This Decision transposes Article 76; Article 79, item a); Article 83, paragraph (1) and (3), first section; Article 85, paragraph (1); Article 86, paragraph (9); Article 88, paragraph (2); Article 92, paragraph (2), items d)-g); Article 94, paragraph (1), items e) and h); Article 95, paragraph (2), of the Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC, published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 176 of 26 June 2013, according to the latest amendments introduced by the (EU) Directive 2018/843 of the European Parliament and Council of 30 May 2018.

Pursuant to Article 27, paragraph (1), item (c), of the Law on the National Bank of Moldova no. 548/1995 (Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, 1995, no. 56-57, Article 624), with further amendments, and Articles 38, 39, 43 and 44, paragraph (5), of the Law on Bank’s Activity no. 202/2017 (Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, 2017, no. 434-439, Article 727), with further amendments, the Executive Board of the National Bank of Moldova

DECIDES:

1. To approve the Regulation on Banking Activity Management Framework, according to the Annex.
2. To repeal the Regulation on Banking Activity Management Framework approved by Decision no.146/2017 on approving and repealing some normative acts of the National Bank of Moldova (Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, 2017, 201-213, Article 1183), registered with the Ministry of Justice under no. 1229 on June 14, 2017.
3. Upon entry into force of this Decision, banks shall have a management framework aligned with the provisions of the Regulation referred to under paragraph 1.
4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 5-6, this Decision shall come into effect within 3 months from the date of publishing in the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova.
5. By 30 April 2019, banks shall submit their first Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) reports as of 31 December 2018.
6. Within 9 months following the entry into force of this Decision, banks shall assess the collective adequacy of the members of the council of the bank, as required by paragraph 15 of the Regulation referred to under paragraph 1, using the criteria for assessing the independence of members of the council of the bank set forth under paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Regulation referred to under paragraph 1, and shall take the necessary steps for bank compliance with the requirement set forth in paragraph 15 of the Regulation referred to in paragraph 1.

CHAIRMAN OF THE
EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF MOLDOVA Octavian ARMAŞU
No. 322, Chisinau, 20 December 2018
Regulation on Banking Activity Management Framework

TITLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter I
SCOPE AND SUBJECT

1. This Regulation shall apply to banks in the Republic of Moldova and to branches of banks from a foreign state operated on the territory of the Republic of Moldova and establish a management framework for their activity aimed to ensure effective and prudent risk management.

2. A branch of a bank from a foreign state operated on the territory of the Republic of Moldova may be guided by the management framework policies regulating the activity of the parent company provided the observance of requirements established by the legislation of the Republic of Moldova and this Regulation. Otherwise, the management body of the branch of a bank from a foreign state shall establish its own policies and shall assess any group-level decisions or practices to ensure that they do not lead to the branch being in violation of Moldovan legislation or prudential norms applicable in the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

Chapter II
DEFINITIONS

3. The terms and expressions used in this Regulation shall have the meanings prescribed to them in the Law on Bank’s Activity no. 202/2017 (hereinafter: Law no. 202/2017), Law on the National Bank of Moldova no. 548/1995 (hereinafter: Law no. 548/1995) and normative acts of the National Bank issued for enforcement thereof.

4. For the purposes of this Regulation, the terms and expressions set forth below shall have the following meaning:
   
   Risk appetite – aggregate level of risks and types of risks that a bank is willing to take within its risk capacity, according to its business model, to achieve its strategic objectives;
   
   Statutory audit – mandatory audit of individual financial statements and consolidated financial statements, as provided by Article 85, paragraph (2), of Law no.202/2017;
   
   Risk capacity – maximum amount of risk that a bank is able to take given its own capital, risk management and control capabilities, as well as regulatory constraints;
   
   Internal capital – equity of the bank needed to cover unexpected future losses at a confidence level selected for a certain time horizon. This is a form of risk measurement which links capital to the bank's specific risks, regardless of the existence of assets;
Risk culture – an institution’s norms, attitudes and behaviors related to risk awareness, risk-taking and risk management, as well as the mechanism of control that shape decisions on risks;

Internal control – a system that ensures efficient operations, appropriate risk control, prudent conduct of business, credibility of reported financial and non-financial information, both internally and externally, as well as compliance with legal and regulatory frameworks, supervisory requirements and the bank’s internal rules and decisions;

Corporate governance – a set of relationships among the bank’s management body, its shareholders and other stakeholders. Corporate governance also includes the structures (manner of internal organization), which set the objectives of the bank, and the methods of their implementation, and monitors the performance;

Business model – all activities carried out based on a strategy aimed at achieving financial performance;

Identified staff – bank staff referred to under Article 39, paragraph (1), of Law no. 202/2017, which includes members of the executive body, individuals holding key positions in the bank, as well as any other employee paid within the same pay range as the members of the executive body and individuals holding key positions;

Internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) – process of identification, quantification, management and monitoring of internal capital, implemented by the bank under Article 78 of Law no. 202/2017;

Risk profile – point-in-time assessment of a bank’s gross risk exposures or, as appropriate, net risk exposures (i.e. after taking into account the risk mitigants) aggregated within and across each relevant risk category based on anticipatory estimations;

Primary bylaws – statutes, strategies, codes, policies, regulations, and other internal regulatory acts on banking activity management, and risk exposure, approved by the bank’s council or, as appropriate, by the general shareholders’ meeting, in view of complying with regulatory acts;

Secondary bylaws – instructions, procedures, guidelines, manuals, or other documents approved by the executive body of the bank to implement the provisions of primary bylaws;

Information and communication technology risk (ICT risk) – operational risk sub-category that refers to the risk of loss/negative impact caused by the compromise of information confidentiality, data integrity, information systems, unavailability of information and/or data systems and incapacity to change ICT over a given period and at a reasonable cost. These losses/negative impacts may be the product of external or internal factors, such as inadequate organization, insufficiently secured or malfunctioning information systems and network infrastructure, and insufficient staff or insufficiently qualified staff who is in charge of the bank’s information system management;

Concentration risk – risk of profit and capital losses resulting from exposure to each counterparty and/or groups of related parties and/or groups of persons that operate in the same economic sector, conduct the same business or are parties to a joint venture;

Compliance risk – operational risk sub-category that refers to a current or future risk of profit and capital losses, which may result in fines, damages and/or termination of contracts, or which may affect a bank’s reputation as a result of violations or non-compliance with regulatory acts, agreements, recommended practices or ethical standards;
Credit risk – current or future risk of profit and capital losses resulting from failure of the debtor or counterparty to meet its contractual obligations, or failure to meet those set out in the contract;

Counterparty credit risk – credit risk sub-category which represents the risk of profit and capital losses when a counterparty to a transaction enters into default before the final settlement of transaction-related cash flows;

Settlement risk – risk of loss resulting from the difference between the agreed settlement price and the current market value for transactions where the debt instrument, securities or foreign currency remain outstanding after the due date;

Liquidity risk – current or future risk of profit and capital losses resulting from the bank's incapacity to meet its obligations upon maturity;

Operational risk – current or future risk of profits and capital losses resulting from inappropriate or failed internal processes or systems and/or actions of external persons or events;

Market risk – risk of losses in relation to items on and off the balance sheet due to unfavorable market fluctuations in the prices of tradeable financial instruments, in interest rates and exchange rates;

Position risk – risk of profit and capital losses that may arise from price inconsistencies over time, between the time of contract conclusion and the time when payment is made and the amount provided by the contract is collected;

Residual risk – risk of profit and capital losses that may arise due to the less effective than expected risk mitigation techniques, as these techniques generate new risks (such as liquidity and compliance risks) that could affect the effectiveness of mitigation techniques;

Interest rate risk – current or future risk of profit and capital losses resulting from adverse changes in interest rates;

Reputational risk – current or future risk of profit, capital or liquidity losses determined by the unfavorable perception of a bank's image by counterparties, shareholders, investors or supervisory authorities;

Strategic risk – current or future risk of profit and capital losses resulting from changes in business environment or unfavorable business decisions, inappropriate implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to changes in the business environment;

Conversion risk – risk of profit and capital losses resulting from a counterparty's impossibility to convert the national currency into foreign currency required for financial liabilities payments because of that currency's unavailability due to restrictions imposed by the counterparty's country;

Country risk – risk of exposure to losses resulting from economic, social and/or political circumstances and events in a foreign state, affecting the bank activity;

Foreign exchange risk – risk of exposure to losses arising from trade agreements or other economic relationships as a result of market fluctuations in the exchange rate in the period between contract conclusion and its maturity;

Information system – a bank's information management system, together with related organizational resources, such as information resources, human resources, organizational structures;
Stress test – risk management technique used to assess the potential effects of events or future changes in economic conditions that may have an impact on the bank's financial position;

Risk tolerance – maximum amount of risk accepted by a bank, which falls within the real limits of the risk appetite framework assumed by the bank;

Economic value – updated value of the net cash flows expected by a bank.
Title II
ROLE AND COMPOSITION OF THE MANAGEMENT BODY AND SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

Chapter I
ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT BODY

5. The bank shall establish the size and composition of its management body and its governance mechanism, considering the nature, scale and complexity of inherent risks, according to the bank’s business model and activities.

6. The duties and responsibilities of the management body shall be explicitly established and efficiently distributed between the bank’s council and the executive body. The role, structure, numerical composition, term of election/appointment of members of the management body, manner of operation and duties of the management body shall be determined by the bank's charter and primary bylaws, in compliance with the provisions of Law no. 202/2017, regulatory acts issued by the National Bank of Moldova for enforcement thereof and Law on Joint-Stock Companies no. 1334/1997, insofar as their applicability is not limited by Law no. 202/2017.

7. Meetings of the bank’s council and executive body, including the number of present members and frequency of meetings, shall be organized to ensure thorough consideration of the bank's issues and a critical debate of topics to maintain efficiency. The bank shall ensure that the full body of information on issues considered and topics discussed, including main topics of the agenda, with names of speakers and all suggestions/opinions of the members of management bodies, is included in the minutes of the management body. The bank shall ensure consecutive numbering of the minutes of the management body.

8. All members of the management body shall be aware of the structure and responsibilities of the management body and of the division of duties and responsibilities between the executive body, the council and the specialized committees of the council. For an adequate system of verification and assessment of bank activity, the decision-making process of the management body cannot be dominated by only one member or a small group of members of the management body. The council of the bank and the executive body must interact and exchange sufficient information to enable them to properly perform their duties and responsibilities.

Chapter II
DUTIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE BANK

9. The council is the management body of the bank, which has supervisory duties of bank performance, approval and monitoring of implementation of strategic objectives, governance framework and corporate culture by the executive body, and is responsible for overall bank activity.
10. The council of the bank shall determine the manner in which the bank regulates and organizes its activity. For this purpose, the council shall define the management framework of the bank by ensuring the elaboration, approval, implementation, monitoring of ongoing implementation and periodic review of primary bylaws in all areas of bank activity.

11. The council shall have the following duties:
1) to perform all duties set forth by Article 41 of Law no. 202/2017;
2) to fulfill the responsibilities assigned to the committee of appointments and committee of remuneration, if these were not established at bank level;
3) to approve a code of conduct that clearly determines acceptable and unacceptable staff behavior, including unacceptable activities and excessive risk taking for the bank, and the way of handling conflicts of interest at bank level;
4) to supervise the implementation and compliance with the bank's code of conduct, in particular to identify, manage and prevent potential and/or current conflicts of interest;
5) to supervise and ensure the effectiveness of internal control functions (risk management function, compliance function and internal audit function), which report directly to the council, and in particular, to maintain the independence of their work;
6) to approve and monitor the implementation of the internal audit plan, after a prior review by the risk management committee and the internal audit committee;
7) to approve and supervise the implementation of the policy on the appointment of the executive body and of the personnel holding key positions;
8) to approve and monitor the implementation of risk management policies and ensure the training of bank staff in relevant areas.

12. The council shall ensure individual and collective compliance of experience and knowledge of members of the council and executive body, the nature and complexity of the activity and risk profile of the bank, shall set performance standards for the executive body according to the strategy and policies of the bank, and monitor the compliance of its performance with the respective standards.

13. The members of the council shall exercise their duties with honesty, integrity, objectivity and loyalty, devote sufficient time and prudence, and strictly observe the legal provisions and the normative framework.

14. The members of the council shall actively participate in bank activity and be able to make sound, objective and independent decisions.

15. The council shall be composed of a sufficient number of independent members, but not less than one third of all members elected in the council. The criteria for assessing the independence of the council’s members are set forth under paragraph 16.

16. Notwithstanding item 17, a member of the council of the bank shall be deemed as "non-independent" in the following cases:
1) holds or has held in the last calendar year the status of member in the management body of the bank and/or in entities within the scope of prudential consolidation, except for the status of independent member in the management body of the bank and/or in entities within the scope of prudential consolidation;
2) has control over the bank or represents the interest of a holder of control over the bank;
3) has a significant financial or economic relationship with the bank (more than 5% of the bank's equity);
4) is an employee of, or is in other similar relationships with a holder of control over the bank;
5) is employed by any entity within the perimeter of prudential consolidation, unless the following two conditions are met:
   a) does not belong to a hierarchical level that is directly responsible only to the management body of the bank;
   b) was elected as a member of the council of the bank in the context of a staff representation system, with adequate protection against abusive dismissal and other forms of unfair treatment;
6) has been employed in the last calendar year in a position at a hierarchical level within a bank or other entity within the perimeter of prudential consolidation, which is directly responsible before the management body;
7) in the last calendar year, held a senior position, acted as a leader and/or member of the management body in a professional consultancy entity, an external auditor or an important consultant for a bank or for another entity within the perimeter of prudential consolidation or, in other cases, an employee substantially involved in the provided service;
8) is or has been, in the last year, a significant supplier (provided goods or services worth more than 5% of the bank's assets) or an important client of the bank or other entity within the perimeter of prudential consolidation, or had another important business relationship, or is an employee substantially or otherwise involved, directly or indirectly, with a supplier, client or business entity that has an important business relationship with the bank;
9) under paragraph (5), receives as addition to the remuneration for his/her role and remuneration for the position, commissions or other significant benefits from the bank or other entity within the perimeter of prudential consolidation;
10) acted as an independent member of the management body of the bank, for the past 12 consecutive years;
11) is the spouse or a first- or second-degree relative of a member of the management body of the bank or other entity within the perimeter of prudential consolidation, or of a person in one of the situations referred to under paragraphs 1-10.

17. Fitting into one or more situations described in paragraph 16 cannot automatically qualify a member as "non-independent". Where a member falls into one or more situations referred to under paragraph 16, the bank may choose to qualify the member as independent provided there are justified reasons as to the capacity of the member to exercise his/her duties in an objective and balanced manner to make independent decisions, and the arguments (justifications) presented to the National Bank of Moldova were accepted by it.

18. The council shall supervise the activity of the executive body, by monitoring its actions to ensure their conformity with the strategy and policies of the bank, through review of information provided by the executive body and the compliance, internal audit and risk
management functions, and also, through regular meetings with the executive body and the respective functions.

19. The council shall periodically approve and update the regulations on its own activities, considering the regulatory acts and the regulation of the council, approved by the general shareholders’ meeting, which establish the organization, rights, duties and activities of the council, and shall maintain performance and integrity through periodic individual evaluations of each member and collective evaluations of the council.

20. To perform their duties, the members of the council shall have access at all times to any information related to the activity of the bank and executive body, as well as to the internal and external audit reports.

Chapter III
SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

Section 1
Organization of Committees

21. In addition to setting up the committees provided for under Article 44 of Law no. 202/2017, banks shall also be entitled to other specialized committees (ethics, conduct, compliance and/or other committees) to assist the council in its tasks. Pursuant to Law no. 202/2017, a significant bank is an undertaking of systemic importance, as defined in Law no. 202/2017 and identified according to the regulatory acts of the National Bank.

22. The bank’s council can determine the number and structure of committees to facilitate its own activities. The existence of committees shall not in any way exonerate the council from the collective fulfillment of its duties and responsibilities.

23. Where the bank has not set up the appointment committee and/or the remuneration committee, the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of Chapter III on the appointment committee and the remuneration committee shall apply to the members of the council of bank.

24. The duties, functions and responsibilities of specialized committees of the council of the bank shall be established in primary bylaws approved by the council of the bank, which shall comply with this Regulation and the provisions of Article 44 of Law no. 202/2017.

25. In the event of a change in the composition of the council of the bank, during the first meeting in that new composition, the council shall examine the numerical structure of committees with a view to completing them.

26. Specialized committees shall support the council of the bank in specific areas and contribute to the development and improvement of the activity management framework of the bank.
27. Specialized committees shall have a general or separate regulation for each committee, approved by the council of the bank, regarding their role, purpose and manner of operation, and shall also contain rules regarding the activity of the members of the committee.

28. Specialized committees shall be formed exclusively out of the members of the council of the bank. Other persons may also be invited to participate in the meetings of the committee upon the committee’s decision, either due to their specific experience or due to their recommendations which are relevant for a particular issue/area.

29. A specialized committee may not comprise less than 3 members. The chair of the committee shall be appointed by the council of the bank out of the elected members of the committee.

30. According to Article 44 of Law no. 202/2017, reunification of committees can be performed only after the National Bank of Moldova has granted permission to that effect. To get this permission, the bank shall submit to the National Bank of Moldova a request enclosing information that reveals the reasons for choosing to bring together the committees, how this approach will help to achieve the objectives of the committees, as well as information showing that members of the committees so united have the knowledge, skills and experience required to ensure their proper operation. Upon issuing this permission, the National Bank of Moldova shall consider the nature, scale, complexity of risks inherent in the bank’s business model, activity, and whether the members of these committees have the knowledge, skills and experience required to ensure their proper operation. Within 30 working days from the date of receipt of the request, the National Bank of Moldova shall issue or refuse to issue the permission to reunite the committees, informing the bank in writing about its decision.

31. Specialized committees shall:
   1) have access to all relevant information and data to fulfill their duties, including data and information from relevant functions and internal control functions;
   2) if necessary, receive periodic reports and information, communications and opinions from the heads of internal control functions, to fulfill the responsibilities assigned to them;
   3) periodically review and decide on the content, format and frequency of risk information that shall be reported to them;
   4) if necessary, ensure proper involvement of internal control functions and other relevant functions in their specific areas of expertise and/or seek advice from an external expert.

32. Specialized committees shall interact, where appropriate, to ensure consistency and avoid discrepancies in their decisions. This interaction shall take place, at a minimum, by cross-participation, so that the chair or a member of a specialized committee may also be a member of another specialized committee.
33. Specialized committees shall report on their work to the council of the bank, as established by internal bylaws but, at a minimum, annually.

34. The agenda, debates, conclusions, and outcomes of meetings of specialized committees shall be documented.

35. Where the bank is a subsidiary of a bank from a foreign state, as well as in the case of a branch of a bank from a foreign state, the functions of specialized committees shall be distributed according to the principles established by the bank of the country of origin, provided the observance of requirements set forth by the legislation of the Republic of Moldova and this Regulation.

Section 2
Audit Committee

36. The chair of the audit committee shall be an independent member. The chair of the audit committee may not be the chair of the council of the bank, including where this committee is reunited with other committees. The chair of the audit committee shall have expertise in applying auditing and accounting principles and internal control processes.

37. At least one of the members of the audit committee shall have relevant experience in the financial or accounting field, or experience related to financial and/or control/audit activity.

38. Without prejudice to the duties assigned to members of the council of the bank, the audit committee shall have, at a minimum, the following duties:
   1) to inform the council of the bank about the results of statutory audit and its findings;
   2) to monitor the financial reporting process and submit recommendations or proposals to the council of the bank to ensure its integrity;
   3) to monitor the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems and, where appropriate, the internal audit function, without prejudice to its independence, on the bank’s financial reporting;
   4) to review and monitor the independence and adequacy of service provision by statutory auditors or audit firms engaged for purposes other than statutory audit;
   5) to monitor the conduct of statutory audit of financial statements;
   6) to be in charge with the selection of the audit firm and to recommend the audit firm to be designated for the statutory audit in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation on External Auditing of Banks, approved by Decision of the Executive Board of the National Bank of Moldova no. 118/2018;
   7) to monitor the adequacy of the bank’s accounting policies;
   8) to revise the scope and frequency of external audit;
   9) to receive, review and consider the results of internal and/or statutory audit;
   10) to review and approve the scope and frequency of internal audit;
   11) to verify timely adoption by the bank’s executive body of required corrective measures to address control deficiencies, non-compliance with the regulatory framework, policies, and other issues identified by internal and external auditors.

Section 3
Risk Management Committee

39. The risk management committee provides advice to the council on risk appetite and current and future risk strategy, and supports the council in monitoring the implementation of this strategy by the executive body. The overall responsibility for risks shall remain with the council of the bank.

40. The risk management committee shall assist the council in determining the nature, volume, format, and frequency of risk information.

41. Without prejudice to the responsibilities of the remuneration committee, and to support the establishment of sound remuneration policies and practices, the risk management committee shall verify whether the incentives provided by the remuneration system consider the risks, capital, liquidity, and revenue probability and forecasts.

42. The risk management committee shall have appropriate access to information on the risk profile of the bank and, where appropriate, the risk management function and external expertise.

43. Without prejudice to the responsibilities assigned to members of the bank’s council, the risk management committee shall have, at a minimum, the following duties:

1) to supervise the implementation of capital and liquidity management strategies and the management of risks relevant to bank activity, such as credit risk, market risk, operational risk (including compliance and ICT risks) and reputational risk, to assess their adequacy for risk appetite and approved risk management strategy;
2) to review a range of possible scenarios, including stress scenarios, to assess how the bank’s risk profile would change as a result of potential external and internal events;
3) to supervise the alignment of all products and financial services provided to customers and the bank’s business model and risk strategy, to assess the risks associated with the provided products and financial services, and to consider the alignment between prices awarded and profits obtained from these products and services;
4) to provide advice to the council of the bank on required adjustments to the resulting risk strategy, including changes in the bank’s business model, market developments, or recommendations from the risk management function;
5) to assess the recommendations of internal and/or external auditors and to follow adequate implementation of required risk management measures;
6) to provide advice on the appointment of external consultants, whom the members of the council may decide to hire for advice or support in their risk management work.

44. The risk management committee shall collaborate with other committees (audit committee, remuneration committee) if the latter were set up and the activity of which can impact the bank’s risk strategy.

45. At least one of the members of the risk management committee shall have relevant experience in risk management and/or control.
Section 4
Appointment Committee

46. At least one of the members of the appointment committee shall have adequate experience in the selection and assessment of candidates for positions in the bank's management body and key functions, as appropriate.

47. Without prejudice to the duties assigned to members of the council of the bank, the appointment committee shall have, at a minimum, the following duties:

1) to identify and assess independently, and/or from the list of candidates proposed by shareholders, candidates for filling vacant positions in the council and to submit these candidatures for approval to the council of the bank, after which, the considered candidates are submitted for approval to the general shareholders’ meeting;

2) to identify and evaluate independently, or from the list of candidates proposed by the council and/or executive body, candidates for filling vacant positions in the executive body and, as appropriate, key functions and to submit these candidatures for approval to the council of the bank;

3) to assess knowledge, skills, diversity, and experience in the management body, to review roles and capabilities for appointment to a particular position, and assess the capacity to allocate time with a view to perform these duties;

4) to assess periodically the structure, size, composition, and performance of the management body and make recommendations to the management body on any changes;

5) to assess periodically, at least once a year, knowledge, skills and experience of each member of the management body and of the management body as a whole, as well as of persons holding key positions, and to report accordingly before the council;

6) to review periodically the policy of the management body as regards the selection and appointment of members of the executive body and of persons holding key positions, and to make recommendations for the council.

48. In performing its duties, the appointment committee shall consider the need to ensure that the decision-making process of the management body is not dominated by any person or group of persons in a way that is detrimental to the interests of the bank as a whole.

Section 5
Remuneration Committee

49. The remuneration committee shall be formed in a way that enables it to fulfill its duties, with competence and independence in relation to remuneration policies, practices and incentives created for risk management, capital and liquidity management.

50. Without prejudice to the duties assigned to the members of the council of the bank, the remuneration committee shall have, at a minimum, the following duties:
1) to develop decisions on remuneration which shall be adopted by the council, in particular as regards the remuneration of members of the executive body and persons holding key positions;
2) to assist and advise the council in the development of the bank’s remuneration policy;
3) to support the council in monitoring remuneration policies, practices and processes and in observing the remuneration policy;
4) to verify that the existing remuneration policy is up-to-date and, if appropriate, propose changes thereto;
5) to advise on the appointment of external consultants in the field of remuneration, which the council may decide to employ for advice or assistance in its work;
6) to ensure the adequacy of information provided to shareholders on remuneration policies and practices, in particular regarding the ratio between fixed and variable remuneration;
7) to assess the adopted mechanisms and systems aimed to ensure that the remuneration system duly considers all types of risk, liquidity and capital levels and that the overall remuneration policy is aligned with them, and to promote sound and effective risk management aligned with the business model, corporate goals, culture and values, and long-term interests of the bank;
8) to assess the achievement of performance targets and the need for ex-post adjustment to risks;
9) to review a range of possible scenarios to test how remuneration policies and practices react to external and internal events, and to perform ex-post tests of the criteria used and ex-ante risk adjustment based on actual risk implications.

51. Where the bank has set up a remuneration committee, the remuneration of heads of independent control functions (risk management, compliance and internal audit functions) shall be directly supervised by the remuneration committee. The remuneration committee shall submit recommendations to the council on for the elaboration of the remuneration package and the amounts of remuneration to be paid to the heads of control functions.

52. The remuneration committee shall:
1) have access to all data and information on the decision-making process of the council regarding formulation, implementation, supervision, and review of remuneration policies and practices;
2) have adequate financial resources and unlimited access to all information and data from internal control functions, including from the risk management function; and
3) ensure adequate involvement of internal control functions and other relevant functions in those areas of expertise and seek external advice when necessary.

53. The remuneration committee shall collaborate with other specialized committees (risk management committee, audit committee, appointment committee of the council), the activity of which may have an impact on the formulation and proper functioning of remuneration policies and practices, and provide adequate information on the activities of the council and, by case, the general shareholders’ meeting.
54. A member of the risk management committee shall attend the meetings of the remuneration committee provided that the establishment of the latter is mandatory and vice versa.

55. At least one of the members of the remuneration committee shall have relevant experience in remuneration, risk management and/or control/audit policies and practices, in particular with regard to the mechanism for aligning the remuneration structure to the risk profile and bank capital.

CHAPTER IV
DUTIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BODY OF THE BANK

56. The executive body is in charge of managing the current business of the bank and reports to the council, including under Article 42, paragraph (3), of Law no. 202/2017. To this end, the executive body shall ensure proper implementation of the bank's management framework, develop and approve secondary bylaws, where appropriate.

57. The executive body shall have knowledge of and understand the organizational structure of the bank, the risks it generates, to ensure the conduct of bank activities in accordance with the bank's strategy, risk appetite and bank policies approved by the council.

58. For the purpose of promoting and ensuring an efficient bank activity, the executive body shall be responsible for:
   1) performance of duties provided for by Article 42 of Law no. 202/2017; and
   2) regular reporting to the council of the bank on the work carried out.

59. The executive body shall not make decisions that are inconsistent with the strategies of the bank approved by the council. If other limits/possibilities are required, they shall be coordinated and approved in advance by the council of the bank.

60. Depending on the nature, complexity and volume of bank activity, the executive body shall set up specialized committees of the executive body to assist in the performance of its duties, but it shall not be entitled to delegate its tasks to these committees.

61. A member of the executive body may be appointed head or coordinator of the risk management function or compliance function, or combined function in accordance with paragraph 173 provided that the member has no other duties or responsibilities in the executive body that may compromise internal control activities carried out by that member and the independence of internal control functions, and cannot be responsible for profit-generating activity lines according to the provisions of Section IV of Chapter III, Title IV. The council of the bank may assign to that member the right to veto decisions of the executive body.
Title III
ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Chapter I
ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND STRUCTURE

Section 1
Organizational Framework

62. The management body of the bank shall be responsible for the existence of a rigorously designed management framework including, at a minimum, the following:
   1) a clear organizational structure with clearly defined, transparent and consistent lines of responsibility;
   2) effective processes for identifying, managing, monitoring, and reporting the risks to which the bank is or might be exposed (stress tests);
   3) a capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP);
   4) adequate internal control mechanisms, including rigorous administrative and accounting procedures;
   5) information systems appropriate to the needs of the bank and assurance of their continuity;
   6) mechanisms for complying with transparency and disclosure requirements;
   7) remuneration policies and practices.

63. Upon establishing the activity management framework of the bank, the management body shall consider the size of the bank, organizational structure and the nature, scale and complexity of risks inherent in the business model and activities developed by the bank.

64. The bank shall carry out its activities, including its operations and service provision, in strict compliance with the management framework for its activity. Internal business-related regulations shall be applicable at all bank levels, including the level of bank branch and/or structural subdivision, to meet all the requirements of business conduct/organization.

65. The bank shall have sufficient resources to ensure compliance of the bank, including each of its subsidiaries and/or structural subdivisions, with the general management framework at both bank and individual levels of each branch/structural subdivision.

66. The bank shall organize its work so that decisions taken by the management body and/or practices used to support sound and prudent management do not jeopardize the financial soundness of the bank and legal interests of stakeholders.

67. The bank shall perform activities, operations and services, providing assurance that associated risks shall be appropriately managed.
68. The bank shall maintain an appropriate mix of basic skills at operational level for outsourced activities, including a reintegration plan, to be able to deploy immediately, if necessary, outsourced activities and have policies in the outsourcing field, taking into account the Regulation on Outsourcing of Bank Activities and Operations approved by Decision of the Executive Board of the National Bank of Moldova no. 46/2020.

Section 2
Organizational Structure of the Bank

69. The bank shall have an organizational and operational structure appropriate to its activity and transparent, which promotes efficient management and provides the necessary prudence to the bank's management.

70. The management body shall be responsible for determining the organizational structure, to be documented and, where appropriate, updated.

71. The reporting lines and distribution of responsibilities and competencies in the bank shall be clear, well defined, consistent, effectively implemented, and documented.

72. The organizational structure of the bank shall be assessed on how its various elements complement and interact with one another, and shall be improved according to the evolutions of the bank, in line with the approved business model and risk profile, and not involve an excessive or inappropriate level of complexity.

73. The organizational structure of the bank shall not limit the capacity of the management body to effectively supervise and manage its operations and risks it faces, as well as enable the National Bank of Moldova to exercise its supervisory function in relation to that bank.

Section 3
Corporate Values and Code of Conduct

74. The management body shall develop, adopt, adhere to, and promote high ethical and professional standards, considering the specific needs and characteristics of the bank, and shall ensure implementation of such standards (through a code of conduct or a similar instrument). The management body shall supervise staff compliance with these standards.

75. The standards applied shall aim at reducing the risks to which the bank is exposed, in particular operational and reputational risks, which may have a considerable negative impact on the profitability and sustainability of the bank through fines, litigation costs, restrictions imposed by competent authorities and criminal penalties, as well as loss of image and consumer confidence.

76. The management body shall have clear and documented policies on how to comply with these standards. These policies shall:

1) promote the conduct of bank activities in accordance with the applicable law and corporate values of the bank;
2) promote risk awareness through a risk culture reflecting the expectations of the management body, that bank activities shall not exceed the risk appetite and risk limits set at bank level, and shall not exceed the respective responsibilities of staff;

3) establish principles and show examples of acceptable and unacceptable behavior, in particular as regards erroneous financial reporting and inappropriate conduct, illegal economic and financial actions, including money laundering, anti-competitive practices, unfair competition, financial sanctions, bribery and corruption, market manipulation and transactions, as well as consumer protection violations;

4) clearly state that, in addition to complying with the requirements of domestic legislation and regulations, staff shall behave with honesty and shall carry out their duties in a competent manner, by applying the necessary professional competencies, care and diligence;

5) ensure that staff are aware of potential disciplinary measures, legal actions and sanctions that may arise from improper behavior.

77. The bank shall monitor the compliance with these policies and ensure staff accountability through regular training. The bank shall designate the function responsible for monitoring of compliance and assessment of violations of the code of conduct, and establish a mechanism for addressing non-compliance issues. The results shall be periodically reported to the management body.

Section 4
Business Model and Strategy

78. In developing the business model, the bank shall identify and consider the main exogenous and endogenous factors that influence the success of the business model, including the most important lines of business in terms of business model viability and which are most likely to increase the exposure of the bank to existing or future vulnerabilities.

79. The business model of the bank shall be based on plausible strategic assumptions about the business environment and business strategies, which shall be sustainable.

80. Under paragraph 78, the viability of the business model shall refer to the ability of the bank to generate acceptable revenues over the next 12 months.

81. Under paragraph 79, the sustainability of the strategy shall consist in the capacity of the bank to generate revenues over a 3-year projection period according to strategic plans and shall be determined based on projected financial performance, as well as the risk level of the business strategy and the likelihood of success, depending on the execution capacities of the bank.

82. Under paragraph 81, the bank shall establish a correlation between its financial performance and risk appetite, considering the level of risks, profit and losses, balance sheet, concentrations, including trends thereof.
83. The management body shall establish the legal, organizational and operational structure of the bank, including in accordance with the approved business model and strategies.

Section 5
Conflicts of Interest at Bank Level

84. The management body shall be responsible for establishing, approving and supervising the implementation and maintenance of effective policies for identifying, assessing, managing and mitigating or preventing current and potential conflicts of interest at bank level, including as a result of various activities of the bank, prudential entities or different business lines or units of an entity, or from external stakeholders.

85. Within the framework of organizational arrangements, the bank shall take appropriate measures to prevent the legitimate interests of the bank and its clients from being adversely affected by conflicts of interest, taking into account interests in the conflict-of-interest policy at group level on a consolidated basis.

86. The measures taken by the bank to manage or, where appropriate, mitigate conflicts of interest shall be documented by internal regulations and shall include, but not limited to:

1) adequate separation of tasks or responsibilities of supervision and reporting activities that generate conflicts of interest in the course of transactions or service provision;
2) establishing information barriers by limiting access to information, including the physical separation of certain business lines or units;
3) establishing appropriate procedures for related-party transactions.

Section 6
Conflicts of Interest at Staff Level

87. The management body shall be responsible for establishing, approving and supervising the implementation and maintenance of effective policies for identifying, assessing, managing and mitigating or preventing current and potential conflicts between the interests of the bank and the private interests of staff, management body, which could affect the fulfillment of their tasks and responsibilities.

88. Under paragraph 87, the management body of the bank shall ensure that the conflict-of-interest policy is brought to the attention of all bank staff and is observed by them.

89. The conflict-of-interest policy shall aim at identifying conflicts of interest of staff, including the interests of their family members (first- and second-degree relatives, spouses).
90. The bank shall consider conflicts of interest that might arise from past relationships. To this end, the bank shall set an appropriate time frame but, at a minimum, once a year, for staff to report such conflicts of interest on the basis that they may still have an impact on the behavior and participation of staff in decision-making.

91. In the event of conflicts of interest, the bank shall assess their significance in relation to its business and decide and implement, where appropriate, mitigation measures.

92. The conflict-of-interest policy shall, at a minimum, cover the following situations or relationships where conflicts of interest may arise in relation to:
   1) economic interests (including shares, other property and membership rights, financial holdings and other business interests with commercial clients, intellectual property rights, loans provided by a bank to an undertaking owned by staff, membership in a body or ownership of a body or entity with conflicting interests);
   2) personal or professional relationships with qualified bank owners;
   3) personal or professional relationships with bank staff or entities within the perimeter of prudential consolidation;
   4) other present employment and previous jobs within the appropriate time frame, but not less than 1 year;
   5) personal or professional relationships with relevant external stakeholders (including suppliers, consultants or other service providers);
   6) personal or professional relationships with politically exposed persons and/or family members (first- and second-degree relatives, spouses) of the politically exposed person and/or persons associated with politically exposed persons.

93. Without prejudice to paragraphs 87-92, banks shall consider the fact that holding a share in the share capital of a bank, or holding personal accounts or loans, or the use of other services of a bank, shall not lead to a situation where the staff is deemed to have a conflict of interest, if the relationship between the bank and its clients is a standard one.

94. The conflict-of-interest policy shall establish the policy-based reporting and communication processes to the relevant function. Bank staff shall be required to promptly disclose any matter that may or may have already resulted in a conflict of interest.

95. The conflict-of-interest policy shall differentiate persistent and permanent conflicts of interest and unexpected conflicts of interest concerning a single event (including a transaction, selection of a service provider, etc.) and which can usually be managed with a single measure/set of single measures. Under all circumstances, the interest of the bank shall prevail over the decisions to be taken.

96. The conflict-of-interest policy shall establish the procedures, measures, documentation requirements and duties regarding the identification and prevention of conflicts of interest, their elimination. If not possible, the policy shall establish procedures for documenting, managing and monitoring after detection, assessing their significance,
and taking mitigation measures. These procedures, requirements, duties, and measures shall include, but not limited to:

1) entrusting different people with conflicting activities or transactions;
2) instruments that prevent bank staff with businesses outside the bank from exercising inappropriate influence within the bank in relation to their business;
3) determining the responsibility of members of the management body to refrain from any activity in which they (individually) have or may have a conflict of interest, or where objectivity or ability to properly perform functions in the interest of the bank may be compromised;
4) establishing appropriate procedures for dealing with related parties. The bank shall consider and establish functional mechanisms that ensure, at a minimum, the conduct of transactions with related parties under objective conditions, based solely on the interests of the bank, full enforcement of all relevant internal control procedures in the case of such transactions, opinion of at least one independent member of the management body on the conclusion of such transactions, approval of transactions by the management body, and limitation of exposure to such transactions;
5) the terms under which management body members may hold management positions in competing entities, unless they act in the entities within the perimeter of prudential consolidation.

97. The conflict-of-interest policy shall cover the risk of conflicts of interest at the level of the management body and provide sufficient guidance on the identification and management of conflicts of interest, which could impede the ability of members of the management body to make objective and impartial decisions to satisfy the interests of the bank. The bank should take into account that conflicts of interest may have an impact on the independence of members of the management body.

98. Current or potential conflicts of interest that have been disclosed to the bank's relevant function shall be properly assessed and managed. In the event of a staff-level conflict of interest, the bank shall document the decision taken, especially if the conflict of interest and related risks have been accepted, and whether the conflict of interest has been mitigated or remedied, and whether it was satisfactory or not.

99. All current and potential conflicts of interest at the level of the management body, individually and collectively, shall be adequately documented, communicated to the management body and properly discussed, decided upon and managed by the management body.

**Section 7**  
**Internal Alert Procedure**

100. The bank shall establish and maintain adequate internal alert policies and procedures that can be used by staff to report potential or actual violations of the requirements of domestic legislation or regulations through a specific, independent and autonomous channel.
101. It is not necessary that a reporting staff have relevant evidence of a violation; however, it should have a sufficient degree of certainty that would provide sufficient grounds for initiating an investigation.

102. To avoid conflicts of interest, the staff shall be able to report violations outside the normal reporting lines, including through the compliance function, internal audit function or an independent internal alert procedure.

103. Alert procedures shall ensure protection of personal data of both the person who reports the violation and the person alleged to be responsible for the violation.

104. Alert procedures shall be made available to all bank staff.

105. The information provided by staff through alert procedures shall, where appropriate, be made available to the management body and other responsible functions, as defined in the internal alert policy. Where staff who reported a violation so requests, that information shall be provided to the management body and other anonymous functions. The bank shall provide for an information communication process that allows for anonymous transmission of information.

106. The bank shall ensure that the person reporting the violation is adequately protected from any negative impacts, including constraints, discrimination or other unfair treatment.

107. The bank shall also protect reported individuals from any adverse effects where the investigation does not find evidence to justify action against that person. Where measures are to be taken, the bank shall take them in a way that seeks to protect that person from unintended adverse effects that go beyond the objective of the measure.

108. In particular, internal alert procedures shall meet the following requirements:
1) be documented, including staff manuals developed;
2) provide clear rules to ensure that reporting information, reported persons and violations are treated with confidentiality;
3) protect staff who may be victimized following the disclosure of reported violations;
4) ensure the assessment and escalation of potential or actual violations and, as appropriate, reporting to the National Bank of Moldova;
5) ensure, where possible, confirmation of receipt of information to staff alerting potential or actual violations;
6) ensure follow-up on the outcome of investigation of a reported violation;
7) ensure relevant record-keeping.

109. Without prejudice to the possibility of reporting violations to the National Bank of Moldova, bank staff may initially use the internal alert procedures of the bank.

Chapter II
POLICY ON APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BODY AND PERSONS HOLDING KEY POSITIONS

110. The bank shall have a policy on the appointment of members of the management body and persons holding key positions, to ensure the observance of provisions of Article 43, paragraph (1) of the Law no.202/2017, and shall be adapted to the nature, size, structure, complexity, economic importance, risk profile and business model of the bank. For this purpose, the bank shall demand relevant and reasonable information in order to ensure that the person holds a good reputation, knowledge, skills and expertise, which comply with the nature, extent and complexity of the bank and its entrusted responsibilities.

[Paragraph 110 amended by Decision of the NBM no.126 of 25.04.2019, in force 03.06.2019]

111. The policy on appointment of members of the management body and persons holding key positions shall regulate the selection and assessment of the adequacy of candidates for the respective position, setting out, at a minimum, requirements for:

1) the internal procedure applicable to assessing the adequacy of the candidate for membership in the management body and of persons holding key positions, with an evaluation and related results;
2) required skills and qualifications of the candidate for the position and the information to be provided to the bank for its evaluation;
3) measures to ensure that shareholders are informed about the requirements for members of the management body;
4) circumstances in which the degree of adequacy is reassessed and measures for identifying such situations;
5) obligation of the candidate applying for the position of member in the management body and of persons holding key positions to notify the bank of any significant change affecting the compliance with the requirements of the National Bank of Moldova through its regulations;
6) methods used by the bank to provide professional training, if training and/or improvement is required for the candidate applying for the position of member in the management body and persons holding key positions.

Chapter III
REMUNERATION POLICY

Section 1
General Principles

112. The bank shall have a remuneration policy that contributes to prudent risk management and does not favor risk-taking that exceeds the level of risk acceptable to the bank, based on the principles set out in Article 39 of Law no. 202/2017 and abiding by the normative acts of the National Bank of Moldova, developed for the implementation of Law no. 202/2017.

113. The remuneration policy of the bank for all staff shall be linked to the objectives of the business strategy and risk strategy of the bank, including the business model,
corporate culture and values, the bank's long-term interests and measures preventing conflicts of interest. Changes to these objectives and measures shall be considered in the process of updating the remuneration policy.

114. The bank shall ensure that remuneration practices are aligned with the general risk appetite of the bank, considering all risks, including reputational risks and risks arising from the abusive sale of products, and considering the long-term interests of shareholders and other stakeholders.

115. The remuneration policy shall support the bank in building and maintaining a viable capital base in accordance with Article 63, paragraph (1), of Law no. 202/2017, and shall consider, as appropriate, the restrictions on distributions provided by the normative acts of the National Bank of Moldova related to equity and capital amortization.

116. The remuneration policy shall contain, at a minimum, the following provisions:
   1) bank’s performance objectives, areas of activity and staff;
   2) performance measurement methods, including performance criteria;
   3) structure of variable remuneration, including instruments in which parts of variable remuneration are provided;
   4) ex-ante and ex-post measures to adjust variable remuneration according to the level of risk assumed.

117. The bank shall ensure that possible conflicts of interest caused by payment through instruments as part of variable or fixed remuneration are properly identified and managed. This implies that compliance with the rules on non-admission of insider trading on the capital market is ensured and no action is taken that could have a short-term effect on the price of shares or instruments.

118. The remuneration policy shall be adjusted to the specific situation of the bank, also considering that bank staff, including members of the executive body, persons holding key positions, are also direct or indirect holders, including in their capacity of actual beneficiaries, of shares in bank capital.

119. Under Article 39, paragraph (1), item (c), of Law no. 202/2017, the periodic assessment of compliance with internal remuneration policies, procedures and rules shall be performed by the bank's internal audit function. In making that assessment, it shall ensure that remuneration policies, practices and processes:
   1) operate as intended, especially if they are complied with;
   2) whether the remuneration payments are appropriate according to the business model, risk profile, long-term objectives and other objectives of the bank and are adequately reflected;
   3) are consistently implemented within the bank and ensure compliance with the provisions of Law no. 202/2017 and normative acts issued in support thereof and do not limit the ability of the bank to maintain or restore a solid capital base under Article 63, paragraph (1), of Law no. 202/2017.
Section 2
Identified Staff

120. The bank shall carry out an annual assessment to determine the identified staff. The identification process shall be part of the bank’s remuneration policy.

121. The assessment shall be clear, consistent, well documented and regularly updated throughout the year. The bank shall ensure that staff who fall or could fall into the category of identified staff for a period of at least three months in a financial year are treated as identified staff.

122. The management body shall have the ultimate responsibility for the identification process and policy. Regarding the remuneration policies, the council shall have the following responsibilities:
   1) approve the identification process policy as part of the remuneration policy;
   2) participate in the development of the assessment methodology;
   3) ensure that the staff identification assessment is correctly conducted;
   4) continuously monitor the identification process;
   5) approve any significant exemptions from the adopted policy or its amendments, carefully review and monitor their effect;
   6) periodically review the approved policy and, if necessary, amend it.

123. The remuneration committee or the council of the bank, as appropriate, shall actively participate in the identification of identified staff in accordance with its responsibilities.

124. The risk management committee shall be engaged in the process of determining such staff, without prejudice to the tasks of the remuneration committee.

125. The bank shall ensure adequate exchange of information between the management body and the internal functions involved in the process of determining the identified staff. The identification process and its outcomes shall be subject to an independent internal or external review.

Section 3
Fixed Remuneration

126. Fixed remuneration of identified staff shall reflect their professional experience and organizational responsibility, considering the level of education, length of service, competence level and skills, experience in the bank, and relevant business experience outside the bank.

127. Under Article 39, paragraph (1), item (g), of Law no. 202/2017, staff shall not be dependent on variable remuneration, as incentives are thus created for short-term risk taking, including abusive sale of products, where, without assuming this short-term risk, the performance of the bank or staff would not allow for variable remuneration.
128. The remuneration is fixed when the terms of tis provisions and its value are cumulatively met:
   1) are based on predetermined criteria;
   2) are non-discretionary, reflecting the level of professional experience and seniority of staff;
   3) are transparent about the individual value provided to the individual staff member;
   4) are permanent, i.e. maintained for a period linked to the specific role and organizational responsibilities;
   5) are irrevocable;
   6) the permanent value is changed only by collective bargaining or following a renegotiation in accordance with the criteria for determining the salaries, provided for by the legal framework;
   7) may not be reduced, suspended or canceled by the bank except in the cases expressly provided for in the relevant legal framework;
   8) do not provide incentives for risk taking;
   9) do not depend on performance.

129. When the clear allocation of a component as fixed remuneration is not possible based on the criteria set out in paragraph 128, it should be considered variable remuneration.

130. Remuneration components that are either part of a remuneration policy at bank level and meet the conditions listed in paragraph 128, or are mandatory payments under the current legislation, are regarded as fixed remuneration.

131. The following remuneration components shall also be considered to be fixed where all similar situations are treated consistently:
   1) remuneration paid to seconded staff, considering the cost of living and tax rates in another country;
   2) allowances used to increase the fixed base salary where staff work abroad and receive less pay compared to the local labor market for a comparable position if the following conditions are cumulatively met:
      (a) the allowance is paid in a non-discriminatory manner to all staff in a similar situation;
      (b) the allowance is provided because staff temporarily work abroad or in another position, with a level of remuneration that needs adjustment to reflect the payment levels in that market;
      c) the level of additional payments is based on predetermined criteria;
      d) the allowance duration is related to the duration of the situation referred to above.

Section 4

Special Cases of Remuneration Components

132. Variable and fixed remuneration paid to bank staff may consist of various elements, including payments or additional or ancillary benefits. The bank shall review the benefits and allocate them to the variable component of remuneration provided that the
criteria set out in Section 5 of this Chapter are met, or fixed remuneration provided that the
criteria set out in Section 3 of this Chapter are met.

133. Where the benefits are based on the role, function or organizational
responsibility of staff, and for adequate fitting under the fixed component of remuneration,
they shall meet the criteria set out in paragraph 128, considering the following particular
aspects:

1) the benefit is related to an organizational role or responsibility and is provided as
long as there are no major changes in the responsibilities and duties of the role, as a result
of which staff would actually have another role or other organizational responsibility;

2) the value does not depend on any other factor aside from fulfilling a certain role or
a certain organizational responsibility and the criteria provide for in paragraph 126;

3) any staff member who fulfills the same or similar organizational responsibility and
is in a similar situation would be entitled to a similar benefit, without prejudice to paragraph
126.

Section 5
Variable Remuneration

134. Variable remuneration may consist of financial instruments and/or money. Banks, as appropriate,
shall establish a balanced ratio of financial instruments to variable remuneration in cash.

135. The variable remuneration ratio in financial instruments, calculated as a
coefficient of the amount of variable remuneration in financial instruments and the amount
of variable remuneration in cash, may be no more than 0.5. All amounts shall be valuated
at the time of award.

136. Variable remuneration in financial instruments shall be subject to an adequate
conservation policy designed to align incentives with the bank's long-term interests and
may be a balanced combination of the following:

1) shares or other securities equivalent to shares;

2) other financial instruments within the meaning of paragraph 16 of the Regulation
on Banks’ Equity and Capital Requirements approved by Decision of the Executive Board
of the National Bank of Moldova no.109/2018, or which may be fully converted into basic
level 1 own funds instruments.

137. Upon providing guaranteed variable remuneration in recruiting new staff, the
bank shall not be allowed to guarantee variable remuneration for a period longer than the
first year of employment.

138. The bank shall provide guaranteed variable remuneration only once to the same
staff member. In situations where staff conclude a new contract with the same bank,
guaranteed variable remuneration shall no longer be payable.

139. The bank shall not include the amount of guaranteed variable remuneration in
calculating the ratio between the fixed and the variable component of total remuneration for
the first performance period where the guaranteed variable remuneration is provided upon recruitment of new staff before the start of the first performance period.

Section 6
Compensatory Payments

140. The bank's remuneration policies shall specify the possible use of compensatory payments, including the maximum amount or criteria for determining those values that may be provided to identified staff identified as compensatory payment.

141. Compensatory payments shall be regarded as variable remuneration.

142. Regular remuneration payments related to the length of a prior notice period shall not be considered as compensatory payments.

143. In cases of contract termination, compensatory payments shall not provide disproportionate compensation, but adequate compensation of the staff member. Compensatory payment should not be granted when there is a clear failure providing for immediate contract termination or staff dismissal.

144. Failures of identified staff shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis and include the following situations:
   1) when a member of the management body or a person holding a key position is no longer considered to meet the standards of good repute, competence and appropriate qualification;
   2) when an identified staff member has participated in, or is responsible for, a conduct that caused significant losses to the bank;
   3) when an identified staff member acts contrary to applicable law and internal regulations.

145. The following amounts of compensatory payments shall neither be considered for purposes of calculating the ratio between the fixed and the variable component of remuneration, nor for the enforcement of deferral and payment in financial instruments:
   1) compensatory payments under the labor law, which are mandatory per court order;
   2) payments made for loss of service if they are subject to a non-competition clause stipulated in the contract and paid in future periods up to the amount of the fixed remuneration that would have been paid for the non-compete period if the staff were still employed.

Section 7
Remuneration of Members of the Council of the Bank and Staff of Internal Control Functions

146. Remuneration of the members of the council of the bank shall be consistent with their prerogatives, tasks, experience and responsibilities.
147. To properly address conflicts of interest, remuneration of the council’s members shall not include incentive-based mechanisms based on bank performance. The reimbursement of costs to the members of the council and payment of a fixed amount per hour or work day, even if the time to be paid/compensated is not predefined, shall be considered fixed remuneration.

148. Internal control functions shall be independent and have sufficient resources, knowledge and experience to carry out its tasks with regard to the remuneration policy of the bank. Internal control functions shall actively and periodically cooperate with each other and with other relevant functions and committees on remuneration policy and risks that may arise from remuneration policies.

149. Remuneration of staff of internal control functions shall enable the bank to employ qualified and experienced staff in these functions.

150. Remuneration of internal control functions shall be predominantly fixed to reflect the nature of their responsibilities.

151. The methods used to determine the variable remuneration of internal control functions shall not compromise staff objectivity and independence.

TITLE IV
INTERNAL CONTROL MECHANISM AND ORGANIZATION OF INTERNAL CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Chapter I
INTERNAL CONTROL MECHANISM REQUIREMENTS

152. The bank shall have its own internal control mechanism, which shall ensure efficient bank management, safe and prudent financial activities, compliance with legal provisions, and protection of the interests of depositors and other creditors of the bank.

153. The objectives of internal control are: to identify, adequately monitor and minimize the risks associated with financial activities carried out, exercise control over bank compliance with the legislation, ensure security of information, transparency of ownership and control over the bank, conflict resolution, required level of security appropriate to the nature, character and volume of transactions made.

154. Upon designing, organizing and implementing the internal control mechanism, the bank shall consider the volume, number, type, complexity and diversity of transactions, the degree of risk associated with each area of activity, volume of control by management bodies over daily operations, degree of centralization and/or decentralization of the bank, degree of use of the information system.

155. Upon designing, organizing and implementing the internal control mechanism, the bank shall determine the scope and type of internal control procedures to be implemented. The factor linked to the cost of establishing and maintaining the internal
control mechanism shall not serve as a reason for failing to implement adequate and effective internal control procedures.

156. The bank’s internal control mechanism shall involve the participation of the bank’s management body and its staff, regardless of the position held, to contribute to an increase in bank revenues, minimize expenses, ensure authorization and execution of expenses according to purpose, adequate protection of assets, limitation and accurate recording of obligations, limitation and/or mitigation of risks.

157. The internal control mechanism shall ensure, at a minimum, the following:
1) activities are planned and conducted in an orderly, prudent and efficient manner;
2) transactions and operations are performed and commitments are met in accordance with the limits of professional and functional competencies of members of the management body and bank staff;
3) the management body is able to ensure asset protection and control of transactions with liabilities, existence of measures to minimize the risk of losses, violations and frauds, errors, as well as measures to identify them, to manage the appropriate level of capital, liquidity, profitability and the quality of bank assets, and to determine the risk of losses in the course of transactions and required reserves for possible losses on loans and other assets, as well as off-balance-sheet commitments;
4) the management body shall be able to ensure that complete and accurate reports are compiled in accordance with regulatory acts, and that reliable, complete and timely information is provided in accounting records and other registers;
5) corporate governance allows the management body to pursue objectives that are in the bank’s interest and facilitate effective monitoring of its business;
6) the management body shall be able to regularly organize, supervise and verify the integrity of bank property and means of security.

Chapter II
REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNAL CONTROL ACTIVITIES AND PROCEDURES

158. Internal control activities shall be tailored to the specific nature of bank activity and be consistent with the way it is structured, organized and managed, the type, volume, number and complexity of transactions and operations conducted, and shall include, at a minimum, the following:
1) organizational and administrative controls;
2) methods of activity management;
3) separation of functions and obligations;
4) procedures for authorizing and approving activities;
5) record-keeping procedures;
6) security procedures;
7) verification procedures;
8) assessment procedures;
9) risk management and control procedures;
10) business continuity procedures.
159. Within the framework of organizational and administrative controls, the bank shall develop and have, at a minimum:

1) explicit documents about the objectives of the bank's short- and long-term policies and strategies;
2) documents describing the functions and duties of staff, manner of reporting and communication;
3) documents describing the accounting, opening/ modification/ closure of bank accounts, documentation on the accounting system, including a registry of changes in the system, indicating the date and names of persons who authorized and executed their implementation;
4) documents containing the description of procedures for internal control in all areas of activity, including daily, automated and manual operational controls;
5) a register with the signatures of authorized persons, including specimens of signatures, determining for each of these persons the limits of their professional and functional competencies (powers); the registry shall be updated based on changes in circumstances related to topics specified in the register;
6) documents related to the regulation of outsourcing processes for certain activities, also including the requirements for adjustment and improvement of the internal control mechanism, internal reporting system and internal audit function, to ensure that outsourced activities do not affect the bank's ability to conduct effective corporate governance;
7) a register of minutes of the general shareholders' meeting, specifying the topics discussed; a register of internal documents; correspondence with legal/ physical persons, with state bodies, including law enforcement bodies, on credits and other assets;
8) clear procedures for knowing the direct, indirect owners of bank shares, including their actual beneficiaries, as well as the bank's knowledge of any concerted activities and links between the bank's owners and its debtors;
9) clear procedures for knowing the bank's related parties, including knowing all the criteria for affiliation of members of the council of the bank and the bank;
10) security procedures for bank assets against theft, abuse, misuse and any form of destruction;
11) independent and objective evaluation procedures for real and personal securities, which shall determine the way and criteria for selecting individuals for the assessment of real and personal securities, which may be third parties or an internal function, methods for monitoring the value of real and personal securities, methods for assessing the opportunity and correctness of the methodology applied by the bank to estimate the value of real and personal securities.

160. Within the framework of activity management methods, the bank shall ensure, at a minimum, that the following activities shall be carried out by relevant subdivisions:

1) monitor the size of exposures to risk, with regularity (permanently, daily, weekly, monthly and/or quarterly), within the established limits; develop reports on this monitoring, indicating specific risk positions that have exceeded the established limits;
2) develop procedures for the identification, reporting and liquidation of violations and shortcomings at the workplace, ensuring the correct and systematic assessment of commitments in relation to the established limits, written explanations of actions regarding positions that exceed the admissible limits and indication of positions which are close to exceeding these limits;
3) develop procedures that ensure regular and reliable transmission of accurate and complete information to the bank’s management body and relevant control functions;

4) regular review of established policy and procedures for conducting transactions involving credit risk and other transactions, quality of the credit portfolio, transactions involving advance payments, placements with other banks, and securities provided to detect in a timely manner problems related to these transactions, also providing to relevant control functions and management body the possibility to assess their impact on bank activity, but especially on its stability;

5) periodically review, in accordance with the bank’s internal policies, realized and missed profits and losses arising from financial assets available for sale;

6) verify on a monthly basis current performance reports and performance analysis, both separately and in a consolidated manner, compared to operational budgets and results of the previous reporting period;

7) obtain, hold and update per Annex 1 and Annex 2 of this Regulation the documents and relevant information concerning:
   a) direct, indirect owners, including actual beneficial owners, of holdings in bank capital;
   b) borrowers of the bank who have benefited from loans and financial leasing, including direct, indirect holders and their beneficial owners, except:
      - debtor banks that have benefited from loans and financial leasing;
      - debtors, to whom the bank has provided loans and financial leasing, whose total balance per debtor amounts up to and including 100 thousand lei – for individuals, up to and including 300 thousand lei – for individual entrepreneurs, patent holders, individuals carrying out entrepreneurial activity or practicing licensed or authorized professional activity, and up to and including 500 thousand lei – for legal entities;
      The information received from the debtor is submitted by filling out a questionnaire, which is confirmed by the debtor through signature.
      For debtors whose total balance is below the thresholds set out above, banks shall develop simplified questionnaires aimed at identifying their degree of affiliation.

8) existence or lack of affiliation of members of the council of the bank to the bank, except for the affiliation determined by membership in the council of the bank;

9) verify the tax status and obligations of the bank based on the tax legislation;

10) regularly check the technical condition of physical security means of the bank and its assets.

161. The bank shall ensure that the methods of management, manner of information accumulation, assessment, submission, its degree of detail shall vary according to the hierarchical level of staff handling this information. Similarly, the importance and methods shall determine the appropriate level of staff required to perform the instructions.

162. The bank shall ensure separation of functions and obligations to reduce the risk of intentional manipulation, violations or errors and enhance the effectiveness of control over the bank's transactions and operations. To this end, the bank shall have procedures for the separation of functions and obligations to ensure, at a minimum, that:

1) different people are responsible for keeping registers, assets, authorizing, initiating and supervising transactions and commitments assumed;
2) authorization/approval, execution, registration, custody (keeping), registry design and registration and electronic recording system functions, their application in daily operations, are separated;

3) separation is made in such a way that no person may in any way (intentionally or unintentionally) acquire the assets of the bank or clients.

163. The bank’s authorization and approval procedures shall ensure, at a minimum, the following:
1) performing transactions and operations in accordance with their authorization and approval requirements, which provide for establishment of limits according to powers held and terms of granting an authorization/approval by the bank’s management;
2) performing transactions and operations in accordance with decisions of the bank’s management bodies and assigned powers of authorization and approval.

164. The bank’s recordkeeping procedures shall ensure, at a minimum, the following:
1) accurate recording of authorized/approved transactions, existing and future, spot, forward or any other types of derivatives in the accounting records in a manner that ensures that they can be recorded on the balance sheet in the period in which they are reflected and in the profit and losses report in the period to which they relate;
2) impossibility of recording economic facts and transactions that do not correspond to reality;
3) de facto existence of past assets and liabilities in the books or other types of registers;
4) daily recording of transactions, full, adequate and timely reflection of all transactions in the bank’s bookkeeping, and development of the balance sheet at the end of each day;
5) performing full and effective control over accounting books and electronic records and bookkeeping systems;
6) verifying the arithmetical correctness of records; keeping and verifying totals, verifying settlement accounts and checking balances; checking documents through the accounting system; reporting detected errors and misstatements to the executive body;
7) keeping (entering in the registry) of documents that serve as basis for transaction recording and which prove that it has been entered in the accounting records or other registries.

165. The bank’s security procedures shall include requirements for protection systems and equipment, in particular regarding physical security of portable, negotiable, exchange and bearer assets and goods, by using locked filing cabinets for unused strict registration forms, as well as requirements for protection of cash, securities, which shall ensure, at a minimum:
1) physical security and physical custody of its own assets, assignment of responsibility to some authorized persons, whose functions are not tied to keeping the accounting records;
2) limitation of both direct and indirect physical access to assets and goods, by granting access only to authorized persons;
3) security and custody of goods held on behalf of clients or other persons, either on their behalf or in the name of a person appointed in their place;
4) protection of bank books and other types of registries.

166. The bank shall have verification procedures that ensure, at a minimum, the following:

1) permanent compliance of accounting books with the assets, documents and settlement accounts concerned. The periodicity of verification shall be determined by the volume and type of transactions passed through a certain verified account and by the balance sheet size (balance);

2) determining the nature and volume of differences detected after verification; investigating verification positions, including clearing, and subsequently, as appropriate, adjusting accounting books with the authorization of persons having such mandates;

3) justifying the differences between the balance sheets at the end of a reporting period and the beginning of another period, and reporting any other divergences to persons with such mandates;

4) rapid exchange of transaction confirmations;

5) organizing, performing and verifying daily primary control over transactions and operations carried out, as well as canceled ones.

167. The bank’s valuation procedures shall ensure, at a minimum, the following:

1) assets held for sale and/or trading are regularly revalued at prices independently verified by other persons who manage these assets (under the responsibility of the back/middle office);

2) value of off-balance sheet assets, liabilities, rights and obligations is reviewed and evaluated on a regular basis, but not less than once a year (except for fixed assets (buildings, special constructions), the value of which changes insignificantly the bank’s accounting);

3) reserves and other adjustments related to these assets are formed and recorded to ensure compliance with the provisions of the legislation, including normative acts of the National Bank of Moldova, accounting standards and accounting policy of the bank.

168. In risk management and control processes, the bank shall be guided by risk management policies and shall have procedures ensuring management and control of both risks that are controllable by the bank (assets and liabilities, and off-balance sheet items, insurance clauses) and uncontrollable ones (general economic events and conditions, competitive environment, natural disasters, terrorist acts).

169. Risk management procedures in the case of controllable risks shall contribute to the bank’s decision to fully assume those risks or take partial action and reduce them through control procedures. In the case of uncontrollable risks, these procedures shall ensure that the bank can decide whether to accept or eliminate or reduce the level of activities affected by those risks.

170. The bank shall have procedures to ensure business continuity and, in this respect, the bank shall take all necessary measures to ensure business continuity at any time, regardless of circumstances and in all business lines. For this purpose, the bank shall
develop and implement procedures to ensure maintenance and/or restoration of core activities in the event of a malfunctioning incident.

171. To ensure a complex and efficient approach to planning and ensuring business continuity, the bank shall review, at a minimum:
   1) risks that could lead to incidents capable of creating malfunctions in the bank's core business;
   2) impact of incidents on core activities;
   3) strategies for restoring basic activities and their continuity plans;
   4) business continuity procedures' test plans;
   5) bank staff training programs;
   6) crisis communication and crisis management programs;
   7) plans and procedures to ensure the continuity of outsourced and restoration activities as a result of exceptional circumstances identified based on risk analysis, which are periodically tested to ensure their compliance with policies and procedures on outsourcing.

Chapter III
ORGANIZATION OF INTERNAL CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Section 1
General Provisions for Internal Control Functions

172. Internal control functions shall include a risk management function, a compliance function and an internal audit function. The risk management and compliance function shall be verified by the internal audit function.

173. The risk management function and compliance function may be combined, but the internal audit function shall not be combined with another internal control function.

174. Where the bank is a subsidiary of a bank licensed in a foreign state and in the case of a branch of a bank from a foreign state, the internal control functions shall comply with the principles established by the home bank provided the observance of requirements set out in the national legislation and this Regulation.

175. Internal control functions shall have access to sufficient financial and human resources to exercise their role. They shall have a sufficient number of qualified staff. Staff shall be permanently qualified and receive training, as appropriate.

176. Internal control functions shall have adequate IT systems and assistance, with access to internal and external information required to exercise their responsibilities. They shall have access to all required information on all business lines that carry risks, in particular those that may give rise to significant risks to the bank.

177. Internal control functions shall be independent. The following criteria shall be met:
   1) internal control staff do not perform operational tasks that fall within the scope of activities that internal control functions are intended to monitor and/or control;
2) they are organizationally separate from activities they are entrusted with monitoring and/or controlling;
3) without prejudice to the overall responsibility of members of the management body of the bank, the head of the internal control function shall not be subordinated to a person who is responsible for the management of activities monitored and controlled by the internal control function;
4) remuneration of staff who perform internal control functions shall not be related to the performance of functions that the internal control function monitors and/or controls, and shall therefore not undermine their objectivity.

178. Heads of internal control functions shall be appointed by the council of the bank and may not be dismissed/fired without prior approval by the council of the bank.

179. The council of the bank shall give the heads of supervisory functions the authority and status required to exercise their responsibilities and ensure their independence from the lines of business and subdivisions that they control. To this end, the heads of control functions shall be directly responsible to the council of the bank. The performance of control functions shall be reviewed by the council of the bank or by the appointment committee, informing the council of the bank about the results of the review.

180. The heads of internal control functions shall be able to access and report directly to the council of the bank to signal problems and to alert the council of the bank, as appropriate, of any specific developments affecting or likely to affect bank activity.

181. The bank shall have documented processes for assigning the position of head of the internal control function or for withdrawing his/her responsibilities. The bank shall promptly inform the National Bank of Moldova of the appointment or dismissal and of the main reasons for dismissal/firing of the head of the internal control function.

182. The risk management function and compliance function shall be involved in the approval of new products or significant changes to existing products, processes and systems. Their contribution shall include a full and objective assessment of risks arising from new activities, in a variety of scenarios, of any deficiencies in the risk management and internal control frameworks, as well as the bank’s ability to effectively manage any new risk. The risk management function shall have a clear vision and insight into the introduction of new products (or significant changes in existing products, processes and systems) between different lines of business and portfolios, but also the power to request that changes of these products be approved at the level of the management body.

183. The operational tasks of internal control functions shall be partially or fully outsourced, but the heads of internal control functions and the management body shall remain accountable.

Section 2
Role and Responsibilities of the Risk Management Function
184. The bank shall have the risk management function under the direct supervision and responsibility of the council of the bank, the independence of which shall be ensured by reporting directly to the council of the bank. The risk management function shall be appropriate to the nature, size and complexity of bank activity and with consideration for the nature, scale and complexity of various risks to which the bank is exposed.

185. The risk management function shall not be limited to the right of access to the information and processes deemed necessary to form its opinion and draw conclusions and shall not be involved in the direct conduct or recording of transactions and/or operations of the bank.

186. The council of the bank shall ensure that the risk management function is actively involved at an early stage in developing the bank's risk strategy and ensuring that it has in place effective risk management processes. The risk management function shall provide to the council of the bank all relevant risk information to enable it to determine the bank's risk appetite. The risk management function shall assess the robustness and sustainability of the risk management strategy and risk appetite.

187. The risk management function shall be, at a minimum, responsible for the following:
   1) identifying the risks to which the bank is exposed, measuring, evaluating and monitoring those risks and the actual bank exposure to the risks involved;
   2) determining the capital and liquidity position in the context of risks to which the bank is exposed;
   3) monitoring and assessing the consequences of accepting certain risks, mitigating their impact and matching the level of risk to the level of risk tolerance;
   4) reporting to the bank's management body and issuing relevant recommendations.

188. The role of the risk management function in identifying, quantifying, assessing, managing, mitigating, monitoring, and reporting risks shall be to:
   1) ensure that all risks have been appropriately identified, evaluated, quantified, monitored, managed, and reported by relevant subdivisions of the bank;
   2) ensure that identification and evaluation are not solely based on quantitative or model results, but also take into account qualitative approaches, and keep the management body informed of the assumptions used and possible shortcomings of risk models and risk analysis;
   3) ensure that related-party transactions are reviewed and that the risks they pose to the bank are identified and properly assessed;
   4) ensure that all identified risks are effectively monitored by relevant operational subdivisions of the bank;
   5) periodically monitor the bank's actual risk profile and review it in relation to strategic objectives and risk appetite;
   6) review trends and recognize new or emerging risks and analyze the increased risks arising from changing circumstances and conditions. Also, periodically review current risk outcomes against previous estimates to assess and improve the accuracy and effectiveness of risk management processes;
   7) assess possible ways to reduce risks. Reporting to the management body should include proposing appropriate risk mitigation measures.
189. The risk management function shall continuously collaborate with the council of the bank and specialized committees of the council of the bank, in particular with the risk management committee, to make appropriate decisions regarding the bank’s exposure to risks. In addition to regular reporting, the risk management function shall report to the council of the bank on significant risks to which the bank is exposed.

190. The risk management function shall independently assess breaches of risk appetite or limits, including determination of the cause and conduct a legal and economic analysis of the actual cost of closing, reducing or covering exposure in relation to the potential cost of its maintenance. The risk management function shall inform the operational subdivisions concerned and the management body and shall recommend possible remedies. The risk management function shall report directly to the council of the bank when a violation is significant, without prejudice to the risk management function’s reporting to/informing other specialized functions and committees.

191. Prior to making a decision on significant changes, exceptional transactions or significant individual transactions, the risk management function shall be involved in assessing the impact of such changes and transactions on the overall risk of the bank, assess how the identified risks may affect the ability of the bank to manage its risk profile, liquidity and capital under normal and unfavorable conditions, and report its findings directly to the management body before making a decision.

192. The risk management function staff shall have sufficient experience and qualifications, including knowledge of the market, products, risk management techniques and procedures, and shall have access to regular training.

193. The head of the risk management function shall report directly to the council of the bank on developments contrary to risk tolerance set out in the bank's strategies and policies and shall report this to the members of the executive body and, where appropriate, the audit committee.

194. Without any obstacles, the head of the risk management function shall report and have direct access to the council of the bank or risk management committee. The interaction between the head of the risk management function and the relevant council/control functions shall take place on a regular basis and the head of the risk management function shall be able to meet with the risk management committee or the council of the bank without the presence of members of the executive body.

195. The head of the risk management function shall have the organizational status, authority and skills required to supervise the bank's risk management activities. The head of the risk management function shall have access to all the information required to fulfill his/her obligations in relation to the position held.

196. The head of the risk management function shall have the ability to interpret and manage risks in a clear and comprehensive manner and engage whenever necessary in constructive discussions with the parties concerned on key issues of risks.
197. The head of the risk management function may participate in meetings of the bank’s credit committee without a voting right, or the council of the bank may confer him/her the right to veto the decisions of that committee. His/her participation shall be conditional on the benefits it brings to the decision-making process by providing information on potential exposures (and underwriting practices).

198. The bank may have a member in the executive body with overall responsibility for the risk management function of the bank (Chief Risk Officer, CRO). The activity of this person shall be separate and distinct from other executive functions and shall not be combined with other functions of members of the management body linked to profit generation, to the heads of internal control functions, except for the head of the risk management function; or the head of the combined function per paragraph 173.

199. The CRO has the primary duty to supervise the development and implementation of the risk management function within the bank. This includes the continuous strengthening of staff skills and improvement of systems, policies, processes, quantitative models and risk management reports needed to ensure that the risk management capabilities of the bank are robust and effective enough to fully support the strategic objectives and all activities involving risks.

200. The CRO is responsible for assisting the council in its commitment to supervise the bank’s risk appetite and risk appetite report and the transposition of the risk appetite into a risk-based structure. The CRO, together with the executive, shall be actively involved in monitoring performance against risk-taking and adherence to risk limits. The CRO’s responsibilities also include managing and participating in key decision-making processes (e.g. strategic planning, capital and liquidity planning, new products and services, remuneration design and operation).

201. The CRO shall be independent and have distinct responsibilities for other executive functions. This requires the CRO to have access to all the information required to carry out his/her tasks. The CRO, however, shall not have financial or managerial responsibility for business lines or revenue-generating functions and there shall be no cumulation of functions. While formal reporting lines may vary depending on the bank, CRO shall report and have direct unimpeded access to the council or the risk management committee. The CRO shall be able to interpret and address risks in a clear and understandable way and effectively engage in a constructive dialogue with the council and executive body of the bank on key issues related to risks. The interaction between the CRO and the council and/or the risk management committee shall take place regularly and the CRO shall be able to meet the risk management committee or council without the presence of members of the executive body.

Section 3
Role and Responsibilities of the Compliance Function

202. The bank shall have an independent compliance function that is not involved in any activity and business line support, and whose independence of activity shall be ensured by reporting directly to the council of the bank.
203. The role of the compliance function is to assist the management body in identifying, evaluating, monitoring and reporting the risk associated with bank activity by providing advice on the suitability of business conducted with the provisions of the regulatory framework, its own rules and standards, code of conduct and providing information on developments in this area.

204. The compliance function shall not be involved in the direct performance, support or recording of banks transactions and/or operations, or cumulate with a function of performing, supporting or recording transactions and/or operations of the bank.

205. The compliance function staff shall issue recommendations to the bank’s management body on compliance with laws, rules and standards, including their briefing on the current situation in the field and possible impact of any changes on the bank.

206. The responsibilities of the compliance function shall be fulfilled based on a program comprising, at a minimum:
   1) implementation and review of specific policies and procedures;
   2) assessment of compliance risk, testing and informing bank staff on compliance issues;
   3) checking the conformity of new products and new regulatory framework procedures and amendments included in the adopted normative acts, the provisions of which shall become applicable subsequently;
   4) developing and applying methodologies for assessing compliance risk through performance indicators (assuming any identified violations and/or deficiencies, as well as recommended remedies to eliminate them) that shall be developed by processing, aggregating or filtering data indicating potential compliance issues;
   5) monitoring and testing compliance based on relevant tests and communicating the results according to the bank’s reporting lines in accordance with internal risk management procedures.

207. The compliance function staff shall have the following rights:
   1) communicate upon their own initiative to any bank staff and have access to any records, information or documents required to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities;
   2) investigate possible violations of compliance policy and freely disclose the findings to management bodies;
   3) propose corrective recommendations for detected incompliances.

208. Where investigations reveal irregularities or violations of the compliance policy, the head of the compliance function shall report immediately to the council of the bank and inform the executive body.

209. The head of the compliance function shall regularly report to the council of the bank on any matters relating to compliance risk and on the compliance function.
210. The compliance function staff shall have the required qualifications, experience and personal and professional qualities that enable them to carry out these specific activities. They shall also have good knowledge of the regulatory framework and professional and ethical standards.

Section 4
Role and Responsibilities of the Internal Audit Function

211. The bank shall have an internal audit function under the direct responsibility of the council of the bank, which differs from the primary control performed by a subdivision that provides daily control over transactions and operations. To ensure efficiency of the internal audit function, the bank's management shall ensure the independence of the internal audit function from the executive body and direct reporting to the council of the bank. The head of the internal audit function shall not be a party related to the bank, except for the affiliation determined by the capacity of head of the internal audit function.

212. The main purpose of the internal audit function is independent, impartial and objective assessment of adequacy and effectiveness of the management framework in accordance with the provisions of the legal and regulatory framework, including this Regulation, the bank’s bylaws, and reporting of results to the council of the bank, the audit committee and informing the executive body to improve bank activity indicators by systematically and orderly applying the methods of evaluation and improvement of the internal control mechanism within the bank.

213. To achieve the main purpose, the internal audit function shall have the following rights:

1) initiative on communication with any bank staff;
2) review any activity of any subdivision of the bank structure, including branches of the bank and, where appropriate, related parties;
3) have access to the information and data communication regime, to any internal records, files and information, including information for the bank’s management;
4) have access to minutes and other similar materials of all decision-making and advisory bodies that are relevant to the performance of its duties;
5) propose to the council of the bank the hiring of external consultants to understand a specific audited area;
6) have sufficient resources, including an adequate number of qualified IT staff.

214. The internal audit function shall have, at a minimum, the following responsibilities:

1) develop, based on the risk-based approach, implement and revise, at least annually, the internal audit plan(s) approved by the council of the bank, including the assessment of systems used by the bank to identify, estimate, monitor and control the risks to which it is exposed;
2) assess the quality and verify compliance with the bank's policies and procedures in all bank activities and subdivisions, the risk analysis and risk management methodology, analyze stress test scenarios and control mechanisms identifying whether they are sufficient and appropriate to the activity carried out;
3) verify the continuous monitoring of risks that could affect financial activities (credit, operational, market, interest rate, liquidity, country, conversion, reputational and other risks that may occur in the course of the bank’s financial operations);

4) verify accounting and other records and analyze transactions against financial reports, verify that the current analysis of financial position, including capital, is analyzed based on the level of risk assumed by the bank;

5) organize and ensure control through systematic inspections in subdivisions of the bank regarding compliance of their activity with the provisions of legislation, normative acts in support thereof and bank bylaws;

6) issue recommendations following control to eliminate and prevent the repeated occurrence of detected violations and shortcomings, as well as streamline and develop the activity;

7) supervise the implementation of recommendations issued as a result of control and monitor the liquidation of detected violations and shortcomings;

8) ensure preparation of documentation related to each control, reflecting the findings of control results that contain the identified problems and proposals for their liquidation, and submit it to the council of the bank, audit committee, executive body and appropriate subdivisions for taking required measures;

9) inform in due course, according to bank bylaws, the council of the bank and/or the audit committee about:
   a) significant risks and repeatedly detected risks that would impair the bank's reputation or activity;
   b) deficiencies in bylaws or in the operation of subdivisions and/or cases of violation by officials of the provisions of legislation, bylaws, which could affect bank activity;
   c) measures taken by the heads of subdivisions that are subject to control on liquidation of violations detected and outcomes thereof;
   d) aggregate results of internal audit activity, including an analysis of the level of realization of the annual internal audit plan, opinion on the bank's exposure to significant risks and effectiveness of the bank's internal control mechanism with an yearly reporting frequency, at a minimum;

10) evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of processes underlying the outsourcing of bank activity and determine the risks that may affect the conduct of bank business and compliance with the legislation in force. In this respect, the institution's audit plan shall include missions to verify the outsourcing of material importance, including adequacy of data protection measures, controls, risk management and measures taken to ensure continuity of bank activity;

11) coordinate with the bank’s external audit firm the information required to discuss the identified risk sectors and measures taken.

215. The bank shall establish the internal audit function in accordance with this Regulation, considering, at a minimum, the following principles:

1) the internal audit function is based on the internal audit regulation approved by the council of the bank, which includes information on manner of organization, rights and responsibilities, co-operation with other bank subdivisions, etc. The regulation shall be brought to the attention of all bank staff;
2) in operational work, the internal audit function shall be guided by the internal audit manual, which includes instructions on the conduct of controls by areas of activity, with priority assigned to sectors subject to a higher risk level. Each internal audit mission shall be run on the basis of a risk-based plan;

3) the structure and number of staff of the internal audit function shall be determined by the council of the bank. Scripture staff shall be sufficient to achieve the goals and objectives of internal control and to resolve issues related to it, and shall not be involved in directly conducting or recording transactions and/or operations of the bank;

4) staff of the internal audit function shall have the relevant qualifications, experience, personal and professional qualities to enable them to perform internal audit work.

216. Continuous training and professional development of internal auditors shall be continuously ensured to respond to the increasing technical complexity of bank business and the increasing diversity of tasks to be met as a result of the introduction of new products and processes in banks and other developments within the financial sector.

217. Current reporting by the internal audit function set forth in the bank's internal audit regulation shall include reporting to the council of the bank, audit committee, and information to the executive body as soon as feasible after the completion of audits by the internal audit on significant findings, so that corrective actions can be taken in due course. In addition to current reporting, the regulation shall provide for the internal audit’s obligation to report quarterly to the council of the bank and audit committee on the results of internal audit work.

Chapter IV
SPECIAL INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

Section 1
Information System and Communications System Requirements

218. The bank shall have effective and credible information and communication systems, covering all its significant activities.

219. The bank shall have information systems that comply with generally accepted industry standards.

220. Information systems, including those that store and use data in electronic format, shall be secure, independently monitored and backed up by appropriate contingency plans.

Section 2
Business Continuity Requirements

221. The bank shall have a robust business continuity management process to ensure its ability to operate continuously and to limit losses in the event of a severe interruption of activity.
222. To establish a robust business continuity management process, the bank shall analyze its exposure to severe activity disruptions and quantify and qualify its potential impact by using internal and/or external data and of some scenario-type analyses.

223. Based on the analysis provided in paragraph 222, the bank shall have:
(1) contingency and continuity plans to ensure that it responds appropriately to emergency situations and is capable of maintaining its most important activities if there is an interruption in the conduct of business;
2) critical resource remediation plans to allow a return to normal business procedures within an adequate timeframe. Any residual risk of any disruption of the business shall be in accordance with the bank's risk tolerance/appetite.

Section 3
Special Requirements for Engagements with Financial Derivatives

224. For activities involving financial derivatives, the bank shall establish policies and procedures for the valuation of positions and shall verify their compliance, frequency of valuation and the independence and quality of valuation pricing sources, in particular for instruments issued and traded in low liquidity markets.

225. Prior to engaging in activities involving financial derivatives, the executive body and/or the council of the bank shall ensure that all approvals established in the internal regulatory framework are obtained and that appropriate operational procedures and risk control systems are in place. The decision to engage the bank in activities involving financial derivatives falls within the competence of the management body and is based, at a minimum, on the following:
1) description of relevant financial derivatives, markets and proposed strategies;
2) resources required to establish robust and effective risk management systems and to attract and retain staff with adequate knowledge and experience in financial derivatives' trading;
3) analysis of proposed activities according to the bank's general financial position and its capital;
4) analysis of risks the bank may face as a result of these activities;
5) procedures the bank shall use to quantify, monitor and control risks;
6) relevant accounting treatment;
7) analysis of any restriction on the conduct of those activities.

Section 4
Special Requirements for Engagement in Paid Service Provision and Issuance of Electronic Currency and Remote Banking

226. For paid services’ provision and electronic currency issuance, including the operation of remote banking systems, the bank shall develop internal policies and procedures in compliance with normative acts, including those issued by the National Bank of Moldova, to ensure integrity, authenticity and confidentiality of data, contribute to reducing the risk of loss or diminution of funds through fraud, abuse, negligence or deficient management, as well as ensure the security of operational processes.
227. Policies regarding paid services’ provision and electronic currency issuance shall include, at a minimum:

1) defining responsibilities for the development and implementation of information security procedures by ensuring the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information regardless of its presentation (electronic, paper format) and protecting the resources involved in its management, as well as other features such as: authenticity, responsibility, non-repudiation, reliability;

2) requirements for the necessary security framework (to prevent fraud or abuse by both staff and non-bank staff, by controlling and monitoring, at a minimum, access to confidential information by ensuring security of storage and transmission of confidential information through instructions to clients on precautions to be taken);

3) requirements for staff competencies by explicitly describing, at a minimum, staff duties and responsibilities, by regularly training them as part of changing tasks/upgrading information technologies and verifying adequate execution of tasks;

4) requirements to establish procedures for assessing policy compliance, implementing remedial measures and reporting on non-compliance with security measures that represent a means of reducing the ICT risk, including IT policies, standards, procedures, organizational structures, solutions;

5) requirements for development and implementation of internal procedures for the identification, management, monitoring and reporting of risks to which the bank is or might be exposed in the course of providing paid services/electronic money and remote services.

TITLE V
RISK MANAGEMENT

Chapter I
RISK CULTURE

228. The bank shall develop a risk culture integrated at general bank level, based on a full understanding of the risks faced by the bank and the way they are managed, considering the bank's risk tolerance/appetite.

229. The bank shall develop a risk culture through policies, examples, communication and staff training in relation to risk taking and risk management.

230. Every person in the bank shall be fully aware of his/her responsibilities for risk management. Responsibility for risk management shall not be limited to the level of risk specialists or compliance, internal audit and risk management functions. Bank subdivisions under the supervision of the management body shall be primarily responsible for daily risk management, considering the bank's risk tolerance/appetite, in accordance with the bank's policies, procedures and control outcomes.

231. The management body shall devote sufficient time to reviewing risk management issues.

232. A sound risk culture shall consider, at a minimum, the following principles:
1) tone from the top: the management body shall be responsible for establishing and communicating to lower levels the bank's core values and expectations. Management bodies and persons holding key positions shall contribute to internal communication of core values and expectations to bank staff. Staff shall act in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and promptly alert observed non-compliance within or outside the bank. The management body shall continuously promote, monitor and evaluate the bank's risk culture, analyze the impact of risk culture on the bank's financial stability, risk profile and robust governance and make changes where necessary;

2) accountability: relevant staff at all levels shall know and understand the bank's core values and, to the extent necessary for their role, the risk appetite and risk capacity. Staff shall be able to perform their roles and be aware that they shall be held accountable for their actions in connection with the bank's risky behavior;

3) effective communication and appeals: a robust risk culture shall promote an open communication environment and effective appeals where decision-making processes encourage a wide range of opinions, allow testing of current practices, stimulate a constructive critical attitude of staff and promote an open and constructive engagement environment across the entire bank;

4) motivation: appropriate incentives shall play a key role in aligning risk-taking behavior with the bank's risk profile and long-term interest.

Chapter II
RISK MANAGEMENT
Section 1
General Provisions for Risk Management

233. The bank shall have a comprehensive risk management framework covering all subdivisions, including support and control functions, identifying the economic substance of exposures and covering all risks relevant to the bank. The scope of risk management shall address, at a minimum, the risks referred to in Article 38, paragraph (4), of Law no. 202/2017.

234. The bank shall ensure that risk management policies of the bank's business model are consistent with its capital and risk management experience, shall ensure adequate performance of management body duties and ability to execute the bank's obligations towards depositors and creditors, shall determine the level of risk that it is able to assume and provide for the management of all risks related to the activity performed, including in relation to outsourced activities.

235. Risk management policies shall be transposed into secondary bylaws, distinguishing between general rules applicable to all staff and specific rules applicable to certain categories of staff, and shall include, at a minimum, requirements for:

1) risk management procedures tailored to the size and nature of bank activity, which shall include the permanent identification and assessment of risk positions, risk monitoring and control, including outsourced activities and off-balance-sheet transactions;

2) process of adjusting risk management procedures to changing risk profile and market developments;
3) risk exposure limits set for all activities and for each significant activity and/or branch reflecting the chosen risk profile in terms of the ratio between accumulated risks and the profit obtained, which the bank considers acceptable under effective and prudent business continuity conditions. Limits established at the level of activities and/or branches shall be correlated with those set at overall bank level;

4) procedures for authorizing operations that may be affected by risks, considering the responsibilities of the management body and the bank's risk management staff;

5) measures required to minimize and limit the exposure to risks affecting the achievement of the bank's objectives and/or its stability;

6) sufficient bank resources (including technical and human resources) to manage risks.

236. The bank shall identify the risk profile by setting objectives for each risk, shall ensure systematic monitoring of compliance with policies and procedures established for risk management, and report, as appropriate, identified violations and their liquidation to the relevant body.

237. The bank shall have an appropriate information exchange system for the systematic identification, assessment, monitoring and systematic documentation of risks both at the level of the bank and its subdivisions and/or branches, including reporting on risk exposures to relevant levels of management for decision-making on risks assumed by the bank.

238. The bank shall prudently review the new products, markets or activities and ensure that new products, significant changes in the features of existing products and major risk management initiatives are approved by the empowered body, shall have internal instruments and staff with appropriate experience to understand, manage and monitor associated risks.

239. In the case of a high level of exposure to risk and/or use of inappropriate risk management methods, the bank shall take corrective measures that include, at a minimum, the following:

1) improving information systems and estimating exposure to risk;

2) reducing the level of risk;

3) enforcing other measures or a combination of these measures depending on the bank’s specific situation, status and conditions.

Section 2

Credit Risk, including Counterparty Risk and Settlement Risk

240. The bank shall have an adequate credit risk management framework that takes into account the bank's risk appetite and risk profile, as well as market and macroeconomic conditions. It shall include risk management policies and procedures for identifying, evaluating, monitoring, and timely control of credit risk, including counterparty credit risk and settlement risk.
241. The credit risk policy shall refer to all lending activities of the bank and shall consider both individual loans, including credit currency, and the entire portfolio. For this purpose, at a minimum, the credit risk policy shall provide for:

1) procedures for lending process implementation, including terms of the contractual framework determined by the specificity of credit, the counterparty and securities provided by it, arrangements for assuming it, including through more restrictive requirements towards counterparties subject to foreign exchange risk (related to securities, indebtedness indicators and concentration on large debtors), credit risk monitoring and control;

2) credit categories to be promoted by the bank, type of exposure, economic sector, form of ownership, counterparty category (legal persons and individuals, etc.), residence, geographical area, currency, initial duration, estimated profitability;

3) procedures for identification of markets where the bank intends to operate, determining loan portfolio characteristics (including degree of diversification and concentration) and assessing new business opportunities in lending activities;

4) procedures for determining eligible counterparties, conditions to be met by them with a view to entering into a business relationship with the bank, and securities acceptable to the bank;

5) effective credit management procedures, including analysis of loan use for purposes intended, continuous analysis of debtor's ability to make payments under the contract, also considering the level of foreign exchange risk to which it is exposed, and determining the borrower's level of indebtedness; continuous review of loan-related documentation (loan agreement, real and personal securities and other securities, documents proving the counterparty's financial situation, etc.); assessing the classification system, which is based on the economic essence of the transaction and less on the legal form, so that it corresponds to the nature, size and complexity of bank activities;

6) procedures for identification, management and monitoring of underperforming assets and contingent liabilities with a view to maintaining sound credit standards and compliance with the limits on credit risk assumption;

7) criteria for defining and approving new assets and conditional commitments, as well as assets with an extended and renegotiated term;

8) conducting stress tests to identify weaknesses or potential vulnerabilities in credit risk positions based on different stress test scenarios;

9) internal reporting process to provide the bank's management with adequate information to measure, estimate and report in a timely manner the size and quality of credit risk;

10) ensuring that loan decisions are made independently, without being influenced by pressures or conflicts of interest.

242. To prevent entering into business relations with persons involved in fraudulent activities, the bank shall have procedures that include, at a minimum, provisions related to:

1) information from persons within the bank, who are authorized to carry out the necessary investigations;

2) consultation of information obtained by the bank from external structures, organized under the law, with the purpose of collecting and providing information on the counterparty's status as a loan beneficiary and/or other financial information;
3) knowledge of the structure of participants in the capital of the legal entity, as well as verification of their references and of persons responsible for its management.

243. The bank shall conduct lending activity based on prudent and well-defined criteria. In assessing a counterparty’s credit risk, the bank shall consider, at a minimum, the following:
1) purpose of credit, currency of credit, term of credit and source of its repayment;
2) current risk profile of the counterparty and the securities provided, as well as securities' sensitivity to market developments;
3) history of counterparty debt service and its current and future repayment capacity, based on historical financial developments and projections of future cash flows, which are to be critically considered in terms of probability of realization;
4) economic sector in which the counterparty operates and its position within the respective economic sector;
5) concentration of bank exposures to the counterparty and how it repays the credit, interest rates;
6) probability of non-compliance with contractual terms established on the basis of an internal system of counterparty assessment and ability to legally implement contractual commitments, including ability to enforce securities under market conditions.

244. The bank shall have procedures for assessing the counterparty's risk level, with clear provisions for its classification and for determining credit risk loss reductions based on updated information in the credit file, as well as procedures for continuous assessment of securities to be considered in the classification process.

245. The bank shall have procedures for identifying and recording large exposures and changes that may occur, as well as mechanisms for their monitoring. Exposures that exceed a certain percentage of the bank's eligible own funds (set in internal policies but which shall not exceed the limits set by the National Bank of Moldova’s statutory instruments on large exposures) and/or which involve a high credit risk shall be approved by the council of the bank.

246. The bank's internal information process shall enable the credit risk assessment of items on and off the balance sheet. The information process shall provide adequate information on the loan portfolio component, with emphasis on standardized, supervised and non-performing loans, and/or identifying non-compliance with the exposure limits set, as well as information to identify any risk concentrations, so as to enable identification of problem loans and allow for timely implementation of appropriate measures.

247. The bank shall have a system to remedy in a timely manner credit quality deterioration, as well as a system for managing bad loans.

Section 3
Market Risk

248. The bank shall have adequate policies that clearly describe the roles and responsibilities related to identification, assessment, monitoring and control of market risk.
249. In the process of market risk management, the bank shall consider, at a minimum, the following subcategories:
   1) position risk, identified as a general risk or specific risk;
   2) foreign exchange risk;
   3) commodity risk.

250. Under paragraph 248, the assessment shall cover the risks associated with interest rate instruments, debt securities and related securities in the regulated trading book, as well as currency positions and risk positions attributable to both the trading book and banking book (kept outside the trading book till maturity).

251. The bank's market risk policies shall establish, at a minimum, requirements for:
   1) procedures for determining acceptable levels for all risks, in particular for the position risk, considering the types of investment allowed, quality and quantity acceptable for each type of investment, and for the currency risk account shall be taken of all currencies, level of profitability, liquidity requirements for each currency operated by the bank, composition of the maturity structure of assets and liabilities, and off-balance sheet exposures, as well as the credit margin risk associated with positions quantified at fair value and the risk associated with equity exposures from the perspective of the banking portfolio;
   2) procedures for identifying, assessing and monitoring risks, as well as establishing the types of instruments and activities allowed for the bank to manage its market risk exposures, including characteristics and purposes of their use;
   3) control processes that they shall specify, including daily operational checks to ensure that the information is true and complete to manage market risk in accordance with the bank's bylaws;
   4) authorization procedures and notification processes for exceptions to market risk policies, as well as substantiating their necessity and acceptability;
   5) methodologies used for stress tests based on information about bank operations and level established for market risk to determine the influence of hypothetical fluctuations of interest rates, foreign exchange rates on the bank's revenues and own funds.

252. The bank shall establish market risk limits approved by the council of the bank, consistent with its absorption capacity, size and complexity of bank activity and/or its operations and reflecting all significant market risks.

253. The bank shall have management processes ensuring that all transactions are recorded on time and that market positions are revaluated with sufficient frequency, using credible market information or, in the absence of market prices, internal models, or those accepted at bank level.

254. The bank shall analyze the results of stress tests, have contingency plans, as appropriate, validate or test the systems used to quantify market risk. Approaches used by the bank need to be integrated into risk management policies and results shall be considered in the bank's risk strategy.
255. The bank shall ensure independent verification of market information used for the valuation of positions in the trading book by staff who are not involved in this activity.

256. The foreign exchange risk shall be managed by the bank for all assets and liabilities denominated in national and foreign currencies, including those attached to the foreign exchange rate, for on- and off-balance sheet items.

257. In position risk management, the bank shall consider identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling the potential volatility of prices of financial instruments on and off the balance sheet. Limits for position risk exposures shall include limits of exposure to a company, sector, and a limit for losses. Limits for securities and other more volatile and less liquid investments need to be viewed from the perspective of feasibility of maintaining lower limits than those set for securities and other more liquid and less volatile investments.

258. The bank shall provide information systems whereby the bank's market risk aspects are reported to the management in a timely manner, with an emphasis on the level and trend of risks, including, at a minimum:
   1) for position and commodity risk – an analysis of the total value of investments and current market values, aggregate investment limits and compliance information, changes in the value of assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet positions, the effect of the price risk position on the bank's profit and equity;
   2) for foreign exchange risk – a periodical (monthly, daily) analysis of open foreign exchange positions and cash flow analysis for each currency and aggregate (inputs and outputs) for the nearest future period, maturity of short and long positions, change in the value of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions as a result of exchange rate changes, the effect of foreign exchange risk position on equity.

Section 4
Operational Risk

259. The bank shall have operational risk management policies that take into account the individual and corporate competencies and behaviors that determine the bank's commitment and management of risks associated with operational risk.

260. In the process of managing operational risk, the bank shall consider, at a minimum, the following subcategories:
   1) compliance risk;
   2) risk of distortion of security and integrity of information systems as a sub-category of operational risk, ICT risk.

261. The bank's operational risk management policies shall provide, at a minimum:
   1) procedures for establishing operational risk indicators that can be used to determine the bank's exposure to this risk. Procedures shall include, but shall not be limited to, the number of failed transactions, frequency and/or severity of errors, omissions and frauds, staff rotation rate, rapid increase in the volume of some activities, periodic review of their level and setting of alert thresholds;
2) procedures for identifying and assessing operational risk exposure based on product, process, and system evaluation for the determination of those carrying operational risks, collecting and analyzing internal loss data that shall help identify areas where additional verification is required;

3) appropriate and effective information systems for operational risk monitoring by collecting and analyzing operational risk data, as well as facilitating appropriate reporting at the level of the management body and line of business;

4) control processes that shall specify and perform daily business controls to ensure that the information is true and complete for managing operational risk in accordance with bank bylaws;

5) procedures for identifying critical operational processes, including those processes that depend on external or third-party suppliers, for which rapid resumption of activity would be critical;

6) revise policies whenever a significant change in the bank’s operational risk profile is observed, but also in other cases where there is a need for such revisions, including introduction of new products, new business areas, changes in the organizational and management structures.

262. Throughout managing operational risk, the bank shall consider, at a minimum, the following categories of events:
   1) internal and/or external frauds or attempts of internal and/or external fraud;
   2) employment and safety practices in the workplace;
   3) commercial practices for customers and products;
   4) existence of damage to tangible assets;
   5) interruption of activity and inadequate operation of systems;
   6) executing, delivering and managing processes.

263. The bank shall provide information systems whereby operational risk issues are reported in a timely manner, focusing on the level and trend of risk, changes in the underlying value of assets and liabilities, as well as off-balance sheet positions, and on the effect of operational risk on profits and equity.

264. Any activity outsourced to a third party shall be reviewed by the bank to ensure that operational risk and other risks are not increased by inappropriate control methods or other deficiencies of third parties that take over these activities.

265. To reduce operational risk in certain areas, which may be caused by fraud or natural disasters, the bank’s management body shall decide whether insurance against these hazards is feasible and shall substantiate and document the reasons why it has decided in favor of or against insurance for areas where it is available, using cost/benefit analysis when possible.

266. The management body shall be responsible for creating a compliance culture that protects the bank against the risk associated with non-compliance with applicable laws, supporting regulations, rules and codes applicable to banking activity.
267. The bank shall not engage in transactions whereby customers intend to avoid complying with financial reporting requirements, tax obligations, or facilitate unlawful conduct.

268. The identification, assessment, monitoring and control of compliance risk, as well as periodic compliance testing of the bank with the regulatory framework, shall be performed by staff of the compliance function.

269. The bank shall have a compliance risk policy that includes, at a minimum:
   1) basic principles followed by all staff, including the management body, and processes through which compliance risks are managed at all levels of the bank;
   2) requirements for the procedures for identifying and assessing the compliance risk issues faced by the bank and their remediation plans. These plans shall also address policy shortcomings, procedures, and shall prevent similar or related situations in the future;
   3) a description of roles, rights, responsibilities of the compliance function, and establishment of measures to ensure its independence;
   4) requirements for the resource allocation process for the exercise of responsibilities related to the compliance function;
   5) requirements for establishing relations with the bank’s risk management function and with the internal audit function.

270. The management body shall be responsible for ensuring immediate compliance by compliance staff with any failure to comply with the legal framework, normative acts, agreements, recommended practices, or ethical standards that could entail a considerable risk of penalties, financial loss or damage to reputation.

271. The bank shall have adequate ICT processes and infrastructure to manage ICT risks. These shall meet minimum requirements set by the Regulation on Minimum Requirements for Information and Communication Systems of Banks approved by Decision of the Executive Committee of the National Bank of Moldova no. 47/2018.

272. Within a reasonable timeframe, the bank shall inform in writing the National Bank of Moldova on changes with significant impact on the operational risk to which it is exposed.

Section 5
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book, IRRBB

273. The bank shall implement systems for identifying, assessing and managing risk arising from potential changes in interest rates that affect bank activities in the banking book.

274. Under paragraph 273, the bank shall consider the impact on the economic value, calculated as a percentage of the bank's own equity, and the impact on interest rate changes.

275. Under paragraph 273, the bank shall consider the following risk subcategories:
1) revaluation risk, i.e. risk associated with maturity’s timing mismatch with the revaluation of assets, short- and long-term off-balance sheet position debts;

2) risk associated with the yield curve, i.e. risk associated with variations in the slope and shape of the yield curve;

3) base interest risk, i.e. risk associated with covering the exposure at a single interest rate with exposure at a rate that is revalued under slightly different conditions;

4) option risk, i.e. risk associated with options (e.g. consumers redeeming fixed-rate products when market rates change).

276. The bank shall identify the main determinants of IRRBB exposure and shall assess the potential prudential impact of that risk on the bank.

277. The bank shall identify the IRRBB sources of current or potential exposure.

278. The bank’s management body shall establish, approve and periodically review the interest rate risk strategy, policies and processes for the identification, quantification, monitoring and control of the interest rate risk.

279. The bank’s executive body shall ensure implementation of the interest rate risk strategy, policies and processes.

280. The bank’s IRRBB risk strategy shall accurately reflect the bank’s appetite for interest rate risk and shall be consistent with the overall risk appetite.

281. The bank’s IRRBB risk strategy shall take into account the cyclical aspects of the economy and the gaps arising from IRRBB risk activities.

282. The bank shall have internal reporting systems that provide prompt and comprehensive information on its IRRBB exposure.

283. The bank shall allocate responsibilities for interest rate risk management to persons who are independent from persons responsible for trading and/or other risk-taking activities, which would benefit from separate reporting lines.

284. To comply with the requirements set out in paragraph 273, the bank shall have comprehensive and appropriate interest rate risk measurement systems, and any models and assumptions used shall be validated on a regular basis but at least annually.

285. The limits set by the bank shall reflect its risk strategy, be understood by relevant staff and communicated to them regularly.

286. Any exception to established policies, processes and limits shall be promptly reviewed by the executive body and, where appropriate, by the council of the bank.
287. The bank shall be able to demonstrate that the amount of equity held, established through the bank's quantification system, also covers the interest rate risk in the banking book.

288. For purposes of measuring exposure to IRRBB, the bank shall consider and assess the impact of:
   1) assumptions on non-interest bearing assets and liabilities in the banking book (including equity and reserves);
   2) assumptions on customer behavior regarding "non-maturing deposits" (maturity assumed for liabilities with short-term contractual, but long-term behavioral maturity);
   3) behavioral factors on assets or liabilities.

289. The bank shall be able to regularly measure the sensitivity of economic value and net interest/earnings under different scenarios to potential changes in the level and form of the interest rate yield curve, as well as changing relationship between different market rates.

290. To quantify the vulnerability of economic value and net interest/earnings in the event of adverse changes in the interest rate, the bank shall conduct stress tests, at a minimum annually.

291. Under paragraph 290, stress tests shall be based on the most unfavorable reasonable scenarios and shall capture all significant sources of risk, including changes in underlying assumptions. The bank's executive body shall take into account the outcomes achieved in setting and reviewing policies, processes and limits for the interest rate risk.

292. The bank shall have well-grounded, robust and formalized policies addressing issues that are important to its individual circumstances, which, without prejudice to the principle of proportionality, may refer to:
   1) internal definition and delimitation of activities in the banking book and those in the trading book;
   2) definition of economic value and its consistency with the method used for the valuation of assets and liabilities based on the present value of future cash flows or based on the present value of future profits;
   3) definition of risk associated with earnings and its consistency with the bank's approach to corporate plans and financial forecasts;
   4) size and shape of different shocks used for internal calculations;
   5) using a dynamic and/or static approach to applying interest rate shocks;
   6) treatment of ongoing transactions that are affected by the risk of pipeline transactions, including any coverage thereof;
   7) aggregation of multi-currency interest rate exposures;
   8) treatment of the base interest risk – resulting from different interest rate indices;
   9) inclusion (or lack thereof) of non-interest-bearing assets and liabilities in the banking book – including equity and reserves – in IRBBB measurement calculations;
   10) behavioral treatment of current and savings accounts (maturity attributable to liabilities with short-term contractual, but long-term behavioral maturity);
11) measuring IRRBB effects resulting from integrated and automated options from assets or liabilities, covering both convexity effects and non-linearity of the result associated with explicit option type products;

12) degree of granularity used in measurement calculations (using maturity bands, including future cash flows or only the principal balance).

Section 6
Liquidity Risk

293. The liquidity risk shall be managed by the bank for all assets and liabilities denominated in national and foreign currency, including those attached to the foreign exchange rate, on and off the balance sheet, and taking into account all additional (deriving) risks.

294. The bank shall ensure that it has sufficient liquidity reserves and alternative financing plans. To this end, the bank shall have policies and procedures for identifying, measuring, managing, and monitoring liquidity risk developed for specific periods, including intraday.

295. The bank's liquidity risk policy shall include, at a minimum, requirements for:

1) procedures for setting acceptable liquidity risk limits based on clearly identifiable parameters that are consistent with short-term and long-term liquidity objectives of the bank;

2) procedures for identifying, assessing and monitoring liquidity positions, including with consideration for established limits. This process shall include a robust framework for forecasting cash flows from assets, debts and off-balance sheet items over a set of appropriate time horizons, under both normal and crisis conditions;

3) procedures for determining the composition of assets and liabilities to maintain sufficient liquidity, diversify deposits and other sources of funds to avoid volatility of liquidity and to determine the limits for transactions with counterparties, establishing the list of instruments and activities allowed for the bank to manage its exposure to liquidity risk, including the characteristics and purposes of its use;

4) reporting procedures for disseminating information at each level and frequency of reporting;

5) control procedures to ensure that the information is accurate and complete and of an adequate quality to allow relevant subdivisions and the bank’s management body to exercise their duties;

6) procedures for authorizing and communicating exceptions to the liquidity risk policy, if exceptions are to be allowed, as well as substantiating their necessity and acceptability;

7) stress test procedures shall include a variety of short-term scenarios (minimum 3, with 3 different degrees of sensitivity), medium and long scenarios, taking into account the specific circumstances of the bank and the market, on the basis of which the vulnerabilities are analyzed liquidity position, potential adverse effects and ways of avoiding/solving them are determined. These scenarios shall be kept up-to-date, considering both internal (bank specific) and external (market) factors;
8) liquidity management procedures in crisis situations that shall provide for the identification of weaknesses or potential vulnerabilities regarding the bank's liquidity level under unpredictable conditions and development of liquidity management plans for such situations.

296. The bank shall assess cash inflows, comparing them with cash outflows, to determine the value of liquid assets to identify the potential shortfall of future net funding. In this respect, the bank shall identify, assess and monitor liquidity risk positions for:
   1) future cash flows of assets and liabilities;
   2) unpredicted sources of liquidity and trigger factors associated with off-balance-sheet positions;
   3) currencies in which the bank carries out significant weight transactions;
   4) correspondent, custody and settlement accounts.

297. For purposes of identifying, evaluating and monitoring liquidity risk positions for future cash flows of assets and liabilities, the bank shall:
   1) have a robust liquidity risk management framework that provides dynamic cash flow forecasts that take into account assumptions about the behavior of significant counterparties in the event of changing terms;
   2) build realistic assumptions about short- and long-term liquidity needs, reflecting the complexity of activities, products offered and markets in which they operate;
   3) analyze the quality of assets that can be used as financial collateral to assess their potential to provide funding in times of crisis;
   4) manage, by maturity, cash inflows in relation to cash outflows recorded to obtain a distribution by maturity of the sources at its disposal.

298. For purposes of identifying, evaluating, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk positions for unpredicted sources of liquidity and triggering factors associated with off-balance sheet positions, the bank shall:
   1) identify, assess and monitor cash flows related to off-balance-sheet commitments and other contingent liabilities;
   2) monitor liquidity risk management linked to the relationship with certain entities established to minimize the risks of financial derivative instruments, securities and other liabilities of the bank.

299. For purposes of identifying, evaluating and monitoring liquidity risk positions for currencies in significant transactions, the bank shall:
   1) assess the aggregate liquidity needs in foreign currency;
   2) review separately the strategy for each currency in which it carries out significant activity, taking into account the restrictions in times of crisis;
   3) assess the likelihood of losing access to forex markets, as well as the degree of convertibility of currencies used by the bank in its activity.

300. For purposes of identifying, evaluating and monitoring liquidity risk positions for correspondent, custody and settlement activities, the bank shall understand and be able to manage the way in which the provision of correspondent, custody and settlement services can affect money flows.
301. The bank shall determine the liquidity of an asset based on its ability to generate liquidity regardless of its classification as an item in the trading book/banking book, or the accounting treatment applicable to it.

The bank shall provide information systems whereby liquidity risk issues are reported to management in a timely manner, with an emphasis on the level and trend of that risk, which shall include, at a minimum, a cash flow analysis for each currency (entries and exits) divided over different periods, change in the basic amount of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions caused by changes in the market, effect of the liquidity risk position on profit and equity.

302. The bank shall ensure that procedures are in place to identify different early warning signals indicating possible occurrence of liquidity issues, such as:

1) concentrations in assets or liabilities;
2) reduction in asset quality that may result in a reduction of cash inflows;
3) rapid increase in assets from relatively volatile financing sources;
4) customer withdrawal of deposits ahead of maturity (term deposits) or accelerating deposit reflux;
5) increase in the interest rates by bank creditors or reduction in the amount of credit lines;
6) a higher coefficient of the ratio between loans and deposits, which may lead to a disproportionate increase in debt;
7) large off-balance sheet exposures;
8) increase in the occurrence of the early repayment/"cross-default" clause imposed on the bank by creditors, including external ones;
9) any other factors that are considered important by the risk management function, the executive body, or the council of the bank.

303. While planning for unpredictable situations, the bank's management shall take into account the results of stress tests. Plans for unpredictable situations shall include:

1) various options of stress test scenarios to create a clear picture of the required liquidity management in crisis situations;
2) well-defined communication lines that allow for timely and well-grounded decisions to be taken by the bank's management, as well as timely and effective enforcement of appropriate measures in unpredictable situations.

Section 7
Country Risk/Conversion Risk

304. The bank that has cross-border and foreign currency exposures, including cash, placements, correspondent accounts, investments, loans and other assets on and off the balance sheet, as well as external financing sources, shall develop and implement the country risk and conversion risk policy, which shall establish, at a minimum, requirements for:

1) procedures for determining the acceptable level of risk for a region, currency, country and activity-related exposure limits;
2) procedures for determining the criteria for assessing the political, economic and financial situation of the country and the types of instruments and activities that may be
allowed for the bank to adequately manage its exposure to country risk and conversion risk;

3) reporting procedures for the dissemination of information on the bank's cross-border exposures at each organizational level of the bank with a structure, content and frequency corresponding to the operations carried out;

4) control processes that shall ensure that the information is accurate and complete, and its quality is adequate, by setting the means of control and ensuring the integrity of the system used to identify, assess, monitor and control the country risk and conversion risk;

5) authorization procedures and notification processes for exceptions to the country risk and conversion risk policy, if exceptions are to be allowed, as well as substantiating their necessity and acceptability;

6) procedures for assessing and determining write-downs for assets and liabilities subject to country and conversion risks.

305. Valuation procedures shall determine the possibility of risk reassignment, i.e. final risk location in the country of the guarantor to whom the risk is transferred, provide for aggregation of exposures and allow the bank's management to monitor the total exposures of the bank to individual countries and currencies.

306. The bank's exposure to an individual country/currency shall include all accounts on and off the balance sheet in respect of counterparties resident in the country/currency concerned. They shall be monitored in accordance with the following: values on and off the balance sheet; residual maturity; contractual maturity; counterparty type (country, bank, non-banking legal person, individual).

307. The bank shall have processes for country risk analysis and country rating that reflect its real risk profile. The rating is used as a basis for determining the exposure limits. For rating, banks can use different sources, such as assessments and ratings of international agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch-IBCA), official publications of the International Monetary Fund and/internationally recognized publications. These sources can be used as a basis for the bank's own assessment.

308. The bank shall provide information systems whereby country risk and conversion risk issues are reported in a timely manner, focusing on the level and trend of the bank’s country risk and conversion risk, which shall include, at a minimum, information related to on- and off-balance sheet accounts, maturity, type of debtor/creditor, effect of the country risk and conversion risk position on the bank’s equity.

Section 8
Concentration Risk

309. The bank shall have policies on exposure to concentration risk. Concentration risk policies shall be revised to take account of any changes in the risk appetite and the environment in which the bank operates, and shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1) procedures for establishing and using internal limits to reduce concentration risk in line with the general risk management and measurement framework;

2) procedures for identifying, evaluating and monitoring the concentration risk;
3) procedures for authorizing and communicating exceptions to the concentration risk policy, if exceptions are to be allowed, as well as substantiating their necessity and acceptability.

310. The bank shall have adequate internal processes that are consistent with the nature, size and complexity of business conducted to report the concentration risk resulting from:
1) individual exposures to customers or groups of related customers;
2) exposures to counterparties in the same economic sector or geographic region;
3) indirect credit exposures resulting from application of credit risk mitigation techniques.

311. The bank shall perform analyses of loans and other assets, including estimates of their trends, and shall take into account the results of such analyses upon determining and verifying the adequacy of procedures and limits, thresholds and other similar risk concentration management concepts.

312. Concentration risk monitoring shall be incorporated by the bank into the risk management and reporting systems and shall be carried out at an appropriate frequency reflecting the nature of activities carried out by the bank.

313. Where the monitoring activity identifies elements likely to give rise to possible malfunctions, the bank's management body shall undertake, at a minimum, one of the following measures:
1) detailed review of the risk environment in a specific sector;
2) running stress tests and analyses based on additional scenarios;
3) in-depth review of the counterparty's economic performance;
4) review of approval levels for new activities;
5) periodic review of risk mitigation techniques, their value and possibilities for their execution.

Section 9
Risk of Related Parties Exposure

314. The bank shall have adequate policies and procedures for knowing the bank’s related parties, identifying transactions with related parties and determining individual and total exposures to related parties to establish the total amount of such exposures and to monitor and report those exposures through an independent verification and auditing process. The nature, extent, purpose and economic substance of transactions with related parties shall be considered in the development of those policies and procedures.

315. For the enforcement of provisions of paragraph 314, the bank shall implement, at a minimum, the requirements of the Regulation on Bank Transactions with its Related Parties approved by Decision of the Executive Body of the National Bank of Moldova no. 240/2013.
316. Exceptions to the enforcement of policies, procedures and limits for transactions with related parties shall be reported to the council of the bank for appropriate action.

317. Transactions with the bank’s related parties shall be continuously monitored by both the executive body and the council of the bank.

318. The risk management function shall ensure that transactions with related parties are reviewed and that the present or potential risks for the bank are identified and properly assessed.

319. Members of the bank’s management body and persons holding key positions within the bank shall be excluded from the process of approving and managing bank transactions with those with whom they are in conflict of interest.

Section 10

Reputational Risk

320. The bank shall identify, assess and monitor reputational risk at all business levels, including its core components:
   1) corporate reputational risk, which refers to the performance, strategy, execution and delivery of services by the bank, which may be real or perceived;
   2) operational reputation risk, when a bank's activity, action or position, members of the management body and/or related parties of the bank shall damage the bank's image, so that the bank's profit and equity are affected.

321. Upon identifying and evaluating reputational risk, the bank shall take into account its sources of origin, without being limited to its inability to ensure the confidentiality of information that is not intended for the general public (either internally or externally) of the large number of complaints from customers, penalties by authorities empowered by law, real or perceived association with negatively reputable individuals or companies failing to meet their contractual obligations.

322. Upon assessing reputational risk, the bank shall take into account the regulatory framework, as well as any other elements that may affect its business. Such elements may be, at a minimum, attributed to the following:
   1) information, whether or not matching the reality, which is unfavorably perceived for the bank's business image or business practices;
   2) loss of confidence in bank robustness caused by serious damage to its security following internal or external attacks on the information system;
   3) customers encounter difficulties in using certain products without having sufficient information about them and without knowing the procedures for solving problems that have emerged.

323. The bank shall adopt a reputational risk management policy that includes, at a minimum, the following:
   1) establishing procedures to enable the bank to operate safely and efficiently, build reputational capital, and avoid conflicts of interest and other potential issues that could harm the bank;
2) managing risk through a process of anticipation, analysis and reduction of risk, and then through internal and external expectations;
3) measuring trends for the bank’s reputation by feasible means, such as the number of customer complaints, items and trends in the banking sector revealing issues that could damage the bank’s reputation;
4) identifying risky events as specific to the bank or the banking sector as a whole to determine remedial actions that may be applied;
5) imposing transparency so that bank customers can make informed decisions about the bank’s reputation bank;
6) reporting to management bodies on any significant event that would damage the bank’s reputation;
7) establishing clearly defined procedures for approval of press releases;
8) designating people who can provide information to the public, especially during crises;
9) training staff to avoid the flow of incorrect and inappropriate information to customers.

324. To reduce reputational risk, the bank shall develop customer education programs to use the new products and services offered, to know the costs associated with them, as well as to identify any problems and ways to solve them.

TITLE VI
STRESS TESTS
Chapter I
STRESS TEST REQUIREMENTS
325. The bank shall have documented policies and procedures for the stress test program that shall include, at a minimum, the following:
1) types of stress tests and main purpose of each program component;
2) frequency of stress test exercises and criteria according to which they vary;
3) methodological details of each component, including the definition of relevant scenarios and the role of professional judgment of staff involved at all stages of deployment;
4) all assumptions of shock and remedial action envisaged, based on the purpose, type and outcome of stress tests, including an assessment of the feasibility of remedial action in crisis conditions.

326. For each iteration of stress tests, the bank shall document the assumptions and fundamentals of the exercise. These shall include the judgments and decisions underlying the chosen scenarios and the sensitivity of results according to the type and severity of scenarios. An assessment of such assumptions shall be performed by the bank on a regular basis, or in line with developments in external conditions.

327. The bank shall use stress tests as a diagnostic tool to understand its risk profile and anticipatory tool in its internal process of assessing the level of equity and liquidity risk (assessing how profits and/or equity are affected by crisis situations, risk assessment in a forward-looking manner). Stress tests shall be used in combination with other risk
management and control tools, and the outcomes shall be considered in the decision-making process at the appropriate management level, including strategic business decisions of the council of the bank and executive body.

328. The stress test methodology shall cover all business areas subject to risk and risks related to these areas and shall include a wide range of scenarios, including forward-looking scenarios (of events that may take place) to take into account interactions at the bank and system level. Thus, stress tests shall be developed to identify system-wide risks, including massive deposit reflux, exposures to certain groups of related parties, economic sectors, interbank exposures, etc.

329. The bank shall determine all the risks that may be subject to stress tests by analyzing the nature and composition of bank portfolios and operational environment. Depending on the risks identified, the bank sets out the risk factors to be used for stress tests. In this context, the stress test program shall contain, at a minimum, the following:
   1) analysis of business areas, types of risk, and separate components of portfolios and business lines;
   2) interdependence of the risks;
   3) a flexible mechanism that shall allow modeling of a variety of stress tests in any area of activity, type of risk, possible event or important client;
   4) data reflecting bank activities to get a complex picture of bank resistance to potential shocks.

330. The bank shall identify the vulnerabilities of risk factors in stress tests, including macroeconomic, credit, financial risk, in the context of external events that may affect profitability, solvability, unidentified risk concentrations, potential interactions between risk types could threaten the viability of the bank or its compliance with the regulatory framework.

331. The bank shall be able to justify the choice of risk factors for stress tests and the outcomes shall be used to determine the bank's risk tolerance and set exposure limits to substantiate strategic options for long-term business planning, including planning of equity and liquidity.

332. Stress tests shall be based on exceptional but plausible events. Stress tests shall be able to simulate shocks that have not occurred before and are designed to assess the robustness of models to possible changes in the economic and financial environment. Upon choosing stress tests, the bank shall consider the following:
   1) stress tests shall be conducted on portfolios and risk types depending on the changes and correlation between the risks identified for a given portfolio;
   2) stress tests shall be conducted at different levels of severity and likelihood of materialization;
   3) stress scenarios shall be dynamic and include the simultaneous occurrence of events across the bank. Developing a portfolio of hypothetical scenarios that shall also include a scenario based on relevant historical developments of risk parameters;
4) in the case of historical scenarios, stress tests shall be based on exceptional but plausible scenarios over a given period using, where possible, data recorded over a whole economic cycle;

5) the bank shall understand how severely its equity can be affected by future profitability or lack thereof and how it shall handle a crisis situation similar to the simulated one.

333. Stress tests shall be conducted with a periodicity set by the bank, but not less than once a year. Stress tests can also be conducted on an ad hoc basis for specific purposes. Upon determining the frequency of stress tests, the bank shall consider, at a minimum, the following:

1) objectives and purpose of the stress test program;
2) purpose of stress tests;
3) complexity of the bank and the banking sector;
4) significant changes in the environment in which the bank operates or its risk profile;
5) availability of external data needed to conduct stress tests.

334. The bank shall determine the time horizon for conducting stress tests in accordance with the maturity and liquidity of positions subject to test, where appropriate.

335. The bank shall use true, accurate, sufficiently granular, current and representative data to conduct stress tests. IT resources shall be robust and appropriate to the objectives of the stress test program. IT systems shall allow for the extraction, processing and reporting of information used in stress tests, ensuring its proper quality.

336. The bank shall ensure that, at a minimum, once a year stress tests are appropriate to the daily situation and, in particular, whether the assumptions about the risk profile and the environment in which they operate remain valid over time. In this respect, the bank shall verify relevance of the following:

1) scope of exposures to which stress tests are applied;
2) timeliness of assumptions;
3) suitability of the information management system;
4) integration into the bank's management process, including clarity of reporting lines;
5) policy of approving the process of stress test deployment, including changes;
6) relevance, accuracy and integrity of data embedded in the stress test process;
7) quality of formalization of the stress test process.

337. The management body of the bank shall have ultimate responsibility for the institutional stress test framework. The council of the bank shall approve the general stress test framework, and the executive body shall approve the design of stress tests and analyses based on established scenarios, participate in the review and identification of potential stress tests, and contribute to implementation of risk mitigation strategies.

338. Both the council of the bank and the executive body shall take into account the outcomes of stress tests and analyze the stress test implications on the bank’s risk appetite and its limits, financial planning and equity, liquidity, financing risk, emergency planning
and remediation and resolution planning. Stress test outcomes shall be used in bank portfolio management, bank approval processes, and support any other bank decision-making processes.

339. The bank shall include the stress test process as an integral part of the risk management framework and have clear reporting and communication lines in a comprehensive format. The process of reporting the stress test outcomes shall involve, at a minimum, the following:
1) outcomes of stress tests shall be reported to management bodies in due time to take adequate action with appropriate frequency;
2) reports on stress test outcomes shall provide the management body with an overview of risks to which the bank is or might be exposed;
3) reports on stress test outcomes shall draw attention to potential risks, present key scenario assumptions, and provide recommendations for remedial measures or actions.

340. The bank’s management body shall take action based on the level of risk exposure determined by stress tests and established objectives and risk tolerance. The bank may, as appropriate, take measures such as:
1) reviewing the set of limits;
2) using risk mitigation techniques;
3) reducing exposures or activity in certain sectors, countries, geographical regions or portfolios;
4) reviewing the funding policy;
5) adequacy of equity and liquidity;
6) implementing recovery plans.

341. Decisions regarding measures taken by the management body per paragraph 34 shall be formalized.

342. The bank shall formalize the information related to the stress test process, which shall include, at a minimum, the scope of the exposure, assumptions, responsibilities of the management body and of those responsible for daily stress tests, reporting and types of measures to be taken.

Chapter II
STRESS TESTS BY TYPES OF RISK

343. The bank shall conduct stress tests for all types of risk to which it is exposed, including the risks listed in Article 38, paragraph (4), of Law no. 202/2017.

344. The bank shall implement policies and processes for the measurement and management of all sources and effects of market risk, to assess exposures to interest rate risk, including those resulting from non-commercial activities and foreign exchange risk exposures. Where stress tests indicate that sudden and unexpected changes in interest rates and/or market fluctuations in the exchange rate have a significant impact on the bank’s equity, the bank’s management body shall take emergency measures to remedy the situation.
345. The bank shall simulate the change in quality of exposures between rating categories to assess potential losses resulting from the materialization of credit risk and their impact on equity and prudential indicators. Upon developing stress tests, the bank shall consider the value of real and personal securities and the possibility of reducing their volume or value, especially in crisis situations, reducing their liquidity, which shall lead to partial recovery of non-performing assets and additional losses that may affect their equity.

346. The bank shall use stress tests as a key tool to identify concentration risk, which would allow to identify the interdependence between exposures that can only become evident in times of crisis, even if the likelihood of such scenarios is significantly reduced. Stress tests shall be conducted individually for legal entities (to take into account potential risk concentrations specific to the local markets), as well as types of concentration that can materialize at group level. The outcomes of concentration risk stress tests shall be communicated to the bank’s management and used in decision-making processes and in establishing limits as part of risk management.

347. The bank shall forecast the liquidity requirements for each period, each scenario, at each crisis level, for which the amount by which forecasted cash inflows exceed the projected outflows (or vice versa) is determined from the two liquidity risk dimensions: financing and market.

348. The bank shall manage its individual risk of liquidity financing, taking into account the possible impact of market liquidity risk. Where the liquidity risk could derive from other sources of risk, "alternative liquidity scenarios" shall be performed in accordance with those risks.

349. Upon developing assumptions under operational risk stress scenarios, the bank shall rely on external events (for example, asset deterioration due to a natural disaster) and domestic ones (such as new products, systems, business areas and outsourced activities). Analysis of stress test events shall involve expertise, macroeconomic environment (e.g. reflecting increased risk of fraud in an economic recession), external risks and other factors. Historical and hypothetical events used by the bank for stress tests shall be of low frequency and severity and be plausible for operational risk.
TITL
INTERNAL CAPITAL ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT PROCESS (ICAAP)

350. The internal capital adequacy assessment process shall be a component of the bank’s management process and its decision-making culture.

351. Under paragraph 350, the internal capital adequacy assessment process shall ensure that the management body is able to continually assess the bank’s risk profile and the adequacy of its internal capital against that risk.

352. The internal capital adequacy assessment process shall be formalized in bylaws, including internal strategies and processes. In the internal capital adequacy assessment process, the bank shall achieve:
   1) identifying, measuring, reducing and reporting the risks to which the bank is or may be exposed for the continuous calculation and assessment of internal capital needs;
   2) planning and maintaining the internal capital sources required to achieve capital adequacy with the bank’s risk profile.

353. The bank shall inform the National Bank of Moldova with regard to the following:
   1) structure of the internal process for assessing capital adequacy;
   2) assumptions that are used to determine the risks by sectors and types of risks;
   3) risk sensitivity and safety levels used to quantify the risks;
   4) way of aggregating risks to determine the internal capital requirements;
   5) assumptions used to determine available internal capital, including the time horizon considered in internal capital planning.

354. In the internal capital adequacy assessment process, the bank shall identify and assess all significant risks to which it is or may be exposed, including:
   1) risks which, according to Article 60 of Law no. 202/2017, have regulated capital requirements, including significant differences between the regulated risk treatment for the calculation of minimum capital requirements and treatment provided by the internal capital adequacy assessment process risks;
   2) risks without regulated capital requirements and/or that are not fully covered by capital;
   3) risks resulting from less sophisticated approaches underestimating credit risk in the context of using the standardized approach, underestimating operational risk in the context of using the underlying approach or the standardized approach;
   4) underestimation of loss in the event of default in times of crisis;
   5) residual risk associated with credit risk mitigation techniques;
   6) risks generated by lending in foreign currency to borrowers exposed to foreign exchange risk;
   7) interest rate risk from non-commercial activities, concentration risk, liquidity risk, reputational risk and strategic risk. For risks in this category, the bank may use qualitative valuation and mitigation methods;
   8) external risks of the bank, i.e. risks related to the regulatory, economic or banking environment, and which do not fall under the situations set out in sub-paragraphs 1) - 3).
355. The bank shall determine the manner and extent to which significant risks are dealt with in the internal capital adequacy assessment process. In this respect, the bank shall identify the risks for which an internal capital requirement shall be determined to cover them, as well as those for which other methods shall be used to manage and mitigate them.

356. The bank shall be responsible for the internal capital adequacy assessment process, as well as for establishing internal capital requirements that are consistent with its risk profile and operational environment.

357. The internal capital adequacy assessment process shall be tailored to the needs of the bank and shall use input data and definitions used by the bank for internal purposes.

358. Under paragraph 357, the bank may use its own definitions of its internal capital, its risk components and degree of significance of a risk, with explanations provided to the National Bank of Moldova, including on the methodology used for determining the bank’s available internal capital and methods used to cover with capital all significant risks, and how the approach used by the bank interacts with the obligations established by Article 60, paragraph (4), of Law no. 202/2017 on Calculation of Capital Requirements.

359. The bank shall clearly establish within the internal capital adequacy assessment process the types of risk for which it uses a quantitative approach in their valuation, management and mitigation, and those for which they use a qualitative approach to these aspects.

360. In the internal capital adequacy assessment process, the strategic plans of the bank and their relationship with macroeconomic factors shall be considered.

361. Under paragraph 360, the bank shall develop a strategy to maintain capital levels, considering factors such as forecasts of the growth rate of assets and the loan portfolio, sources and uses of future funds, dividends and any variation within an economic cycle of equity requirement regulated under Law no. 202/2017.

362. The bank shall have an explicit capital plan approved by the council of the bank, which shall include, at a minimum, the following:
   1) objectives of the bank and the time horizon required to achieve those objectives;
   2) general description of the capital planning process and its associated responsibilities;
   3) how the bank shall comply with capital requirements in the future;
   4) any relevant capital limits;
   5) general contingency plan for the treatment of unexpected divergences and events, which shall include the possibility of capital increase, restriction of activity or use of risk mitigation techniques.

363. Under the capital plan, the bank shall set as an objective an internal level of the capital requirement, considering the risk profile, economic environment in which it
operates, quality of internal control and risk management processes, strategic plans, available domestic capital.

364. The bank shall conduct stress tests that consider elements such as risks specific to the jurisdiction in which it operates and stage of the economic cycle.

365. The bank shall use stress test outcomes both in the internal capital planning process and in determining internal capital requirements appropriate to the risk profile.

366. The bank shall analyze the impact that the new regulatory framework, behavior of competitors or other factors may have on its performance to determine changes in the operating environment that it might manage.

367. The bank shall design its internal capital adequacy assessment process to use approaches such as:

1) results produced by regulated methodologies for the calculation of capital requirements related to risks provided by the normative acts issued by the National Bank of Moldova and considering risks such as concentration risk, residual risk resulting from the use of the credit risk mitigation techniques; or interest rate risk in the banking book. When using this approach, the bank shall demonstrate that it has analyzed all the unregulated risks and found that they are either absent or insignificant, or calculated a capital requirement that has been added to that established under the regulatory acts mentioned above;

2) different methodologies for different types of risks and calculation of a sum of resulting capital requirements. In this respect, for a certain type of risk, the bank may use methodologies other than those used for the purposes of determining minimum capital requirements;

3) complex methodologies.

368. The bank shall justify the situations where the methodology takes into account diversification and correlation effects.

369. Where, for some risk categories, insufficient information is available, the bank may use estimates in the methodology.

370. The bank shall include in its internal capital adequacy assessment process risk estimates that cannot be measured, if they are material.

371. The internal capital adequacy assessment process shall be based on appropriate measurement and evaluation processes.

372. Under paragraph 371, the bank shall have appropriate policies and processes for the assessment of significant risks other than those set out in paragraph 354.

373. The bank's internal capital adequacy assessment process shall be periodically reviewed, whenever deemed necessary, so that it is kept comprehensive and proportionate
to the nature, scale and complexity of activities, and risks are adequately covered, and capital coverage reflects the current risk profile of the bank.

374. Without prejudice to paragraph 373, the bank shall review the internal capital adequacy assessment process, at a minimum, in the following circumstances: changes in the bank's strategy and operating model, business plan, operating environment, or any other factors that have a significant effect on the assumptions or methodologies used in that process.

375. Any new risks arising in bank activity shall be identified and included in the internal capital adequacy assessment process.

376. The bank shall develop and document in detail the internal capital adequacy assessment process. Initiating the internal process of assessing capital adequacy to risks is the duty of the management body of the bank.

377. Under paragraph 376, the council of the bank shall approve the design of the internal capital adequacy assessment process at conceptual level, at a minimum the scope, methodology and overall objectives, and the bank's executive body shall be responsible for approving the details of technical criteria design.

378. The management body of the bank shall be responsible for integrating capital planning and management into the bank's risk culture and overall risk management approach.

379. Under paragraph 378, the management body shall ensure that the process related to capital planning, as well as process management policies and procedures, are communicated and implemented at the level of the entire bank and are backed up with sufficient authority and resources.

380. The internal capital adequacy assessment process of the bank, its policies, methodologies, assumptions and procedures must be provided in a document to be approved and, whenever necessary, revised by the council of the bank.

381. The results of the internal capital adequacy assessment process shall be reported to the bank's management body.

382. The internal capital adequacy assessment process shall ensure that the bank's internal capital is established and maintained at an appropriate level in relation to the internal needs of its risk profile.

383. The banks shall report to the National Bank of Moldova on the level of capital surplus/deficit resulting from the internal capital adequacy assessment process in the reporting referred to in paragraph 389.
384. Under paragraph 383, the bank shall be able to explain to the National Bank of Moldova the similarities and differences between the outcome of the internal capital adequacy assessment process and the capital requirements regulated by the National Bank of Moldova.

385. The outcomes and conclusions of the internal capital adequacy assessment process need to be taken into account when developing and revising the risk strategy and appetite.

386. The bank shall prepare and submit annually to the National Bank of Moldova a report on the internal capital adequacy assessment process, which shall include the elements set out in this Title and in Annex 3, including the identification of issues requiring improvements and measures planned for this purpose at bank level. This report shall be reviewed by the National Bank of Moldova in the verification and evaluation process provided for in Article 100, paragraphs (1) - (4), of Law no. 202/2017.

387. The bank shall prepare and report annually to the National Bank of Moldova on measures taken to manage the significant risks to which it is exposed.

**TITLE VIII**

**REPORTING**

388. The bank shall annually provide to the National Bank of Moldova, within 4 months of the end of the reporting year and upon its request, information on stress test outcomes and measures taken by the management body.

389. The reports referred to in paragraph 386 and paragraph 387, developed by the bank and approved by its management body, shall be transmitted to the National Bank of Moldova within 4 months of the end of the financial year.

390. The bank shall annually prepare and send to the National Bank of Moldova, within 4 months of the end of the reporting year, a report signed by the chair of the council of the bank on the terms of conduct of internal control, with separate treatment of issues related to the risk management function, compliance function and internal audit function. The report shall include, at a minimum:

1) an inventory of main deficiencies identified in each internal control function and measures taken to remedy them;

2) description of significant changes in the three functions: compliance, internal audit and risk management over the reporting period;

3) description of terms of enforcement of control procedures related to new activities;

4) conducting internal control within separate bank subdivisions, including from abroad;

5) information on audit work conducted during the reporting period, showing the findings and recommendations of the internal audit function and the degree of implementation of recommendations by the bank’s executive body;

6) level of bank compliance with prudential requirements set by the legislative framework.
391. The bank shall notify the National Bank of Moldova, as soon as possible, of any substantial changes in its activity, structure and general situation, or as soon as it becomes aware of any significant developments, including violations of legal or prudential requirements.

392. Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the bank shall notify the National Bank of Moldova of detected fraud cases no later than the next working day from the date of the finding, where they can affect the bank's safety, solidity and reputation. The information shall include the description of the fraud/frauds found, the value of damage incurred by the bank as a result of the fraud. Where the loss amount has not been accurately determined, the bank shall present a loss estimate at the time of reporting.

393. The bank/branch of a bank from a foreign state shall submit its bylaws to the National Bank of Moldova, except the secondary bylaws in the IT field, in electronic form, through the web portal of the Information system of the National Bank of Moldova on licensing, authorization and notification, according to the Guide on the use of the web portal and the Information system of the National Bank of Moldova on licensing, authorization and notification, for the purpose of sending bylaws by the bank/branch of a bank from a foreign state, as well as for their storage in electronic form.

If the bylaws of the bank/branch of a bank from a foreign state are amended, they shall be sent to the National Bank of Moldova together with the amendments, within 10 working days from the date of their approval.

[Paragraph 393 added by Decision of the NBM no.126 of 25.04.2019, in force 03.06.2019]

394. Under paragraph 393, the bank/branch of a bank from a foreign state shall send to the National Bank of Moldova:

1) On a quarterly basis, within 15 working days from the closure of the reporting quarter, the following documents that have been drafted in the respective quarter:
   a) the minutes of the meetings of the management body of the bank/branch of a bank from a foreign state;
   b) the minutes of the meetings of specialized committees of the council of bank/management body of the branch of a bank from a foreign state;
   c) the reports drafted for the internal audit, risk management function and the compliance function, and subsequently submitted to the council of the bank/management of a branch of a bank from a foreign state.

2) On an annual basis, within 10 working days from the date of approval by the council of the bank/management body of the branch of a bank from a foreign state - the plan (program) of internal audit of the bank/branch of a bank from a foreign state, for the reporting year.

3) Within 15 working days from the date of closure of the general meeting of shareholders of the bank - the minutes of the general meeting of shareholders (without annexes);

4) Within 20 working days from the date of closure of the general meeting of shareholders of the bank from a foreign state, the excerpt of the minutes of the general
meeting of shareholders, which includes topics related to the activity of the branch of a bank from a foreign state.

[Paragraph 394 added by Decision of the NBM no.126 of 25.04.2019, in force 03.06.2019]
Documents (information) on direct, indirect owners, including effective beneficiaries, in the bank’s capital, as well as documents (information) on bank debtors (credit beneficiaries), direct, indirect owners, including their effective beneficiaries

The bank shall obtain, hold and update, at a minimum annually, in the event of changes in the shareholders' registry whenever they occur, and in the event of affiliation or concerted activity, the following documents (information) on direct, indirect owners, including actual beneficiaries of bank holdings, on bank debtors, direct and indirect owners, including their effective beneficiaries:

1. For holders who, individually and/or acting in concert, own qualified holdings in the bank's share capital/bank debtors – legal entities:
   1) excerpt from the bank's shareholders' registry (for bank shareholders);
   2) excerpt from the state registry issued by the body empowered with competencies to register legal entities;
   3) articles of incorporation, including status, with subsequent amendments and addenda;
   4) excerpt from the shareholders' registry – for persons holding 20 percent of its capital;
   5) list of members of the council of the bank and executive body of the holder/debtor;
   6) information on qualifications of members of the council of the bank and executive body of the holder/debtor as members of the management body in other entities and their possession of holdings in the amount of 20 percent or more in the capital of commercial undertakings. Where the holder is a bank or an international financial organization from a foreign state, which applies supervisory provisions and prudential regulation equivalent, at a minimum, to those applied in the Republic of Moldova – information on possession by members of the management body of controlling holdings in commercial undertakings;
   7) information on first- and second-degree holders and relatives of the holder/debtor, spouses of relatives and related parties mentioned above, their places of employment and positions occupied by them, information on membership in the management body of other entities, as well as holdings in the size of 20 percent and more in the capital of commercial undertakings. Where the holder is a bank from a foreign state, which applies supervisory provisions and prudential regulation equivalent, at a minimum, to those applied in the Republic of Moldova, such information shall not be required;
   8) information on holdings of 20 percent or more of the holder/debtor in the capital of commercial undertakings. Where the holder is a bank from a foreign state that applies prudential supervision and regulation requirements equivalent, at a minimum, to those applied in the Republic of Moldova – information on control holdings in commercial undertakings;
9) information on the legal person or individual acting in the name or on behalf of the holder/debtor, with indication of these powers;
10) information on the legal person or individual in the name or on behalf of which the holder/debtor acts, with indication of these powers;
11) list of other persons acting in concert/related to the holder/debtor, with specification of the criterion that determines their concerted action/relation;
12) financial statements (at least annual) of the holder possessing qualifying holdings in the bank's bank/debtor's capital, audited by an audit firm or approved by the general meeting of shareholders where the general shareholders’ meeting did not plan for auditing of financial statements. Where the holder is a bank from a foreign state, which applies the provisions of prudential supervision and regulation equivalent, at a minimum, to those applied in the Republic of Moldova, these reports shall not be required;
13) information on the bank's debtors, prepared according to the requirements of sub-paragraphs 2) - 12), regarding direct, indirect owners and effective beneficiaries of the legal person, prepared according to the requirements of sub-paragraphs 2) - 11) (for legal entities) and paragraphs 3, sub-paragraphs 2) - 8) (for individuals).

2. For holders – legal entities with holdings that are inferior to those qualified in the bank's share capital (legal entities and parties related to the legal person that own and/or, together with members of the group, possess concerted holdings that are inferior to the qualified ones) – documents provided by paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 2).

3. For holders with qualifying holdings in the bank's share capital/bank’s debtors – individuals (individuals with individual ownership and/or persons holding qualified holdings jointly with members of the group):
   1) excerpt from registry of bank's shareholders (for bank shareholders);
   2) copy of the identity document;
   3) information on current place of employment and position held by the holder/debtor, as well as information on membership in the management body of other entities;
   4) information on companies where the holder/debtor has a holding of 20 percent or more, indicating its size, list of members of the management body in these undertakings;
   5) information on first- and second-degree holders and relatives of the holder/debtor, spouses of relatives and related parties mentioned above, places of employment and positions occupied by them, information on membership in the management body of other entities, as well as any holdings of 20 percent and more held in the capital of commercial undertakings;
   6) information on the legal person or individual acting in the name or on behalf of the holder/debtor, with indication of these powers;
   7) information on the legal person or individual, in the name or on behalf of which the holder/debtor acts, with indication of these powers;
   8) list of other persons acting in concert/related to the holder/debtor, with specification of the criterion that determines their concerted action/relation;
   9) copies of declarations of the individual on the income tax (submitted according to the tax legislation), confirmed by tax authorities, where submission of the income statements is mandatory according to the provisions of the tax legislation. If they are not required to submit such a declaration under the fiscal law, they shall declare this per own responsibility.
4. For bank shareholders – individuals and persons related to the individual that individually hold and/or persons who jointly with members of the group have concerted holdings in the bank’s capital that are inferior to the qualified ones – copy of their ID.

Annex 2
to the Regulation on Banking Activity Management Framework

Documents (information) on the members of the council of the bank

The bank shall obtain, hold and update, at a minimum annually, the following documents (information) regarding members of the council of the bank:

1. Information on places of employment and positions currently held, as well as information on membership in the management body of other entities.

2. Information on undertakings where the member of the council of the bank, individually and/or acting in concert with members of the group, holds 20 percent or more in their capital, indicating the value, list of members of the management body of these commercial undertakings and the names, addresses of their co-owners in those undertakings.

3. List of first- and second-degree relatives and spouses of members of the council of the bank, their places of employment and positions held, information on membership in the management body of other entities, as well as holdings held individually or in concert with members of the group, worth 20 percent or more in the capital of commercial undertakings.

4. List of other related parties, except for those specified in paragraphs 1-3.

5. Legal persons or individuals acting in the name or on behalf of the member of the council of the bank.

6. Legal persons or individuals in the name or on behalf of which the member of the council of the bank acts.
ICAAP information submitted to the National Bank of Moldova

A. General Provisions for ICAAP-specific Information:

1. The bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on ICAAP referred to in this Annex for performance of the following supervisory assessments (SREPs):
   a) assessment of soundness, effectiveness and completeness of the ICAAP framework in accordance with Section 2, Chapter VI, Title V of the Bank Supervisory Review and Evaluation (SREP);
   b) assessment of the granularity, credibility, intelligibility and comparability of ICAAP calculations set out in Section 1 of Chapter II, Title VII of the Bank Supervisory Review and Evaluation (SREP);
   c) as an additional source of information for evaluations of other SREPs, including business model analysis in accordance with Title IV of the Bank Supervisory Review and Evaluation (SREP), assessment of internal governance and control procedures at bank level in accordance with Title V of the Bank Supervisory Review and Evaluation (SREP).

2. The bank shall submit to the National Bank of Moldova the following:
   a) "reader's manual" developed in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Annex;
   b) general information on the ICAAP framework, business models and strategy, as well as on governance, as set out in Section 6, Section A of this Annex;
   c) ICAAP-specific information, as set out in Section B of this Annex;
   d) summary of main ICAAP conclusions and information on quality assurance.

3. The bank shall make available to the National Bank of Moldova the "reader's manual", which is compiled as a comprehensive document to facilitate the evaluation of ICAAP documents. For this purpose, the "reader's manual" shall provide an overview of all ICAAP-specific documents submitted to the National Bank of Moldova, as well as their status (new, unchanged, modified with minor corrections, etc.). The "reader's manual" shall essentially function as an index by correlating the specific information provided in this Annex with the documents submitted by the bank to the National Bank of Moldova. The "reader's manual" shall also provide information on significant changes to information from previous disclosure, as well as any information that might be relevant to the National Bank of Moldova for evaluation purposes. Furthermore, the "reader's manual" shall contain references to all ICAAP information published by the bank.

4. Regarding the business model and strategy, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
   a) description of the current business model, including identification of core business lines, markets, geographic locations, branches and products used by the bank;
   b) description of the main determinants of revenues and costs, their distribution among the main business lines, markets and branches.
5. Regarding the forward-looking strategy, the bank shall send to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
   a) description of the bank’s expected changes to the current business model and related activities (including information on operational changes, such as IT infrastructure or governance issues);
   b) projections of key financial quantitative measures for all core business lines, markets and branches;
   c) description of correlation between the business strategy and ICAAP.

6. Regarding establishment and governance of the risk management and control framework, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
   a) description of general governance arrangements, including roles and responsibilities within the risk management and control structures, including at the level of the council of the bank and executive body, covering:
      - assuming risks, managing and controlling risks in general;
      - ICAAP and its key components, including but not limited to risk identification, risk mitigation, stress tests, capital planning, limit structures, limit violations, escalation procedures, etc.);
   b) description of reporting lines and frequency of periodic reporting to the management body covering risk management and control;
   c) description of interaction between risk quantification and monitoring and actual risk-taking (e.g. setting limits, monitoring, managing violations, etc.);
   d) description of processes and measures that ensure that the bank has a sound and integrated framework for managing its significant risks and developments, including:
      (1) interaction between managing different risk categories and managing risk at bank level, (2) ICAAP integration in the bank's risk management and general management processes, including pricing and performance management.

7. Regarding the risk appetite framework, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
   a) description of alignment of the bank's strategy and business model with its risk appetite framework;
   b) description of the governance process and measures, including roles and responsibilities of the executive body and the council of the bank with regard to the design and implementation of the risk appetite framework;
   c) identification of significant risks to which the bank is or might be exposed;
   d) description of risk appetite/tolerance levels, thresholds and limits for identified significant risks, as well as time horizons and process applied to update these thresholds and limits;
   e) description of integration and use of the risk appetite framework in the risk and the overall management system, including alignment with the business strategy, risk strategy, ICAAP, including capital planning.

8. Regarding stress test frameworks and programs, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
a) general description of the bank's stress test program, not limited to the types of stress tests conducted, their frequency, methodological details and models used, assumptions series and relevant data infrastructure;
b) description of governance measures related to the stress test program and, in particular, the stress tests used for ICAAP purposes;
c) description of the use of stress tests and integration in the risk management and control framework.

9. Regarding risk, aggregation and information systems data, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
a) description of the framework and process used for collecting, storing and aggregating risk data at different bank levels;
b) description of data streams and data structure of risk data used for ICAAP;
c) description of checks performed on the risk data used for ICAAP;
d) description of the information systems used for collecting, storing, aggregating and disseminating the risk data used for ICAAP.

B. ICAAP-specific Information:

10. Regarding the scope, general objectives and underlying assumptions for ICAAP, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
a) description of the scope of ICAAP, including general presentation and justification of any deviations from the bank's scope of applying minimum equity requirements;
b) description of the risk identification method (including risk concentrations) and inclusion of identified risks in the categories and subcategories of risks covered by ICAAP, including method of establishing the level of risk significance;
c) description of ICAAP key objectives and main assumptions, including the link with certain external credit ratings and how they ensure capital adequacy;
d) description of the situation showing whether ICAAP focuses on the impact of risks on the bank's accounting or economic value or on both;
e) description of ICAAP time horizon(s), including an explanation of possible differences between risk categories and entities of the target group.

11. Regarding implementation of the overall objectives and underlying assumptions underlying the ICAAP, the Bank shall provide the National Bank of Moldova with information on the following:
a) list of ICAAP risk categories and subcategories, including their definitions and perimeter of individual risk categories;
b) explanations of the differences between risks covered by ICAAP and the risk appetite framework, where the scope of risks involved is different;
c) description of any deviations from the ICAAP process and key assumptions within the group and group entities, as appropriate.

12. Regarding methodologies for quantifying, assessing and aggregating the risks used for ICAAP, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
a) general description of key features of quantification/measurement models and methodologies, including quantitative measures, assumptions and parameters used (including confidence intervals, holding periods, etc.) for all risk categories and subcategories used for approval of methodologies and models by the bank’s management body;

b) an indication of actual data used, including an explanation of how the data used reflects the scope of group entities covered by ICAAP, including the length of time series;

c) description of the aggregation method of the internal capital estimates for the target entities and risk categories, including the approach of mergers and / or diversification benefits, within each risk and risk, when considered in the Bank’s methodology.

13. Regarding implementation of methodologies for quantifying, assessing and aggregating risks within ICAAP, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:

a) internal capital estimates covering all risk categories and subcategories, broken down by ICAAP risk categories and subcategories. Where the bank asserts that some risk categories or subcategories covered by ICAAP are better covered by qualitative mitigation measures than by internal capital allocation, this should be explained in an appropriate way;

b) outcomes of calculation of internal capital estimates, as mentioned above, for all significant risk categories and subcategories covered by ICAAP, depending on each risk. Where some significant risk subcategories are identified, but the calculation methods applied did not allow the calculation of internal capital estimates to the required level of detail and for this reason such estimates were integrated into the internal capital estimate, the bank shall explain how such subcategories were actually included in the calculations (i.e. a certain risk subcategory has been identified as significant but the bank cannot provide an estimate of internal capital for such a risk, and includes instead coverage of this risk in the capital estimate for the main risk category);

c) outcomes of aggregation of internal capital estimates for entities and risk categories, including the effects of concentrations and/or diversification benefits, within each risk and among, where these aspects are considered by the applied methodology.

14. Regarding the definition of internal capital and capital allocation used in ICAAP, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:

a) internal capital used to cover the capital estimates for ICAAP, including all capital elements/instruments considered;

b) description of main differences between internal capital elements/instruments and regulated equity instruments, as appropriate;

c) description of methodology and assumptions used to allocate internal capital to group entities, as well as core business lines and markets, as appropriate;

d) description of monitoring process (comparison of estimates of internal capital with allocated capital), including escalation procedures.

15. Regarding full implementation of the definition of internal capital and of the capital allocation framework in ICAAP, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
a) amount of available internal capital broken down by various elements considered;
b) actual amounts of internal capital allocated to risks covered by ICAAP and group entities, as well as core business lines and markets, as appropriate;
c) quantitative comparisons between the actual use of domestic capital and the internal capital allocated based on ICAAP estimates, supported by an explanation of cases where the effective use of capital is close to or exceeds the allocated capital.

16. Regarding capital planning, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
   a) description of overall capital planning process, including dimensions considered (internal and regulatory), time horizons, capital instruments, capital measures, etc.;
   b) description of main assumptions underlying capital planning.

17. Regarding implementation of capital planning, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
   a) forecasts on the evolution of risk and capital, in terms of internal capital and regulated equity;
   b) description of current capital planning conclusions, such as planned issues of various capital instruments, other capital measures (including dividend policy) and balance sheet projections (including portfolio sales).

18. In addition to general information on stress tests, as specified in paragraph 8, on stress tests applied for ICAAP purposes, including capital planning and internal capital allocation in the scenarios reported to the management body, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
   a) description of adverse scenarios analyzed in ICAAP, including a reference to the scenario and key macroeconomic key assumptions, including a description of how reverse stress tests were used to calibrate the severity of scenarios used;
   b) description of key assumptions used in the scenarios under review, including administrative actions, economic assumptions for the balance sheet, reference dates, time horizons, etc.

19. Regarding full implementation of stress tests and their outcomes, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova information on the following:
   a) quantitative outcome of the scenarios analyzed and impact on the key quantitative measures, including the profit and loss account, internal and regulated equity, as well as prudential indicators and, in the context of integrated approaches, impact on the liquidity position;
   b) explaining how the outcome of the scenario is relevant to the bank’s business model, strategy, significant risks, and ICAAP group entities.

20. In addition to the information referred to under paragraphs 10-15, the bank shall provide to the National Bank of Moldova all relevant supporting information, including minutes of relevant committees and senior management meetings, demonstrating sound procedures and processes for designing and implementing ICAAP and, in particular:
   a) approving the overall process of ICAAP development;
b) approving the key elements of ICAAP, such as general objectives and main assumptions, risk measurement and assessment, risk aggregation, internal capital, capital allocation, capital planning, stress test scenarios, their assumptions and their main outcomes, etc.;

c) evidence of discussions on the capital and risks situation (and changes thereto), violations of limits, etc., including decisions on management actions or explicit decisions not to take action;

d) examples of significant decisions regarding approval committees for new products (or relevant decision-making body) to demonstrate that account is taken of the impact on the risk and capital profile;

e) decisions on management actions related to internal capital estimates, their aggregation and comparison with available internal capital (current and prospective situation);

f) evidence of discussions on the outcome of ICAAP stress tests and decisions on any action or lack of action by management;

g) internal self-assessments, if available, whereby the bank may have the opportunity to justify its level of compliance against available public criteria for the management and control of risks affecting ICAAP.