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Pursuant to the Decision for publishing reports and data by the banks (Official Gazette of RM, no. 134/07), Development Bank of North Macedonia JSC Skopje announces

REPORT AND DATA
as of 31.12.2022

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1. Data on the Bank
2. Data on the shareholder structure of the Bank – shareholders with a qualified holding
3. Data on the own funds and the capital adequacy of the Bank
4. Data on the systems and the risk management process

1. DATA ON THE BANK	
Name	Development Bank of North Macedonia JSC Skopje
Registered office	Skopje, Dimitrie Chupovski Str. no. 26
Corporate number	5240425
Organizational structure	Enclosed at the end of the report
Number of employees at 31.12.2022	52
Review of financial activities that it may and performs currently according to the founding and operating license issued by the Governor of the National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inland financing, including financing commercial transactions,2. Issuance of payment guarantees, backing guarantees, and other forms of collateral,3. Redeem, sale, and collection of receivables,4. Domestic and international payment operations on its own behalf and for its own account,5. Factoring and forfeiting for the account of clients,6. Collecting, processing, and analyzing information on legal entities' creditworthiness and their turnover,7. Economic and financial consulting,8. Credit insurance against commercial and political risks.
Review of financial activities that the Bank performs currently and for which consent by the Governor of the National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia is obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inland financing, including financing commercial transactions,2. Domestic and international payment operations on its own behalf and for its own account,3. Factoring,4. Collecting, processing, and analyzing information on legal entities' creditworthiness and their turnover,5. Credit insurance against commercial and political risks.
Review of the financial activities against which a ban or restriction is stated by the Governor of the National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia, i.e. the approval has been withdrawn	/
2. DATA ON THE SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE OF THE BANK – SHAREHOLDERS	



WITH QUALIFIED PARTICIPATION	
Name and seat of the shareholder	Government of the Republic of North Macedonia Skopje, Blvd Ilinden bb.
Percentage share in the total number of shares	100%
Percentage share in the total number of issued voting shares in the Bank	100%
3. DATA ON THE OWN FUNDS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY OF THE BANK	
Amount of the initial capital recorded in the Central Registry	MKD 1,998,862 thousand
Number of shares of each type and class, and nominal amount of shares	Ordinary shares MKD 643,134 Nominal value per share MKD 3,108 Total nominal amount MKD 1,998,862 thousand
Description of the features of the own funds' basic components and amount and components of the core capital	Nominal value of paid-in shares – MKD 1,998,862 thousand Reserve fund – MKD 1,496,978 thousand
Amount of the components of the supplementary capital I and supplementary capital II	/
Type of the deductions from the core and supplementary capital and their amount	/
Total amount of own funds as of 31.12.2021	MKD 2,722,574 thousand
Capital adequacy ratio as of 31.12.2021	25,55%
Amount of the capital required for covering the credit risk determined in accordance with the Methodology for determining the capital adequacy	MKD 662,573 thousand
Amount of the capital required for covering the currency risk determined in accordance with the Methodology for determining the capital adequacy	MKD 171,017 thousand
Amount of the capital required for covering the market risk set pursuant to the Methodology for determining the capital adequacy, with the amount of the capital requirement for the general and specific risk of investment in equities and investments in debt instruments from the trading portfolio and the amount of capital requirement for the settlement/delivery risk and the counterparty risk	/
Amount of the capital required for covering the commodity risk	/
Amount of the capital required for	/



covering the exceeding of exposure limits	
Amount of the capital required for covering the operational risk	MKD 18,860 thousand
Amount of the capital required for covering the other risks, if the Bank by its own assessment determined that additional capital requirement for covering those risks is required, or if the NBRNM determined an additional amount of required capital, as a result of the nature, the type and the scope of activities the Bank performs and the risks it is exposed to as a result of such activities	Amount of the capital required for covering the other risks – MKD 116,882 thousand
4. DATA ON THE SYSTEMS AND THE RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS	
4.1. STRATEGIES AND PROCESSES OF MANAGEMENT OF EACH RISK	
4.1.1. CREDIT RISK	
Description of the policy for impairment and allocation of special reserve	<p>The Bank assesses the need and makes appropriate impairment of the performing balance sheet claims i.e. special reserve for the performing off-balance sheet claims which arise from each signed credit exposure agreement by determination of the current value of future cash flows that will occur on the basis of those claims. At least once a month, the Bank determines the amount of expected credit loss on an individual basis for all credit exposures.</p> <p>The amount of the impairment is determined as the difference between the accounting value of the asset and the present value of the future cash flows discounted by applying the effective interest rate on the financial asset.</p> <p>When determining the expected cash flows, the Bank shall include data on the expected changes in the creditworthiness of the client.</p> <p>The amount of special reserve for the off-balance sheet items on an individual basis is equal to the present value of the expected future cash flows as a result of the Bank's payments on the assumed contingent liabilities and collections from the client which are discounted on the basis of the current market yield of low-risk securities issued in the same currency and with the same maturity as the currency and the maturity of the expected collection.</p>
Amount of credit risk exposure, prior to and after the allocation of special reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of credit risk exposure, prior to allocation of special reserve – MKD 15,973,621 thousand • Amount of credit risk exposure, after allocation of special reserve – MKD 15,932,394 thousand
Average credit risk exposure for the disclosure period, and exposure by risk categories	<p>MKD 16,174,537 thousand</p> <p>A – 99,65%</p> <p>B – 0,27%</p> <p>V – 0,02%</p> <p>G – 0,01%</p>



	D – 0,05%																																		
Amount of due loans	MKD 2,539 thousand																																		
Amount of the credit risk exposures by which impairment is made, i.e. special reserve is allocated	MKD 15,596,596 thousand																																		
Geographic distribution of the credit risk exposure – the Republic of North Macedonia, EU member-states, the other European countries, the OECD member-states (with the exception of the European countries), other countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republic of North Macedonia – MKD 15,317,920 thousand • EU member-states – MKD 469,322 thousand • Europe (other countries) – MKD 166,940 thousand • The OECD member-states (with the exception of the European countries) – MKD 19,439 thousand • Other – 0 																																		
Sector distribution of the credit risk exposure (exposure to banks, other financial institutions, non-financial institutions, non-residents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks – MKD 14,480,421 thousand • Non-financial institutions – MKD 837,498 thousand • Non-residents – MKD 655,702 thousand • Other - / 																																		
Residual contractual maturity structure of the credit risk exposure (with a maturity of up to one year and over one year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residual contractual maturity structure of up to 1 year – MKD 3,456,171 thousand • Residual contractual maturity structure over 1 year – MKD 12,517,450 thousand 																																		
Structure of the credit risk exposure by activities and detailed description of the data of the largest exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial intermediation – MKD 14,593,267 thousand - amount of due loans – MKD 2,359 thousand - amount of exposure by which the impairment is made – MKD 15,596,596 thousand • Non-residents – MKD 655,702 thousand • Other – MKD 837,498 thousand 																																		
Amount of restructured claims in conformity with the Decision on the supervisory standards for regulating a bank's past-due claims	/																																		
Movement of the impairment, i.e. allocated special reserve during the disclosure period	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">As at 01.01.2022 -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD 15,263 thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional impairment -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD 16,767 thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release of impairment -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD (19,766) thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foreign exchange differences -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD (3) thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claims written-off -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD (3,641) thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>As at 31.12.2022 -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD 8,620 thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special reserve</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>As at 01.01.2022 -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD 9,156 thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional reserves -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD 42,550 thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release of reserves -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD (19,100) thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Litigation reserves</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>As at 01.01.2022 -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD 3,921 thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release of reservations -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD (3,921) thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee pensions reserves</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>As at 01.01.2022 -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD 1,521 thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Release of reservations -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD (165) thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>As at 31.12.2022 -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">MKD 33,962 thousand</td> </tr> </table>	As at 01.01.2022 -	MKD 15,263 thousand	Additional impairment -	MKD 16,767 thousand	Release of impairment -	MKD (19,766) thousand	Foreign exchange differences -	MKD (3) thousand	Claims written-off -	MKD (3,641) thousand	As at 31.12.2022 -	MKD 8,620 thousand	Special reserve		As at 01.01.2022 -	MKD 9,156 thousand	Additional reserves -	MKD 42,550 thousand	Release of reserves -	MKD (19,100) thousand	Litigation reserves		As at 01.01.2022 -	MKD 3,921 thousand	Release of reservations -	MKD (3,921) thousand	Employee pensions reserves		As at 01.01.2022 -	MKD 1,521 thousand	Release of reservations -	MKD (165) thousand	As at 31.12.2022 -	MKD 33,962 thousand
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	Credit risk management, i.e. identification, measuring, monitoring,																																		



<p>Structure of the measurement system and internal reporting system</p>	<p>and control of the credit risk is performed by the Risk Management Committee, Committee for Classification and Reclassification of Assets based on analysis and statements by the competent organizational units of the Bank.</p> <p>Risk Management Committee analyses the Bank’s credit risk exposure reports and monitors the activities undertaken for the management of credit risk. Information and data for credit risk are also submitted to the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of the Bank on a regular basis.</p>
<p>Risk protection and mitigation policies, as well as procedures for monitoring the efficiency of the policy implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of limits <p>Limit exposure system is the main instrument for restriction and control of the Bank’s credit risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing timely, complete, clear, and accurate information • Accurate evaluation of the credit risk components in the credit, factoring, insurance, and guarantee agreements • Making decisions for future credit indebtedness depending on the structure and contents of the existing portfolio • Rejecting credit exposure with low creditworthiness on the basis of previously defined criteria • Defining the high-risk industrial sectors, markets, etc. • Management of problematic credit risk exposure, etc.
<p>4.1.2. MARKET RISK</p>	
<p>Trade portfolio structure by types of financial instruments</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Policies for distributing certain positions in the trade portfolio, or the bank activities portfolio</p>	<p>Having in mind the fact that DBNM is established by a special Law on establishing the Macedonian Bank for Development Promotion, and also that its specific operations differ from the operations of the classical banks, i.e. operates on its own behalf and for its own account, and the aim of the Bank is, by avoiding the speculative manner of operations, to initiate development through the financing of small and medium-sized enterprises, the Bank has no positions in the financial instruments which may be included in the trade portfolio, accordingly, the positions are distributed in the bank’s activities portfolio.</p>
<p>4.1.3. OPERATIONAL RISK</p>	
<p>Structure of the risk measurement system and internal reporting system</p>	<p>The Bank introduced a self-evaluation process, i.e. qualitative assessment of the operational risk exposure, denoting that the process is conducted by the managers and employees, not by external people. The core of this approach of qualitative assessment is the identification and closing of the control gaps which permit the growth of the operative risks above the acceptable level.</p> <p>The Bank established reporting system enabling the management bodies to receive complete, comparable, and timely reports in regard to making timely decisions, related to operational risk management.</p>
<p>Approach used for the calculation of the capital required for covering the operational risk</p>	<p>Base indicator</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance



<p>Risk protection and mitigation policies, as well as procedures for monitoring the efficiency of the policy implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Continuous activities intended for environment improvement, i.e. the whole atmosphere in the Bank, understanding and behaviour related to the operational risk exposure • Introducing a Plan for uninterrupted operation • Introducing regular control and inspection of transactions, accounts, etc. • Appropriate management structure • Introducing the Code of Conduct
<p>4.1.4. RISK ARISING FROM THE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS WHICH ARE NOT PART OF THE TRADE PORTFOLIO</p>	
<p>Short description of the Bank strategy for acquiring capital parts in other legal entities</p>	<p>DBNM as a state-owned bank has no strategy for acquiring capital shares in other legal entities.</p>
<p>Short description of the bank policy for accounting measurement of the capital investments</p>	<p>/</p>
<p>Amount of capital investments and their classification by type, i.e. investments for which an active market exists or those having no such market</p>	<p>/</p>
<p>Sector structure of the capital investments (banks, other financial institutions, non-financial institutions, non-residents)</p>	<p>/</p>
<p>Cumulative amount of the realized gains/losses, arising from selling of investments during the disclosure period</p>	<p>/</p>
<p>Total amount of non-realized gains/losses from capital investments</p>	<p>/</p>
<p>4.1.5. LIQUIDITY RISK</p>	
<p>Structure of the risk measurement system and internal reporting system</p>	<p>The Bank provides adequate liquidity through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, management, and provision of an adequate amount of liquid assets • Monitoring the adequate maturity structure • Determining and monitoring the liquidity indicators • Monitoring the potential liabilities from the off-balance operations • Planning measures in case the Bank faces a liquidity crisis <p>The Bank established reporting system enabling the management bodies to receive complete, comparable, and timely reports in regard to making timely decisions related to the management of liquidity risk.</p>
<p>Risk protection and mitigation policies, as well as procedures for</p>	<p>The Bank established an internal control system of liquidity implemented by all employees in the Bank and established an</p>



monitoring the efficiency of the policy implementation	information system that permits timely and continuous measuring, monitoring, control, and reporting in the process of making decisions on liquidity risk management.
STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT FUNCTION	
The Bank establishes an organizational structure with clearly defined competencies and responsibilities for risk management.	
Supervisory board	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Adopts risk management strategy and monitors its implementation,- Adopts the policies of management of each risk and the policy for the use of services from external suppliers and monitors their implementation,- Evaluates the adequacy of the adopted strategy and policies at least once a year- Discusses the reports on the management of each risk,- Approves the exposure limits to certain types of risks,- Provides conditions and monitors the efficiency of the internal control systems as an integral part of the risk management system,- Provides conditions for efficient implementation of the of each risk,- Other activities pursuant to the legal regulations and internal acts.
Risk management committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Establishes and implements the risk management strategy,- Establishes and implements the policy of management of each risk,- Establishes the policy for the use of services from external suppliers,- Monitors and assesses the efficiency of the whole process of risk management,- Analyses the Bank's risk exposure reports on each risk,- Determines and regularly reviews the exposure limits of each risk category,- Defines the possible exceptions in relation to the defined limits,- Other activities pursuant to legal regulations and internal acts.
Management Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Develops and implements procedures for identification, measurement, monitoring, control, and diminishing of each risk category,- Approves and implements the internal act for performing stress test,- Approves and implements internal act for introducing new product or system of the Bank,- Monitors the implementation of policies and procedures on risk management,- Develops an information system, as well as a system for reporting to the Supervisory Board and Risk Management Committee,- Defines the responsibilities of each employee/division in the



	<p>risk management process, clearly and accurately,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provides an environment for efficient implementation of the risk management process, including accurate and timely notifying of all Bank employees participating in the risk management process.
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РАЗВОЈНА БАНКА НА СЕВЕРНА МАКЕДОНИЈА АД СКОПЈЕ
BANKA PËR ZHVILLIM E MAQEDONISË SË VERIUT SHA SHKUP
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF NORTH MACEDONIA JSC SKOPJE

