ANNUAL
REPORT
2010

Banca oamenilor întreprinzători

FINANCIAL CALENDAR

Preliminary Results FY 2010	01.02.2011
Annual General Shareholders Meeting	28.04.2011
Annual Financial Statements IFRS FY 2010	29.04.2011
First Quarter Results 2011	29.04.2011
Registration Date	20.05.2011
Half - Year Financial Statements 2011	01.08.2011
Third Quarter Results 2011	27.10.2011

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 the respect for our clients and a responsibility to the community.

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HIGHLIGHTS 2010 - IFRS

thousand RON

	2010	2009
Total Assets	21,730,252	19,613,030
Loans, net	12,215,792	11,481,759
Customers' deposits	17,279,132	14,989,199
Shareholders' equity	2,089,964	1,838,034
Share Capital	1,560,500	1,176,237

Income Statement

thousand RON

	2010	2009
Net interest income	996,297	754,329
Impairment loss on loans, net	646,965	490,784
Net commission income	382,666	370,805
Foreign exchange income, net	118,969	143,201
General administrative expenses	741,156	717,123
Net profit from continuing operations	133,984	136,715
- from discontinued operations	N/A	48,894
Profit for the year	133,984	136,715

Data about BT shares

	2010	2009
Outstanding common shares	1,470,600,998	1,086,337,883
Nominal value (RON)	1.00	1.00
Book value per share	1.4588	1.6749
Market capitalization (mil. RON)	1,806	2,313
High		
Low	2.39	2.4
Closing Price	1.19	0.61
	1.228	2.13
Earnings per share (EPS)		
- yield per share *	0.2001	0.3031
- dividend per share	-	-
Price-earning ratio (PER)*	6.14	7.03
Price to book value (PBV)	0.84	1.27
Operating result per share	0.0663	0.0570

*this ratio is calculated based on the share capital as at the reference date (20.05.2011) in amount of RON 1,477,922,353.00 which also influenced PER.

Additional Information

	2010	2009
Number of employees	6,584	6,126
Branches and agencies	535	515
ATMs	805	766
POSs	14,821	12,613

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Horia Ciorcilă
Chairman

Roberto Marzanati
Vicechairman

Robert C. Rekkers
Member & CEO

Peter Morris Franklin
Member

Carmen Retegan
Member

Radu D. Palagheanu
Member

Costel Ceocea
Member

Chairman's and Chief Executive Officer's Statement

Looking at Romania's business environment marked by economic and political uncertainties, we strongly believe that our bank has to reinforce its mission, providing fundamental services such as smooth supply of funds, cash management and advisory services in order to meet the needs of our entrepreneurial clients. We increased the know-how and capabilities of our employees to identify and capture business opportunities, while enhancing cross-selling capacities among business lines as well as with group companies.

This was our line of action throughout 2010, thus adapting and customizing the organizational structure and business model to mirror the challenges triggered by the market.

Even though 2010 was a second year of economic contraction in Romania, Banca Transilvania managed to expand its balance sheet and operations, ending the period among top 5 banks in terms of total assets, with an overall market share of 6.3% (versus 5.8% the year before).

Our bank improved its year-on-year earnings and it was rewarding to see all our business lines develop efficiently. Demand for corporate loans has gradually rebounded and our gross corporate loan portfolio grew by 16% in 2010. This improved net interest income, although tougher competition reduced average margins on our corporate loan portfolio.

We preserved the SME loan portfolio, over 3,000 loans *Creditul Gata Garantat* being extended in partnership with the National Guarantee Fund for SME Loans.

Simple and low cost products represented the progress drivers of our Retail Business in 2010. With over 1.8 million cards, Banca Transilvania is among the top 3 card issuers in Romania, having a market share of 15% in this field. Gross retail loans grew by 5% last year.

By contributing to the development of our clients, we also achieved our own progress.

Banca Transilvania's operational performance confirmed by the significantly higher figures in terms of total transactions (28% in 2009 vs. 2008, respectively 13% in 2010 vs. 2009) will continue in the years to come, being accompanied by the addition of new active clients and the maintenance of the current client portfolio, which can be better capitalized through intelligent cross-selling activity.

Our operating profit for 2010 increased much better than a year ago, while gross profit rose by more than 55%. As a result of the improved operational efficiency program, the cost/income ratio dropped from 55% in 2009 to 48% in 2010.

The Romanian economy is expected to recover in 2011, which will ensure significant growth potential. Our strong capital base and diverse range of services provide us with good opportunities to meet the extensive requirements of our clients.

Banca Transilvania starts 2011 with a mature team and the adequate infrastructure for a turning year when the capacity to act will make the difference. In this respect, we aim to position ourselves as active players, sustaining the economic well-being of the country.

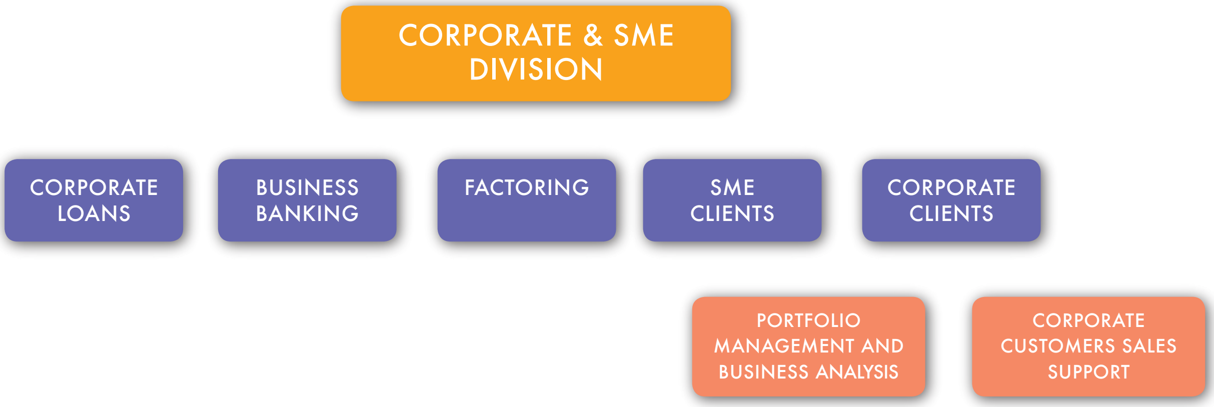
In conclusion, we would like to express our thanks to the shareholders, clients and business partners for their trust, ongoing support and cooperation.

Last but not least, we extend our recognition to our team for the high competence, devotion and ambitious work, being convinced that efficient performance is the key to our future progress.

Horia Ciorcilă
Chairman

Robert C. Rekkers
Chief Executive Officer

CORPORATE & SME BANKING



Our efforts during 2010 continued to be integrated under the *bank for entrepreneurial people* umbrella, sustaining our corporate clients both with our ongoing adjusted products and services, but also with loan restructuring programs for reliable customers facing temporary difficulties.

In this respect we enhanced our client service concept, based on cross selling, pertinent solutions and high quality operational systems.

We grouped all the activities on four main priorities:

- portfolio quality
- deposit raising
- generating income
- cost reduction

BT Corporate & SME Banking highlights:
- 45% of BT loan portfolio (corporate)
- diversified portfolio in terms of type and industry exposure
- Over 11,000 corporate clients and 178,000 SME clients
- No. 1 bank for SMEs
- significant market shares on various segments, exceeds the market share on total assets:
    - 15% market share in micro and SME clients

Corporate loan portfolio grew by 16% in 2010, to RON 6,059 million, representing 45.33% in total bank's loan portfolio, while average turnover through the corporate accounts increased by 15% versus 2009.

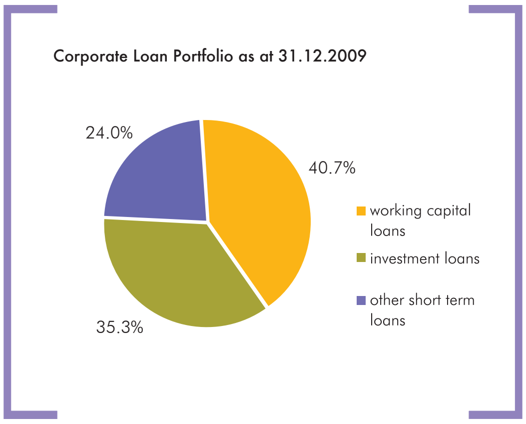
Furthermore, BT consolidated its status as a preferred utilities payment center, concluding partnerships with all important local and national suppliers (electricity, water-sewage, heating, waste management), which triggered a 42% bill payment growth at BT's counters.

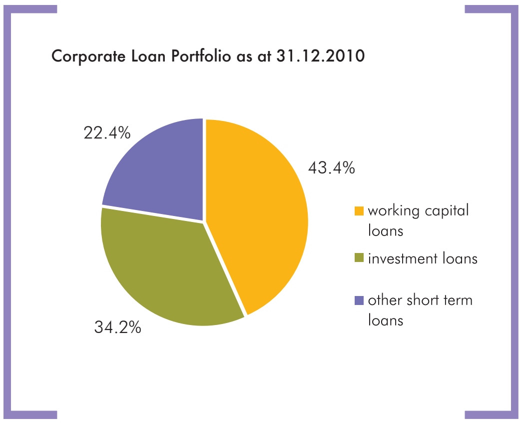
On the SME segment, we focused on quality & quantity. The business model was updated and tested on more robust clients, shifting the focal point from scoring models to classical loan analysis.

We continued to support the SME clients, using different financing tools. The partnership with the National Loan Guarantee Fund for SMEs (FNGCIMM) was maintained in 2010 as well, more than 3000 loans being approved under this program.

BT's commitment toward the SMEs sector was re-affirmed last year, Banca Transilvania being awarded as the bank with "*the best attitude towards clients during the crisis*". The survey organized by www.bankingnews.ro showed once more that our clients appreciate our business approach and efforts.

Additionally, in May 2010, BT received the award *Romanian Business Champion* in the category *Financial support programs for SMEs investment projects* within The National Business and Civic Forum.





European Programs Department – EPD

This department was founded by Banca Transilvania with the purpose of facilitating the access to non-refundable structural funds. Even though the segment has been approached by most banking institutions, no other bank has an integrated business model, which would position it as interface between project beneficiaries and the fund management authorities.

Therefore, the partnership platform promoted by the EPD, namely: client – BT – consulting company – management authority was used in order to eliminate all obstacles to the successful implementation of projects. Reuniting consultancy services, marketing, lending, guarantees and know-how under the same umbrella brings real added value to the client and facilitates access to EU funds.

In 2010, over 122 cash and non-cash loans were granted, in the amount of RON 127 mil, and more than 200 requests for funding were processed throughout the BT network. The value of co-financed projects reached approximately RON 250 mil. and over 700 clients were counseled on how to access structural funds. At the same time, BT and the Romanian Entrepreneurs Club were awarded a total of EUR 3 mil non-refundable EU funds to be used in 4 different projects.

The EPD supported BT's network by creating a group of specialists and offering training services, by organizing a road show of regional presentations, by sending newsletters to all employees, as well as having discussions during monthly meetings with relationship / branch managers and SME specialists.

Amongst its efforts to support the absorption of European funds, the EPD partnered with *Ziarul Financiar* and *Bursa* newspapers, as well as intermediate bodies within the Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism, the Ministry of Economy and the Rural Development Agency.

Clubul Întreprinzatorului Român - CIR (The Romanian Entrepreneurs Club)

Clubul Întreprinzatorului Român continued to support entrepreneurs throughout the country, by offering training sessions, networking programs, financial & banking consultancy services, as well as assistance in applying for EU structural funds.

CIR itself became involved in two additional European funded projects, through the Sectoral Operational Program Human Resources Development (SOP HRD), contributing either as main applicant or co-participant.

The Club's success was also reflected in having attracted 1,400 new entrants in one year, reaching over 13,100 members in December 2010. Furthermore, in 2010 almost 160 CIR members requested custom made web pages to be hosted on the Club's site, a facility provided through **Site-ul meu pe BT Club** (**My Site on BT Club) project**.

At the same time, under the coordination of BT's Marketing and Communication Department, the www.btclub.ro site went through several upgrades in order to maximize online traffic and visibility levels.

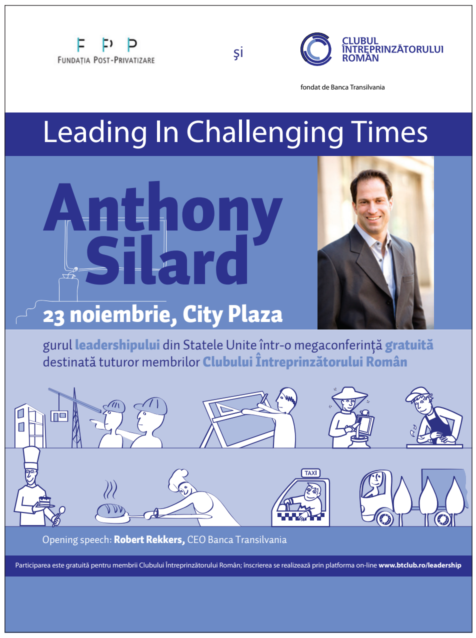
Over 450 companies benefited from the Club's partnership with Google, receiving vouchers to start *Google Adwords campaigns*.

Training Programs and Events

Four and a half years since the Club was started, it can pride itself on having organized over 420 programs and events. Of these, 56 were held in 2010, with the assistance of consulting companies, BT representatives, as well as in partnership with selected institutions. Over 2,200 participants benefited from presentations held in 32 cities on traditional or innovative business topics.

Building on previous successful events, on March 23, CIR and Google organized *Google comes to Bucharest. How to make money using Google Adwords*, which was attended or followed as live internet broadcast by over 1,600 people.

As part of the Sectoral Operational Program *Increase of Economic Competitiveness* (SOP IEC), the Club worked with Banca Transilvania's European Program Department and the National Office for SMEs on the project *SOP IEC – a chance for your business*. Over 100 participants attended the related events organized in Cluj on June 23 and Bucharest on July 13, 2010.



Another well-received seminar was *Leading in Challenging Economic Times*, held in Cluj-Napoca on November 23 by Mr. Anthony Silard, CEO of the Executive Leadership Institute from the United States. The event was organized in partnership with the Post-Privatization Foundation, with over 200 participants and more than 1,500 internet users who tuned into the live broadcast.

On November 25, the conference *Agriculture – from problems to solutions* debated the situation of agriculture investors, bringing to Târgu Mures speakers from around the country.

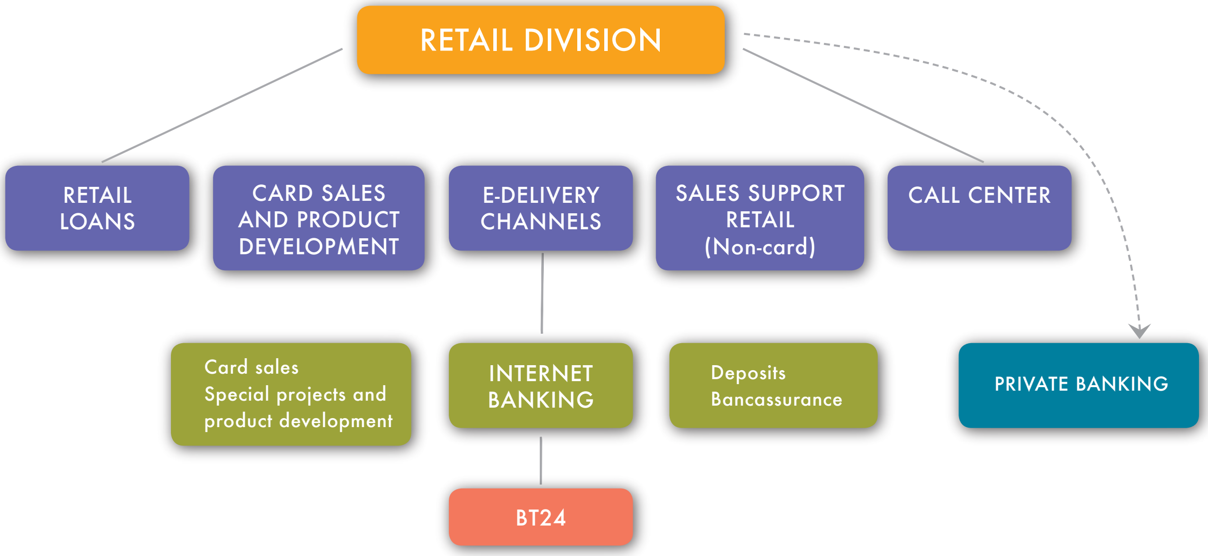
All topics were met with great interest, especially structural funds, as entrepreneurs were eager to learn details regarding accessing methods and eligibility criteria.

The Networking Program

This initiative supports nationwide networking among CIR members and offers BT Club card holders exclusive benefits.

There are more than 150 partners across the country, offering discounts ranging from 1% to 50% for a wide range of products and services.

RETAIL BANKING



Retail Banking is a segment where Banca Transilvania grew stronger every year. BT renders simple but consistent services and products to a wide customer base reaching 1.7 million active retail clients end of 2010.

Retail client segmentation and product package sales dedicated to specific categories were among the new business approaches in 2010. The focus shifted from extensive to intensive growth, increasing the average products number per client to 2.38.

BT Retail Banking segment within 2010 economic context:
- 40% of BT loan portfolio
- 1.8 million cards
- 15,100 POSs
- 150,600 BT24 users
- New products: Visa Gold Rotary, MC Gold Debit, MC Business EUR
- The market share on various retail products exceeds the market share on total assets:
    - 15% cards (16.5% in transaction volumes)
    - 10.61% deposits

Overall, the volume of retail loans rose by 5.6% (to RON 5.4 bn) and our market share for retail loans rose to 5.5% from 5.3%.

We continued in 2010 our partnership with the National Guarantee Fund, for the *Prima Casa* Programs, total mortgage loans granted under this partnership amounting to EUR 53 mill.

On the liabilities side, Banca Transilvania increased retail deposits by 13% versus 2009, weighting 64.5% (RON 10.88 bn) in total bank's resources. Market share for retail deposits in RON reached 10.6%.

Our Call Center became more important in 2010 for telesales to existing clients (cross-selling, up-selling) or potential clients, as well as pre-sales activities (forwarding sales opportunities to the network), the purpose being to attract new retail clients, as well as to increase the number of banking products per client. Customer care, information and feed-back gathering campaigns are part of the Call Center activities too.

Card Platform

Our bank holds a strong position on this market, ranking 3rd in the Romanian card industry, with over 1.8 million cards issued and a market share of 15% in terms of cards (16.5% in transaction volumes).

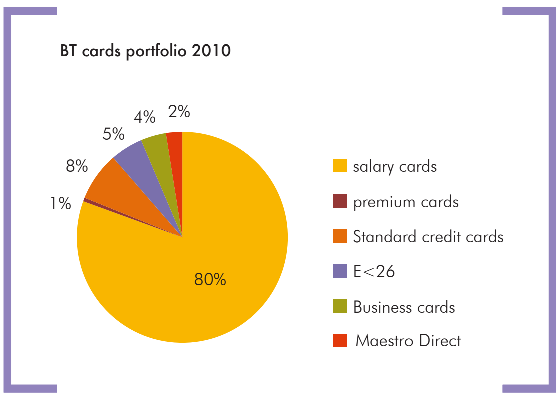
We launched new products, both debit and credit cards, completing the existing range.

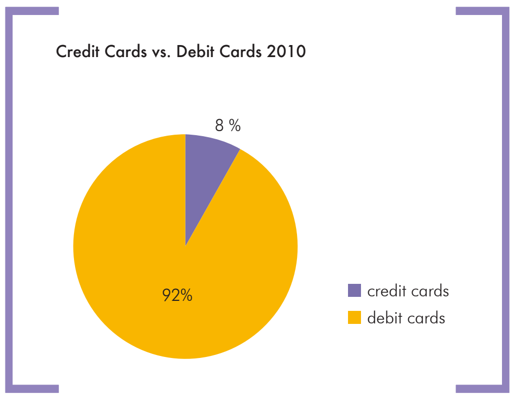
- The co-branded credit card VISA GOLD BT – ROTARY - first specifically designated card for Rotary Club members. The card was awarded a prize on the occasion of *Cards Forum* event organized by Finmedia in Bucharest. For each payment with this card, BT donates 0.2% from the payment value to the Rotary Association, and another 50 lei from the annual management fee to be applied to the Visa Gold BT – Rotary account holders.

- The MasterCard Gold Debit Card - is a premium product, with multiple advantages and a comprehensive package of services during trips.

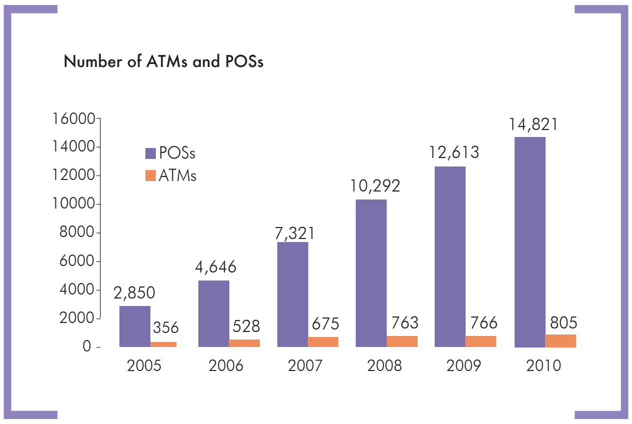
- The MasterCard Business EUR card - suited for corporate employees that travel abroad or handle corporate purchases.

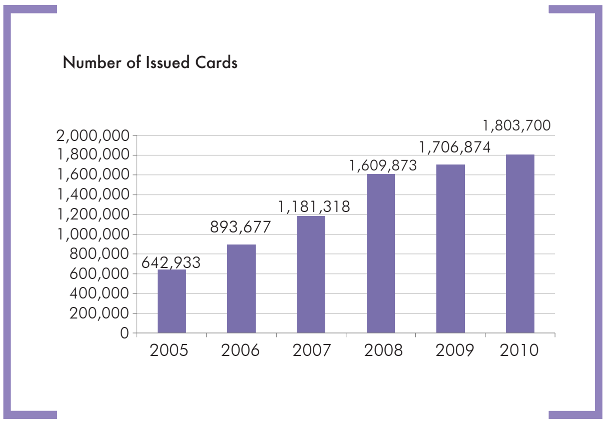
All of them are meant to provide easy access to money for any type of payments, together with broad advantages, such as travel assistance, emergency cash, medical and legal assistance etc.



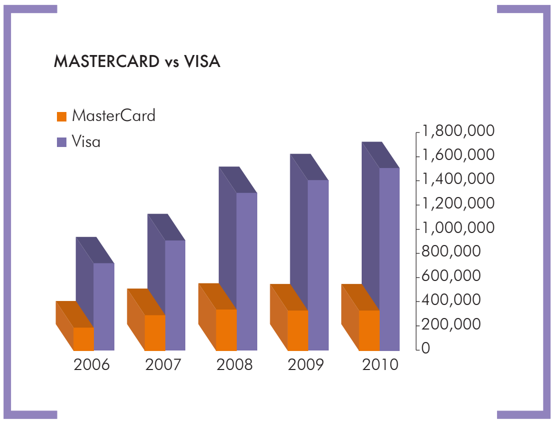


In 2010, Visa granted Banca Transilvania the *Acquiring Development Champion* award, based on remarkable results in developing the card payment infrastructure for local taxes.





Banca Transilvania was declared *Bank of the Year* on the cards market, during the *No-Cash Gala* organized in Bucharest, in June 2011 which brought BT a total of three new prestigious awards for the results achieved in 2010. In addition to *Bank of the Year*, Banca Transilvania also received the titles *Best Debit Card*, Visa Electron, and *Premiere of the Year*, for the world premiere launch of Western Union money transfer service via ATM.



Electronic channels – BT24

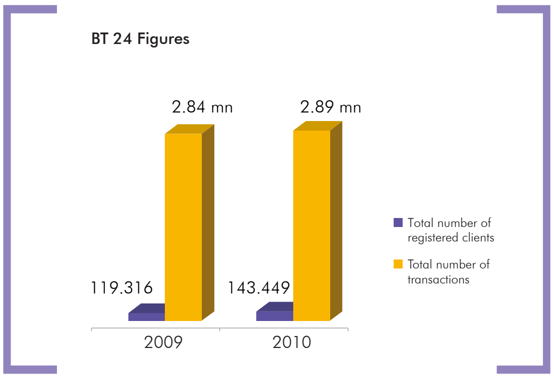
BT started in 2010 a large upgrading project of the Internet Banking Platform, process to be completed mid-2011.

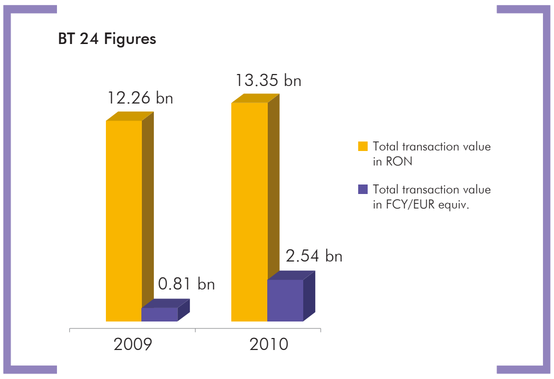
The software solution was selected considering that the application has to be easily accessible, but also stable and functional. Online or on site, clients are welcomed in the same friendly manner.

Therefore, BT@24 means: easy, intuitive and friendly access to application menus, marketing messages regarding the latest products, services or campaigns, as well as timely notifications: functionalities related to cards, alert settings and a *Personal Finance Management* module.

We focused on operations performed most often by our clients, so now even bill payments are more fun, fast, and intuitive, which is exactly the way they should be.

Furthermore, our clients will be able to access BT@24 via their mobile phones too.





Private Banking

We have Private Banking offices in Cluj and Bucharest, servicing over 1,200 clients in 2010 with products developed by the bank or by its subsidiaries (mainly BT Asset Management). Assets under management exceeded EUR 300 million.

The quality of our Private Banking services was publicly recognized by a Euromoney Magazine survey, Banca Transilvania ranking first in terms of Relationship Management and fourth in terms of Best Private Banking Services Overall.

HEALTHCARE DIVISION

Medical practice within the current economic environment determines physicians to think about their careers as businesses which require appropriate management.

The most important strenghts of the Division consist in its experienced team of doctors and financial consultants, specialized products (in terms of lending, cards and deposits), well-organized sales network, flexible and quick scoring model, established brand awareness, as well as innovative advertising.

There were over 18,000 active clients in 2010, accounting for a 14% year-on-year growth. The Healthcare Division granted loans of over RON 540 mil. (22% increase versus 2009) and attracted deposits reaching RON 372 mil. (35% increase versus 2009).

In October 2010, Banca Transilvania opened a new Healthcare Division Agency in Brasov, currently having 10 units that operate in the most important medical centers in Romania.

One of the Division's most significant projects was to fully finance the first private geriatrics center in Arad, the investment amounting to EUR 1,352,000. This state of the art medical center became operational in October 2010.

BT's *Banking Subscription for Doctors* received the *Best product for doctors* award within the *Medica Gala* - 2010 edition, a highly prestigious event organized by the Romanian College of Physicians. Another public recognition of the Healthcare Division's efforts was receiving the *Most sustained endeavor to support the private medical center in Romania* award from the *FinMedia Gala*.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

In order to achieve goals and objectives, management needs to effectively balance risks and controls. If excessive risks lead to loss of assets, poor decision making, non-compliance, regulations or reputation damage, excessive controls – on the other hand – may result in high bureaucracy, low productivity, no-value activities and time-consuming processes. In order to achieve a balance between risk and controls, internal controls should be proactive, value-added and cost-effective.

Adequate internal control should be able to provide reasonable assurance regarding operations' effectiveness and efficiency, reliability of financial reporting and adhesion to applicable laws and regulations.

However, one remark is worth being made at this point. Internal control is, to some extent, everyone's responsibility, at every institutional level. Management is responsible for "setting the tone" in the organization, whereas employees must keep up the pace.

Risk Management Function

2010 international economic outlook improved randomly, with fragile recoveries throughout Europe. Uneven progress was sensed all over member states, with better performing countries such as Germany and France and worse affected, fringe nations with deep structural problems.

Romania continued to face contractions of real GDP and capital inflow decreases.
On this background, the National Bank of Romania initiated several support measures, while the anti-crisis programs supported by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Union continued to play a very important role to stabilize the created imbalances.

The banking system surpassed the crisis relatively well, in spite of non-performing loans increase and the low growth perspectives.

Banca Transilvania continued to adjust its business model and improve the risk management framework, to assist the organization in adequately processing and reporting risk related information.

Banca Transilvania's objective regarding significant risk administration is to ensure the necessary capital adequacy and to meet budgets under controlled risk conditions, providing sound continuity of banking activities and the protection of shareholder and client interests.

Risk management

Risk management is part of all decision making and business processes within Banca Transilvania. Since we provide financial services, our activity is exposed to a variety of risks. BT's management constantly evaluates the risks that might prevent the bank from reaching its objectives and takes measures with regard to any change of its business environment.

Risk administration is based on the following principles, which apply to all activities and types of risk:

- Protection of financial stability: Banca Transilvania controls risk in order to limit the impact of potentially adverse events on capital and revenues; the bank's risk appetite must match its financial resources.
- Independent perspective: the risk administration function is structured in order to identify, evaluate, monitor and report risks; risk administration, compliance and audit functions operate independently from the lines of activity they monitor and control, ensuring the integrity of the bank's control processes.
- Portfolio diversity avoiding risk concentration.
- Homogenous approach and global monitoring of risks at bank level.
- Avoiding activities in jurisdictions with low transparency (such as off-shore territories) or through structures which reduce transparency levels.

A systematic revision of the main elements for bank risk management is performed periodically (usually once a year), with the participation of Executive Management Committee / Technical Risk Management Committee members and responsible persons within the relevant Departments.

Risks

The Bank classifies risk into the following main categories: (1) credit risk, (2) liquidity risk, (3) market risk with its main components: (3.1) currency risk and (3.2) interest rate risk, (4) operational risk, (5) reputational risk, and (6) strategic risk. The bank focuses on assessing and recognizing the potential risks related to any single transaction or operation, quantifying the impact in terms of capital requirements.

Credit risk

Banca Transilvania's main objective regarding credit risk management is to ensure a reasonable balance between risk and return.

During 2010 Banca Transilvania's credit approval process remained partially centralized at Head Office level. However, the branch network gradually regained local credit approval limits, with particular attention paid to monitoring credit decision quality.

Banca Transilvania's credit risk profile is considered "medium", being mainly determined by the PAR 90 level.

Banca Transilvania organizes credit risk management independently, but it considers the connection between credit risk and other types of risk as well.
Its internal norms and standards are periodically updated, promoting best practices in terms of credit risk management.
Credit risk management is periodically updated and improved, being designed to cover all credit exposures. It includes the following basic components:

- individual counterparty rating system;
- transaction risk assessment system;
- regional / sectorial concentration limits;
- pricing methodology based on risks;
- active management of loan portfolio;
- methodology for monitoring / post reviewing;
- methodology for credit risk provisioning;

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk profile for 2010 was "low" due to the structure of the bank's assets and liabilities, namely the mix of instruments used to generate income from temporary liquidity excess levels, but also the weight of stable resources within total acquired resources. The bank manages liquidity at central level.
While assessing liquidity risk, Banca Transilvania monitors the following elements:

- correlation between resources and loans growth paces
- loans / deposits ratio to be always below 1

- liquid assets in total assets, minimum 25%
- significant T-bills portfolio eligible for NBR and ECB repo operations

Market risk

The bank has adopted a prudential approach to protect the bank's profit from market variations in terms of prices, interest rates, exchange rates, which are all exogenous, external, independent factors. Banca Transilvania performs on a daily basis the evaluation of all the bank's positions, marking to market the trading book portfolio and monitors the levels which are defined as "attention" or "critical".

The bank uses management instruments such as GAP analysis, static or dynamic, as well as the economic value of assets.

Operational risk

Banca Transilvania's objectives regarding operational risk administration are to control operational risk events which may occur in the bank's activity and to maintain a low level of operational risk related incidents.
The operational risk profile is adopted as "medium-low".

Operational risks are innate to all activities, products, work methods and systems of the bank, all departments and network units having the entire responsibility in terms of identifying, evaluating, following and reporting such risks. Managing operational risks is compulsory at every organization level.

The identification, evaluation and monitoring of operational risks is a continuous process, via permanent control (ongoing supervision of sensitive activities and formalized accounting supervision), specific instructions (e.g. collecting and monitoring operational losses), as well as periodic reviews.

In order to recognize, assess, supervise and diminish operational risk, the bank permanently evaluates exposures to operational risk using historical information; evaluates activities and determines processes vulnerable to operational risk.

Phishing attacks or identity theft on the Internet in particular have given a new meaning to the concept of risk management. Consequently, the Office for Cards Dispute & Fraud Prevention was created to monitor potential fraudulent activities, notify legitimate customers and take immediate prevention actions.

Banca Transilvania's strategy for lowering exposure to operational risk is mainly based on:

- permanent compliance of normative documents with legal regulations;
- personnel training;
- efficiency of internal control systems (structures and flows);
- IT upgrades and consolidation of security systems;

- complementary means to reduce risks: closing insurance policies against risks, outsourcing certain activities;
- applying measures to limit, reduce the effects of identified operational risk incidents;
- applying recommendations and conclusions resulted from permanent supervision;
- updating continuity plans, evaluating and testing them regularly, especially for those systems which support critical operational processes for the bank;
- evaluating products, processes and systems and determining those which are significant in terms of intrinsic operational risk;

Reputational risk

Reputation is a prized, yet highly vulnerable and difficult to protect corporate asset. If compliance failures are the biggest source of reputational risk, good communication is vital to protecting against and sometimes repairing reputational damage.

Reputational risk affects the bank's ability to maintain or establish business relationships and to access funding sources, due to a distorted or negative perception on the part of customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators.

Banca Transilvania's objective regarding reputational risk administration is to ensure the maintenance and consolidation of the bank's good brand image, following the bank's strategy and values.

BT's requisite is to maintain the trust of the public and business partners in the bank's integrity and economic-financial position.

Reputational risk profile is "low", the bank using qualitative evaluation and level decrease methods.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the impact on earnings or capital arising from adverse business decisions, improper decision implementation, or lack of responsiveness to economic changes. This risk is associated to core business-related deficiencies, more specifically to the excessive/exclusive reliance on technology, strategic choice, resource deployment, human error, quality of implementation.

Banca Transilvania's strategic risk profile is adopted "low", based on the following qualitative elements:

- risk management practices are a part of strategic planning;
- exposure to strategic risk reflects planned objectives which are not excessively aggressive and are compatible with the business policies;
- business initiatives are well conceived and supported through adequate communication channels, operating systems and delivery networks.

Compliance Function

In addition to the risk management and audit function, compliance is one of the three basic precepts underlying effective internal control that remain unchanged despite the sophistication degree or progress in the banking industry.

In line with the regulatory compliance process initiated in 2010, our endeavors in this field were aimed at achieving the full implementation of two legal texts which are crucial for the compliance activity:

- NBR Regulation no. 18/2009 with regard to the framework for the management of credit institutions activity, the internal process of assessing the adequacy of capital to risks and the conditions to outsource their activity

In applying this legal requirement, Banca Transilvania ensured the establishment of the compliance function and the general framework for compliance risk management, essential component both at bank and group level.

- NBR Regulation no. 28/2009 on the supervision of the manner used to enforce international fund blocking sanctions.

This regulation ensured the alignment to legal European standards of efforts to manage the supervisory process. The undertakings in this respect were designed to protect BT's interest and reputation against various transfer attempts subject to fund blocking/freezing sanctions.

On the know-your-customer side, which is of utmost importance for the compliance function, in 2010 we took the final steps in the implementation of the 3rd European Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing.

In order to mitigate the risk for the bank to be used for routing operations which might fall into the category of suspicious transactions, we have implemented permanent monitoring and supervision systems supported by a coherent normative framework and qualified personnel.

Internal Audit Function

Internal audit has both revisory and advisory function within the organization, assessing whether the actions adopted by management address risks in the manner and to the intended extent and identifying weaknesses, on one hand; on the other hand, it recommends improvements and changes to existing or newly set up systems.

Banca Transilvania's Internal Audit Department routinely monitors the performance of the bank's system and prepares risk-based reports on activities and past data inspections either on regular, or on exceptional basis. The Department's activities are built on the Annual Audit Plan approved by the Board of Directors.

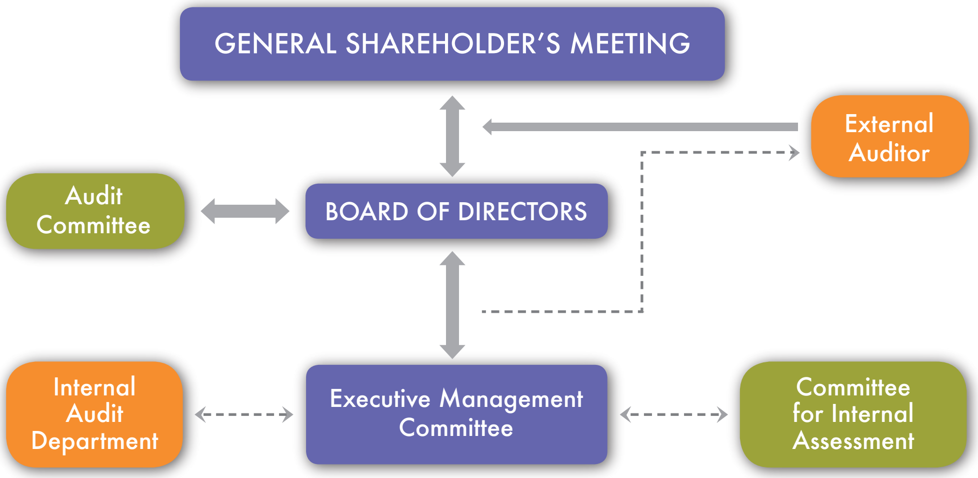
The Audit Committee was established to streamline the audit process. The committee meets every month and discusses important matters relating to internal auditing, based on reports prepared by the audit unit. Functionally,

the audit reports are handed over both to the Audit Committee and Executive Management to assess the findings and provide the best recommendations.
We have established a continuous communication flow between the Board, Audit Committee, the bank's executive management and the internal audit department.

Internal Audit Ratings within Banca Transilvania

- **Excellent** - risks & processes are correctly controlled
- **Satisfactory** - minor problems, risks & processes controlled adequately
- **Marginally satisfactory** - significant problems, still a control level of risks & processes
- **Unsatisfactory** - serious problems, risks & processes controlled inadequately;
- **Unacceptable** - major problems, risks & processes are not controlled

Audit Reporting and Subordination



Internal audit prerequisites

There are at least five major assumptions defining the scope of internal audit. Firstly, auditor independence implies unrestricted access to data for the purpose of performing an objective and impartial evaluation, free from conflicts of interest or other pressures that could inhibit assessment, bias reporting, or compromise recommendations.

Professional ethics is the assumption that the persons responsible for the internal audit function possess the adequate education, experience, and proficiency to perform competently. Furthermore, the audit activity, as well as its proceeds and reports are governed by strict confidentiality requirements.

The segregation principle means that audit and management functions work in tandem based on a "say-and-play" scenario. Audit evaluations and conclusions provide indicative action lines for the management and the board, whereas the choice to act belongs to the latter.

OPERATIONS AND IT

The year 2010 was marked by positive results in terms of operations processed through the bank's systems, which were 13% higher than the year before (number of operations: 14,551,795 in 2009 vs. 16,237,719 in 2010). An upward trend was noticed with regards to all categories of transactions in general, with higher percentages in cards and FX transactions (10% each), cash operations (16%), Western Union (17%), FCY clearing (19%). The highest growth level was registered by utility service bills (47%) paid via BT network.

If 2010 was considered the *Year of Excellence in Operations*, 2011 is the *Year of Major Projects*. In this respect, we stick to the achievement of key objectives, among which:

- initiating the implementation process for the new Core Banking solution in partnership with Oracle
- implementation of a new Internet & Mobile-banking platform
- setting up a new card system with enhanced features - further steps in the implementation of the SmartVista solution
- new Data Center & Operations location building

On the IT side, our goal is to develop robust and flexible systems enabling the fast processing of high transaction volumes and easy upload of products and services. We also aim to provide an extended range of banking services on alternative channels - Internet, ATMs, e-commerce, mobile banking, call center.

IT strategic goals

Customer Service - responding to customer needs in a timely and effective manner;
Alignment and Agility - setting priorities based on business drivers and adapting to changing needs;
Financial Contribution - accurate cost/resource estimates;
Updated Technology - use of technology to ensure confidentiality, security and data integrity;
The enterprise architecture - simplifying the environment to ensure stable and efficient performance for critical applications;

In December 2010, BT received the award for *Best IT& C in Banking Project* within the *Mobile Communications Gala*. The award was granted to Banca Transilvania as the first bank in the world, and implicitly, the first organization in Romania to use Exadata Database Machine V2 integrated system. This system, product of Oracle Sun, is recognized to be the fastest server for data storage, online transactions processing and data warehousing applications.

SUSTAINABLE BANKING

The vision of sustainable finance was expressed in the Collevecchio Declaration of January 2003, which remains the benchmark for the measurement of the banking sector's commitment to sustainability. Its principles provide a tool for financial institutions to evaluate, mitigate or avoid environmental and social risks associated with projects they finance.

The six principles of the Declaration also inspired Banca Transilvania's strategy:

- commitment to sustainability – integrating sustainability goals in our bank's mission, corporate strategy and core business;
- commitment to 'do no harm' – minimizing environmentally and socially detrimental impacts of our activity;
- responsibility – fully bear, fully pay and fairly share the financial risks, the environmental and social costs that we generate;
- accountability – assuming responsibility towards our shareholders;
- transparency – informational openness, but still observing confidentiality
- commitment to sustainable markets and governance – supporting public policy, regulatory and market mechanisms, discouraging inadequate tax advantages and other market speculations causing instability.

Banca Transilvania's 2010 sustainable banking value system continued to promote the interests of our customers, to be proactive and take steps to contribute to society and environment development.
Banca Transilvania's environmental approach focused on four pillars:

- Economic Dimension
- Environmental Governance
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Social Contribution Activities

Economic Dimension

The most important aspect of BT's sustainability program is managing and assessing the impact on the financial sector of launched products and services. We wanted to offer customers what they needed in a fair and transparent manner, to contribute to the overall economic growth and stability with minimal impact on the environment.

In spite of 2010 economic context, sustainable banking was centered on two important aspects. On the one hand, we continued the lending process, at a slower pace, to robust SME and corporate customers, in order to contribute to the growth of real economy. On the other hand we developed and launched new products and services that met the customer's needs in difficult times. Plan B, a refinancing facility, and the Ready Secured Loan, a working capital solution, are BT's commitments towards our customers to weather the current financial crisis.

The EUR 9.4 million investment in the largest Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Marine Terminal in Constanta harbor was another BT promise kept to the community and environment. LPG usage means low emissions of carbon dioxide, limited air pollution, as well as higher levels of energy efficiency and saving. The fully automated terminal, which complies with all European safety and environment protection norms, will ensure a new way of attracting raw energy resources In Romania, as an alternative to existing ones.

> *"The initiative caught our eye since the early stages and we see it as an opportunity both for the community, as well as local development".* Robert C. Rekkers

Environmental Governance

Defining, controlling and minimizing the negative environmental impact arising from operational activity have been our main priorities over the years.

We placed great emphasis on climate friendly actions making efforts to minimize the environmental impact of our daily activities. Electricity management, water and paper consumption, use of natural ventilation systems vs. air conditioning, recycling programs were proactive solutions acknowledged by all employees.

Moreover, we continued to invest in optimizing our headquarters in terms of consumption, in order to continuously increase the level of efficiency.

Our efforts are paying off, as the level of environmental awareness is constantly growing, proving that the negative effects of our everyday tasks can be significantly reduced.

In line with our 2009 commitment - advance smarter energy efficiency practices for our customers and partners - we kept on financing and investing in renewable energy programs built for the customers, to minimize the unwanted environmental effects.

The Energy Efficiency Facility finances investments at competitive rates, offers a 15% grant for successful finalization of the investment and also provides free technical assistance with on-line support. The Customer's sole concern is to propose a solid project.

In terms of business analytics framework, we adopted the IFC's Social and Environmental Management System (SEMS), which provides detailed guidelines on how we can identify, reduce and manage environmental and social risks arising from our products, services and operations.

The fundamental elements of this framework include:

- defining the bank's social and environmental policy;
- assigning risk categories;
- conducting due diligences;
- internal monitoring & record keeping;
- external reporting;

Corporate Social Responsibility

2010 marked a new stage for our biggest social involvement venture, **Cluj has Soul (Clujul are Suflet)**.

Facts:
123 students improved their school performance;
26 students passed their finals;
90 teenagers found a job;
21 teenagers were admitted to university;
65 youth graduated a vocational school;

This year we tried to raise the project a notch by involving 14 Foundation teenagers into a national environmental awareness program meant to transform our surroundings in a cleaner and safer Romania.

Let's do it Romania! was created for people who are ready to take action by making real changes in cleaning up the illegal waste littering along the countryside. This initiative had the full support of **Cluj has Soul** youths who learned an important lesson: cleaner surroundings mean a healthier life.

The Foundation's communication efforts were acknowledged within the *European Information Multipliers Gala* organized by the North West Regional Development Agency. **Cluj has Soul** was awarded the grand prize in the section Most active information multiplier in the business community.

Social welfare

Before major holidays (such as Christmas, Easter, March 1st – the beginning of spring, March 8th – International Women's Day) the bank's ground floor becomes a souvenir shop, where the headquarters employees can purchase cards and ornaments, which are skillfully crafted by children with special needs (either physical, psychological or social). BT's management strongly supports these activities and the employees enjoy acquiring beautiful handicrafts, while making a contribution to providing little artists with a better future.

Social Contribution Activities

In 2010, Banca Transilvania was the promoter of several key festivals, flagship events for Cluj and Sibiu citizens and for all art lovers.

Transilvania International Film Festival (TIFF), the first international feature film festival in Romania, has become a well-known local brand and one of the most important Eastern - European movie festivals. We joined this project, from the very beginning, acknowledging the importance of cultural and artistic infrastructure.

Comedy Cluj International Film Festival was the second thematic event we were involved in as partners. We were extremely happy to contribute once more to such a high class event which reconfirms the status of Cluj-Napoca as an important cultural center of Europe.

Sibiu International Theatre Festival (SibFest) was another milestone event that we just had to be a part of. The cultural offer was extraordinary: 350 events (theatre, dance, street, music performances) in more than 70 locations. Furthermore, as we want to encourage the creativity in the young generation we supported *Armonia International Music Festival for Children and Youth* and *Cluj Student Festival*.

Sporting Activities for Partners and Employees

Banca Transilvania, as the community bank, is the supporter of sports with three sub-brands promoting tennis (**BT Tennis Cup**), cross (**BT Cross**) and golf (**BT Golf Cup**).

BT Golf Cup, a signature event of Banca Transilvania reached its 8th edition. This golfing championship was designed to bring together not only golf lovers, but those passionate about sports and outdoor activities. Everyone involved in this stylish sporting event experienced the benefits of a remarkable game.

"Golf and business go hand in hand, and BT Golf Cup is a wonderful experience. I myself will participate in this championship, just as I did in all previous editions".
Robert C. Rekkers

2010 was the year of sporting events in Banca Transilvania. After golf we decided to support tennis, via a tournament under the BT brand. At its first edition, **BT Tennis Cup** was a real success. Over 100 players from 20 cities competed in 5 categories in one of the biggest tennis clubs in the country. Our goal was to promote tennis both as a pass time activity and a mean to transmit to the younger generation the passion for this noble sport.

BT understands the importance and benefits of sports for the community, thus we intend to enhance our involvement, teaming up with some of the most famous Romanian sports champions. The first partnership was in 2009 when Gabriela Szabo supported our annual running contest **Crosul BT**, while in 2010 the athlete initiated the *Sports for Life* – Bucharest Playground Arenas project, having us as the backup team. The playground arenas were created both for parents and children to enjoy and practice sports together, a health concept which has our full support.

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION

In 2010 Banca Transilvania continued to be the *Bank for Entrepreneurial People* as concerns marketing and public relations activities. The communication strategy, with aggressive promotion campaigns, contributed directly to strengthening BT's position both on the segment of small and medium entrepreneurs and retail market.

Both our 2010 corporate campaigns and individual activities were "entrepreneurial", in terms of innovation and maximum efficiency.

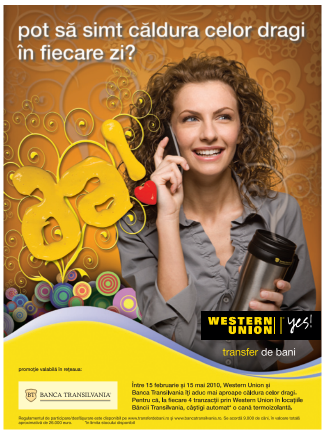
Plan B from BT, a custom-made solution for companies, was specially designed to overcome the 2010 economic difficulties, reaffirming the constant support we grant to entrepreneurs. This refinancing facility, developed to support the growth of real economy, was shaped to help companies use their resources more efficiently. The media mix used in the promotion campaign ensured an outstanding visibility, facilitating the sales.

The marketing activity for individuals targeted both BT's position consolidation as *The Bank for utilities* and the increase of active clients' number. To this end we launched two campaigns - **Pay your bills at Banca Transilvania** and the **Free of Charge Current Account** - designed to ease our customer's daily operations.

Pay your bills at Banca Transilvania campaign was redirected towards alternative non-cash payment methods. As a consequence, the number of non-cash transactions registered a constant boost. Thus, there was an 80% rise in POS transactions, 20% for ATMs, 52% for Direct Debit, and the highest jump was recorded by BT 24, our Internet banking platform, with a doubling in the number of operations. (Reference figures: January 2010 and December 2010)

The tough market environment with frequent legal modifications and the customers' ever more increasing lack of credibility in the banking system determined us to reinvent our retail strategy and launch a new product, **PRACTIC BT**. The loan campaign, performed in two waves, spring and autumn, was backed by two powerful messages: the smallest interest & the most transparent loan existing on the market. Visibility wise, we were extremely present in the national press and BT units, through aggressive merchandise. During campaign period 7,500 loans were granted, 5,200 only in the spring of 2010.

Another 2010 objective was to fill a new market niche, a first step in this direction being to consolidate the relationship with the town halls all over the country. In this regard, at the beginning of the year we performed a campaign meant to encourage local taxes and fees payment with a Banca Transilvania card at the town halls cash desks. This promotion had outstanding results, 44% of total payments at national level during campaign period were with BT cards.



The co-branded Banca Transilvania - Western Union campaign, along with our two retention campaigns for the existing customers, lead to a 21.16% market share in this segment at the end of the year, with a record transactions number in December 2010.

In on-line marketing, we continued to improve Internet brand awareness by positioning our bank amongst the most visible institutions in this environment.

www.bancatransilvania.ro in 2010:

1,919,774 sole visitors, translating into a 16% increase vs. 2009;
6 million logs, that is a 12% rise as compared with 2009;
The site was viewed 15 million times, representing a 9% boost vs. 2010;

Web advertising in 2010 was upgraded with BT's new mobile friendly site version. http://m.btrl.ro/ can be accessed by mobile phone users to find information about the bank. End of 2010, the site had 38,000 sole visitors with 58,000 logs.

In December 2010 we also launched a BT application designed exclusively for iPhones and Android operating system phones, introducing features such as geolocation for BT units and ATMs, loan and deposit simulation, safe box for personal data, FX rates and investment fund value.

> *"We have premiered the mobile web experience, offering a new communication and promotion solution. We target a new and highly effective communication environment, in which we strongly believe, with increased visibility in the future".* Robert C. Rekkers

Agenda BT, application launched at the beginning of 2010 was also well received. Over 11,000 persons out of 26,000 sole visitors downloaded the application, the feedback form being filled in by 300 individuals, most of whom were happy to enjoy the provided features.

Public Relations

To work with and for one of the most powerful 50 Romanian brands, according to the 2010 Unlock Market Research for Biz Magazine, is one of BT's team challenges, especially concerning marketing and PR activities.

External communication via mass media channels was our main PR activity in 2010. We released to the press information primarily related to BT's products, services, campaigns, financial results and CSR actions.

In 2010, Banca Transilvania marked two worldwide premieres, in the fields of IT and rapid money transfers. By being highly active and involved in both of these events, BT increased its visibility and brand awareness levels, thus improving its PR position.

HUMAN RESOURCES

A slight comeback was recorded in the recruiting activity, both on the background of volume increase and of the replacement of personnel benefitting from maternity leave/childcare (which could not be supported from inside the organization, because of the personnel decrease in 2009).

Training related activities/professional development increased with focus on in-house training programs, thus ensuring higher efficiency and added value.

	2008	2009	2010
Total employees	6,462	6,095	6,625
Active employees	6,036	5,285	5,731

HR objectives:

1. updating remuneration policies further to the new EU/NBR policies;
2. successful implementation of personnel development programs co-financed from Structural European Funds;
3. retention of qualified employees with key positions;
4. cost control & efficient resources increase by strictly monitoring activities and available resources;
5. "BT spirit" preservation to maintain a low level of personnel rotation and the high quality of services and positive attitude towards customers;

BT Academy

Promoting a resource-wise approach, we used in-house trainers certified by the National Council for Professional Training and specific programs for each of our business lines.

For our Corporate and SME Divisions, professional and development trainings were performed within the Intelligent Army program. The coaching sessions were aimed at increasing the sales and the credit risk assessing skills.

The Corporate sales team participated in loan assessment courses – 9 Correlations, problems and solutions – and in complex sales programs – Banking as a profession. Loan analysts attended specific corporate assessment programs, such as Problem solving and critical thinking, and lectures presenting the economic meltdown effects on customers – Insolvency practices. Corporate team managers, members in the loan committees were part of training sessions debating Decision quality in the lending process.

2010 professional training for the Healthcare Division focused on two coordinates. On the one hand general skills acquirement necessary in the relationship with the customers, such as Conflict management, Client Portfolio Management, Presentation Skills and on the other hand enhancing professional sale abilities of our managers to introduce more sophisticated products to our clients.

The following courses were part of the specific training on products and services as well as special job requirements: Bancassurance, Debit Instruments, Western Union, Identifying false cash, Cash Management & Trade Finance and Risk management for credit administration.

New colleagues or employees entrusted with additional or different responsibilities underwent training programs such as Operations ABC and Beginner's Guide (for Cashiers and Front Office personnel), Induction, Banking ABC, Customer Care and Time Management.

Our Agency managers also benefited from training on-the-job, which pursued three lines of actions. First and foremost operational risk management programs, secondly personalized coaching sessions based on the agency's profile and customer portfolio and thirdly a briefing on the bank's strategy to achieve the bank's proposed targets.

A very important program for 2010 was Operational risk prevention and management. Over 1,000 BT employees, operations managers and heads of agency took part in customized courses focusing on the approach and mitigation of operational risk events.

We are confident that training and development programs will continue to enjoy the attention they deserve and we will further raise the quality standard of our services.

MAIN SUBSIDIARIES

BT Leasing Transilvania IFN S.A.

The leasing market in Romania underwent important declines over the past 2 years, dropping from 4.7 billion in 2008 to 1.2 billion in 2010. Nevertheless, BT Group's leasing company was constant in its growth oriented approach, showing progress in terms of sales, but also financial ratios, such as profitability and liquidity.

As a result, the company gained a position amongst top 10 leasing market players, moving up considerably from 14^{th} place in 2009 to 7^{th} in 2010, while holding a 3.2 % market share.

Throughout 2010, BT Leasing applied a flexible policy with regard to businesses that were affected by the crisis. By using customized solutions, the number of non-performing lease agreements dropped by 50%.

As part of its 2010 strategy, BT Leasing aimed to consolidate its portfolio and attract new clients, especially SMEs. Based on know your customer strategies and identifying real needs, the company developed additional products, better adapted to the current economic environment.

The new leasing product package (which includes *Take & Go Leasing*, *Refinancing Leasing* or *Rapid Leasing*) offers the possibility of real refinancing based on specific cash flow levels, while also generating working capital or liquidities.

The year 2010 represents a positive reference point and the validation of a strategy which will be continued and improved in 2011.

BT Securities S.A.

Despite the capital market's somewhat reserved evolution in 2010, BT Securities consolidated its position by:

- issuing municipal bonds (for Botosani and Iasi Town Halls),
- participating in the tender for the admission to trading of shares issued by Fondul Proprietatea and the Bucharest Stock Exchange, as well as
- concluding five IPOs on the BSE.

The company focused on increasing market share, promoting trading through the BT Trade electronic platform and the Vienna Stock Exchange alongside BSE, raising efficiency through cost reduction, expanding the product portfolio, improving risk management measures and its IT infrastructure.

Developments in 2010 continued to confirm the accuracy of market studies issued by the Analysis Department of BT Securities.

BT Securities was the largest retail broker in Romania in 2010, being 2nd amongst intermediaries on the Bucharest Stock Exchange and holding a 7.30% market share.

BT Asset Management S.A.I. S.A.

Specialized in the management of funds and individual investment accounts, BT Asset Management had a portfolio of 261.5 million lei in 2010, 52.8% higher than the year before.

BTAM is the largest equity fund manager on the Romanian market and it was ranked fourth in terms of local asset management business, with a market share of 4.56% in 2010.

The company's offer includes 5 open-end funds (BT Obligatiuni, BT Clasic, BT Index, BT Index Austria ATX, BT Maxim) and 2 closed-end funds, which altogether cover the entire range of investments, respectively stocks, bonds, and cash.

Although the economic environment continued to be difficult in 2010, by preserving the attractiveness of the company's products, BT Asset Management continued to considerably increase the value of managed assets.

A significant event was the launch in November 2010 of the first Euro-denominated investment fund with exposure to foreign markets – BT Index Austria ATX – built on the structure of the Vienna Stock Exchange index.

For 2011, the company intends to continue increasing the level of assets under management, as well as the number of customers, to diversify its distribution network, to improve its cross-selling with BT and also to broaden its product and service portfolio.

BT Medical Leasing IFN S.A.

During 2010, Banca Transilvania bought shares from Medical Leasing IFN minority shareholders, making a lei 46.85 million investment and increasing its participation from 57.39% to 99.99%. As a result, the company name was changed to BT Medical Leasing (BTML), defining a new brand and completing the inclusion within the Banca Transilvania Financial Group.

Initially based in Bucharest, the company acquired experience over the years, thus expanding its business nationwide. In 2010, BT Medical Leasing headquarters were relocated to Banca Transilvania's Regional Center in Bucharest, while the activity of the company was fully harmonized with BT's operations and corporate values.

The new BTML business model is based on 4 elements:

- Specialization: exclusive approach of the medical sector;
- Synergy: defining and implementing synergies with the bank's Healthcare Division (HD), through integrated products and workflows;
- Consulting: key component of the Corporate product;
- Integrated solution: combined with all other HD or BT products.

The company's mission states that it wishes to become a leader on the medical equipment leasing market and to contribute to an integrated approach of professional categories related to medical services, together with BT's Healthcare Division.

BT LEASING MD S.R.L.

The company started to operate in November 2008, with the opening of the head office and sole branch in the capital of Moldova, Chisinau. Its activity is based on the BT Leasing Transilvania model, but the norms and procedures are adjusted to the legal requirements and market conditions of Moldova.

BT Leasing MD targets mainly corporate and SME clients, conducting most of its activities in the capital, where 80% of all business deals are performed.

Basing its activity on best practices in terms of risk assessment and know-your-customer procedures, BTL Moldova registered a clean record in terms of non-performing contracts in 2010.

The company had a 6.5% market share end of 2010 and closed 180 new agreements, increasing its leasing portfolio level to EUR 2.55 mil.

In 2010, BTL MD financed goods with EUR 4.18 mil entrance value, reaching 3rd position amongst Moldovan leasing companies in terms of newly signed deals on the auto segment. This performance is due to the excellent cooperation with car retailers, but also to the elaborate leasing products developed for this specific field.

BT Direct IFN S.A.

With a small yet dynamic team, Banca Transilvania's consumer lending subsidiary continued to develop its activity in 2010. The company signed 8,167 lending agreements, amounting to RON 16.7 mil., a 2.4% value increase against the previous year.

BT Direct has cooperation agreements signed with more than 744 retailers, representing a considerable 62% boost against 2009 figures.

Total income for 2010 was RON 7,182,766, 9.14% more than in 2009 and also 4.09% higher than the amount forecasted for the year. At the same time, the net total expenses with default risk provisions and losses were 7.66% below the previous annual value.

Despite a tough economic environment, BT Direct reached a net profit of RON 1,442,989, accounting for a 7.26% year on year increase.

BANCA TRANSILVANIA S.A.

Consolidated Financial Statements
31 December 2010

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(free translation[1])

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 2010 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 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 these 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. These standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstament.

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 considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies 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 aspects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2010, and of 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 balance sheet and in the consolidated income statement. This presentation does not form a part of the audited consolidated financial statements.

Other Matters

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

Report on conformity of the 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 administrator's report accompanying the consolidated financial statements of Banca Transilvania SA 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 2010. The administrators' report as presented from page 1 to 25 is not a part of the Group's consolidated financial statements. In the administrator's 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 2010.

For and in the name of KPMG Audit SRL:

Furtuna Cezar-Gabriel

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

KPMG Audit SRL

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

Bucharest, 30 March 2011

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December

	Note	2010 RON thousand	2009 RON thousand	Convenience Translation* 2010 EUR thousand	2009 EUR thousand
Interest income		1,894,260	2,109,440	449,954	497,826
Interest expense		(897,963)	(1,355,111)	(213,298)	(319,805)
Net interest income	8	**996,297**	**754,329**	**236,656**	**178,021**
Fee and commission income		429,401	417,098	101,998	98,435
Fee and commission expense		(46,735)	(46,293)	(11,101)	(10,925)
Net fee and commission income	9	**382,666**	**370,805**	**90,897**	**87,510**
Net trading income	10	118,969	143,201	28,259	33,795
Other operating income	11	43,963	48,316	10,443	11,403
Operating income		**1,541,895**	**1,316,651**	**366,255**	**310,729**
Net impairment losses on assets, other liabilities and credit committments	12	(646,965)	(490,784)	(153,677)	(115,825)
Personnel expenses	13	(373,371)	(348,999)	(88,689)	(82,364)
Depreciation and amortization	23, 24	(60,897)	(68,042)	(14,465)	(16,058)
Other operating expenses	14	(306,888)	(299,957)	(72,897)	(70,789)
Operating expenses		**(1,388,121)**	**(1,207,782)**	**(329,728)**	**(285,036)**
Share of profits/(losses) in associates	22	4,741	10,298	1,126	2,430
Profit from sale of associates and joint ventures	22, 38	-	38,596	-	9,109
Profit before income tax		**158,515**	**157,763**	**37,653**	**37,232**
Income tax expense	15	(24,531)	(21,048)	(5,827)	(4,967)
Profit for the year		**133,984**	**136,715**	**31,826**	**32,265**
Profit for the year attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		133,794	138,323	31,781	32,644
Non-controlling interests		190	(1,608)	45	(379)
Profit for the year		**133,984**	**136,715**	**31,826**	**32,265**
Basic earnings per share		0.0978	0.1038		
Diluted earnings per share		0.0978	0.1038		

* Refer to Note 2c

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

As at 31 December

	Note	2010 RON thousand	2009 RON thousand	Convenience Translation* 2010 EUR thousand	2009 EUR thousand
Profit for the year		133,984	136,715	31,826	32,265
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax					
Fair values gains/(losses) from available for sale investments (net of deferred tax)		7,263	44,405	1,725	10,480
The situation of other comprehensive income, related financial year		5,494	2,950	1,305	696
Revaluation reserve for fixed assets		6,116	-	1,453	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		152,857	184,070	36,309	43,441
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		153,024	186,692	36,349	44,059
Non-controlling interest		(167)	(2,622)	(40)	(618)
Total comprehensive income for the period		152,857	184,070	36,309	43,441

* Refer to Note 2c

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2010 and were signed on its behalf by:

Horia Ciorcilă
Chairman

Maria Moldovan
Chief Financial Officer

Moldovan

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December

				Convenience Translation*	
	Note	**2010 RON thousand**	**2009 RON thousand**	**2010 EUR thousand**	**2009 EUR thousand**
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	16	3,701,125	3,186,997	863,780	753,748
Placements with banks	17	1,237,155	1,535,915	288,731	363,255
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18	111,977	44,865	26,134	10,611
Loans and advances to customers	19	12,215,792	11,481,759	2,850,960	2,715,519
Net lease investments	20	223,617	271,312	52,188	64,167
Investment securities, available for sale	21	3,780,997	2,573,466	882,421	608,643
Investment securities, held to maturity	21	820	11,654	191	2,756
Investments in associates	22	-	42,404	-	10,029
Property and equipment	23	287,570	305,000	67,114	72,135
Intangible assets	24	48,875	12,389	11,407	2,930
Goodwill	24	8,369	8,369	1,953	1,979
Deferred tax asset	25	30,454	16,719	7,107	3,954
Other assets	26	83,501	122,181	19,488	28,898
Total assets		21,730,252	19,613,030	5,071,474	4,638,624
Liabilities					
Deposits from banks	27	333,194	259,134	77,762	61,287
Deposits from customers	28	17,279,132	14,989,199	4,032,658	3,545,054
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	29	1,593,295	2,160,404	371,848	510,951
Other subordinated liabilities	30	257,553	253,665	60,109	59,994
Debt securities issued	31	-	1,262	-	298
Other liabilities	32	177,114	111,332	41,333	26,330
Total liabilities		19,640,288	17,774,996	4,583,710	4,203,914
Equity					
Share capital	33	1,560,500	1,176,237	364,194	278,189
Treasury shares		(256)	(333)	(60)	(79)
Share premiums		-	97,684	-	23,103
Retained earnings		301,088	354,157	70,269	83,761
Reevaluation reserve		28,291	22,543	6,603	5,332
Other reserves	34	198,230	179,948	46,265	42,560
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank		2,087,853	1,830,236	487,271	432,866
Non-controlling interest		2,111	7,798	493	1,844
Total equity		2,089,964	1,838,034	487,764	434,710
Total liabilities and equity		21,730,252	19,613,030	5,071,474	4,638,624

* Refer to Note 2c

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 March 2010 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 2010

In RON thousand	Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank							
	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premiums	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 capital 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 treasury 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 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2009

Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank

In RON thousand	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premiums	Reevaluation reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2008	1,149,595	(200)	76,566	23,852	130,427	265,677	10,420	1,656,337
Total comprehensive income for the period								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	138,323	(1,608)	136,715
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax								
Transfer from revaluation surplus to retained earnings	-	-	-	(1,309)	-	1,309	-	-
Fair values gains from available for sale investments (net of deferred tax)	-	-	-	-	44,405	-	-	44,405
Other changes	-	-	-	-	1,376	2,588	(1,014)	2,950
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(1,309)	45,781	142,220	(2,622)	184,070
Increase in share capital through conversion of bonds	26,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,642
Increase in share premiums through incorporation of differences from the conversion of bonds	-	-	21,118	-	-	-	-	21,118
Distribution to statutory reserves	-	-	-	-	3,740	(3,740)	-	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	(133)	-	-	-	-	-	(133)
Distribution of dividends for 2008 financial year	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)		(50,000)
Contributions by and distributions to owners	26,642	(133)	21,118	-	3,740	(53,740)	-	(2,373)
Balance at 31 December 2009	1,176,237	(333)	97,684	22,543	179,948	354,157	7,798	1,838,034

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December

In RON thousand	Note	2010	2009
Cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities			
Profit for the year		133,984	136,715
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	23,24	60,897	68,042
Impairments and write-offs of financial assets		647,505	490,784
Share of profit in associate, net of dividends		1,805	10,298
Fair value adjustment of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		(2,420)	(17,203)
Profit from sale of associates and joint ventures		-	(38,596)
Income tax expense	15	40,361	21,048
Other adjustment		(143,655)	(85,769)
Net profit adjusted with non-monetary elements		738,477	585,319
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Change in investment securities		(1,238,340)	(1,702,780)
Change in placement with banks		69,450	(101,705)
Change in loans and advances to customers		(1,234,489)	(1,034,093)
Change in net lease investments		22,817	104,893
Change in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		(64,692)	(13,140)
Change in other assets		(17,647)	(51,168)
Change in deposits from banks and customers		2,302,439	3,114,883
Change in other liabilities		23,277	(5,918)
Income tax paid		13,057	(82,943)
Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities		614,349	813,348
Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities			
Net acquisitions of property and equipment and intangible assets		(52,879)	(24,138)
Net proceeds from sale of associates and joint ventures		-	44,693
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash acquired) and investments in associates		(13,325)	(24,039)
Dividends collected		932	2,017
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		(65,272)	(1,467)
Cash flow from /(used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from increase of share capital		112,678	-
Net proceeds/(payments) from loans from banks and other financial institutions, subordinated liabilities and debt securities issued		(590,975)	(681,477)
Payments for dividends		-	(48,793)
Payments for treasury shares		76	(12,297)
Collections from investments held to maturity		10,300	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		(467,921)	(742,567)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		81,156	69,314
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		4,531,964	4,462,650
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		4,613,120	4,531,964

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to statement of financial position

In RON thousand	Note	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Cash and cash equivalents	16	3,701,125	3,186,997
Placements with banks, less than 3 months maturity		915,583	1,349,220
Less accrued interest		(3,588)	(4,253)
Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement		4,613,120	4,531,964

Cash flows from operating activities include:

In RON thousand	2010	2009
Interest collected	1,869,447	2,066,742
Interest paid	907,514	1,377,312

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting entity

Banca Transilvania Group (the "Group") includes the parent bank, Banca Transilvania S.A. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries domiciled in Romania and Moldova. The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2010 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 2010	31 December 2009
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%	57.39%
Rent-a-Med S.R.L.	Rental of medical equipment	100.00%	57.39%
BT Leasing MD S.R.L.	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%

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 88.73% and 90.80 %) 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 from Romania. The Bank operates through its Head Office located in Cluj-Napoca, 63 branches, 435 agencies and 26 working points, 10 medical divisions and 1 regional center located in Bucharest (2009: 63 branches, 414 agencies, 28 working points, 9 medical divisions) throughout the country and in Cyprus (a branch opened in 2007). The Bank accepts deposits and grants loans, carries out fund transfers in Romania and abroad, exchanges currencies and provides banking services for its corporate and retail customers.

The Cyprus branch financial information as at 31 December 2010 was as follows: total assets – RON 162,624 thousand (31 December 2009: RON 8.446 thousand), total liabilities – RON 164,589 thousand (31 December 2009: RON 9,709 thousand), loss – RON 696 thousand (2009: loss – RON 929 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, letter of credits and also financial consultancy for micro and small enterprises operating in Romania.

The Bank's number of employees as at 31 December 2010 was 6,575 (31 December 2009: 6,098).
The registered address of the Bank is 8 Baritiu Street, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

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

	31 December 2010	**31 December 2009**
The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("the EBRD")	14.68%	14.61%
Individuals, citizens of Romania	28.46%	31.33%
Domestic companies	22.57%	20.01%
Foreign individuals	2.60%	3.52%
Foreign companies	31.69%	30.53%
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 24 working points (2009: 1 branch and 22 working points) throughout the country. The company leases various types of vehicles and technical equipment.

The number of employees as at 31 December 2010 was 108 (2009: 101 employees).
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 2010.

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

Differences between IFRS and statutory financial statements

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

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

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

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

- grouping of numerous detailed items into broader captions;
- restatement adjustments required in accordance with IAS 29 ("Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies") due to the fact that 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 presented balance sheet (31 December 2010: 4.2848 RON/EUR; 31 December 2009: 4.2282 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 2010: 4.2099 RON/EUR; average exchange rate in 2009: 4.237 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 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.

e) Changes in accounting policies

Effective 1 January 2009 the Group has changed its accounting policy regarding presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

The Group applies revised IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (2007), which became effective as of 1 January 2009. As a result, the Group presents in the consolidated statement of changes in equity all owner changes in equity, whereas all non-owner changes in equity are presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income; in respect of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income the Group elected the single statement approach.

Comparative information has been re-presented so that it is in conformity with the revised standard.

f) Other accounting developments

Disclosures pertaining to fair value and liquidity risk for financial instruments

The Group has applied Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 7), issued in March 2009, that require enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements and liquidity risk in respect of financial instruments.

The amendments require that fair value measurement disclosures use a three-level fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in measuring fair values of financial instruments. Specific disclosures are required when fair value measurements are categorized as Level 3 (significant unobservable inputs) in the fair value hierarchy. The amendments require that any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy be disclosed separately, distinguishing between transfers into and out of each level. Furthermore, changes in valuation techniques from one period to another, including reasons therefore, are required to be disclosed for each class of financial instruments.

Revised disclosures in respect of fair values of financial instruments are included in note 5.

Further, the definition of liquidity risk has been amended and it is now defined as the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The amendments require disclosure of a maturity analysis for non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities, but contractual maturities are required to be disclosed for derivative financial liabilities only when contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of cash flows. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the amendments require to disclose the maximum amount of the guarantee that could be called. Revised disclosures in respect of liquidity risk are included in note 4.

3. Significant accounting policies

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

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 branches is presented in Note 1.

(ii) Investment funds management

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

iii) Associates

Associates are those companies on which the Group may exercise a significant influence, but not control over the financial and operational policies. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the total recognized gains and losses of associates using the equity method, from the date that significant influence commences until the date 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 2010, 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 2010, 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 estimated for the exchange rates from the dates of the transactions; and
- all resulting exchange differences have been classified as equity until the disposal of the investment.

The exchange rates of major foreign currencies were:

Currency	**31 December 2010**	**31 December 2009**	**Variation %**
Euro (EUR)	1: LEU 4.2848	1: LEU 4.2282	1.34%
US Dollar (USD)	1: LEU 3.2045	1: LEU 2.9361	9.14%

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 at 1 January 2004. Therefore, the provisions of IAS 29 have no longer been adopted in preparing these financial statements.

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

d) Interest income and 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.

e) Fees and commissions

Fees 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.

Fee and commission directly attributable to the financial asset or liability origination (both income and expense) are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. Loan commitments 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 from 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 fees 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 includes all fair value changes realized and unrealized and net foreign exchange differences.

g) Dividends

Dividend income is recognized in the income when the right to receive income is established. Income from equity investments and other non-fixed income investments are recognized as dividend income when they accrue. 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 Shareholders Meeting. 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. 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 items recognized directly in equity, in which case it relates to equity elements.

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

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

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

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

The tax rate used to calculate the current and deferred tax position at 31 December 2010 was 16% (31 December 2009: 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 derivatives 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 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 2009 and 31 December 2010 the Group included in this category certain treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Public Finance.

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

(ii) Recognition

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

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

(iii) Derecognition

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

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 either retains all risks or rewards of the transferred assets or just 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 the future events, regardless of their probability, are not recognized.

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

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

Loans and advances to customers and net lease investments

The Group, based on its internal impairment assessment methodology, included observable data on the following loss events 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, on the basis of the industry for corporate clients and small and medium enterprises and on the basis of significant types of products for individuals).

Management considers that these characteristics chosen are the best estimate of similar credit risk characteristics relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such loans and net lease investments by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

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

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

Due to the inherent limitations regarding the information structure and limitations on the current methodology related to impairments for doubtful loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2010, the estimated value of depreciation may differ from the amount that would be obtained if the Group had been supported by the system information processing to lean in more detail the historical data series. In the context of the approach as a basis of accounting IFRS as of 1 January 2012, the Bank is in the process of implementing a new system and working methodologies that will provide a better approach to the issues outlined above.

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 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 financial position.

When a derivate 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 Consolidated statement of 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 deducting of the provision for impairment. It is recorded according to 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 linear method. The linear amortization method used to determine the amortized cost for held-to-maturity investments represent the management's best estimate for the value of the corresponding amortization and the impact of applying the effective interest rate method would not be material. Any sale or reclassification of a significant amount of held-to-maturity investments not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity investments as available-for-sale, and prevent the Group from classifying investment securities as held-to-maturity for the current and the following two financial years.

(ii) Fair value through profit and loss

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

(iii) Available-for-sale

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

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

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

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

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

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

Change in accounting policy

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

(ii) Software

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

Amortization is recognized in 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 largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

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

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss 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.

t) Deposits from customers

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

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

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

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

v) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the consolidate 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 (which are 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.

y) Segment reporting

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

z) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

aa) Treasury shares

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

ab) 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 2010, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

- Revised IAS 24, "Related Party Disclosure" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011). The amendment exempts government-related entity from the disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with (a) a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and (b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity. The revised Standard requires specific disclosures to be provided if a reporting entity takes advantage of this exemption. The revised Standard also amends the definition of a related party which resulted in new relations being included in the definition, such as, associates of the controlling shareholder and entities controlled, or jointly controlled, by key management personnel. Revised IAS 24 is not relevant to the Bank's financial statements as the Bank is not a government-related entity and the revised definition of a related party is not expected to result in new relations requiring disclosure in the financial statements.
- Amendment to IFRIC 14 IAS 19, "The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction" (effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2011). The amendment of IFRIC 14 addresses the accounting treatment for prepayments made when there is also a minimum funding requirements (MFR). Under the amendments, an entity is required to recognize certain prepayments as an asset on the basis that the entity has a future economic benefit from the prepayment in the form of reduced cash outflows in future years in which MFR payments would otherwise be required. The amendments to IFRIC 14 is not relevant to the Bank's financial statements as the Bank does not have any defined benefit plans with minimum funding requirements.
- IFRIC 19 "Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010). The Interpretation clarifies that equity instruments issued to a creditor to extinguish all or part of a financial liability in a 'debt for equity swap' are consideration paid in accordance with IAS 39.41. The initial measurement of equity instruments issued to extinguish a financial liability is at the fair value of those equity instruments, unless that fair value cannot be reliably measured, in which case the equity instrument should be measured to reflect the fair value of the financial liability extinguished. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of the financial liability) extinguished and the initial measurement amount of equity instruments issued should be recognized in profit or loss. The Bank did not issue equity to extinguish any financial liability during the current period. Therefore, the interpretation will have no impact on the comparative amounts in the Bank's financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2010. Further, since the interpretation can relate only to transactions that will occur in the future, it is not possible to determine in advance the effects the application of the interpretation will have.

• Amendment to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation – Classification of Rights Issues" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2010). The amendment requires that rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. The amendments to IAS 32 are not relevant to the Bank's financial statements as the Bank has not issued such instruments at any time in the past.

• IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, 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 assets 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 re-measurement of financial assets measured at fair value are recognized 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 recognized 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".

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 Operations Risk, Technical Committee on Audit, Compliance and Internal Control, Technical Committee on Analysis of the Internal Regulations, Politics and Credit Approval Technical Committee, HQ Credit and Risk Committee (credit approval), Credit and Risk Committee from the branches / agencies that are responsible for formulating and / or monitoring of risk management policies in their area of expertise. 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 the risks the Group is exposed to.

Banca Transilvania's strategy regarding significant risk management focuses over the realization of the budgeted ratios in a controlled risk environment which ensures both the normal continuity of the business and the protection of the shareholders and clients' interest. Banca Transilvania S.A. 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 responsible persons from different involved Departments, 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 characteristic 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 when it issues guarantees. Credit risk associated with trading and investing activities is managed through the Group's market risk management process. The risk is mitigated through selecting counterparties of good credit standings and monitoring their activities and ratings and through the use of exposure limits and when appropriate, obtains collateral.

The Group's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its loans and advances to customers. The amount of credit exposure in this regard is represented by the carrying amounts of assets on the balance sheet. The Group is exposed to credit risk on various other financial assets, including derivative instruments and debt investments, the current credit exposure in respect 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 issued credit and guarantees (see Note 36).

In order to minimize the risk, the Group has certain procedures meant to assess the clients before granting the 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 of Politics and Credit Approval), HQ Credit and Risk Committees (credit approval), Credit and Risk Committee from the branches / agencies at local level. Furthermore, the Risk Management Department operates within the Group and it also reports to the central committee previously presented and has responsibilities regarding:

- Identification and assessment of specific risks within the loan activity;
- Monitoring the internal regulations specific for the loan activity;
- Elaborating proposals for reducing specific risks, in order to maintain healthy standards for the loan activity;
- Monitoring the granted loans, in accordance with the client's financial performance, the type of the credit, the nature of the collateral and debt service, according to the internal norms of the loan activity;
- Approval and exploitation of ratio 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 the legislation in force for the loan activity carried out by the bank units;
- Elaborating proposals 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 departments;
- Approval of the computation for exposure limits per counterparties;
- Accepting proposals from the specialized departments;
- Periodical presentation of reports to the Board of Directors and BRMTC regarding the evolution of significant risks (the implications of risk correlation, forecasts etc).

Each Branch / Agency implements at local level the Group policies and regulations regarding the credit risk, having loan approval competencies established by the 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 2010	**31 December 2009**
Individuals	38.11%	38.90%
Trading	16.61%	16.39%
Production	15.50%	13.37%
Constructions	6.93%	7.10%
Services	4.81%	4.19%
Transport	4.44%	5.05%
Real estate	2.70%	3.02%
Agriculture	2.25%	3.31%
Free lancers	1.99%	1.45%
Energy industry	1.39%	0.74%
Chemical industry	1.23%	1.07%
Telecommunications	0.88%	0.76%
Mining industry	0.63%	0.85%
Governmental bodies	0.17%	0.05%
Fishing industry	0.06%	0.06%
Others	2.30%	1.88%
Total	100%	100%

At 31 December 2010, total on and off balance sheet exposures was RON 15,358,107 thousand (31 December 2009: RON 14,636,089 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 generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired. Collateral generally is not held over loans and advances to banks.

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

The Group uses ratings associated with financial performance for the individually tested loans as well as for the collective assessed ones, According to Group policies, each credit risk 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 2010 and 2009 are presented below:

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		
Individually impaired and past due			Grade 1-2		809,759
Grade 4 – individually impaired		2,492,849	Grade 3		480,378
Grade 5 – individually impaired		722,244	Grade 4		-
Grade 6 – PAR 90 overdue & litigations		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**
Neither past due nor impaired			Past due comprises		
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**

Loans and advances granted to customers and net lease investment

In thousand RON

	Note	31 December 2009
Individually impaired and past due		
Grade 4 – individually impaired		696,594
Grade 5 – individually impaired		399,561
Grade 6 – PAR90 overdue & litigations		815,107
Gross amount		1,911,262
Allowance for impairment	19,20	(633,629)
Net carrying amount		**1,277,633**
Neither past due nor impaired		
Grade 1-2		9,442,575
Grade 3		453,323
Gross amount		9,895,898
Allowance for impairment	19,20	(179,183)
Net carrying amount		**9,716,715**
Total net carrying amount		**11,753,071**

	Note	31 December 2009
Past due but not individually impaired		
Grade 1-2		446,084
Grade 3		326,740
Grade 4		-
Grade 5		-
Gross amount		772,824
Allowance for impairment	19,20	(14,101)
Net carrying amount		**758,723**
Past due comprises		
15-30 days		503,248
30-60 days		128,786
60-90 days		140,790
90-180 days		-
180 days +		-
Gross amount		**772,824**

In addition, the Group had entered into lending commitments of RON 2,918,698 thousand (31 December 2009: RON 2,883,018 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 considers that it might encounter difficulties in collecting the 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 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 / 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.

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

In thousand RON	**Gross amount**	**Net Carrying amount**
31 December 2010		
Grade 4 – individually impaired	2,492,850	2,291,904
Grade 5 – individually impaired	722,244	699,222
Grade 6 – PAR 90 overdue & litigations	1,358,788	379,224
	4,573,882	3,370,350
31 December 2009	**Gross amount**	**Net Carrying amount**
Grade 4 – individually impaired	696,594	639,134
Grade 5 – individually impaired	399,561	396,579
Grade 6 – PAR 90 overdue & litigations	815,107	241,920
Total	1,911,262	1,277,633

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. The Group improved the position regarding the real on collaterals (estate and securities) as a result of prudent approach in terms of credit risk.

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

In thousand RON	**31 December 2010**	**31 December 2009**
Against past due and individually impaired		
Property	4,204,122	1,897,359
Debt securities	677,242	361,328
Other	158,000	159,598
	5,039,364	2,418,285
Against past due but not individually impaired		
Property	1,128,030	918,468
Debt securities	197,908	81,357
Other	79,299	108,909
	1,405,237	1,108,734
Against neither past due nor impaired		
Property	8,869,531	10,287,866
Debt securities	1,517,087	2,038,774
Other	598,210	1,090,340
	10,984,828	13,416,980
Total	17,429,429	16,943,999

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the general policy of the institution's inability to honor their debt outstanding at their maturity date. The Group is concerned on the counteract of this type of risk in the 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 group has access to 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 lead 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.

Available for sale financial assets were included in the range of less than 3 months in accordance with the provisions of NBR Regulation no. 24/2009 with subsequent amendments regarding the liquidity of banks.

The Bank 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 2010 and 31 December 2009 as follows:

In RON thousand	Up to 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
31 December 2010								
Financial assets								
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**

In RON thousand	Up to 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
31 December 2009								
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	3,186,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,186,997**
Placements with banks	1,369,877	48,541	1,289	106,208	-	10,000	-	**1,535,915**
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,865	**44,865**
Loans and advances to customers	1,396,737	1,199,316	2,137,453	1,918,937	1,027,804	3,801,512	-	**11,481,759**
Net lease investments	31,325	29,222	54,497	125,035	31,233	-	-	**271,312**
Financial assets available for sale	2,398,393	34,454	35,868	38,902	16,547	3,488	45,814	**2,573,466**
Held-to-maturity investments	308	10,566	-	780	-	-	-	**11,654**
Investment in associates entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,404	**42,404**
Other assets	112,853	2,195	2,255	2,938	1,218	722	-	**122,181**
Total financial assets	**8,496,490**	**1,324,294**	**2,231,362**	**2,192,800**	**1,076,802**	**3,815,722**	**133,083**	**19,270,553**
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks	258,914	220	-	-	-	-	-	**259,134**
Deposits from customers	10,276,642	1,115,635	544,609	950,209	2,078,030	24,074	-	**14,989,199**
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	425,967	175,838	316,542	789,900	571,199	135,885	-	**2,415,331**
Other liabilities	110,330	167	292	543	-	-	-	**111,332**
Total financial liabilities	**11,071,853**	**1,291,860**	**861,443**	**1,740,652**	**2,649,229**	**159,959**	-	**17,774,996**
Maturity surplus / (shortfall)	**(2,575,363)**	**32,434**	**1,369,919**	**452,148**	**(1,572,427)**	**3,655,763**	**133,083**	**1,495,557**

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 Assets and Liabilities Committee. 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 instrument 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. Assets and liabilities Committee is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by Treasury Department in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

Interest rate risk

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

	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
	RON thousand	*RON thousand*	*RON thousand*	*RON thousand*
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)
At 31 December 2009				
Average for the period	38,411	(38,411)	19,205	(19,205)
Minimum for the period	(12,057)	12,057	(6,029)	6,029
Maximum for the period	99,859	(99,859)	49,929	(49,929)

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 it can be observed that the impact over the Bank's profit is limited. 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 months –1 year, and the maximum represent the potential annual impact of the change in interest rates over the profit on the interval 3 months- 6 months.

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

Asset-liability risk management activities are conducted in the context of the Group's sensitivity to interest rate changes. In general, the Group is more sensitive 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 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

Currency	**Interest rate**	**31 December 2009**	**31 December 2009**
Leu (RON)	Robor 3 months	6.17%	10.65%
Euro (EUR)	Euribor 3 months	1.006%	0.700%
Euro (EUR)	Euribor 6 months	1.227%	0.994%
US Dollar (USD)	Libor 6 months	0.45594%	0.42969%

A summary of the Group's interest rate gap position on interest bearing instruments as at 31 December 2010 is as follows:

In RON thousands	**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**

A summary of the Group's interest rate gap position on interest bearing instruments as at 31 December 2009 is as follows:

In RON thousands	Less than 6 months	6 – 12 months	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years	Non sensitive	Total
31 December 2009							
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,186,997	-	-	-	-	-	**3,186,997**
Placements with banks	1,418,418	1,289	106,208	-	10,000	-	**1,535,915**
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	44,865	-	-	-	-	-	**44,865**
Loans and advances to customers	6,991,886	4,223,639	265,076	1,158	-	-	**11,481,759**
Net lease investments	148,806	113,285	8,096	1,125	-	-	**271,312**
Financial assets available for sale	2,476,981	35,868	38,902	16,547	3,488	1,680	**2,573,466**
Held to maturity investments	10,874	-	780	-	-	-	**11,654**
	14,278,827	**4,374,081**	**419,062**	**18,830**	**13,488**	**1,680**	**19,105,968**
Financial liabilities							
Deposits from banks	259,134	-	-	-	-	-	**259,134**
Deposits from customers	11,385,953	3,481,518	96,359	5,574	19,795	-	**14,989,199**
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities	2,324,223	78,545	12,563	-	-	-	**2,415,331**
	13,969,310	**3,560,063**	**108,922**	**5,574**	**19,795**	**-**	**17,663,664**
Net position	**309,517**	**814,018**	**310,140**	**13,256**	**(6,307)**	**1,680**	**1,442,304**

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 2010 are presented below:

In RON thousands	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**

The monetary assets and liabilities held in RON and in foreign currencies at 31 December 2009 are presented below:

In RON thousands	RON	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Monetary assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,459,226	1,591,057	109,047	27,667	3,186,997
Placement with banks	756,014	718,637	44,042	17,222	1,535,915
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	44,865	-	-	-	44,865
Loans and advances to customers	7,254,863	3,946,838	202,672	77,386	11,481,759
Net lease investments	24,098	247,213	-	1	271,312
Financial assets available for sale	1,879,843	693,623	-	-	2,573,466
Held-to-maturity investments	11,654	-	-	-	11,654
Investments in associates	42,404	-	-	-	42,404
Other assets	113,508	7,391	1,088	194	122,181
Total monetary assets	**11, 586,475**	**7,204,759**	**356,849**	**122,470**	**19,270,553**
Monetary liabilities					
Deposits from banks	99,225	159,478	428	3	259,134
Deposits from customers	9,576,154	5,043,749	342,524	26,772	14,989,199
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, other subordinated loans and debt securities issued	380,944	1,996,688	37,699	-	2,415,331
Other debts	65,285	42,361	2,436	1,250	111,332
Total monetary liabilities	**10,121,608**	**7,242,276**	**383,087**	**28,025**	**17,774,996**
Net currency position	**1,464,867**	**(37,517)**	**(26,238)**	**94,445**	**1,495,557**

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 prepared to apply European legislation changes.

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 of the European Union.

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

The ongoing global credit and liquidity crisis which commenced in the middle of 2008 has resulted in, among other things, lower level and difficult access to the capital market funding.

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, brought 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 at helping to minimize the effects of the financial crisis and finally restoring normal market functioning.

In spite of this being a crisis year, when the banking system registered negative profit margins, the Group managed to obtain favorable results in 2010.

Although 2010 brought a slight recovery in terms of GDP and consumption, the consumer's decision continued to be affected by limited income and pessimistic expectations regarding future financial evolution and job security. Because of this, there were increases in overdue loans / financing and, consequently, higher provisions created by banks in the entire banking system, therefore in 2010 Romanian banking system profitability indicators had negative values.

Group management anticipated that the difficulties which marked the Romanian economy in previous years would not show the same intensity over 2011, nevertheless, the net cost of credit/financing risk would continue to influence Romanian banking sector financial results in 2011. However, the Group's management could not forecast with a substantial degree of certainty the events that could have an effect on the Romanian banking sector and subsequently, on its financial statements.

Group management estimates for 2011 a significant level of provisions on loans/financing, but lower compared to 2010, with corresponding effects on the Group's financial statements, but cannot predict with a substantial degree of certainty the impact on the Group's financial statements as a result of the deterioration in financial market liquidity, impairment of financial assets affected by non-cash market conditions and high volatility of national currency and financial markets.

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

- adopting the intensive development strategy of the Bank;
- continuous improvement of risk management framework;
- constant monitoring of relevant indicators for the Bank's financial stability and strength;
- better cost control;
- an adequate provisioning policy, granting maximum attention to loan portfolio / financing quality;
- continuing increase of the portfolio of corporate clients by identifying and lending to mature, healthy businesses which survived the crisis and defending the existing customers; launching new product packages for the agricultural sector;
- re-launch of the SME loans through an improved platform of rapid loans in RON and EUR and easy access on the structural funds;
- maintaining the competitive advantage and increasing Medical Division loans;
- 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 are: significant current account deficit, the competitivity gap between Romania and other EU member states, a relatively undeveloped market, 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 a with a focus on IT infrastructure (public services, hardware, software, human resources) due to its high degree of support during the activity;
• training and professional development for all business line and for all the Group employees; development of ethical and business standards;
• risk mitigation, including insurance where applicable.

Department of Internal Audit, Control and Monitoring Service and Operational Risk Management Group 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 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, share premium eligible reserves after deductions of intangible assets, 50% of shares' value and other investments in financial that exceed 10% from their share capital and 50% of the investments held in insurance companies;
• Tier 2 capital, which includes fixed assets revaluation reserves and qualifying subordinated liabilities and after a 50% deduction of share value and of other investments in financial or credit institutions that exceed 10% of their share capital and 50% of the investments held in insurance and reinsurance companies.

On December 31, 2010 the calculation of regulatory capital was based on the NBR Regulation nr.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 base approach for the minimal capital requirements regarding operational risk based on NBR Regulation 24/2006.

The Bank's regulatory capital as at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 and the legal requirements regarding capital management at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 were as follows:

In RON thousand	**31 December 2010**	**31 December 2009**
Tier I	1,780,667	1,620,803
Tier II	106,691	156,268
Total Bank's capital	**1,887,358**	**1,777,071**
Risk weighted assets		
Capital requirement for credit risk, counterparty risk, decrease in receivables and for incomplete transactions	876,838	848,946
Capital requirements for foreign exchange position and commodities	71,004	46,080
Capital requirements for operational risk	157,448	120,154
Total capital requirements	**1,105,290**	**1,015,180**

Note: In the computation of Bank's own funds the profits of the years ended 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2010 are included.

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. 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 19,377 thousand higher or RON 19,377 thousand lower (31 December 2009: RON 7,899 thousand higher or RON 7,916 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 RON 19,687 thousand lower (31 December 2009: 20,678 thousand RON), or more than RON 20,277 thousand (31 December 2009: 21,027 thousand RON), were the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow analysis to differ by +/- 10% from management's estimate.

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 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
31 December 2009					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18	44,865	-	-	44,865
Investments securities, available for sale	21	27,995	2,545,471	-	2,573,466

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(j);
- 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 banking.* Within corporate banking the Group provides corporations with a range of banking products and services, including lending and deposit taking, providing cash management, foreign commercial business, investment advices, financial planning, securities business, project and structured finance transactions, syndicated loans and asset backed transactions.
- *Retail and SME banking.* The Group provides individuals and SME's 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.
- *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, logistic, real estate.
- *Treasury*: incorporating of work services for cash.

The allocation method of the Group income and expenses on segments was improved during 2009 and 2010 in order to eliminate the limitation imposed by the IT system in the previous period.

Information about reportable segments

In RON thousand	Corporate banking		Retail banking and SME		Treasury		Leasing and consumer finance		Others		Elimination		Unallocated		Total	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Segment assets	5,632,258	5,054,451	6,766,452	6,652,651	8,901,764	7,477,738	348,469	515,482	287,130	288,359	(205,821)	(375,651)		-	21,730,252	19,613,030
Total Assets	5,632,258	5,054,451	6,766,452	6,652,651	8,901,764	7,477,738	348,469	515,482	287,130	288,359	(205,821)	(375,651)		-	21,730,252	19,613,030
Segment liabilities	4,346,684	3,820,027	13,990,869	12,404,428	1,125,366	1,328,077	271,543	447,306	53,820	49,140	(147,994)	(273,982)		-	19,640,288	17,774,996
Total Liabilities	4,346,684	3,820,027	13,990,869	12,404,428	1,125,366	1,328,077	271,543	447,306	53,820	49,140	(147,994)	(273,982)		-	19,640,288	17,774,996
Equity		-		-		-		-		-		-	2,089,964	1,838,034	2,089,964	1,838,034
Total Liabilities	4,346,684	3,820,027	13,990,869	12,404,428	1,125,366	1,328,077	271,543	447,306	53,820	49,140	(147,994)	(273,982)	2,089,964	1,838,034	21,730,252	19,613,030

Information about reportable segments as at 31 December

In RON thousand	Corporate banking		Retail banking and SME		Treasury		Leasing and consumer finance		Others		Elimination		Total	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net interest income	273,494	190,893	528,726	366,440	281,492	190,996	26,717	34,038	(85,346)	(2,457)	(28,786)	(25,581)	996,297	754,329
Net fee and commission income	106,456	119,798	250,535	275,872	(33)	(166)	10,403	7,130	15,827	(31,189)	(522)	-640	382,666	370,805
Net trading income	24,429	22,328	40,132	34,767	45,736	67,705	231	1,191	(578)	12,980	9,019	4,230	118,969	143,201
Other operating income		-	4,632	-	1,528	735	39,365	39,605	32,493	103,021	(29,504)	(46,151)	48,514	97,210
Total income	404,379	333,019	824,025	677,079	328,723	259,270	76,716	81,964	(37,604)	82,355	(49,793)	(68,142)	1,546,446	1,365,545
Personal expense	82,868	87,323	193,843	171,723	31,552	27,770	13,170	12,105	48,386	49,451	3,552	627	373,371	348,999
Other operating expense	58,967	64,885	138,325	128,367	25,911	24,250	15,663	15,260	38,851	35,016	(35,774)	(17,423)	241,943	250,355
Publicity expense	2,851	2,446	6,725	4,829	1,371	1,413	386	559	1,696	1,134	-	-	13,029	10,381
Depreciation and amortization	12,794	16,339	29,948	32,234	4,853	5,215	5,759	5,794	7,543	8,489	-	(29)	60,897	68,042
Other expense	9,570	10,090	22,596	20,136	3,589	3,252	20,400	22,438	15,769	5,840	(20,008)	(24,143)	51,916	37,613
Total	167,050	181,083	391,437	357,289	67,276	61,900	55,378	56,156	112,245	99,930	(52,230)	(40,968)	741,156	715,390
Operational result, before net impairment charges	237,329	151,936	432,588	319,790	261,447	197,370	21,338	25,808	(149,849)	(17,575)	2,437	(27,174)	805,290	650,155

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 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	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**

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 2009								
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	16	-	-	-	-	3,186,997	3,186,997	3,186,997
Placements with banks	17	-	-	-	-	1,535,915	1,535,915	1,535,915
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	18	44,865	-	-	-	-	44,865	44,865
Loans and advances to customers	19	-	-	11,481,759	-	-	11,481,759	11,736,413
Net lease investments1	20	-	-	271,312	-	-	271,312	271,312
Investments securities	21	-	11,654	-	2,573,466	-	2,585,120	2,584,971
Total financial assets		**44,865**	**11,654**	**11,753,071**	**2,573,466**	**4,722,912**	**19,105,968**	**19,360,473**
Financial Liabilities								
Deposits from banks	27	-	-	-	-	259,134	259,134	259,134
Deposits from customers	28	-	-	-	-	14,989,199	14,989,199	14,992,127
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	29	-	-	-	-	2,160,404	2,160,404	2,160,404
Other subordinated loans	30	-	-	-	-	253,665	253,665	253,665
Debts securities issued	31	-	-	-	-	1,262	1,262	1,262
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,663,664**	**17,663,664**	**17,666,592**

8. Net interest income

In RON thousand	**2010**	**2009**
Interest income		
Loans and advances to customers	1,535,801	1,635,738
Current accounts held with banks	44,411	99,026
Held for trading securities	256,450	274,327
Placements with banks	21,902	48,349
Net lease investments	35,696	52,000
Total interest income	1,894,260	2,109,440
Interest expense		
Deposits from customers	812,658	1,113,150
Loans from banks and other financial institutions, bonds issued and other interest	81,517	235,493
Deposits from banks	3,788	6,468
Total interest expense	897,963	1,355,111
Net interest income	996,297	754,329

9. Net fee and commission income

In RON thousand

	2010	**2009**
Fee and commission income		
Transactions	312,589	286,508
Loans management and guarantees issuance	95,748	118,359
Other fee and commission income	21,064	12,231
Total fee and commission income	429,401	417,098
Fee and commission expense		
Bank commissions	37,168	36,652
Transactions	9,567	9,641
Total fee and commission expense	46,735	46,293
Net fee and commission income	382,666	370,805

10. Net trading income

In RON thousand	**2010**	**2009**
Net income from foreign exchange transactions (i)	110,121	104,524
Net income/ (expenses) from financial assets through profit and loss	1,690	15,922
Net expense from revaluation of assets and liabilities held in foreign currency	7,158	22,755
Net trading income	118,969	143,201

(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

In RON thousand	2010	2009
Rent income	10,544	10,081
Dividend income	4,551	2,031
Other operating income	28,868	36,204
Total	43,963	48,316

12. Impairment losses on assets

In RON thousand	2010	2009
Net charge of impairment losses on financial assets (i)	619,367	478,213
Loans and net lease investments written-off	5,039	13,915
Other liabilities – taxes and credit commitments	23,098	-
Recoveries from loans previously written off	(539)	(1.344)
Net impairment losses on assets	646,965	490,784

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

In RON thousand	Note	2010	2009
Loans and advances to customers	19	585,641	437,350
Net lease investments	20	25,678	39,748
Investment securities	21	489	(2,449)
Other assets	26	7,739	3,619
Property and equipment	23	(180)	(55)
Net charge with impairment losses		619,367	478,213

13. Personnel expenses

In RON thousand	2010	2009
Wages and salaries	277,130	259,948
Contribution to social security	57,733	53,774
Meal tickets and other taxes related to personnel	19,402	16,733
Contribution to health fund	17,728	17,249
Contribution to unemployment fund	1,378	1,295
Total	373,371	348,999

The Group's number of employees at 31 December 2010 was 6,914 persons (31 December 2009: 6,453).

14. Other operating expenses

In RON thousand	2010	2009
Operating lease	84,992	90,273
Repairs and maintenance	39,457	33,286
Materials and consumables	23,926	18,873
Postage and telecommunications	30,568	31,428
Advertising and promotional expenses	14.844	11.815
Security and protection	20,161	19,851
Taxes	29,354	24,826
Electricity and heating	13,295	12,690
Travel and transport	4,029	3,716
Legal, advisory and consulting	3,308	2,649
Loss on sale of property and equipment	1,933	2,894
Other operating expense	41,021	47,656
Total	**306,888**	**299,957**

15. Income tax expense

In RON thousand	Note	2010	2009
Current tax expense at 16% (2007: 16%) of taxable profits determined in accordance with Romanian Law		40,361	25,470
Adjustments from prior periods		(15,830)	(4,422)
Total income tax expense		**24,531**	**21,048**

Tax reconciliation

In RON thousand	2010	2009
Profit before tax	**158,515**	**157,763**
Taxation at statutory rate of 16% (2009: 16%)	25,362	25,242
Non-deductible expenses and non-taxable revenues and other permanent differences	-3,801	-8,730
Effect of carried forward losses	2,969	4,536
Taxation in the income statement	**24,531**	**21,048**

16. Cash and cash equivalents

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Minimum compulsory reserve (i)	3,371,294	2,871,310
Cash on hand	270,481	271,094
Current accounts held with other banks (ii)	59.350	44,593
Total	**3,701,125**	**3,186,997**

(i) At 31 December 2010 the minimum compulsory reserve, held with the Central Bank, was established at 15% for RON and 25% for USD or EUR (31 December 2009: 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 1.56% – 3.38% p.a. for RON denominated reserves, 0.88% - 1.27% p.a. for EUR and 0.46% - 1.19% p.a. for US Dollars denominated reserves. The mandatory reserve can be used by the Bank's day to day activities provided that the average balance for the month is maintained within the required formula.

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

17. Placements with banks

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Sight and term deposits placed at other banks	620,258	1,275,648
Loans and advances to banks (i)	616,897	260,267
Total	**1,237,155**	**1,535,915**

(i) Investment securities reclassified by the Group during 2009 and 2010 from assets available for sale into loans and advances (see note 21 (ii)).

18. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Trading assets		
Listed equity investments (i)	111,977	44,865
Total	**111,977**	**44,865**

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

As at 31 December 2010, the Group owns significant investments in amount of RON 86,879 at the following companies: SIF Banat-Crisana S.A., SIF Moldova S.A., SIF Oltenia S.A. and the funds BT Clasic, BT Obligatiuni and Fondul Privat Comercial (at 31 December 2009 was RON 22,054).

19. Loans and advances to customers

The Group's commercial lending is concentrated on companies and individuals domiciled in Romania and Cyprus. Economic sector risk concentrations within the customer's loan portfolio as at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 were as follows:

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Individuals	5,391,852	5,086,987
Trading	2,277,206	2,033,326
Manufacturing	1,893,978	1,494,532
Constructions	681,367	626,186
Services	711,958	564,808
Transport	635,449	570,533
Real estate	407,537	426,200
Agriculture	297,303	423,798
Free lancers	311,873	274,128
Chemical industry	243,181	196,049
Mining industry	87,280	99,205
Telecommunications	54,176	38,808
Financial institutions	119,119	89,040
Energy industry	144,366	89,941
Fishing industry	8,973	7,726
Governmental bodies	23,591	1,726
Others	284,394	230,394
Total loans and advances to customers before provisions	**13,573,603**	**12,253,387**
Less provisions for impairment losses on loans	(1,357,811)	(771,628)
Total loans and advances to customers, net of provisions	**12,215,792**	**11,481,759**

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

In RON thousand	**2010**	**2009**
Balance at 1 January	771,628	300,991
Net impairment provision expense	585,641	437,350
Impairment assumed after the integral acquisition of the Factoring Company	-	33,287
Exchange differences	542	-
Balance at 31 December	1,357,811	771,628

20. Net lease investments

The Group acts as a lesser 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:

In RON thousand	**31 December 2010**	**31 December 2009**
Investments in leases less than one year	169,046	182,915
Investments in leases between one and five years	183,551	192,738
Total investment in leases, gross	352,597	375,653
Unearned finance income	(47,109)	(49,057)
Total investments in leases, net	305,488	326,596
Impairment provisions	(81,871)	(55,284)
Total	223,617	271,312

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:

In RON thousand	**2010**	**2009**
Balance at beginning of the year	55,284	15,082
Net impairment provision expense	25,678	39,748
Foreign exchange difference	909	454
Balance at the end of the year	81,871	55,284

21. Investment securities

In RON thousand	**31 December 2010**	**31 December 2009**
Investment securities available-for-sale		
Unlisted debt and other fixed income instruments:		
Treasury securities issued by the Government of Romania (i)	3,550,848	2,474,150
Eurobond issued by the Romanian Government	172,848	52,197
Bonds issued by the World Bank	-	-
Bonds and Eurobonds (ii)	8,865	15,932
Unit funds (iii)	26,121	6,320
Listed equity securities (iv)	19,796	21,675
Equity investment (v)	2,519	3,192
Equity investment, gross	3,008	3,192
Impairment provision on equity investment	(489)	-
Total investment securities available-for-sale	**3,780,997**	**2,573,466**
Investment securities held-to-maturity		
Treasury securities issued by the Government of Romania	820	11,654
Total investment securities held-to-maturity	820	11,654
Total investment securities	**3,781,817**	**2,585,120**

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 2010 treasury securities were in amount of RON 2,752,734 thousand (31 December 2009: RON 2,074,929 thousand) out of which RON 28,450 thousand (31 December 2009: RON 24,550 thousand) were pledged for other current operations (the National Bank of Romania, MASTERCARD and VISA).

As at 31 December 2010 benchmark bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance in amount of RON 798,114 thousand (31 December 2009: RON 399,221 thousand) mature between 2011 and 2020.

ii. The Group held on 31 December 2010 bonds amounting to: RON 8,865 thousand (15.932 on December 31, 2009) issued by Alba Iulia municipality and the municipality of Bucharest.

Bonds issued by Alba Iulia municipality carries a variable interest (Robid 6M + Robor 6M)/2 + 1.5% (31 December 2010: 7.5%; 31 December 2009: 10.5%). Bonds issued in EUR by Bucharest Municipality carry a fixed interest rate of 4.125%.

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

Under the amendment to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure " (described in accounting policy 3 (a) iii)) Euro-Group has reclassified the bonds held in July 1, 2008 in category titles available for sale in the category of investments in banks. Group 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 2009 was 80,990 thousand.

During 2010 the Group has purchased and classified as loans and receivables, Euro-bonds in the amount of 126,582 thousand and Euro-bonds sold securities amounting to 4,676 thousand.

The table below shows the movements in reserves and profit for 2010:

Movement titles in the category "loans and advances to customers" in 2010 is reflected in the table below:

	2010
Balance at 31 December 2009	80,990
Aquisitions 2010	126,582
Decreases 2010	(4,676)
Cupon for bonds	5,089
Increase in market value	1,469
Amortization of the difference between fair value and acquisition value (Interest income)	1,697
Balance at 31 December 2010	211,151

Movement of the gross reserve regarding these financial assets is presented in the following table:

	2010	2009
Balance at the beginning of the year	(3,342)	(4,980)
Additions	1,469	-
Transferred amounts from reserves to income statement	2,993	1,638
Balance at the end of the year	1,120	(3,342)

The table below sets out the amounts actually recognized in profit and loss and equity during 2010 before and after reclassification:

Movement in provisions relating to the holding is reflected below:

In RON thousand	Profit or Loss	Reserve
Period before reclassification		
Interest income	2,265	
Net change in fair value		
Period after reclassification		
Interest income 2010	14,573	
Amount transferred from fair value reserve to profit or loss	(2,514)	2,514
Market value change		1,234

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

In RON thousand	2010	2009
Balance at the beginning of the year		2,449
Net impairment provision expense	489	(2,449)
Balance at the end of the year	489	-

The movement in investment securities may be summarized as follows:

In RON thousand	**Available for sale**	**Held to maturity**
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
At 1 January 2009	798,250	11,654
Additions (acquisitions and increase in value)	8,111,396	1,605
Disposals (sale, redemption and decrease in value)	6,336,180	1,605
At 31 December 2009	2,573,466	11,654

22. Investment in associates

During 2010 the investment held by the BT Obligatiuni, BT Clasic and Fondul Privat Comercial have been sold and the investments in associates BT Index, BT Maxim and FdI Transilvania have been recognized as available for sale investments.

In RON thousand	**31 December 2010**	**31 December 2009**
Balance as at 1 January 2009	42,404	28,663
Additions	32,013	44,807
Share of profit / (loss)	4,741	10,298
Disposals	(79,158)	(41,364)
Balance as at 31 December 2010	-	42,404

The table below provides information regarding the Group associates as at 31 December 2009 and 2010

In RON thousand	**2010**		**2009**	
	mimimum	**maximum**	**minimum**	**maximum**
Interest held	0%	0%	21.43%	49.42%
Assets	-	-	3.469%	14.017%
Liabilities	-	-	4%	2.554%
Revenues	-	-	1.717%	10.704%

Revenues comprise net earned insurance premiums, trading and funds' asset value.

23. Property and equipment

In RON thousand	Land and buildings	Computers and equipment	Vehicles	Assets in progress	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2009	236,440	205,038	51,662	52,069	545,209
Additions	28	9,596	4,106	8,871	22,601
Transfers from investment in progress	47,506	7,659	387	-	55,552
Disposals	(5,065)	(42,164)	(3,119)	(56,929)	(107,277)
Disposals Aegon	(53)	(148)	(90)	-	(291)
Addition Intermarket	-	83	139	-	222
Balance at 31 December 2009	278,856	180,064	53,085	4,011	516,016
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
Revaluation	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
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 January 2009	59,603	83,439	16,763	0	159,805
Charge for the year	24,983	24,727	11,269	-	60,979
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	11	36	11	-	58
Depreciation	(3,253)	(4,783)	(1,658)	-	(9,692)
Assumed depreciation related to subsidiaries sold/ acquired	-	57	70	-	127
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(55)	-	(55)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals related to subsidiaries sold/ acquired	(40)	(122)	(42)	-	(205)
Balance at 31 December 2009	81,304	103,354	26,358	0	211,016
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
Accumulated depreciation	97	-	-	-	97
Assumed depreciation of disposals	(1,269)	(2,660)	(4,433)	-	(8,362)
Accumulated depreciation of revaluation	(353)	-	353	-	0
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	159	-	159
Balance at 31 December 2010	101,746	123,572	31,772	0	257,090
Net carrying amount					
Balance at 1 January 2010	197,552	76,710	26,727	4,011	305,000
Balance at 31 December 2010	193,003	63,518	24,487	6,562	287,570

At 31 December 2010 the Group did not have included in property and equipment (31 December 2009: RON 227 thousand) representing vehicles and equipments acquired through financial leasing. At 31 December 2010 the Group had no pledged property, equipment or intangible assets.

24. Intangible assets (including goodwill)

In RON thousand	Goodwill	Software
Gross carrying amount		
Balance at 1 January 2009	8,369	43,613
Additions	-	7,487
Additions from Intermarket takeover	-	360
Disposals	-	(2,709)
Disposal related to BT AEGON sale	-	(627)
Balance at 31 December 2009	8,369	48,124
Balance at 1 January 2010	8,369	48,124
Additions	-	48,438
Disposals	-	(6,004)
Balance at 31 December 2010	8,369	90,558
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at 1 January 2009	0	28,985
Expense from the year	-	6,890
Expense from the year Aegon	-	115
Amortization assumed from Intermarket	-	66
Disposals	-	(33)
Disposal related to BT AEGON sale	-	(288)
Balance at 31 December 2009	0	35,735
Balance at 1 January 2010	0	35,735
Expenses of the year	-	6,620
Disposals	-	672
Balance at 31 December 2010	0	41,683
Carrying amount		
Balance at 1 January 2010	8,369	12,389
Balance at 31 December 2010	8,369	48,875

Impairment testing for cash generating units containing goodwill

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

The carrying amount of the goodwill of RON 8,369 thousand is allocated to BT Leasing IFN (RON 376 thousands) and Medical Leasing IFN S.A. (RON 7,993 thousand).

25. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

In RON thousand	31 December 2010 Asset	Liability	Net
Loans and advances to customers (including net lease investments)	187,604	-	187,607
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**

In RON thousand	31 December 2009 Asset	Liability	Net
Loans and advances to customers (including net lease investments)	85,716	-	85,716
Investment securities, available-for-sale	2,707	-	2,707
Investment in associates	18,175	-	18,175
Other assets	(2,104)	-	(2,104)
Total	**104,494**	**-**	**104,494**
Net temporary differences			104,494
Deferred tax asset at 16%			**16,719**

26. Other assets

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Amounts under settlement	13,150	7,765
Assets repossessed	47,596	42,331
Prepayments	14,695	13,922
Sundry debtors	17,747	13,208
VAT receivable	696	34,201
Other assets	4,021	19,240
Less provision for other assets	(16,399)	(8,486)
Subsidies	1,995	-
Total	**83,501**	**122,181**

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

In RON thousand	2010	2009
Balance at 1 January	8,486	4,952
Net provision expense (Note 12)	7,739	3,619
Balance provision of acquired subsidiaries	174	(85)
Balance at 31 December	**16,399**	**8,486**

27. Deposits from banks

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Sight deposits	169,419	16,296
Term deposits	163,775	242,838
Total	333,194	259,134

28. Deposits from customers

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Current accounts	2,781,740	2,119,953
Sight deposits	174,257	312,568
Term deposits	13,951,285	12,263,816
Collateral deposits	371,850	292,862
Total	17,279,132	14,989,199

Deposits from customers can be also analyzed as follows:

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Retail customers	11,163,545	9,998,613
Corporate customers	6,115,587	4,990,586
Total	17,279,132	14,989,199

29. Loans from banks and other financial institutions

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Loans from commercial banks	128,446	295,365
Romanian banks	110,603	187,861
Foreign banks	17,843	107,504
Loans from development banks (EBRD, IFC)	1,127,686	1,257,313
Other funds from financial institutions	337,163	607,726
Total	1,593,295	2,160,404

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

	2010		2009	
	minimum	maximum	minimum	maximum
EUR	1%	9.65%	Euribor 6M+0.55%	9.65 %
LEI	N/A	N/A	8%	Robor 6M +3%
USD	Libor 6M+0.38%	Libor 6M + 3%	Libor 6M+0.38%	Libor 6M + 3%

30. 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.

31. Debt securities issued

In September 2005, the Bank issued 2,410 convertible bonds with a par value of USD 10,000 each.
The bondholders can convert at their discretion to common shares of the Bank starting from 1 November 2006 until 15 June 2010.
Of the total number of subscribed bonds, a number of 2,398 bonds were converted to shares in accordance with the law of conversion, over the course of 2006 (212 bonds), 2007 (10 bonds) and 2009 (2,176 bonds).

At 31 December 2009 there were a total of 12 unconverted bonds worth USD 120 thousand, which were paid to bondholders on 15 July 2010.

32. Other liabilities

In RON thousand	**31 December 2010**	**31 December 2009**
Amounts under settlement	53,801	76,028
Other fees payable	41,185	11,860
Sundry creditors	42,217	12,734
Leasing liabilities (i)	550	1,243
Other liabilities	16,263	9,467
Provisions	23.098	-
Total	177,114	111,332

(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 2010**	**31 December 2009**
Minimum lease payments		
2010	0	769
2011	473	442
2012	111	134
Total minimum lease payments	584	1,345
Less future interest	(34)	(102)
Present value of minimum lease payments	550	1,243

33. Share capital

The statutory share capital of the Bank as of 31 December 2010 was represented by 1,470,600,998 ordinary shares of RON 1 each (31 December 2009: 1,086,337,883 shares of RON 1 each). The shareholders structure of the Bank is presented in Note 1.

The capital increase by cash contribution amounting to RON 112,678,645 was registered with the Trade Register in 2011.

34. Other reserves

As at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 the reserves included the following:

In RON thousand	**31 December 2010**	**31 December 2009**
General banking risks (i)	77,893	77,893
Statutory reserve (ii)	111,600	104,329
Fair value gains/ (losses) taken to equity (net of tax) on available for sale investments	8,737	(2,274)
Total	198,230	179,948

Statutory reserves

In RON thousand	**2010**	**2009**
At 1 January	104,329	100,589
Appropriations from profit	7,271	3,740
Total	111,600	104,329

(i) The general banking risks reserve includes 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.

35. Related parties transactions

Transactions with shareholders

During the year ended 31 December 2010, the following banking transactions were carried out with the shareholders:

In RON thousand	**2010**	**2009**
Assets		
Loans to shareholders granted by Banca Transilvania S.A., related interest and provisions	10	45
Liabilities		
Current accounts at BT, deposits, related	87,643	111,514
Loans from financial institutions	386,570	492,669
Subordinated loans	51,511	50,733
Income statement		
Interest income	48	29
Performance commission income	865	310
Interest, commission expense	26,432	38,126

Transactions with key management personnel

During the year ended 31 December 2010, the following banking transactions were carried out with key personnel:

In RON thousand	**2010**	**2009**
Assets		
Loans to key personnel granted by Banca Transilvania S.A. related interest and provisions	93,524	88,971
Liabilities		
Current accounts at Banca Transilvania S.A., deposits and accrued	37,631	40,412
Commitments to key personnel	1,826	456
Income statement		
Interest income	7,197	3,697
Commission expense	4,446	4,973

During 2010 the total salaries paid by the Bank to the Board of Directors members and executive management amounting to RON 3,750 thousand (2009: RON: 3,742 thousand).

36. Commitments and contingencies

At any time the Group has outstanding commitments to extend loans. 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 2010**	**31 December 2009**
Guarantees issued	826,849	764,600
Loan commitments	1,857,151	1,861,059
Total	**2,684,000**	**2,625,659**

At 31 December 2010 foreign currency transactions were nil.
At 31 December 2009 foreign currency transactions were due to purchase transactions amounting to EUR 500 thousand, USD 1,375 thousand and RON 6,175 thousand.

37. 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 133,794 thousand (31 December 2009: RON 138,323 thousand) and the weighted average number of the ordinary shares outstanding during the year calculated as follows:

	2010	**2009**
Ordinary shares issued at 1 January	1,086,337,883	1,059,698,186
Effect of shares issued during the year	281,154,437	948,882
Weighted average number of shares as at 31 December	1,367,492,320	1,060,647,068
Weighted average number of shares as at 31 December (retreated)	n/a	n/a

38. Changes in Group's structure

Acquisitions

In October 2010 the Group acquired 42.61% of the share capital of Medical Leasing IFN SA, thus holding 100% of this company. With this acquisition the Group has changed its ownership of Rent-a-Med Ltd., a company which was owned 100.00% by Medical Leasing IFN SA.

Fair value of the assets minus fair value of the liabilities acquired were considered equal to net asset, the Group not considering necessary to record an amount as of 31 December 2010 for the acquired goodwill.

39. Reconciliation of profit under IFRS and Romanian Accounting Standards

In RON thousand	2010	2009
Net profit under Romanian Accounting Standards	113,294	70,131
Fair value adjustment for investment securities	(1,205)	(51,959)
Reversal of dividends from subsidiaries	(5,491)	(2,894)
Adjustment to amortized cost and impairment of loans to customers	10,746	94,698
Net income related to subsidiaries sold/ acquired	-	9,259
Deferred tax income	15,830	4,422
Investment in associates(loss)	1,838	8,005
Income/ (loss) from consolidated funds	(653)	5,018
Other items	(375)	35
Net profit under IFRS	133,984	136,715

40. Reconciliation of equity under IFRS and Romanian Accounting Standards

In RON thousand	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Equity under Romanian Accounting Standards	1,976,098	1,761,771
Loans related adjustments	55,177	44,038
Revaluation of available-for-sale investments	29,665	15,479
Deferred tax	30,454	16,719
Other items	-1,430	27
Equity under IFRS	2,089,964	1,838,034

41. Subsequent events

Under the mandate given by the decision of the Extraordinary General Shareholders Meeting from 28 April 2010, the Board of Directors decided that of the 7,321,355 shares that remained unsubscribed at the end of the subscription period, a total of 6,000,000 shares were to be included in the employee loyalty program and the difference of 1,321,355 shares were to be offered to at least 100 investors at the subscription price of 1.1 RON / share.

This process was finalized at the beginning of the year 2011, without affecting the results of 2010.

Horia Ciorcilă
Chairman

Maria Moldovan
Chief Financial Officer

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