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BANCA TRANSILVANIA®

FINANCIAL CALENDAR

Preliminary Results FY 2011	01.02.2012
Annual General Shareholders Meeting	27.04.2012
Annual Financial Statements FY 2011	30.04.2012
First Quarter Results 2012	30.04.2012
Half - Year Financial Statements 2012	01.08.2012
Third Quarter Results 2012	26.10.2012

MISSION STATEMENT

Banca Transilvania is the bank for entrepreneurial people in Romania.

Our mission, as a privately owned Romanian bank, is to support business environment development through innovative products and services offered with professionalism. We believe in a mentality aimed at finding solutions for our clients. There is soul and energy in everything we do, motivated by respect for our clients and responsibility to the community.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Financial Calendar	2
Mission Statement	3
Highlights	5
Chairman's Statement	6
Corporate & SME Banking	8
Department for European Programs	9
Department for Agriculture	10
Clubul Întreprinzătorului Român - CIR (The Romanian Entrepreneurs Club)	11
Retail Banking.....	12
Card Platform	12
Electronic channels	14
Call Center	15
Bancassurance	16
Healthcare Division	17
Internal Control System	17
Risk Management	18
Internal Audit	19
Compliance	19
Operations and IT	20
Sustainable Banking & Environmental Governance	21
Corporate Social Responsibility	21
Social Contribution Activities	22
Marketing & Communication	23
Public Relations	24
Human Resources	25
BT Academy	26
BT Subsidiaries	26
Consolidated Financial Statements	27

HIGHLIGHTS 2011 - IFRS

thousand RON

	2011	2010
Total Assets	26,008,813	21,730,252
Loans, net	13,977,655	12,215,792
Customers' deposits	20,257,251	17,279,132
Shareholders' equity	2,391,867	2,089,964
Share Capital	1,860,159	1,560,500

Income Statement

thousand RON

	2011	2010
Net interest income	934,418	996,297
Impairment loss on loans, net	315,849	646,965
Net commission income	382,158	374,910
Foreign exchange income, net	111,613	118,969
General administrative expenses	818,435	741,156
Profit for the year	297,248	133,984

Data about BT shares

	2011	2010
Outstanding common shares	1,773,658,066	1,470,600,998
Nominal value RON	1.00	1.00
Book value per share	1.3198	1.4588
Market capitalization (mil. RON)	1,568	1,806
High	1.56	
Low	0.831	2.39
Closing Price	0.884	1.19
		1.228
Earnings per share (EPS)		
- yield per share *	0.0729	0.2001
- dividend per share	-	-
Price-earnings ratio (PER)*	12.12	6.14
Price to book value (PBV)	0.67	0.84
Operating result per share	0.0743	0.0663

* calculated based on the net profit + other premiums and reserves distributed on shareholders

** calculated compared to the dividends distributed to the shareholders (in 2009)

Additional Information

	2011	2010
Number of employees	6,804	6,584
Branches and agencies	553	535
ATMs	840	805
POSs	15,537	14,821

Chairman's Statement

Over the years, Banca Transilvania has experienced extensive growth in terms of assets, loans, deposits and operations. We have consolidated our network by opening new units, supplemented staff up to a stable level and acquired a consistent client portfolio. At this stage, we consider it is time for a switch from extensive to intensive organic growth, aiming at efficiency at all levels.

Sound growth depends on increasing added value, which is in fact also our long-term approach at Banca Transilvania. We created value not only internally, but also within the Romanian economy, thus enhancing BT's systemic importance.

In 2011, BT relied as always on its strengths: the status of local bank (brand awareness & market knowledge), the access to a stable deposit base and the cooperation with multinational banks (long-term business partners and shareholders), the entry on niche segments lacking bank service coverage (agriculture, European programs) and a solid infrastructure (network, client base, diversified products and services). We focused on diversifying the range of products and services for our customers and on implementing new technologies to support increasing operational volumes.

2011 reality confirmed once again that confidence is highly needed for economic development, for the banking sector to come back to normal parameters, and last but not least for the overcome of the current crisis.

The confidence of our shareholders and customers reasserts our positive history, well-defined strategy, growth potential and performance. We are well-aware that our own prosperity results from the success of our clients and partners. We take the opportunity to thank our shareholders, partners and clients for investing confidence and support in our bank.



As for the future, our commitment is to keep our identity as the **Bank for SMEs** and the **Bank for Entrepreneurial People**, to preserve a defensive attitude in terms of risk, targeting sectors where we have the right expertise and promoting a traditional business model meant to ensure financial stability and efficiency on the long run.

At the same time, we shall do our best to remain a “living body” in the Romanian economic landscape, an active profitable player and last but not least, a brand acknowledged for the quality, steadiness and coherence of its undertakings.

Horia Ciorcilă

Chairman



CORPORATE & SME BANKING

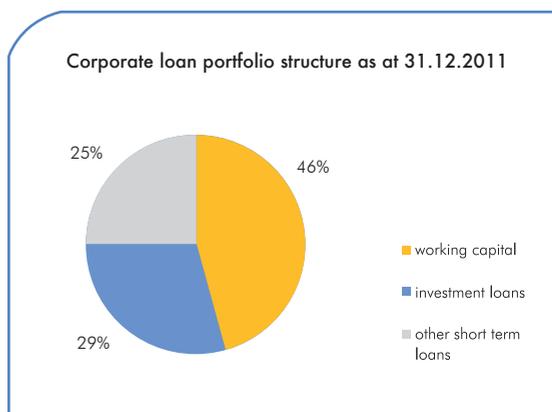
The focus on our core strengths and the extensive integration of our strategy as *the bank for entrepreneurial people* defined BT's approach in 2011, too. BT maintained a proactive attitude, supporting its clients and anticipating market movements.

PRIORITIES

- **Portfolio quality:** providing a rapid platform in order to promote most adequate products
- **Income:** enhancing cross-selling through the network
- **Efficiency:** right allocation of resources and roles

Our corporate banking achievements in 2011 were enhanced by the lending platform designed for the agricultural sector, the Factoring platform, as well as by BT Money Connect platform (an on-line tool allowing customers to operate FX transactions and to open deposits).

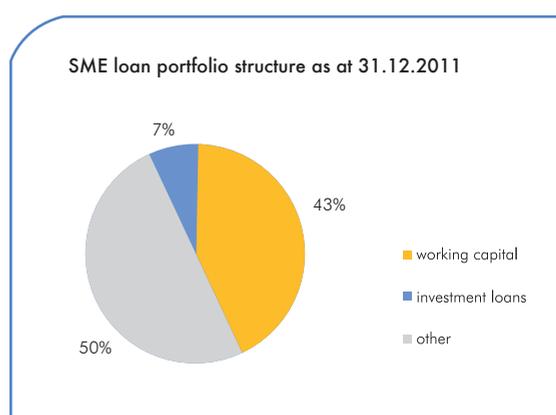
Considering that the Romanian real economy is currently in high need for financing from banks in order to sustain GDP recovery, corporate lending represents a relevant segment of BT's activity. In this respect, we increased our corporate loan portfolio by 21% last year, reaching 48% of the bank's overall loan portfolio and a net volume of RON 6,656 million.



In our position of *The SME bank*, we continued to be strongly committed to this sector in 2011 as well, actively sustaining companies through an enhanced SME platform, flexible and high quality products and a specialized team ensuring the interface between the bank and our 122,500 active SME clients. New products were launched, both credit and non-credit packages.

6,000 new loans were added to our SME portfolio, which amounted to RON 1,311 million at the end of 2011 (a 12% increase compared to the previous year)

Similarly to previous years, our efforts were recognized again through the “**Excellency award for the highest volume of guarantees issued to support the SMEs**”, granted in December 2011 by the National Credit Guarantee Fund for SMEs.



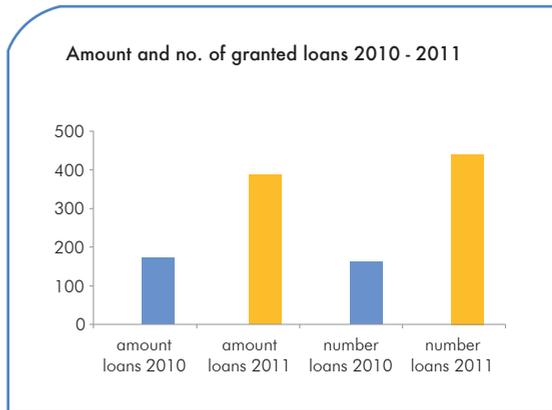
Department for European Programs

The efficient absorption of structural funds has become a nationwide economic strategy, with most banks present in this sector, either through specialized departments or by co-financing such projects.

In 2011 the Department for European Programs of Banca Transilvania aimed at consolidating BT’s image as a local bank specialized in the co-financing of European projects. Thus, BT managed to stay in line with the strategy identified upon the establishment of the financing platform for European programs and to present itself as a bank which simplifies the private beneficiaries’ access to European funds. Moreover, with the help of its internal experts, BT managed to reconcile the banking eligibility criteria with the ones of the European programs through a strong and well-defined **BT-client-consulting firm** partnership.

2011 for DEP:

- **402** loans (cash and non-cash) amounting to **RON 352 million** granted to 265 clients
- Almost **400** comfort letter; total amount **RON 1 billion**



- Enhancing BT’s position as a local bank specialized in European program financing;
- Conference/event speakers in key partnerships concluded with the most important media representatives and authorities

Department for Agriculture

Given the growth potential, the dynamics and development of the agricultural sector in Romania, Banca Transilvania decided to establish a specialized department and to pinpoint an action plan concerning the development of dedicated products.

As a result, the lending activity in this sector grew at a rapid pace (almost 65%) to **RON 587 million**.

Whereas the last year’s investments of the banking sector in agriculture went up by 40%, Banca Transilvania recorded a 66% increase, mirrored in the 6.2% market share.

Noteworthy are the results of the APIA¹ loans, with a most promising increase from **RON 6.7 million** in October 2010 to **RON 117 million** in October 2011.

In March 2011 we launched the first loan for working capital, addressed to clients in the farming sector, which contributed to BT’s image as the bank which supports agriculture. At the same time, the generic term “Agriculture loans” encouraged BT’s sales staff to approach clients in this sector in a more efficient and confident manner.

The partnership concluded with banks enjoying extended agricultural expertise helped us get a better look into the opportunities of this sector: significant participation to the GDP, increasing number of farms, increasing subvention schemes, increased interest of the international traders for Romanian products, increasing number of investors in agriculture.

¹ Payment and Intervention Agency for Agriculture

Thus, in view of all these and of the fact that Romania owns 10% of the arable land in EU, agriculture represents an important investment sector in the future. Consequently, Banca Transilvania's Department for Agriculture started specialized training sessions for the sales force and credit risk analysts, preparing the ground for a sound growth of the bank's exposure to this sector.

Clubul Întreprinzătorului Român - CIR (The Romanian Entrepreneurs Club)



One of Banca Transilvania's most successful initiatives, the Romanian Entrepreneurs' Club, celebrated 5 years of activity in 2011.

Reaching a membership of almost 15,000 in December 2011, CIR organized throughout the year over 60 training programs and events in 27 different cities in Romania, approaching a variety of current topics and being attended by more than 3,000 participants.

In order to mark its 5-year anniversary, the Club organized the series of conferences "Entrepreneurs on Stage", in 5 of the most important business centers in the country: Oradea, Cluj-Napoca, Sibiu, Bucharest and Iasi. The event enjoyed the attention of over 1,000 participants, who listened to successful entrepreneurs openly presenting and discussing their experience. The immediate result was a substantial increase in the number of CIR members (850 in one month and a half).

Banca Transilvania's European Programs Department offered the Club support in relation to structural funds, such as consultancy to members, support for implementation of projects or organizing briefing sessions. CIR is currently involved in three projects supported by means of European funds, one of the financing agreements having been signed in 2011, as part of the Sectoral Operational Program Human Resources Development.

The website www.btclub.ro was completely redesigned in 2011, by adding new functionalities and homepage sections, as well as enhancing others. There was a 57% increase in traffic, as well as a growing interest for the "My site on BT Club" project, which counted more than 450 companies end of 2011.



RETAIL BANKING

Banca Transilvania's Retail business line had a steady and positive evolution in 2011. Within an almost frozen retail loan market, BT continued to be active, increasing its Retail loans from 5.5% end of 2010 to 5.76% in December 2011.

All Retail objectives displayed an ascending trend, as compared to 2010:

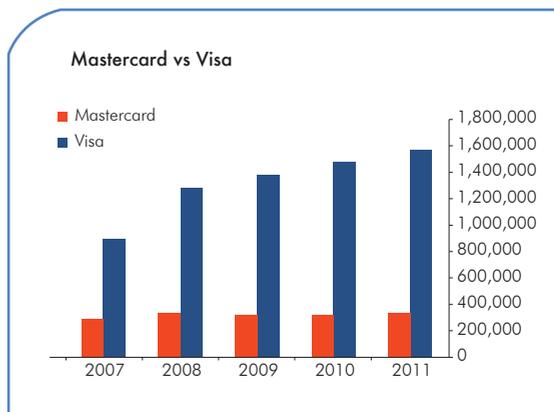
• Active clients	9%
• Retail loans	7%
• Retail deposits	12%
• No. of active cards	6%
• POS	10%*
• ATM	4%**
• BT24	55%

* 2nd in the top 10 Romanian banks in terms of POS number

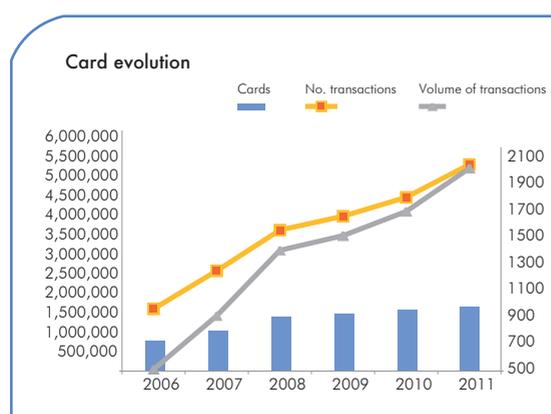
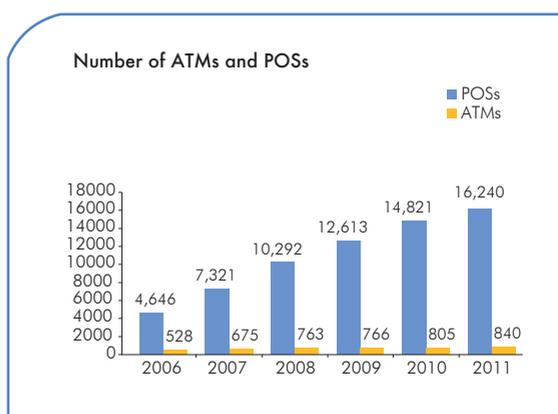
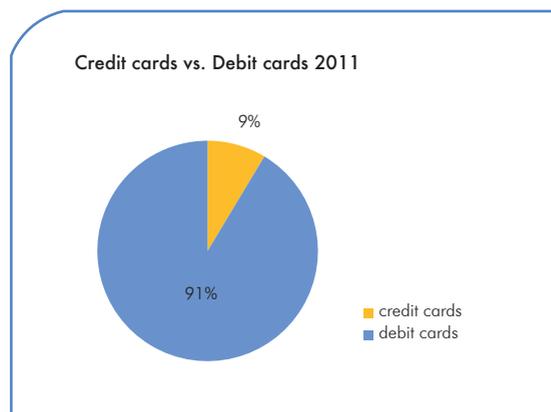
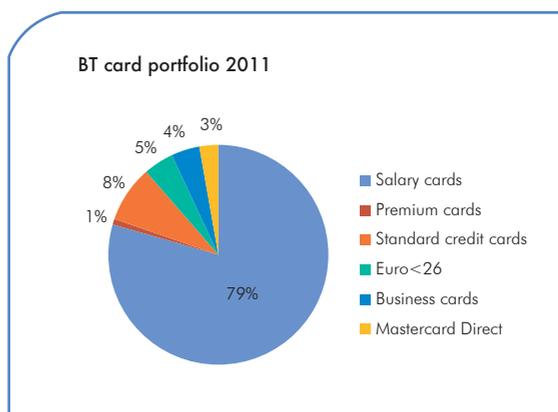
** 2nd in the top 10 Romanian banks in terms of ATM credit card fees; 8% market share in terms of ATM network

Card Platform

BT witnessed a reinforcement of its position on the retail market and for the second consecutive year it was ranked 3rd amongst Romanian card issuers, with a market share of 15% in terms of cards and 16.85% in terms of transaction volumes. Likewise, BT takes pride in being the largest Visa issuer in Romania with almost 1.6 million issued cards.



Moreover, for the 3rd time in the past four years BT was awarded the "Most Dynamic Bank in the Card Industry" prize for its outstanding performance and excellent results.



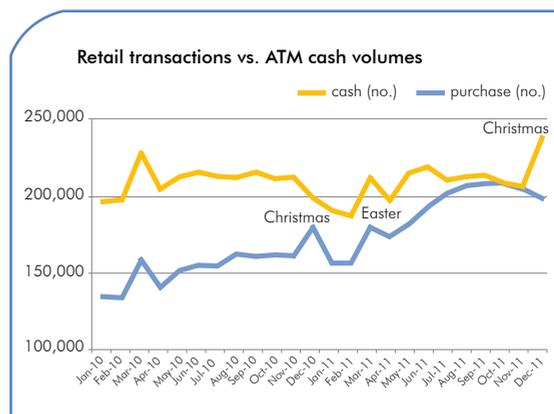
Banca Transilvania's notable results on the retail market stems from its ability to foster innovation which in 2011 was translated into a sales-boosting loyalty program (points and interest-free installments) - STAR BT, launched in May 2011.

The program triggered an excellent customer response and market perception, whereas the original objective of attracting 3,000 commercial partners in 1 year was achieved well in advance.



STAR BT proved to be a great “hook” product:

- Increase in the card acceptance network with **850 terminals**
- Constant increase in the number of credit card payments at retailers (**20%** as compared to one month before product launching)



- Noteworthy increase in retail transaction volumes, 2011 being the first year in which we exceeded the holiday season “peaks”
- Increase in the credit card portfolio; the number of sold cards tripled between May-December 2011, as compared to the same period in 2010.

Given its business potential, STAR BT enjoyed an extensive deployment of direct and indirect advertising resources, being promoted through a dedicated site www.starbt.ro, newsletters, SMS and online campaigns, winner campaigns, TV national campaigns, etc.

Electronic channels

2011 was a busy year for our e-channel teams, with lots of new initiatives in response to an increasingly sophisticated clientele. The new BT24 application, Mobile banking – a distinct interface of the application and SMS Alert are the main 2011 accomplishments of Banca Transilvania, which shall be briefly presented below.

BT 24 Internet & Mobile Banking

In August 2011 Banca Transilvania launched its new, most user-friendly BT24 application, which came along with a wealth of new functionalities (more than 100) for our clients, such as:

- New means of authentication: token, SMS-One Time password;
- Dedicated module for the customization of one's own finances;
- Standing orders, FX, internal and external FCY payments, pre-defined payments, etc.;
- Various alerts;
- Different account statements;
- Possibility to pay invoices by scanning the barcodes with the mobile phone, free-of-charge payments to pre-defined suppliers, etc.

The results of the intensive marketing campaign in the autumn of 2011 exceeded our expectations - more than 40,000 new internet banking clients during the campaign. Approximately half of these clients were new for Banca Transilvania, which means that they were mainly attracted by the new BT24 application.

In terms of year-end figures (vs. 2010), BT24 presents itself in very optimistic terms:

- **55%** increase in the number of BT users;
- **46.15%** increase in the total value of the transactions performed by companies, i.e. EUR 5,096.94 million
- **26.52%** increase in the number of transactions for individuals and **29.07%** for companies.

Likewise, in 2011 we launched one of the most innovative **Mobile Banking** solutions on the market. This application enables 'mobile' clients with a high appetite for new technologies and devices to be in control of their accounts and transactions via a smartphone, PDA or tablet.

SMS Alert

SMS Alert is a service dedicated to all BT card holders, who receive an SMS on their mobiles with every card transaction performed. It is not only a comfortable and affordable product, but also one with multiple other advantages:

- Real-time response
- Fraud prevention
- Control

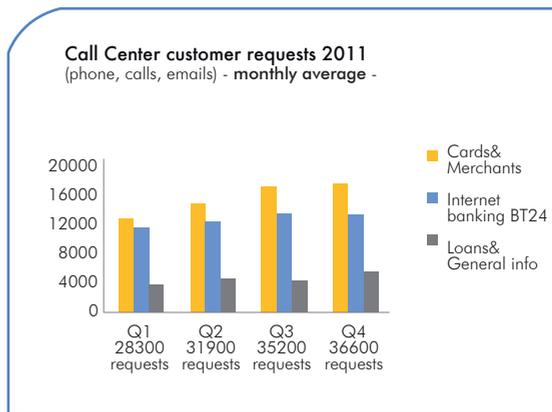


Call Center

In addition to taking over and answering all incoming requests from existing and potential clients, BT's Call Center is also actively involved in the collection, recovery, promotion, selling and internal-support activities. The Call Center's activity is constantly improved thanks to advanced processing methods and the integrated CRM application.

2011 was no exception in terms of dynamics. The performance indicators fall within the targeted answer and service levels.

- Customer support:



- Sales support: the Telesales team became an actual direct sales channel in Q4 2011, with very good results; almost 4,000 cards were sold in two campaigns.

Bancassurance

Bancassurance is an important part of our offer, with a comprehensive product range and specialized advisory teams to better address our customers' needs.

In 2011 Bancassurance continued to sell competitive and innovative insurance products – both general and life insurance policies – through strategic and mutually fruitful partnerships with Groupama and Aegon.

Aegon products such as Aegon Fii Istet (**Aegon Be Smart**), Aegon Fii Sigur (**Aegon Be Safe**) and Aegon La Nevoie (**Aegon when Needed**) are saving and protection plans which can be basically customized so as to satisfy our most demanding clients.

On the other hand, through its Bancassurance service, BT provides its customers with a whole range of insurance products defined by simplicity, readiness and flexibility.

HEALTHCARE DIVISION

In spite of the physicians' exodus in 2011, which is considered to be the most significant in the history of the Romanian medical system, the number of private clinics / hospitals continued to rise in 2011. BT's Healthcare Division (HCD) was one of the drivers of this trend and financed some very important national medical projects, thus being able to maintain and consolidate its market-leader position with a total exposure to the sector close to RON 700 million.

The main competitive advantage of BT's Healthcare Division rests with its custom-made loan packages for the medical sector (unique in the Romanian banking sector), which come along with advisory services for the set-up of private practices.

2011 in figures:

- 23,300 HCD active clients
- 6,000 credit cards
- 5,400 BT24 for HCD encoded clients
- New accounts: 2,700



Loan products were the main driving force for the growth of this business line. Hence, cross-selling and private banking were important tools in selling our products and in achieving a satisfactory products/client ratio:

- Individuals: 2.33
- Companies: 1.32

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Although internal control and internal audit are frequently superposed, a distinction between the two concepts is however necessary. Internal control is a broader notion, including systems, policies, procedures and processes carried out by the board of directors, management and staff in order to secure assets, mitigate risks and achieve the bank's objectives. Internal audit provides an objective, independent review of the bank's activities, internal controls and management information systems with the purpose of ensuring performance adequacy.

Internal Control Objectives

- efficiency and effectiveness in terms of operations;
- sound risk management;
- reliable financial reporting;
- compliance with banking legislation and internal policies.

In order to be properly implemented, internal control must be well understood by the bank's team from top to bottom, starting from the Board of Directors and senior management down to regular employees.

Risk management

We have always kept an adequate level of capital, liquidity and overall risk management related ratios, our bank embracing a "medium" risk profile.

Credit risk

Considering the current environment, we adjusted internal norms to the economic context and regulatory requirements. Moreover, we placed higher responsibility on the credit risk committees both at branch and HQ level and on the personnel involved in credit decision making. We focused on selectiveness as concerns both clients and offered products, we reconsidered credit limits, improving seizure and collateral enforcement procedures and monitoring NPL portfolio. In terms of technology, we improved monitoring/early warning systems.

Operational risk

Mitigation of operational risks is ensured through risk assessment procedures, appropriate control tools during operating sessions (especially regarding the 4-eye principle and the responsibility segregation principle) and the efficient use of the operational database. In the event of deficiencies triggered by the human factor, risk control results were correlated with personal responsibility measures, in order to increase employees' operational risk awareness and professional competences. Apart from the delegated team from key Head Office departments, specialized personnel in the operational risk management and IT security also participated proactively in the implementation of the new Core Banking solution.

Operational risk management is to be improved through the implementation of a new integrated application capable to summarize, analyze, monitor and control operational risk events and to define and measure key risk ratios.

Liquidity risk

Having in mind the difficulty of converting certain assets into liquidities, on the one hand, and the advantage of being consistently liquid on the other hand, we adopted a prudent approach by maintaining a comfortable liquidity ratio - above the minimum levels stipulated by the specific internal strategy and by the NBR requirements - and we improved monitoring/reporting systems in order to counteract interest and currency rate fluctuations.

Although return is an important yet challenging goal to achieve under nowadays' conditions, we are aware that the cost associated to a balanced liquidity level is always lower than the costs generated to raise the necessary resources for covering a potential liquidity deficit.

Internal Audit

Two aspects are relevant as concerns the internal audit activity in 2011.

The management of the audit process was facilitated through a 3-level IT application, ensuring:

- the functionality of controls implemented by the bank (risk management)
- the management of audit recommendations (improvement opportunities)
- feedback and assessments regarding the audit activity

Independent evaluation of the audit function. In order to comply with the International Audit Standards, the audit function within Banca Transilvania was assessed in 2011 by an external independent team from KPMG. The outcomes were materialized in recommendations for the improvement of the internal audit activities, recommendations which are currently in various stages of implementation.

Compliance

The compliance function, as a component of the internal control system, ensures the observance of two major aspects in the bank's activity:

Compliance risk management

Compliance risk management follows the requirements of Regulation No. 18/2009 issued by the National Bank of Romania regarding the management framework of credit institutions' activity, the assessment of capital adequacy to risks and activity outsourcing conditions.

In this respect, in 2011 BT focused on the following key projects relevant for the compliance activity:

- implementation of the new Civil Code requirements;
- alignment to IFRS;
- implementation of IT applications to ensure a proper management of compliance risk.

Application of know-your-customer requirements for the prevention and combat of money laundering, terrorist financing and international sanctions

The compliance function is ensured by qualified personnel permanently trained and tested and is subject to periodic reviews by the internal and external audit, as well as by the regulatory bodies.

Our priorities in this field were channeled towards the achievement of a client portfolio managed and monitored in accordance with the regulatory provisions.

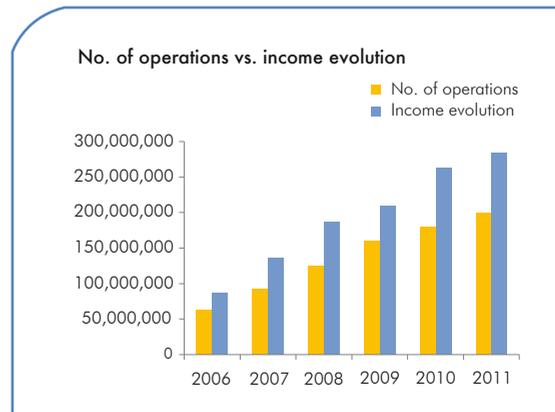
Objectives for 2012

For a better understanding and effective application of compliance risk management, BT will continue staff training in the area of compliance at the level of Head Office departments, branches and group companies. Staff training measures will also cover requirements such as the avoidance of the conflict of interest and the observance of the Code of Ethics and Conduct.

Efforts will be undertaken to streamline the process of collecting compliance risk events from the departments in charge with internal control and to reassess compliance risk ratios, both related to BT's activity and the activity of Group companies.

OPERATIONS AND IT

2011 operations restate the success registered by all BT business lines, exhibiting steady growth rates both as operation number and volumes.



With double digit increase percentages per most important operation categories (17% in card operations, 12% in cash operations and 22% in FCY operations), Banca Transilvania announces a good year in terms of performance and efficiency of the existing infrastructure.

2011 was a **year of several major IT projects** with the first steps towards the 'go live' stage of our new Core Banking platform, which is scheduled for August 2012.

Likewise, there were some other important implementations and upgrades, such as additional features for the cards business (loyalty module) and the new Internet Banking solution.

SUSTAINABLE BANKING and ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Banca Transilvania is well-aware of the importance of sustainable development to business success and acknowledges that the banking sector has a significant input in this field. Therefore, the Bank undertakes to comply with all relevant legal provisions and makes sure that its clients employ adequate social and environmental practices, which are in fact a measure of an efficient business management.

In 2011 BT took further steps to integrate environmental and social risk assessment into the customary risk assessment process, making sure that:

- All financed activities comply with the applicable health, safety and environmental (HSE) regulations
- All financed activities do not fall within the range of excluded activities
- The exposure per each sector / industry does not exceed the total exposure limits laid down in the bank's internal norms
- Environmental and social risk related to our financing activities are constantly monitored

Corporate Social Responsibility

After 4 years of activity, "Cluj has Soul" (Clujul are Suflet), the biggest social-involvement project of Banca Transilvania, is happy to see that its efforts have paid off:

- more than 1,000 supported teenagers
- 165 students improved their school performance
- 50 students passed their finals
- 43 teenagers were admitted to university
- 145 teenagers found a job



In 2011, the Foundation's results and commitment were again openly acknowledged, this time within the "People for People" Gala, an event organized by the Association for Community Relations in cooperation with the American Chamber of Commerce. At this event, Banca Transilvania was awarded the prize for "The highest impact on the community, through sponsorship".



BT is also involved in many sports activities, some of these having acquired a social dimension. This is the case for instance of "BT's Running Competition" which in 2011 was much more than a simple sports event promoting a healthy life style; it also had a marked humanitarian side "I run because I care", i.e. for each enrolled participant BT donated EURO 5 to the "Cluj has Soul" Foundation.

This event was part of a series of similar activities, taking place in 2011 in Cluj – "The International Marathon of Cluj", which also accommodated the "Companies' Running Competition" in which BT took part and came in 2nd.

In addition to its own sports and CSR events, Banca Transilvania was also the partner in other social undertakings, e.g. **“Ghita Muresan Summer Camp”** a program which was conceived as a free summer camp for children, with the purpose of encouraging them to play basketball, to be active and last but not least to have a fair-play attitude in life.

Sporting Activities for Partners and Employees

“We love golf”. This was the motto of the 9th edition of the yearly golfing championship –**“BT Golf Cup”**. Golf has always been a nice blend of sport and business for us, and golf itself is 20% talent and 80% management. The competition brought together personalities from different fields of activity, all passionate golf players, from Romania and abroad.



Over the years, BT has proven its true commitment to sports. First it was **“BT Golf Cup”** and **“BT Running Competition”**, and then **“BT Tennis Cup”**, which reached its 2nd edition in 2011. BT Tennis Cup is part of the National Tour of the Romanian Tennis Federation and addresses both junior and senior players.

BT TENNIS CUP
Ediția 1
21-27 mai 2011
Cluj-Napoca



Social Contribution Activities

In the course of time, the name of Banca Transilvania has been associated with numerous social events, some of which have become a tradition. This is also the case of the **“Transilvania International Film Festival”** (TIFF), the most important Eastern-European movie festival and also a landmark of Cluj, which BT has sponsored from the very beginning for the past 10 years.

The international film festival **“Comedy Cluj”** was another event sponsored by BT for three consecutive years, being aware of the fact that such multi-cultural events are mutually beneficial.

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION

2011 recorded visible results in terms of marketing and communication actions, with immediate impact on the sales figures.

The efforts of our Marketing & Communication team addressed the needs of each business line with specific campaigns.

For Retail, 2011 was the year of two large-scale projects, - START BT and BT24 (internet and mobile). Both products required aggressive communication in order to achieve notoriety, confidence and high usage rates.



The Star BT campaign with a 4+ reach, brought about singular results in the history of the bank, i.e. it was for the first time that the number of ATM transactions had fallen below the number of credit card payments at retailers.

The promotion of the new BT24 platform was among the most important marketing campaigns in 2011, with an impressive TV and online presence resulting in figures much beyond the most optimistic expectations (double as compared to the initially assumed target).



Given BT's leadership position within the SME market sector, our 2011 initiatives had in view the strengthening of our position and the increase of the market share in the start-up segment, which was also a result of the aggressive marketing campaign.

The Western Union money transfer service is extremely important to BT and in 2011 the bank continued to emphasize this service via advertising campaigns.

Likewise, 2011 was a very good year for BT's online marketing activity, with significant growth rates in all fields. Thus, for our main site www.bancatransilvania.ro, we had almost 7 million visits which is a 12% increase as compared to 2010.

Additionally, in 2011 we launched two secondary sites, both very visible:

- www.startbt.ro – 135,000 unique visitors
- www.bt24.ro – 160,000 unique visitors

Meanwhile, the site traffic of the Healthcare Division www.diviziapentrumedici.ro amounted to 35,000 unique visitors, a remarkable figure given the size of its niche.

In 2011, Banca Transilvania, the first bank with a mobile web site in Romania, launched further mobile projects on its secondary sites as well, generating a mobile traffic of 85,000 unique visitors.

Thanks to its well-focused communication and advertising policies, Banca Transilvania was awarded for the fifth consecutive year a prize for efficiency within the Effie Awards, the contest which assesses and rewards communication and advertising strategies.

Public Relations

2011 PR activities focused on maintaining the notoriety and position of the BT brand. According to BIZ magazine, BT brand kept its position in the TOP 50 most powerful Romanian brands.

On-line PR activities boosted, especially in the field of social media, while Facebook became a very successful communication channel, with a large number of fans who interact with BT in an extremely active manner.

The PR event of the year in 2011 was the press conference organized in cooperation with Oracle, the world leader in the supply of financial products and services, with the purpose of announcing the selection of our new core-banking IT system, Oracle FLEXCUBE Universal Banking. This new investment in state-of-the-art technology shall enable the bank to maximize its growth potential.

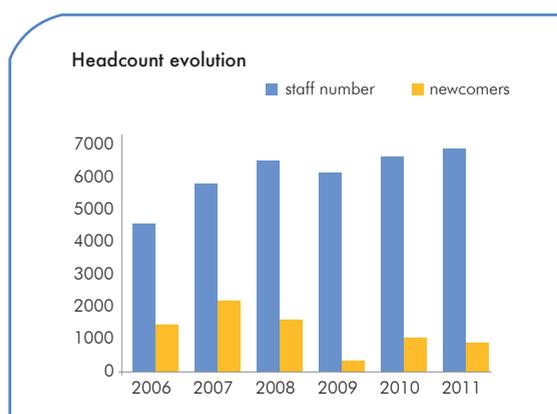


HUMAN RESOURCES

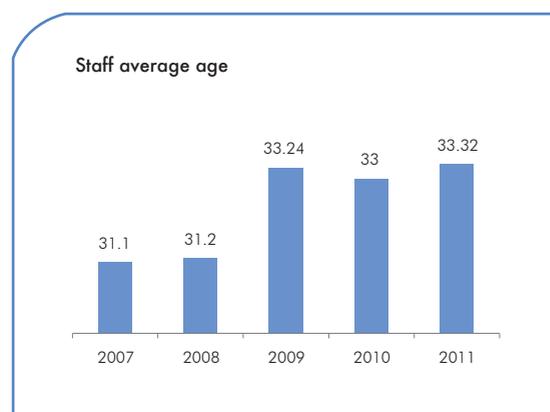
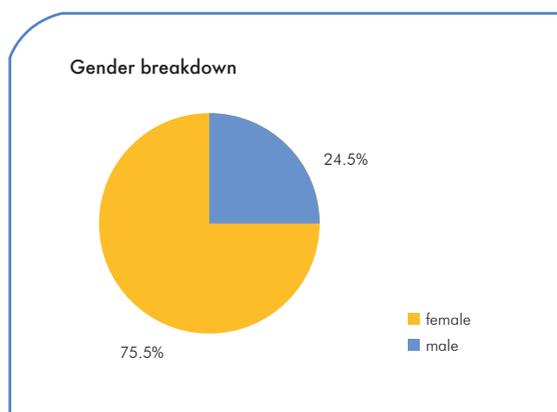
The HR focus in 2011 was on performance, translated into a series of resource-monitoring and cost-control measures.

The need to increase efficiency and productivity was one of BT's priorities. Consequently, new target principles and staff performance criteria were introduced in 2011.

Besides staff efficiency, another ongoing priority is to preserve key people and qualified employees by investing in their further career path. Additionally, the preservation of "BT spirit" and corporate culture is crucial to maintaining staff fluctuation to a minimum.



	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total employees	6,462	6,095	6,584	6,804
Active employees	6,036	5,285	5,731	6,051



BT Academy

2011 was extremely intensive in terms of training and professional development, with two EU co-funded programs in addition to the regular in-house training courses financed from our own budget. Thus, out of the 6,051 active employees 3,436 participated in different training courses organized in view of the individual needs correlated with each business line.

The main objective of all these training courses was to increase awareness with respect to efficiency, performance and BT's core values in general, with emphasis on risk management functions and cross-selling which has gained on sophistication and professionalism, a MUST for today's business environment.

BT SUBSIDIARIES

BT Financial Group operates in several financial sectors, such as banking, asset management, consumer finance, leasing and brokerage. Banca Transilvania's subsidiaries support and complement the main operations of the bank, while the entire package of products and services is offered to clients by means of a nationwide distribution network, under the BT logo.

Aside from traditional banking saving products, the group's BT Asset Management SAI SA offers retail services, as well as custom-made packages designed for exclusive clients. The company was ranked 4th on the market in 2011, with a share of 4.33% and over 8,000 active investors.

The offer is completed by activities in the areas of brokerage (BT Securities SA) and leasing (BT Leasing Transilvania IFN SA and BT Leasing Moldova SRL), which are attractive options for direct investments or flexible financing. Even though it was a difficult year, with low volumes on the BSE, BT Securities succeeded in diversifying its income base by implementing new products, while also becoming the first Romanian intermediary authorized on the Warsaw Stock Exchange. At the end of 2011, BT Leasing had over 2,500 outstanding contracts, as well as leasing related receivables amounting to lei 180 million. At the same time, BT's leasing subsidiary in Moldova concluded 180 contracts, resulting in a leasing portfolio of over lei 14.5 million, representing a 35% growth compared to 2010.

Retail lending is also supported by consumer finance activities (BT Direct IFN SA), generating low exposure and offering easy access to potential clients by means of distribution networks for fast moving consumer goods. In 2011, the company signed more than 11,600 new agreements, amounting to a total of lei 38.3 million, which also resulted in a 16% income increase against 2010.

A well-renowned brand on the local market, Banca Transilvania continues to represent to its present and future clients a reliable group of companies, which can offer a diversified range of high-quality banking and financial services.

BANCA TRANSILVANIA S.A.

**Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2011**

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT **(free translation¹)**

To 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 comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011 and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, 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. 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, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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 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 our judgment, 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, we consider 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 entity'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 audit opinion.

Opinion

6. In our opinion, the accompanying, consolidated financial statements of Banca Transilvania S.A. and its subsidiaries present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2011, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated 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 is provided as a free translation from Romanian which is the official and binding version.

Emphasis of matter

7. Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the fact that, 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 income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of financial position. This presentation does not form part of the audited consolidated financial statements.

Other Matters

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 and the report on conformity, or for the opinion we have formed.

Report on conformity of the administrator's report with the consolidated financial statements

In accordance with the Order of the National Bank of Romania no. 13/2008, article no. 223, point (e) 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 2011. The administrators' report as presented from page 1 to 24 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 2011.

For and on behalf of KPMG Audit SRL:

Furtuna Cezar-Gabriel

registered with the Chamber of Financial
Auditors of Romania under no. 1526/2003

Bucharest, 28 March 2012

KPMG Audit SRL

registered with the Chamber of Financial
Auditors of Romania under no. 9/2001

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December

	Note	Convenience Translation*			
		2011 RON thousand	2010 RON thousand	2011 EUR thousand	2010 EUR thousand
Interest income		1,856,372	1,894,260	438,041	449,954
Interest expense		(921,954)	(897,963)	(217,550)	(213,298)
Net interest income	8	934,418	996,297	220,491	236,656
Fee and commission income		436,026	421,645	102,887	100,156
Fee and commission expense		(53,868)	(46,735)	(12,711)	(11,101)
Net fee and commission income	9	382,158	374,910	90,176	89,055
Net trading income	10	111,613	118,969	26,337	28,259
Other operating income	11	61,524	51,719	14,518	12,285
Operating income		1,489,713	1,541,895	351,522	366,255
Net impairment losses on assets, other liabilities and credit commitments	12	(315,849)	(646,965)	(74,530)	(153,677)
Personnel expenses	13	(390,262)	(373,371)	(92,089)	(88,689)
Depreciation and amortization	22, 23	(63,787)	(60,897)	(15,052)	(14,465)
Other operating expenses	14	(364,386)	(306,888)	(85,983)	(72,897)
Operating expenses		(1,134,284)	(1,388,121)	(267,652)	(329,728)
Share of profits/(losses) in associates	22	-	4,741	-	1,126
Profit before income tax		355,429	158,515	83,869	37,653
Income tax expense	15	(58,181)	(24,531)	(13,729)	(5,827)
Profit for the year		297,248	133,984	70,140	31,826
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		297,019	133,794	70,086	31,781
Non-controlling interests		229	190	54	45
Profit for the year		297,248	133,984	70,140	31,826
Basic earnings per share		0.1840	0.0801		
Diluted earnings per share		0.1840	0.0801		

* Refer to Note 2c

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

As at 31 December

	2011 RON thousand	2010 RON thousand	2011 EUR thousand	2010 EUR thousand
			Convenience Translation*	
Profit for the year	297,248	133,984	70,140	31,826
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax				
Fair values gains/(losses) from available for sale investments (net of deferred tax)	(15,820)	7,263	(3,733)	1,725
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	20,906	5,494	4,933	1,305
Revaluation reserve for fixed assets	-	6,116	-	1,453
Total comprehensive income for the period	302,334	152,857	71,341	36,309
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	302,127	153,024	71,292	36,349
Non-controlling interest	207	(167)	49	(40)
Total comprehensive income for the period	302,334	152,857	71,341	36,309

* Refer to Note 2c

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2012 and were signed on its behalf by:

Horia Ciorcilă
Chairman



Maria Moldovan
Chief Financial Officer



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December

	Note	Convenience Translation*			
		2011 RON thousand	2010 RON thousand	2011 EUR thousand	2010 EUR thousand
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	16	4,550,256	3,701,125	1,053,373	863,780
Placements with banks	17	778,977	1,237,155	180,331	288,731
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18	140,551	111,977	32,537	26,134
Loans and advances to customers	19	13,977,655	12,215,792	3,235,793	2,850,960
Net lease investments	20	207,388	223,617	48,010	52,188
Investment securities, available for sale	21	5,816,778	3,780,997	1,346,570	882,421
Investment securities, held to maturity	21	819	820	190	191
Property and equipment	22	297,531	287,570	68,878	67,114
Intangible assets	23	70,555	48,875	16,333	11,407
Goodwill	23	376	8,369	87	1,953
Deferred tax asset	24	28,163	30,454	6,520	7,107
Other assets	25	139,764	83,501	32,355	19,488
Total assets		26,008,813	21,730,252	6,020,977	5,071,474
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	26	251,181	333,194	58,148	77,762
Deposits from customers	27	20,257,251	17,279,132	4,689,504	4,032,658
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	28	2,592,982	1,593,295	600,269	371,848
Other subordinated liabilities	29	260,148	257,553	60,224	60,109
Other liabilities	30	255,384	177,114	59,120	41,333
Total liabilities		23,616,946	19,640,288	5,467,265	4,583,710
Equity					
Share capital	31	1,860,159	1,560,500	430,622	364,194
Own shares		(2,118)	(256)	(490)	(60)
Share premiums		732	0	169	0
Retained earnings		303,268	301,088	70,206	70,269
Reevaluation reserve		35,544	28,291	8,228	6,603
Other reserves	32	192,248	198,230	44,506	46,265
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank		2,389,833	2,087,853	553,241	487,271
Non-controlling interest		2,034	2,111	471	493
Total equity		2,391,867	2,089,964	553,712	487,764
Total liabilities and equity		26,008,813	21,730,252	6,020,977	5,071,474

* Refer to Note 2c

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2012 and were signed on its behalf by:

Horia Ciorcilă
Chairman



Maria Moldovan
Chief Financial Officer



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2011

In RON thousand	Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank							Total
	Share capital	Own shares	Share premiums	Share revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	
Balance as at 31 December 2010	1,560,500	(256)	-	28,291	198,230	301,088	2,111	2,089,964
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	297,019	229	297,248
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	297,019	229	297,248
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	-	-	-	(1,080)	-	1,080	-	-
Transfer from revaluation surplus to retained earnings	-	-	-	(1,080)	-	1,080	-	-
Fair values gains from available for sale investments (net of deferred tax)	-	-	-	-	(15,820)	-	-	(15,820)
Revaluation reserve for fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	(3,398)	-	-	8,333	-	15,971	(22)	20,884
Total comprehensive income for the period	(3,398)	-	-	7,253	(15,820)	314,070	207	302,312
Increase in share capital through conversion of reserves from the statutory profit	302,336	-	-	-	-	(302,336)	-	-
Increase in share premium	-	-	732	-	-	-	-	732
Increase in share capital through cash contribution	721	-	-	-	-	-	-	721
Distribution to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	9,838	(9,838)	-	-
Acquisitions of own shares	-	(1,862)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,862)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	284	(284)	-
Contributions by and distributions to owners	303,057	(1,862)	732	-	9,838	(311,890)	(284)	(409)
Balance at 31 December 2011	1,860,159	(2,118)	732	35,544	192,248	303,268	2,034	2,391,867

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2010

Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank

In RON thousand	Share capital	Own shares	Share premiums	Share Reevaluation reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2009	1,176,237	(333)	97,684	22,543	179,948	354,157	7,798	1,838,034
Total comprehensive income for the period								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	133,794	190	133,984
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax								
Transfer from revaluation surplus to retained earnings	-	-	-	(368)	-	368	-	-
Fair values gains from available for sale investments (net of deferred tax)	-	-	-	-	7,263	-	-	7,263
Revaluation reserve for fixed assets	-	-	-	6,116	-	-	-	6,116
Other changes	-	-	-	-	3,748	1,746	(357)	5,137
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	5,748	11,011	135,908	(167)	152,500
Increase in share capital through conversion of reserves from the profit	173,901	-	-	-	-	(173,901)	-	-
Increase in share premiums through incorporation of share premium	97,684	-	(97,684)	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in share capital through cash contribution	112,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,678
Distribution to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	7,271	(7,271)	-	-
Acquisition of own shares	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	77
Acquisition of interest without control	-	-	-	-	-	(7,805)	(5,520)	(13,325)
Contributions by and distributions to owners	384,263	77	(97,684)	-	7,271	(188,977)	(5,520)	99,430
Balance at 31 December 2010	1,560,500	(256)	-	28,291	198,230	301,088	2,111	2,089,964

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Note	2011	2010
Cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities			
Profit for the year		297,248	133,984
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	23,24	63,787	60,897
Impairments and write-offs of financial assets		349,593	647,505
Share of profit in associate, net of dividends		-	1,805
Fair value adjustment of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		(9,247)	(2,420)
Income tax expense	15	56,190	40,361
Other adjustment		(46,366)	(143,655)
Net profit adjusted with non-monetary elements		711,205	738,477
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Change in investment securities		(1,993,463)	(1,238,340)
Change in placement with banks		18,935	(4,717)
Change in loans and advances to customers		(2,017,414)	(1,234,489)
Change in net lease investments		32,596	22,817
Change in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		(35,810)	(64,692)
Change in other assets		(80,743)	(17,647)
Change in deposits from clients		2,950,057	2,302,439
Change in deposits from banks		(81,493)	74,167
Change in other liabilities		61,601	23,277
Income tax paid		(51,009)	13,057
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities		(485,538)	614,349
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities			
Net acquisitions of property and equipment and intangible assets		(82,339)	(52,879)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash acquired) and investments in associates		-	(13,325)
Dividends collected		817	932
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		(81,522)	(65,272)
Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from increase of share capital		1,453	112,678
Net proceeds/(payments) from loans from banks and other financial institutions, subordinated liabilities and debt securities issued		986,945	(590,975)
Payments for dividends		(1,862)	76
Payments/ proceeds for own shares		1	10,300
Net cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities		986,537	(467,921)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		419,477	81,156
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		4,613,120	4,531,964
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		5,032,597	4,613,120

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to consolidated statement of financial position

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Note	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Cash and cash equivalents	16	4,550,256	3,701,125
Placements with banks, less than 3 months maturity		484,360	915,583
Less accrued interest		(2,019)	(3,588)
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement		5,032,597	4,613,120

Cash flows from operating activities include:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Interest collected	1,852,095	1,916,725
Interest paid	880,055	912,102

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 headquartered in Romania and Moldova. The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2011 include the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The subsidiaries include the following companies:

Branch	Field of activity	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
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%
BT Compania de Factoring IFN S.A.	Factoring	100.00%	100.00%
BT Finop Leasing S.A.	Leasing	51.00%	51.00%
BT Asiom S.R.L.	Insurance	95.00%	95.00%
BT Consultant S.R.L.	Financial brokering	100.00%	100.00%
BT Evaluator S.R.L.	Financial brokering	100.00%	100.00%
Medical Leasing IFN S.A.	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%
Rent-a-Med S.R.L.	Rental of medical equipment	100.00%	100.00%
BT Leasing MD S.R.L.	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%
BT Transilvania Imagistica S.A.	Other human health activities	91.43%	0.00%

The Group has the following principal lines of business: 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., Medical 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 91.43% and 100.00%) 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 activity in 1994 and its main operations involve banking services for corporate and individuals. The Bank carries its activity through its business place in Cluj-Napoca and 63 branches, 447 agencies, 32 bank units, 10 medical divisions and 1 regional centre located in Bucharest (2010: 63 branches, 435 agencies, 26 bank units, 10 medical divisions and 1 regional centre located in Bucharest) 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 asset structure of the Cyprus branch as at 31 December 2011 was the following: total assets – RON 326,169 thousand (31 December 2010: RON 162,624 thousand), total liabilities – RON 326,115 thousand (31 December 2010: RON 164,589 thousand), profit – RON 54 thousand (2010: loss – RON 696 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 2011 was 6,788 (31 December 2010: 6,575). The registered address of the Bank is 8 George Baritiu Street, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

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

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("EBRD")	14.61%	14.68%
Romanian individuals	25.98%	28.46%
Romanian companies	26.35%	22.57%
Foreign individuals	2.21%	2.60%
Foreign companies	30.85%	31.69%
Total	100%	100%

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 23 working points (2010: 1 branch and 24 working points) throughout the country. The company leases various types of vehicles and technical equipment.

The number of employees as at 31 December 2011 was 109 (2010: 108).

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

2. Basis of presentation

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 2011.

In estimating impairment losses for loans and receivables and net lease investments, the Group has applied the internal methodology described in Note 3 (i) (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 banking regulations of the National Bank of Romania and National Bank of Cyprus.

The subsidiaries maintain their accounting records in accordance with Romanian and Moldovan 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 in line, in all material aspects, with the IFRS.

The major changes applied to the statutory financial statements in order to bring them in 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 the 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 from 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 carrying amount 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 Romanian lei "RON", which is the Bank's and the Group'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 RON 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 2011: 4.3197 RON/EUR; 31 December 2010: 4.2848 RON/EUR);
- Income and expenses items 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 2011 4,2379 RON/EUR; average exchange rate in 2010: 4.2099 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 estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated 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

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Group entities to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

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 that control starts until the date that 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 subsidiaries is presented in Note 1.

(ii) Investment funds management

The Group manages and administrates assets invested in fund units 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 fund unit.

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 that 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.

At 31 December 2011, the Group does not own investments 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 joined ventures".

At 31 December 2011, the Group does not own jointly controlled entities.

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 date of the consolidated statement of financial position 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 income statement, except for the ones booked in equity as a result of applying hedge accounting.

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 when the fair value is 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 currency 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 the entity have been translated at the closing rate;
- income and expenses items of these operations have been translated at the average exchange rate of the period, as an estimate 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 2011	31 December 2010	Variation %
Euro (EUR)	1: LEU 4.3197	1: LEU 4.2848	1.01%
US Dollar (USD)	1: LEU 3.3393	1: LEU 3.2045	1.04%

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 date of Consolidated statement of financial position 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 with 1 January 2004. Therefore, the provisions of IAS 29 were no longer 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 expenses

Interest income and expenses 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 trading income.

The Bank has considered the “unwinding” effect (discounting the cash flows related to impaired loans) which represents the modification in the net present value of future cash flows from one reporting period to another, when it is anticipated that the amount of reimbursements will not change. The amount resulted from this effect is 71,188 thousand lei decrease in the interest income and a decrease in the provision expenses.

e) Fees and commissions

Fee and commission income arises on financial services provided by the Group including 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.

Fees and commissions directly attributable to the financial asset or liability origination (both income and expense) 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 are recognized as the related service is provided in the income statement. 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 included all fair value changes realized and unrealized and net foreign exchange differences.

g) Dividends

Dividend income is recognized in the results when the right to receive such 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 expense

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 equity elements, in which case it is recognized directly in equity.

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 date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future. 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 2011 is 16% (31 December 2010: 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 in 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 2010 and 31 December 2011 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 fund units, 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.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet, but retains either all risks or rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognized from the balance sheet. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, securities lending and repurchase transactions.

When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction similar to repurchase transactions. In transactions where the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognizes the asset if control over the asset is lost.

The rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognized separately as assets and liabilities as appropriate. In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Group continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when and only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention 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

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

When available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Group establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Group, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instruments. The Group calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e., without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognized in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but not later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

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 for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where pricing models are used, inputs are based on market related measures at the date of consolidated statement of financial position. Where a fair value cannot be reliably be estimated, equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in 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 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 that comes to its attention 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, grouping based on separated lines of business, type of loan, currency, maturity, and so on).

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 Group regularly reviews the methodology and assumptions used to estimate future cash flows to reduce differences between estimated and actual losses.

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 derecognize.

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 income statement.

Impairment losses recognized in income statement 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 income statement.

(viii) Designation at fair value through profit and loss

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

- 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 with 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 consolidated statement of financial position.

l) Trading assets and liabilities

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 Consolidated statement of the financial position and the transaction costs are taken directly to comprehensive income. All changes in fair value are recognized as part of net trading income in comprehensive income. 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 Consolidated statement of the financial position.

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 statement of comprehensive income as a component of net trading income.

(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 Consolidated statement of the financial position 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 are stated at net value after the deduction of the provision for impairment. The provision is recorded for the loans and advances and net lease investments, identified as impaired based on continual assessment, to bring these assets to their recoverable amount.

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 effective interest method. 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.

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 fund units 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 21.

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 equipment	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 non-controlling interests

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a non-controlling 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 buying date.

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 acquisition cost.

(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 income statement 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 Consolidated statement of financial situation.

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 are largely 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 in other than goodwill 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.

f) 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 consolidated statement of financial position 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) Other benefits

Based on the decision of the shareholders, the Board of Directors of the Bank decides in respect of the number of shares included in the program of employee fidelity.

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) Own 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) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2011, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 7, "Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011; to be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted). The Amendments require disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements: to understand the relationship between transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and the associated liabilities; and to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's continuing involvement in derecognised financial assets. The Amendments define "continuing involvement" for the purposes of applying the disclosure requirements. When applied, it is expected that the amendments to IFRS 7 will increase the level of disclosure relating to certain derecognised or partially derecognised financial assets.
- IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013). IFRS 13 establishes a single framework for all measurements of fair value when fair value is required or permitted by IFRS. IFRS 13 describes the measurement of fair value under IFRS when it is required or permitted by IFRS. The Standard contains an extended framework that provides additional information for the existing requirements, providing information to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the methods used for fair value measurements. The Bank does not expect IFRS 13 to have a significant impact on the financial statements, because they believe that the methods and assumptions currently used to measure the fair value of assets are in accordance with IFRS 13.
- IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, early adoption is permitted). This

Standard replaces the guidance in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, about classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. The Standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, available for sale and loans and receivable. Financial assets will be classified into one of two categories on initial recognition: financial assets measured at amortized cost; or financial assets measured at fair value. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the following two conditions are met: the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and, its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. Gains and losses on remeasurement of financial assets measured at fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that for an investment in an equity instrument which is not held for trading, IFRS 9 provides, on initial recognition, an irrevocable election to present all fair value changes from the investment in other comprehensive income (OCI). The election is available on an individual share-by-share basis. No amount recognised in OCI is ever reclassified to profit or loss at a later date. It also includes those paragraphs of IAS 39 dealing with how to measure fair value and accounting for derivatives embedded in a contract that contains a host that is not a financial asset, as well as the requirements of IFRIC 9, "Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives". This standard has not been endorsed by the European Union.

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements: Presentation of other comprehensive income related elements" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012). The standard requires that an entity should separately disclose other comprehensive income that may be reclassified into profit or loss in the future from those that will not be reclassified into profit or loss. In case the comprehensive income elements are presented before related tax effects, the aggregate amount of the tax should be allocated between these sections. The impact of initial application of these amendments will depend on the specific elements of comprehensive income at the initial application date. The bank is currently in the process of evaluating the potential effects of the amendments to IAS 1 on the financial statements.

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 presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing 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 has established the Executive Management Committee, the Banking Risk Management Technical Committee, Technical Committee for the Management of Assets and Liabilities (CTALCO), Technical Committee on Operational Risk, Technical Committee on Audit, Compliance and Internal Control, Technical Committee on Internal Regulations Analysis, Technical Committee on Credit Policy and Approval, Credit and Risk Committees from the Bank's headquarters (credit approval), Credit and Risk Committees from the branches / agencies that are responsible for drafting and / or monitoring risk management policies in their area of expertise. The Board of Directors periodically reviews the activity of these committees.

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

Banca Transilvania's strategy regarding significant risk management focuses on achieving the budgeted ratios in a controlled risk environment, which ensures both the normal continuity of the business and the protection of the interests of shareholders and clients. Banca Transilvania S.A. ensures 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 Executive Management Committee, Risk Management Technical Committee and persons responsible from different Departments involved in order to reflect the changes in the market conditions, products and services provided.

The process of crisis simulation is an integral part of risk management process.

The Group's Audit Committee reports to the 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 the subsidiaries which constitute the Group 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 investing activities and in cases where 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 through selecting counterparties of good credit standing, monitoring their activities and ratings, by using exposure limits and, when appropriate, obtaining 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 the 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 of these instruments is equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the Consolidated statement of financial situation. In addition, the Group is exposed to off balance sheet credit risk through commitments to extend credit and guarantees issued (see Note 36).

In order to minimize the risk, the Group has certain procedures meant to assess the clients before granting loans, to observe their capacity of reimbursing the principal and related interests during the entire period of the loans and to establish exposure limits. In addition, the group has procedures for monitoring the risk in the loan portfolio and has established exposure limits on the types of loans, the economic sectors, the types of collateral, the maturity of loans and so on.

The Board of Directors delegated the responsibility for credit risk management to the Executive Management Committee, Banking Risk Management Technical Committee ("BRMTC"), Technical Committee on Credit Policy and Approval, Credit and Risk Committees from the Bank's headquarters (credit approval), Credit and Risk Committees from the branches / agencies at local level. Furthermore, within the Group operates the Risk Management Department, which reports to the abovementioned central committee and has attributions regarding:

- Identification and assessment of specific risks within the loan activity;
- Following the internal regulations specific for the loan activity;
- Elaborating proposals for reducing specific risks, in order to maintain sound standards for the loan activity;
- Monitoring the granted loans, in accordance with the client's financial performance, the type of credit, the nature of the collateral and debt service, according to the internal norms of the loan activity;
- Approval and exploitation of the indicator computation in respect of granting / modifying the branches' competencies of granting loans, according to specific internal policies;
- Periodic review and recommendation of the risk levels accepted by Banca Transilvania to the Technical Committee of Banking Risk Management;
- Identifying, monitoring and controlling the credit risk at branch level;

- Ensuring compliance with internal regulations, NBR norms and active legislation for the loan activity carried out by the local units;
- Elaboration of proposal for reducing specific risks, in order to maintain certain loan granting standards at each branch level;
- Risk analysis for new credit products / changes of credit products, including recommendations to the involved directions;
- Approval of the computation for exposure limits per counterparties;
- Receives proposals from the specialty directions and collaborates with them to the actualization;
- Periodically presents reports to the Board of Directors and BRMTC regarding the evolution of the significant risks (the implications of risk correlation, forecasts etc);
- Analysis of loan portfolio both individually and as Bank of financial assets with similar characteristics to determine if there is any objective evidence of impairment, and assessment of impairment losses, related provisioning in accordance with IFRS.

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

The Internal Audit Department and the Risk Inspection Department within the Risk Management Division carries out periodical verifications 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 rapport with the customers. The scoring system reflects different levels of the non-payment risk and 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 2011	31 December 2010
Individuals	35.11%	38.11%
Trading	16.60%	16.61%
Production	14.75%	15.50%
Constructions	7.71%	6.93%
Services	4.96%	4.81%
Transport	4.41%	4.44%
Real estate	2.49%	2.70%
Agriculture	3.66%	2.25%
Free lancers	1.80%	1.99%
Energy industry	1.98%	1.39%
Chemical industry	1.56%	1.23%
Telecommunications	0.69%	0.88%
Mining industry	1.12%	0.63%
Governmental bodies	0.15%	0.17%
Fishing industry	0.03%	0.06%
Others	2.98%	2.30%
Total	100%	100%

At 31 December 2011, total on and off balance sheet exposure was RON 17,883,355 thousand (31 December 2010: RON 15,358,107 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 as contracted and 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 are generally not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired. Collateral is generally 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 ones collectively assessed, According to Group policies, each credit risk grade 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 2011 and 2010 are presented below:

Loans and advances granted to customers and net lease investment

In thousand RON

	Note	31 December 2011		Note	31 December 2011
			Past due but not individually impaired		
Past due and specifically impaired			Grade 1-2		1,734,334
Grade 4		838,786	Grade 3		688,715
Grade 5		325,598	Grade 4		368,209
Grade 6		1,634,905	Grade 5		68,153
Gross amount		2,799,289	Gross amount		2,859,411
Allowance for impairment	19,20	(1,600,384)	Allowance for impairment	19,20	(137,229)
Net carrying amount		1,198,905	Net carrying amount		2,722,182
Neither past due nor impaired			Past due comprises		
Grade 1-2		9,705,995	15-30 days		2,057,433
Grade 3		604,346	30-60 days		406,668
Gross amount		10,310,341	60-90 days		334,666
Allowance for impairment	19,20	-46,385	90-180 days		58,245
Net carrying amount		10,263,956	180 days +		2,399
Total net carrying amount		14,185,043	Gross amount		2,859,411

Loans and advances granted to customers and net lease investment

In thousand RON

	Note	31 December 2010		Note	31 December 2010
			Past due but not individually impaired		
Past due and specifically impaired			Grade 1-2		809,759
Grade 4		2,492,849	Grade 3		480,378
Grade 5		722,244	Grade 4		-
Grade 6		1,358,788	Grade 5		-
Gross amount		4,573,881	Gross amount		1,290,137
Allowance for impairment	19,20	(1,203,531)	Allowance for impairment	19,20	(46,263)
Net carrying amount		3,370,350	Net carrying amount		1,243,874
			Past due comprises		
Neither past due nor impaired					
Grade 1-2		7,551,183	15-30 days		1,073,335
Grade 3		463,890	30-60 days		102,192
Gross amount		8,015,073	60-90 days		114,610
Allowance for impairment	19,20	(189,888)	90-180 days		-
Net carrying amount		7,825,185	180 days +		-
Total net carrying amount		12,439,409	Gross amount		1,290,137

In addition, the Group had entered into lending commitments of RON 3,698,313 thousand (31 December 2010: RON 2,918,698 thousand), mainly with counterparties graded 1-3.

No outstanding or impaired investments securities and bank placements.

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 / securities 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.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a loan / security balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Group's Risk Committee / Board of Directors determines that the loans / securities are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's / 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. For smaller balance standardized loans, charge off decisions generally are based on a product specific past due status.

The Group holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage interests over land and buildings, property, inventory, insurance policies, financed assets that represent objects of the lease agreements, on which the Group has the ownership right until the end of the contracts, and other guarantees. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and periodical updates on collaterals.

An estimate of the value of collateral and other security enhancements held against financial assets is shown below:

<i>In thousand RON</i>	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
<i>Against past due and individually impaired</i>		
Property	1,707,007	4,204,122
Debt securities	379,491	677,242
Other	65,243	158,000
	2,151,741	5,039,364
<i>Against past due but not individually impaired</i>		
Property	2,603,650	1,128,030
Debt securities	342,365	197,908
Other	178,752	79,299
	3,124,767	1,405,237
<i>Against neither past due nor impaired</i>		
Property	9,719,172	8,869,531
Debt securities	1,533,858	1,517,087
Other	545,408	598,210
	11,798,438	10,984,828
Total	17,074,946	17,429,429

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is generated by the institution's inability policy to honor their debts outstanding at their maturity date. Liquidity risk has 2 components: the difficulties in procuring funds on the relative maturity date, necessary to refinance current assets or the inability to convert an asset into cash at a value near its fair value, in a reasonable period of time. The Bank is concerned to counteract this type of risk .

The Group has access to a diverse funding base. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments including bank deposits from customers or partners, loans from development institutions and financial institutions and share capital. Access to diverse funding sources improves flexibility to attract funds, limiting dependence on one type of financing and on one type of partner and leads to an overall decrease of costs of fundraising. The Group tries to maintain a balance between continuity and flexibility of attracting funds, through contracting debts with different maturities and different currencies. The Group continually assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in funding, and diversifying the funding sources.

Technical Committee for the Management of Assets and Liabilities (CTALCO) is responsible for the periodical review of the liquidity indicators and for the establishment of corrective actions on the balance structures in order to eliminate unacceptable deviations in terms of liquidity risk management.

The Group performs monthly crisis simulations for liquidity risk.

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 2011 and 31 December 2010 as follows:

In RON thousand

31 December 2011

	Up to 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	4,550,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,550,256
Placements with banks	630,751	98,819	169	14,988	24,258	9,992	-	778,977
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,551	140,551
Loans and advances to customers	2,301,783	1,721,216	2,513,245	2,236,234	1,405,157	3,800,020	-	13,977,655
Net lease investments	57,703	18,947	34,997	71,481	24,250	10	-	207,388
Financial assets available for sale	5,377,395	20,503	86,526	207,730	86,216	26,305	12,103	5,816,778
Held-to-maturity investments	39	780	-	-	-	-	-	819
Investment in associates entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	130,984	3,365	3,862	1,106	433	14	-	139,764
Total financial assets	13,048,911	1,863,630	2,638,799	2,531,539	1,540,314	3,836,341	152,654	25,612,188
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks	251,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	251,181
Deposits from customers	14,493,451	2,792,203	675,616	1,174,223	1,050,196	71,562	-	20,257,251
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	1,457,146	70,888	152,801	757,375	388,920	26,000	-	2,853,130
Other liabilities	225,701	12,231	14,100	1,792	1,272	288	-	255,384
Total financial liabilities	16,427,479	2,875,322	842,517	1,933,390	1,440,388	97,850	-	23,616,946
Maturity surplus / (shortfall)	(3,378,568)	(1,011,692)	1,796,282	598,149	99,926	3,738,491	152,654	1,995,242

In RON thousand

31 December 2010

Financial assets

	Up to 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	3,701,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,701,125
Placements with banks	915,583	3,000	191,157	117,246	-	10,169	-	1,237,155
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,977	111,977
Loans and advances to customers	1,793,403	1,356,569	2,247,169	1,996,013	1,105,190	3,717,448	-	12,215,792
Net lease investments	50,463	24,314	42,416	86,962	19,462	-	-	223,617
Financial assets available for sale	3,525,199	44,683	24,370	130,744	26,146	5,779	24,076	3,780,997
Held-to-maturity investments	-	-	-	820	-	-	-	820
Investment in associates entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	70,992	4,435	3,073	4,711	215	75	-	83,501
Total financial assets	10,056,765	1,433,001	2,508,185	2,336,496	1,151,013	3,733,471	136,053	21,354,984

Financial liabilities

Deposits from banks	332,954	240	-	-	-	-	-	333,194
Deposits from customers	12,611,309	1,669,132	673,171	1,019,128	1,270,428	35,964	-	17,279,132
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	194,208	246,194	276,233	561,886	480,369	91,958	-	1,850,848
Other liabilities	176,704	125	180	105	-	-	-	177,114
Total financial liabilities	13,315,175	1,915,691	949,584	1,581,119	1,750,797	127,922	-	19,640,288

Maturity surplus / (shortfall)

	(3,258,410)	(482,690)	1,558,601	755,377	(599,784)	3,605,549	136,053	1,714,696
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d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's / issuer's credit standing) will 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 Technical Committee for the Management of Assets and Liabilities. The trading portfolio comprises: fixed-income securities issued in Romania or on the European markets (government bonds, bonds whose issuer is rated not less than the sovereign rating) denominated in RON or EUR and 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 through monitoring GAP's interest rates and by having pre-approved limits (intervals) for re-pricing bands. The Technical Committee for the Management of Assets and Liabilities is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by the Treasury Department in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

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 with 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		100 basis points	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	RON thousand	RON thousand	RON thousand	RON thousand
At 31 December 2011				
Average for the period	(4,711)	4,711	(2,355)	2,355
Minimum for the period	(31,455)	31,455	(15,728)	15,728
Maximum for the period	5,514	(5,514)	2,757	(2,757)
At 31 December 2010				
Average for the period	(845)	845	(423)	423
Minimum for the period	(27,881)	27,881	(13,940)	13,940
Maximum for the period	16,818	(16,818)	8,409	(8,409)

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 month, 1 – 3 months, 3 – 6 months, 6 – 12 months, 1 – 2 years, 2 - 3 years, 3 – 4 years, 4 - 5 years, 5 – 7 years, 7 - 10 years, 10 – 15 years, 15 – 20 years and over 20 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, one can observe that the impact over the Bank's profit is limited. The highest impact is recorded for the interval 6-12 months, fact that gives the Bank sufficient time to adjust to financial 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 of the

change in interest rates over the profit for the time interval 6-12 months, and the maximum represent the potential annual impact of the change in interest rates over the profit on the interval less than 1 month.

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.

Interest bearing 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 on 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 the major foreign currencies as at 31 December 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

Currency	Interest rate	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Leu (RON)	Robor 3 months	6.05%	6.17%
Euro (EUR)	Euribor 3 months	1.356%	1.006%
Euro (EUR)	Euribor 6 months	1.617%	1.227%
US Dollar (USD)	Libor 6 months	0.8085%	0.45594%

A summary of the Group's interest rate gap position on interest bearing instruments as at 31 December 2010 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 2010							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,550,256	-	-	-	-	-	4,550,256
Placements with banks	729,570	169	14,988	24,258	9,992	-	778,977
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	140,551	-	-	-	-	-	140,551
Loans and advances to customers	12,773,772	488,977	322,281	1,066	937	390,622	13,977,655
Net lease investments	188,706	12,725	5,767	190	-	-	207,388
Financial assets available for sale	5,408,016	86,513	207,679	86,164	26,087	2,319	5,816,778
Held to maturity investments	819	-	-	-	-	-	819
	23,791,690	588,384	550,715	111,678	37,016	392,941	25,472,424
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from banks	251,181	-	-	-	-	-	251,181
Deposits from customers	17,140,449	2,908,968	139,718	13,068	55,048	-	20,257,251
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities	2,693,261	-	-	159,869	-	-	2,853,130
	20,084,891	2,908,968	139,718	172,937	55,048	-	23,361,562
Net position	3,706,799	(2,320,584)	410,997	(61,259)	(18,032)	392,941	2,110,862

A summary of the Group's interest rate gap position on interest bearing instruments as at 31 December 2010 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 2010							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,701,125	-	-	-	-	-	3,701,125
Placements with banks	918,583	191,157	117,246	-	10,169	-	1,237,155
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	111,977	-	-	-	-	-	111,977
Loans and advances to customers	10,768,028	689,397	560,985	387	-	196,995	12,215,792
Net lease investments	109,007	105,694	8,064	852	-	-	223,617
Financial assets available for sale	3,513,564	57,327	172,524	25,915	9,501	2,166	3,780,997
Held to maturity investments	-	40	780	-	-	-	820
	19,122,284	1,043,615	859,599	27,154	19,670	199,161	21,271,483
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from banks	333,194	-	-	-	-	-	333,194
Deposits from customers	14,112,880	3,010,114	120,834	8,335	26,969	-	17,279,132
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities	1,839,484	-	11,364	-	-	-	1,850,848
	16,285,558	3,010,114	132,198	8,335	26,969	-	19,463,174
Net position	2,836,726	(1,966,499)	727,401	18,819	(7,299)	199,161	1,808,309

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies against RON. Currency Risk Management Group is based on strict position limits and "stop-loss", monitored in real time. There is also a balance sheet risk that the net monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies will take a different value when translated into RON as a result of currency movements.

The Bank performs monthly crisis simulations for the currency risk.

The monetary assets and liabilities held in RON and in foreign currencies at 31 December 2011 are presented below:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	RON	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Monetary assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,720,527	1,659,170	148,762	21,797	4,550,256
Placement with banks	414,907	118,697	173,664	71,709	778,977
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	135,834	4,717	-	-	140,551
Loans and advances to customers	8,843,765	4,827,950	305,940	-	13,977,655
Net lease investments	46,075	161,313	-	-	207,388
Financial assets available for sale	4,344,866	1,441,232	30,680	-	5,816,778
Held-to-maturity investments	819	-	-	-	819
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	128,771	8,625	1,196	1,172	139,764
Total monetary assets	16,635,564	8,221,704	660,242	94,678	25,612,188
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits from banks	250,621	264	284	12	251,181
Deposits from customers	12,977,681	6,556,319	656,434	66,817	20,257,251
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	1,276,023	1,550,392	26,715	-	2,853,130
Other debts	202,632	41,773	8,417	2,562	255,384
Total monetary liabilities	14,706,957	8,148,748	691,850	69,391	23,616,946
Net currency position	1,928,607	72,956	(31,608)	25,287	1,995,242

The monetary assets and liabilities held in RON and in foreign currencies at 31 December 2010 are presented below:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	RON	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Monetary assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,783,626	1,715,545	155,151	46,803	3,701,125
Placement with banks	834,841	252,469	124,662	25,183	1,237,155
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	105,248	6,729	-	-	111,977
Loans and advances to customers	7,528,483	4,391,410	257,008	38,891	12,215,792
Net lease investments	28,255	195,362	-	-	223,617
Financial assets available for sale	2,876,512	904,485	-	-	3,780,997
Held-to-maturity investments	820	-	-	-	820
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	69,174	10,171	1,452	2,704	83,501
Total monetary assets	13,226,959	7,476,171	538,273	113,581	21,354,984
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits from banks	313,372	19,350	468	4	333,194
Deposits from customers	11,069,977	5,659,339	504,818	44,998	17,279,132
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	-	1,818,084	32,764	-	1,850,848
Other debts	109,465	32,917	3,401	31,331	177,114
Total monetary liabilities	11,492,814	7,529,690	541,451	76,333	19,640,288
Net currency position	1,734,145	(53,519)	(3,178)	37,248	1,714,696

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 appliance of the changes in the European legislation.

The Romanian Government owns a number of agencies authorized to carry on the audit (control) of the companies operating in Romania. These controls are similar in nature to tax audits performed by tax authorities in many countries, but may extend not only to tax matters but to other legal and regulatory matters in which the applicable agency may be interested.

f) Operating environment

On 1 January 2007 Romania became a full member state of the European Union. The process of risk re-pricing during 2007 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 economic developments going forward.

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.

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.

Such ongoing concerns that the deteriorating financial conditions could contribute, at a later stage to 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 to helping minimize the effects of the financial crisis and finally restoring normal market functioning.

The Group follows closely its exposures to the sovereign debt of the European countries. As at 31 December 2011, the Group does not estimate that amounts will remain without any chance of collection from the government bonds.

Under the conditions of a year of crisis, when the banking system registered negative profit margins, the Group managed to obtain favorable results in 2011.

Although 2011 brought a slight recovery in GDP, the consumer decision continued to be affected by limited income and pessimistic expectations regarding future financial situation and job security. Because of this, there were increases of overdue loans and, consequently, the provisions made in the entire banking system.

Group management anticipates that the difficulties that have marked the Romanian economy during the previous years will not manifest with the same intensity during 2012, so the net cost of credit risk / financing will have a lower marked influence in 2012 on the financial results of the banking sector in Romania.

Group management estimates for 2012 a high level of provisions on loans, level maintained compared to 2011 with corresponding effects on the Group's financial statements. 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:

- continuous improvement of risk management framework;
- constant monitoring of relevant indicators for the Bank's financial stability and strength;
- better control of costs, increase of work efficiency;
- granting maximum attention to portfolio of loans / financing quality, an adequate provisioning policy;
- continuing increase of the portfolio of corporate clients by identifying and lending of the mature, healthy businesses which survived the crisis and defending the existing customers;
- re-launch of the SME credit on an improved platform of quick credit in RON and EUR and easy access to structural funds;
- maintaining competitive advantage and increase of loans for the Healthcare Division;
- increasing the number of retail customers through the development of banking products and service packages on classes / categories of customers;
- improving customer service concept, based on cross-selling, finding fast solutions.

The national economy is constantly presenting the characteristic of an emergent market. Among these characteristics we mention a significant current account deficit, the difference in competitiveness between Romania and the other EU member states, a market relatively undeveloped, low infrastructure and fluctuations in the currency 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 credit, market and liquidity risk such those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. 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 in order to fulfill its objectives to ensure reasonable performance (efficiency and effectiveness), information (credibility, integrity, continuity) and to mitigate damage resulting from the materialization of this risk category.

The primary 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 implementing the principle of dual control in the transactions and any other activity associated with a significant level of risk;
- 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 faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- a formalized approach over the continuity of the business with 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 Group employees; development of ethical and business standards;
- monitoring transactions in the employees' accounts;
- implementing an internal alert mechanism for employees, through which, they can draw attention to legitimate and substantial concerns about the bank's activity;
- risk mitigation, including insurance where applicable.

Department of Internal Audit, Control and Monitoring Service and management of the Bank monitors compliance with the Bank through regular inspections. The results of internal audit, operational risk monitoring and control are discussed with management of the audited entities, and the summary is submitted to the Technical Committee Compliance Audit and Internal Control and management of the Bank.

h) Capital management

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

- Tier I capital, which includes ordinary share capital, share premium eligible reserves after deduction of intangible assets, 50% of share value and other investments in financial and credit institutions that exceed 10% of their share capital and 50% of the investments held in insurance companies;
- Tier II capital, which includes reserves from revaluation and subordinated loans after 50% deduction of share value and other investments in financial and credit institutions that exceed 10% of their share capital and 50% of the investments held in insurance companies.

On December 31, 2011 the calculation of regulatory capital was based on NBR Regulation no.18/2006 amended by Regulation no. 6 / 2009.

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 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 as at 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2010 and the legal requirements regarding capital management at 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2010 were as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Tier I	1,893,114	1,780,667
Tier II	46,261	106,691
Total Bank's capital	1,939,375	1,887,358
Risk weighted assets		
Capital requirement for credit risk, counterparty risk, decrease in receivables and for incomplete transactions	984,757	876,838
Capital requirements for foreign exchange position and commodities	132,328	71,004
Capital requirements for operational risk	190,020	157,448
Total capital requirements	1,307,105	1,105,290

Note: In the computation of Bank's own funds are included the statutory profits of the years ended 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2010

5. Use of estimates and judgments

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 investments 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, including assessing the effects of uncertainty on the local financial markets related to valuation of assets and operating environment of debtors. 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 estimated RON 32,142 thousand higher or RON 32,142 thousand lower (31 December 2010: RON 19,377 thousand higher or RON 19,377 thousand lower).

Fair value of financial instruments

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgment and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, unlisted treasury securities, bonds and certificates of deposit) is determined by using valuation techniques. The management uses its judgment to select the valuation method and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the date of the consolidated statement of the financial position.

Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgment and estimation in determination of fair value. Management judgment and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of probability of counterparty default and prepayments and selection of appropriate discount rates. The Group's percentage of this type of portfolio instruments is not significant.

The carrying amount of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss and of available-for-sale investment securities would be estimated with RON 174,302 thousand lower than the fair value as at 31 December 2011 or with RON 203,159 thousand higher than the fair value as 31 December 2011 were interest rates on financial assets available for sale would differ by + / - 2% and prices of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss would differ by + / - 10% from management's estimates.

The table below analyzes financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, the hierarchical levels:

In RON thousand

	Note	Quoted market prices in active markets	Valuation techniques – observable inputs	Valuation techniques – unobservable inputs	Total
31 December 2011					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18	140,551	-	-	140,551
Investments securities, available for sale	21	20,193	5,796,585	-	5,816,778
31 December 2010					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18	111,977	-	-	111,977
Investments securities, available for sale	21	45,917	3,735,080	-	3,780,997

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 inception 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 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 customers.* Within corporate banking the Bank provides corporations with a range of banking products and services, including lending and deposit taking, providing cash management, foreign commercial business, investment advice, financial planning, securities business, project and structured finance transactions, syndicated loans and asset backed transactions.
- *SME.* The Bank developed and put at the clients' disposal personalized products to fit their needs.
- *Individuals.* The Group provides individuals with a range of banking products and services, including lending (consumer loans, vehicles purchase, personal needs, and mortgages), savings and deposit taking business, payment services and securities business.
- *Healthcare Division:* the Bank has a wide variety of financial products and services, advisory and support for the establishment of medical offices, and for obtaining the status of authorized legal individual, accounting, economic and fiscal assistance.
- *Treasury:* incorporating of work services for cash.
- *Leasing and customer finance.* Within leasing the Group includes financial products and services provided by the leasing and consumer finance arm of the Group.
- *Other.* Within other the Group incorporates financial products and services provided to or by financial institutions including: management of securities, brokerage, factoring, logistics, real estate.

The allocation method of the Group income and expenses on segments was improved during 2010 and 2011 in order to eliminate the limitation imposed by the IT system in the previous period.

Information about reportable segments

In RON thousand	Corporate banking		SME		Retail banking		Healthcare Division		Treasury		Leasing and consumer finance		Others		Elimination		Unallocated		Grup	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Assets upon activity sectors	6,951,138	5,606,945	1,390,069	1,200,789	5,398,166	5,025,018	707,180	617,813	11,593,283	8,935,780	319,795	348,469	313,332	201,260	(664,150)	(205,822)	-	-	26,008,813	21,730,252
Total Assets	6,951,138	5,606,945	1,390,069	1,200,789	5,398,166	5,025,018	707,180	617,813	11,593,283	8,935,780	319,795	348,469	313,332	201,260	(664,150)	(205,822)	-	-	26,008,813	21,730,252
Segment liabilities	4,720,041	4,371,571	2,536,609	2,209,402	13,478,374	11,247,122	637,208	524,926	2,447,800	1,119,163	231,224	271,543	59,530	44,553	(493,840)	(147,992)	-	-	23,616,946	19,640,288
Total Liabilities	4,720,041	4,371,571	2,536,609	2,209,402	13,478,374	11,247,122	637,208	524,926	2,447,800	1,119,163	231,224	271,543	59,530	44,553	(493,840)	(147,992)	-	-	23,616,946	19,640,288
Equity																	2,391,867	2,089,964	2,391,867	2,089,964
Total Liabilities	4,720,041	4,371,571	2,536,609	2,209,402	13,478,374	11,247,122	637,208	524,926	2,447,800	1,119,163	231,224	271,543	59,530	44,553	(493,840)	(147,992)	2,391,867	2,089,964	26,008,813	21,730,252

Information about reportable segments as at 31 December

In RON thousand	Corporate banking		SME		Retail banking		Healthcare Division		Treasury		Leasing and consumer finance		Others		Elimination		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net interest income	241,803	267,117	138,127	146,327	309,960	339,565	32,206	30,777	89,085	100,507	22,283	26,717	83,592	114,073	17,362	(28,786)	934,418	996,297
Net fee and commission income	105,802	106,443	113,458	108,138	132,250	126,883	17,184	15,489	-	(33)	6,211	10,403	7,726	15,865	(473)	(8,278)	382,158	374,910
Net trading income	30,833	26,093	23,408	21,417	25,105	20,409	1,173	1,039	70,062	45,736	780	231	(34,316)	(4,975)	(5,432)	9,019	111,613	118,969
Other operating income	-	-	-	-	4,516	4,550	(79)	(677)	-	1,528	38,500	39,365	42,284	33,441	(23,697)	(26,488)	61,524	51,719
Total income	378,438	399,653	274,993	275,882	471,831	491,407	50,484	46,628	159,147	147,738	67,774	76,716	99,286	158,404	(12,240)	(54,533)	1,489,713	1,541,895
Personnel expense	84,666	82,820	64,190	61,881	132,492	118,703	13,667	13,248	31,463	31,533	14,403	13,170	49,313	48,463	68	3,553	390,262	373,371
Other operating expense	55,529	52,727	42,109	39,495	86,944	75,825	8,968	8,418	25,266	23,171	20,354	15,663	33,303	38,851	(7,215)	(35,774)	265,258	218,376
Publicity expense	3,421	2,848	2,580	2,134	5,296	4,136	548	460	1,253	1,369	634	386	1,927	1,696	-	-	15,659	13,029
Depreciation and amortization	11,309	12,771	8,577	9,566	17,696	18,292	1,825	2,120	4,183	4,845	5,810	5,759	6,393	7,544	7,994	-	63,787	60,897
Other expense	14,639	9,570	11,096	6,736	23,013	13,918	2,378	2,146	5,398	3,386	20,231	20,400	24,932	39,336	(18,218)	(20,009)	83,469	75,483
Total	169,564	160,736	128,552	119,812	265,441	230,874	27,386	26,392	67,563	64,304	61,432	55,378	115,868	135,890	(17,371)	(52,230)	818,435	741,156
Operational result, before net impairment charges	208,874	238,917	146,441	156,070	206,390	260,533	23,098	20,236	91,584	83,434	6,342	21,338	(16,582)	22,514	5,131	(2,303)	671,278	800,739

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 2011								
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	16	-	-	-	-	4,550,256	4,550,256	4,550,256
Placements with banks	17	-	-	-	-	778,977	778,977	778,977
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18	140,551	-	-	-	-	140,551	140,551
Loans and advances to customers	19	-	-	13,977,655	-	-	13,977,655	13,977,655
Net lease investments	20	-	-	207,388	-	-	207,388	207,388
Investments securities	21	-	819	-	5,816,778	-	5,817,597	5,817,597
Total financial assets		140,551	819	14,185,043	5,816,778	5,329,233	25,472,424	25,472,424
Financial Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	27	-	-	-	-	251,181	251,181	251,181
Deposits from customers	28	-	-	-	-	20,257,251	20,257,251	20,259,236
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	29	-	-	-	-	2,592,982	2,592,982	2,592,982
Other subordinated loans	30	-	-	-	-	260,148	260,148	260,148
Total financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	23,361,562	23,361,562	23,363,547

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 2010								
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	16	-	-	-	-	3,701,125	3,701,125	3,701,125
Placements with banks	17	-	-	-	-	1,237,155	1,237,155	1,237,155
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18	111,977	-	-	-	-	111,977	111,977
Loans and advances to customers	19	-	-	12,215,792	-	-	12,215,792	12,215,792
Net lease investments ¹	20	-	-	223,617	-	-	223,617	223,617
Investments securities	21	-	820	-	3,780,997	-	3,781,817	3,781,817
Total financial assets		111,977	820	12,439,409	3,780,997	4,938,280	21,271,483	21,271,483
Financial Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	27	-	-	-	-	333,194	333,194	333,194
Deposits from customers	28	-	-	-	-	17,279,132	17,279,132	17,285,120
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	29	-	-	-	-	1,593,295	1,593,295	1,593,295
Other subordinated loans	30	-	-	-	-	257,553	257,553	257,553
Total financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	19,463,174	19,463,174	19,469,162

8. Net interest income

In RON thousand

	2011	2010
Interest income		
Loans and advances to customers	1,458,085	1,538,117
Current accounts held with banks	39,390	44,411
Held for trading securities	300,712	256,450
Placements with banks	28,413	19,586
Net lease investments	29,772	35,696
Total interest income	1,856,372	1,894,260
Interest expense		
Deposits from customers	832,651	812,658
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	84,050	81,517
Deposits from banks	5,253	3,788
Total interest expense	921,954	897,963
Net interest income	934,418	996,297

9. Net fee and commission income

In RON thousand

	2011	2010
Fee and commission income		
Transactions	341,688	313,002
Loans management and guarantees issuance	86,991	96,990
Financial lease management	7,304	11,601
Other fee and commission income	43	52
Total fee and commission income	436,026	421,645
Fee and commission expense		
Bank commissions	41,929	37,168
Transactions	11,939	9,567
Total fee and commission expense	53,868	46,735
Net fee and commission income	382,158	374,910

10. Net trading income

In RON thousand

	2011	2010
Net income from foreign exchange transactions (i)	110,605	110,121
Net income/ (expenses) from financial assets through profit and loss	(8,362)	1,690
Net expense from revaluation of assets and liabilities held in foreign currency	9,370	7,158
Net trading income	111,613	118,969

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

11. Other operating income

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Rent income	12,301	10,544
Dividend income	5,000	4,551
Other operating income	44,223	36,624
Total	61,524	51,719

12. Net impairment losses on assets, other liabilities and credit commitments

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Net charge of impairment losses on financial assets (i)	271,946	619,367
Loans and net lease investments written-off	74,174	5,039
Other liabilities – taxes and credit commitments	3,473	23,098
Recoveries from loans previously written off	(33,744)	(539)
Net impairment losses on assets	315,849	646,965

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

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Note	2011	2010
Loans and advances to customers	19	292,802	585,641
Net lease investments	20	(19,939)	25,678
Investment securities	21	-	489
Other assets	26	(892)	7,739
Property and equipment	23	(25)	(180)
Net charge with impairment losses		271,946	619,367

13. Personnel expenses

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Wages and salaries	289,554	277,130
Contribution to social security	60,424	57,733
Meal tickets and other taxes related to personnel	20,253	19,402
Contribution to health fund	18,584	17,728
Contribution to unemployment fund	1,447	1,378
Total	390,262	373,371

The Group's number of employees at 31 December 2011 was 7,151 persons (31 December 2010: 6,914).

14. Other operating expenses

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Operating lease	86,723	84,992
Repairs and maintenance	48,262	39,457
Materials and consumables	27,317	23,926
Postage and telecommunications	30,068	30,568
Advertising and promotional expenses	18,064	14,844
Security and protection	21,449	20,161
Taxes	55,321	29,354
Electricity and heating	14,244	13,295
Travel and transport	5,581	4,029
Legal, advisory and consulting	3,239	3,308
Loss on sale of property and equipment	(1,828)	1,933
Other operating expense	55,946	41,021
Total	364,386	306,888

15. Income tax expense

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Current tax expense at 16% (2010: 16%) of taxable profits determined in accordance with Romanian Law	56,190	40,361
Adjustments from prior periods	1,991	(15,830)
Total income tax expense	58,181	24,531

Tax reconciliation

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Profit before tax	355,429	158,515
Taxation at statutory rate of 16% (2010: 16%)	56,869	25,362
Non-deductible expenses and non-taxable revenues and other permanent differences	12,966	(3,801)
Effect of carried forward losses	(11,654)	2,969
Taxation in the income statement	58,181	24,531

16. Cash and cash equivalents

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Minimum compulsory reserve (i)	4,178,416	3,371,294
Cash on hand	334,290	270,481
Current accounts held with other banks (ii)	37,550	59,350
Total	4,550,256	3,701,125

(i) At 31 December 2011 the minimum compulsory reserve, held with the Central Bank, was established at 15% for RON and 20% for USD or EUR (31 December 2010: 15% for RON and 25% 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 1.29% – 1.86% p.a. for RON denominated reserves, 0.33% - 0.65% p.a. for EUR and 0.46% - 1.19% p.a. for USD denominated reserves. The mandatory reserve can be used by the Bank's day to day activities providing the average balance for the month is maintained within required formula.

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

17. Placements with banks

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Sight and term deposits placed at other banks	508,014	620,258
Loans and advances to banks (i)	270,963	616,897
Total	778,977	1,237,155

(i) Investment securities reclassified by the Group during 2010 and 2011 from assets available for sale into loans and advances (see note 21 (ii)).

18. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Trading assets		
Listed equity investments (i)	140,551	111,977
Total	140,551	111,977

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

As at 31 December 2011, the Group owns significant investments in amount of RON 114,675 at the following companies: SIF Banat-Crisana S.A., SIF Moldova S.A., SIF Oltenia S.A. and the funds BT Clasic, BT Obligatiuni, BT Maxim, Fondul Privat Comercial and FDI Transilvania (31 December 2011: RON 86.879 thousand).

19. Loans and advances to customers

The Group's commercial lending is concentrated on companies and individuals headquartered in Romania and Cyprus. Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer's loan portfolio as at 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2010 were as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Individuals	5,874,290	5,391,852
Trading	2,719,970	2,277,206
Manufacturing	2,228,701	1,893,978
Constructions	838,050	681,367
Services	832,827	711,958
Transport	669,203	635,449
Real estate	472,764	407,537
Agriculture	560,453	297,303
Free lancers	340,535	311,873
Chemical industry	322,707	243,181
Mining industry	142,517	87,280
Telecommunications	65,535	54,176
Financial institutions	108,681	119,119
Energy industry	249,034	144,366
Fishing industry	4,607	8,973
Governmental bodies	27,650	23,591
Others	242,022	284,394
Total loans and advances to customers before provisions	15,699,456	13,573,603
Less provisions for impairment losses on loans	(1,721,801)	(1,357,811)
Total loans and advances to customers, net of provisions	13,977,655	12,215,792

Movement in provision for impairment loss on loans and advances to customers granted was as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Balance at 1 January	1,357,811	771,628
Net impairment provision expense	292,802	585,641
Impairment assumed after the integral acquisition of the Factoring Company	71,188	-
Exchange differences	-	542
Balance at 31 December	1,721,801	1,357,811

20. 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 between two and 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 leased based on fixed interest rates. The lease receivables are secured by the underlying assets and by other collateral. The breakdown of investments in leases according to their maturity is presented below:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Investments in leases less than one year	169,148	169,046
Investments in leases between one and five years	137,965	183,551
Total investment in leases, gross	307,113	352,597
Unearned finance income	(37,528)	(47,109)
Total investments in leases, net	269,585	305,488
Impairment provisions	(62,197)	(81,871)
Total	207,388	223,617

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

The provision for net lease investments can be further analyzed as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Balance at beginning of the year	81,871	55,284
Net impairment provision expense	(19,939)	25,678
Foreign exchange difference	265	909
Balance at the end of the year	62,197	81,871

21. Investment securities

In RON thousand

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Investment securities available-for-sale		
Unlisted debt and other fixed income instruments:		
Treasury securities issued by the Government of Romania (i)	5,395,348	3,550,848
Eurobonds issued by the Romanian Government	359,532	172,848
Bonds and Eurobonds (ii)	39,386	8,865
Fund units (iii)	3,129	26,121
Listed equity securities (iv)	17,064	19,796
Equity investment (v)	2,319	2,519
Equity investment, gross	2,808	3,008
Impairment provision on equity investment	-489	(489)
Total investment securities available-for-sale	5,816,778	3,780,997
Investment securities held-to-maturity		
Treasury securities issued by the Government of Romania	819	820
Total investment securities held-to-maturity	819	820
Total investment securities	5,817,597	3,781,817

i. Treasury bills issued by the Romanian Government include discount certificates and certificates benchmark coupon bonds issued in RON, and Treasury coupon securities issued by the Romanian Government in EUR.

As at 31 December 2011 treasury securities were in amount of RON 3,070,359 thousand (31 December 2010: RON 2,752,734 thousand) out of which RON 28,450 thousand (31 December 2010: RON 28,450 thousand) were pledged for other current operations (RoCLEAR, SENT, MASTERCARD and VISA).

As at 31 December 2011 benchmark bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance in amount of RON 2,324,989 thousand (31 December 2010: RON 798,114 thousand) mature between 2011 and 2020.

ii. The Group held on 31 December 2011 bond amount: RON 39,386 thousand (8,865 on December 31, 2010) issued by Alba Iulia municipality and the municipality of Bucharest and Black Sea Trade and Development Bank.

Bonds issued by Alba Iulia municipality carry a variable interest $(\text{Robid } 6M + \text{Robor } 6M)/2 + 1.5\%$ (31 December 2011: 7.5%; 31 December 2010: 7.5%). Bonds issued in EUR by Bucharest Municipality at fixed interest rate of 4.125%.

Reclassification out of available-for-sale investments securities into loans and advances

Starting 2008, under the amendment to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure" the Group has identified financial assets that have fulfilled the conditions imposed by this category (the non-derivative financial assets fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market) and held in the foreseeable future.

The value of securities classified as "loans and advances" at the end of 2011 was RON 211,151 thousand.

During 2011 the Group has purchased and classified as loans and receivables, Euro-bonds in the amount of RON 68,904 thousand and Euro-bonds sold securities amounting to RON 85,275 thousand that arrived to maturity during the year 2011.

Movement titles in the category "loans and advances to customers" in 2011 is reflected in the table below:

	2011
Balance at 31 December 2010	
Aquisitions 2011	211,151
Decreases 2011	68,904
Cupon for bonds	(85,275)
Increase in market value	3,894
Amortization of the difference between fair value and acquisition value (Interest income)	4,145
Balance at 31 December 2011	202,819

Movement of the gross reserve regarding this financial assets is presents in the following table:

	2011	2010
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,120	(3,342)
Additions	-	1,469
Transferred amounts from reserves to income statement	(1,120)	2,993
Balance at the end of the year	-	1,120

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

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Balance at the beginning of the year	489	-
Net impairment provision expense	-	489
Balance at the end of the year	489	489

The movement in investment securities may be summarized as follows:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	Available for sale	Held to maturity
At 1 January 2011	3,780,997	820
Additions (acquisitions and increase in value)	5,900,151	195
Disposals (sale, redemption and decrease in value)	3,864,370	196
At 31 December 2011	5,816,778	819
At 1 January 2010	2,573,466	11,654
Additions (acquisitions and increase in value)	7,034,667	1,042
Disposals (sale, redemption and decrease in value)	5,827,136	11,876
At 31 December 2010	3,780,997	820

22. Property and equipment

In RON thousand

	Land and buildings	Computers and equipment	Vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at 1 January 2010	278,856	180,064	53,085	4,011	516,016
Additions	1,135	6,666	8,413	21,029	37,243
Transfers from investment in progress	11,583	4,828	815	-	17,226
Reevaluation	4,657	705	657	-	6,019
Disposals	(1,482)	(5,173)	(6,711)	(18,478)	(31,844)
Balance at 31 December 2010	294,749	187,090	56,259	6,562	544,660
Balance at 1 January 2011	294,749	187,090	56,259	6,562	544,660
Additions	61	10,261	15,238	42,864	68,424
Transfers from investment in progress	6,703	8,816	1,072	-	16,591
Reclassification investment assets	630	-	-	-	630
Disposals	(990)	(9,874)	(8,927)	(17,107)	(36,898)
Reclassification assets	(816)	-	-	(4,602)	(5,418)
Balance at 31 December 2011	300,337	196,293	63,642	27,717	587,989
Amortization and depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2010	81,304	103,354	26,358	0	211,016
Charge for the year	21,967	22,878	9,335	-	54,180
Reevaluation expense	97	-	-	-	97
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	(1,269)	(2,660)	(4,433)	-	(8,362)
Accumulated depreciation related to reevaluation(353)	-	-	353	-	-
Cancelation provision for impairment	-	-	159	-	159
Balance at 31 December 2010	101,746	123,572	31,772	-	257,090
Balance at 1 January 2011	101,746	123,572	31,772	-	257,090
Charge for the year	18,011	20,963	9,504	-	48,478
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	(926)	(8,966)	(5,007)	-	(14,899)
Accumulated depreciation related to reevaluation(186)	-	-	-	-	(186)
Cancelation provision for impairment	-	-	(25)	-	(25)
Balance at 31 December 2011	118,645	135,569	36,244	-	290,458
Net carrying amount					
Balance at 1 January 2011	193,003	63,518	24,487	6,562	287,570
Balance at 31 December 2011	181,692	60,724	27,398	27,717	297,531

At 31 December 2011 the Group does not hold any leased property and equipment. At 31 December 2011 the Group had no pledged property, equipment or intangible assets.

23. Intangible assets (including goodwill)

In RON thousand

	Goodwill	Software
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at 1 January 2010	8,369	48,124
Additions	-	48,438
Disposals	-	(6,004)
Balance at 31 December 2010	8,369	90,558
Balance at 1 January 2010		
Additions	-	36,659
Input by takeover of Transilvania Imagistica	-	5
Disposals	-	(13,116)
Balance at 31 December 2010	8,369	114,106
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at 1 January 2010	-	35,735
Expense from the year	-	6,620
Disposals	-	672
Balance at 31 December 2010	-	41,683
Balance at 1 January 2011		
Expenses of the year	-	7,315
Input by takeover of Transilvania Imagistica	-	1
Depreciation goodwill Medical Leasing	7,993	-
Disposals	-	(5,448)
Balance at 31 December 2011	7,993	43,551
Carrying amount		
Balance at 1 January 2011	8,369	48,875
Balance at 31 December 2011	376	70,555

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.

During the year 2011 the goodwill of Medical Leasing IFN SA in amount of RON 7,993 thousand has depreciated, at 31 December 2011 the balance containing only the goodwill allocated to BT Leasing Transilvania IFN in amount of RON 376 thousand.

24. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

In RON thousand

Loans and advances to customers (including net lease investments)	170,993	-	170,993
Investment securities, available-for-sale	4,293	-	4,293
Other assets	731	-	731
Total	176,017		176,017
Net temporary differences			176,017
Deferred tax asset at 16%			28,163

31 December 2011

	Asset	Liability	Net
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In RON thousand

Loans and advances to customers (including net lease investments)	187,604	-	187,604
Investment securities, available-for-sale	7,075	-	7,075
Other assets	(4,339)	-	(4,339)
Total	190,340	-	190,340
Net temporary differences			190,340
Deferred tax asset at 16%			30,454

31 December 2010

	Asset	Liability	Net
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25. Other assets

In RON thousand

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Amounts under settlement	21,874	13,150
Assets repossessed	82,425	47,596
Prepayments	20,361	14,695
Sundry debtors	21,000	17,747
VAT receivable	4,819	696
Other assets	4,071	4,021
Less provision for other assets	(15,507)	(16,399)
Subsidies	721	1,995
Total	139,764	83,501

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

In RON thousand

	2011	2010
Balance at 1 January	16,399	8,486
Net provision expense (Note 12)	(892)	7,739
Balance provision of acquired subsidiaries	-	174
Balance at 31 December	15,507	16,399

26. Deposits from banks

In RON thousand

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Sight deposits	135,767	169,419
Term deposits	115,414	163,775
Total	251,181	333,194

27. Deposits from customers

In RON thousand

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Current accounts	3,127,812	2,781,740
Sight deposits	142,205	174,257
Term deposits	16,508,155	13,951,285
Collateral deposits	479,079	371,850
Total	20,257,251	17,279,132

Deposits from customers can be also analyzed as follows:

In RON thousand

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Retail customers	13,406,396	11,163,545
Corporate customers	6,850,855	6,115,587
Total	20,257,251	17,279,132

28. Loans from banks and other financial institutions

In RON thousand

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Loans from commercial banks	64,235	128,446
Romanian banks	53,533	110,603
Foreign banks	10,702	17,843
Loans from development banks (EBRD, IFC)	798,764	1,127,686
Securities in custody (NBR)	1,276,023	-
Other funds from financial institutions	453,960	337,163
Total	2,592,982	1,593,295

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

	2011		2010	
	minimum	maximum	minimum	maximum
EUR	1%	9.65%	1%	9.65%
LEI	6%	6%	N/A	N/A
USD	Libor 6M+0.38%	Libor 6M + 3%	Libor 6M+0.38%	Libor 6M + 3%

29. Other subordinated liabilities

In 2006, the Group contracted a subordinated loan agreement with five credit institutions for EUR 60,000 thousand 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 payable 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 admitted in such cases.

30. Other liabilities

In RON thousand

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Amounts under settlement	126,835	53,801
Other fees payable	46,432	41,185
Sundry creditors	37,223	42,217
Leasing liabilities (i)	70	550
Other liabilities	18,249	16,263
Provisions	26,575	23,098
Total	255,384	177,114

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

In RON thousand

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Minimum lease payments		
2011	-	473
2012	74	111
Total minimum lease payments	74	584
Less future interest	(4)	(34)
Present value of minimum lease payments	70	550

31. Share capital

The statutory share capital of the Bank as of 31 December 2011 was represented by 1,773,658,066 ordinary shares of RON 1 each (31 December 2010: 1,470,600,998 shares of RON1 each). The shareholders structure of the Bank is presented in Note 1.

The capital increased by incorporating the reserves in the statutory profit and cash contribution amounting to RON 303,057,068 was registered at the Trade Register in 2011.

32. Other reserves

As at 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2010 the reserves include the following:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
General banking risks (i)	77,893	77,893
Statutory reserve (ii)	121,437	111,600
Fair value gains/ (losses) taken to equity (net of tax) on available for sale investments	(7,082)	8,737
Total	192,248	198,230

Statutory reserves

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
At 1 January	111,600	104,329
Appropriations from profit	9,837	7,271
Total	121,437	111,600

(i) The general banking risks reserve include amounts set aside in accordance with local banking regulations for future losses and other unforeseen risks or contingencies, 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 its subsidiaries to be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve until such time this reserve represents 20% of the Bank's share capital.

The statutory reserves are not distributable.

33. Related parties transactions

Transactions with shareholders

During the year ended 31 December 2011, the following banking transactions were carried out with the shareholders:

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Assets		
Loans to shareholders granted by Banca Transilvania S.A., related interest and provisions	53	10
Liabilities		
Current accounts, deposits, related	155,323	87,643
Loans from financial institutions	296,891	386,570
Subordinated loans	52,030	51,511

Income statement

Interest income	42	48
Performance commission income	521	865
Interest, commission expense	24,681	26,432

Transactions with key management personnel

During the year ended 31 December 2011, the following banking transactions were carried out with key personnel:

In RON thousand

	2011	2010
Assets		
Loans to key personnel granted by Banca Transilvania SA, related interest and provisions	111,236	93,524
Liabilities		
Current accounts at Banca Transilvania S.A., deposits and accrued	54,914	37,631
Commitments to key personnel	5,266	1,826
Income statement		
Interest income	7,958	7,197
Commission expense	5,648	4,446

During 2011 the total salaries paid to the Board of Director's members and executive management of the Bank and subsidiaries amounted to RON 3,744 thousand (2010: RON 3,750 thousand).

34. 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 2011	31 December 2010
Guarantees issued	945,948	826,849
Loan commitments	2,233,821	1,857,151
Total	3,179,769	2,684,000

At 31 December 2011 currency transactions were:

- a. Forward transactions
 - a.1. Transactions with banks
 - Purchases: RON 65,242,000 – EUR 15,000,000
 - a.2. Transactions with clients
 - Purchases: EUR 6,000,000 equivalent RON 25,918,200
- b. Swap transactions
 - b.1. Transactions with banks
 - Purchases: RON 20,254,800 – EUR 4,700,000
 - Purchases: EUR 18,200,000 equivalent RON 78,618,54

At 31 December 2010 foreign currency transactions were nil.

35. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share (basic and diluted) was based on net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of RON 297,019 thousand (31 December 2010: RON 133,794 thousand) and the weighted average number of the ordinary shares outstanding during the year calculated as follows:

	2011	2010
Ordinary shares issued at 1 January	1,470,600,998	1,086,337,883
Effect of shares issued during the year	143,558,781	281,154,437
Weighted average number of shares as at 31 December	1,614,159,779	1,367,492,320
Weighted average number of shares as at 31 December (retreated)	n/a	n/a

36. Changes in Group's structure

Acquisitions

During December 2011 the Group acquired 91.43% of the share capital of Transilvania Imagistica SA

37. Reconciliation of profit under IFRS and Romanian Accounting Standards

<i>In RON thousand</i>	2011	2010
Net profit under Romanian Accounting Standards	170,472	113,294
Fair value adjustment for investment securities	29,190	(1,205)
Reversal of dividends from subsidiaries	(2,649)	(5,491)
Adjustment to amortized cost and impairment of loans to customers	102,868	10,746
Net income related to subsidiaries sold / acquired	924	-
Deferred tax income	(1,991)	15,830
Investment in associates(loss)	-	1,838
Other items	(1,566)	(1,028)
Net profit under IFRS	297,248	133,984

38. Reconciliation of equity under IFRS and Romanian Accounting Standards

In RON thousand

	<u>31 December 2011</u>	<u>31 December 2010</u>
Equity under Romanian Accounting Standards	2,145,640	1,976,098
Loans related adjustments	182,821	55,177
Revaluation of available-for-sale securities	38,173	29,665
Deferred tax	28,163	30,454
Other items	(2,930)	(1,430)
Equity under IFRS	<u>2,391,867</u>	<u>2,089,964</u>

39. Subsequent events

During February 2011, the increase of share capital and assignment of shares between shareholders were completed at BT Securities SA, operation followed by the increase of Group's percentage of ownership from 95.50% to 98.61%.

Horia Ciorcilă
Chairman



Maria Moldovan
Financial Director



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ANNUAL REPORT 2011

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