Grant Thornton

Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

Universal Investment Bank AD, Skopje

31 December 2013

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report

Grant Thornton DOO
M.H.Jasmin 52 v-1/7
1000 Skopje
Macedonia

T +389 (2) 3214 700
F +389 (2) 3214 710
www.grant-thornton.com.mk

To the Shareholders of

Universal Investment Bank AD, Skopje

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Universal Investment Bank AD, Skopje (the "Bank") which comprise of the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013 and the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in equity and the Statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, included on pages 3 to 55.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 Bank'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 financial statements.

Grant Thornton

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

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton,

Skopje,
31 March 2014

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	2013	2012
			(In 000 MKD) For the year ending 31 December
Interest income		704,742	791,864
Interest (expense)		(273,195)	(363,208)
Net interest income	5	**431,547**	**428,656**
Fee and commission income		237,492	230,686
Fee and commission (expense)		(110,368)	(105,604)
Net fee and commission income	6	**127,124**	**125,082**
Net foreign exchange gains		23,650	26,195
Other operating income	7	16,343	49,113
Operating income		**598,664**	**629,046**
Release of impairment provision on financial assets, net	8	30,246	4,602
Personnel expenses	9	(224,139)	(216,325)
Amortization and depreciation	18,19	(63,461)	(54,176)
Other operating expenses	10	(275,652)	(268,916)
Operating (expenses)		**(533,006)**	**(534,815)**
Profit before tax		**65,658**	**94,231**
Income tax (expense)	11	(673)	(897)
Net profit for the year		**64,985**	**93,334**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year		2,680	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**67,665**	**93,334**
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Denars)	12	122	176

Statement of financial position

	Notes	2013	2012
		(In 000 MKD) As at 31 December	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	2,313,450	1,916,273
Loans and advances to banks	14	-	639,967
Loans and advances to customers	15	6,673,220	6,612,123
Investment securities	16	897,884	1,020,564
Foreclosed assets	17	245,374	245,828
Intangible assets	18	135,476	147,045
Property and equipment	19	484,771	524,400
Other receivables	20	80,923	84,853
Total assets		**10,831,098**	**11,191,053**
Liabilities			
Due to banks	21	19,473	227,041
Due to customers	22	9,287,581	9,249,189
Borrowings	23	301,309	282,941
Subordinated liabilities	24	-	272,420
Provisions and special reserve	25	1,198	1,830
Other liabilities	26	74,472	78,232
Total liabilities		**9,684,033**	**10,111,653**
Equity and reserves			
Share capital	27	545,987	545,987
Share premium		510,387	510,387
Reserves		23,090	57,553
Retained earnings / Accumulated (losses)		67,601	(34,527)
Total equity and reserves		**1,147,065**	**1,079,400**
Total liabilities, equity and reserves		**10,831,098**	**11,191,053**
Commitments and contingencies	28	354,297	343,953

These financial statements have been authorized by the Bank's Supervisory Board on 27 March 2014.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Kosta Mitrovski
Chairman of the Managing Board, Executive Director

Svetozar Popov
Member of the Managing Board, Executive Director

Delcho Krastev
Member of the Managing Board, Executive Director

UNIVERZALNA INVESTICIONA BANKA AD SKOPJE

Statement of changes in equity

(In 000 MKD)	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings / Accumulated (losses)	Total equity
At 01 January 2012	**545,987**	**510,387**	**(2,615)**	**60,168**	**(127,652)**	**986,275**
Correction (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	(209)	(209)
At 01 January 2012 restated	**545,987**	**510,387**	**(2,615)**	**60,168**	**(127,861)**	**986,066**
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	93,334	93,334
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	93,334	93,334
At 31 December 2012	**545,987**	**510,387**	**(2,615)**	**60,168**	**(34,527)**	**1,079,400**
At 01 January 2013	**545,987**	**510,387**	**(2,615)**	**60,168**	**(34,527)**	**1,079,400**
Transactions with owners						
Distribution of reserves for coverage of losses prom prior years	-	-	-	(37,143)	37,143	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	*(37,143)*	*37,143*	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	64,985	64,985
Other comprehensive income						
Revaluation reserve for foreclosed assets	-	-	2,680	-	-	2,680
Other comprehensive income	-	-	*2,680*	-	-	*2,680*
Total comprehensive income	-	-	*2,680*	-	*64,985*	*67,665*
At 31 December 2013	**545,987**	**510,387**	**65**	**23,025**	**67,601**	**1,147,065**

Statement of cash flows

			(In 000 MKD)
		Year ended 31 December	
	Notes	2013	2012
Operating activities			
Profit before taxation		65,658	94,231
Adjustment for:			
Amortization and depreciation		63,461	54,176
Release of impairment provision on financial assets, net		(30,246)	(4,602)
Impairment losses on foreclosed assets		1,283	1,604
Release of impairment provision and special reserve, net		(632)	(1,044)
Dividend income		(952)	(2,083)
(Gain) / loss from foreclosed assets sold		813	(551)
(Gain) from intangible assets sold		(22)	-
Interest income		(704,742)	(791,864)
Interest expense		273,195	363,208
Other corrections		3,577	22
(Loss) before changes in operating assets and liabilities		(328,607)	(286,903)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Loans and advances to banks		638,945	(242,997)
Obligatory reserves in foreign currency		2,132	30,686
Loans and advances to customers		(26,933)	(314,801)
Foreclosed assets		(1,642)	(177,355)
Other receivables		52,724	(49,778)
Due to banks		(205,105)	77,369
Due to customers		43,006	342,885
Other liabilities		(3,760)	6,579
Profit/ (Loss) after changes in operating assets and liabilities		170,760	(614,315)
Proceeds from interest		676,064	749,620
Interests (paid)		(306,705)	(335,314)
Income tax (paid)		(1,353)	(3,265)
		538,766	**(203,274)**
Investment activities			
(Purchase) of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net		(12,241)	(55,408)
Sale of investment securities, net		156,640	314,109
Other inflows from investment activities		952	1,283
		145,351	**259,984**
Financial activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		139,542	170,003
(Repayment of) borrowings		(121,249)	(75,981)
(Repayment of) subordinated liabilities		(246,684)	-
		(228,391)	**94,022**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**455,726**	**150,732**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		1,432,652	1,281,920
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**13**	**1,888,378**	**1,432,652**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 General information

Universal Investment Bank, Skopje (hereinafter “the Bank”) is a Shareholding Company incorporated in the Republic of Macedonia. The address of its registered head office is:

St. Maksim Gorki 6, 1000 Skopje, Republic of Macedonia.

The Bank is licensed to perform all banking activities in accordance with the law. The main activities include commercial lending, receiving of deposits, payment operation services in the country and abroad, foreign exchange deals, trust activities and other services.

The Bank’s shares are quoted on the Macedonian Stock Exchange, at segment mandatory listing for companies with special reporting obligations. The quotation code is the following:

Code of shares	ISIN
UNI (ordinary share)	MKBLBA101011
UNIP (preference shares)	MKBLBA120011

The total number of employees in the Bank as at 31 December 2013 and 2012 is 386 employees, and 392 employees, respectively.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless stated otherwise.

2.1 Basis for preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the concept of historical cost convention, except for securities available for sale that are measured at fair value. The basis for measuring each kind of asset, liability, income and expense are disclosed further within this Note.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Bank’s Management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Bank’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4: Critical accounting estimates and judgments.

The financial statements have been prepared as at and for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012. The financial statements are presented in Macedonian Denar (“MKD”), which is the Bank’s functional currency. Current and comparative data stated in these financial statements are expressed in Denar thousands. Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the changes in presentation for the current year.

2.2 *Changes in accounting policies and disclosures*

a) New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

A number of new and revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Information on these new standards is presented below.

IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' (IFRS 10)

IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 'Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements' (IAS 27) and SIC 12 'Consolidation-Special Purpose Entities'. IFRS 10 revises the definition of control and provides extensive new guidance on its application. These new requirements have the potential to affect which of the Bank's investees are considered to be subsidiaries and therefore to change the scope of consolidation. The requirements on consolidation procedures, accounting for changes in non-controlling interests and accounting for loss of control of a subsidiary are unchanged.

Management has reviewed its control assessments in accordance with IFRS 10 and has concluded that there is no effect on the classification (as subsidiaries or otherwise) of any of the Bank's investees held during the period or comparative periods covered by these financial statements.

IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' (IFRS 11)

IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 'Interests in Joint Ventures' (IAS 31) and SIC 13 'Jointly Controlled Entities- Non-Monetary-Contributions by Ventures'. IFRS 11 revises the categories of joint arrangement, and the criteria for classification into the categories, with the objective of more closely aligning the accounting with the investor's rights and obligations relating to the arrangement. In addition, IAS 31's option of using proportionate consolidation for arrangements classified as jointly controlled entities under that Standard has been eliminated. IFRS 11 now requires the use of the equity method for arrangements classified as joint ventures (as for investments in associates).

The application of IFRS 11 does not materially impact Bank's financial statements.

IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' (IFRS 12)

IFRS 12 integrates and makes consistent the disclosure requirements for various types of investments, including unconsolidated structured entities. It introduces new disclosure requirements about the risks to which an entity is exposed from its involvement with structured entities.

The application of IFRS 12 does not materially impact Bank's financial statements.

Consequential amendments to IAS 27 'Separate Financial Statements' (IAS 27) and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' (IAS 28)

IAS 27 now only addresses separate financial statements. IAS 28 brings investments in joint ventures into its scope. However, IAS 28's equity accounting methodology remains unchanged.

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' (IFRS 13)

IFRS 13 clarifies the definition of fair value and provides related guidance and enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements. It does not affect which items are required to be fair-valued. The scope of IFRS 13 is broad and it applies for both financial and non-financial items for which other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements, except in certain circumstances.

IFRS 13 applies prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Its disclosure requirements need not be applied to comparative information in the first year of application. The Bank has however included as comparative information the IFRS 13 disclosures that were required previously by IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

The Bank has applied IFRS 13 for the first time in the current year.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' (IAS 19)

The amendments to IAS 19 made a number of changes to the accounting for employee benefits, the most significant relating to defined benefit plans. The amendments:

- eliminate the 'corridor method' and requires the recognition of remeasurements (including actuarial gains and losses) arising in the reporting period in other comprehensive income
- change the measurement and presentation of certain components of the defined benefit cost. The net amount in profit or loss is affected by the removal of the expected return on plan assets and interest cost components and their replacement by a net interest expense or income based on the net defined benefit asset or liability
- enhance disclosures, including more information about the characteristics of defined benefit plans and related risks.

The application of amendments to IAS 19 does not materially impact Bank's financial statements.

Amendment to IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures', on asset and liability offsetting.

This amendment includes new disclosures to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare IFRS financial statements to those that prepare financial statements in accordance with US GAAP. The application of this amendment does not materially impact Bank's financial statements.

Annual Improvements 2009-2011 (the Annual Improvements)

The Annual Improvements 2009-2011 (the Annual Improvements) made several minor amendments to a number of IFRSs. The amendments relevant to the Bank are summarized below:
Clarification of the requirements for opening statement of financial position:

- clarifies that the appropriate date for the opening statement of financial position is the beginning of the preceding period (related notes are no longer required to be presented)
- addresses comparative requirements for the opening statement of financial position when an entity changes accounting policies or makes retrospective restatements or reclassifications, in accordance with IAS 8.

Clarification of the requirements for comparative information provided beyond minimum requirements:

- clarifies that additional financial statement information need not be presented in the form of a complete set of financial statements for periods beyond the minimum requirements
- requires that any additional information presented should be presented in accordance with IFRS and the entity should present comparative information in the related notes for that additional information.

Tax effect of distribution to holders of equity instruments:

- addresses a perceived inconsistency between IAS 12 'Income Taxes' (IAS 12) and IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' (IAS 32) with regards to recognizing the consequences of income tax relating to distributions to holders of an equity instrument and to transaction costs of an equity transaction
- clarifies that the intention of IAS 32 is to follow the requirements in IAS 12 for accounting for income tax relating to distributions to holders of an equity instrument and to transaction costs of an equity transaction.

Segment information for total assets and liabilities:

- clarifies that the total assets and liabilities for a particular reportable segment are required to be disclosed if, and only if: (i) a measure of total assets or of total liabilities (or both) is regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker; (ii) there has been a material change from those measures disclosed in the last annual financial statements for that reportable segment.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

The Annual Improvements noted above are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Management does not anticipate significant effects from these Amendments to the financial statements of the Bank.

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Bank

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB, but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Bank. Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Bank's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Bank's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (IFRS 9)

The IASB aims to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' (IAS39) in its entirety with IFRS 9. To date, the chapters dealing with recognition, classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities have been issued. Chapters dealing with impairment methodology are still being developed. Further, in November 2011, the IASB tentatively decided to consider making limited modifications to IFRS 9's financial asset classification model to address application issues. The Bank's Management has yet to assess the impact of this new standard on the Bank's financial statements. Management does not expect to implement IFRS 9 until it has been completed and its overall impact can be assessed.

2.3 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Macedonian Denars at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to Macedonian Denars at the spot exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in Macedonian Denars at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to Macedonian Denars at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising from retranslation are recognized in profit or loss.

The foreign currencies the Bank deals with are predominantly Euro (EUR) and United States Dollars (USD).The exchange rates used for translation at 31 December 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	2013 MKD	**2012** MKD
1 EUR	61.5113	61,5000
1 USD	44.6284	46,6510

2.4 Off-setting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the Statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.5 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received, (transaction costs, and discounts or premiums) that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in profit or loss include:

- interest on financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost on an effective interest rate basis;
- interest on available-for-sale investment securities calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

2.6 Fees and commission income and expenses

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including financial services provided by the Bank in respect of foreign currency settlements, guarantees, letters of credit, domestic and foreign payment operations and other services, are recognized as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognized as an income at the moment of payment.

Other fees and commission expenses relate mainly to financial service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

2.7 Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established. Dividends are reflected as a component of net trading income, or dividend income based on the underlying classification of the equity instrument.

2.8 Lease payments made

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.

2.9 Current and deferred income tax

Income tax at 10% rate is paid to non – deductible items for tax purposes adjusted for tax credit, less recognized income, as well as on the distributed income for dividends to legal entities – nonresidents and to individuals. Undistributed profit (retained earnings) is exempt of taxation.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used in determination of deferred income tax. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The Bank has not recognized any deferred tax assets or liabilities as at 31 December 2013 and 2012, as there are no temporary differences existing at those dates.

2.10 Financial assets and liabilities

Recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the trade date at which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value adjusted for (for an item not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification

The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following categories: loans and receivables, held to maturity and available for sale (see accounting policies 2.12, 2.13 and 2.14).

The Bank's financial liabilities include deposits, borrowings and subordinated liabilities (see accounting policy 2.21).

Derecognition

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability in the Statement of financial position. 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.

In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Bank 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.

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

Measurement at amortized cost

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, minus any reduction for impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Fair value measurement

Fair value can be assessed differently, depending on whether or not the asset or liability is traded in an active market.

Active market: Fair value

A financia l asset is considered to be traded in an active market if the published prices are readily and regularly available from the Stock Exchange, dealers, brokers, over the counter, industry groups or regulatory agencies and those prices represent the current and regular market transactions on normal, commercial basis. The appropriate quoted market price for an asset held or a liability that is to be issued is usually the current market (buying) price; for an asset that is about to be acquired or a liability held it is the current selling price.

Absence of an active market: Valuation techniques

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique in the following order:

- Application of information on negotiated prices for recent (from the past 6 months), normal commercial transactions for the same financial instrument between informed, willing parties
- If the previous valuation technique cannot be applied (there is no information available on the negotiated prices for recent transactions concerning the same financial instrument) then to determine the fair value the current market price of another, basically same, instrument should be used (in regards to the currency or the same or similar maturity date);
- If the information for fair value of the previous two techniques is inappropriate or cannot be applied, the fair value of the financial instrument is determined through analysis of the discounted cash flows or other alternative models for price determination.

The analysis of discounted cash flows is an important and frequently applied technique for determining the fair value of many assets and liabilities. One of the most important factors in the application of this technique is the determination of an appropriate discount rate.

Discount rate should include:

- Uncertainties and risks from cash flow assessment, related to certain asset or liability, due to the fact that those risks and uncertainties will change
- The measurement purpose

If the fair value of equity instruments not traded in an active market and the derivatives related to them which have to be settled with unquoted equity instruments cannot be reliably measured, those instruments should be carried at their cost.

2.11 Impairment of financial assets

The Bank assesses, on a monthly basis, whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

The Bank analyses impairment evidence on loans, receivables and securities on individual basis. All individually significant loans and receivables are analyzed on an individual basis.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency of payments by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortized cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on the impaired assets continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When an event occurring after the impairment was recognized causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities as a difference between the cost and fair value are recognized in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security 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 is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balance on hand, demand deposits with banks, cash deposited with the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia ("NBRM") and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

2.13 Loans and advances

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

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus, in case of investment securities not at fair value through profit and loss, incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held-to-maturity, fair value through profit or loss, or available-for-sale.

Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale.

Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If the Bank buys debt securities classified as held-to-maturity, with discount or premium, the amount of the obtained discount or premium will be recorded on the discount or premium accounts within the appropriate group of accounts for investments in held-to-maturity securities. Other commissions and fees that are integral part of the effective interest rate, as well as transaction costs directly related to the transaction, are recorded on the accumulated amortization accounts within the appropriate group of investing accounts for held-to-maturity debt securities.

A sale or reclassification of a more than insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity investments as available for sale, and would prevent the Bank from classifying investment securities as held to maturity for the current and the following two financial years.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative investments that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as another category of financial assets. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot reliably be measured are carried at cost. All other available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value.

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

Other fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired, whereupon the cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

2.15 Repo agreements

In repo agreements, the seller retains all the risks and benefits that arise from ownership of the asset and the seller recognizes the assets subject to the repo contract in the Statement of financial position, in their original position, and estimates the financial instruments in accordance with the accounting policy for the related asset. On the liabilities side, the seller recognizes liability for the amount received from the buyer. The securities that are the subject of the repo contract are treated as collateral for the contract.

Borrowed securities (Securities lending agreement)

In securities lending agreement, the borrower of the securities does not retain all the risks and benefits arising from the ownership of the asset as there is an obligation to return the same class of financial instruments to the lender of the securities on a pre-arranged date. As a result of the lending arrangement, the risks (i.e. the borrower's credit risk) and the rights (right for registration, dividends) also remain with the lender of the securities. Consequently, the borrowed securities remain in the lender's Statement of financial position. The borrower does not recognize the securities in the Statement of financial position.

2.16 Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets include property and equipment through foreclosure proceedings in full or partial recovery of a related loan and is disclosed in assets acquired through foreclosure proceedings. These assets are initially measured at the lower of the appraised value, less estimated costs to sell, charged to the Bank and the cost of the foreclosed asset. The appraised value is determined by local certified appraiser on the date of foreclosure. The cost is the value stated in an enactment passed by a competent body from where the legal grounds for acquiring the right of the ownership arises.

After initial recognition, foreclosed assets are reviewed for impairment at least annually and the Bank shall determine the appraised value of the foreclosed asset and recognize impairment loss in profit or loss equal to at least the higher between:

- the negative difference between the appraised value and the net-value of the foreclosed asset and
- 20% of the net-value of the foreclosed asset.

2.17 Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Bank and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Depreciation rates, based on the estimated useful lives for the current and comparative period are as follows:

	2013	2012
Buildings	2,5%	2,5%
Equipment	14,3-25%	14,3-25%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual value are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

2.18 *Intangible assets*

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired by the Bank are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on intangible 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 in profit and loss as incurred.

Amortization

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets. The annual amortization rates based on the estimated useful lives for the current and comparative period are as follows:

	2013	2012
Software	10%	10%
Rights and licenses	10%	10%

2.19 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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 continually generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a proportional basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit (CGU) is the greater amount of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. 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 or CGU.

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

2.20 Leased assets – lessee

Leases in terms of which the Bank 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 classified as operating leases and, except for the leased assets, they are not recognized in the Bank's Statement of financial position.

2.21 Deposits, borrowings and subordinated liabilities

Deposits, borrowings and subordinated liabilities are the Bank's sources of debt funding. The Bank classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instrument.

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

Deposits, borrowings and subordinated liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.22 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. 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.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Bank from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Bank recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

2.23 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Bank contributes to its employees' post retirement plans as prescribed by the national legislation. Contributions, based on salaries, are made to the national organizations responsible for the payment of pensions.

There is no additional liability in respect of these plans. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when they are due.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Employee benefits (continued)

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Other long-term employee benefits

In accordance with local regulations the Bank pays two average salaries to its employees at the moment of retirement and jubilee awards. The employee benefits are discounted to determine their present value. There is no additional liability in respect of post retirement.

2.24 Share capital and reserves

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are recognized as a deduction from equity.

Repurchase of share capital

Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity. When treasury shares are sold subsequently the amount received is recognized as an increase on equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit of the transaction is transferred to/from share premium.

Reserves

Reserves, including other reserves and revaluation reserves, are generated throughout the period, based on distribution of profit in accordance with legal regulation and the Decisions made by the Bank's Assembly, changes if fair value of available for sale financial assets and revaluation of foreclosed assets.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

2.25 Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share 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 earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to employees.

2.26 Segment reporting

A segment is a component of the Bank that can be distinguished and engaged in either the provision of products or services (operating/business segment) or the provision of products and services for certain economic areas (geographic segment) and is subjected to risks and rewards different from other segments. The Bank reports by primary operating segments.

2.27 Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Bank's position at the Statement of financial position date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

3 Financial risk management

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

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risks

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Bank's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Managing Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Managing Board has established the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"), Credit Committee and Risk Management Committee established by the Supervisory Board which are responsible for developing and monitoring the Bank's risk management policies in their specified areas. All committees report regularly to the Managing Board and Supervisory Board respectively.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank, through its training and procedures and policies for management, aims to develop a constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Bank's Risk Management Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank and the Bank`s compliance with the requirements of the NBRM related to risk management. In addition, the 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.

3.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and other banks, issued guarantees and letters of credits and investment securities. For risk management reporting purposes, the Bank considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure (such as individual debtor's default risk, country and sector's risk).

Credit risk (continued)

Management of credit risk

The Managing Board has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to its Credit Committee that approves all credit exposures up to EUR 500 thousand. All credit exposures over EUR 500 thousand must be approved by the Supervisory Board. Separate Bank's Credit departments (Department for Corporate Loans, Department for Retail loans and Credit Card Department) in close cooperation with the Risk Management Department are responsible for oversight of the Bank's credit risk, including:

- *Formulating credit policies,* covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.

- *Reviewing and assessing credit risk*. Credit departments assess all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers.

- *Limiting concentrations of exposure* to geographies and industries (for loans and advances), and by issuer, credit rating assessment by respective institutions, market liquidity and country (for investment securities).

- *Banks's credit risk grading* in order to categorize exposures according to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to focus management on the risks. The risk grading system is used in determining where impairment losses may be required. The current risk grading framework consists of six grades reflecting various degrees of risk of default and the availability of collateral.

- *Reviewing compliance* with agreed exposure limits, including those for industries, country risk and product types. Regular reports for the credit exposure, risk grading and allowance for impairment are provided to the Risk Management Committee, and appropriate corrective action is taken.

Credit departments are required to implement credit policies and procedures and in assistance with the Risk Management Department are responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolio and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks in its portfolios.

Regular audits of Credit departments' processes are performed by the Internal Audit.

Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of maximum exposure to credit risk

in Denar thousand	Cash and cash equivalents		Loans and advances to banks		Loans and advances to customers		Securities available for sale		Securities held to maturity		Other receivables		Commitments and contingencies		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Individually impaired																
Risk category A	-	-	-	-	5,992,695	5,023,901	10,985	10,985	-	-	31,219	7,849	330,197	326,745	6,365,096	5,369,480
Risk category B	-	-	-	-	358,459	358,057	-	-	-	-	1,294	4,120	5,000	398	364,753	362,575
Risk category V	-	-	-	-	79,860	147,336	-	-	-	-	4,071	569	-	4,305	83,931	152,210
Risk category G	-	-	-	-	54,552	51,982	-	-	-	-	362	1,336	-	-	54,914	53,318
Risk category D	-	-	-	-	249,147	236,921	2,378	2,378	-	-	21,263	13,165	-	-	272,788	252,464
Net carrying value before provision for impairment	-	-	-	-	6,734,713	5,818,197	13,363	13,363	-	-	58,209	27,039	335,197	331,448	7,141,482	6,190,047
(Provision for impairment)	-	-	-	-	(320,036)	(352,664)	(1,372)	(1,372)	-	-	(22,584)	(14,286)	(1,198)	(1,830)	(345,190)	(370,152)
Net carrying value less provision for impairment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,414,677**	**5,465,533**	**11,991**	**11,991**	**-**	**-**	**35,625**	**12,753**	**333,999**	**329,618**	**6,796,292**	**5,819,895**
Collectively impaired																
Individually insignificant exposures (small loans portfolio)	-	-	-	-	-	810,603	-	-	-	-	-	2,127	-	-	-	812,730
Separately significant exposures that are not individually impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Provision for impairment loss and a special reserve on a collective bases)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,048)	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	(9,062)
Net carrying value less provision for impairment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**801,555**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,113**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**803,668**
Neither, past due nor impaired																
Risk category A	1,037,762	553,603	-	639,967	256,035	343,802	118,861	59,348	767,032	949,225	7,413	27,107	20,298	14,335	2,207,401	2,587,387
Net carrying value	**1,037,762**	**553,603**	**-**	**639,967**	**256,035**	**343,802**	**118,861**	**59,348**	**767,032**	**949,225**	**7,413**	**27,107**	**20,298**	**14,335**	**2,207,401**	**2,587,387**
																-
Past due, but not impaired																-
Risk category A	-	-	-	-	2,508	1,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,508	1,233
Net carrying value	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,508**	**1,233**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,508**	**1,233**
Net carrying value	**1,037,762**	**553,603**	**-**	**639,967**	**6,673,220**	**6,612,123**	**130,852**	**71,339**	**767,032**	**949,225**	**43,038**	**41,973**	**354,297**	**343,953**	**9,006,201**	**9,212,183**

Credit risk (continued)

Impaired loans and securities

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan / securities agreement(s). These loans are graded A to E in the Bank's internal credit risk grading system.

Past due, but not impaired loans

Loans and securities where contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Bank believes that 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 Bank.

Loans with renegotiated terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made concessions that it would not otherwise consider.

Allowances for impairment

The Bank establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures.

The Bank calculates impairment, and makes a special reserve within the following limits:

- From 0% to 5% of the credit risk exposure classified in risk category "A"
- Over 5% to 20% of the credit risk exposure classified in risk category "B"
- Over 20% to 45% of the exposure of credit risk classified in risk category "C"
- Over 45% to 70% of the exposure of credit risk classified in risk category "D"
- Over 70% to 100% of the exposure of credit risk classified in risk category "E".

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off a loan/ investment debt security balance (and any related allowances for impairment) when the Supervisory Board 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 Bank can also write off a loan/security balance (and any related allowances for impairment) on the base of a court decision when all other means for collection had expired.

Credit risk (continued)

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) amounts of individually impaired loans and advances to customers by risk category:

in Denar thousand

2013	Loans and receivables from customers Gross	Impairment provision
Risk category A	5,992,695	(12,337)
Risk category B	358,459	(26,936)
Risk category V	79,860	(21,549)
Risk category G	54,552	(28,674)
Risk category D	249,147	(230,540)
	6,734,713	**(320,036)**
2012		
Risk category A	5,023,901	(24,282)
Risk category B	358,057	(37,508)
Risk category V	147,336	(47,357)
Risk category G	51,982	(28,387)
Risk category D	236,921	(215,130)
	5,818,197	**(352,664)**

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of mortgage, movable property, and other registered securities over assets, cash deposits, lien over shares, guarantees, administrative blockage and other forms of collateral. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of lending.

According to the Credit policy, depending on pledged collateral the Bank has the following types of loans:

- Mortgage loans;
- Loans with lien of movable property;
- Lombard loans with pledged shares;
- Loans with pledged shares;
- Loans with guaranties from third parties;
- Loans with administrative blockage;
- Loans covered by cash deposit;
- Other types of loans, including rights of tangible and intangible assets with determined price.

Credit risk (continued)

Value of collateral (fair value) estimated for the purposes of protection against credit risk

in Denar thousand 2013	Loans and receivables from customers	Cash and cash equivalents	Other receivables	Commitments and contingencies	Total
Value of collateral for credit risk exposures subject to individual impairment					
First-class security instruments					
- cash deposits (in a depot and/or limited to bank account)	314,529	5	-	59,691	374,225
-bank guarantees	-	-	-	-	-
-corporate guarantees	-	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment under pledge	10,671,286	-	-	466,405	11,137,691
Other types of security	2,897,465	-	-	194,261	3,091,726
	13,883,280	**5**	**-**	**720,357**	**14,603,642**

in Denar thousand 2012	Loans and receivables from customers	Cash and cash equivalents	Other receivables	Commitments and contingencies	Total
Value of collateral for credit risk exposures subject to individual impairment					
First-class security instruments					
- cash deposits (in a depot and/or limited to bank account)	316,026	5	22	94,954	411,007
-bank guarantees	-	-	-	15,621	15,621
-corporate guarantees	-	-	96	151,792	151,888
Property and equipment under pledge	11,731,097	92	1,732	1,021,674	12,754,595
Other types of security	5,251,754	131	555	893,530	6,145,970
	17,298,877	**228**	**2,405**	**2,177,571**	**19,479,081**
Value of collateral for credit risk exposures subject to collective impairment					
First-class security instruments					
- cash deposits (in a depot and/or limited to bank account)	2,704	-	96	135	2,935
-corporate guarantees	4	-	-	111	115
Guarantees from individuals	90,445	-	-	-	90,445
Other types of security	4,450	-	-	1,722	6,172
	97,603	**-**	**96**	**1,968**	**99,667**

Credit risk (continued)

Geographic sectors

The following table breaks down the Bank's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by geographic region as at 31 December 2013 and 2012:

in Denar thousand	Cash and cash equivalents		Loans and advances to banks		Loans and advances to customers		Securities available for sale		Securities held to maturity		Other receivables		Commitments and contingencies		Total assets	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Republic of Macedonia	316,901	163,121	-	-	6,588,779	6,282,489	130,852	71,339	767,032	949,225	42,665	41,642	335,459	326,672	8,181,688	7,834,488
EU members	610,235	390,482	-	639,967	84,441	329,634	-	-	-	-	301	244	18,838	17,281	713,815	1,377,608
OECD member countries (without European countries members od OECD)	41,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	87	-	-	42,059	87
Other European countries	68,639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,639	-
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,037,762	**553,603**	**-**	**639,967**	**6,673,220**	**6,612,123**	**130,852**	**71,339**	**767,032**	**949,225**	**43,038**	**41,973**	**354,297**	**343,953**	**9,006,201**	**9,212,183**

Credit risk (continued)

Industrial sectors

The following table breaks down the Bank's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorized by industrial sector as at 31 December 2013 and 2012:

In Denar thousand	Loans and advances to banks		Loans and advances to customers		Securities available for sale		Securities held to maturity		Cash and cash equivalents		Other receivables		Commitments and contingencies		Total assets	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Non residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	-	117,291	120,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	8,583	-	12,378	117,547	141,880
Mining	-	-	1,514	6,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	50	-	-	1,518	6,148
Food industry	-	-	259,885	298,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,905	1,284	4,252	4,995	269,042	304,425
Textile industry clothing and footwear manufacturing	-	-	91,373	94,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,543	175	50,902	39,557	144,818	134,333
Chemical industry, production of building materials, production and processing of fuel, pharmaceutical industry	-	-	92,744	114,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,388	76	999	3,506	95,131	117,711
Production of metals, machinery, tools and equipment	-	-	114,835	137,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	198	9,171	15,662	124,079	153,683
Other manufacturing Industry	-	-	85,252	87,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	428	2,028	5,560	87,607	93,367
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	-	-	33	1,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	59	-	-	94	1,289
Water supply, waste water disposal, waste management and environment sanitation	-	-	20,094	21,699	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	51	-	-	20,131	21,750
Construction	-	-	407,213	330,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,237	1,180	89,720	59,870	512,170	391,308

Credit risk (continued)

In Denar thousand	Loans and advances to banks 2013	Loans and advances to banks 2012	Loans and advances to customers 2013	Loans and advances to customers 2012	Securities available for sale 2013	Securities available for sale 2012	Securities held to maturity 2013	Securities held to maturity 2012	Cash and cash equivalents 2013	Cash and cash equivalents 2012	Other receivables 2013	Other receivables 2012	Commitments and contingencies 2013	Commitments and contingencies 2012	Total assets 2013	Total assets 2012
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor-cycles	-	-	741,566	783,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,121	4,016	63,963	85,937	806,650	873,055
Transport and storage	-	-	116,013	217,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	8,768	81,825	85,940	198,115	312,670
Facilities for lodging and food service activities	-	-	117,614	129,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	420	3,197	3,912	120,997	133,722
Information and communication	-	-	76,935	76,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	2,443	8,900	8,756	86,230	87,293
Financial and insurance activities	-	639,967	148,595	123,482	11,991	6,505	767,032	949,225	1,037,762	553,603	820	135	19,311	777	1,985,511	2,273,694
Activities related to real estate	-	-	43	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	-	-	52	147
Technical and scientific activities	-	-	37,127	23,574	118,861	59,348	-	-	-	-	1,154	540	8,938	6,593	166,080	90,055
Administrative and auxiliary service activities	-	-	45,723	22,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817	98	7,989	973	55,529	23,787
Public administration and defense, compulsory social insurance	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	33	-	-	55	53
Education	-	-	2,241	1,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	26	-	-	2,521	1,647
Health and social care activities	-	-	26,227	22,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	67	279	-	26,892	23,008
Art, entertainment, recreation	-	-	1,486	1,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	29	-	-	1,521	1,932
Other service activities	-	-	6,794	12,257		-	-	-	-	-	354	133	729	508	7,877	12,898
Activities as households as employers, households that produce various goods and services for own uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities to exterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individuals	-	-	4,162,582	3,984,650		5,486	-	-	-	-	11,358	13,163	2.094	9,029	4,176,034	4,012,328
Sole traders and individuals that are not regarded as traders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Total	**-**	**639,967**	**6,673,220**	**6,612,123**	**130,852**	**71,339**	**767,032**	**949,225**	**1,037,762**	**553,603**	**43,038**	**41,973**	**354,297**	**343,953**	**9,006,201**	**9,212,183**

3.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset received.

Management of liquidity risk

The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation.

Treasury and Dealing Department receives information from other departments regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. Treasury and Dealing Department then maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets, largely made up of short-term liquid investment securities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Bank.

The daily liquidity position and market conditions are regularly monitored. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by ALCO. Daily reports cover the liquidity position of the Bank. Liquidity reports are submitted monthly to the NBRM.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The Bank has access to a diverse funding base. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments including deposits and share capital. This enhances funding flexibility, limits dependence on any one source of funds and generally lowers the cost of funds. The Bank strives to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of liabilities with a range of maturities. The Bank continually assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in funding, required meeting business goals and targets set in terms of the overall Bank strategy.

In addition, the Bank holds a portfolio of liquid assets as part of its liquidity risk management strategy.

Liquidity risk represents the risk for the Bank of becoming incapable of providing sufficient funds for settlement of its short-term liabilities when such liabilities fall due, or to provide such funds at much higher costs.

The Bank is exposed to daily withdrawals of funds from its available cash sources of current accounts, matured deposits, approved loans and other withdrawals.

The tables below analyses the Bank's liabilities, grouped according to their maturity based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contracted maturity date at 31 December 2013 and 2012. The amounts are presented on a gross basis, i.e. not taking into account the amounts of accumulated amortization, impairment provision and allocated special reserve.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial risk (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

in Denar thousand

31 December 2013	Less than one month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Due to banks	19,473	-	-	-	-	19,473
Due to customers	3,455,340	1,325,149	3,401,673	1,100,650	4,769	9,287,581
Borrowings	27,598	1,372	76,490	183,234	12,615	301,309
Other liabilities	56,843	1,024	43	1,206	14,112	73,228
	3,559,254	**1,327,545**	**3,478,206**	**1,285,090**	**31,496**	**9,681,591**

in Denar thousand

31 December 2012	Less than one month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Due to banks	101,595	-	125,446	-	-	227,041
Due to customers	3,225,261	1,301,947	3,534,349	1,165,713	21,919	9,249,189
Borrowings	34,647	2,604	57,888	169,281	18,521	282,941
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	26,420	246,000	272,420
Other liabilities	61,186	918	41	656	14,716	77,517
	3,422,689	**1,305,469**	**3,717,724**	**1,362,070**	**301,156**	**10,109,108**

3.3 Market risks

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 Bank'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.

Exposure to interest rate risk – non-trading portfolios

The Bank's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprise at different times or in differing amounts. In the case of floating rate assets and liabilities, the Bank is also exposed to basis risk, which is the difference in reprising characteristics of the various floating rate indices, such as the savings rate, LIBOR and different types of interest.

Risk management activities are aimed at optimizing net interest income, given market interest rate levels consistent with the Bank's business strategies.

Asset-liability risk management activities are conducted in the context of the Bank's sensitivity to interest rate changes. In general, the Bank is sensitive to changes in interest rates because for the majority of the interest-bearing assets and liabilities, the Bank has the right to simultaneously change the interest rates. When interest rates are decreasing, margins earned will also narrow, as liabilities interest rates will decrease with a lower percentage compared to assets interest rates. However, the actual effect will depend on various factors, including stability of the economy, environment and level of the inflation.

The table below analyses the Bank's interest rate gap position as at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012. The interest bearing assets/ liabilities are grouped according to the remaining period until the next change in interest rates.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial risk (continued)

Market risks (continued)
Interest rate risk (continued)
Analysis of interest rate gap position (excluding portfolio held for trading and derivatives, if any)

in Denar thousand

As at 31 December 2013	Less than one month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	**Total**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,058,419	-	-	-	-	2,058,419
Loans and advances to customers	376,649	397,570	2,090,813	3,472,989	257,024	6,595,045
Investment securities	767,032		118,861	-	-	885,893
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,202,100	**397,570**	**2,209,674**	**3,472,989**	**257,024**	**9,539,357**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	18,719	-	-	750	-	19,469
Due to customers	2,421,402	-	5,460,303	1,257,741	-	9,139,446
Borrowings	40,629	1,372	75,289	173,985	9,264	300,539
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,480,750	**1,372**	**5,535,592**	**1,432,476**	**9,264**	**9,459,454**
Net interest rate gap position	**721,350**	**396,198**	**(3,325,918)**	**2,040,513**	**247,760**	**79,903**
As at 31 December 2012						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,678,332	-	-	-	-	1,678,332
Loans and advances to banks	638,945	-	-	-	-	638,945
Loans and advances to customers	352,661	428,598	2,058,723	3,696,334	120,233	6,656,549
Investment securities	949,225	-	59,348	-	-	1,008,573
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,619,163	**428,598**	**2,118,071**	**3,696,334**	**120,233**	**9,982,399**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	100,825	-	123,000	750	-	224,575
Due to customers	2,131,703	-	5,644,537	1,320,200	-	9,096,440
Borrowings	33,863	2,604	57,887	169,282	18,521	282,157
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	246,000	-	246,000
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,266,391	**2,604**	**5,825,424**	**1,736,232**	**18,521**	**9,849,172**
Net interest rate gap position	**1,352,772**	**425,994**	**(3,707,353)**	**1,960,102**	**101,712**	**133,227**

Sensitivity analysis

The interest rate sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rate risk at the reporting date. At 31 December 2013, if interest rates had been 200 basis points higher/lower with all other variables were held constant, the Bank's pre-tax profit for the twelve month period ended 31 December 2013 would respectively decrease/increase by approximately Denar 1,598 thousand (2012: Denar 2,665 thousand).

The other equity components would respectively increase/decrease by Denar 2,377 thousand (2012: Denar 1,187 thousand).

Market risks (continued)

Foreign currency risk

The Bank is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies. The Bank ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currency at spot when necessary to address short-term imbalances. The Denar is pegged to the Euro and the monetary projections envisage stability of the exchange rate of the Denar against Euro.

The following tables summarize the net foreign currency risk position of the Bank at 31 December 2013 and 2012:

in Denar thousand	MKD	EUR	USD	Other currencies	Total
As at 31 December 2013					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,066,523	871,318	211,429	164,180	2,313,450
Loans and advances to banks and customers	2,964,590	3,618,846	89,784	-	6,673,220
Investment securities	838,481	59,403	-	-	897,884
Other receivables	29,675	10,028	3,327	8	43,038
Total Assets	**4,899,269**	**4,559,595**	**304,540**	**164,188**	**9,927,592**
Liabilities					
Due to banks	1,913	4,850	12,710	-	19,473
Due to customers	4,694,275	4,161,247	284,133	147,926	9,287,581
Borrowings	-	301,309	-	-	301,309
Other liabilities	42,203	23,944	6,601	480	73,228
Total Liabilities	**4,738,391**	**4,491,350**	**303,444**	**148,406**	**9,681,591**
Net foreign currency position	**160,878**	**68,245**	**1,096**	**15,782**	**246,001**
As at 31 December 2012					
Total Assets	4,813,137	4,891,031	367,842	158,890	10,230,900
Total Liabilities	4,663,872	4,928,762	370,105	146,369	10,109,108
Net foreign currency position	**149,265**	**(37,731)**	**(2,263)**	**12,521**	**121,792**

The following table shows the sensitivity of the Bank of an increase of the Denar compared to foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis includes only the monetary items denominated in foreign currency at the end of the year, thus making adjustment of their value when the exchange rate of the foreign currencies is changed by 1% and/or 5%. Adverse amount below marks a decrease of the profit or the other equity which appears in case the Denar increases its value compared to the foreign currencies by 1% and/or 5%. When the value of the Denar compared to foreign currencies decreases by 1% and/or 5%, the effect on the profit or the other equity is equal but with reverse index as showed in the table below (in Denar thousands).

in Denar thousand	Change in 2013	Change in 2012	Profit or loss 2013	Profit or loss 2012
EUR	1%	1%	682	377
USD	5%	5%	55	113
Other currencies	1%	1%	789	626

3.4 Operating risk

Operating risk is present in all activities, processes and organizational structures that are part of the business activities of the Bank.

An active management with operational risk requires identification of all operational risks on which the Bank is exposed and taking of adequate measures for their optimization. The Bank's departments and branches in cooperation with the Risk Management Department prepare lists with operational activities on a monthly basis.

All the operational activities are subject to registration in the centralized Register for the operational activities.

The Bank's operations are constantly subject to other risks which are defined as operating risks. These risks relate to deficiencies or errors in the operation of internal processes, systems or to human errors or are due to external events.

3.5 Segment reporting

Operating segments

The Bank has two operational segments, as described below, which are the Bank's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services and are managed separately based on the Bank's management structure. The Supervisory Board reviews at least monthly the Management report that obtains information regarding the business. The following summary describes the operations in the Bank's reportable segments:

- Corporate Banking (legal entities) – Includes the following: different loans' products for corporate clients, issuing business credit cards, payment operations in the country and abroad for residential and non-residential legal entities, operations on foreign exchange market, inter-banking borrowings, brokerage services, trade with securities issued by the State etc.

- Retail Banking (individuals) – Includes the following activities: different types of loans for individuals, issuing debit and credit cards, payment operations in the country and abroad for residential and non-residential individuals, brokerage services, safe renting, operations on foreign exchange market etc.

Also, the Bank has activities regarding services of POS terminal network and ATMs that were not specified in the above mentioned activities.

Segment reporting (continued)
Operating segments (continued)

in Denar thousand	Retail banking		Corporate banking		Non-allocated		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Income and expenses								
Net interest income/(expenses)	149,223	99,701	282,324	328,955	-	-	431,547	428,656
Net fee and commission income	79,177	52,716	47,947	72,366	-	-	127,124	125,082
Other operating income	16,350	2,691	23,643	40,129	-	32,488	39,993	75,308
Release of imp.prov. /Impairment (losses), net	12,380	7,438	17,712	(2,836)	154	-	30,246	4,602
Depreciation and amortization	(25,945)	-	(37,516)	-	-	(54,176)	(63,461)	(54,176)
Impairment losses on non-financial assets, net	(525)	-	(758)	-	-	(1,604)	(1,283)	(1,604)
Investment costs for property and equipment	(13,037)	-	(18,852)	-	-	(26,155)	(31,889)	(26,155)
Other expenses	(190,767)	(340,295)	(275,852)	(116,205)	-	(982)	(466,619)	(457,482)
Profit before tax per segment	**26,856**	**(177,749)**	**38,648**	**322,409**	**154**	**(50,429)**	**65,658**	**94,231**
Income tax							(673)	(897)
Profit for the year							**64,985**	**93,334**
Total assets per segment	4,169,317	3,740,386	4,928,298	5,660,612	-	-	9,097,615	9,400,998
Non-allocated assets per segment	-	-	-		1,733,483	1,790,055	1,733,483	1,790,055
Total assets	**4,169,317**	**3,740,386**	**4,928,298**	**5,660,612**	**1,733,483**	**1,790,055**	**10,831,098**	**11,191,053**
Total liabilities per segment	7,315,252	7,890,228	2,334,132	1,903,225	-	-	9,649,384	9,793,453
Non-allocated liabilities per segment	-	-	-	-	34,649	318,200	34,649	318,200
Total liabilities	**7,315,252**	**7,890,228**	**2,334,132**	**1,903,225**	**34,649**	**318,200**	**9,684,033**	**10,111,653**

Geographic segments

in Denar thousand	Republic of Macedonia	EU member countries	Other countries	Non-allocated	**Total**
2013					
Total income	626,792	(28,579)	446	5	**598,664**
Total assets	9,998,395	721,632	110,706	365	**10,831,098**
2012					
Total income	542,433	85,087	(620)	2,146	**629,046**
Total assets	9,041,245	659,562	166,489	682,949	**10,550,245**

3.6 Fair value estimation

Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

According to IFRS 7, assets and liabilities are grouped into three levels on the basis of the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value. The hierarchy according to the fair value is determined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the Statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

31 December 2013	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Assets				
Securities available for sale	130,852	-	-	130,852

31 December 2012	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Assets				
Securities available for sale	71,339	-	-	71,339

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values to those financial assets and liabilities not presented in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value.

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Net Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Net Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,313,450	2,313,450	1,916,273	1,916,273
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	639,967	639,967
Loans and advances to customers	6,673,220	6,673,220	6,612,123	6,612,123
Investment securities	767,032	767,032	949,225	949,225
Other receivables	43,038	43,038	41,973	41,973
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	19,473	19,473	227,041	227,041
Due to customers	9,287,581	9,287,581	9,249,189	9,249,189
Borrowings	301,309	301,309	282,941	282,941
Other liabilities	73,228	73,228	77,517	77,517

Cash and cash equivalents

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates their fair value, considering that they include cash, bank accounts and bank deposits with short - term maturity.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are carried at amortized cost and are net of provisions for impairment. The loans and advances have predominantly floating interest rates and their fair value is determined by discounting of future cash flows using the market interest rate. The fair value approximates their carrying value.

Investment securities

Investment securities include short term interest bearing assets held to maturity. Their fair value approximates their carrying value.

Other financial assets

The fair value of other financial assets is considered to approximate their respective carrying values by definition and due to their short-term nature.

Deposits and borrowings

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand.

The fair value of the term deposits with variable interest rates approximates their carrying values as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Borrowed funds carry predominantly floating rates and due to the interest rate reprising carrying value is not materially different from their fair value.

Other liabilities

Carrying value of other liabilities approximates their fair value with relation to their short-term maturity.

3.7 Financial instruments by categories

Net carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities of the Bank recognized at the date of the Statement of financial position for the presented periods are classified as follows:

31 December 2013
Financial assets

	Assets held to maturity	Loans and receivables	Available for sale assets	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,313,450	-	-	2,313,450
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	6,673,220	-	-	6,673,220
Investment securities	767,032	-	130,852	-	897,884
Other receivables	-	43,038	-	-	43,038
	767,032	**9,029,708**	**130,852**	**-**	**9,927,592**

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Due to banks	19,473	19,473
Due to customers	9,287,581	9,287,581
Borrowings	301,309	301,309
Other liabilities	73,228	73,228
	9,681,591	**9,681,591**

31 December 2012
Financial assets

	Assets held to maturity	Loans and receivables	Available for sale assets	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,916,273	-	-	1,916,273
Loans and advances to banks	-	639,967	-	-	639,967
Loans and advances to customers	-	6,612,123	-	-	6,612,123
Investment securities	949,225	-	71,339	-	1,020,564
Other receivables	-	41,973	-	-	41,973
	949,225	**9,210,336**	**71,339**	**-**	**10,230,900**

Financial liabilities

	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Due to banks	227,041	227,041
Due to customers	9,249,189	9,249,189
Borrowings	282,941	282,941
Other liabilities	77,517	77,517
	9,836,688	**9,836,688**

3.8 Capital management

Regulatory capital

The Bank's lead regulator NBRM sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank as a whole. The Bank is directly supervised by the local regulators.

In implementing capital adequacy requirements, the Bank maintains a prescribed ratio of own funds to sum of total risk-weighted assets. Total risk-weighted assets are sum of credit risk-weighted assets, sum of capital requirements for currency risk and sum of capital requirements for operating risk.

The Bank's own funds are a sum of core capital, supplementary capital, less deductions, as follows:

- Core capital, which includes ordinary and non-cumulative preference shares, share premium, bank reserves allocated from net profit that serve for covering losses arising from risks the Bank faces in its operations, retained earnings not encumbered by any future obligations, stated in the Statement of financial position and confirmed by a Decision of the Bank's Shareholders' Assembly or accumulated loss from previous years, profit for the year if confirmed by the certified auditor, after deductions for loss for the year, licenses, patents, goodwill and other trademarks, treasury shares and the difference between the amount of the required allowance for impairment in accordance with the risk classification and allocated allowance for impairment and allowance for impairment calculated according the Decision for credit risk management.

- Supplementary capital, which includes cumulative preference shares, share premium less the amount of purchased treasury cumulative preference shares, hybrid capital instruments and subordinated liabilities issued by the Bank.

- The total of core capital and supplementary capital is reduced by the Bank's capital investments in banks and financial institutions exceeding 10% of the capital of such institutions, subordinated instruments and other investments in other banks or other financial institutions where the Bank holds more than 10% of the capital and other deductions.

When determining the amount of own funds, the Bank shall observe the following restrictions:

- The amount of the supplementary capital cannot exceed the amount of the core capital.

- The sum of the nominal value of subscribed and paid-in ordinary shares, the share premium of such shares and the amount of reserves and the retained earnings, less the deductions from the core capital and supplementary capital previously described, should exceed the sum of other positions which are part of the Bank's core capital.

The amount of subordinated instruments which are part of the supplementary capital shall not exceed 50% of the amount of core capital.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognized and the Bank recognizes the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

Capital management (continued)

The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period. There were no significant changes in the Bank's approach to capital management during the year.

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012 the Bank capital adequacy ratio is 14.83 % (2012: 15.81%) which is in compliance with the prescribed ratio.

Capital allocation

The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimization of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily upon the regulatory own capital. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is monitored independently of those responsible for the operation, by the Supervisory Board.

4 *Critical accounting estimates and judgments*

The most important areas in need of estimates and judgments include:

Allowance for impairment for loans and receivables

Assets carried at amortized costs are evaluated for impairment losses as disclosed in Note 2.11.

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a monthly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the Statement of comprehensive income, the Bank 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 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, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults. 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.

Allowance for impairment of available-for-sale equity investments

The Bank determines that available for sale investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price. In addition, impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investor, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

Determining fair value

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in accounting policy 2.10. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment losses are recognized in the amount for which the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. In determining the recoverable amount, Management estimates expected prices, cash flows from each cash generating unit and determines the appropriate interest rate for calculating the present value of those cash flows.

5 Net interest income

Structure of interest income and expenses according to type of financial instruments

	2013	2012
Interest income		
Loans and advances to customers	649,944	721,818
Investment securities	34,504	42,718
Cash and cash equivalents	10,957	8,070
Loans and advances to banks	9,337	19,258
	704,742	**791,864**
Interest expense		
Due to customers	252,730	319,117
Subordinated liabilities	15,882	34,555
Borrowings	3,888	3,939
Due to banks	695	5,597
	273,195	**363,208**
Net interest income	**431,547**	**428,656**

6 Net fee and commission income

Structure of fees and commission income and expenses according to type of financial activities

	2013	2012
Fee and commission income		
Loans and credit cards	76,603	87,519
Payment operations		
- Domestic	93,002	85,721
- International	26,805	25,925
Visa and Mastercard	24,496	19,503
Letters of credit and guarantees	9,530	4,770
Money transfer	6,619	6,441
Other	437	807
	237,492	**230,686**
Fee and commission expenses		
Credit cards	87,522	80,545
Payment operations		
- Domestic	14,028	14,839
- International	8,229	9,949
Brokerage	-	47
Other	589	224
	110,368	**105,604**
Net fee and commission income	**127,124**	**125,082**

7 Other operating income

	2013	2012
Rent income	2,248	2,522
Dividends received	952	2,083
Release of impairment provisions and special reserve, net (note 25)	632	1,044
Gains form equipment sold	22	-
Gains from equity instruments sold	-	31,369
Gains from foreclosed assets sold	-	551
Other income from payment operations	3,845	4,089
SWIFT	2,036	2,061
Other	6,608	5,394
	16,343	**49,113**

During 2012, the Bank sold foreign equity investments, shares, for the amount of Denar 33,512 thousand for which the carrying amount was Denar 2,143 thousand. The Bank realized gain from this transaction recognized in current profit or loss in the amount of Denar 31,369 thousand.

8 Release of impairment provision on financial assets, net

	2013	2012
(Charge) / recovery for:		
Loans and advances to customers (Note 15)	38,549	6,350
Other receivables (Note 20)	(8,303)	(1,748)
	30,246	**4,602**

9 Personnel expenses

	2013	2012
Net salaries and contributions	149,579	143,004
Social and health contributions	66,835	64,541
Other employee benefits	7,725	8,780
	224,139	**216,325**

10 Other operating expenses

	2013	2012
Materials and services	109,834	107,256
Rent expenses	70,229	68,687
Deposit insurance premiums	52,300	49,499
Administrative and marketing expenses	16,540	15,479
Software license expenses	10,105	10,679
Property and employee insurance premiums	4,517	4,020
Impairment losses on foreclosed assets	1,283	1,604
Losses from sold foreclosed assets	813	-
Litigation expenses	401	2,543
Other expenses	9,630	9,149
	275,652	**268,916**

11 Income tax expense

	2013	2012
Current income tax expense	673	897
	673	**897**

Reconciliation of the income tax expense as per the Statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

	2013	2012
Effect of non – deductible expenses for tax purposes 10% (2012:10%)	673	897
Non – taxable income for tax purposes	-	-
Tax losses carried forward	-	-
	673	**897**

12 Earnings per share

The basic and diluted earnings per share are computed when the net profits for the year (belonging to the common shareholders) is divided with the weighted average number of shares during the year.

	2013	2012
Net-profit attributable to shareholders	64,985	93,334
Net-profit attributable to holders of ordinary shares	64,985	93,334
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	530,445	530,445
Effect from change of ordinary shares during the year	1,448	-
Weighted average number of shares	531,893	530,445
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Denars)	**122**	**176**

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2013	2012
Current accounts and deposits with foreign banks	720,860	390,482
Account and balances with the NBRM, except for obligatory foreign currency reserves	602,231	702,867
Placement with banks with maturity up to 3 months	309,227	100,422
Cash in hand	253,305	237,519
Current accounts and deposits with domestic banks	2,755	1,362
Included in cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of cash flows	**1,888,378**	**1,432,652**
Obligatory foreign currency reserves	420,152	422,284
Restricted deposits	4,920	61,337
	2,313,450	**1,916,273**

According to the Decision on obligatory reserve, Bank's reserve prescribed ratio equals 8% (2012: 10%) for liabilities in domestic currency, 20% (2012: 20%) for liabilities in domestic currency with FX clause and 15% (2012: 13%) for liabilities in foreign currency. The basis for the reserve requirement is determined as an average of the Bank's liabilities for each calendar day of the preceding month. The reserve requirement maintenance period is from 11th in the current month until 10th in the following month.

Bank's reserve requirement in foreign currency is allocated on special foreign currency accounts of the NBRM abroad, and it is fulfilled in Euro at a fixed level.

The interest rate on the obligatory reserve in Denars during 2013 amounted to 1% per annum (2012: 1% per annum). The interest rate on the obligatory reserve in foreign currency during 2013 and 2012 amounted to 0.1% per annum.

14 Loans and advances to banks

		2013		2012
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Loans to banks	-	-	639,967	-
	-	-	**639,967**	-

Loans and advance to banks as of 31 December 2012, in the amount of Denar 639,967 thousand refer to repo transactions with First Investment Bank Sofia, with securities as collateral.

15 Loans and advances to customers

	2013	2012
Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	6,673,220	6,612,123
	6,673,220	**6,612,123**

The structure of loans and advances to customers by type of debtor is as follows:

	2013		2012	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Corporate customers:				
Principal	853,942	1,561,690	807,013	1,769,708
Interest	13,574	-	16,122	-
Public sector:				
Principal	-	-	5	3,509
Interest	-	-	9	-
Other:				
Principal	8	1,134	-	1,386
Interest	9	-	10	-
Financial institution other than banks:				
Principal	27,294	113,704	32,099	81,913
Interest	482	-	350	-
Retail customers:				
Principal				
Housing	29,321	871,005	20,468	563,496
Consumer	72,278	1,915,381	86,205	1,763,508
Vehicle	988	10,466	585	12,413
Credit cards	318,223	-	317,353	-
Other	260,806	835,695	259,488	859,825
Interest	22,700	-	21,391	-
Nonresident customers:				
Principal	84,556	-	79,645	274,066
Interest	-	-	3,268	-
	1,684,181	5,309,075	1,644,011	5,329,824
Current maturity	*1,082,419*	*(1,082,419)*	*1,117,744*	*(1,117,744)*
	2,766,600	4,226,656	2,761,755	4,212,080
Less: provision for impairment	(278,854)	(41,182)	(273,137)	(88,575)
	2,487,746	**4,185,474**	**2,488,618**	**4,123,505**

At 31 December 2013 non-performing loans amounted to Denar 355,157 thousand (2012: Denar 325,955 thousands). Unrecognized interest relating to such loans amounted to Denar 52,951 thousand (2012: Denar 56,075 thousand).

As at 31 December 2013 loans and advances to customers in amount of Denar 38,274 thousand (2012: Denar 20,060 thousand) are mortgaged as collateral for borrowings from MBDP (Note 23).

	2013	2012
Movements of specific provision for impairment		
Balance at 01 January	352,664	354,379
(Release) of provision for impairment, net (Note 8)	(29,501)	(1,715)
Foreclosed assets from non-collectable receivables	(3,168)	-
Effect from foreign exchange differences	41	-
Balance as at 31 December	**320,036**	**352,664**

	2013	2012
Movements of group provision for impairment		
Balance at 01 January	9,048	13,683
Additional provision for impairment / (Release) of provision for impairment, net (Note 8)	(9,048)	(4,635)
Balance as at 31 December	**-**	**9,048**
Total provision for impairment	**320,036**	**361,712**

16 Investment securities

	2013	2012
Held-to-maturity investment securities	767,032	949,225
Available-for-sale investment securities	130,852	71,339
	897,884	**1,020,564**

Held-to-maturity investment securities with fixed interest rate

	2013	2012
Treasury Bills	767,032	949,225
	767,032	**949,225**

Available-for-sale investment securities

	2013	2012
Government bills	118,861	59,348
Equity securities	11,991	11,991
	130,852	**71,339**

The movement of the impairment provision for investment securities is as follows:

	2013	2012
Movements of provision for impairment		
Balance at 01 January	1,372	1,372
Balance at 31 December	**1,372**	**1,372**

Government bills issued by the Ministry of Finance of RM as at 31 December 2013 mature to 6 months (2012: from 3-6 months) and bear interest from 3.10% to 3.15% p.a. (2012: 4% p.a.).

As at 31 December 2013, treasury bills issued by the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia mature within 35 days (2012: 28 days) and bear interest of 3.25% p.a. (2012: from 3.65 % and 3.75% p.a.).

17 Foreclosed assets

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Residential facilities and apartments	Other	Total
Cost						
At 01 January 2012	573	57,772	1,938	39,783	79,619	179,685
Additions during the year	202	145,524	31,124	7,271	-	184,121
(Disposals)	-	-	-	(6,215)	-	(6,215)
At 31 December 2012 / 01 January 2013	**775**	**203,296**	**33,062**	**40,839**	**79,619**	**357,591**
Additions during the year	-	113	-	5,133	-	5,246
(Disposals)	-	-	(801)	(2,601)	-	(3,402)
At 31 December 2013	**775**	**203,409**	**32,261**	**43,371**	**79,619**	**359,435**
Impairment provision						
01 January 2012	-	19,934	1,137	13,466	75,622	110,159
Impairment loss during the year (Note 10)	-	-	-	804	800	1,604
At 31 December 2012 / 01 January 2013	**-**	**19,934**	**1,137**	**14,270**	**76,422**	**111,763**
Impairment loss during the year (Note 10)	-	-	-	1,658	640	2,298
At 31 December 2013	**-**	**19,934**	**1,137**	**15,928**	**77,062**	**114,061**
Net carrying value						
At 01 January 2012	573	37,838	801	26,317	3,997	69,526
At 31 December 2012	**775**	**183,362**	**31,925**	**26,569**	**3,197**	**245,828**
At 31 December 2013	**775**	**183,475**	**31,124**	**27,443**	**2,557**	**245,374**

As at 31 December 2013, the net carrying value of Bank's foreclosed assets amount to Denar 245,374 thousand (2012: Denar 245,828 thousand). As at 31 December 2013 their fair value is in the amount of Denar 355,818 thousand (2012: Denar 324,963 thousand).

18 Intangible assets

	Software	**Rights and licenses**	**Assets under development**	**Total**
Cost				
At 01 January 2012	42,171	32,821	96,515	171,507
Additions during the year	1,414	52	23,469	24,935
Transfers	78,413	29,395	(107,808)	-
At 31 December 2012 / 01 January 2013	**121,998**	**62,268**	**12,176**	**196,442**
Additions during the year	**-**	1,984	2,969	4,953
Transfers	15,121	**-**	(15,121)	-
At 31 December 2013	**137,119**	**64,252**	**24**	**201,395**
Accumulated amortization				
At 01 January 2012	**23,024**	**14,929**	**-**	**37,953**
Amortization for the year	7,218	4,226	-	11,444
At 31 December 2012/01 January 2013	**30,242**	**19,155**	**-**	**49,397**
Amortization for the year	11,229	5,293	**-**	16,522
At 31 December 2013	**41,471**	**24,448**	-	**65,919**
Net carrying value				
At 01 January 2012	19,147	17,892	96,515	133,554
At 31 December 2012	**91,756**	**43,113**	**12,176**	**147,045**
At 31 December 2013	**95,648**	**39,804**	**24**	**135,476**

19 Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost				
At 01 January 2012	181,651	259,557	309,731	750,939
Additions during the year	-	21,254	9,219	30,473
Transfer	88	50,321	(50,409)	-
At 31 December 2012/01 January 2013	**181,739**	**331,132**	**268,541**	**781,412**
Additions during the year	543	4,050	2,720	7,313
(Disposals and write offs)	-	(2,996)	-	(2,996)
Transfers	264,313	563	(264,876)	-
At 31 December 2013	**446,595**	**332,749**	**6,385**	**785,729**
Accumulated depreciation				
At 01 January 2012	43,168	171,112	-	214,280
Depreciation for the year	4,541	38,191	-	42,732
At 31 December 2012/01 January 2013	**47,709**	**209,303**	**-**	**257,012**
Depreciation for the year	11,148	35,791	-	46,939
(Disposals and write offs)	-	(2,993)	-	(2,993)
At 31 December 2013	**58,857**	**242,101**	**-**	**300,958**
Net carrying value				
At 01 January 2012	138,483	88,445	309,731	536,659
At 31 December 2012	134,030	121,829	268,541	524,400
At 31 December 2013	**387,738**	**90,648**	**6,385**	**484,771**

At 31 December 2013 and 2012, all property, plant and equipment are owned by the Bank. The Bank has no mortgages or other encumbrances over its property, plant and equipment. As at 31 December 2013 the Bank leases under operating lease terms building with net carrying amount of Denar 5,493 thousand (2012: Denar 5,451 thousand). The leases are cancellable and typically run for a shorter period.

There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year (2012: nil).

20 Other receivables

	2013	2012
Credit card receivables	23,834	17,807
Fee and commission receivables	22,043	22,467
Prepaid expenses	21,783	27,612
Inventories	7,604	7,588
Income tax receivables	7,461	6,781
Money transfer	5,640	7,597
Other receivables from litigations	3,055	-
Trade receivables	605	26
Employee receivables	55	39
Other	11,427	9,236
	103,507	**99,153**
Less: provision for impairment	(22,584)	(14,300)
	80,923	**84,853**

	2013	2012
Movements of provision for impairment		
Balance at 01 January	14,300	12,552
Additional provision for impairment / (Release) of provision for impairment, net (Note 8)	8,303	1,748
Foreclosed assets from non-collectable receivables	(28)	-
Effect from foreign exchange differences	9	-
Balance at 31 December	**22,584**	**14,300**

The major part of the prepaid expenses in the amount of Denar 12,708 thousand (2012: Denar 14,547 thousand) relate to the lease of the business premises for the Bank's branches in Strumica. The total rent according the lease agreement was paid in advance in 2000, covering lease period of 20 years.

During December 2012, the Bank has received a Report from the Public Revenue Office requesting corrections of the tax return statement for 2011 in the amount of Denar 190 thousand for paid penalty interest due to delayed payment for withheld tax. The Bank acted according to the Report and recorded corrections on the accumulated loss in the amount of Denar 209 thousand and correction in the amount of Denar 190 thousand on opening balance for Other receivables and Denar 19 thousand for Income tax receivables for the year ended 2011. The corrections were appropriately stated in the Statement of changes in equity and in the Statement of cash flows.

21 Due to banks

	2013		2012	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Current accounts of domestic banks	2,035	-	696	-
Current accounts of foreign banks	4,323	-	7,257	-
Term deposits of domestic banks	-	-	79,970	-
Term deposits of foreign banks	-	-	125,446	-
Restricted deposits of domestic banks	750	-	750	-
Other deposits	12,365	-	12,922	-
	19,473	**-**	**227,041**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at and for the year ended 31 December 2013
(All amounts expressed in Denar thousand, unless otherwise stated)

22 Due to customers

		2013		2012
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Non-financial institutions				
Current accounts	950,091	-	785,666	-
Term deposits	369,882	1,108	389,619	1,144
Restricted deposits	16,869	28,402	23,801	18,307
Other deposits	14,445	-	19,490	-
	1,351,287	29,510	1,218,576	19,451
State				
Current accounts	1,550	-	932	-
Demand deposits	399	-	399	-
	1,949	-	1,331	-
Not-for-profit institutions				
Current accounts	43,210	-	48,441	-
Term deposits	6,197	-	6,233	-
Restricted deposits	90	1,300	48	1,300
Other deposits	101	-	75	-
	49,598	1,300	54,797	1,300
Financial institutions, other than banks				
Current accounts	42,065	-	24,310	-
Term deposits	154,664	42,982	285,736	44,975
Restricted deposits	10,565	15,378	10,308	15,465
Other deposits	469	-		
	207,763	58,360	320,354	60,440
Citizens				
Current accounts	1,170,424	-	1,122,846	-
Demand deposits	35	-	48	-
Term deposits	4,165,256	1,547,352	4,519,668	1,277,034
Restricted deposits	108,583	284,440	131,530	281,207
Other deposits	10,293	-	8,834	-
	5,454,591	1,831,792	5,782,926	1,558,241
Nonresidents				
Current accounts	181,906	-	114,440	-
Term deposits	89,386	23,509	104,529	6,734
Restricted deposits	-	440	-	108
Other deposits	6,190	-	5,962	-
	277,482	23,949	224,931	6,842
Current maturity	839,492	(839,492)	458,642	(458,642)
	8,182,162	**1,105,419**	**8,061,557**	**1,187,632**

23 Borrowings

Structure of borrowings by type of borrowing and creditor's sector

		2013		2012
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Banks	763	293,188	16,584	253,763
State	992	6,366	996	11,598
Current maturity	103,705	(103,705)	77,559	(77,559)
	105,460	**195,849**	**95,139**	**187,802**

Borrowings by creditors

		2013		2012
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Domestic sources:				
Macedonian Bank for Development Promotion in foreign currency	-	276,348	-	227,446
Macedonian Bank for Development Promotion in domestic currency	763	16,840	16,584	26,317
Ministry of Finance of RM	992	6,366	996	11,598
	1,755	**299,554**	**17,580**	**265,361**
Current maturity	103,705	(103,705)	77,559	(77,559)
	105,460	**195,849**	**95,139**	**187,802**

During 2013, based on already signed Frame contracts with the Macedonian Bank for Development Promotion AD, Skopje ("MBDP"), the Bank has withdrawn funds from the credit line for small and medium enterprises with year of maturity 2014-2021 and interest rate 6- 6.5% per annum (2012: year of maturity 2013-2014 and interest rate 5- 5.5% per annum). The collateral for these Bank's borrowings are bills of exchange with statements and loans and advances from the end user of mortgages funds on behalf of MBDP (Note 15).

In addition, at 31 December 2013, the Bank has borrowings in the amount of Denar 7,358 thousand (2012: Denar 12,594 thousand) based on signed borrowing agreement with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Macedonia with a year of maturity 2013-2014 and interest rate of 4-5% per annum (2012: 4-5% per annum).

24 Subordinated liabilities

	2013	2012
Subordinated loan	-	272,420
	-	**272,420**

The subordinated loan as at 31 December 2012 from First Investment Bank Sofia was granted with an interest rate of 14%, and maturity of 7 years up to March 2016. At 18 June 2013 the principle was entirely repaid to First Investment Bank Sofia.

25 Provision and special reserve

	Commitments and contingencies
Balance at 01 January 2012	2,874
(Release) of provision for impairment, net (Note 7)	(1,044)
Balance at 31 December 2012 (Note 28)	**1,830**
Balance at 01 January 2013	1,830
(Release) of provision for impairment, net (Note 7)	(632)
Balance at 31 December 2013 (Note 28)	**1,198**

26 Other liabilities

	2013	2012
Accrued expenses	26,788	35,605
Trade payables	11,520	11,151
Fee and commission	4,562	3,743
Deferred income	103	702
Other taxes and contributions	1,141	13
Non allocated inflows	18,970	22,718
Other	11,388	4,300
	74,472	**78,232**

27 Share capital

At 31 December 2013 the authorized share capital comprised 545,987 ordinary shares (2012: 530,445). Ordinary shares have a par value of MKD 1,000 (2012: MKD 1,000). All issued shares are fully paid.

As at 28 November 2013, at a Shareholder's Meeting, the Bank has reached a decision to convert 15,542 priority shares into ordinary shares with a voting right and nominal value of MKD 1,000. The conversion was one preference share to one ordinary share. Subsequently, the number of ordinary shares has increased and as at 31 December 2013 the amount of ordinary shares totals to 545,987.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings of the Bank. (2012: one vote per share). All shares rank equally with regard to the Bank's residual assets.

	In Denars		*Number of issued shares*					
	Nominal value per share		ordinary shares		cumulative preference shares		Total subscribed capital	
	ordinary shares	preference shares not for sale	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
At 1 January – fully paid	1,000	1,000	530,445	530,445	15,542	15,542	545,987	545,987
Changes during the year (conversion from preference to ordinary shares)	-	-	15,542	-	(15,542)	-	-	-
At 31 December – fully paid	**1,000**	**1,000**	**545,987**	**530,445**	**-**	**15,542**	**545,987**	**545,987**

Share capital (continued)

At 31 December 2013 and 2012, the following shareholders have ownership exceeding 5% of the total issued shares with a voting right:

	Share capital in Denar thousand		Voting right	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Ivaylo Moutaftchiev, Republic of Bulgaria	198,994	198,994	36.45	37.51
Tzeko Minev, Republic of Bulgaria	198,994	198,994	36.45	37.51
	397,988	**397,988**	**72.90**	**75.02**

28 Commitments and contingencies

The Bank 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:

	2013	2012
Guarantees		
in MKD	249,790	223,589
in foreign currency	75,992	91,493
Letters of credit in foreign currency	29,713	30,701
	355,495	**345,783**
Provision for impairment (Note 25)	(1,198)	(1,830)
	354,297	**343,953**

Litigations

At 31 December 2013, legal proceedings raised against the Bank amount in total Denar 1,900 thousand (2012: Denar 650 thousand). As at the Statement of financial position date, the Bank did not recognize provision, since professional legal advice show that there is no possibility of significant losses. In addition, various legal actions and claims may be asserted in the future against the Bank from litigations and claims incident to the ordinary course of business. Related risks have been analyzed as to likelihood of occurrence. Although the outcome of these matters cannot always be ascertained with precision, the management of the Bank believes that no material liabilities are likely to result.

Taxation

The tax authorities may at any time inspect the books and records up to 5 years subsequent to the reported tax year, and may impose additional tax assessments and penalties. The Bank's management is not aware of any circumstances, which may give rise to a potential material liability in this respect.

Capital commitments

As at the Statement of financial position date, there are no capital commitments that have not been recognized in the financial reports.

29 *Fiduciary activities*

The Bank manages assets for the benefit of third parties mainly intended for concluding loan agreements with legal entities. These assets are not owned by the Bank and have not been recognized in the Statement of financial position. The Bank is not exposed to credit risk from these placements. As at 31 December 2013, these assets amount to Denar 494,458 thousand (2012: Denar 526,370 thousand).

30 *Pension plans*

The Bank does not operate any defined contribution plans or share-based remuneration options as at 31 December 2013 and 2012. The management believes that the present value of the future obligations to employees with respect to retirement and other benefits and awards are not material to these financial statements as at 31 December 2013 and 2012.

31 *Related party transactions*

According to the Banking Law, related parties are considered: persons with special rights and responsibilities in the Bank and persons related to them; shareholders with a qualified contribution to the Bank (direct or indirect ownership of at least 5% of the total number of shares, or voting right shares), affiliates and entities under common ownership, control and management with the Bank, or whose activities the Bank has an ability to control.

The Bank grants loans, performs payment transfers and deposits funds of related enterprises and financial institutions. It is the opinion of the Bank's management that these transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms and conditions and during the regular course of business activities.

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012, the balances and volume of transactions with related entities and Key management personnel are as follows:

	Other related parties		Key management personnel		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Assets						
Current accounts	51,050	39,515	-	-	51,050	39,515
Other assets	15	189	8	38	23	227
Loans and other receivables	-	639,967	23,632	21,361	23,632	661,328
	51,065	679,671	23,640	21,399	74,705	701,070
Liabilities						
Deposits	74,649	196,535	46,571	76,261	121,220	272,796
Subordinated liabilities	-	272,420	-	-	-	272,420
Other liabilities	2,692	3,698	1	-	2,693	3,698
	77,341	472,653	46,572	76,261	123,913	548,914
Income						
Interest income	8,185	19,284	1,892	2,280	10,077	21,564
Fee and commission income	787	587	77	86	864	673
Other income	86	313	419	237	505	550
	9,058	20,184	2,388	2,603	11,446	22,787
Expenses						
Interest expenses	24,561	40,737	2,124	6,291	26,685	47,028
Fee and commission expenses	27,315	27,344	-	-	27,315	27,344
Other expenses	16,419	16,406	18,216	18,159	34,635	34,565
Employee benefits	-	-	53,203	48,021	53,203	48,021
	68,295	84,487	73,543	72,471	141,838	156,958

32 Events after the reporting period

After 31 December 2013 – the reporting date until the approval of these financial statements, there are no adjusting events reflected in the financial statements or events that are materially significant for disclosure in these financial statements.

Grant Thornton

www.grant-thornton.com.mk