Financial Report 2019

DSB Bank N.V. in bankruptcy

Geert Scholtenslaan 10
1687 CL Wognum
Netherlands

P.O. Box 70
1687 ZH Wognum
Netherlands

Telephone: (+31) (0)229 741 000
Internet: http://www.dsbbank.nl

Wognum, 14 May 2020

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1.1 Key figures (x €1,000)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
BALANCE SHEET											
Balance sheet total	1,411,596	1,540,539	1,728,568	1,983,463	2,297,142	2,630,342	2,919,073	3,282,731	3,560,678	3,968,256	4,693,412
Loans and advances	1,324,280	1,503,602	1,703,920	1,942,582	2,258,681	2,532,888	2,819,795	3,151,399	3,411,117	3,853,435	4,252,039
Provision for bad debts	-141,653	-162,771	-190,445	-209,744	-231,068	-252,298	-270,801	-265,472	-278,664	-363,432	-383,666
Provision as percentage of loans and advances	10.7%	10.8%	11.2%	10.8%	10.2%	10.0%	9.6%	8.4%	8.2%	9.4%	9.0%
Borrowings		55,450	330,000	629,949	1,028,158	1,377,900	381,981	489,472	588,967	455,208	1,161,118
Paid out to preferential and unsecured creditors (cumulative)	3,053,432	2,916,956	2,916,887	2,889,964	2,828,058	2,757,020	1,317,202	1,001,351	696,588	-	-
Outstanding payables to unsecured creditors (cumulative)	750,639	887,115	887,184	914,107	972,803	1,030,318	2,527,247	2,829,312	3,109,476	3,817,554	-
Paid out to subordinated creditors (cumulative)	43,559	43,559	43,559	10,224	3,384	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding payables to subordinated creditors (cumulative)	86,935	86,935	86,935	121,656	128,399	131,880	131,880	143,303	143,303	143,303	147,853
Balance of assets and liabilities (cumulative)	442,639	366,774	263,179	158,579	-1,987	-176,384	-308,370	-429,135	-451,393	-631,688	-574,906
Interest not included in balance (cumulative)	-697,709	-669,265	-637,118	-652,335	-613,060	-582,129	-499,185	-400,172	-280,447	-148,593	-31,022
INCOME STATEMENT											
Revenue	50,302	68,910	103,393	132,199	160,987	190,922	199,805	187,569	210,241	239,744	342,512
Operating expenses	9,764	11,663	19,110	23,730	37,234	27,523	43,943	52,840	58,960	88,785	333,615
Operating result	40,538	57,247	84,283	108,469	123,753	163,399	155,862	134,729	151,281	150,959	8,897
Exceptional income (+) and expenses (-)	35,327	46,348	20,317	52,097	50,644	-31,413	-35,097	-112,471	17,714	-207,741	-816,496
Net result	75,865	103,595	104,600	160,566	174,397	131,986	120,765	22,258	168,995	-56,782	-807,599
OTHER KEY FIGURES											
FTEs on payroll (average)	14	15	15	18	31	47	98	153	216	271	1,211
FTEs on temporary contract (average)	8	9	8	14	30	27	56	99	71	n/a	n/a
Securitised loans	900,459	1,076,629	1,238,645	1,427,245	1,606,568	1,800,463	1,959,138	2,127,664	2,292,028	2,520,018	2,760,853
Compensation in respect of duty of care (cumulative)	323,987	323,987	323,987	323,987	324,386	314,506	206,906	177,728	48,444	27,344	

1.2. Introduction

General

DSB Bank N.V. was declared insolvent on 19 October 2009. The financial reports for the years 2009-2018 have been published on the website of DSB Bank N.V. (www.dsbbank.nl).

As DSB Bank N.V. in bankruptcy has carried on its business, albeit without granting new loans, a view is being provided of the bank's financial affairs in 2019 in a manner comparable to an annual report. This report also contains the company report for 2019.

As a consequence of the insolvency, the claims of unsecured and subordinated creditors are included in the balance sheet of DSB Bank N.V. without accrued interest since the date of insolvency. In the income statement, too, therefore, no interest is recognised in respect of these claims, which has the effect of enhancing the net interest result. The accrued interest owed to creditors with effect from the date of insolvency will only be payable (in whole or in part), to the extent that there is a sufficient remaining balance when all claims of the creditors, as allowed as at the date of insolvency, have been settled in full.

The 2019 reporting period

The loan portfolio continued to shrink as repayments were made in 2019. These repayments, which, as in 2018, were on average higher than in earlier years, were assisted by favourable economic developments in 2019.

As expected, revenue went down as a result of the decline in the lending portfolio. The average rate of interest received on the loans was also lower. Part of the fall in income was partially offset by lower expenses. The operating result - the amount of revenue less expenses - fell by 28% in 2019. The final result before tax in 2019 was boosted considerably by exceptional income.
The decline in the loan portfolio resulting from repayments by customers is also the effect of programmes under which customers opted to make regular repayments and/or to use the proceeds from a savings/investment plan to repay part of the loan.

This report reflects the 4% distribution to unsecured creditors made in December 2019, totalling €136.5 million.

The 2019 financial report of DSB Bank N.V. has not been audited. The financial statements of Finqus B.V. have been subjected to external audit and an unqualified auditors' report has been issued on them. With regard to the financial statements of DSB Bank N.V., a number of specific audit procedures have been performed for the purpose of reconciling this financial report with the bank's underlying accounting records. This financial report and the reports on the reconciliations have been discussed with the creditors' committee and the supervisory judge and were then published on the DSB Bank website.

Outlook

With effect from 2020, revenue is expected to fall as the loan portfolio shrinks. Operating expenses will also come down, the consolidated operating result is expected to turn out appreciably lower than in 2019 from 2020 onwards.

In preparation for the final settlement of the insolvency, DSB Bank, in February and April 2020, purchased the mortgage and consumer credit receivables held by the SPVs Chapel 2003 B.V. and Chapel 2007 B.V., respectively. The receivables were then immediately sold to Finqus B.V. (for further details, see the post-balance-sheet events on page 22).

The COVID-19 crisis has struck the Netherlands to the core. The implications of this are not entirely clear at present. The continuity of the business processes and operations is adequately assured at both DSB Bank and its wholly-owned subsidiary Finqus. As servicer, Finqus will be enabling its borrowers to match interest and repayment obligations to their ability to pay where possible. The crisis will affect the future results as payment arrears mount and credit losses increase in the case of both the securitised loans and Finqus' proprietary lending.

Bankruptcy Trustees of DSB Bank N.V.
Wognum, 14 May 2020

R.J. Schimmelpenninck B.F.M. Knüppe

2. Financial report

2.1 Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

	Note		2019		2018
ASSETS					
Cash	1		54,218		13,512
Loans and advances	2		1,182,637		1,340,831
Interest rate swaps	3		0		0
Investments in group companies	4		0		0
Receivables					
Receivables from DSB Ficoholding	5	0		0	
Other	6	174,741		186,196	
			174,741		186,196
			1,411,596		1,540,539

Consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

	Note		2019		2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Borrowings	7		0		55,450
Other liabilities					
Tax and social security charges	8	8		38	
Sundry other payables	9	12,375		9,227	
			12,383		9,265
Provision for liquidation losses	10		119,000		135,000
Unsecured liabilities	11		750,639		887,115
Subordinated liabilities	12		86,935		86,935
Balance[1]	13		442,639		366,774
			1,411,596		1,540,539

[1] Since the date of insolvency, there has been no recognition of interest on the claims of the unsecured and subordinated creditors in the balance sheet. Only when all the claims of the creditors have been settled and the insolvency has been closed will the creditors be able to claim payment of interest. In the whole period up to year-end 2019, the accumulated amount in respect of 'unrecognised accrued interest' was €698 million (year-end 2018: €669 million). If the term of the contractual interest rate has lapsed, the statutory rate of interest on consumer transactions has been used as the interest rate. See also page 21.

2.2 Consolidated income statement for 2019 (x €1,000)

		2019	2018
Revenue			
Finance income – interest	14	50,302	68,727
Other income	15	0	183
		50,302	68,910
Operating expenses			
Finance expense – interest	16	341	2,192
Administrative expenses	17	8,976	9,471
		9,317	11,663
Net operating income		40,985	57,247
Exceptional income and expenses	18	34,880	46,348
Result before tax		75,865	103,595
Tax		0	0
Result		75,865	103,595

Since the date of insolvency, there has been no recognition of interest on the claims of the unsecured and subordinated creditors in the income statement. Only when all the claims of the creditors have been settled and the insolvency has been closed will the creditors be able to claim interest. See also page 21.

2.3 Cash flow statement (x €1,000)

		2019		2018
Receipts from management and sale of assets				
Payments on loans	419,494		450,849	
Settlement of interest rate swaps	19,459		25,916	
Coupon interest on notes	748		777	
Redemption of notes & dpp	21,738		21,266	
Other income	0		378	
Total receipts		**461,439**		**499,186**
Expenditures				
Onward payments, repayments and non-operating expenditures				
SPVs sweep	205,088		201,573	
Settlement of interest rate swaps	13,188		12,234	
Interest payable on the special long-term loan facility	209		2,104	
Interest on savings-type bank mortgage loans	70		84	
Paid out to creditors	136,476		1,133	
Other expenses	742		1,708	
		355,773		218,836
Operating and administrative expenses				
Staff costs	1,357		1,345	
Temporary staff / management services	1,910		2,369	
Bankruptcy Trustees / Houthoff / other advisers	1,532		1,840	
Servicing fees	2,522		3,265	
Other expenses	2,189		1,751	
		9,510		10,570
Total expenditures		**365,283**		**229,406**
Bankrupt estate financing				
Drawings on special long-term loan facility	0		0	
Repayment of special long-term loan facility -	-55,450		-274,550	
DSB Beheer current-account facility	0		0	
Total bankrupt estate financing		**-55,450**		**-274,550**
Total cash flow		**40,706**		**-4,770**
Cash balance:				
– as at 1 January		13,512		18,282
– as at 31 December		54,218		13,512
		40,706		**-4,770**

2.4 General notes and accounting policies

A. GENERAL

Purpose of financial report
DSB Bank N.V. (DSB Bank) failed on 19 October 2009. The primary purpose of the financial report is to provide a view of the assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019 and of the income and expenses for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019. It should be emphasised that the financial report is not intended to give an indication of the sales value (estimated or otherwise) of the assets or of the expected pay-out percentages.

Unaudited accounts
The figures included in the consolidated and the company balance sheet and income statement of this financial report have been taken from DSB Bank's accounting records. The accounting policies applied are detailed below. As a bankrupt estate, DSB Bank no longer has any obligation to have financial statements prepared, audited and published within the meaning of Section 394, Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code. The figures in this financial report have therefore not been subjected to examination by external auditors.

The financial statements of the wholly-owned subsidiary Finqus B.V. have been subjected to external audit and an unqualified auditors' report has been issued on them.

Consolidated and company balance sheet and income statement
DSB Bank is registered in the Netherlands and is a public limited liability company (N.V.) whose shares are held by DSB Ficoholding N.V. (DSB Ficoholding). The financial report contains both the consolidated and the company balance sheet and income statement of DSB Bank.

Securitised mortgage and consumer loans
In the years 2003-2007, DSB Bank securitised a proportion of the receivables in respect of still current mortgage and consumer loans through special purpose vehicles (SPVs), the beneficial ownership of these receivables being transferred to the SPVs by virtue of the transaction. Notes were issued by the SPVs to finance the acquisition of the receivables. These securitised receivables, the corresponding notes for which are held predominantly by third parties, are therefore not recognised in DSB Bank's company balance sheet and income statement.

B. GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting policies used in preparing the financial report
The financial report assumes that the present policy of running down the lending portfolio will continue to be pursued. The financial report as at 31 December 2019 has been prepared in many respects in compliance with Part 9, Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code. Given the ongoing winding-up operation, however, different methods of valuation and determination of results may have been applied for a number of other aspects. Departures from Part 9, Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code, concern for example:

- The carrying amounts of several balance sheet items, including loans and advances and receivables, on which separate disclosures are made in the notes to the balance sheet contained in the financial report.
- The presentation and recognition of the interest rate swaps, details of which are disclosed separately in the financial report under the general notes and accounting policies and under the rights and obligations not shown on the face of the balance sheet.
- The provision for other liquidation losses serves to cover present and future asset write-downs and claims on the bankrupt estate arising as a consequence of or during the liquidation process.
- Recognition of interest income and expense in the income statement at face value.
- The separate presentation of exceptional income and expenses in the income statement.
- Non-adherence to the provisions of Netherlands GAAP 170 Discontinuity and serious uncertainty concerning discontinuity.

The specific accounting policies applicable to the individual items in the financial statements are set forth below.

All amounts are presented in thousands of euros unless otherwise stated.

Use of estimates and judgements
The preparation of a financial report requires that the Bankruptcy Trustees form judgements, make estimates and make assumptions affecting the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and of income and expenses.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are regularly appraised and evaluated. The actual results can therefore differ from the estimates and assumptions made. The financial impact of changes in estimates is accounted for in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods for which such revision has implications.

Listed below are the main items in the financial statements where estimates affect the reported amounts:

- Provision for bad debts: estimate of lending losses.
- Receivables from DSB Ficoholding: estimate of recoverable amount.
- Receivables from the SPVs.
- Provision for notes issued by the SPVs: estimate of redeemable amount.
- Provision for liquidation losses: estimate of future write-downs of assets, future claims and liquidation costs arising on final settlement of the bankruptcy.

C. SPECIFIC POLICIES USED FOR THE BALANCE SHEET

The 2018 figures serve solely for comparison and no further disclosures are made relating to them.

Cash
Cash is considered to include all legal tender plus demand deposits with banks. Cash is carried at face value. In respect of funds that are not freely available, the carrying amount is adjusted accordingly.

Loans and advances
Accounted for in this item are the receivables in respect of loans to customers that are not held for trading purposes. These receivables are carried at amortised cost less any necessary provision for impairment calculated each year.

Interest rate swaps
DSB Bank's interest rate swaps are divided into front swaps and interest rate hedging instruments.

Front swaps are contracted between SPVs and DSB Bank, with the interest income and the interest rate risk on the securitised loans passed on to DSB Bank by the SPVs.

Interest rate hedges are contracted between banking counterparties and DSB Bank in transactions which largely convert the interest rate on fixed rate loans to floating rates for DSB Bank. Prior to 2017, DSB Bank only entered into interest rate hedges to reduce the interest rate risk on the securitised loans. Since mid-2017, however, a large part of the interest rate risk on the loans on DSB Bank's own books has been hedged by means of interest rate swaps.

Interest rate swaps are not recognised in the balance sheet. The interest which is received or paid on the interest rate swaps during the year is accounted for on a cash basis in the income statement as part of finance income.

The expected cash flows generated by the front swaps in the current year are disclosed in the rights and obligations not shown on the face of the balance sheet. The face value of the front swaps as at balance sheet date is also disclosed. With respect to the interest rate hedges (which are standard interest rate swap contracts), both the face value and the fair value as at balance sheet date are disclosed. The fair value is based on the yield curves as at balance sheet date, as published by Bloomberg.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
In principle, the amounts of these investments are measured using the equity method. If the shareholders ‘ equity of an investee is negative, the carrying amount of the investment is nil. Where investments are due to be disposed of in the short term, the carrying amount is equal to the expected proceeds from sale.

In the case of investments where the carrying amount is zero, a provision for bad debts is recognised in respect of DSB Bank’s other receivables from the entities concerned.
Any change in an entity’s equity is recognised pro rata by DSB Bank. The results of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are similarly recognised on a proportionate basis in the DSB Bank income statement.

Receivables
Outstanding accounts receivable are carried at amortised cost less any necessary provision for impairment.

Provision for other liquidation losses
The provision for other liquidation losses also serves to cover any further write-downs on assets.

Unsecured creditors
The liquidation proceedings mean that the claims against DSB Bank have to be allowed by the court. The validation of the claims of unsecured creditors is described in note 11.

Subordinated loans
The liquidation proceedings mean that the subordinated claims against DSB Bank also have to be allowed by the court. The validation of the claims of subordinated creditors is described in note 12.

D. SPECIFIC POLICIES USED FOR THE INCOME STATEMENT

Interest income and expense
The amounts of interest income and expense are recognised at face value in the year to which they relate.

Income and expenses
Income is recognised if it is probable that the economic benefits of transactions will flow to DSB Bank and the amount thereof can be reliably measured.
Expenses are attributed to the year to which they relate.

Other income
Income which cannot be classified as interest income or value adjustments to financial instruments is recognised as other operating income in the period to which it relates.

Tax
Prior to 1 January 2016, DSB Bank formed part of the tax group including DSB Beheer B.V. (among other entities) for corporation tax purposes. On 1 January 2016, DSB Bank was removed from this tax group and became independently liable for corporation tax. Finqus B.V. has been included in a newly-formed tax group with effect from its date of incorporation (24 July 2017) with DSB Bank as parent.
Based on the separate opening tax-base balance sheet of DSB Bank N.V. drawn up as a consequence of this and the result for 2019, there is no corporation tax liability with respect to the reporting period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019.

E. SPECIFIC POLICIES USED FOR THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flow statement
The cash flow statement has been prepared using the direct method. The net cash flow is the movement in the balance of cash during the year.

2.5 Notes to the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

ASSETS

2. LOANS AND ADVANCES	**2019**	**2018**
Mortgage loans with a first mortgage	1,099,017	1,230,442
Mortgage loans with a second mortgage	83,437	106,856
Consumer credit	20,411	32,960
Residual debts and loans called in	121,415	133,344
Subtotal: gross loans	1,324,280	1,503,602
Provision for bad debts	-141,643	-162,771
	1,182,637	1,340,831

Residual debts and loans called in and receivables are accounted for separately. The management of these loans has been transferred to specialist service providers.

	2019	**2018**
Balance as at 1 January	1,503,602	1,703,920
Receipts	-170,357	-194,508
Write-downs	-8,965	-5,810
Balance as at 31 December	1,324,280	1,503,602

Write-downs for credit risk concern amounts written off in connection with the settlement of residual debts, debt restructuring arrangements (under the law and otherwise) and the death of customers.

Provision for bad debts
With respect to loans and advances carried at amortised cost, an impairment provision is recognised if there is objective evidence that the company will be unable to collect the full amount that should be received according to the original contractual terms and conditions of the loan.
Objective evidence may take the form of payment arrears or some other indication of a loss event making it unlikely that the customer will be able to make the contractual payments.

The loans and advances carried at amortised cost are tested for impairment each year on a collective basis (per type of product). The amount of the provision based on the collective approach is calculated using models. The loss factors developed using such models are based on historical loss data and are adjusted on the basis of the latest figures which, in the management's opinion, affect the collectability of the portfolio as at the date of appraisal. The main drivers of the provision are therefore the historical losses per product type, the extent to which customers are in arrears in meeting their interest and repayment liabilities and the value of the asset serving as security in the event of repossession.

The impairment provision also covers losses in cases where there are objective indications of the existence of probable losses in parts of the loan portfolio in that the cause of the loss already exists at the cut-off date (year-end) but has not yet been identified (IBNR losses - incurred but not reported). The loss identification period of 12 months is applied in this case.

If the amount of the impairment subsequently becomes less as a result of an event after the write-down has been made, the amount released from the provision is recognised as income. If a loan or advance is uncollectible, the amount is withdrawn from the associated provision for impairment. Any amounts that are in fact collected after that date are deducted from the amount of the addition to the impairment provision that is recognised in the income statement.

The total amount of the provision for write-downs on all of the above loans and advances as at year-end 2019 amounted to €141.6 million (2018: €162.8 million).

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

	2019	**2018**
Movements in the provision for bad debts were:		
Balance as at 1 January	162,771	190,445
Write-down for credit risk	-9,381	-5,568
Released from provision for residual debts and loans called in	-4,692	-7,462
Released following reappraisal of collateral value	-2,632	-5,894
Released from / added to provision	-4,423	-8,750
Balance as at 31 December	141,643	162,771

3. INTEREST RATE SWAPS

The interest rate swaps are not recognised. Section 2.6.1 contains further information regarding the interest rate swaps.

4. INVESTMENTS IN GROUP COMPANIES

Finqus B.V.
The subsidiary Finqus B.V. was established on 24 July 2017 with issued and paid-up share capital of one euro. Finqus obtained a licence from the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets to act as a Financial Services Provider on 29 December 2017. Finqus B.V. did not carry on any activities in 2017. For a description of the activities of Finqus B.V. as from 1 January 2018, reference is made to section 2.6.2.

DSB International B.V.
The remaining parts of DSB International will be liquidated in 2020. The shareholders' equity of DSB International as at year-end 2019 was nil (year-end 2018: nil).

5. RECEIVABLES FROM DSB FICOHOLDING

Receivable from DSB Ficoholding in respect of interim dividend

	2019	**2018**
The movements were as follows:		
Balance as at 1 January	0	0
Less: Repayment received	0	0
Add/Less: Released from/added to provision for bad debts	0	0
Balance as at 31 December	0	0

Receivable in respect of interim dividend	1,944	1,851
Provision for bad debts	-1,944	-1,851
Balance as at 31 December	0	0

On 4 June 2014, the Amsterdam District Court ratified the terms of the settlement arrived at between DSB Ficoholding and DSB Beheer relating to the interim dividend paid (rightfully or wrongfully) in 2009. Following the court ruling, DSB Ficoholding was allowed as unsecured creditor in the insolvency of DSB Beheer up to an amount of €7.9 million. The amount of DSB Bank's receivable from DSB Ficoholding, which is only partially recoverable, remains unchanged and is recognised at the original amount of €11.3 million.

In connection with a payment schedule agreed back in 2012, DSB Ficoholding made an initial repayment of €0.7 million in 2014. DSB Ficoholding subsequently repaid €3.4 million in 2015 and €5.5 million in 2017, leaving an outstanding receivable of €1.9 million as at year-end 2019. It has been estimated that this receivable is not going to be settled and a provision has been recognised for the possible uncollectibility of €1.9 million (year-end 2018: €1.8 million).

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

	2019	2018
6. OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Notes issued by securitisation companies	167,570	177,751
Receivable from SPV shareholders	55	55
Accrued interest	1,526	2,047
Customer direct debit receivables	4,889	5,676
Debtors / receivables	664	492
Miscellaneous	37	175
	174,741	186,196

	2019	2018
Notes issued by securitisation companies		
A-Notes Chapel 2003	0	1,491
A-Notes Monastery 2004	9,231	12,291
A-Notes Monastery 2006	66,059	77,283
Junior Notes Chapel 2003	9,920	10,500
Junior Notes Chapel 2007	27,600	27,600
Junior Notes Dome 2006	27,600	27,600
Junior Notes Monastery 2004	13,500	13,500
Junior Notes Monastery 2006	18,440	19,846
Subtotal: Nominal value of notes	172,350	190,111
Provision	-4,780	-12,360
	167,570	177,751

The notes relate exclusively to notes issued through SPVs involving DSB Bank loans. See also pages 28 and 29 for the way in which the assets were distributed over the various programmes.

	2019	2018
The movements in the notes issued by securitisation companies were as follows:		
Balance as at 1 January	177,751	186,190
Redemptions	-17,761	-18,879
Movement in provision	7,580	10,440
Balance as at 31 December	167,570	177,751

Each year, DSB Bank has recognised a provision in respect of the notes issued by securitisation companies based on the estimated losses on the underlying loans contained in the SPVs concerned and possible uncertainties in settling this balance sheet position.

The release of €7,580 from the provision in 2019 reflects the improved performance of the SPVs (economic growth, reduced arrears and rising values of property/assets serving as security). In 2019, Moody's upgraded its rating of certain notes issued by Chapel 2003 and Chapel 2007.

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

7. BORROWINGS	2019	2018
Special long-term loan facility provided by a consortium of banks	0	55,450
Current-account facility	0	0
	0	55,450

As at 31 December 2019, the weighted average interest rate on borrowings was 1.05 % (year-end 2018 1.05%).

	2019	2018
The remaining term to maturity of the borrowings can be analysed as follows:		
Less than 3 months	0	35,000
Indefinite	0	20,450
	0	55,450

Special long-term loan facility provided by consortium of banks

DSB Bank has a special long-term loan facility with a consortium of banks (ING, Rabobank, ABN AMRO). On 31 December 2019, the facility was extended up to 27 December 2020 by these three banks by means of an addendum. Under the facility, it is possible to draw down loans with maturities of up to one year.

It is a condition of the special long-term loan facility that available cash flows from lending activities (non-securitised loans), front swaps and notes issued through SPVs, after payment of costs, are used to repay the special long-term loan.

8. TAX AND SOCIAL SECURITY CHARGES

This concerns the current liability relating to payroll tax.

9. SUNDRY OTHER PAYABLES	2019	2018
Amounts owed to securitisation companies	7,258	4,517
Other amounts owed by the bankrupt estate	5,117	4,710
	12,375	9,227

10. PROVISION FOR LIQUIDATION LOSSES

The balance sheet as at the date of the insolvency contains a provision of €200 million. This provision was recognised to cover write-downs of assets immediately following the collapse and further losses as well as claims against the bankrupt estate arising in connection with or during the winding-up operation and the costs of the liquidation exercise. In 2010, the amount of the liquidation provision was reduced to €150 million.

In 2019, the amount of the liquidation provision was further reduced to €119 million. The uncertainties surrounding the further liquidation of DSB Bank are mainly to do with the market circumstances affecting the value of the loan portfolio. It is difficult to make accurate provision for the circumstances concerned. However, as the loan portfolio shrinks, the amount of the provision can be reduced.

	2019	2018
The movements in this item were as follows:		
Balance as at 1 January	135,000	150,000
Released	-16,000	-15,000
Balance as at 31 December	119,000	135,000

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

11. UNSECURED LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
Allowed unsecured claims relating to the DGS	749,164	885,375
Other allowed unsecured claims	1,475	1,493
Claims provisionally allowed by Bankruptcy Trustees	0	247
	750,639	887,115

The movements in the unsecured liabilities were as follows:

	allowed claims	claims provisionally allowed by the Bankruptcy Trustees	total
Unsecured claims	3,410,884	951	3,411,835
Cumulative amount of distributions	-2,524,016	-704	-2,524,720
Balance as at 1 January 2019	886,868	247	887,115
Movements in 2019			
Increase in allowed claims	951	-951	0
Decrease in amount of claims due to acceptance of the Offer to customers	-24	0	-24
Total movement in unsecured claims	927	-951	-24
Distributions	-137,180	704	-136,476
Decrease in amounts payable on claims due to acceptance of the Offer to customers	24	0	24
*Total movement in amount of distributions	-137,156	704	-136,452
Unsecured claims	3,411,811	0	3,411,811
Cumulative amount of distributions	-2,661,172	0	-2,661,172
Balance as at 31 December 2019	750,639	0	750,639

In insolvency proceedings, claims of creditors have to be allowed by the court before any distributions can be made on them. Claims were added to the allowed list in the period 2010 to 2019. It is also possible for claims to be submitted and/or allowed in 2020 and beyond.

Allowed claims
Meetings of creditors were held on 10 December 2010, 19 May 2011, 24 May 2012, 29 November 2012, 30 May 2013, 28 November 2013, 15 May 2014,13 November 2014 and 24 October 2019. The total of the allowed preferential and unsecured claims less the amount in respect of creditors that have accepted the Offer is €3.41 billion (year-end 2018: €3.41 billion). In December 2019, an amount of €136.5 million (4% of the unsecured claims) was paid out to unsecured creditors.

Claims provisionally allowed by Bankruptcy Trustees
At the creditors' meeting held on 24 October 2019, all the then remaining claims provisionally allowed by the Bankruptcy Trustees were formally allowed.

Claims provisionally contested by Bankruptcy Trustees
As at 31 December 2019, two related claims totalling approximately €10 million were still contested. They are the subject of two separate court cases.

12. SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
Allowed subordinated claims relating to the DGS	86,891	86,891
Allowed other subordinated claims of deposit holders	44	44
	86,935	86,935

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

13. BALANCE

The movements in this item were as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance as at 1 January	366,774	263,179
Result	75,865	103,595
Balance as at 31 December	442,639	366,774

The balance represents the difference between the assets and liabilities of DSB Bank.

Since the date of insolvency, there has been no calculation of interest on the claims of the unsecured and subordinated creditors. Only when all the claims of the creditors have been settled and the insolvency has been closed will the creditors be able to claim payment of interest. In the whole period up to year-end 2019, the accumulated amount in respect of 'unrecognised accrued interest' was €698 million. This figure has been arrived at using the interest rates and terms stated in the contract or, if the term of the contractual interest rate has lapsed, the statutory interest rate for consumer transactions. See page 21.

Rights and obligations not shown on the face of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

2.6 Rights and obligations not shown on the face of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019

2.6.1 Interest rate swaps

Interest rate risk on the loan portfolio on DSB Bank's own books

Interest rate risk
For the first time since the insolvency, DSB Bank contracted interest rate hedges commencing mid-2017 in respect of the loans on its own books. This was because of sharply increasing average remaining fixed-rate periods resulting from relatively large numbers of long-term fixed-rate repricing dates occurring in 2017 and 2018.

The policy is to evaluate the interest rate hedges every three months, based on the existing amounts and the interest rate risk profile of the loans on the Bank's own books, contracting new interest rate hedges as necessary. The interest rate risk on loans with repricing dates in 2020 and beyond is hedged by interest rates hedging instruments, taking due account of premature redemptions and an upward forward yield curve.

Nominal value
The nominal value of the interest rate hedges against the interest rate risk on loans as at year-end 2019 was €800 million (December 2018: €740 million).

	2019	**2018**
The remaining term to maturity of the interest rate hedges can be analysed as follows:		
Less than 3 months	0	0
More than 3 months, but not more than 1 year	0	0
More than 1 year, but not more than 5 years	280,000	200,000
More than 5 years	520,000	540,000
	800,000	740,000

Fair value
The net fair value of the interest rate hedges against the interest rate risk on loans as at year-end 2019 was €40.0 million negative (December 2018: €13.9 million negative).

	2019	**2018**
The fair value of the interest rate hedges is as follows:		
Positive fair value	0	0
Negative fair value	39,970	13,857
	-39,970	-13,857

Interest rate risk on the securitised loan portfolio

Interest rate risk
DSB Bank has assumed the interest rate risk on the securitised loans from the SPVs by means of front swaps. DSB Bank's liabilities under the front swaps have been guaranteed by Rabobank. The interest rate risk on the securitised loans is largely hedged by interest rate instruments.

The policy is to evaluate the interest rate hedges every three months, based on the existing amounts and the interest rate risk profile of the securitised loans, contracting new interest rate hedges as necessary. The interest rate risk on loans with interest rates fixed for longer than one year is covered by interest rate hedges, taking account of assumptions for premature redemptions and fixed-period repricings.

Rights and obligations not shown on the face of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

Nominal value
The nominal value of the front swaps taken over by DSB Bank as at year-end 2019 was €817 million (December 2018: €978 million).

The nominal value of the interest rate hedges against the related interest rate risk as at year-end 2019 was €610 million (December 2018: €720 million).

	2019	2018
The remaining term to maturity of the interest rate hedges can be analysed as follows:		
Less than 3 months	45,000	25,000
More than 3 months, but not more than 1 year	90,000	105,000
More than 1 year, but not more than 5 years	275,000	360,000
More than 5 years	200,000	230,000
	610,000	720,000

The remaining terms of the interest rate hedges reflect the remaining interest rate time horizons of the front swap.

Fair value
The net fair value of the interest rate hedges against the related interest rate risk as at year-end 2019 was €14.6 million negative (December 2018: €6.6 million negative).

	2019	2018
The fair value of the interest rate hedges is as follows:		
Positive fair value	0	366
Negative fair value	14,608	6,998
	-14,608	-6,632

Forecast cash flows
The cash flows from the front swaps and the related interest rate hedges, less the costs of the guarantee fee, generated in 2019 have been included in the 2019 income statement and amount to €13.2 million.

In 2020, a start was made with buying back securitised loans from various SPVs. The interest flows relating to these repurchased loans will be accounted for in the same manner as proprietary loans from the date of repurchase.

The total inward cash flow, without the effect of the aforementioned repurchase operation, is expected to amount to around €10 million in 2020. In the ensuing years, the cash flows will continue to decline.

Rights and obligations not shown on the face of the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

2.6.2 Other rights and obligations not shown on the face of the balance sheet

Indication of accrued interest
As from the date of insolvency, with the exception of the special long-term loan facility and loans for which security has been provided in the form of pledges, no interest has been calculated on the customer accounts (funding). Purely by way of indication, a calculation has been made of the total amount of accrued interest on the allowed claims of unsecured and subordinated creditors for the period 19 October 2009-31 December 2019.

Interest calculation method
The applicable interest rates stated in the contract are used for individual creditors for the terms stated in the contract. Thereafter, the statutory interest rate for consumer transactions applies. Account is also taken of interim redemptions.
As from the date of the insolvency up to 2014, the statutory interest rate for consumer transactions fluctuated between a minimum of 3% and a maximum of 4%. The statutory interest rate as at 1 January 2015 was set at 2% and remains at this rate.

The obligation for accrued interest as at 31 December 2019 amounts to €698 million.
The movements were as follows:

	2019
Balance as at 1 January	669
Add: increase in interest for interest on claims in 2019 (including accrued interest) from then remaining creditors	29
Balance as at 31 December	698

The accrued interest figure of €698 million as at 31 December 2019 is, incidentally, no indication of the actual amount of interest payable to creditors at any given date. This will depend on the available funds, as explained below.

The Bankruptcy Trustees are prohibited under the Insolvency Act from making distributions in respect of interest claims arising after the date of insolvency. Pursuant to the Insolvency Act, the DSB Bank insolvency will be brought to a close by virtue of the fact that the allowed claims of all creditors have been paid in full. Only after completion of the insolvency can DSB Bank in liquidation proceed to make payments in respect of interest accrued since the date of insolvency.

At the end of the insolvency, DSB Bank will not have sufficient funds to pay all interest claims accrued since the declaration of insolvency. In connection with the further liquidation of DSB Bank – regardless of whether this involves a second insolvency – a solution will have to be found for the partial payment of these interest claims.

Other obligations
It is possible for obligations incumbent on the bankrupt estate to arise as a result of acts or omissions on the part of the Bankruptcy Trustees.
It should be noted that, until such time as the final distribution list in the insolvency is declared binding, it is still possible for late unsecured creditors to file claims. There is, after all, no statute of limitations with respect to such claims. However, it is not possible currently to determine the amount of such obligations and claims.

Current legal proceedings
The outcomes of the current legal proceedings will not have any material impact on the balance sheet items.

Transfer to Finqus B.V.
Finqus B.V. was set up by DSB Bank as shareholder on 24 July 2017 with issued and paid-up share capital of one euro. Finqus B.V. is licensed to offer mortgages and consumer credit and also to act as an intermediary for arranging mortgages and consumer credit, income protection insurance and investments. The licences were issued by the AFM on 29 December 2017.

Finqus B.V. has taken over DSB Bank's own portfolio with effect from 1 January 2018, together with the management of the securitised loan portfolio. The purchase price for the loan assets and related receivables amounted to €1,512 million. In connection with the transaction, DSB Bank has granted a loan to Finqus B.V.

amounting to €1,325 million and – as sole shareholder of Finqus B.V. – has paid in share premium of €187 million.

In order for these activities to be carried on, all the staff of DSB Bank became employees of Finqus B.V. with effect from 1 January 2018. All the contracts with service providers related to the loan management activities and with other suppliers were also transferred to Finqus B.V. at the beginning of 2018.

Lease obligations for premises
A lease has been signed for the second floor of the premises at Geert Scholtenslaan 10 in Wognum. The lease runs up to 30 November 2021. The period of notice is 12 months, in the absence of which the lease will be automatically renewed for two years. The rent is €10,000 per month, including service charges and utilities. With effect from 1 January 2018, this obligation has been transferred to Finqus B.V.

Corporation tax
Prior to 1 January 2016, DSB Bank formed part of the tax group including DSB Beheer B.V. (among other entities) for corporation tax purposes. On 1 January 2016, DSB Bank was removed from this tax group and became independently liable for corporation tax. With effect from 24 July 2017, DSB Bank has been part of a new tax group with Finqus B.V. DSB Bank has a considerable amount in tax loss carryforwards.

Post-balance-sheet events

Chapel 2003 B.V.
On 17 February 2020, DSB Bank purchased the mortgage and consumer credit receivables held by the SPV Chapel 2003. The outstanding face value balance of the receivables was €106 million, made up of second mortgages (60%), consumer credit (5%) and called-in loans plus residual debts (35%). The purchase price of the receivables was €71 million, which, on the date on which the repurchase offer was made, did not differ materially from the fair value.

Also on 17 February 2020, Finqus then purchased the Chapel 2003 mortgage and consumer credit receivables from DSB Bank for the same purchase price. The purchase was funded by means of a credit facility made available by DSB Bank (one-for-one supplement of the existing floating rate facility). The floating rate is the 3 month Euribor quarterly average plus a markup of 1.5 percentage points (with a minimum of 0% and a maximum of 3%).

Chapel 2007 B.V.
Similarly, on 17 April 2020, DSB Bank purchased the mortgage and consumer credit receivables held by the SPV Chapel 2007. The outstanding face value balance of the receivables was €115 million, made up of second mortgages (48%), consumer credit (19%) and called-in loans plus residual debts (33%). The purchase price of the receivables was €78 million, which, on the date on which the repurchase offer was made, did not differ materially from the fair value.

Also on 17 April 2020, Finqus then purchased the Chapel 2007 mortgage and consumer credit receivables from DSB Bank for the same purchase price. The purchase was funded by means of a credit facility made available by DSB Bank (one-for-one supplement of the existing floating rate facility). The floating rate is the 3 month Euribor quarterly average plus a markup of 1.5 percentage points (with a minimum of 0% and a maximum of 3%).

COVID-19
The COVID-19 crisis has struck the Netherlands to the core. The implications of this are not entirely clear at present. The continuity of the business processes and operations is adequately assured at both DSB Bank and its wholly-owned subsidiary Finqus. As servicer, Finqus will be enabling its borrowers to match interest and repayment obligations to their ability to pay where possible. The crisis will affect the future results as payment arrears mount and credit losses increase in the case of both the securitised loans and Finqus' proprietary lending.

2.7 Notes to the consolidated income statement for 2019 (x €1,000)

	2019	2018
14. FINANCE INCOME - INTEREST		
Interest on mortgages and consumer credit	40,179	53,184
Interest on front swaps and interest rate hedges	9,375	14,766
Interest on notes	748	777
	50,302	68,727

The average interest rate on first mortgages in 2019 amounted to approximately 2.9% (2018: 3.4%), on second mortgages 4.3% (2018: 4.8%) and on consumer credit 6.7% (2018: 6.8%).

15. OTHER INCOME
This concerns other income not classified as interest.

	2019	2018
16. FINANCE EXPENSE - INTEREST		
Interest payable on the special long-term loan facility	273	2,109
Loans and other interest charges	68	83
	341	2,192

As from the date of insolvency, with the exception of loans for which security has been provided in the form of pledges, *no* interest has been calculated on the customer accounts (funding). In 2019, the ‘unaccounted for interest’ amounted to an estimated €29 million (2018: €32 million interest expense). See page 21.

	2019	2018
17. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Staff costs	1,305	1,304
Temporary staff / management services	1,906	2,256
Bankruptcy Trustees	259	163
Advisers	1,244	564
Office overheads	1,604	1,274
Servicing fee + loan portfolio management costs	2,517	3,755
Motor vehicles costs	0	21
Premises costs	141	134
	8,976	9,471

The company had an average of 14 full-time equivalent employees in 2019, all active in the Netherlands (2018: 15 FTEs).

	2019	2018
18. EXCEPTIONAL INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Movements in the provision for bad debts (note 2)	7,056	9,450
Income from loans > 12 instalments in arrears (note 2)	4,691	12,154
Movement in the provision for notes issued by the securitisation entities (note 6)	7,580	10,440
Movement in provision for liquidation losses	16,000	15,000
Movement in claims of unsecured creditors	0	-65
Other	-447	-631
	34,880	46,348

2.8 Company balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

	Note		2019		2018
ASSETS					
Cash			53,723		12,451
Loans and advances			0		0
Lending					
Loan to Finqus B.V.	20		973,000		1,110,000
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures					
Group companies	21		187,000		187,000
Receivables					
Group companies	22	11,027		16,302	
Dividend receivable		23,960		38,661	
Other		169,157		179,996	
			204,144		234,959
			1,417,867		1,544,410

	Note		2019		2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Borrowings			0		55,450
Other liabilities					
Group companies	23	7,343		4,899	
Sundry other payables		11,311		8,237	
			18,654		13,136
Provision for liquidation losses			119,000		135,000
Unsecured liabilities			750,639		887,115
Subordinated liabilities			86,935		86,935
Balance[1]	24		442,639		366,774
			1,417,867		1,544,410

[1] See also the footnote on page 7 and the notes on page 21.

2.9 Company income statement for 2019 (x €1,000)

	2019	2018
Company result	51,905	64,934
Result from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	23,960	38,661
Result[1]	75,865	103,595

[1] See also the explanatory note on page 8

2.10 Notes to the company balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

A. GENERAL

General
Finqus B.V. was established in July 2017. On 1 January 2018, Finqus took over the loan assets from DSB Bank. All staff also became employees of Finqus and Finqus has been entirely responsible for the loan portfolio management activities with effect from 1 January 2018. Commencing with 2018, the financial report will also contain a company balance sheet and income statement in addition to the consolidated balance sheet and income statement.

The accounting policies used for the company balance sheet and income statement are the same as the policies stated in the notes to the consolidated balance sheet and income statement. Investments in consolidated companies are carried at net asset value. The result from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures corresponds to the share of the profit for the year of the companies concerned. For the notes to the company balance sheet, reference is also made to the notes to the consolidated balance sheet.

Unaudited accounts
The figures included in the financial report have been taken from DSB Bank's accounting records. The accounting policies applied are detailed below. As a bankrupt estate, DSB Bank no longer has any obligation to have financial statements prepared, audited and published within the meaning of Section 394, Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code. The figures in this financial report have therefore not been subjected to examination by external auditors.

20. LOAN TO FINQUS B.V.

DSB Bank has granted a loan to Finqus, originally amounting to €1,325.6 million, made up of a fixed-interest loan of €800 million and a floating-rate loan of €525.6 million.
The loan is repayable by no later than 31 December 2021.

Repayment of the loan is based on the actual amounts of interest and repayments received on the loan portfolio less the Finqus overheads and operating expenses. Repayment of the floating-rate loan will be made first, followed by the fixed-interest loan when the former has been fully redeemed.

The interest rate on the fixed-interest loan is 1.5%. The floating rate is the 3mEB quarterly average plus a markup of 1.5 percentage points (with a minimum of 0% and a maximum of 3%).

The collateral provided by Finqus concerns the entirety of the Finqus assets, as at year-end 2019 mounting to €1,196,704 (year-end 2018: €1,353,598).

The movements in this item were as follows:	**2019**	**2018**
Balance as at 1 January	1,110,000	0
Add: Drawn	0	1,325,641
Less: Repaid	-137,000	-215,641
Balance as at 31 December	973,000	1,110,000

As at 31 December 2019, the weighted average interest rate on borrowings was 1.41 % (year-end 2018 1.41%).

	2019	**2018**
The remaining term to maturity of the loan can be analysed as follows:		
Less than 3 months	10,000	35,000
More than 3 months, but not more than 1 year	115,000	115,000
More than 1 year, but not more than 5 years	848,000	960,000
Indefinite	0	0
	973,000	1,110,000

Notes to the company balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

21. INVESTMENTS IN GROUP COMPANIES

	2019	2018
The movements in the investments in group companies were as follows:		
Balance as at 1 January	0	0
Investment	187,000	187,000
Add: Share of profits	23,960	38,661
Less: Dividend from group companies	-23,960	-38,661
Balance as at 31 December	187,000	187,000

22. RECEIVABLES FROM GROUP COMPANIES

	2019	2018
The receivables from group companies comprise:		
Interest receivable on the Finqus loan	2,944	3,312
Current account relating to Finqus tax position	7,971	12,874
Current account relating to Finqus expenses	112	116
Balance as at 31 December	11,027	16,302

23. OTHER LIABILITIES: GROUP COMPANIES

Owed to Finqus as regular cash flow still payable in connection with servicing activities.

24. BALANCE

	2019	2018
The movements in this item were as follows:		
Balance as at 1 January	366,774	263,179
Result	75,865	103,595
Balance as at 31 December	442,639	366,774

3. Additional information

3.1. Other information on the SPVs (x €1,000)

DSB Bank, as originator, transferred loans to five SPVs, viz. Monastery 2004, Monastery 2006, Dome 2006, Chapel 2003 and Chapel 2007. The separate SPVs each have their own management board and keep independent accounts.

The balance of the securitised loans transferred to SPVs, without allowing for the provisions for bad debts made by the SPVs, was made up as follows:

	2019	**2018**
Monastery 2004	130,424	152,317
Monastery 2006	277,219	322,854
Dome 2006	261,537	299,385
Chapel 2003	108,829	142,945
Chapel 2007	122,450	159,128
	900,459	1,076,629

DSB Bank has various contractual financial positions with the separate SPVs, chief among which are:

Monastery 2004

Notes as at balance sheet date	Total	Held by DSB Bank
Class A2	61,318	9,231
Class B	24,500	1,500
Class C	21,500	7,000
Class D	8,500	1,500
Class E	10,500	3,500
Class F	1,500	0
Class G	6,817	0
Total	*134,635*	*22,731*

- Receivable from Monastery 2004 in respect of deferred purchase price receivable amounting to €4.2 million accounted for in other receivables (note 6). A provision has been recognised in respect of the full amount of these receivables.
- Payable to Monastery 2004 as regular cash flow still payable in connection with servicing activities, totalling €0.8 million, recognised in sundry other payables (note 9).

Monastery 2006

Notes as at balance sheet date	Total	Held by DSB Bank
Class A2	215,202	66,059
Class B	25,310	0
Class C	25,942	18,169
Class D	8,587	271
Total	*275,041*	*84,499*

- Receivable from Monastery 2006 in respect of deferred purchase price receivable amounting to €23.8 million accounted for in other receivables (note 6). A provision has been recognised in respect of the full amount of these receivables.
- Payable to Monastery 2006 as regular cash flow still payable in connection with servicing activities, totalling €2.1 million, recognised in sundry other liabilities (note 9).

Notes to the company balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

Dome 2006

Notes as at balance sheet date	Total	Held by DSB Bank
Class A	208,600	0
Class B	22,100	0
Class C	13,800	13,800
Class D	13,800	13,800
Class E	0	0
Total	*258,300*	*27,600*

- Receivables from Dome 2006 relating to received deferred purchase price and other receivables. These receivables total €6.3 million and are accounted for in other receivables (note 6). A provision has been recognised in respect of the full amount of these receivables.
- Payable to Dome 2006 as regular cash flow still payable in connection with servicing activities, totalling €2.8 million, recognised in sundry other liabilities (note 9).

Chapel 2003

Notes as at balance sheet date	Total	Held by DSB Bank
Class A	0	0
Class B	16,394	420
Class C	23,500	0
Class D	47,500	9,500
Class E	8,849	0
Total	*96,243*	*9,920*

- Receivable from Chapel 2003 in respect of deferred purchase price receivable amounting to €6.3 million accounted for in other receivables (note 6). A provision has been recognised in respect of the full amount of these receivables.
- Payable to Chapel 2003 as regular cash flow still payable in connection with servicing activities, totalling €0.5 million, recognised in sundry other liabilities (note 9).

Chapel 2007

Notes as at balance sheet date	Total	Held by DSB Bank
Class A1	0	0
Class A2	17,106	0
Class B	13,800	2,200
Class C	23,500	9,200
Class D	17,900	9,900
Class E	13,800	6,300
Class F	13,800	0
Class G	6,900	0
Total	*106,806*	*27,600*

- Receivable from Chapel 2007 in respect of deferred purchase price receivable amounting to €24.6 million accounted for in other receivables (note 6). A provision has been recognised in respect of the full amount of these receivables.
- Payable to Chapel 2007 as regular cash flow still payable in connection with servicing activities, totalling €0.7 million, recognised in sundry other liabilities (note 9).

Notes to the company balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 (x €1,000)

3.2. List of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

As at 31 December 2019, the company balance sheet includes the following investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (amounts in euros):

Name of company	Domicile	Interest	Authorised share capital	Paid-up and called capital
DSB International B.V.	Wognum	100%	€90,000	€18,000
- DSB Direkt GmbH	Düsseldorf	100%	€25,000	€25,000
- DSB Deutschland GmbH	Düsseldorf	100%	€25,000	€25,000
Finqus B.V. (established 24 July 2017)	Wognum	100%	€1	€1