBank and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the doBank Group, and are drafted in conformity with the Law.

With reference to the Report on Operations, E&Y has confirmed, as regards the presence of any significant errors, that it has nothing to declare.

The auditing reports, which do not highlight any recalls on disclosure or findings, indicate the "key aspects" emerging during the accounts auditing activity, already reported to the Board of Statutory Auditors during the periodic meeting at which the auditing plan was examined.

During the meetings and contacts held with the Audit Firm no censurable facts for the Directors emerged.

In accordance with the provisions of Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016 implementing Directive 2014/95/EU, on March 12, 2019, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Consolidated Declaration of Non-Financial Nature relating to the 2018 financial year. The Audit Firm Ria Grant Thornton S.p.A. issued on today's date its report identifying that no elements have been reported which infer that the aforementioned Declaration was not prepared in conformity with the law and with the autonomous reporting methodology chosen by the Company. The Board of Statutory Auditors oversaw the process of preparing the Declaration, in line with existing regulatory provisions.

5. Indication of any submission of reports pursuant to Art. 2408 of the Italian Civil Code, any initiatives undertaken and the respective outcomes

During 2018 and until the date of this Report, the Board of Statutory Auditors has not received any reports pursuant to Art. 2408 of the Italian Civil Code.

6. Indication of any submission of petitions, any initiatives undertaken and the respective outcomes

During 2018, the Board of Statutory Auditors received an anonymous petition complaining of the alleged violation by doBank, as part of the agreements signed with external lawyers, of the regulations on fair remuneration, as introduced by the 2018 Budget Law (Italian Law, December 27, 2017, no. 205).

The Board of Statutory Auditors, in relation to that report, performed the appropriate investigations. Based upon the information gathered, also by participating at meetings of the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors notes that the Company has promptly initiated an action plan aimed at incorporating the aforementioned law which takes account of the core business of the Company and involves, for the part of judicial activities in recovering non-performing loans, the principal companies and the SPV holding the creditor positions.

The Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledges that, following the 11th update of Circular 285/2013, doBank has implemented a *whistleblowing* system dedicated to collecting reports from personnel of actions and circumstances that may constitute a violation of the rules regulating banking activity. The Company has issued a specific internal regulation which envisages, among the communication channels, in addition to paper transmission, an IT platform, whose implementation is still ongoing, with access from the Bank's website reserved only to authorised employees and collaborators of doBank, guaranteeing anonymity in the initial phases.

The Board of Directors has resolved to identify in the *Chief Compliance Officer* the Manager of reports of illegitimate behaviours. During 2018 no reports were received.

7. Indication of any granting of further assignments to the Audit Firm and to entities linked to the company instructed to perform the audit and respective costs

The Board of Statutory Auditors notes that, attached to the financial statements and the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2018, the Directors provided analytical information on the remuneration attributed to the Audit Firm and the entities belonging to the network of the Audit Firm, as reported in the table below:

(€)

Type of services (excluding VAT and expenses)	Ernst & Young S.p.A.		Ria Grant Thornton
	doBank S.p.A.	Subsidiaries (*)	doBank S.p.A.
Statutory audit of the financial statements	105,383	105,814	-
Other services	18,621	-	-
Reviews for tax returns	3,581	-	-
Non-Financial Statement	-	-	9,850
Total	127,585	105,814	9,850

(*) Companies of the Banking Group and other subsidiaries fully consolidated

In addition to what is indicated above, no other assignments have been granted, at the reference date of the financial statements, to E&Y or to its network.

In accordance with Art. 19 of Italian Legislative Decree 39/2010, in 2018 the Board of Statutory Auditors verified and monitored the independence of the Audit Firm E&Y. In that regard, the Board of Statutory Auditors notes that no critical aspect emerged and confirms that it received, as illustrated above, the declaration of confirmation of its independence from the doBank Group.

8. Indication of the existence of opinions issued in accordance with the Law during the financial year

During the 2018 financial year and until today's date, the Board of Statutory Auditors has issued its opinion - where mandatory - in compliance with provisions of Law, the Articles of Association and the Supervisory Regulations.

The opinions expressed and the comments made in compliance with supervisory provisions or requests include:

- evaluations of the ICAAP and ILAAP assessment process and the respective 2018 Reports (in conformity with the Circular of the Bank of Italy no. 285/2013, First Part, Title III, Chapter 1 and the Circular of the Bank of Italy no. 263 dated December 27, 2006, Title V, Chapter 7);
- comments on the planning of activities of the Company Control Departments and the reporting of those functions in accordance with Bank of Italy Circ. no. 285/2013 (Title V Chapter 3) and the Measure of the Bank of Italy dated November 3, 2011;
- comments on the planning and reporting of the functions in charge in accordance with CONSOB Resolution 17297 dated April 28, 2010;
- comments on the planning and reporting of the activities of the Manager in charge of preparing the corporate accounting documents;
- favourable opinion on the appointment of the Manager in charge of preparing the corporate accounting documents, confirming the previous holder of the assignment in accordance with Art. 154-bis of the Consolidated Finance Law;
- opinion on the Group policy for managing transactions with related parties of doBank S.p.A., with connected persons of the doBank banking group and transactions in conflict of interest;
- assessment of the overall internal controls system on money laundering and terrorist financing.

9. Comments on respect of the principles of correct administration

The Board of Statutory Auditors has overseen respect of the principles of correct administration by attending at meetings of the Board of Directors and Board Committees, meetings with the Heads of the Control Departments, the Chief Executive Officer, as well as the other supervisory activities cited above.

From the supervisory activity and the information obtained, the Board of Statutory Auditors can reasonably state that the activity of the aforementioned Committees and Bodies was based upon respect of principles of correct administration and protection of the Bank's assets. As regards the decision-making processes of the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors has overseen the conformity of the same with the Law and the Articles of Association and has verified that the management decisions were compliant with applicable regulations, adopted in the Company's interest, compatible with the company resources and assets and adequately supported by information, analysis and verification processes, also obtaining, where necessary, advisory activity of committees and external professionals.

10. Comments on the adequacy of the organisational structure

As already stated in the paragraph on the most significant economic, financial and capital operations, in 2018 doBank began a major corporate reorganisation process which will see the Company, in 2019, subject to obtaining the required authorisations by Law, take the form of a company regulated by Article 115 T.U.L.P.S., with the consequent cessation of the banking group and its function as Parent Company. In coherence with the Group's strategic lines illustrated in the context of the corporate reorganisation process, and following the authorisation issued by the Bank of Italy in line

with Art. 57 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 385/1993, some company aggregation operations were implemented concerning the sale or acquisition of branches with companies subject to common control, described in more detail in the aforementioned paragraph.

That said, also for 2018 the Framework Agreement remained in force regulating the corporate activities, those of the control functions, as well as the services for the premises leased, by doBank to the other investees Italfondinario, doSolutions, doData. In addition, the Framework Agreement also remained in force that regulates information technology and back office services by doSolutions for the other Group companies, including doBank. Following the company aggregation operations cited above, the intercompany Framework Agreements, which will regulate the services suited to the Group's new situation, are being re-visited.

In that context, the Board of Statutory Auditors has carefully monitored - and will continue to monitor - the evolution of the organisational structure by holding regular meetings with the top management of the Company, the heads of the main company departments and the heads of the control functions.

Based upon the supervisory activity performed, the Board of Statutory Auditors believes that there are no criticalities of particular significance to be reported and/or significant findings to be made in relation to the Company's organisational structure. The Board of Statutory Auditors has been able to ascertain the existence of an adequate organisational structure in relation to the business dimensions and structure and the objectives pursued, as well as being suitable to facilitate respect of the regulations applicable to the Company. No particular deficiencies or situations to be reported here have been ascertained in relation to the actual functioning of the Bodies, company functions, systems and procedures. The Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledges the constant ongoing action to consolidate the company's internal regulatory corpus, rendered necessary in order to adjust the structure and organisation to the new evolving scenario and the new provisions.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has verified the correct application of the criteria and assessment procedures adopted by the Board of Directors to assess the independence of its members. The Board of Statutory Auditors has also verified the existence of the independence requirements in conformity with the provisions laid down by the combined rules of Articles 147-ter paragraph 4 and 148 paragraph 3 of the Consolidated Finance Law and in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code.

The Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledges having conducted the self-assessment process for the 2018 financial year, at the end of which it produced the "Report on the Outcome of the Board of Statutory Auditors' Self-Assessment", which highlighted the following:

- the functioning of the Audit Body is, essentially, correct and effective; its composition, in qualitative terms, is adequate to the role that that Body is asked to play; the Auditors, despite having additional professional roles to those involved in the assignment covered at doBank, guarantee their constant availability, in terms of both time and physical presence, to fulfil the challenging activities of the Bank and the Group;
- the Board of Statutory Auditors, in demonstration of its full awareness of the role covered and the related responsibilities, is strongly engaged in performing the activities and functions assigned to it, also through the active participation of the individual members, strengthening at the same time the relationships of collaboration and trust between the individual Members and, more generally, between the Board itself and the Strategic Supervision and Management Functions.

By participating at meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board Committees, the Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledges that, at the outcome of the annual self-assessment process conducted, the Board of Directors has positively assessed its quali-quantitative composition and functionalities and those of the Board Committees. The areas for improvement identified at the outcome of the aforementioned process relate to the update of the Succession Plan of the Company with reference to the Key Resources, as well as specific induction initiatives in favour of the Directors, which have been planned for the 2019 financial year.

11. Comments on the adequacy of the internal control system, particularly on the activity performed by those in charge of the internal control, highlighting any corrective actions undertaken and/or those still to be taken

As indicated in the Corporate Governance and Ownership Report, the Internal Controls System of the doBank Group is based upon control bodies and functions, information flows and methods of involvement between the entities involved and Group governance mechanisms. In particular, it is structured as follows:

- the primary responsibility for the completeness, adequacy, functionality and reliability is held by the governance bodies, involving, each for their respective responsibilities, the Board of Directors, the Risks and Transactions with Affiliated Persons Committee, the Chief Executive Officer in the capacity of director instructed to oversee the functionality of the internal control and risk management system, and the Board of Statutory Auditors;
- the third level controls, entrusted to the Internal Audit Function, are aimed at assessing periodically the completeness, functionality, adequacy and reliability in terms of efficiency and effectiveness of the Internal Controls System as to the nature and intensity of the risks of company requirements, identifying, in addition, any violations of the organisational measures adopted by the Group;
- the second level controls pursue the aim of ensuring the correct implementation of the risk management process, verifying respect of the limits assigned to the various operating functions, checking the coherence of the operations of the individual production areas with the risk-return objectives assigned as well as guaranteeing the conformity of the company operations with the rules, including those of self-regulation; they are performed, for the areas under their respective responsibilities, by the functions of Compliance, Anti-Money Laundering, Risk Management and Manager in Charge of preparing the corporate accounting documents;
- the first level controls are aimed at guaranteeing the correct conduct of the operations by the company functions in charge of the business/operating activities which are asked, as part of daily operations, to identify, measure, monitor and attenuate the risks deriving from ordinary business activity in conformity with the applicable risk management processes and internal procedures.

On December 19, 2018, the Parent Company's Board of Directors approved the new version of the Regulation on the Integrated Internal Controls System of the doBank banking group, which illustrates the organisation model of internal controls that characterises the SCI, aimed at controlling constantly the main risks connected with the Group's activities, in order to be able to guarantee the sound and prudent management of the company coherent with the established objectives. Given the exercise of the management and coordination activity of the Subsidiary Companies pursuant to Art. 2497 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code, the Parent Company has centralised within it the Company Control Departments, in a Group logic and with a view to guaranteeing the effectiveness, integration and coordination of the controls, using, for the subsidiary regulated company Italfondinario S.p.A.,

specific intergroup outsourcing agreements, in coherence with the regulations in that regard. The representatives of the Company Control Departments, appointed and identified as provided by the Supervisory Provisions, have the duty of coordinating the work performed by the outsourced Control Functions and are an integral part of the Group's overall Internal Controls System.

Based upon the information acquired, and as moreover indicated in the Corporate Governance Report, the Board of Statutory Auditors notes that during 2019 that structure of the internal controls system will undergo revision activity aimed at assessing any interventions that, in full conformity with the principles ratified by the Corporate Governance Code, guarantee continuously its effectiveness and coherence with the evolving scenarios of strategic and organisational nature involving the Group.

In the period of reference, the Board of Statutory Auditors has overseen the system of internal controls by way of regular meetings with the aforementioned Control functions and by analysing the information flows originating from the same and it has taken steps to request further investigations or to stimulate interventions, particularly with reference to the issue of absorbing the *findings* identified by the Control Functions. In that regard, the Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledges that in 2018 the Company has continued in its activity of strengthening the controls, which has facilitated the achievement of more effective results than the 2017 financial year. In particular, also by implementing a specific tool that guarantees direct interaction between the functions involved in managing the findings and the more precise tracking and repeatability of the activities carried out, during the 2018 financial year the audit activities highlighted an increase in efficiency of the corrective actions implemented by management to mitigate the underlying risks and a gradual reduction of the overdue findings and the average resolution timescales.

On February 12, 2018, the doBank Board of Directors approved the new Organisation and Management Model pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001, updated to guarantee alignment to the Group's changing corporate, operational and organisational structure, as well as to the regulatory context. The Supervisory Body functions, as indicated above, are attributed to the Board of Statutory Auditors which oversees the effective implementation of the Organisation Model with the support of the Compliance and Internal Audit functions and reports to the Board of Directors; its duration in office coincides with that of the Board of Directors.

During the supervisory activity performed in 2018, the Supervisory Body has not highlighted significant deficiencies and significant facts likely to compromise the effectiveness of the Organisation Model. That said, the Body has reported for 2019 the need to update the 231 Model and the System of information flows, in view of the Group's evolving scenario and the changes occurring in the relevant regulatory context, as well as the areas of strengthening of the Model resulting from the specific third level control activity conducted in 2018.

With reference to the remuneration practices, in line with the provisions on remuneration and incentive policies and practices of banks and banking groups issued by the competent Authorities, the Board of Statutory Auditors has overseen the adequacy and compliance with the regulatory framework of the remuneration policies for 2018 and those proposed to the Shareholders' Meeting for 2019. In that regard, the Board of Statutory Auditors has met the Heads of the Control Functions and examined the respective reports which have certified, insofar as their remit extends, the alignment with the company objectives and values, the long-term strategies and prudent risk management policies. The Board has also acknowledged the report issued by the Internal Audit Function which has ascertained some difficulties in the prompt and effective implementation of the 2018 Remuneration Policies, deriving from the extraordinary nature of the year 2018 and attributable to the scenario of continuous evolution affecting the Group. In relation to the areas of

improvement identified, Management has defined an action plan for effective and prompt implementation of which the Board of Statutory Auditors is performing monitoring activity.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has acknowledged the Report for the year 2018 of the Head of the Internal Audit Function which, based upon the assessment of the results of the auditing assignments and also taking account of the evolving context which has further affected the doBank Group during 2018, assessed overall the internal controls system as adequate, albeit in the presence of areas for improvement which confirm the need to continue the path of strengthening the organisational and procedural renewal process undertaken, particularly with reference to the support processes.

In agreeing the assessment of overall adequacy expressed by the Head of Internal Audit, the Board of Statutory Auditors, given the Group's context of strategic and organisational evolution, hopes for the process of improving the internal control system to continue, with a focus on the functioning of the main administrative processes and on the integration of the information systems, so as to minimise the exposure to operating risks and to guarantee the complete adequacy and efficiency of all company processes.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has also acknowledged the process of strengthening the controls on privacy in 2018, aimed at updating the organisation model based upon the current Group structure and adjusting the same with respect to the provisions of the GDPR ("GDPR project"). Under the monitoring of the DPO, the action plan to be implemented ("Action Plan GDPR") is being executed for the purposes of fully adjusting to the rules in force.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also acknowledges having expressed a favourable opinion on the adequacy of the Company's capital planning control process in relation to the risks deemed significant (ICAAP), as well as on the adequacy of the liquidity risk governance and management system in relation to the operations, dimension and market segment of the company (ILAAP), in coherence with the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and company strategies, in current and prospective terms.

Finally, the Board of Statutory Auditors notes that it monitored, during the financial year and until the date of this Report, the implementation of the corrective interventions identified after the inspection audit by the Supervisory Authorities of 2017, overseeing respect of the defined timescales.

12. Comments on the adequacy of the administration-accounting system and its reliability to represent the management facts correctly

The Board of Statutory Auditors has overseen the adequacy of the administrative-accounting system and its reliability to provide a correct representation of the management facts, as well as for the duties attributed to the same on the process of financial reporting, by way of: (i) periodic meetings with the Chief Executive Officer, the Manager in charge of preparing the corporate accounting documents, Management of the Administration, Finance & Control structure; (ii) acquiring information from management; (iii) periodic meetings for the purposes of information exchange with the Audit Firm; (iv) analysing the results of the activities performed by the Audit Firm.

The Board of Statutory Auditors has acknowledged the certifications issued by the Chief Executive Officer and the Manager in charge in relation to the financial statements and the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2018 provided by Art. 81-ter of the Issuers' Regulation, approved by CONSOB with Resolution 11971/1999 as amended. The Board of Statutory Auditors has also acknowledged the Report of the Manager in charge for the year 2018 concerning the

campaign of controls in accordance with Italian Law 262/2005, presented to the Risks and Transactions with Connected Persons Committee and to the Board of Directors on March 12, 2019. The aforementioned report did not highlight criticalities which make the accounting and financial information unreliable. Areas of improvement emerged from the certification campaign on which the Board of Statutory Auditors will perform monitoring action.

The internal controls system, as part of the financial reporting, was significantly strengthened during the 2018 financial year, also in view of the start of a process to address the findings identified in the audit activity performed in 2018 by the Internal Audit function concerning the assessment of the governance framework controlling management of accounting processes and the system of controls implemented by the Manager in Charge. Considering the foregoing, the Board of Directors approved on July 26, 2018, and January 25, 2019, respectively, the Regulation of the Manager in Charge Function and the Methodology of the Manager in Charge Control Function. The Board constantly monitored the implementation of the corrective actions identified and in that regard acknowledges that, based upon the information acquired, also during meetings with the Audit Firm, no findings emerged on the reliability of the administrative and accounting procedures.

13. Comments on the adequacy of the provisions imparted to the Subsidiary Companies in accordance with Art. 114 of the Consolidated Finance Law

The Board of Statutory Auditors believes that the provisions imparted by the Parent Company to the Subsidiary Companies, in accordance with Art. 114 of the Consolidated Finance Law, are adequate and has no comments on the adequacy of the information flows from the subsidiaries to the Parent Company for the prompt fulfilment of the communication obligations in accordance with the Law.

The Board acknowledges that the Company's Board of Directors approved on February 11, 2019, the updated version of the Policy of the doBank group for internal management and external communication of privileged information and the keeping of Registers as well as the implementing measures of the aforementioned policy, which apply to all Group companies.

14. Comments on significant aspects emerging during meetings held with the auditors in accordance with Art. 150, paragraph 3 of the Consolidated Finance Law

In conformity with the provisions of Art. 19 of Italian Legislative Decree 39/2010, the Board of Statutory Auditors, in the capacity of Internal Control and Accounts Audit Committee, has overseen the process of financial reporting, the effectiveness of the internal control system of quality, internal auditing and risk management, the annual and consolidated statutory accounts audit and the independence of the Audit Firm.

As already stated in this Report, the Board has met the Audit Firm periodically, activating a profitable exchange of information in conformity with the provisions of Art. 150 of the Consolidated Finance Law. During the meeting in December 2018, the Board of Statutory Auditors discussed with E&Y the auditing plan for the 2018 financial statements and consolidated financial statements, the methodological system, the auditing approach used for the different significant areas and the application of the accounting standards. The Board informed the Audit Firm of its activity and reported on the significant facts of which it was aware.

Overall, from the information exchange with the Audit Firm, no anomalies, criticalities or omissions emerged.

15. Company's adhesion to the Corporate Governance Code of the Corporate Governance Committee

Following the listing, in July 2017, the Company joined the Corporate Governance Code for listed companies of the Corporate Governance Committee, and the Board of Statutory Auditors oversaw the methods of actual application of the respective corporate governance rules.

The Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledged the information provided in the annual corporate governance and ownership report, drafted according to the instructions of the Organised Market Regulation managed by Borsa Italiana and the Consolidated Finance Law, and approved by the Board of Directors on March 12, 2019.

The Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledges that the aforementioned Report illustrated in detail the methods by which the Corporate Governance Code was applied by the Bank, and also highlighted the principles that were fully accepted as well as those from which the Bank, even only in part, decided to deviate (according to the principle of "*comply or explain*"). In particular, as the presuppositions were not in place, the Board of Directors did not appoint an Independent Director as *lead independent director*. With regard to the actual degree of adhesion to the Corporate Governance Code, the Board of Statutory Auditors also acknowledges that the cited Report indicates that the Board of Directors, at the meeting on January 25, 2019, assessed the recommendations received from the Corporate Governance Committee with the communication dated December 23, 2018, with respect to the Governance model adopted, and deemed that doBank is essentially already "*compliant*" with the solicitations received.

16. Conclusive assessment in relation to the supervisory activity performed as well as on any omission, censurable facts or irregularities identified

Dear Shareholders,

In reference to the contents of this Report, following the activity performed and the information obtained, no censurable facts, irregularities or omissions have emerged that must be mentioned in this Report. Based upon the information acquired through its supervisory activity, the Board of Statutory Auditors has not become aware of transactions implemented that were not based upon respect of the principles of correct administration or resolved or implemented not in conformity with the Law or the Articles of Association, in contrast with the resolutions made by the Shareholders' Meeting, manifestly imprudent or risky, or likely to compromise the integrity of the company assets.

Through the supervisory activity, performed by direct verifications and by acquiring information from the Audit Firm and from the Manager in charge of preparing the corporate accounting documents, the Board of Statutory Auditors has ascertained respect of the rules of Law on to the formation and structure of the financial statements of doBank S.p.A. and the consolidated financial statements of the doBank Group and the respective Directors' Reports, including the consolidated declaration of non-financial nature. Both the financial statements and the consolidated financial statements were prepared in the perspective of business continuity and without making recourse to derogations in applying the accounting standards and assessment criteria.

With reference to the financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of the doBank Group closing at December 31, 2018, the Board of Statutory Auditors confirms that the Chief Executive Officer and the Manager in Charge of preparing the corporate accounting documents

signed, with a specific report, the certifications provided by Art. 81-ter of CONSOB Regulation no. 11971 dated May 14, 1999, as amended and supplemented and by Art. 154 bis paragraph 5 of Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998, which confirm in all their parts the regularity of the fulfilments, as required by the regulations, without comments or the existence of problems and/or anomalies.

The Audit Firm Ernst & Young Spa, which was entrusted, in accordance with Art. 14 of Italian Legislative Decree 39/2010, the audit of the accounts and financial statements, in its reports, has expressed a positive opinion, without findings, objections and/or recalls on disclosure, both on the financial statements and on the consolidated financial statements and, insofar as it is responsible, has expressed, in relation to the Report on Operations, a positive opinion on the coherence of the same with the financial statements and the conformity to the rules of Law.

Considering all the foregoing, based upon the activity performed during the financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors does not identify any reasons to hinder the approval of the financial statements at December 31, 2018, and the proposals of resolution made by the Board of Directors, therein including that of distribution of a dividend of Euro 0.469 per share.

Milan, March 25, 2019

The Board of Statutory Auditors of doBank
S.p.A.

Chiara Molon

Francesco Mariano Bonifacio

Nicola Lorito

doBank S.p.A.

Financial statements as at December 31, 2018

Independent auditor's report in accordance with article 14 of
Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010, and article
10 of EU Regulation n. 537/2014

Independent auditor's report in accordance with article 14 of Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010 and article 10 of EU Regulation n. 537/2014

(Translation from the original Italian text)

To the Shareholders of
doBank S.p.A.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of doBank S.p.A. ("the Company" or "The Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flows statement for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of doBank S.p.A. as at December 31, 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with the regulations issued for implementing article 9 of Legislative Decree n. 38/2005 and article 43 of Legislative Decree n. 136/2015.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of doBank S.p.A. in accordance with the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable to audits of financial statements under Italian Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We identified the following key audit matter:

Key Audit Matter	Audit Response
<p>Estimate of the of the accruing portion of the revenues related to servicing contracts and connected contractual obligations</p> <p>The Bank operates in the management and recovery of loans, mainly non-performing, under mandate of banks and financial institutions, and the related revenues are recorded on an accruals basis, through the use of IT and management information procedures and complex reporting processes on the activity carried out, considering the different contractual specificities of each mandate.</p> <p>These revenues, recorded under item 40. Commission income of the income statement, for approximately 68% of the total amount are related to credit management and recovery services and for the remainder to the servicing activity for securitization transactions. The aforesaid contracts also provide for detailed rights and duties clauses for the Bank in relationships with its counterparties, which may also generate contingent liabilities from any failure to meet contractual obligations.</p> <p>At year-end, the Directors determine part of these revenues with a complex procedure for estimating the amounts accrued over the period, considering the detailed contractual provisions, the trend of actual recoveries, as well as any contractual indemnities to be recognized in relation to particular events or specific circumstances. At the financial year-end, the portion of servicing revenues without a clear acceptance by the counterparty amounted to 29% of the total amount of invoices to be issued and to 10% of item 40. Commission income of the income statement.</p> <p>For these reasons, the estimate of the revenues related to servicing contracts and the connected contractual obligations has been considered a key audit matter.</p> <p>The disclosure relating to the commission income from credit management and recovery and the methods adopted to their estimation is included in</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in response to the key aspect have included, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an understanding of the process for recognizing commission income and charges from contractual provisions and of the related key controls, as well as the testing of these controls; • the verification of the appropriateness of the methodology and the reasonableness of the valuation assumptions used, as well as the performance of compliance procedures on key controls; • the execution of substantive procedures concerning the actual application of the estimation methodology and the related assumptions in determining the commission income, both fixed and variable; • the comparison of estimates related to the previous year with the those subsequently reported and the analysis of the deviations in order to support the reliability of the estimation process. • Execution of compliance tests of a sample of transactions on the billing process; • we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures provided in the explanatory notes.

Parts A - Accounting policies, B - Information on the balance sheet and C - Information on the income statement of the notes to the financial statements.

Responsibilities of Directors and Board of Statutory Auditors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with the regulations issued for implementing article 9 of Legislative Decree n. 38/2005 and article 43 of Legislative Decree n. 136/2015, and, within the terms provided by the law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Statutory Auditors ("Collegio Sindacale") is responsible, within the terms provided by the law, for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we have exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. In addition:

- we have identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; have designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- we have obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- we have evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors;
- we have concluded on the appropriateness of Directors' use of the going concern basis of

accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;

- we have evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We have communicated with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We have provided those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the ethical and independence requirements applicable in Italy, and we have communicated with them all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we have determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We have described these matters in our auditor's report.

Additional information pursuant to article 10 of EU Regulation n. 537/14

The shareholders of doBank S.p.A., in the general meeting held on June 17, 2016, engaged us to perform the audits of the separate and consolidated financial statements of each years ending December 31, 2016 to December 31, 2024.

We declare that we have not provided prohibited non-audit services, referred to article 5, par. 1, of EU Regulation n. 537/2014, and that we have remained independent of doBank S.p.A. in conducting the audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the financial statements included in this report is consistent with the content of the additional report to the Board of Statutory Auditors ("Collegio Sindacale") in their capacity as audit committee, prepared in accordance with article 11 of the EU Regulation n. 537/2014.

Report on compliance with other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion pursuant to article 14, paragraph 2, subparagraph e), of Legislative Decree n. 39 dated 27 January 2010 and of article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree n. 58, dated 24 February 1998

The Directors of doBank S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the Report on Operation and of the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure of doBank S.p.A. as at December 31, 2018, including their consistency with the related financial statements and their compliance with the

applicable laws and regulations.

We have performed the procedures required under audit standard SA Italia n. 720B, in order to express an opinion on the consistency of the Report on Operations and of specific information included in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure as provided for by article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree n. 58, dated 24 February 1998, with the financial statements of doBank S.p.A. as at December 31, 2018 and on their compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, and in order to assess whether they contain material misstatements.

In our opinion, the Report on Operation and the above mentioned specific information included in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure are consistent with the financial statements of doBank S.p.A. as at December 31, 2018 and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

With reference to the statement required by article 14, paragraph 2, subparagraph e), of Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010, based on our knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained through our audit, we have no matters to report.

Statement pursuant to article 4 of Consob Regulation implementing Legislative Decree n. 254, dated 30 December 2016

The Directors of doBank S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the non-financial information pursuant to Legislative Decree n. 254, dated 30 December 2016. We have verified that non-financial information have been approved by the Directors.

Pursuant to article 3, paragraph 10, of Legislative Decree n. 254, dated 30 December 2016, such non-financial information are subject to a separate compliance report signed by other auditor.

Verona – March 25, 2019

EY S.p.A.

Signed by: Marco Bozzola, Partner

This report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers.