

BANCA TRANSILVANIA S.A.

**Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2008**

Prepared in accordance with the
International Financial Reporting Standards
as endorsed by the European Union

TRANSLATOR'S EXPLANATORY NOTE:

The above translation of the consolidated financial statements is provided as a free translation from Romanian which is the official and binding version.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT **(free translation¹)**

The Shareholders' **Banca Transilvania S.A.**

Report on the consolidated financial statements

1 We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banca Transilvania S.A. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2008, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

2 The Bank's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

3 Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Group based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted by the Romanian Chamber of Financial Auditors. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement.

4 An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's professional judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

5 We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

6 In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Banca Transilvania S.A. present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2008, financial performance and the cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union.

¹ **TRANSLATOR'S EXPLANATORY NOTE:** The above translation of the auditors' report is provided as a free translation from Romanian which is the official and binding version.

Emphasis of matters

7 Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following:

- As presented in Notes 3j and 20 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has estimated the impairment loss provision for loans and advances to customers and net lease investments at RON 316,073 thousand based on the internal methodologies developed and applied as at 31 December 2008. Because of the inherent limitations mentioned in Note 3j, and due to the uncertainties on the local and international financial market regarding assets valuation mentioned in note 4f to the consolidated financial statements, that estimate could be revised after the date of the approval of the consolidated financial statements.
- As presented in Note 2c to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has presented in Euros for the convenience of readers the amounts reported in Lei in the consolidated balance sheet and in the consolidated income statement. This presentation does not form part of the audited financial statements.

Other Matters

8 This report is made solely to the Bank's shareholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Bank's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Bank and the Bank's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on conformity of the administrators' report with the consolidated financial statements

In accordance with the Order of the National Bank of Romania no. 5/2005, article no. 175, point 2) we have read the accompanying administrators' report on the consolidated financial statements of Banca Transilvania S.A. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union as at and for the year ended 31 December 2008. The administrators' report as presented from page 1 to 22 is not a part of the Group's consolidated financial statements. In the administrators' report we have not identified any financial information which is not consistent, in all material respects, with the information presented in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2008.

Refer to the original signed Romanian version

For and on behalf of KPMG Audit SRL:

Toader Serban-Cristian

Registered with the Chamber of Financial Auditors in Romania under no 1502/2003

Bucharest, Romania
23 March 2009

KPMG Audit SRL

Registered with the Chamber of Financial Auditors in Romania under no 9/2001


CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December

	Note	Convenience Translation*			
		2008 RON thousand	2007 RON thousand	2008 EUR thousand	2007 EUR thousand
Interest income		1,535,806	910,928	417,033	272,954
Interest expense		(953,400)	(474,330)	(258,886)	(142,130)
Net interest income	9	582,406	436,598	158,147	130,824
Fee and commission income		438,468	332,072	119,062	99,503
Fee and commission expense		(44,515)	(32,853)	(12,088)	(9,844)
Net fee and commission income	10	393,953	299,219	106,974	89,659
Net trading income	11	69,511	121,733	18,875	36,476
Other operating income	12	42,977	18,740	11,670	5,615
Operating income		1,088,847	876,290	295,666	262,574
Net impairment losses on assets	13	(157,535)	(116,517)	(42,778)	(34,913)
Personnel expenses	14	(386,033)	(281,935)	(104,823)	(84,480)
Depreciation and amortization	24, 25	(63,137)	(48,321)	(17,144)	(14,479)
Other operating expenses	15	(296,643)	(235,268)	(80,550)	(70,496)
Operating expenses		(903,348)	(682,041)	(245,295)	(204,368)
Share of losses in associates	23	(28,581)	(727)	(7,761)	(218)
Profit from sale of associates	23	268,814	-	72,993	
Profit before income tax		425,732	193,522	115,603	57,988
Income tax expense	16	(65,745)	(28,099)	(17,852)	(8,420)
Profit from continuing operations		359,987	165,423	97,751	49,568
Discontinued operations					
Gain from discontinued operations	8	-	173,560	-	52,006
Income tax expense from discontinued operations	16	-	(29,539)	-	(8,851)
Profit for the year		359,987	309,444	97,751	92,723
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		361,672	307,823	98,209	92,237
Minority interest		(1,685)	1,621	(458)	486
Profit for the year		359,987	309,444	97,751	92,723
Basic earnings per share	38	0.3454	0.3085		
Diluted earnings per share		0.3029	0.2943		
Basic earnings per share – continuing operations		0.3454	0.1641		
Diluted earnings per share – continuing operations		0.3029	0.1583		

* Refer to Note 2c

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23.03.2009 and were signed on its behalf by:

Horia Ciorcila
Chairman



Maria Moldovan
Chief Financial Officer



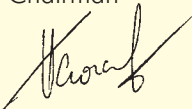
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December

	Note	Convenience Translation*			
		2008 RON thousand	2007 RON thousand	2008 EUR thousand	2007 EUR thousand
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	17	3,698,738	3,017,299	928,119	835,770
Placements with banks	18	828,608	1,182,975	207,922	327,676
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	19	14,522	63,067	3,644	17,469
Loans and advances to customers	20	10,884,901	8,484,048	2,731,331	2,350,022
Net lease investments	21	380,779	298,107	95,548	82,574
Investment securities, available-for-sale	22	798,250	580,881	200,304	160,900
Investment securities, held to maturity	22	11,655	12,672	2,925	3,510
Investments in associates	23	28,663	68,670	7,192	19,021
Property and equipment	24	385,404	299,919	96,709	83,075
Intangible assets	25	14,628	8,366	3,671	2,317
Goodwill	25	8,369	8,369	2,100	2,318
Deferred tax asset	26	21,068	-	5,287	-
Other assets	27	73,168	59,112	18,358	16,374
Total assets		17,148,753	14,083,485	4,303,110	3,901,026
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	28	38,325	76,251	9,617	21,120
Deposits from customers	29	12,097,075	10,390,347	3,035,500	2,878,053
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	30	2,877,809	1,873,797	722,124	519,029
Other subordinated liabilities	31	239,685	216,988	60,144	60,104
Debt securities issued	32	63,601	55,622	15,959	15,407
Deferred tax liabilities	26	-	685	-	190
Other liabilities	33	175,921	196,621	44,144	54,463
Total liabilities		15,492,416	12,810,311	3,887,488	3,548,366
Equity					
Share capital	34	1,149,595	700,979	288,466	194,166
Treasury shares		(200)	-	(50)	-
Share premiums		76,566	98,602	19,213	27,312
Retained earnings		265,677	266,371	66,665	73,783
Reevaluation reserve		23,852	24,061	5,985	6,665
Other reserves	35	130,427	172,957	32,728	47,908
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank		1,645,917	1,262,970	413,007	349,834
Minority interest		10,420	10,204	2,615	2,826
Total equity		1,656,337	1,273,174	415,622	352,660
Total liabilities and equity		17,148,753	14,083,485	4,303,110	3,901,026

* Refer to Note 2c

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23.03.2009 and were signed on its behalf by:

Horia Ciorcila
Chairman



Maria Moldovan
Chief Financial Officer



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2008

	Attributable to equity holders of the Bank							Total
	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premiums	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Minority interest	
Balance at 31 December 2007	700,979	-	98,602	24,061	172,957	266,371	10,204	1,273,174
Increase in share capital through appropriation of retained earnings	319,461	-	-	-	-	(319,461)	-	-
Increase in share capital through incorporation of share premiums	98,602	-	(98,602)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash contribution to share capital	30,553	-	76,566	-	-	-	-	107,119
Distribution to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	23,360	(23,360)	-	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(200)	-	-	-	-	-	(200)
Transfer from revaluation surplus to retained earnings	-	-	-	(209)	-	209	-	-
Fair values losses from available for sale investments (net of deferred tax)	-	-	-	-	(65,890)	-	-	(65,890)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	361,672	(1,685)	359,987
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	(19,754)	1,901	(17,853)
Balance at 31 December 2008	1,149,595	(200)	76,566	23,852	130,427	265,677	10,420	1,656,337

In RON thousand

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2007

	Share capital	Attributable to equity holders of the Bank					Total	
		Treasury shares	Share premiums	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings		
Balance at 31 December 2006	483,254	(7,559)	96,995	6,665	178,238	30,769	7,031	795,393
Increase in share capital through appropriation of retained earnings	84,165	-	-	-	-	(84,165)	-	-
Increase in share capital through incorporation of share premium	94,199	-	(94,199)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash contribution to share capital	39,335	-	98,398	-	-	-	-	137,733
Distribution to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	22,084	(22,084)	-	-
Increase in share capital through conversion of bonds	26	-	205	-	-	-	-	231
Treasury shares sold	-	7,559	-	-	-	7,581	-	15,140
Increase in revaluation reserves	-	-	-	17,396	-	-	-	17,396
Share of the increase in associate's equity	-	-	-	-	-	11,932	-	11,932
Loss from changes in fair value of available for sale investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(15,172)	-	-	(15,172)
Transfer of reserves related to discontinued operation	-	-	(2,797)	-	(12,193)	12,193	-	(2,797)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	307,823	1,621	309,444
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	790	-	790
Net increases from acquisition of subsidiaries and discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	1,532	1,552	3,084
Balance at 31 December 2007	700,979	-	98,602	24,061	172,957	266,371	10,204	1,273,174

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended on 31 December

In RON thousand

	Note	2008	2007
Cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities			
Profit for the year		359,987	309,444
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	24, 25	63,137	48,321
Impairments and write-offs of financial assets		161,492	124,740
Share of profit in associate, net of dividends		28,581	727
Fair value adjustment of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		51,208	(3,846)
Profit from discontinued operations sold	8	-	(275,577)
Profit from sale of associates		(268,814)	-
Income tax expense	16	65,745	57,638
Other adjustment		36,995	18,489
		498,331	279,936
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Change in investment securities		(371,893)	(467,934)
Change in placement with banks		(4,000)	207,976
Change in loans and advances to customers		(2,537,511)	(3,747,572)
Change in net lease investments		(89,164)	(116,767)
Change in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		(1,912)	31,749
Change in other assets		(20,350)	(24,815)
Change in deposits from banks and customers		1,618,937	4,764,754
Change in other liabilities		8,450	25,551
Income tax paid		(106,280)	(13,896)
		(1,005,392)	938,982
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities			
Net acquisitions of property and equipment and intangible assets		(154,035)	(105,985)
Net proceeds from sale of discontinued operations (net of cash disposed of)	8	-	200,590
Net proceeds from sale of associates	23	299,330	-
Proceeds from sale of equity investments		721	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash acquired) and investments in associates		(4,696)	(25,531)
Dividends collected		4,338	-
		145,658	69,074
Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from increase of share capital		107,119	145,291
Subscription of minority interest to the share capital of subsidiaries		584	-
Proceeds from loans from banks and other financial institutions, subordinated liabilities and debt securities issued, net of payments		1,014,407	584,726
		1,122,110	730,017
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		262,376	1,738,073
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		4,200,274	2,462,201
		4,462,650	4,200,274

Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

In RON thousand

	Note	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Cash and cash equivalents include:			
Cash at hand and accounts held with banks	17	277,761	288,002
Balances with National Bank of Romania – less than 3 months	17, 18	3,418,331	3,229,297
Placements with other banks – less than 3 months	18	766,558	682,975
Total		4,462,650	4,200,274

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to balance sheet

In RON thousand

	Note	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Cash and cash equivalents	4c	3,698,738	3,017,299
Placements with banks, less than 3 months maturity	4c	770,649	1,182,975
Less accrued interest		(6,737)	-
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement		4,462,650	4,200,274

Cash flows from operating activities include:

In RON thousand

	2008	2007
Interest collected	1,537,442	896,074
Interest paid	875,854	408,310

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting entity

Banca Transilvania Group (the "Group") includes the parent bank, Banca Transilvania S.A. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries domiciled in Romania and Moldova. The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2008 include the Bank's and its subsidiaries' (together referred to as the "Group") financial statements, the Subsidiaries include the following companies:

Branch	Field of activity	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
BT Securities S.R.L.	Investments	95.50%	95.50%
BT Leasing Transilvania IFN S.A.	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%
BT Investments S.R.L.	Investments	100.00%	100.00%
BT Direct IFN S.A.	Leasing (consumer loans)	100.00%	100.00%
BT Building S.R.L.	Investments	100.00%	100.00%
BT Asset Management S.A.I S.A.	Asset management	80.00%	80.00%
BT Solution Agent de Asigurare S.R.L.	Insurance	95.00%	95.00%
BT SAFE Agent de Asigurare S.R.L.	Insurance	99.98%	99.98%
BT Intermedieri Agent de Asigurare S.R.L.	Insurance	99.99%	99.99%
BT Account Agent de Asigurare S.R.L.	Investments	100.00%	100.00%
Compania de Factoring IFN S.A.	Factoring	50.00%	50.00%
BT Finop Leasing S.A.	Leasing	51.00%	51.00%
BT Aegon S.A.	Pension	50.00%	50.00%
BT Consultant S.R.L.	Financial brokering	100.00%	100.00%
BT Evaluator S.R.L.	Financial brokering	100.00%	100.00%
Medicredit Leasing IFN S.A.	Leasing	57.39%	57.39%
Rent-a-med S.R.L.	Rental of medical equipments	57.39%	57.39%
BT Leasing MD SRL (Moldova)	Leasing	100.00%	-

The Group has the following principal areas of business activity: banking, which is performed by Banca Transilvania S.A. ("the Bank"), leasing and consumer finance, which is performed mainly by BT Leasing Transilvania S.A., BT Finop Leasing S.A., Medicredit Leasing IFN S.A. and BT Direct IFN S.A., advisory services provided by Rent-a Med S.R.L., asset management which is performed by BT Asset Management S.A. (in which the Bank holds between 78.49% and 92.17 %) and investments on capital markets which are performed by the other subsidiaries presented above.

Banca Transilvania S.A.

Banca Transilvania S.A. was incorporated in Romania in 1993 and is licensed by the National Bank of Romania to conduct banking activities. The Bank started its operations in 1994 and its main operations involve corporate and retail banking operations in Romania. The Bank operates through its Head Office located in Cluj-Napoca, 63 branches, 419 agencies and 49 working points (2007: 57 branches, 371 agencies and 28 working points) throughout the country and in Cyprus (a branch opened in 2007). The Bank accepts deposits and grants loans, carries out fund transfers in Romania and abroad, exchanges currencies and provides banking services for its corporate and retail customers.

The Cyprus branch financial information as at 31 December 2008 was as follows: total assets – RON 22,851 thousand (31 December 2007: RON 2,722 thousand), total liabilities – RON 23,166 thousand (31 December 2007: RON 3,213 thousand), loss – RON 1,200 thousand (2007: loss – RON 491 thousand),

The principal activity of the Bank is to provide day-to-day banking and other financial services to corporate and individual clients. These include: customer deposits, domestic and international payments, foreign exchange transactions, working capital finance, medium term facilities, bank guarantees, letters of credit and also financial consultancy for micro and small enterprises operating in Romania.

The Bank's number of employees as at 31 December 2008 was 6,466 employees (31 December 2007: 5,792 employees).

The registered address of the Bank is 8 Baritiu Street, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

The structure of the equity holders of the Bank is presented below:

	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD")	14.97%	14.97%
Individuals, citizens of Romania	39.91%	41.90%
Domestic companies	21.77%	20.14%
Foreign individuals	6.01%	4.17%
Foreign companies	17.34%	18.82%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

The Bank's shares are listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange and are traded under the symbol TLV.

BT Leasing Transilvania S.A.

BT Leasing Transilvania IFN S.A. was incorporated in 1995 as a privately owned joint-stock company, established under Romanian laws. It was initially incorporated under the name of LT Leasing Transilvania S.A., which was changed to the current name in February 2003. The company operates through its Head Office located in Cluj-Napoca, 1 branch and 31 working points (2007: 1 branches and 34 working points) throughout the country. The company leases various types of vehicles and technical equipment.

The number of employees as at 31 December 2008 was 127 employees (2007: 105 employees),

The registered address of BT Leasing Transilvania IFN S.A. is: 1 Baritiu Street, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed by the European Union, effective at the Group's annual reporting date, 31 December 2008.

In estimating impairment losses for loans and receivables and net lease investments, the Group has applied the internal methodology described in Note 3 (j) (vii) in order to assess impairment for loans and advances to customers and net lease investments.

Differences between IFRS and statutory financial statements

The accounting records of the Bank are maintained in RON in accordance with Romanian accounting law and the National Bank of Romania and the National Bank of Cyprus's banking regulations.

The subsidiaries maintain their accounting records in accordance with Romanian and Moldavian accounting law. All these accounts of the Bank and subsidiaries are defined hereafter as the statutory accounts.

These accounts have been restated to reflect the differences between the statutory accounts and IFRS. Accordingly, adjustments have been made to the statutory accounts, where considered necessary, to bring the financial statements into line, in all material aspects, with the IFRS.

The major changes applied to the statutory financial statements in order to bring them into line with the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union are:

- grouping of numerous detailed items into broader captions;
- restatement adjustments required in accordance with IAS 29 ("Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies") due to the fact that Romanian economy was hyperinflationary until 31 December 2003 (refer to Note 3c);
- fair value and impairment adjustments required in accordance with IAS 39 ("Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement");
- setting up = provisions for deferred tax, and
- presenting the necessary information in accordance with the IFRS.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared on a fair value basis, for financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss and available-for-sale instruments, except for those for which a reliable measure of fair value is not available.

Other financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortized cost, revaluated amount or historical cost. Non-current assets held for sale are stated at the lower of net book value and fair value, less cost to sale.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in RON, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest thousand.

Convenience translation

For the user's information, the restated RON figures have been presented in EUR, following the requirement of IAS 21 "The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". This presentation is not part of the audited financial statements.

According to IAS 21, since the functional currency is leu, for translation from RON to EUR the following procedures were followed:

- Assets, liabilities and equity items for all balance sheet items presented (i.e. including comparatives) were translated at the closing rate existing at the date of each balance sheet presented (31 December 2008: 3.9852 RON/EUR; 31 December 2007: 3.6102 RON/EUR);
- Income and expense item for current period presented were translated at the exchange rates existing at the dates of the transactions or a rate that approximates the actual exchange rates (average exchange rate in 2008: 3.6827 RON/EUR; average exchange rate in 2006: 3.3373 RON/EUR);
- All exchange differences resulting from translation in the current period are recognized directly in equity.

The restatement and presentation procedures used according to IAS 21, "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", could result in differences between the amounts presented in EUR and the real values.

(d) Use of significant estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS as endorsed by the European Union implies that the management uses estimation and judgments that affect the application of accounting policies, as well as the reported value of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of the judgments used in assessing the carrying value of the assets and liabilities for which no other evaluation sources are available. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The review of the accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is reviewed if the review affects only that period or in the period of the review and future periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Information about estimates used in the application of the accounting policies which carry a significant impact on the financial statements, as well as the estimates which involve a significant degree of uncertainty, are described in Notes 4 and 5.

3. Significant accounting policies and methods

Significant accounting policies and methods have been applied consistently by the Group entities to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

In respect of comparative information, certain items from the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2007 have been reclassified to conform to current presentation.

a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those companies controlled by the Bank. Control exists when the Bank has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. When assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable or convertible must be taken into consideration. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control starts until the date control ceases.

The Bank consolidates the financial statements of its subsidiaries in accordance with IAS 27 "Consolidated and separate financial statements". The list of the Group's branches is presented in Note 1.

(ii) Investment funds management

The Group manages and administrates assets invested in unit funds on behalf of investors. The financial statements of these entities are not included in these consolidated financial statements except when the Group controls the entity by holding an interest higher than 50% in the respective unit fund.

(iii) Associates

Associates are those companies on which the Group may exercise a significant influence, but not control over the financial and operational policies. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the total recognized gains and losses of associates using the equity method, from the date that significant influence commences until the date significant influence ceases. If the Group's share of losses from associates exceeds the carrying amount of the investment, the carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations in respect of the associate.

Banca Transilvania's shares in these investment funds varies between 23.88% and 35.0%.

The Bank held an investment of 25% in Asiban S.A., an insurance company which was sold during August 2008 for EUR 87,500 thousand.

The Group included its share from the associates' losses and gains according to IAS 28 "Investment in associates".

(iv) Jointly controlled entities

Jointly controlled entities are those enterprises where there is a contractually agreed sharing of control over the economic activities of the respective entities, and exist only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of interest in a jointly controlled entity using proportionate consolidation in accordance with the provisions of IAS 31 "Interests in joint ventures".

As at 31 December 2008, the jointly controlled entities owned by the Group were: Compania de Factoring IFN S.A. and BT Aegon S.A..

(v) *Transactions eliminated on consolidation*

Intra-group balances and transactions as well as any unrealized gains resulted from the intra-group transactions have been eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains resulted from transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealized gains resulted from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment in the associate. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

b) Foreign currency

i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are booked in RON at the official exchange rate at the dates of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

The gains and losses related to the settlement and translations of these balances using the exchange rate at the end of the financial year are recognized in the profit and loss accounts, except for the ones booked in equity as a result of accounting for risk management.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate valid at the date the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale financial assets which are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

ii) Translation of foreign operations

The result and financial position of foreign operations, which have a functional currency different from the functional and presentation currency of the Group, are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary, of this entity have been translated at the closing rate;
- income and expense item of these operations have been translated at the average exchange rate of the period, as an estimated for the exchange rates from the dates of the transactions; and
- all resulting exchange difference have been classified as equity until the disposal of the investment.

The exchange rates of major foreign currencies were:

Currency	31 December 2008	31 December 2007	Variation %
Euro (EUR)	1: RON 3.9852	1: RON 3.6102	10.38%
US Dollar (USD)	1: RON 2.8342	1: RON 2.4564	15.4%

c) Accounting method for the effect of hyperinflation

According to IAS 29 and IAS 21, the financial statements of an entity whose functional currency of a hyperinflationary economy should be stated in terms of measuring unit current at the balance sheet date i.e. non monetary items are restated using a general price index from the date of acquisition or contribution.

IAS 29 suggests that economies should be regarded as hyperinflationary if, among other factors, the cumulative inflation rate over a period of three years exceeds 100%.

The continuously decreasing inflation rates and other factors related to the characteristics of the economic environment in Romania indicate that the economy whose functional currency was adopted by the Group ceased to be hyperinflationary, effective for financial periods starting January 1, 2004. Therefore, the provisions of IAS 29 have no longer been adopted in preparing these financial statements.

Accordingly, the amounts expressed in measuring unit current at 31 December 2003 are treated as the basis for the carrying amounts in these consolidated financial statements and do not represent appraised value, replacement cost, or any other measure of the current value of assets or the prices at which transactions would take place currently.

d) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense related to financial investments are recognized in the income statement at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and commissions paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Fair value changes of derivative instruments held for risk management and other financial assets and liabilities held at fair value are presented in the net result from other financial instruments held at fair value through profit and loss account. Fair value changes of other financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are presented as interest income and expenses.

e) Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income arises on financial services provided by the Group including loan origination, commitment fees, card fees, cash management services, brokerage services, investment advice and financial planning, investment banking services, project and structured finance transactions, and asset management services.

Fee and commission directly attributable to the financial asset or liability origination, both income and expense, that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. Loan commitment fees that are likely to be drawn down, are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and are recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan.

Other fee and commission income arising on the financial services provided by the Group including investment management services, brokerage services, and account services fees is recognized as the related service is provided in the profit and loss. Other fee and commission expense relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

f) Net trading income

Net trading income represents the difference between the gain and loss related to the trading assets and liabilities and comprises all fair value changes realized and unrealized and net foreign exchange differences.

g) Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established. Income from equity investments and other non-fixed income investments is recognized as dividend income when it accrues. Dividends are reflected as a component of other operating income.

Dividends are treated as an appropriation of profit in the period they are declared and approved by the General Assembly of Shareholders. The only profit available for distribution is the profit for the year recorded in the Romanian statutory accounts, which differs from the profit in these

financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS, due to the differences between the applicable Romanian Accounting Regulations and IFRS as endorsed by the European Union.

h) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease. Operating lease expense is recognized as a component of the operating expenses.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the interest expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The interest expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

i) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it relates to equity elements.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of prior periods.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of the goodwill, the initial recognition of the assets and liabilities that come from transactions other than business mergers and which have no impact on the accounting profit nor on the fiscal one and differences related to investments in subsidiaries, as long as they are not considered to be reversed in the near future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

The tax rate used to calculate the current and deferred tax position at 31 December 2008 is 16% (31 December 2007: 16%).

j) Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Classifications

The Group classifies its financial assets and liabilities in the following categories:

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. This category has two sub-categories: financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial instrument is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of short term profit-taking or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless the derivative is a designated and effective hedging instrument. The financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss comprise listed equity securities and derivative instruments.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market, other than those that the Group intends to sell immediately or in the near term, those that the Group, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit and loss, those that the Group, upon initial recognition, designates as available-for-sale or those for which the holder may

not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration. Loans and receivables comprise loans and advances to banks and customers and net lease investments.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. As at 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007 the Group included in this category certain treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Public Finance.

Available-for-sale financial assets are those financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as loans and advances, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale instruments include treasury bonds and other bonds eligible for discounting with central banks, investments in unit funds, equity investments and other investment securities that are not at fair value through profit and loss or held-to-maturity.

(ii) Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus, in case of financial assets and financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group initially recognizes: loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

(iii) Derecognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognized as a separate asset or liability. The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

(v) Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, less any reduction for impairment.

(vi) Fair value measurement

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market price at the balance sheet date without any deduction for transaction costs. If a quoted market price is not available, the fair value of the instrument is estimated using pricing models or discounted cash flow techniques.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate is a market related rate at the balance sheet date for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where pricing models are used, inputs are based on market related measures at the balance sheet date. Where a fair value cannot be reliably estimated, equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price on an active market are measured at cost and periodically tested for impairment.

(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment

Assets held at amortized cost

At each balance sheet date the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets or a group of financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset ("loss generating event"), and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

It is probable that the identification of a single event responsible for the impairment is difficult. Impairment may have been caused by the combined effect of multiple events. The losses expected as a result of the future events, regardless of their probability, are not recognized.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the variable interest rate at current rate, specified in the contract. The asset's accounting value can be decreased directly or by using an impairment account. The expense with the impairment loss is recognized in the income statement.

If during a future period, an event that took place after the date of the impairment recognition generates decrease in the impairment expense, the formerly recognized impairment loss is reversed either directly or through the adjustment of an impairment account. The impairment decrease is recognized through profit and loss.

Loans and advances to customers and net lease investments

The Group, based on its internal impairment assessment methodology included observable data on the following loss events as objective evidence that loans and advances to customers and net lease investments or groups of assets are impaired:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the borrower (lessee) determined in accordance with the Group's internal rating system;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments of the borrowers (individually and in the same group of borrowers);
- (c) the lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's or lessee's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider such as the rescheduling of the interest or principal payments;
- (d) is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- (e) credible information indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a group of financial assets from the date of the initial recognition, regardless of the fact that the decrease cannot be identified for each asset, including:
 - i) unfavorable change in the payment behavior of the Group's debtors, or
 - ii) national or local economic circumstances that can be correlated to the loss / depreciation of the Group's assets.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists as described above, individually for loans to customers and net lease investments that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for loans to customers and net lease investments that are not individually significant.

If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the loans to customers and net lease investments in groups with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Loans and advances to customers and net lease investments that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized loan and net lease investments reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, loans and advances to customers and net lease investments are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics that are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms (for example, on the

basis of the industry for corporate clients and small and medium enterprises and on the basis of significant types of products for individuals). Management considers that these characteristics chosen are the best estimate of similar credit risk characteristics relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such loans and net lease investments by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

Future cash flows in a group of loans and advances to customers and net lease investments that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for loans and net lease investments with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

The methodology of assessing the loss related to the loans and advances to customers and net lease investments implies the existence of a dedicated informatics support which uses the effective interest rate method in the computation of the current value of future cash flows generated by these financial assets, facilitates their consistent grouping at Group level, on risk segments with similar features and offers relevant information regarding the experience of historical losses from these categories of financial assets with similar risk features. As a result of the inherent limitations mentioned above, the estimated amount of depreciation may differ from the one obtained if the Group had an informatics organizer to support the methodology of estimating loss related to loans and advances to customers and net lease investment.

The Group reviews on a regular basis the methodology and the premises used for estimating the future cash flows in order to diminish the differences between the estimated losses and the real ones.

Available-for-sale financial assets

For financial assets classified as available-for-sale, when a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized directly in equity shall be released directly from equity and recognized in profit or loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognized.

The amount of the cumulative loss that is released from equity and recognized in profit or loss shall be the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale shall not be released through profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed through profit and loss.

(viii) Designation at fair value through profit and loss

The Group designates financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss when:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces an evaluation or recognition mismatch ("accounting error") which might have arisen from the measurement of the assets and liabilities or from the recognition of their gain or loss based on different principles;
- they are part of a group of financial assets or liabilities managed, evaluated and reported to the management on a fair value basis according to the risk management documentation / investment strategy; or
- they are hybrid contracts through which an entity can reflect the entire contract at fair value through in profit and loss.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise: cash on hand, unrestricted balances held at the National Bank of Romania and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the balance sheet.

l) Financial assets and liabilities held for trading

Held for trading assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities that the Group acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognized and subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet with transaction costs taken directly to profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognized as part of net trading income in profit or loss. Trading assets and liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition.

m) Derivatives

(i) Derivatives held for risk management purposes

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. Derivatives held for risk management purposes are measured at fair value in the balance sheet.

When a derivative is not held for trading, and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, all changes in its fair value are recognized immediately in profit and loss as a component of net trading income. As at 31 December 2007 the Group does not have derivatives held for risk management purposes.

(ii) Embedded derivatives

Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a "host contract"). The Group accounts for embedded derivatives separately from the host contract when the host contract is not itself carried through profit and loss, and the characteristics of the embedded derivatives are not clearly and closely related to the host contract. Separate embedded derivatives are accounted for depending on their classification, and are presented in the balance sheet together with the host contract.

n) Loans and advances and net lease investments

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Group does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

When the Group is the lessor in a lease agreement that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee, the arrangement is presented within loans and advances. Consumer loans granted to customers are also included in net lease investments.

Loans and advances and net lease investments are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method as described in the accounting policy 3(d) above, except when the Group chooses to carry the loans and advances and net lease investments at fair value through profit or loss as described in accounting policy 3(j) (viii) above.

Loans and advances and net lease investments are presented net of provision for impairment losses. Provision for impairment losses are made against the carrying amount of loans and advances and net lease investments that are identified as being impaired based on regular reviews of outstanding balances to reduce these assets to their recoverable amounts.

o) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held-to-maturity, fair value through profit and loss or available-for-sale.

(i) Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost using the linear method. The linear amortization method used to determine the amortized cost for held-to-maturity investments represent the management's best estimate for the value of the corresponding amortization and the impact of applying the effective interest rate method would not be material. Any sale or reclassification of a significant amount of held-to-maturity investments not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity investments as available-for-sale, and prevent the Group from classifying investment securities as held-to-maturity for the current and the following two financial years.

(ii) Fair value through profit and loss

The Group carries some investment securities at fair value, with fair value changes recognized immediately in profit or loss as described in accounting policy 3(l).

(iii) Available-for-sale

Debt securities such as treasury bills issued by the Government of Romania are classified as available-for-sale assets.

Debt securities issued by the Government of Romania do not have an active market to support the assessment of their fair value. Consequently, the fair value of these securities was estimated using discounted cash-flow techniques applying the prevailing reference rates for similar placements on the local inter-banking market commonly used by market participants in Romania.

The Group considered that the effective transaction prices would be between the informative BID-ASK quotations obtained, which are rather an interval within which the Group could have realistically negotiated the quotations for each series and taking into account the volume of its portfolio, and thus, the Bank used in its estimation an average price for each series.

Other securities such as investments in unit funds are classified as available-for-sale assets and are carried at their market prices.

Other equity investments in listed or unlisted companies are classified as available-for-sale assets and are carried at the fair value. Where no reliable estimate of fair value is available, equity investments are stated at restated cost less impairment.

Interest income is recognized in profit and loss using effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in profit and loss when the Group becomes entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments are recognized in profit and loss.

Other fair value changes are recognized directly in equity until the investment is sold or impaired and the balance in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Change in accounting policy

In October 2008 the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued Reclassification of Financial Assets (Amendments to IAS 39 "Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures"). The amendment to IAS 39 permits an entity to transfer from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category a non-derivative financial asset that otherwise would have met the definition of loans and receivables if the entity has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

The amendment to IFRS 7 introduces additional disclosure requirements if an entity has reclassified financial assets in accordance with the amendment to IAS 39. The amendments are effective retrospectively from 1 July 2008.

Pursuant to these amendments, the Group reclassified certain non-derivatives financial assets out of available-for-sale investment securities into placement with banks. For details on the impact of this reclassification, see note 22.

p) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are stated at their cost or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation value and impairment losses. Capital expenditure on property and equipment in the course of construction is capitalized and depreciated once the assets enter into use.

Leases in term of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Plant and equipment acquired by way of finance lease is stated at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The Group recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognized in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Leasehold improvements (average)	7 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and equipments	3 – 20 years
Vehicles	4 – 5 years

The leasehold improvements are depreciated over the rental contract period, which varies between 1 and 52 years. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date.

q) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill and negative goodwill

Goodwill / (negative goodwill) arise on the acquisition of subsidiaries. Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the acquisition and the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. When the difference is negative (negative goodwill), it is recognized immediately in profit and loss, after reanalyzing the manner of identification and valuation of the assets, liabilities and identifiable contingent liabilities and measurement of the acquisition cost.

Acquisition of minority interests

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a minority interest in a subsidiary represents the excess of the cost of the additional investment over the carrying amount of the net assets acquired at the date of buy.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Negative goodwill is recognized immediately in the income statement, after reassessment of the identification and measurement of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and the measurement of the cost of the acquisition.

(ii) Software

Costs associated with developing or maintaining software programs are recognized as an expense when incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognized as intangible assets. Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimate useful life of software is three years.

r) Financial lease – lessee

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and, except for investment property, the leased assets are not recognized on the Group's balance sheet.

s) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

t) Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

u) Debt securities issued and loans from banks and other financial institutions

Borrowings such as loans from banks and other financial institutions and debt securities issued are recognized initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds (fair value of consideration received) net of transaction costs occurred. Debt securities and loans from banks and other financial institutions are subsequently stated at amortized cost.

The Group classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument.

v) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by

discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

w) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortized over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortized amount and the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable).

x) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Short-term employee benefits include wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions. Short-term employee benefits are recognized as expense when services are rendered.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Bank and its subsidiaries, in the normal course of business makes payments to the Romanian State funds on behalf of its Romanian employees for pension, health care and unemployment benefit. All employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries are members and are also legally obliged to make defined contributions (included in the social security contributions) to the Romanian State pension plan (a State defined contribution plan). All relevant contributions to the Romanian State pension plan are recognized as an expense in the income statement as incurred. The Bank and its subsidiaries do not have any further obligations.

The Bank and its subsidiaries do not operate any independent pension scheme and, consequently, have no obligation in respect of pensions. The Bank and its subsidiaries do not operate any other post retirement benefit plan. The Bank and its subsidiaries have no obligation to provide further services to current or former employees.

(iii) Share-based payment

The Bank has two types of share-based payment transactions:

- Shares granted to employees at a price different from the quoted market price of the Bank's shares at the granting date;
- Share options granted to employees subject to certain vesting conditions. The difference between the grant date fair value of the Bank's shares and the considerations paid by the employees for these share options is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options invested.

y) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments.

z) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares

outstanding for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

aa) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

ab) Standards, interpretations and amendments to the IFRS not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2008, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

- Amendment to IFRS 2 "*Share-based Payment*" (effective starting 1 January 2009). The amendments to the Standard clarify the definition of vesting conditions and introduce the concept of non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are to be reflected in grant-date fair value and failure to meet non-vesting conditions will generally result in treatment as a cancellation. The amendments to IFRS 2 are not relevant to the Group's operations as the Group does not have any share-based compensation plans.
- Revised IFRS 3 "*Business Combinations*" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009). The scope of the revised Standard has been amended and the definition of a business has been expanded. The revised Standard also includes a number of other potentially significant changes including:
 1. all items of consideration transferred by the acquirer are recognised and measured at fair value as of the acquisition date, including contingent consideration;
 2. subsequent change in contingent consideration will be recognized in profit or loss;
 3. transaction costs, other than share and debt issuance costs, will be expensed as incurred;
 4. the acquirer can elect to measure any non-controlling interest at fair value at the acquisition date (full goodwill), or at its proportionate interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired party, on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

As the revised Standard should not be applied to business combinations prior to the date of adoption, the revised Standard is expected to have no impact on the financial statements with respect to business combinations that occur before the date of adoption of the revised Standard.

- IAS 23 (Revised), "*Borrowing costs*" (effective starting 1 January 2009). The revised Standard removes the option to expense borrowing costs and requires the capitalization of borrowing costs that relate to qualifying assets (those that take a substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale). Currently this is not applicable to the Group as there are no qualifying assets.
- IFRS 8, "*Operating segments*" (effective starting 1 January 2009). The Standard introduces the "management approach" for segment reporting and requires segment disclosure based on the components of the entity that management monitors in making decisions about operating matters. Operating segments are components of an entity for which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker in deciding how to allocate resources and for assessing performance.
- Revised IAS 1 "*Presentation of Financial Statements*" (effective from 1 January 2009). The revised Standard requires information in financial statements to be aggregated on the basis of shared characteristics and introduces a statement of comprehensive income. Items of income and expense and components of other comprehensive income may be presented either as a single statement of comprehensive income (effectively combining the income statement and all non-owner changes in equity in a single statement), or as two separate statements (a separate income statement followed by a statement of comprehensive income). The Group is currently evaluating whether to present a single statement of comprehensive income, or two separate statements.
- Amendments to IAS 27, "*Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). The amendments remove the definition of "cost method" currently set out in IAS 27, and instead require all dividends from a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate to be recognised as income in the separate financial statements of the investor when the right to receive the dividend is established. In addition, the amendments provide guidance when the receipt of dividend income is deemed to be an indicator of impairment. The amendments to IAS 27 are not expected to have any impact on these separate financial statements when adopted as the amendments apply prospectively.
- Revised IAS 27 "*Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009). In the revised Standard the term minority interest has been replaced by non-controlling interest, and is defined as "the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent". The revised Standard also amends the accounting for non-controlling interest, the loss of control of a subsidiary, and the allocation of profit or loss and other comprehensive income between the controlling and non-controlling

interest. Revised IAS 27 is not relevant to the Bank's operations as the Group does not have any interests in subsidiaries that will be affected by the revisions to the Standard.

- Amendments to IAS 32 "*Financial Instruments: Presentation*", and IAS 1, "*Presentation of Financial Statements*" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). The amendments introduce an exemption to the principle otherwise applied in IAS 32 for the classification of instruments as equity; the amendments allow certain puttable instruments issued by an entity that would normally be classified as liabilities to be classified as equity if, and only if, they meet certain conditions. The amendments are not relevant to the Group's financial statements as none of the Group entities have in the past issued puttable instruments that would be affected by the amendments.
- Amendment to IAS 39, "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009). The amended Standard clarifies the application of existing principles that determine whether specific risks or portions of cash flows are eligible for designation in a hedging relationship. In designating a hedging relationship the risks or portions must be separately identifiable and reliably measurable; however inflation cannot be designated, except in limited circumstances. The amendments to IAS 39 are not relevant to the Group's operations as the Group does not apply hedge accounting.
- IAS 40, "*Investment Property*" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). IAS 40 is amended to include property under construction or development for future use as investment property in its definition of "investment property". This results in such property being within the scope of IAS 40; previously it was within the scope of IAS 16
- IFRIC 13 "*Customer Loyalty Programmes*" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008). The Interpretation explains how entities that grant loyalty award credits to customers who buy other goods or services should account for their obligations to provide free or discounted goods or services ('awards') to customers who redeem those award credits. Such entities are required to allocate some of the proceeds of the initial sale to the award credits and recognise these proceeds as revenue only when they have fulfilled their obligations. The Group does not expect the Interpretation to have any impact on the financial statements.
- IFRIC 15 "*Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). IFRIC 15 clarifies that revenue arising from agreements for the construction of real estate is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity in the following cases:
 1. the agreement meets the definition of a construction contract in accordance with IAS 11.3;
 2. the agreement is only for the rendering of services in accordance with IAS 18 (e.g., the entity is not required to supply construction materials); and
 3. the agreement is for the sale of goods but the revenue recognition criteria of IAS 18.14 are met continuously as construction progresses.

In all other cases, revenue is recognised when all of the revenue recognition criteria of IAS 18.14 are satisfied (e.g., upon completion of construction or upon delivery). IFRIC 15 is not relevant to the Group's operations as the Group does not provide real estate construction services or develop real estate for sale.

- IFRIC 16 "*Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation*" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 October 2008). The Interpretation explains the type of exposure that may be hedged, where in the group the hedged item may be held, whether the method of consolidation affects hedge effectiveness, the form the hedged instrument may take and which amounts are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation. The Standard is not applicable to the Group.
- IFRIC 17 "*Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners*" (effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 15 July 2009). The Interpretation applies to non-reciprocal distributions of non-cash assets to owners acting in their capacity as owners. In accordance with the Interpretation a liability to pay a dividend shall be recognised when the dividend is appropriately authorised and is no longer at the discretion of the entity and shall be measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed. The carrying amount of the dividend payable shall be re-measured at each reporting date, with any changes in the carrying amount recognised in equity as adjustments to the amount of the distribution. When the dividend payable is settled the difference, if any, between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the dividend payable shall be recognised in profit or loss. As the interpretation is applicable only from the date of application, it will not impact on the financial statements for periods prior to the date of adoption of the interpretation.

4. Financial Risk management

a) Introduction

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk
- Taxation risk

This note provides details of the Group's exposure towards risk and describes the methods used by management to control risk. The most important types of financial risk to which the Group is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

Risk management framework

The risk management is an important part of all the decisional and business processes within the Group.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board of Directors established the Management Board and the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), Credit Risk Committee and Operational Risk Committee from the Bank's Head Office (loans approval), Credit Committee and Risk from Branches/ Agencies, which are responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies in their specified areas. The Board of Directors periodically reviews the activity of these committees.

The Board of Directors monitors the compliance with Group risk policies and improvement of the general risk management framework in connection to risks that the Group is exposed to.

Banca Transilvania S.A. strategy regarding significant risk management focuses on the performance of estimated ratios in a controlled risk environment which ensures both the normal continuity of the business and the protection of the shareholders and clients' interest. Banca Transilvania S.A. guarantees that its risk management strategy is adequate in terms of undertaken risk profile, nature, size and business complexity and also in correlation with its business plan.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly (mainly annually) with the participation of the Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and involved persons from different Departments, in order to reflect the changes in the market conditions, products and services provided.

The Group's Audit Committee reports to Board of Directors and is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management procedures. The Audit Committee is assisted in these functions by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The Board of Directors and management committees of BT Leasing IFN S.A., Compania de Factoring IFN S.A. and Medicredit Leasing IFN S.A. have responsibilities regarding significant risk management in correlation with their business characteristics and the legislation in force.

b) Credit risk

(i) Credit risk management

The Group is exposed to credit risk through its trading, lending, leasing and investment activities when it acts as intermediary on behalf of customers or third parties or when it issues guarantees.

Credit risk associated with trading and investing activities is managed through the Group's market risk management process. The risk is mitigated by selecting counterparties of good credit standings and monitoring their activities and ratings and by the use of exposure limits and when appropriate by requiring collateral.

The Group's primary exposure to credit risk arises from its loans and advances to customers. The amount of credit exposure in this regard is represented by the carrying amounts of assets on the balance sheet. The Group is exposed to credit risk on various other financial assets, including derivative instruments and debt investments. The current credit exposure in respect to these instruments is equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the balance sheet. In addition, the Group is exposed to off-balance sheet credit risk through commitments to extend credit and guarantees issued (see Note 37).

In order to minimize the risk, the Group has certain procedures meant to assess the clients before loan granting, in order to monitor the customers' payment capacity (principal and interest) during the entire lending process.

The Board of Directors delegated the responsibility for credit risk management to the Management Committee, Banking Risk Management Committee ("CARB"), Credit Committee (lending policy), credit and risk committee from the Bank's headquarters (approval of credits), credit and risk committees from the branches / agencies at local level. Furthermore, inside the Group operates the Risk Management Department, which reports to the central committee previously presented and has the following responsibilities:

- Identifying and assessing of specific risks within the lending activity;
- Complying with internal regulations specific for the lending activity;
- Elaborating proposals for reducing specific risks, in order to maintain sound standards for the lending activity;
- Monitoring granted loans, in accordance with the client's financial performance, the type of the credit, the nature of the collateral and debt service, according to the internal norms of the lending activity;
- Approving and exploiting ratio computation in respect to granting / modifying the branches' competencies of granting loans, according to specific internal policies;
- Periodical review and recommendation to the Banking Risk Management Committee, concerning the acceptable risk levels for Banca Transilvania S.A.;
- Identifying, monitoring and controlling the credit risk at branch level;
- Ensuring compliance with the internal regulations, the NBR norms and the legislation in force for the lending activity carried out by the local units;
- Drafting of proposals for reducing specific risks, in order to maintain loan granting standards at each branch level;
- Risk analysis for existing / modified credit products, including recommendations from the involved departments;
- Large exposure risk analysis / credit portfolios, including recommendations to the Risk Management Committee, Management Committee and Board of Directors;
- Approving exposure limits computation for counterparties;
- Receives proposals from the involved departments and cooperates with them for updating the Regulation regarding organization, functioning, management and control of specific risks;
- Periodically presents reports to the Board of Directors and CARB regarding the evolution of the significant risks (the implications of risk correlation, forecasts etc).

Each Branch / Agency implements at local level the Group policies and regulations regarding the credit risk, having loan approval competencies established by the Management Committee. Each Branch is responsible for the quality and performance of the credit portfolio and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks, including those subject to central approval.

The Internal Audit Department and the Risk Inspection Department with the Risk Management Department carry out periodical reviews of the branches and agencies.

The Group classified the exposures according to the risk level of the potential financial losses. The risk classification system is used for assessing the risk monitoring activities and the relationship with the customers. The scoring system reflects different levels of the default risk. The Credit Management Department is responsible for the classification criteria and the scoring system, which is reviewed periodically.

Credit risk exposure

Concentrations of credit risk that arise from financial instruments exist for groups of counterparties when they have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The major concentrations of credit risk arise by individual counterparty and by type of customer in relation to the Group's loans and advances, commitments to extend credit and guarantees issued.

Total on and off balance sheet economic sector risk concentrations are presented in the table below:

	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Individuals	39.25%	39.12%
Trading	17.42%	17.22%
Production	12.89%	12.66%
Construction	6.91%	7.44%
Transport	4.68%	7.12%
Services	4.54%	4.07%
Real estate	2.71%	2.64%
Agriculture	2.31%	1.73%
Financial institutions	1.77%	2.31%
Freelancers	1.64%	0.36%
Chemical industry	1.47%	1.39%
Mining industry	0.75%	0.79%
Telecommunications	0.49%	0.46%
Energy industry	0.37%	0.59%
Fishing industry	0.06%	0.04%
Governmental bodies	0.02%	0.02%
Others	2.72%	2.04%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

At 31 December 2008, total on and off balance sheet exposures was RON 14,295,182 thousand (31 December 2007: RON 10,473,56 thousand).

The amounts reflected in the previous paragraph reflect the maximum accounting loss that would be recognized at reporting date if the customers failed completely to perform contractual obligations and if any collateral or security proved to be of no value

The Group holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of pledge over cash deposits, mortgage interests over property, guarantees and other pledge over equipments and/or receivables. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired. Collateral generally is not held over loans and advances to banks.

The Group writes off a loan / security balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when it determines that the loans / securities are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower / issuer's financial position such that the borrower / issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

The Group uses ratings associated with financial performance for the individually tested loans as well as for the collective assessed ones. According to Group policies, each credit risk class can be associated with a certain rating, starting with the lowest risk rating (1) to the category of loans for which legal procedures of debt recovery were initiated (6).

The credit risk exposures for loans and advances to customers and net lease investments at 31 December 2008 and 2007 are presented below:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Loans and advances granted to customers and net lease investment		
	Note	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
<i>Past due and individually impaired</i>			
Class 4		433,850	227,972
Class 5		275,786	75,104
Class 6		182,292	76,242
Gross amount		891,928	379,318
Allowance for impairment	20, 21	(179,758)	(103,121)
Carrying amount		712,170	276,197
<i>Past due but not individually impaired</i>			
Class 1-2		53,030	102,741
Class 3		127,484	47,043
Class 4		-	509
Class 5		-	481
Gross amount		180,514	150,774
Allowance for impairment	20, 21	(2,372)	(1,519)
Carrying amount		178,142	149,255
<i>Past-due</i>			
15-30 days		110,992	41,036
30-60 days		69,522	97,266
60-90 days		-	11,990
90-180 days		-	482
Gross amount		180,514	150,774
<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>			
Class 1		9,611,209	7,838,943
Class 3		898,102	575,339
Gross amount		10,509,311	8,414,282
Allowance for impairment	20, 21	(133,943)	(57,579)
Carrying amount		10,375,368	8,356,703
Total carrying amount		11,265,680	8,782,155

Past due and individually impaired loans

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Group determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan / security agreement.

Past due but not individually impaired loans

Loans and securities where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Group believes that an individual impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security / collateral available and / or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Group.

Allowances for impairment

The Group sets an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are an individual loan loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loan loss allowance established for groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans subject to individual assessment for impairment.

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) amounts of individually impaired assets by risk grade:

In thousand RON

	Gross amount	Carrying amount
31 December 2008		
Class 4	433,850	423,198
Class 5	275,786	262,943
Class 6	182,292	26,029
Total	891,928	712,170
31 December 2007		
Class 4	227,972	165,996
Class 5	75,104	54,686
Class 6	76,242	55,515
Total	379,318	276,197

The Group holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgages, pledges over assets, and other guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired. The Group owns no collateral held over loans and advances to banks.

An analysis of the collateral held against loans granted to customers is shown below:

In thousand RON

	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
<i>Related to past due and individually impaired</i>		
Property	890,222	315,110
Debt securities	155,943	47,061
Other	27,578	82,611
	1,073,742	444,782
<i>Related to past due but not individually impaired</i>		
Property	1,359,921	53,196
Debt securities	91,536	4,020
Other	16,965	11,579
	1,468,423	68,795
<i>Related to neither past due nor impaired</i>		
Property	10,128,060	7,526,894
Debt securities	808,906	775,401
Other	212,929	1,435,862
	11,149,895	9,738,157
Total	13,692,060	10,251,734

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Group's activities and in the management of the asset positions. It includes both the risk of being unable to fund assets at appropriate maturities and rates and the risk of being unable to liquidate an asset at a reasonable price and in an appropriate time frame.

The Group has access to a diverse funding base. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments including deposits, borrowings, bonds issued and share capital. This enhances funding flexibility, limits dependence on any one source of funds and generally lowers the cost of funds. The Group strives to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of liabilities with a range of maturities. The Group continually assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in funding, and diversifying the funding base.

The financial assets and liabilities of the Group analyzed over the remaining period from the balance sheet date to contractual maturity are as at 31 December 2008 as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Up to 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
31 December 2008								
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	3,698,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,698,738
Placements with banks	770,649	4,833	137	30,108	22,881	-	-	828,608
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,522	14,522
Loans and advances to customers	1,282,126	1,031,805	1,629,430	1,884,016	1,092,347	3,965,177	-	10,884,901
Net lease investments	55,691	35,940	67,463	186,019	35,666	-	-	380,779
Financial assets available for sale	212,910	141,199	107,653	233,019	60,660	25,717	17,092	798,250
Held-to-maturity investments	9	566	-	10,300	780	-	-	11,655
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,663	28,663
Other assets	68,836	1,346	1,110	658	1,218	-	-	73,168
Total financial assets	6,088,959	1,215,689	1,805,793	2,344,120	1,213,552	3,990,894	60,277	16,719,284
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks	36,183	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	38,325
Deposits from customers	8,682,469	814,280	237,087	600,326	1,741,549	21,364	-	12,097,075
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	381,495	306,357	584,733	1,054,652	641,699	212,159	-	3,181,095
Other liabilities	174,281	196	325	1,119	-	-	-	175,921
Total financial liabilities	9,274,428	1,122,975	822,145	1,656,097	2,383,248	233,523	-	15,492,416
Maturity surplus / (shortfall)	(3,185,469)	92,714	983,648	688,023	(1,169,696)	3,757,371	60,277	1,226,868

In RON thousand

31 December 2007

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents	3,017,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,017,299
Placements with banks	1,182,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,182,975
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,067	63,067
Loans and advances to customers	1,414,526	747,936	1,107,424	1,381,486	996,864	2,835,812	-	-	-	8,484,048
Net lease investments	46,816	28,440	52,870	148,872	20,987	122	-	-	-	298,107
Financial assets available for sale	10,198	4,450	13,639	298,126	108,089	37,388	108,991	-	-	580,881
Held-to-maturity investments	592	-	1,000	10,300	780	-	-	-	-	12,672
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,670	68,670
Other assets	41,362	1,570	2,026	1,927	1,482	8,141	2,604	-	-	59,112
Total financial assets	5,713,768	782,396	1,176,959	1,840,711	1,128,202	2,881,463	243,332	-	-	13,766,831

Financial liabilities

Deposits from banks	76,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,251
Deposits from customers	7,322,290	859,401	270,562	222,929	1,698,277	16,888	-	-	-	10,390,347
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	42,445	194,296	481,515	668,935	266,499	392,717	-	-	-	2,146,407
Other liabilities	193,199	432	713	1,890	387	-	-	-	-	196,621
Total financial liabilities	7,734,185	1,054,129	752,790	893,754	1,965,163	409,605	-	-	-	12,809,626

Maturity surplus / (shortfall)

	(2,020,417)	(271,733)	424,169	946,957	(836,961)	2,471,858	243,332	-	-	957,205
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d) Market risk

Market risk refers to changes in interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's / issuer's credit standing) which may affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Exposure to market risk – trading portfolio

The Group controls its exposure to market risk by daily monitoring the market value of the trading portfolio relating to a system of limits of "stop loss" type approved by the Assets and Liabilities Committee. The trading portfolio comprises shares issued by Romanian entities traded on the Bucharest Stock Exchange that are not directly exposed to interest and foreign exchange risk, being exposed to price risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk –non-trading portfolio

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally by monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for re-pricing bands. The ALCO is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by Risk Management in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

Interest rate risk

Managing interest rate risk within the variation limits of the interest rate is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group financial assets and liabilities in different standard scenarios of interest rate. The monthly standard scenarios include the parallel decrease or increase of the interest curve by 100 and 200 basis points.

An analysis of the Bank's interest carrying assets and liabilities sensitivity to the increase or decrease in the market interest rates is set out below:

	200 basis points Increase RON thousand	200 basis points Decrease RON thousand	100 basis points Increase RON thousand	100 basis points Decrease RON thousand
At 31 December 2008				
Average for the period	(7,386)	7,386	(3,693)	3,693
Minimum for the period	(47,072)	2	(23,536)	1
Maximum for the period	(2)	47,072	(1)	23,536
At 31 December 2007				
Average for the period	(24,780)	24,780	(12,396)	12,396
Minimum for the period	(41,823)	(27,156)	(20,911)	(13,578)
Maximum for the period	27,156	41,823	13,578	20,911

In the sensitivity analysis regarding interest rate variation the Bank has computed the impact over the interest margin over the future financial exercise by taking into consideration the interest rate resetting date for assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet as follows: the Bank divided the assets and liabilities bearing fixed interest rate from the ones bearing variable interest rate and for each category the following split was made: less than 1 week, 1 week – 3 months, 3 – 6 months, 6 – 12 months, 1 – 3 years and 3 – 4 years; for the assets and liabilities with variable interest rate the future interest cash flows were recomputed by modifying the interest rate by +/- 100 and 200 basis points.

Based on the Bank's sensitivity analysis according to the methodology presented above it can be observed that the impact over the Bank's profit over the next 3 years is limited. The most significant impact is recorded between 3 and 4 years, which gives the Bank enough time to adjust to current market conditions. The average for the period included in the table above represents the average monthly impact of the change in interest rates over the Bank's profit (according to the methodology presented above) and the minimum and maximum included represents the annual potential impact over the profit for the time interval 3 – 4 years.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk mainly from exposures to adverse changes in the market interest rates to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-earning liabilities mature or re-price at different times or in differing amounts. The main sources of interest rate risk are imperfect correlation between the maturity (for fixed interest rates) or re-pricing date (for floating interest rates) of the interest-bearing assets and liabilities, adverse evolution of the slope and shape of the yield curve (the unparallel evolution of the interest rate yields of the interest-earning assets and interest-earning liabilities), imperfect correlation in the adjustments of the rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar re-pricing characteristics and the options embedded in the Group's products.

Asset-liability risk management activities are conducted in the context of the Group's sensitivity to interest rate changes. In general, the Group is more sensitive to foreign currency instruments because its foreign currency interest-earning assets have a longer duration and re-price less frequently than foreign currency interest-bearing liabilities. The Group is less sensitive to local currency instruments as most of the assets and liabilities bear floating rates.

The Group attempts to maintain a net positive position for interest-bearing financial instruments. To achieve this, the Group uses a mix of fixed and floating rate interest instruments on which it attempts to control the mismatching of the dates on which interest receivable on assets and interest payable on liabilities are reset to market rates or, if earlier, the dates on which the instruments mature.

The interest rates related to the local currency and major foreign currencies as at 31 December 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

Currency	Interest rate	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Leu (RON)	Robor 3 months	15.46%	8.38%
Euro (EUR)	Euribor 3 months	2.89%	4.68%
Euro (EUR)	Euribor 6 months	2.97%	4.70%
US Dollar (USD)	Libor 6 months	1.75%	4.59%

Range of interest rates

The following table shows the interest rates per annum obtained or offered by the Group for its interest-bearing assets and liabilities during financial year 2008:

Assets	RON Range		USD Range		EUR Range	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	7%	0%	1.3%	0%	4%
Placements with banks	2%	65%	1%	6.5%	1.4%	7.5%
Loans and advances to customers	0%	38%	4.6%	13.5%	0%	17.5%
Net lease investments	0%	38%	-	-	5.4%	18.3%
Investment securities	6%	14.2%	-	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	2%	27.5%	1%	5.8%	4.2%	7.3%
Deposits from customers	0%	23.2%	0.1%	5%	0%	10%

Interest rates on loans from banks and other financial institutions, subordinated loans and debt securities are presented in the notes 30, 31 and 32 respectively.

The following table shows the interest rates per annum obtained or offered by the Group for its interest-bearing assets and liabilities during financial year 2007:

Assets	RON Range		USD Range		EUR Range	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	2.3%	0%	5%	0%	4.5%
Placements with banks	1%	60%	4.1%	7%	3%	6.3%
Loans and advances to customers	0%	35%	4.5%	14%	1%	17.5%
Net lease investments	8.5%	25%	-	-	6.8%	17.7%
Investment securities	6%	11%	-	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	1.2%	44.8%	5.2%	6.9%	3%	5.9%
Deposits from customers	6.2%	8%	3.5%	4.5%	3.7%	5.5%

A summary of the Group's interest rate gap position on interest bearing instruments as at 31 December 2008 is as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Less than 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years	Non sensitive	Total
31 December 2008							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,698,738	-	-	-	-	-	3,698,738
Placements with banks	775,482	137	30,108	22,881	-	-	828,608
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	14,522	-	-	-	-	-	14,522
Loans and advances to customers	6,670,084	3,907,556	307,261	-	-	-	10,884,901
Net lease investments	291,367	76,462	12,238	712	-	-	380,779
Financial assets available for sale	370,785	103,047	233,019	60,469	24,284	6,646	798,250
Held-to-maturity investments	875	-	10,000	780	-	-	11,655
	11,821,853	4,087,202	592,626	84,842	24,284	6,646	16,617,453
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from banks	38,325	-	-	-	-	-	38,325
Deposits from customers	9,483,779	2,495,658	93,119	3,704	20,815	-	12,097,075
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities	2,929,806	240,083	11,206	-	-	-	3,181,095
	12,451,910	2,735,741	104,325	3,704	20,815	-	15,316,495
Net position	(630,057)	1,351,461	488,301	81,138	3,469	6,646	1,300,958

A summary of the Group's interest rate gap position on interest bearing instruments as at 31 December 2007 is as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Less than 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years	Non sensitive	Total
31 December 2007							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,017,299	-	-	-	-	-	3,017,299
Placements with banks	1,182,975	-	-	-	-	-	1,182,975
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	63,067	-	-	-	-	-	63,067
Loans and advances to customers	5,264,159	2,911,231	308,658	-	-	-	8,484,048
Net lease investments	79,415	87,137	113,355	18,079	121	-	298,107
Financial assets available-for-sale	133,891	13,639	292,823	107,987	29,746	2,795	580,881
Held-to-maturity investments	892	1,000	10,000	780	-	-	12,672
	9,741,698	3,013,007	724,836	126,846	29,867	2,795	13,639,049
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from banks	76,251	-	-	-	-	-	76,251
Deposits from customers	8,181,692	1,959,606	222,928	9,233	16,888	-	10,390,347
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities	1,878,927	264,457	2,373	650	-	-	2,146,407
	10,136,870	2,224,063	225,301	9,883	16,886	-	12,613,005
Net position	(395,172)	788,944	499,535	116,963	12,979	2,795	1,026,044

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies against RON. There is also a balance sheet risk that the net monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies may take a different value when translated into RON as a result of currency movements.

The monetary assets and liabilities held in RON and in foreign currencies at 31 December 2008 are presented below:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	RON	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Monetary assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,383,312	2,122,928	181,106	11,392	3,698,738
Placement with banks	371,658	351,960	73,839	31,151	828,608
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	14,522	-	-	-	14,522
Loans and advances to customers	7,221,483	3,468,753	194,665	-	10,884,901
Net lease investments	49,016	331,360	-	403	380,779
Financial assets available-for-sale	798,087	163	-	-	798,250
Held-to-maturity investments	11,655	-	-	-	11,655
Investments in associates	28,663	-	-	-	28,663
Other assets	55,240	15,531	916	1,481	73,168
Total monetary assets	9,933,636	6,290,695	450,526	44,427	16,719,284
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits from banks	13,506	24,543	276	-	38,325
Deposits from customers	8,249,144	3,453,631	371,627	22,673	12,097,075
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	333,068	2,742,629	105,398	-	3,181,095
Other debts	135,323	35,452	3,630	1,516	175,921
Total monetary liabilities	8,731,041	6,256,255	480,931	24,189	15,492,416
Net currency position	1,202,595	34,440	(30,405)	20,238	1,226,868

The monetary assets and liabilities held in RON and in foreign currencies at 31 December 2007 are presented below:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	RON	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Monetary assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,100,864	1,739,835	152,569	24,031	3,017,299
Placement with banks	874,225	298,999	-	9,751	1,182,975
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	63,067	-	-	-	63,067
Loans and advances to customers	5,731,032	2,543,500	208,838	678	8,484,048
Net lease investments	45,244	252,863	-	-	298,107
Financial assets available for sale	580,704	177	-	-	580,881
Held-to-maturity investments	12,672	-	-	-	12,672
Investments in associates	68,670	-	-	-	68,670
Other assets	50,038	6,711	1,831	532	59,112
Total monetary assets	8,526,516	4,842,085	363,238	34,992	13,766,831
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits from banks	60,361	8,261	7,629	-	76,251
Deposits from customers	7,354,529	2,772,284	241,869	21,665	10,390,347
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	21,508	2,025,237	99,662	-	2,146,407
Other debts	161,348	24,752	9,628	893	196,621
Total monetary liabilities	7,597,746	4,830,534	358,788	22,558	12,809,626
Net currency position	928,770	11,551	4,450	12,434	957,205

e) Taxation risk

Starting 1 January 2007, as a result of Romania's accession to the European Union, the Bank had to adopt the regulations of the European Union, and as a result has prepared for the application of changes in the European legislation.

The Romania Government owns a number of agencies authorized to carry on the audit (control) of the companies operating in Romania. These controls are similar to the fiscal audits from other countries and can cover not only fiscal aspects but also legal and regulating ones that are of interest to these agencies.

f) Operating environment

The process of risk repricing during 2007 and 2008 in the international financial markets severely affected the performance of those markets, including the Romanian financial and banking market, and fostered heightened uncertainty with regard to future economic developments.

The ongoing global credit and liquidity crisis which commenced in the middle of 2008 has resulted in, among other things, lower level and difficult access to the capital market funding, lower liquidity levels across the Romanian banking sector, and higher interbank lending rates. The significant losses experienced in the global financial market could affect the ability of the Group to obtain new borrowings and refinance its existing borrowings at terms and conditions similar to those applied to earlier transactions.

Identification and valuation of investments influenced by a lending market with low liquidities, the determination of compliance with debt agreement and other contract covenants, and the evaluation of significant uncertainties, bring their own challenges.

The Group's debtors may also be affected by the lower liquidity situation which could in turn impact their ability to repay their outstanding loans. The deterioration of operating conditions for borrowers may also have an impact on the management cash flow forecasts and assessment of the impairment of financial and non-financial assets. To the extent that information is available, management has reflected revised estimates of expected future cash flows in its impairment assessment.

Such ongoing concerns regarding the depreciation of financial conditions and a further retrenchment in confidence, prompted a coordinated effort of governments and central banks to adopt special measures aimed at countering a vicious circle of growing risk aversion and at minimizing the effects of the financial crisis and finally restoring normal market functioning.

Management is unable to predict all developments which could have an impact on the Romanian banking sector and consequently the effects, if any, they could have on these financial statements.

Management is unable to reliably estimate the effects on the Group's financial statements of any further deterioration in the liquidity of the financial markets, devaluation of financial assets influenced by the illiquid credit market conditions and the increased volatility in the currency and equity markets.

Management believes it is taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability and growth of the Bank's business in the current circumstances by:

- preparing liquidity crisis strategy and establishing specific measures to address potential liquidity crisis;
- daily monitoring its liquidity position;
- forecasting on short-term basis its net liquidity position;
- monitoring incoming and outgoing cash flows on daily basis and assessing the effects on its borrowers of the limited access to funding and the sustainability of growing businesses in Romania.

The national economy is constantly presenting the characteristics of an emerging market: significant current account deficit, the difference between Romania and the other EU Member States, undeveloped market, low infrastructure and fluctuations in the exchange rate.

g) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than the ones associated with credit, market and liquidity risk such as legal requirements or generally accepted corporate policies. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations and are faced by all business entities.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and their damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and the prevention of control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

Main responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Group standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risk incurred, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for reporting operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- a formalized approach to business continuity with a focus on IT infrastructure (public services, hardware, software, human resources) due to its high degree of support during the activity;
- training and professional development for all business lines and for all the Group employees; development of ethical and business standards.

The limitation of the risk by using insurance, upon case, Compliance with Bank standards is supported by a program of periodical reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Audit Committee and senior management of the Bank.

h) Capital management

The Bank's regulatory capital based on the legal requirements in force regarding capital management includes

- Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, share premium, eligible reserves (for 31 December 2008 the computation was performed based on the National Bank of Romania ("NBR") regulation 18/2006 modified by NBR Regulation 10/2008 which excludes from the eligible reserves the current year profit until its distribution by the General Shareholders' Meeting) after deductions of intangible assets, 50% of shares' value and other financial investments that exceed 10% from share capital and 50% of the investments held in insurance companies;
- Tier 2 capital, which includes subordinated liabilities, fixed assets revaluation reserves after deduction of 50% of shares' value and other financial investments that exceed 10% from share capital and 50% of the investments held in insurance companies.

Until 31 December 2007 The Bank computed the minimum capital requirements based on NBR Norm 12/2003 and 5/2004.

Starting 2008 the Bank applied NBR Regulation 13/2006 regarding the computation of the minimal capital requirements and adopted:

- the standard approach regarding credit risk based on Regulation 14/2006;
- the standard approach based on appendix I, II and IV of the NBR Regulation 22/2006 for the computation of the minimal capital requirements for the position risk, foreign exchange risk and merchandise risk;
- the standards approach for the minimal capital requirements regarding operational risk based on NBR Regulation 24/2006.

The Bank's regulatory capital position in accordance with the statutory regulations issued by the National Bank of Romania at 31 December 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

In RON thousand

	<u>31 December 2008</u>	<u>31 December 2007</u>
Tier I	1,158,433	1,076,703
Tier II	199,362	196,898
Total Bank's capital	1,357,795	1,273,601
Risk weighted assets	n/a	10,459,290
Capital requirement for credit risk, counterparty risk, decrease in receivables and for incomplete transactions	797,949	n/a
Capital requirements for foreign exchange position and commodities	20,217	n/a
Capital requirements for operational risk	88,500	n/a
Total capital requirements	906,666	n/a

The computation is based on the individual statutory financial statements of Banca Transilvania SA.

As at 31 December 2008, the current year profit is not included in the eligible reserves computation of RON 396,853 thousand. If the profit had been included the own funds would have been RON 1,754,648 thousand.

5. Use of estimates and judgements

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loan and net lease investment portfolios to assess impairment at least on an annual basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans and net lease investments before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers (lessees) in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group.

Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. The loan impairment assessment considers the visible effects of current market conditions on the individual / collective assessment of loans and advances to customers' impairment. Hence, the Group has estimated the impairment loss provision for loans and advances to customers based on the internal methodology harmonized with Group policies and assessed that no further provision for impairment losses is required except as already provided for in the financial statements.

To the extent that the net present value of estimated cash flows differs by +/-5 percent, the impairment provision for loans and advances to customers would be overestimated by RON 11,215 thousand or underestimated by RON 8,001 thousand (31 December 2007: overestimated by RON 2,855 thousand or underestimated by RON 2,855 thousand).

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded on an active market (for example, unlisted treasury securities, bonds and certificates of deposit) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgment to select the valuation method and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. The Group has used discounted cash flow analysis for the available-for-sale financial instruments that were not traded on active markets.

In RON thousand

	Note	Quoted market prices on active markets	Valuation techniques – observable inputs	Valuation techniques – unobservable inputs	Total
31 December 2008					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	19	14,522	-	-	14,522
Investments securities, available-for-sale	22	10,446	787,804	-	798,250
31 December 2007					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	19	63,067	-	-	63,067
Investments securities, available-for-sale	22	68,202	512,679	-	580,881

Financial assets and liabilities

The Group considered that the effective transaction prices would be situated between the informative BID-ASK quotations obtained, which are rather an interval within which the Group could have realistically negotiated the quotations for each series and taking into account the volume of its portfolio, and thus, the bank used in its estimation an average price for each series.

The Group's accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on insertion into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

- In classifying financial assets or liabilities as “trading”, the Group has determined that it meets the description of trading assets and liabilities set out in accounting policy 3(i);
- In classifying financial assets as held-to-maturity, the Group has determined that it has both the positive intention and ability to hold the assets until their maturity date as required by its accounting policy.

If the Group fails to keep these investments to maturity other than for the specific circumstances mentioned in IAS 39, it will be required to reclassify the entire class as available-for-sale. The investments would therefore be measured at fair value and not amortized cost. If the entire class of held-to-maturity investments is tainted, the fair value would not be significantly different from the carrying amount.

6. Segment reporting

The business segment reporting format is the Group’s primary basis of segment reporting. Transactions between business segments are conducted at arm’s length.

Segment assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The Group’s segment reporting comprises the following main business segments:

- *Corporate banking.* Within corporate banking the Group provides corporations with a range of banking products and services, including lending and deposit taking, providing cash management, foreign commercial business, investment consultancy, financial planning, securities business, project and structured finance transactions, syndicated loans and asset backed transactions.
- *Retail and SME banking.* The Group provides individuals and SMEs with a range of banking products and services, including lending (consumer loans, vehicle purchase, personal needs and mortgages), savings and deposit taking business, payment services and securities business.
- *Other.* Within other the Group incorporates financial products and services provided to or by financial institutions including: management of securities, brokerage, factoring, logistic, real estate.
- *Leasing and customer finance.* Within leasing the Group includes financial products and services provided by the leasing and consumer finance arm of the Group.

The allocation method of the Group income and expenses on segments was improved during 2008 in order to eliminate the limitation imposed by the IT system in the previous periods.

Business segments

In RON thousand

	Corporate banking		Retail Banking and SME		Leasing and consumer finance		Other		Eliminations		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net interest income	145,004	194,952	350,491	207,703	21,891	20,241	92,111	37,109	(27,091)	(23,407)	582,406	436,598
Net fee and commission income	130,667	95,007	270,653	175,879	6,468	924	14,656	35,612	(28,491)	(8,203)	393,953	299,219
Net trading income	24,947	19,922	43,152	39,920	2,746	-	72,253	67,359	(73,587)	(5,468)	69,511	121,733
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	39,700	35,989	336,054	338,759	(90,859)	(184,796)	284,895	189,952
Total income	300,618	309,881	664,296	423,502	70,805	57,154	515,074	478,839	(220,028)	(221,874)	1,330,765	1,047,502
Personnel expenses	98,344	77,260	196,819	165,315	12,069	6,428	78,617	32,558	184	374	386,033	281,935
Other operating expenses	69,375	55,306	139,749	118,339	35,102	-	101,994	146,853	(70,620)	-	275,600	320,498
Publicity expenses	3,016	3,096	6,133	6,625	778	-	11,642	954	(526)	-	21,043	10,675
Depreciation and amortization	15,634	13,262	31,512	28,377	4,679	-	11,852	6,682	(540)	-	63,137	48,321
Other expenses	6,300	7,187	12,657	15,379	-	45,657	4,257	3,174	(23,214)	(167,302)	-	(95,905)
Total	192,669	156,111	386,870	334,035	52,628	52,085	208,362	190,221	(94,716)	(166,928)	745,813	565,524
Impairment losses on assets	27,129	17,810	77,474	58,604	11,785	-	80,719	40,103	(39,572)	-	157,535	116,517
Gross profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	80,820	135,960	199,952	30,863	6,392	5,069	225,993	248,515	(85,740)	(54,946)	427,417	365,461

Business segments

In RON thousand

	Corporate banking		Retail Banking and SME		Leasing and consumer finance		Other		Eliminations		Total	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Segment assets	4,789,727	3,861,471	6,843,303	5,228,146	651,737	451,050	5,428,742	4,794,484	(564,756)	(445,231)	-	17,148,753
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,565	-	-	-	193,565
Total assets	4,789,727	3,861,471	6,843,303	5,228,146	651,737	451,050	5,428,742	4,988,049	(564,756)	(445,231)	-	14,083,485
Segment liabilities	3,396,564	3,244,204	10,201,863	8,032,708	664,339	214,597	1,794,406	1,389,627	(564,756)	(389,019)	-	12,689,423
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,888	-	-	-	120,888
Total liabilities	3,396,564	3,244,204	10,201,863	8,032,708	664,339	214,597	1,794,406	(389,019)	(564,756)	(389,019)	-	12,810,311
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,656,337	1,273,174	1,273,174
Total equity and liabilities	3,396,564	3,244,204	10,201,863	8,032,708	664,339	214,597	1,794,406	1,510,515	(564,756)	(389,019)	1,656,337	14,083,485

7. Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting classifications and fair values

In RON thousand

	Note	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Held to maturity	Loans and receivables (including net lease investments)	Available-for-sale	Other amortized cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
31 December 2008								
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	17	-	-	-	-	3,698,738	3,698,738	3,698,738
Placements with banks	18	-	-	-	-	828,608	828,608	828,608
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	19	14,522	-	-	-	-	14,522	14,522
Loans and advances to customers	20	-	-	10,884,901	-	-	10,884,901	10,884,901
Net lease investments	21	-	-	380,779	-	-	380,779	380,779
Investment securities	22	-	11,655	-	798,250	-	809,905	808,957
Total financial assets		14,522	11,655	11,265,680	798,250	4,527,346	16,617,453	16,616,505
Financial Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	28	-	-	-	-	38,325	38,325	38,325
Deposits from customers	29	-	-	-	-	12,097,075	12,097,075	12,087,959
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	30	-	-	-	-	2,877,809	2,877,809	2,877,809
Other subordinated loans	31	-	-	-	-	239,685	239,685	239,685
Debt securities issued	32	-	-	-	-	63,601	63,601	63,601
Total financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	15,316,495	15,316,495	15,307,379

In RON thousand

	Note	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Held to maturity	Loans and receivables (including net lease investments)	Available-for-sale	Other amortized cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
31 December 2007								
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	17	-	-	-	-	3,017,299	3,017,299	3,017,299
Placements with banks	18	-	-	-	-	1,182,975	1,182,975	1,182,975
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	19	63,067	-	-	-	-	63,067	63,067
Loans and advances to customers	20	-	-	8,484,048	-	-	8,484,048	8,581,908
Net lease investments	21	-	-	298,107	-	-	298,107	286,036
Investment securities	22	-	12,672	-	580,881	-	593,553	593,197
Total financial assets		63,067	12,672	8,782,155	580,881	4,200,274	13,639,049	13,724,482
Financial Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	28	-	-	-	-	76,251	76,251	76,251
Deposits from customers	29	-	-	-	-	10,390,347	10,390,347	10,389,973
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	30	-	-	-	-	1,873,797	1,873,797	1,873,797
Other subordinated loans	31	-	-	-	-	216,988	216,988	216,988
Debt securities issued	32	-	-	-	-	55,622	55,622	55,622
Total financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	12,613,005	12,613,005	12,612,631

8. Discontinued operation

In December 2007, the Group sold BT Asigurari S.A. to Groupama.

Profit and loss for the discontinued operations included:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2007
Operating loss, net of income tax	(131,556)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	305,116
Profit from sale of discontinued operations	173,560
Income tax on gain on sale of discontinued operations	(29,539)
Profit/(loss) for the year	144,021
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	0.1444
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	0.1360

Profit and loss for the discontinued operations included:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2007
Net cash from operating activities	(24,117)
Net cash from investment activities	34,294
Net cash from financing activities	81,000
Net cash from discontinued operations	91,177

The disposal of BT Asigurari S.A. had the following effect on the financial position of the Group:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2007
Net identifiable assets and liabilities	(73,666)
Net cash inflows	(200,590)

9. Net interest income

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Interest income		
Loans and advances to customers	1,310,597	786,526
Current accounts held with banks	77,805	31,114
Held-for-trading securities	52,347	41,019
Placements with banks	48,236	24,952
Net lease investments	46,821	27,317
Total interest income	1,535,806	910,928
Interest expense		
Deposits from customers	745,032	352,792
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	170,101	111,400
Deposits from banks	38,267	10,138
Total interest expense	953,400	474,330
Net interest income	582,406	436,598

10. Net fee and commission income

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Fee and commission income		
Transactions	262,029	205,189
Loan management and guarantee issuance	162,694	121,608
Others	13,745	5,275
Total fee and commission income	438,468	332,072
Fee and commission expense		
Bank commissions	37,430	26,921
Transactions	7,085	5,932
Total fee and commission expense	44,515	32,853
Net fee and commission income	393,953	299,219

11. Net trading income

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Net income from foreign exchange transactions (i)	138,936	97,859
Net income/ (expense) from financial assets through profit and loss	(65,693)	25,128
Net expense from revaluation of assets and liabilities held in foreign currency	(3,732)	(1,254)
Net trading income	69,511	121,733

(i) Net income from foreign exchange transactions also include the realized and unrealized gain and loss from spot and forward contracts.

12. Other operating income

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Rent income	7,801	2,423
Dividend income	5,268	2,122
Other operating income	29,908	14,195
Total	42,977	18,740

13. Impairment losses on financial assets

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Net charge of impairment losses on financial assets (i)	158,811	122,373
Loans and net lease investments written-off	2,681	2,367
Recoveries from loans previously written off	(3,957)	(8,223)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	157,535	116,517

(i) Net charge with impairment losses contains the following:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Note	2008	2007
Loans and advances to customers	20	144,756	117,295
Net lease investments	21	9,266	2,877
Investment securities	22	348	2,101
Other assets	27	4,296	100
Fixed assets	24	145	-
Net charge with impairment losses		158,811	122,373

14. Personnel expenses

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Wages and salaries	286,908	197,398
Contribution to social security	55,867	38,497
Meal tickets and other taxes related to personnel	21,034	19,276
Contribution to health fund	19,473	14,264
Contribution to unemployment fund	2,751	3,943
Cash settled share-based payments	-	8,557
Total	386,033	281,935

The Group's number of employees at 31 December 2008 was 6,866 persons (31 December 2007: 6,173 persons).

15. Other expenses

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Operating lease	81,420	56,383
Repairs and maintenance	32,922	22,783
Materials and consumables	39,164	26,901
Postage and telecommunications	35,743	26,185
Advertising and promotional expenses	21,044	20,753
Security and protection	20,005	14,532
Taxes	13,208	9,170
Electricity and heating	12,488	9,685
Travel and transport	2,642	1,507
Legal, advisory and consulting	14,909	12,990
Loss on sale of property and equipment	1,113	1,418
Other	21,985	32,961
Total	296,643	235,268

16. Income tax expense

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Note	2008	2007
Current tax expense at 16% (2007: 16%) of taxable profits determined in accordance with Romanian Law		75,122	37,426
Deferred tax revenue / (expense)		(9,377)	(9,327)
Income tax expense without tax per gain from discontinued operations sold		65,745	28,099
Income tax on gain on sale of discontinued operations	8	-	29,539
Total income tax expense		65,745	57,638

Tax reconciliation

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Profit before tax	425,732	367,082
Taxation at statutory rate of 16% (2007: 16%)	68,117	58,733
Non-deductible expenses and non-taxable revenues and other permanent differences	(2,165)	(1,040)
Effect of carried forward losses	(207)	(55)
Taxation in the income statement	65,745	57,638

17. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Minimum mandatory reserve (i)	3,420,964	2,729,297
Cash on hand	259,532	229,535
Current accounts held with other banks (ii)	18,242	58,467
Total	3,698,738	3,017,299

(i) At 31 December 2008 the minimum mandatory reserve, held with the Central Bank, was established at 18% for RON and 40% for USD or EUR (31 December 2007: 20% for RON and 40% for USD or EUR) denominated funds. The balance of mandatory reserve can vary on a daily basis. The interest paid by the Central Bank for the reserve held by banks was 2,5% – 5,6% p.a. for RON denominated reserves, 1.25% - 2.8% p.a. for EUR and 0.8% - 1.3% p.a. for US Dollars denominated reserves. The mandatory reserve can be used for the Bank's day-to-day activities provided that the average balance for the month is maintained within required limits.

(ii) Current accounts held with other banks are at immediate disposal of the Bank and unencumbered.

18. Placements with banks

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Term deposits placed at the National Bank of Romania	-	500,000
Sight and term deposits placed at other banks	774,008	682,975
Loans and advances to banks (i)	54,600	-
Total	828,608	1,182,975

(i) Investment securities reclassified by the Group during 2008 from assets available for sale into loans and advances (see note 22 (iii)).

19. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Trading assets		
Listed equity investments (i)	14,522	63,067
Total	14,522	63,067

i) All shares in listed companies are quoted on the Bucharest Stock Exchange.

As at 31 December 2008, the Group owns significant investments in the following companies: SIF Banat-Crisana S.A. (RON 4,551 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 27,158 thousand), SIF Moldova S.A. (RON 1,564 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 4,002 thousand), SIF Oltenia S.A. (RON 2,164 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 4,131 thousand), SIF Muntenia S.A. (RON 1,531 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 4,338 thousand), SIF Transilvania S.A. (RON 68 thousand), BRD-Societe Generale S.A. (RON 371 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 5,180 thousand), Armax Medias (RON 351 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 3,075 thousand), Prodplast S.A. (31 December 2007: RON 2,223 thousand), SNP Petrom S.A. (RON 1,466 thousand) and Argus Constanta S.A. (RON 540 thousand).

20. Loans and advances to customers

The Group's commercial lending is concentrated on companies and individuals domiciled in Romania and Cyprus. Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer's loan portfolio as at 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007, were as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Individuals	4,739,605	3,525,979
Trading	1,941,568	1,476,132
Manufacturing	1,259,192	1,049,659
Construction	596,094	495,851
Services	490,600	383,339
Transport	455,537	644,074
Real estate	344,005	247,165
Agriculture	289,953	142,983
Freelancers	231,318	33,509
Chemical industry	201,881	138,742
Mining industry	95,495	72,647
Telecommunications	59,918	30,536
Financial institutions	86,535	170,335
Energy industry	36,494	32,894
Fishing industry	7,160	3,878
Governmental bodies	1,847	1,713
Others	348,690	190,847
Total loans and advances to customers before provisions	11,185,892	8,640,283
Less provisions for impairment losses on loans	(300,991)	(156,235)
Total loans and advances to customers, net of provisions	10,884,901	8,484,048

Movements in loss impairment provisions for loans and advances to customers had the following outcome:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Balance at 1 January	156,235	38,940
Net impairment provision expense	144,756	117,295
Balance at 31 December	300,991	156,235

21. Net lease investments

The Group acts as a lessor under finance lease, mainly of motor vehicles and equipments. The leases are denominated in EUR, RON and MDL and typically run for a period of two to five years, with transfer of ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term. Interest is charged over the period of the lease based on fixed interest rates. The lease receivables are secured by the underlying assets and by other collateral. The breakdown of lease investments according to their maturity is presented below:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Lease investments below one year	208,664	135,834
Lease investments between one and five years	248,860	182,194
Total lease investments, gross	457,524	318,028
Unearned finance income	(61,663)	(13,937)
Total lease investments, net	395,861	304,091
Impairment provisions	(15,082)	(5,984)
Total	380,779	298,107

The lease contracts are generated and managed through BT Leasing Transilvania IFN S.A., Mediacredit Leasing IFN S.A., BT Leasing Moldova S.R.L. and BT Finop Leasing S.A. Net lease investments also include consumer finance facilities granted to the Group's customers by BT Direct IFN S.A..

Provisions for net lease investments can be further analyzed as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Balance at beginning of the year	5,984	2,912
Net impairment provision expenses	9,266	2,877
Provision balance for acquired subsidiaries	-	195
Foreign exchange difference	(168)	-
Balance at end of the year	15,082	5,984

22. Investment securities

In RON thousand

	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Investment securities available-for-sale		
<i>Unlisted debt and other fixed income instruments:</i>		
T-bills issued by the Government of Romania (i)	761,468	396,634
Bonds issued by the World Bank	9,281	9,917
Bonds and Eurobonds (ii)	10,409	65,336
Fund units (iii)	-	37,997
Listed equity securities (iv)	10,446	68,202
Equity investment (v)	6,646	2,795
Equity investment, gross	9,095	4,896
Impairment provision on equity investment	(2,449)	(2,101)
Total investment securities available-for-sale	798,250	580,881
Investment securities held-to-maturity		
T-bills issued by the Government of Romania	11,655	12,672
Total investment securities held-to-maturity	11,655	12,672
Total investment securities	809,905	593,553

i) T-bills issued by the Government of Romania include discount and coupon securities denominated in RON and Benchmark bonds. Discount treasury bills bear fixed interest rates. As at 31 December 2008 treasury securities were in amount of RON 482,577 thousand (31 December 2007: RON 49,191 thousand) out of which RON 39,350 thousand (31 December 2007: RON 36,127 thousand) were pledged for other current operations (National Bank of Romania, MASTERCARD and VISA).

As at 31 December 2008 benchmark bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance in amount of RON 278,891 thousand (31 December 2007: RON 347,443 thousand) mature in 2011 and 2013. The bonds issued by the World Bank are due on 18 September 2009 and are issued with a fixed interest of 6.5%.

ii) As at 31 December 2008 the Group had the following bonds issued by Ralfi IFN S.A. (RON 7.208 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 7.101 thousand), International Leasing IFN S.A. (RON 207 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 408 thousand), Alba Iulia municipality (RON 876 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 915 thousand), Iasi City Hall (RON 1.658 thousand) and Banca Comerciala Romana S.A. (RON 460 thousand).

The RON-bonds issued by Ralfi IFN S.A. bear a floating interest rate of Robor 6M+1.75% (i.e. 31 December 2008: 19.72%, 31 December 2007: 9.54%) and mature in 2009, the bonds issued by Alba Iulia municipality bear a floating interest rate of Robor 6M+Robor 6M)/2+1.5% (31 December 2008: 15.5%, 31 December 2007: 8.5%) and mature in 2025, the bonds issued by International Leasing IFN S.A. bear a floating interest rate of Robor 6M+2.25% (31 December 2008: 15.71%, 31 December 2007: 9.66%) and mature in 2009 and the bonds issued by Iasi City Hall bear a variable interest of (Robid 6M + Robor 6M)/2 +0.65% (31 December 2008: 13.69%) and mature in 2028. BCR bonds were issued with a fixed interest and mature in 2009.

Reclassification of available-for-sale investment securities into loans and advances

The eurobonds were acquired in 2007 and include the fixed interest bonds issued by BRD S.A. amounting RON 31.566 thousand, with maturity in 2011, by Alpha Bank Romania S.A. amounting RON 15.305 thousand, with maturity in 2012 and by Erste Bank amounting RON 10.041 thousand, with maturity in 2012.

Pursuant to the amendments to IAS 39 "Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosure" (described in accounting policy (o) (iii)), the Group reclassified certain available-for-sale investment securities to loans and advances. The Group identified financial assets that met the definition of loans and receivables (non-derivative financial assets with fixed payments or determined which are not quoted on an active market) and the ability to hold them for the foreseeable future.

In RON thousand

	1 July 2008		31 December 2008
	Carrying value	Market value	Carrying value
Available-for-sale investment securities reclassified to loans and advances	54,227	54,227	54,600

As at 31 December 2008 eurobonds did not have an active market. Consequently, the fair value could not be reliably estimated.

The table below sets out the amounts registered in the profit and loss account and reserves before and after reclassification :

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Profit or Loss	Reserve
Period before reclassification		
Interest income	2,151	
Net change in fair value		(5,806)
Period after reclassification		
Interest income	2,871	
Amount transferred from fair value reserve to profit & loss account		826

During 2007 the Group recorded interest income in amount of RON 3,336 thousand and decrease in revaluation reserve (equity) in amount of RON 2,792 thousand in respect of the financial assets reclassified from available-for-sale investment securities to placement to banks during 2008.

- iii) During 2008 Group's investments held in BT Index, BT Clasic, BT Maxim, Fdl Transilvania and Fondul Privat Comercial were accounted and presented as investments in associates.
- iv) At 31 December 2008 the Group owned significant investment in the following companies: SIF Banat Crisana (RON 10,268 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 66,878 thousand) and SIF Oltenia (RON 178 thousand) (31 December 2007: RON 1,324 thousand).
- v) During 2008, the Group sold its investment held in Interoil for RON 721 thousand.

The provision for equity investments can be further analyzed as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,101	-
Net impairment provision expense	348	2,101
Balance at the end of the year	2,449	2,101

The movement in investment securities may be summarised as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Available for Sale	Held to Maturity
At 1 January 2008	580,881	12,672
Additions (acquisitions and increase in value)	1,191,837	7,987
Disposals (sale, redemption and decrease in value)	974,468	9,004
At 31 December 2008	798,250	11,655
At 1 January 2007	133,511	22,151
Additions (acquisitions and increase in value)	1,064,896	2,605
Disposals (sale, redemption and decrease in value)	617,526	12,084
At 31 December 2007	580,881	12,672

23. Investment in associates

In RON thousand

	<u>31 December 2008</u>	<u>31 December 2007</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2008	68,670	27,938
Additions	38,828	29,528
Share of other increases in associates' equity	-	11,931
Share of profit / (loss)	(28,581)	(727)
Disposals	(50,254)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2008	<u>28,663</u>	<u>68,670</u>

The investment held by the Group as at 31 December 2007 in ASIBAN S.A. was sold during the second half of 2008 to Groupama International for EUR 87,500 thousand. The amount was collected in August 2008.

The table below provides information regarding the Group associates as at 31 December 2008:

In RON thousand

	2008		2007	
	<u>min</u>	<u>max</u>	<u>min</u>	<u>max</u>
Interest held	23,88%	35,90%	25%	30,32%
Assets	4,534	18,867	27,757	931,732
Liabilities	9	12,632	36	758,816
Revenues	292	10,423	3,181	958,716

Revenues comprise net earned insurance premiums, trading and increase in fund asset value.

24. Property and equipment

In RON thousand

	Land and buildings	Computers and equipments	Vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2007	120,264	121,007	23,763	45,680	310,714
Additions	70,698	36,213	16,969	23,384	147,264
Disposals	(3,523)	(11,203)	(9,789)	(24,462)	(48,977)
Balance at 31 December 2007	187,439	146,017	30,943	44,602	409,001
Balance at 1 January 2008	187,439	146,017	30,943	44,602	409,001
Additions	1,316	56,374	15,486	80,361	153,537
Transfers from investment in progress	48,417	10,272	7,058	-	65,747
Disposals	(732)	(7,625)	(1,825)	(72,894)	(83,076)
Balance at 31 December 2008	236,440	205,038	51,662	52,069	545,209
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 January 2007	21,427	47,246	7,523	-	76,196
Charge for the year	14,965	23,313	3,903	-	42,181
Net accumulated depreciation related to subsidiaries sold/ acquired	1,506	595	884	-	2,985
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	(1,127)	(8,336)	(2,817)	-	(12,280)
Balance at 31 December 2007	36,771	62,818	9,493	-	109,082
Balance at 1 January 2008	36,771	62,818	9,493	-	109,082
Charge for the year	23,161	26,769	7,655	-	57,585
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	(329)	(6,148)	(530)	-	(7,007)
Impairment	-	-	145	-	145
Balance at 31 December 2008	59,603	83,439	16,763	-	159,805
Carrying value					
As at 1 January 2008	150,668	83,199	21,450	44,602	299,919
As at 31 December 2008	176,837	121,599	34,899	52,069	385,404

At 31 December 2008 the Group included in property and equipment the amount of RON 401 thousand (31 December 2007: RON 496 thousand) representing vehicles and equipments acquired through financial leasing. The Group included under the tangible assets the amount of RON 33,283 thousand (31 December 2007: RON 12,128 thousand), representing vehicles and equipments acquired from the suppliers for financing such assets through finance lease. At 31 December 2008 the Group had no pledged property, equipment or intangible assets.

25. Intangible assets (including goodwill)

In RON thousand

	Goodwill	Software
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2007	13,780	30,528
Additions	7,993	5,003
Disposals	(13,404)	(909)
Balance at 31 December 2007	8,369	34,622
Balance at 1 January 2008	8,369	34,622
Additions	-	22,568
Disposals	-	(13,577)
Balance at 31 December 2008	8,369	43,613
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January 2007	-	20,644
Charge for the year	-	6,140
Net accumulated depreciation related to subsidiaries sold/ acquired	-	132
Disposals	-	(660)
Balance at 31 December 2007	-	26,256
Balance at 1 January 2008	-	26,256
Charge for the year	-	5,552
Disposals	-	(2,823)
Balance at 31 December 2008	-	28,985
Carrying amount		
As at 1 January 2008	8,369	8,366
As at 31 December 2008	8,369	14,628

Impairment testing for cash generating units containing goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group's operating divisions which represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management.

The carrying amount of the goodwill RON 8,269 thousand was allocated to BT Leasing IFN S.A. (RON 376 thousand) and to the unit formed by the acquired subsidiary Medicredit Leasing IFN S.A. (RON 7,993 thousand),

26. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

In RON thousand

	31 December 2008		
	Asset	Liability	Net
Loans and advances to customers (including net lease investments)	47,854	-	(47,854)
Investment securities, available-for-sale	57,204	-	(57,204)
Investment in associates	26,180	-	(26,180)
Other assets	440	-	(440)
Total	131,678	-	(131,678)
Net temporary differences			131,678
Deferred tax asset at 16%			(21,068)

In RON thousand

	31 December 2007		
	Asset	Liability	Net
Loans and advances to customers (including net lease investments)	13,484	-	(13,484)
Investment securities, available-for-sale	-	20,104	20,104
Other assets	2,341	-	(2,341)
Total	15,825	20,104	4,279
Net temporary differences			4,279
Deferred tax liability at 16%			685

27. Other assets

In RON thousand

	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Amounts under settlement	29,148	14,887
Assets repossessed	13,082	17,055
Prepayments	11,307	10,573
Sundry debtors	10,403	9,130
VAT receivable	7,312	5,403
Other assets	6,839	2,691
Less provision for other assets	(4,923)	(627)
Total	73,168	59,112

Movement in provisions for impairment loss on other assets for the year was as follows:

In RON thousand	2008	2007
Balance at 1 January	627	210
Net provision expense (Note 13)	4,296	100
Balance provision of acquired subsidiaries	-	317
Balance at 31 December	4,923	627

28. Deposits from banks

In RON thousand

	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Sight deposits	1,176	32,677
Term deposits	37,149	43,574
Total	38,325	76,251

29. Deposits from customers

In RON thousand

	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Current accounts	2,128,314	2,939,582
Sight deposits	392,290	-
Term deposits	9,324,445	7,259,041
Collateral deposits	252,026	191,724
Total	12,097,075	10,390,347

Deposits from customers can be also analysed as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	<u>31 December 2008</u>	<u>31 December 2007</u>
Retail customers	7,600,845	5,814,379
Corporate customers	4,496,230	4,575,968
Total	<u>12,097,075</u>	<u>10,390,347</u>

30. Loans from banks and other financial institutions

<i>In RON thousand</i>	<u>31 December 2008</u>	<u>31 December 2007</u>
Loans from commercial banks	1,025,833	1,219,724
Romanian banks	574,139	450,682
Foreign banks	451,694	769,042
Loans from development banks (EBRD, IFC)	1,298,901	432,955
Other funds from financial institutions	553,075	221,118
Total	<u>2,877,809</u>	<u>1,873,797</u>

The interest rates range for loans from banks and financial institutions was as follows:

	2008		2007	
	<u>min</u>	<u>max</u>	<u>min</u>	<u>max</u>
EUR	Euribor 6M+0.65%	Variable 9.65% + 1%	5.14%	Euribor 6M + 6%
RON	14.25%	Robor 3M + 5%	Robor 1M+0.15%; Robor 1M+0.95%	Robor 6M + 3%
USD	Libor 6M+0.38%	Libor 6M + 3%	5.80%	Libor 6M + 3%

31. Other subordinated liabilities

In 2006, the Group contracted a subordinated loan agreement with five credit institutions for EUR 60 million bearing an inter-banking interest rate available during the respective period + 3,4%. The inter-banking rate is, for each period, the annual interest rate offered for deposits in the respective currency, which is published on the reference page at 11:00 am, Brussels time. The loan shall be repaid by one installment at the seventh anniversary from the contract date.

The payments of any amounts due under this contract are subordinated to the payment of all Senior Indebtedness, so that no amount shall be paid in respect of the loan in such bankruptcy, insolvency, winding-up or liquidation of the borrower or in any other similar event affecting the borrower, until all claims in respect of Senior Indebtedness are admitted in such cases.

32. Debt securities issued

In September 2005 the Bank issued 2.290 convertible bonds at a par value of USD 10.000 each. The interest is payable semi-annually starting from 15 January 2006 until 15 July 2010. The rate for the first interest period was set at LIBOR USD 6 months + 3% and for subsequent interest periods, the rate will be established by the Payment Agent on the basis of: (i) LIBOR for such a period taking as a reference the inter-banking rate for USD deposits offered by the British Banker Association: plus (ii) a margin applicable to such period by reference to the higher rating between

the foreign currency credit rating given to Romania by S&P or the long term rating in foreign currency given by Moody's on the Romanian government bonds applicable on the payment date.

The bonds cannot be prepaid or redeemed before the redemption date and the bond holder will not have the option of anticipated redemption, except in the case of bank liquidation. The redemption value is the par value.

The bondholders can convert at their discretion the bonds into common shares of the Bank starting from 1 November 2006 to 15 June 2010. The minimum convertible value per bondholder is USD 500 thousand and the total number of shares of a bondholder cannot exceed after the conversion 5% of the existing number of shares at the date of conversion. The conversion price will be determined at the date of conversion based on the average price between the daily maximum and minimum prices of the Bank's shares weighted to the daily volume of transactions during the previous 90 working days of the Bucharest Stock Exchange.

At 1 November 2007, the price establishing date, part of the bondholders exercised their right of converting the bonds into shares. At that date 10 bonds in amount of USD 100 thousand were converted into shares. The number of shares was determined by dividing the RON equivalent of the principal outstanding that the bondholders decided to convert based on the spot exchange rate on the conversion date.

The communicated price was RON 0.8934 per share and the USD exchanged rate published by NBR on 1 November 2007 was RON 2.3094 per USD.

From the conversion resulted 258,490 shares, the share capital was increased by RON 25,849. Also, the Group booked conversion premiums in amount of RON 205,085.

At 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007 there were 2,188 bonds amounting USD 21,880 thousand.

33. Other liabilities

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Amounts under settlement	93,707	82,868
Other fees payable	44,234	70,631
Sundry creditors	24,688	29,439
Leasing liabilities (i)	1,932	2,265
Other liabilities	11,360	11,418
Total	175,921	196,621

(i) Future minimum lease payments under finance leases and the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Minimum lease payments		
2008	-	1,032
2009	930	639
2010	736	510
2011	400	263
2012	126	109
Total minimum lease payments	2,192	2,553
Less future interest	(260)	(288)
Present value of minimum lease payments	1,932	2,265

34. Share capital

The statutory share capital of the Bank as of 31 December 2008 was represented by 1,059,696,183 ordinary shares of RON 1 each (31 December 2007: 6,110,797,702 shares of RON 0.1 each), The shareholders structure of the Bank is presented in Note 1.

During 2008 the Bank changed the number of shares by increasing the nominal value of a share from 0.1 RON to 1 RON.

35. Other reserves

As at 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007 the reserves include the following:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
General banking risks (i)	77,893	77,893
Statutory reserve (ii)	100,589	77,229
Fair value gains/ (losses) taken to equity (net of tax) on available-for-sale investments	(48,055)	17,835
Total	130,427	172,957

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
At 1 January	77,229	55,627
Appropriations from profit	23,360	21,602
Total	100,589	77,229

- (i) The general banking risks reserves includes amounts set aside in accordance with local banking regulations for future losses and other unforeseen risks or contingencies. They are separately disclosed as appropriations of profit. The general banking risks reserve is appropriated from the statutory gross profit at the rate of 1% of the balance of the assets carrying specific banking risks. The general banking risks reserve was set up, starting financial year 2004 up to the end of financial year 2006.
- (ii) Statutory reserves represent accumulated transfers from retained earnings in accordance with local banking regulations that require 5% of the Bank's net profit and of its subsidiaries to be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve until this reserve represents 20% of the Bank's share capital.

The statutory reserves are not distributable.

36. Related party transactions

Transactions with shareholders

During the year ended 31 December 2008, the following banking transactions were carried out with the shareholders:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Assets		
Loans to shareholders granted by Banca Transilvania SA, related interest and provisions	2,507	2,342
Liabilities		
Current accounts at BT, deposits, related	23,370	47,163
Loans from financial institutions	538,679	143,395
Subordinated loans	47,937	43,322
Commitments to shareholders	-	337
Income statement		
Interest income	310	288
Performance commission income	190	317
Interest, commission expense	17,564	11,757

Transactions with key management personnel

During the year ended 31 December 2008, the following banking transactions were carried out with key personnel:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Assets		
Loans to key personnel granted by Banca Transilvania SA, related interest and provisions	74,148	37,180
Liabilities		
Current accounts at BT, deposits, related	24,894	11,210
Commitments to key personnel	2,769	3,315
Income statement		
Interest income	6,465	2,548
Commission expense	2,723	529

During 2008 the total salaries paid by the Bank to the Board of Director's members and executive management amounted to RON 3,018 thousand (2007: RON: 3,120 thousand).

37. Commitments and contingencies

At any time the Group has outstanding commitments to extend credit. These commitments take the form of approved loans and overdraft facilities. Outstanding loan commitments have a commitment period that does not extend beyond the normal underwriting and settlement period of one month to one year.

The Group provides financial guarantees and letters of credit to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties. These agreements have fixed limits and generally extend for a period of up to one year. Expirations are not concentrated in any period.

The contractual amounts of commitments and contingent liabilities are set out in the following table by category. The amounts reflected in the table as commitments assume that amounts are fully advanced. The amounts reflected in the table as guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognized at the balance sheet date if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted.

In RON thousand	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Guarantees issued	683,520	436,907
Loan commitments	1,880,552	1,529,282
Total	2,564,072	1,966,189

At 31 December 2008 the outstanding forward transactions in foreign currencies were sale transactions amounting EUR 47,370 thousand (31 December 2007: EUR 4,250 thousand and USD 10,395 thousand) and buy transactions amounting EUR 370 thousand (31 December 2007: EUR 3,200 thousand). The transactions outstanding at 31 December 2008 matured in April 2009.

Litigations

As at 31 December 2007 Group is involved in a number of litigations. The management of the Group, based upon legal advice, assessed the outstanding claims in progress and decided not to record a provision for such claims due to low probability of generating cash outflows in the foreseeable future.

38. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per share (basic and diluted) was based on net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of RON 361,672 thousand (31 December 2007: RON 307,823 thousand) and the weighted average number of the ordinary shares outstanding during the year calculated as follows:

	2008	2007*
Ordinary shares issued at 1 January	611,079,770	393,354,862
Effect of shares issued during the year	436,042,053	186,528,329
Weighted average number of shares as at 31 December	1,047,121,823	579,883,191
Weighted average number of shares as at 31 December 2007 retreated	n/a	997,945,615

* The number of shares related to 2007 was adjusted retrospectively (including the influence of shares nominal value modification during 2008 from RON 0.1 to RON 1).

Diluted earnings per share

The potential ordinary shares of the Bank are represented by the outstanding convertible bonds (please refer to Note 32). The potential ordinary shares are anti-dilutive because their conversion to ordinary shares would increase earnings per share.

Because the calculation of the diluted earnings per share does not assume conversion of potential ordinary shares, that would have an anti-dilutive effect which is the same as the basic earnings per share.

39. Changes in the Group's structure

In the second part of 2008 the Bank set up a lease company BT Leasing MD SRL which activates in the Republic of Moldova. Ownership was 100% and the investment value was RON 1,269 thousand.

During 2008 BT Building SRL merged by absorption with SAR Building SRL based on the merger balance sheet as at 31 December 2007.

During 2008 two new companies were included the consolidation premise: BT Invest 1 and BT Obligatiuni.

40. Reconciliation of profit under IFRS and Romanian Accounting Standards

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2008	2007
Net profit under Romanian Accounting Standards	362.501	355.597
Fair value adjustment for investment securities	69,069	19,063
Reversal of dividends from subsidiaries	(27,923)	(17,589)
Adjustment to amortized cost and impairment of loans to customers	(31,332)	(43,793)
Deferred tax income	9,371	9,327
Brokerage commission income/ (expense)	12,840	(7,907)
Investment in associates(loss)	(25,362)	(4,964)
Income/ (loss) from consolidated funds	(9,198)	1,209
Other items	21	(1,499)
Net profit under IFRS	359,987	309,444

41. Reconciliation of equity under IFRS and Romanian Accounting Standards

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2008	31 December 2007
Equity under Romanian Accounting Standards	1,684,863	1,239,487
Loan related adjustments	(49,355)	(15,508)
Equity investment adjustments	-	2,809
Revaluation of available-for-sale investments	2,272	37,919
Equity method adjustments	-	18,905
Deferred tax	21,088	(685)
Brokerage commission	-	(8,116)
Other items	(2,531)	(1,637)
Equity under IFRS	1,656,337	1,273,174

42. Subsequent events

During 2009 the Bank decided to sell the investment held in BT Aegon S.A.

BANCA TRANSILVANIA S.A.
HEAD OFFICE

8 G. Baritiu St.
400027 Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Ph: +40 264 407150
Fax: +40 264 407179
bancatransilvania@bancatransilvania.ro
SWIFT: BTRLRO22
www.bancatransilvania.ro

BT DIRECT IFN S.A.

1 G. Baritiu St.
400027 Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Ph: +40 264 301485
Fax: +40 264 301343
office@btdirect.ro
www.btdirect.ro

MEDICREDIT LEASING IFN S.A.

16 Copilului St.
012178 Bucuresti, Romania
Ph: +40 21 2226559
Fax: +40 21 2226504
clienti@medicredit.ro
www.medicredit.ro

BT LEASING TRANSILVANIA IFN S.A.

1 G. Baritiu St.
1st floor, 400027 Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Ph: +40 264 438816
Fax: +40 264 444150
btleasing@btleasing.ro
www.btleasing.ro

BT SECURITIES S.A.

104, 21 Decembrie 1989 Blvd.
1st floor, 400127 Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Ph: +40 264 430564
+40 264 431747
Fax: +40 264 431718
office@btsecurities.ro
www.btsecurities.ro

BT FINOP LEASING IFN S.A.

51 Ghe Ionescu Sisesti St.
013822 Bucuresti, Romania
Ph: +40 21 3088008
Fax: +40 21 2692100
finop@bt-finopleasing.ro
www.bt-finopleasing.ro

BT ASSET MANAGEMENT SAI S.A.

104, 21 Decembrie 1989 Blvd.
4th floor, 400127 Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Ph: +40 264 407150
Fax: +40 264 301035
btam@btassetmanagement.ro
www.btassetmanagement.ro

COMPANIA DE FACTORING IFN S.A.

8 George Calinescu St.
Sector 1, 011693 Bucharest, Romania
Ph: +40 21 2315577
Fax: +40 21 2315580
info@companiadefactoring.ro
www.companiadefactoring.ro

BT AEGON FOND DE PENSII S.A.

98 - 100 Calea Dorobantilor St.
2nd floor, 400691 Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Ph: +40 264 302200
Fax: +40 264 302290
office@btaegon.ro
www.btaegon.ro
www.pensiabtaegon.ro

