TRANSLATION

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CAPITAL GROUP OF BANK HANDLOWY W WARSZAWIE S.A.

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

MARCH 2014

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA	PLN'000		EUR'000**	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest income	1,646,332	2,076,259	390,960	497,474
Fee and commission income	762,772	707,240	181,138	169,456
Profit (Loss) before tax	1,218,146	1,239,535	289,277	296,994
Net profit (loss)	972,708	970,132	230,992	232,445
Total comprehensive income	672,368	1,307,831	159,669	313,358
Increase/decrease of net cash	(424,160)	500,140	(100,727)	119,834
Total assets	45,398,389	43,508,763	10,946,757	10,642,523
Amounts due to banks	6,378,436	2,356,429	1,538,010	576,398
Amounts due to customers	26,568,765	26,852,165	6,406,434	6,568,212
Shareholders' equity	7,307,264	7,391,415	1,761,975	1,807,988
Share capital	522,638	522,638	126,022	127,841
Number of shares (in pcs)	130,659,600	130,659,600	130,659,600	130,659,600
Book value per share (PLN/EUR)	55.93	56.57	13.49	13.84
Capital adequacy ratio (in %)	17.5	18.1	17.5	18.1
Earnings per share (PLN/EUR)	7.44	7.42	1.77	1.78
Diluted net earnings per share (PLN/EUR)	7.44	7.42	1.77	1.78
Declared or paid dividends per share (PLN/EUR)*	7.15	5.79	1.72	1.42

**The presented ratios are related to declared dividend from the appropriation of the 2013 profit and dividend paid in 2013 from the appropriation of the 2012 profit.*

***The following foreign exchange rates were applied to convert PLN into EUR: for the consolidated statement of financial position - NBP mid exchange rate as at 31 December 2013 - PLN 4.1472 (as at 31 December 2012: PLN 4.0882); for the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated cash flow statement - the arithmetic mean of NBP end-of-month exchange rates in 2013 – PLN 4.2110 (in 2012: PLN 4.1736).*

TRANSLATION

THE ANNUAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CAPITAL GROUP OF BANK HANDLOWY W WARSZAWIE S.A. FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

MARCH 2014

CONTENTS

Consolidated income statement

PLN'000	For the period Note	2013	2012
Interest and similar income	4	1,646,332	2,076,259
Interest expense and similar charges	4	(404,180)	(587,978)
Net interest income	4	1,242,152	1,488,281
Fee and commission income	5	762,772	707,240
Fee and commission expense	5	(120,470)	(108,382)
Net fee and commission income	5	642,302	598,858
Dividend income	6	4,416	6,493
Net income on trading financial instruments and revaluation	7	349,000	371,993
Net gain on debt investment securities	8	305,339	279,451
Net gain on capital investment instruments	9	1,844	-
Net gain on hedge accounting	10	2,050	-
Other operating income	11	57,193	34,834
Other operating expenses	11	(57,435)	(53,264)
Net other operating income	11	(242)	(18,430)
General administrative expenses	12	(1,302,008)	(1,364,951)
Depreciation expense	13	(62,635)	(64,683)
Profit/loss on sale of other assets	14	1,050	84
Net impairment allowances for financial assets and net provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted	15	36,204	(58,101)
Operating profit		1,219,472	1,238,995
Share in net profits/losses of entities valued at equity method		(1,326)	540
Profit before tax		1,218,146	1,239,535
Income tax expense	16	(245,438)	(269,403)
Net profit		972,708	970,132
Including:			
Net profit for the Bank's shareholders		972,708	970,132
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in pcs)	17	130,659,600	130,659,600
Net earnings per share (PLN)	17	7,44	7,42
Diluted net earnings per share (PLN)	17	7,44	7,42

Explanatory notes on pages 11-100 are an integral part of the annual consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

PLN'000	For the period Note	2013	2012
Net profit		972,708	970,132
Other comprehensive income:			
Net valuation of financial assets available-for-sale	18	(300,754)	340,085
Foreign exchange differences		414	(2,386)
Other comprehensive income after tax		(300,340)	337,699
Total comprehensive income for the period		672,368	1,307,831
Including:			
Comprehensive income due to the Bank's shareholders		672,368	1,307,831

Explanatory notes on pages 11-100 are an integral part of the annual consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position

PLN'000	As at Note	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Central Bank	19	778,464	1,357,308
Amounts due from banks	20	3,539,927	1,461,901
Financial assets held-for-trading	21	5,751,829	6,838,483
Debt securities available-for-sale	22	17,616,041	15,003,003
Equity investments valued at equity method	23	7,814	15,110
Equity investments available-for-sale	24	15,280	19,921
Amounts due from customers	25	15,231,327	16,221,412
Tangible fixed assets	26	384,581	409,916
Intangible assets	27	1,417,363	1,379,931
Current income tax receivables		80,854	2,702
Deferred income tax asset	29	203,132	218,786
Other assets	30	359,039	567,736
Non-current assets held-for-sale	31	12,738	12,554
Total assets		45,398,389	43,508,763
LIABILITIES			
Amounts due to banks	32	6,378,436	2,356,429
Financial liabilities held-for-trading	21	4,196,896	5,846,404
Hedging derivatives	33	24,710	-
Amounts due to customers	34	26,568,765	26,852,165
Provisions	36	89,284	28,656
Current income tax liabilities		84	55,343
Other liabilities	37	832,950	978,351
Total liabilities		38,091,125	36,117,348
EQUITY			
Share capital	39	522,638	522,638
Supplementary capital	39	2,997,759	3,011,380
Revaluation reserve	39	(42,963)	257,791
Other reserves	39	2,859,388	2,637,066
Retained earnings		970,442	962,540
Total equity		7,307,264	7,391,415
Total liabilities and equity		45,398,389	43,508,763

Explanatory notes on pages 11-100 are an integral part of the annual consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

PLN'000	Share capital	Supplementary capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Non-controlling shares	Total equity
As at 1 January 2013	522,638	3,011,380	257,791	2,637,066	962,540	-	7,391,415
Total comprehensive income including:	-	-	(300,754)	414	972,708	-	672,368
net profit	-	-	-	-	972,708	-	972,708
exchange rate differences from foreign units' conversion	-	-	-	414	-	-	414
valuation of financial assets available-for-sale (net)	-	-	(300,754)	-	-	-	(300,754)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(756,519)	-	(756,519)
Transfer to capital	-	(13,621)	-	221,908	(208,287)	-	-
As at 31 December 2013	522,638	2,997,759	(42,963)	2,859,388	970,442	-	7,307,264

Note: 18, 39

PLN'000	Share capital	Supplementary capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Non-controlling shares	Total equity
As at 1 January 2012	522,638	3,009,396	(82,294)	2,264,082	730,659	-	6,444,481
Total comprehensive income, including:	-	-	340,085	(2,386)	970,132	-	1,307,831
net profit	-	-	-	-	970,132	-	970,132
exchange rate differences from foreign units' conversion	-	-	-	(2,386)	-	-	(2,386)
valuation of financial assets available-for-sale (net)	-	-	340,085	-	-	-	340,085
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(360,897)	-	(360,897)
Transfer to capital	-	1,984	-	375,370	(377,354)	-	-
As at 31 December 2012	522,638	3,011,380	257,791	2,637,066	962,540	-	7,391,415

Note: 18, 39

Explanatory notes on pages 11-100 are an integral part of the annual consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated cash flow statement

For the period PLN'000	2013	2012
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
I. Net profit	972,708	970,132
II. Adjustments to reconcile net profit or loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	(1,420,732)	(932,959)
Current and deferred income tax recognized in income statement	245,438	269,403
Share in net profits/losses of entities valued at equity method	1,326	(540)
Depreciation expense	62,635	64,683
Net impairment due to financial assets value loss	(37,878)	58,100
Net provisions (recoveries)	75,341	45,020
Net interest income	(1,242,152)	(1,488,281)
Profit/loss on sale of investments	(1,036)	(75)
Other adjustments	(6,599)	(20,013)
Cash flows from operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(902,925)	(1,071,703)
Change in operating assets (excl. cash and cash equivalents)	(2,425,219)	(356,735)
Change in amounts due from banks	(1,923,465)	(790,557)
Change in amounts due from customers	1,031,456	(1,653,177)
Change in debt securities available-for-sale	(2,791,754)	3,200,122
Change in equity investments available-for-sale	4,715	1,792
Change in financial assets held-for-trading	1,040,797	(1,035,938)
Change in assets available-for-sale	(185)	(3,667)
Change in other assets	213,217	(75,310)
Change in operating liabilities (excl. cash and cash equivalents)	1,907,412	495,479
Change in amounts due to banks	3,971,067	(3,417,567)
Change in amounts due to customers	(280,422)	2,755,018
Change in amounts due to debt securities issuance	-	(25,325)
Change in liabilities held-for-trading	(1,649,508)	1,005,957
Change in amounts due to hedging derivatives	24,710	-
Change in other liabilities	(158,435)	177,396
Interest received	1,501,761	1,924,893
Interest paid	(398,417)	(586,285)
Income tax paid	(295,197)	(250,243)
III. Net cash flows from operating activities	360,123	1,125,538
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(28,286)	(32,144)
Disposal of tangible fixed assets	4,887	3,593
Purchase of intangible assets	(63,180)	(86,851)
Disposal of shares in subsidiaries	6,117	-
Disposal of fixed assets available-for-sale	88	15,760
Other investing inflows	438	43,372
Net cash flows from investing activities	(79,936)	(56,270)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(756,519)	(360,897)
Inflows due to long-term loans from financial sector entities	135,102	593
Repayment of long-term loans from financial sector entities	(81,349)	(192,778)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(702,766)	(553,082)
D. Exchange rates differences resulting from cash and cash equivalents conversion	(1,581)	(16,046)
E. Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(424,160)	500,140
F. Cash at the beginning of the period	1,544,322	1,044,182
G. Cash at the end of the period (see Note 48)	1,120,162	1,544,322

Explanatory notes on pages 11-100 are an integral part of the annual consolidated financial statements.

Explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. General information about the Bank and the Group

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. ("Bank" or "parent entity") has its registered office in Warsaw at Senatorska 16, 00-923 Warszawa. The Bank was founded on the strength of Notarial Deed of 13 April 1870 and is registered in the Register of Entrepreneurs in the National Court Register kept by the District Court for the Capital City of Warsaw, XII Commercial Department in Warsaw, under KRS number 0000001538.

The parent entity was given REGON number: 000013037 and tax identification number NIP: 526-030-02-91.

The parent entity and the entities of the Group were set up for an unspecified period of time.

The share capital of the Bank equals PLN 522,638,400 and is divided into 130,659,600 common bearer shares with a nominal value of PLN 4.00 per share. The shares are quoted on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

The Group is a member of Citigroup Inc. Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation, a subsidiary of Citibank N.A., is the ultimate parent entity for the Bank.

The Bank is a universal commercial bank that offers a wide range of banking services for individuals and corporate clients on domestic and foreign markets. Additionally, the Group operates in the following segments of business through its subsidiaries:

- brokerage operations;
- leasing services;
- investment operations.

These annual consolidated financial statements of the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. show the data for the Bank as the parent and its subsidiaries (jointly "Group").

The Group consists of the Bank and the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries	Registered office	% of share capital/votes at the General Meeting	
		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Entities fully consolidated			
Dom Maklerski Banku Handlowego S.A.	Warsaw	100.00	100.00
Handlowy-Leasing Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	100.00	100.00
Handlowy Investments S.A.	Luxembourg	100.00	100.00
PPH Spomasz Sp. z o.o. w likwidacji	Warsaw	100.00	100.00
Entities accounted for under the equity method			
Handlowy-Inwestycje Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	100.00	100.00
Handlowy Investments II S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	-	100.00

Financial information on subsidiaries, 31.12.2013

Subsidiaries fully consolidated

PLN'000

Name of subordinate	Location	Activity	Capital relationship	Share in equity [%]	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Profit/loss
HANDLOWY – LEASING Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	Leasing	Subsidiary undertaking	97,47	390,203	239,899	150,304	38,746	15,105
HANDLOWY INVESTMENTS S.A.	Luxembourg	Investment activity	Subsidiary undertaking	100,00	44,041	764	43,278	12,132	(43)
DOM MAKLERSKI BANKU HANDLOWEGO S.A.	Warsaw	Brokerage	Subsidiary undertaking	100,00	458,713	339,802	118,911	112,104	30,302
PPH SPOMASZ Sp. z o.o. w likwidacji	Warsaw	-	Subsidiary undertaking	100.00	Entity under liquidation				

Other entities

PLN'000

Name of subordinate	Location	Activity	Capital relationship	Share in equity [%]	Book value of shares	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Profit/loss
HANDLOWY – INWESTYCJE Sp. z o.o. 1/	Warsaw	Investment activity	Subsidiary undertaking	100.00	7,814	10,947	8	10,939	196	103

The above presented financial data of the entities available at the time of preparation of the financial statements originate from the non-audited financial statements of the entities. Financial data of Handlowy Investments S.A. originate from the financial statements prepared as at 28 February 2014, which is the entity's balance sheet date.

The explanation of indirect relationships:

1/ Indirect relationship via Handlowy Inwestycje Sp. z o.o.

Name of subordinate	Location	Activity	Capital relationship	Share in equity [%]	Book value of shares	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Profit/loss
HANDLOWY - LEASING Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	Leasing	Subsidiary undertaking	2.53	3,125	390,203	239,899	150,304	38,746	15,105

The above presented financial data of the entities available at the time of preparation of the financial statements originate from the non-audited financial statements of the entities. Financial data of Handlowy Investments S.A. originate from the financial statements prepared as at 28 February 2014, which is the entity's balance sheet date.

Financial information on subsidiaries, 31.12.2012

Subsidiaries fully consolidated

PLN'000

Name of subordinate	Location	Activity	Capital relationship	Share in equity [%]	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Profit/loss
HANDLOWY – LEASING Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	Leasing	Subsidiary undertaking	97.47	582,396	447,197	135,199	64,530	(15,165)
HANDLOWY INVESTMENTS S.A. 1/	Luxembourg	Investment activity	Subsidiary undertaking	100.00	43,968	548	43 420	684	104
DOM MAKLERSKI BANKU HANDLOWEGO S.A.	Warsaw	Brokerage	Subsidiary undertaking	100.00	503,900	410,677	93,223	62,203	6,173

Name of subordinate	Location	Activity	Capital relationship	Share in equity [%]	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Profit/loss
PPH SPOMASZ Sp. z o.o. w likwidacji	Warsaw	-	Subsidiary undertaking	100.00	Entity under liquidation				

Other entities

PLN'000

Name of subordinate	Location	Activity	Capital relationship	Share in equity [%]	Book value of shares	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Profit/loss
HANDLOWY INVESTMENTS S.A. 1/	Luxembourg	Investment activity	Subsidiary undertaking	80.97	6,948	7,049	293	6,757	1,189	467
HANDLOWY – INWESTYCJE Sp. z o.o. 2/	Warsaw	Investment activity	Subsidiary undertaking	100.00	8,162	11,347	74	11,273	563	439

The above presented financial data of the entities available at the time of preparation of the financial statements originate from the audited financial statements of the entities except for Handlowy-Investments S.A., and PPH Spomasz Sp. z o.o. w likwidacji. Financial data of Handlowy Investments S.A. originate from the audited financial statements prepared as at 28 February 2013, which was the entity's balance sheet date.

The explanation of indirect relationships:

1/ Indirect relationship via Handlowy Investments S.A.

Name of subordinate	Location	Activity	Capital relationship	Share in equity [%]	Book value of shares	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Profit/loss
HANDLOWY INVESTMENTS II S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	Investment activity	Subsidiary undertaking	19.03	1,307	7,049	293	6,757	1,189	467

2/ Indirect relationship via Handlowy Inwestycje Sp. z o.o.

Name of subordinate	Location	Activity	Capital relationship	Share in equity [%]	Book value of shares	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Profit/loss
HANDLOWY - LEASING Sp. z o.o.	Warsaw	Leasing	Subsidiary undertaking	2.53	3,125	582,396	447,197	135,199	64,530	(15,165)

The above presented financial data of the entities available at the time of preparation of the financial statements originate from the audited financial statements of the entities except for Handlowy-Investments S.A., and PPH Spomasz Sp. z o.o. w likwidacji. Financial data of Handlowy Investments S.A. originate from the audited financial statements prepared as at 28 February 2013, which was the entity's balance sheet date.

Financial data of subsidiaries that are not fully consolidated are immaterial to the consolidated financial statements. As at 31 December 2013, the financial data amounted to 0.02% of the Group's assets (as at 31 December 2012: 0.04%) and 0.01% of the Group's net profit (as at 31 December 2012: 0.1%), excluding elimination of transactions within the Group.

2. Significant accounting policies

Declaration of conformity

The annual consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") adopted by European Union and with other applicable regulations.

The annual consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Management Board of the Bank for publication on 13 March 2014. The financial statements will be finally approved by the General Meeting of the Bank.

In addition, the annual standalone financial statements of the parent entity have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described in this note except for the principles of recognition and measurement of equity investments in subsidiaries, which are described in Note 2 of the annual standalone financial statements of the Bank.

The annual standalone financial statements were approved by the Management Board of the Bank for publication on 13 March 2014. The financial statements will be finally approved by the General Meeting of the Bank.

Basis of preparation

These annual consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared for the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 and for the consolidated statements of financial situation as at 31 December 2013. The comparable financial data are presented for the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012.

The financial statements are presented in PLN (presentation currency), rounded to the nearest thousand and for the consolidated statements of financial situation as at 31 December 2012.
The financial statements have been prepared on the fair-value-basis for financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the income statement, including derivatives and available-for-sale financial assets with the exception of assets and liabilities whose fair value cannot be estimated in a reliable way. Other assets and liabilities are presented at amortized cost (loans and receivables, financial liabilities other than measured at fair value in the income statement) or at cost decreased by impairment losses.

The principal accounting policies, used when preparing these financial statements, were presented below. These policies were applied in the presented years continuously, with the exception of application of the following changes to standards and new interpretations effective for annual periods starting at or after 1 January 2013.

In these financial statements, for the first time the Group used the following standards, in force from 1 January 2013:

- IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurements" – published in 2011. It defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements;
- IAS 19 (2011) "Employee Benefits". The changes in IAS 19 require actuarial gains and losses to be recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, eliminating the possibility of all changes in the defined benefit obligation in profit or loss, which was allowed under the requirements of previous version of IAS 19;
- IFRS 7 (change) "Financial Instrument: Disclosures" defines the requirements of disclosure of information on financial assets and liabilities compensating impact on financial situation of an entity.

The influence of the first application of the standards above on the financial statements of the Group, was not significant.

The Group has made the early application of amendments to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets": *Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets*, approved by the European Union on 19 December 2013 and valid from periods starting from 1 January 2014 or after this date. The amendments relate to the disclosure of information on estimation method of recoverable amount in the goodwill impairment test.

Standards and interpretations approved or awaiting European Union's approval that can have influence on financial statements of the Group:

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and implementation connected changes in IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" - In November 2009 the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", which changes IAS 39 provisions in respect of classification and measurement of financial assets. The main change is the classification of financial assets into one of two categories: measured at fair value in the income statement and measured at amortized cost. The new standard will be applicable for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 with earlier application permitted. In November 2013 the Board published the changes in the first version of IFRS 9, including among others new rules of hedge accounting applying. The current version of the standard does not include the first application date. This date will be added after the Board finishes all the work in the project and changes within financial instruments accounting and publishes the final version of the standard.
- IFRIC 21 "Levies" as an interpretation of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". The interpretation explains that the obliging activity, causing the rise of the liability to bear the levies, is the activity described in the proper regulations conditioning the payment of levies;
- IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" defines the requirements of disclosure of all the interests in subsidiaries, joint agreements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities.

The Group is estimating the impact of using the standard and interpretation on the financial statements. The real impact will be possible to be estimated after the Board publishes the final and complete version of IFRS 9.

Other standards, amendments to the standards and IFRIC interpretations recently endorsed, including awaiting the European Union's approval are either not relevant to the Group's activity or would not have a material impact on the financial statements.

In order to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS, the management of the Bank has to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that have an impact on the amounts presented in the financial statements.

Estimates and associated assumptions are made on the basis of available historical data and many other factors that have been recognized as material in the presented period. These factors form the basis to make estimates of the balance-sheet value of assets and liabilities whose value cannot be estimated on the basis of other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries – definition

Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Bank. Control exists when the Bank has power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain financial benefits from its activities. Control is usually connected with the possession of a majority of votes on governing bodies.

The Group uses the purchase method of accounting to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Any identifiable purchased assets and assumed liabilities, including contingent liabilities, acquired in a business combination, are measured initially at fair value at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's interest in the acquired identifiable net assets is recognized as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement.

Intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. Material unrealized gains and losses on transactions between Group companies are also eliminated.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed, where necessary, to ensure consistency in all material aspects with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Subsidiaries which are not fully consolidated due to the immateriality of their financial statements in the consolidated financial statements of the Group, are presented in accordance with the equity method.

Foreign currency

The statement of financial position and contingent liabilities received and granted items denominated in foreign currencies are converted to PLN equivalents using the average exchange rate of the currency determined by the Governor of the National Bank of Poland ("NBP") prevailing at the date of preparation of the statement of financial position.

Foreign currency transactions are converted at initial recognition to the functional currency (PLN) using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions.

Foreign exchange profits and losses resulting from revaluation of the statement of financial position items denominated in foreign currencies and settlement of transactions in foreign currencies are included in net profit on foreign exchange, within the trade financial instruments and revaluation income.

The average exchange rate of the currency determined by the Governor of the National Bank of Poland ("NBP") prevailing at the date of preparation of the statement of financial position is applied for foreign exchanges.

The exchange rates of the major currencies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are:

PLN		31 December 2013	31 December 2012
1	USD	3.0120	3.0996
1	CHF	3.3816	3.3868
1	EUR	4.1472	4.0882

Financial assets and liabilities

Classification

The Group classifies its financial instruments into the following categories:

- financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- loans and receivables;
- financial assets available-for-sale;
- other financial liabilities.

In the reporting period, the Group did not classify assets to investments held-to-maturity.

The Group classifies financial assets to particular categories on the date of their first recognition.

(a) Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: (i) financial assets and liabilities held-for-trading and (ii) financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition.
Assets or liabilities are included in this category once they were purchased with the primary objective of selling or repurchasing to generate short-term profits, they are a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of generating short-term profits, or when they are classified to this category at the management's discretion provided that they meet the criteria from IAS 39. Derivative instruments, excluding hedging instruments, and selected debt securities are also categorized as held-for-trading.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on the active market. They arise when the Group provides funds to the debtor for any purpose except for the generation of short-term profits from trading in such loans or receivables. This category comprises, in the first instance, amounts due in respect of loans, purchased receivables and debt securities that are not quoted on the active market.

(c) Financial assets available-for-sale

Financial assets available-for-sale are those non-derivative financial assets that (i) are classified by the Group in this category at initial recognition or (ii) are not classified in any other asset category. Selected debt and equity securities are classified in this category.

(d) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are financial liabilities which are not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Customers' deposits are primarily classified in this category.

Recognition and derecognition

Transactions of purchase or sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale are recognized in the Group's statement of financial position and derecognized at transaction settlement date, i.e., the date on which the Group will receive or transfer the ownership right to assets. The rights and liabilities from a concluded transaction are measured at fair value from the transaction conclusion day to the transaction settlement day.
Loans and receivables are recognized at the time of mobilization of funds for the borrower.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when and only when they are extinguished, i.e., the obligation described in the agreement had been discharged, cancelled or expired.

Valuation

When financial assets or financial liabilities are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value plus, in the case of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, significant transactional costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

After initial recognition the Group measures financial assets including derivatives that are assets at fair value without deducting transactional costs which it may incur in connection with the sale or disposal of assets except for loans and receivables which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and investments in equity instruments for which no quotations on the active market are available and whose fair value cannot be reasonably determined.

After initial recognition financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method except for financial liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives that are liabilities, are measured at fair value.

Profits or losses resulting from the change of fair value of financial assets or financial liabilities, which are not the part of the hedging relationship, are recognized in the following way:

- in case of financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, they are shown in revenues or expenses;
- profits or losses resulting from valuation of financial assets classified as available-for-sale are recognized in other comprehensive income. Revaluation write-offs for impairment of financial assets available-for-sale and exchange rate differences on monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the income statement. When financial assets are excluded from the statement of financial position, accumulated profits or losses which were previously included in equity are recognized through profit or loss.

Interest accrued using the effective interest rate method is recognized through profit or loss.

Dividends on available-for-sale equity investments are recognized in profit and loss when the entity's right to receive payment is established.

The fair value of shares in companies other than subsidiaries and associates listed on the active market is based on their current purchase price. If the market for specific financial assets is inactive (this also applies to unlisted securities), the Group determines fair value using appropriate valuation techniques.

Finance lease receivables

The Group enters into lease agreements under which the Group transfers to the lessee, in return for a fee or benefits, the right to use an asset for an agreed period.

Assets under leases where the Group transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position. A receivable representing an amount equal to the net investment in the finance lease is recognized.

The recognition of interest income under finance lease is based on an effective interest rate method reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment in the finance lease.

Equity investments – shares in other entities

Shares in entities other than subordinated entities are classified as financial assets available-for-sale.

Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value from the trade date. Fair value is determined by reference to their prices on the active market, including prices in recent market transactions, or using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. Derivatives which were not designated as hedging instruments according to hedge accounting rules, are classified as assets or liabilities held-for-sale and measured at fair value.

Embedded derivatives are accounted for as separate derivatives if the risks and economic characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the risks and characteristics of the host contract and the host contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain derivatives for hedging positions in hedge accounting. The Group applies fair value hedge accounting provided that meeting the criteria from IAS 39 – "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".

Fair value hedge is a hedge against the impact of changes in asset, liability or unrecognized firm commitment, or a separated part of such an asset, liability, to which a particular risk may be attributable and which may affect profit or loss.

Fair value hedge is recognized in the following way: profits or losses resulting from valuation of fair value of hedging instrument (hedging derivatives) are recognized in the income statement. Changes in valuation to fair value of financial instruments designated as hedging positions are recognized – in a part resulting from hedged risk - in the income statement. In case of other parts, the changes in carrying amount are booked in accordance with the general rules for a given class of financial instruments.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and presented in the statement of financial position on a net basis when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and their settlement is intended to take place on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Currently, the Group does not offset and present its financial assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Cash pooling

The Group offers its clients cash management services which consolidate balances within the structure of related accounts ("cash pooling"). Such transactions net the positive and negative balances of participants' current accounts on a designated account of the entity which manages the settlements. The consolidation of balances is executed at the end of the working day and at the beginning of the next working day the transaction is reversed. Cash pooling transactions are presented on a net basis only if they meet the requirements of IAS 39 regarding derecognition of financial assets and liabilities from the statement of financial position. Accounts receivable presented on a gross basis are presented as Amounts due from customers and accounts payable as customers' deposits.

Repurchase and resale agreements, repo / reverse repo transactions

The Group enters into purchase and sale transactions under agreements to resell and repurchase the same financial assets, so called sell-buy-back and buy-sell-back respectively, as well as repo and reverse repo transactions in securities. Securities sold under repurchase agreements continue to be shown as the Group's assets and the Group discloses liabilities resulting from the repurchase clause. In the case of securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities are presented in the statement of financial position as loans and advances. Any differences between sale/purchase prices and repurchase/resale prices are recognized respectively as interest income and expense using the effective interest rate method. In case of sale of the securities previously purchased in the reverse repo transaction, the Group recognizes liabilities due to short sale of securities. These liabilities are evaluated in fair value.

Impairment of assets measured at amortized cost

On a commitment basis, the Group classifies assets measured at amortized cost into the portfolio of assets that are individually significant and the portfolio of assets that are not individually significant (portfolio basis). On the balance sheet date, the Group assesses if there is an objective evidence of impairment of one financial asset or a group of financial assets. A financial asset or a group of financial assets were impaired and the impairment loss was incurred only when there is an objective evidence of impairment resulting from one or more events taking place after the initial recognition of an asset (the loss event) and the loss event (or events) influences the future expected cash flows resulting from a financial asset or a group of financial assets which may be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets includes the following events known to the Group:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

- granting the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider due to economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty;
- high probability of the borrower's bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of an active market for this financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:
  - adverse changes in the payments status of borrowers in the group; or
  - national or local economic conditions that are correlated with defaults on the assets in the group.

The losses expected as a result of future events regardless of their probability are not recognized.

Impairment allowances for incurred but not recognized credit losses

The Group creates impairment allowances for incurred but not recognized credit losses ("IBNR"). The IBNR impairment allowances process covers all receivables for which no evidence of impairment was found or for which such evidence was found but the individual assessment of possible impairment did not confirm the need to write them down. The IBNR impairment allowances reflect the level of a credit loss incurred but not reported, which will be identified at the level of exposure in the period of loss recognition adopted by the Group. The IBNR impairment allowances are calculated using statistical parameters for the groups of assets combined in portfolios having similar credit risk characteristics. In the financial statements, the Group corrects credit exposure with the value of the IBNR impairment allowances.

Impairment allowances for individually significant assets

The level of impairment allowances for receivables that are deemed as individually significant and for which evidence of impairment was detected is calculated as the difference between the carrying value of an asset and the present value of the future cash flows from expected repayments by the borrower, from cash settlement of collateral or from sale of receivables. The future cash flows are discounted to the present value with the effective interest rate for a given instrument.
If the present value of the estimated cash flows increases following an event occurring after impairment was identified, the write-off that was previously made will be reversed as appropriate through profit or loss.

Impairment allowances for individually not significant assets

The level of impairment allowances for receivables that are deemed as individually not significant, for which evidence of impairment was detected, is calculated on the basis of a portfolio assessment which is based on the history of losses incurred on assets with similar risk characteristics.

Impairment allowances for amounts due from banks and customers, allowances for impairment of securities and other assets adjust the value of particular asset categories. Provisions for contingent liabialities are shown in the liabilities section "Provisions."

Non-recoverable loans (i.e., loans for which the Group does not expect any future cash flows and that may be treated as tax deductible costs under separate tax regulations or that were unconditionally written off under an agreement with the customer) are, on the basis of Group's decision, written down against impairment allowances. If a written-down amount is subsequently recovered, the amount of income is presented in "Net impairment allowances for financial assets and net provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted"

Impairment of financial assets available-for-sale

For financial assets classified as available-for-sale, for which there is objective evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss recognized in equity which is the amount of the difference between the purchase price adjusted for subsequent payment and amortization and fair value, taking into account the previous impairment losses, should be transferred to the income statement. Impairment losses on equity investments classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through profit or loss. Loss on impairment of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale are reversed through profit or loss, if in subsequent periods the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the loss.

Impairment of financial assets measured at cost

The group of financial assets measured at cost in the financial statements of the Group consists of shares in entities other than subordinated entities classified as available-for-sale for which the fair value cannot be reasonably measured (for example the assets are not quoted) and equity investments in subordinated entities measured at purchase price in accordance with IAS 27 (Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements). In case of objective evidence of impairment of equity investments, the amount of impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate for similar financial assets. Losses related to impairment of shares in entities other than subordinated entities classified as available-for-sale where the fair value cannot be reliably measured are not reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment of assets other than financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets, excluding deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any evidence of impairment. If so, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Revaluation impairment allowances are recognized if the book value of an asset or of cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount. Revaluation impairment allowances are recognized in profit or loss.

In the case of a cash-generating unit, revaluation impairment allowances first reduce the goodwill allocated to such cash-generating units (group of units) and then proportionally reduce the carrying value of other assets in the unit (group of units).

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount in case of assets other than financial assets is higher fair value less selling costs and value in use. For value in use calculation, the estimation of future cash flows are discounted to its present value using discount rate before taxation, which represent present market expectations regarding money value and specific risk regarding asset. For assets that are not generating independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is estimated for cash-generating unit, the asset owner.

Reversal of revaluation write-offs

Revaluation write-offs for impairment, excluding goodwill, are reversed if the estimations for recoverable amount have changed.

The revaluation write-off for impairment for other assets can be reversed only to the level by which the book value of the asset do not exceed the depreciation decreased book value that would be estimated if the impairment write-off was not recognized.

Goodwill

In the consolidated financial statements of the Group, goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the acquisition and the fair value of the Group's interest in identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired at the business combination date. Goodwill is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is stated at cost minus any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is not amortized, but is tested annually for impairment.

In respect of associates, goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the associate.

Profits or losses on the disposal of a subsidiary or an associate include the carrying value of goodwill allocated to the entity sold.

Goodwill resulting from takeovers that occurred before 31 March 2004, i.e., the effective date of IFRS 3 ("Business Combinations"), was calculated in accordance with the previous accounting policies, as the difference between the cost of acquisition of an entity and the net asset value of the acquired entity at the acquisition date.

Property and equipment and intangible assets (excluding goodwill)

Property and equipment and intangible assets are stated at historical cost minus accumulated depreciation or amortization and impairment losses. The historical cost of an item of property and equipment and intangibles includes any directly attributable costs of purchasing and bringing the asset into use.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property and equipment or intangibles is added to the carrying amount of the asset or recognized as a separate asset (where appropriate) only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Any other expenditure, e.g., repairs and maintenance is recognized as an expense when incurred.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the expected useful life of an asset on the basis of rates that are approved in the depreciation and amortization plan for 2013.

Illustrative annual depreciation and amortization rates applied by the Group are presented in the table below:	
Buildings and structures	1.5%-4.5%
Motor vehicles	14.0%-20.0%
Computers	34.0%
Office equipment	20.0%
Other tangible fixed assets	7.0%-20.0%
Computer software and licenses (except the main operating systems, which are depreciated at the rate of 10% and 20%)	34.0%
Other intangible fixed assets	20.0%
Leasehold improvements - compliant with lease agreement period	

At each balance sheet date, the residual values of non-current assets and their useful lives are reviewed and the depreciation and amortization schedule is adjusted where appropriate.

Assets with original cost less than PLN 3,500 are fully depreciated on a one-off basis when brought into use. The total cost of other tangible fixed assets depreciated on a one-off basis is not material to the financial statements.

Assets in the course of construction are stated at the total of costs directly attributable to construction, assembly or improvement in progress less impairment write-offs.

Property and equipment includes rights to perpetual usufruct of land.

Items of property and equipment and intangibles are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of an item of property and equipment or intangible asset is written down to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an item of property and equipment is the higher of its fair value less costs of sale and value in use.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The Group's short-term employee benefits include wages, bonuses, holiday pay and social security contributions.

Depending on their individual compensation category, employees may receive an award from the incentive fund, a bonus under the bonus scheme applicable in a given area or a discretionary annual bonus under the internal employee compensation regulations. Bonuses and awards are granted after completion of the period for which the employee's performance is evaluated.

Short-term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the period when they were incurred.

Share-based payments

Within the equity compensation plans the selected employees get awards under stock option programs based on stock options granted on Citigroup common stock (SOP), under stock award programs based on shares of Citigroup common stock in the form of deferred stock (CAP) and also under stock award programs based on phantom shares of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.

In accordance with IFRS 2 "Share-based payment", all the programs functioning in the Group are deemed to be cash-settled programs. A provision is created for future payments and is shown in "Other liabilities" and in "General administrative expenses" in the income statement. The costs of the program are determined on the basis of a valuation model for the option program and based on the Bank's shares price or Citigroup shares price for share-based programs. According to IFRS, the fair value is measured at grant date and, subsequently, at each reporting date until the final settlement. Total expenses recorded in a given period are based on the fair value of the options or deferred shares at the reporting date times the part of the rights that were deemed acquired in that period.

Long-term employee benefits

Under its compensation scheme, the Group guarantees its employees retirement allowances which depend on the length of service with the Group directly prior to the acquisition of the right to such benefits. Employees who are hired under a contract of employment in accordance with the Company Collective Labor Agreement have the right to an additional award for a fixed length of service. A provision is created for future payments. The provision is shown in "Other liabilities" and in "General administrative expenses" in the income statement, except the profits and losses from revaluation of provision for retirement allowances, which are recognized in other comprehensive income. Provisions for the future costs of retirement allowances and long-service awards are calculated on the basis of actuarial assumptions. The actuarial measurement is subject to periodic revaluations.

A component of variable remuneration granted to the Management Board and to the persons holding the managerial positions, having a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile, is also the deferred cash prize described in detail in Note 51 "Employee benefits".

Defined contribution plans

The Group enables its employees to join a pension plan, which is described in detail in Note 51. The Group pays contributions for employees who participate in the plan into a separate fund and has no subsequent obligation to pay further contributions; hence, this is a defined contribution plan in accordance with IAS 19 ("Employee Benefits"). Contributions are recognized as an expense in the related period.

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and if it is probable that the discharge of this obligation will result in an outflow of economic benefits, and the provision amount can be reliably estimated.

Restructuring provision

A restructuring provision is recorded when the following conditions have been met: (i) the Group has a detailed and formalized restructuring plan; (ii) the restructuring has already begun or has been publicly announced; (iii) the provision amount can be reliably estimated. The restructuring provision does not include future operating expenses.

Equity

Equity is stated at nominal value, with the exception of the equity from revaluation reserve of available-for-sale financial assets that is stated after the effect of deferred income tax.

Dividends are recognized as liabilities on the date at which the General Meeting of the Bank has approved the appropriation of earnings.

Accruals and prepayments

The Group records accruals and prepayments of expenses primarily in relation to the Group's overhead expenses in reporting periods to which they relate.

Calculating net income

Net income is calculated in compliance with the accrual accounting and the matching concept. Net income reflects all income and relevant expenses set off against income within a particular reporting period, irrespective of the day on which these are received or paid.

Interest income and interest expenses

For all financial instruments, interest income and interest expense is recognized through the profit or loss account using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method calculates the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocates interest income or interest expense to appropriate periods. The effective interest rate is a rate that precisely discounts the estimated futures inflows or payments in the expected period until the maturity of the financial instrument to the carrying value of a financial asset or a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group takes into account all the terms and conditions of a financial instrument agreement (e.g., prepayments, call options, etc.), but excludes potential future losses in connection with non-recoverable loans. The calculation covers all the commissions payable to and receivable from the parties to the agreement, integral components of the effective interest rate, transactional costs and any other premiums and discounts. As a result, commissions that are an integral part of the effective interest rate less direct costs of obtaining the financial instrument are recognized as components of interest income.

In the case of financial assets or groups of similar financial assets for which impairment losses were recognized, interest income is measured using the interest rate that was used to discount the future cash flows to estimate such impairment losses.

Interest income/expenses from derivatives designated as derivatives in hedge accounting are presented in the net interest income.

Penalty interests resulting from income tax exposure are included in "Other operational income" or "Other operational expenses" in the income statement.

Fee and commission income and expenses

Commission and fee income is generated when the Group renders financial services to its customers. The Group classifies its commission into the following categories:

- commissions that are an integral part of the effective interest rate;
- commissions for services rendered;
- commissions for executing significant transactions.

Commissions that are an integral part of the effective interest rate are recognized in the income statement adjusted by the calculation of the effective interest rate and are shown in interest income.

Commissions for services rendered and for executing significant transactions are recognized in the income statement, in proportion to the completion of the services rendered, or as a single amount after completing the rendering of a service, respectively and are shown in commission income.

In the case of loans and borrowings with undetermined installment payment dates, e.g., overdrafts or credit cards, commissions and fees are recognized using the straight-line method until the expiry date of a credit limit. Such commissions and fees are recognized as commission income.

Income and expense from distribution of insurance products

The Group renders insurance products intermediary services. Income for the distribution of insurance products not directly relating to occurrence of financial assets is recognized in the income statement when the service has been provided or renewal of the insurance policy has taken place, except for the part of remuneration for services provided after the sale, which is amortized over the life of the facility using the straight-line method.

In case of insurance products directly attributable to financial assets, in which the Group receives fees and commissions up-front for periods longer than a month, the Group's remuneration is shared between:

- income on account of services provided as an insurance agent, and
- income recognized in the Income Statement as effective interest rate component, adjusted by the estimated amounts of potential future returns in case of early termination of insurance products based on the share of the fair value of each of these parts in the total of their fair values.

Part of income corresponding to services rendered by the Group after the sale of insurance product is bifurcated from income on account of services provided as an insurance agent and the portion is recognized over the life of the facility. The remainder is recognized up-front.

Costs directly attributable to the acquisition of cash loan are amortized over the life of the product as effective interest rate component and are part of the interest income.

If the Group incurs costs directly associated with the sale of an insurance product, such costs are accounted for in accordance with the principle of matching revenues and expenses. Costs not directly associated with the sale of insurance products are recognized when incurred.

Hedge accounting income

The valuation of hedged and hedging transactions in fair value hedge accounting is presented in this position.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and expenses comprise income and expenses that are not directly related to banking activities. They include proceeds from and costs of selling or disposing of tangible fixed assets and assets held for disposal, income from processing data for related companies, compensation, penalties and fines.

Income tax

Income tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the income statement, except for taxes related to amounts that are allocated in the other comprehensive income.

A deferred tax provision and asset are calculated using the carrying value method by computing temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and the tax base of assets and liabilities. In the statement of financial position the Group discloses deferred tax asset net of deferred tax provisions after compensation, when there is a legal title to set such a compensation and when provision and asset refer to the same taxpayer.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that a tax benefit will be realized in the future.

Segment reporting

A segment is a separate part of the Group's operations, generating income and expenses (including from transactions within the Group), whose operating results are regularly analyzed by the Management Board as the main decision-making body, in order to allocate resources and assess its performance.

The Group is managed at the level of two main business segments - Corporate Bank and Consumer Bank. Detailed information about the segments of the Group is presented in Note 3.

Assets and liabilities, revenues and financial results of particular segments are measured in accordance with the accounting policies and standards adopted by the Group.

Non-current assets held-for-sale

Assets or groups of assets together with liabilities directly associated with those assets are classified as non-current assets held-for-sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the assets or group of assets must be available for immediate sale in their present condition and the sale must be highly probable, which means that there is a commitment to a plan to sell the assets and an active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan must have been initiated. Furthermore, the assets or group of assets must be actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its present fair value. In addition, the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification of the assets or group of assets.

Non-current assets held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are not subject to depreciation. No depreciation or amortization applies to such assets.

Accounting estimates and judgments

Determination of the carrying values of selected assets and liabilities as well as revenue and expense requires estimating the effect of uncertain future events on these items at the balance sheet date. The estimates and assumptions are subject to continuous evaluation and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events which seem justified in a given situation. The most crucial estimates applied in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below.

Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments not quoted on active markets is determined using valuation techniques. If valuation techniques are used to determine the fair values, these methods are periodically assessed and verified. All the models are tested and approved before application. As far as possible, only observable data are used in the models, although in some areas, the entity's management must use estimates. Changes in the assumptions relating to the estimated factors may affect the fair value of financial instruments disclosed.

The Group applies the following methods of measurement of particular types of derivative instruments:

- FX forwards – discounted cash flows model;
- options – option market-based valuation model;
- interest rate transactions – discounted cash flows model;
- futures – current quotations.

The Group uses Credit Default Swap quotation for valuation of counterparty credit risk

The group differentiates the valuation of counterparty risk due to the availability of quotations of credit derivatives (CDS):

- Counterparty Credit Risk of companies for which there is active CDS market: It is considered that the CDS quotes reflect the market value of the credit risk;

- Counterparty Credit Risk of companies for which there is no active CDS market: On the basis of credit rating (external or internal, when external rating is not available) and industry, the CDS index (for a given industry) is assigned to the company. It is considered that the industry index CDS quotes reflect the market value of the credit risk.

In case of valuation of own credit counterparty risk (DVA), the Group is using a method defined for clients for which there is no active CDS market.

Main factors determining the change of counterparty credit risk estimations are: (i) change of fair value of derivative instruments correlated with change of, inter alia, fx rates and interests rates, (ii) change of CDS quotes (iii) changes of credit risk ratings.

Impairment of loans

At each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether there is an objective evidence of impairment of loan exposures. If so, the Group records a write-off equal to the difference between the carrying value and the estimated present value of the future cash flows from a given loan exposure. The Group applies collective analysis of financial assets in respect of which evidence of impairment has not been identified individually, or in spite of finding the evidence of impairment, the individual assessment of the given asset has not indicated the necessity of recording an impairment write-off. For the purpose of collective evaluation of impairment, the credit exposures are grouped in order to ensure the uniformity of credit risk attached to the given portfolio. For the purpose of calculation of the amount to be provisioned against balance sheet exposures analyzed collectively the Group has applied, among others, the probability of default (PD) and loss resulting from default (LGD).

The Group uses estimates to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, calculate the present value of future cash flows and estimate collective impairment provision. Estimates may include observable data indicating an adverse change in macroeconomic conditions or standing of borrower's qualified to a particular portfolio. If necessary, historical loss experience may be adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based.

The methodology and assumptions used to determine the impairment level of loans are regularly reviewed and updated, as required. Further, data are backtested (based on historical data) to compare the actual amounts with estimated credit impairment, what may have influence on methodology applied by the Group.

Impairment of goodwill

The Group carries out obligatory annual impairment tests of goodwill in accordance with the model based on guidance from IAS 36. The basis of valuation of the recoverable amount of cash-generating units, to which the goodwill is assigned, is their value in use which is estimated by the Bank's management basing on the financial plan reflecting the adopted assumptions on the future economic conditions and the expected Bank's performances, the discount rate used in cash flow forecasts and the growth rate used to extrapolate cash flow forecasts beyond the period covered by the financial plan.

Employee benefits

Provisions for future payments in respect of employee benefits guaranteed by the Company Collective Labor Agreement such as jubilee awards and retirement allowances are subject to periodic estimation by an independent actuary. Provisions are calculated on the basis of a number of assumptions on financial discount and probability of the given person reaching the retirement age as the Group's employee, including staff turnover, risk of death and risk of total work incapacity.

3. Segment reporting

A segment is a separable component of the Group engaged in business activities, generating income and expenses (including intergroup transactions), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Management Board as the chief operating decision-maker of the Group in order to allocate resources and assess its performance.

The Group is managed at the level of two main business segments – Corporate Bank and Consumer Bank. The valuation of a segment's assets and liabilities as well as calculation of financial results comply with the Group's accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements, including intergroup transactions between segments.

The allocation of the Group's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses to segments was made on the basis of internal information prepared for management purposes. Transfer of funds between the Group's segments is based on market prices. Transfer prices are calculated using the same rules for both segments and any difference results only from maturity and currency structure of assets and liabilities. The basis for assessment of the segment performance is gross profit or loss.

The Group conducts its operations solely on the territory of Poland.

Corporate Bank

Within the Corporate Bank segment, the Group offers products and renders services to business entities, local government units and the public sector. Apart from traditional banking services including credit and deposit activities, the segment provides services in the area of cash management, trade financing, leases, brokerage, custody services in respect of securities and offers treasury products on financial and commodity markets. In addition, the segment offers investment banking services on the local and international capital markets, including advisory services, obtaining and underwriting financing via public and non-public issues of financial instruments. The activities of the segment also include proprietary transactions in the equity, debt and derivative instruments markets.

Consumer Bank

Within the Consumer Bank segment, the Group provides products and financial services to individuals as well as to micro-enterprises and individual entrepreneurs within the framework of CitiBusiness offer. Apart from keeping bank accounts and providing credit and deposit offer, the Group offers cash loans, mortgage loans, credit cards, provides asset management services, and acts as agent in the sale of investment and insurance products.

Income statement of the Group by business segment

For the period	2013			2012		
PLN'000	Corporate Bank	Consumer Bank	Total	Corporate Bank	Consumer Bank	Total
Net interest income	581,022	661,130	1,242,152	715,122	773,159	1,488,281
Internal net interest income, including:	(42,238)	42,238	-	(8,956)	8,956	-
internal income	-	42,238	42,238	-	8,956	8,956
internal costs	(42,238)	-	(42,238)	(8,956)	-	(8,956)
Net fee and commission income	296,526	345,776	642,302	250,901	347,957	598,858
Dividend income	1,485	2,931	4,416	2,779	3,714	6,493
Net income on trading financial instruments and revaluation	315,639	33,361	349,000	335,731	36,262	371,993
Net gain on debt investment securities	305,339	-	305,339	279,451	-	279,451
Net gain on capital investment instruments	1,844	-	1,844	-	-	-
Net gain on hedge accounting	2,050	-	2,050	-	-	-

For the period	2013			2012		
PLN'000	Corporate Bank	Consumer Bank	Total	Corporate Bank	Consumer Bank	Total
Other operating income	27,086	(27,328)	(242)	8,605	(27,035)	(18,430)
General administrative expenses	(559,520)	(742,488)	(1,302,008)	(628,024)	(736,927)	(1,364,951)
Depreciation expense	(25,823)	(36,812)	(62,635)	(30,106)	(34,577)	(64,683)
Profit/loss on sale of other assets	915	135	1,050	54	30	84
Net impairment allowances for financial assets and net provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted	(26,113)	62,317	36,204	(28,111)	(29,990)	(58,101)
Operating profit	920,450	299,022	1,219,472	906,402	332,593	1,238,995
Share in net profits/losses of entities valued at equity method	(1,326)	-	(1,326)	540	-	540
Profit before tax	919,124	299,022	1,218,146	906,942	332,593	1,239,535
Income tax expenses			(245,438)			(269,403)
Net profit			972,708			970,132

As at	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
PLN'000	Corporate Bank	Consumer Bank	Total	Corporate Bank	Consumer Bank	Total
Total assets, including:	39,816,056	5,582,333	45,398,389	37,764,514	5,744,249	43,508,763
Assets valued at equity method	7,814	-	7,814	15,110	-	15,110
Non-current assets held-for-sale	-	12,738	12,738	-	12,554	12,554
Total liabilities and equity, including:	36,070,064	9,328,325	45,398,389	34,667,691	8,841,072	43,508,763
Liabilities	30,416,864	7,674,261	38,091,125	29,193,148	6,924,200	36,117,348

4. Net interest income

PLN'000	2013	2012
Interest and similar income due to:		
Balances with Central Bank	26,171	38,240
Amounts due from banks	45,142	54,905
Amounts from customers, including:	1,042,860	1,260,149
financial sector entities	37,430	38,503
non-financial sector entities	1,005,430	1,221,646
Debt securities available-for-sale	446,389	621,697
Debt securities held-for-trading	85,770	101,268
	1,646,332	2,076,259
Interest expense and similar charges due to:		
Balances with Central Bank	(1)	(1)
Amounts due to banks	(47,674)	(83,657)
Amounts due to financial sector entities	(101,451)	(125,156)
Amounts due to non-financial sector entities	(246,228)	(372,293)
Loans and advances received	(3,311)	(6,119)
Debt securities issuance	-	(752)
Derivatives in hedge accounting	(5,515)	-
	(404,180)	(587,978)
Net interest income	1,242,152	1,488,281

Net interest income for 2013 includes interest accrued on impaired loans of PLN 12,109 thousand (for 2012: PLN 13,144 thousand).

5. Net fee and commission income

PLN'000	2013	2012
Fee and commission income:		
Insurance and investment products (agency)	140,595	124,668
Payment and credit cards	233,716	254,393
Payment services	105,892	108,116
Custody services	104,521	87,744
Charges from cash loans	5,417	7,066
Brokerage operations	86,489	47,562
Cash management services on customers' accounts	26,007	28,478
Guarantees granted	14,090	14,397
Financial liabilities granted	5,343	5,960
Other	40,702	28,856
	762,772	707,240
Fee and commission expense:		
Payment and credit cards	(57,944)	(55,704)
Brokerage operations	(24,801)	(19,921)
Fees paid to the National Depository for Securities (KDPW)	(21,060)	(16,633)
Broker's fees	(4,595)	(4,049)
Other	(12,070)	(12,075)
	(120,470)	(108,382)
Net fee and commission income	642,302	598,858

The net fee and commission income for 2013 comprises commission income (other than income covered by the calculation of the effective interest rate process) related to financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss in the amount of PLN 240,269 thousand (for 2012: PLN 262,109 thousand) and commission expenses in the amount of PLN 57,944 thousand (for 2012: PLN 55,704 thousand).

6. Dividend income

PLN'000	2013	2012
Securities available-for-sale	4,189	5,153
Securities held-for-trading	227	1,340
Total dividend income	4,416	6,493

7. Net income on trading financial instruments and revaluation

PLN'000	2013	2012
Net income on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit of loss from:		
Debt instruments	31,312	241,066
Equity instruments	(470)	2,459
Derivative instruments, including:	31,511	(96,038)
Interest rate	28,237	(98,118)
	62,353	147,487
Net profit on foreign exchange		
Net profit on foreign currency derivatives	32,509	(181,742)

PLN'000	2013	2012
Revaluation	254,138	406,248
	286,647	224,506
Net income on trading financial instruments and revaluation	349,000	371,993

The impact on valuation resulting from counterparty credit risk on derivative transactions for 2013 in the amount of PLN 28,868 thousand (in 2012, net write-offs amounted to PLN 10,698 thousand) is included in net income on trading financial instruments and revaluation.

Net income from debt instruments includes the net results on trading in government securities, corporate debt securities and money market instruments held-for-trading.
Income from derivative instruments includes net income due to transactions in interest rate swaps, options, futures and other derivatives.

Net profit on foreign exchange includes profit and losses on valuation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and foreign currency derivatives such as forward, CIRS and option contracts and also contains a margin realized on spot and forward currency transactions.

8. Net gain on debt investment securities

PLN'000	2013	2012
Net gain from debt securities available-for-sale	305,339	279,451

9. Net gain on capital investment instruments

PLN'000	2013	2012
Net gain from capital investment instruments available-for-sale	1,844	-

10. Hedge accounting income

PLN'000	2013	2012
Fair value of securities hedge accounting		
Net gain on hedged transaction valuation	26,474	-
Net gain on hedging transaction valuation	(24,424)	-
Hedge accounting income	2,050	-

Detailed information on hedge accounting applied in the Bank is presented in the further part of these Statements in note 42.

11. Net other operating income

PLN'000	2013	2012
Other operating income		
Services for related parties	10,497	8,120
Rental of office space	7,417	6,499
Income from settlement of value added tax from previous years	6,500	-
Other	27,946	20,215
	52,360	34,834
Other operating expenses		
Amicable procedure and debt collection expenses	(20,197)	(19,043)

PLN'000	2013	2012
Fixed assets held-for-sale valuation	-	(1,014)
Fixed assets held-for-sale maintenance cost	(399)	(1,681)
Creation of provisions for litigations (net)	(9,221)	(517)
Other	(22,785)	(31,009)
	(52,602)	(53,264)
Net other operating income	(242)	(18,430)

12. General administrative expenses

PLN'000	2013	2012
Staff expenses		
Remuneration costs, including:	(495,298)	(528,146)
Provisions for retirement allowances	(25,807)	(27,123)
Bonuses and rewards, including:	(123,304)	(114,379)
Payments related to own equity instruments	(36,189)	(7,880)
Rewards for long time employment	(726)	(1,170)
Social insurance costs	(71,023)	(77,526)
	(689,625)	(720,051)
Administrative expenses		
Telecommunication fees and hardware purchases	(191,038)	(170,003)
Costs of external services, including advisory, audit, consulting services	(63,019)	(81,470)
Building maintenance and rent costs	(101,919)	(111,841)
Advertising and marketing costs	(23,321)	(49,375)
Cash management service, KIR service and other transactional costs	(47,600)	(46,853)
Costs of external services related to the distribution of banking products	(55,249)	(54,037)
Postal services, office supplies and printmaking costs	(19,098)	(25,118)
Training and education costs	(7,171)	(5,384)
Banking supervisory expenses	(1,173)	(3,179)
Other expenses	(102,795)	(97,640)
	(612,383)	(644,900)
Total general administrative expenses	(1,302,008)	(1,364,951)

Staff expenses in 2013 include PLN 37,040 thousand of remuneration and bonuses paid and payable to current and former members of the Management Board (in 2012: PLN 22,817 thousands).

Remuneration costs of the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 include the cost of workforce restructuring started in 2013 at PLN 57,720 thousand. Building maintenance and rent costs of the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 include the cost of restructuring of the consumer bank branch network started in 2013 at PLN 7,193 thousand. The total cost of restructuring provisions was PLN 64,913 thousand. The amount used by 31 December 2013 was PLN 3,933 thousand for workforce restructuring and PLN 159 thousand for restructuring of the consumer bank branch network (see Note 36). It is assumed the workforce restructuring process will be finished by the end of October 2014.

Remuneration costs of the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012 include the cost of workforce restructuring at PLN 32,400 thousand in 2012. Building maintenance and rent costs of the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012 include the cost of restructuring of the consumer bank branch network at PLN 9,808 thousand in 2012. The total cost of restructuring provisions was PLN 42,208 thousand. The amount used by 31 December 2012 was PLN 32,400 thousand for workforce restructuring and PLN 6,067 thousand for restructuring of the consumer bank branch network. The remaining amount of provision for restructuring of the consumer bank branch network created in 2012 was used in 2013 at amount PLN 3, 229 thousand and resolved at PLN 512 thousand (see Note 36).

13. Depreciation expense

PLN'000	2013	2012
Depreciation of property and equipment	(39,422)	(46,057)
Amortization of intangible assets	(23,213)	(18,626)
Depreciation expense, total	(62,635)	(64,683)

14. Sale of other assets

PLN'000	2013	2012
Profits on:		
Sale of tangible fixed assets	424	102
Sale of fixed assets held-for-sale	88	-
Sale of shares in subsidiaries	585	-
	1,097	102
Losses on:		
Sale of tangible fixed assets	(47)	(18)
	(47)	(18)
Sale of other assets	1,050	84

15. Net impairment allowances for financial assets and net provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted

PLN'000	2013			
	Corporate customers	Retail customers	Banks	Total
Impairment allowances for financial assets:				
Amounts due from customers	(103,926)	(136,091)	(2,697)	(242,714)
Amounts due from matured transactions in derivative instruments	(6,374)	-	-	(6,374)
Other	(10,133)	(1,976)	-	(12,109)
	(120,433)	(138,067)	(2,697)	(261,197)
Reversals of impairment allowances for financial assets:				
Amounts due from customers	93,944	167,916	1,661	263,521
Amounts due from matured transactions in derivative instruments	1,560	-	-	1,560
Recovery on sale of debt	-	33,994	-	33,994
	95,504	201,910	1,661	299,075
Net impairment due to financial assets value losses	(24,929)	63,843	(1,036)	37,878
Establish of provisions for granted financial and guarantee commitments	(32,514)	(14)	-	(32,528)
Release of provisions for granted financial and guarantee commitments	30,219	588	47	30,854
Net impairment due to provisions for granted financial and guarantee commitments	(2,295)	574	47	(1,674)
Net impairment allowances for financial assets and net provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted	(27,224)	64,417	(989)	36,204

PLN'000	2012			
	Corporate customers	Retail customers	Banks	Total
Impairment write-offs of financial assets:				
Equity investments	(5,092)	-	-	(5,092)
Amounts due from customers	(109,698)	(185,962)	(865)	(296,525)
Amounts due from matured transactions in derivative instruments	(1,518)	-	-	(1,518)
Other	(13,144)	-	-	(13,144)
	(129,452)	(185,962)	(865)	(316,279)
Reversals of impairment write-offs of financial assets:				
Amounts due from customers	95,707	146,366	797	242,870
Amounts due from matured transactions in derivative instruments	759	-	-	759
Recovery on sale of debt	378	14,173	-	14,551
	96,844	160,539	797	258,180
Net impairment due to financial assets value losses	(32,608)	(25,423)	(68)	(58,099)
Establishment of provisions for granted financial and guarantee commitments	(22,752)	-	(16)	(22,768)
Release of provisions for granted financial and guarantee commitments	22,760	6	-	22,766
Net impairment due to provisions for granted financial and guarantee commitments	8	6	(16)	(2)
Net impairment allowances for financial assets and net provisions for financial liabilities and guarantees granted	(32,600)	(25,417)	(84)	(58,101)

16. Income tax expense

Recognized in the income statement

PLN'000	2013	2012
Current tax		
Current year	(155,875)	(227,705)
Adjustments for prior years	(3,272)	(1,576)
	(159,147)	(229,281)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(86,202)	(20,220)
Written-off assets due to deferred tax	(89)	(19,898)
Movement in receivables arising from tax deductions	-	(4)
	(86,291)	(40,122)
Total income tax expense in income statement	(245,438)	(269,403)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

PLN'000	2013	2012
Profit before tax	1,218,146	1,239,535
Income tax at the domestic corporate tax rate of 19%	(231,448)	(235,512)
Non-deductible expenses, including:	(15,647)	(12,883)
impairment write-offs	(9,328)	(3,891)

PLN'000	2013	2012
Deductible income not recognized in the income statement	(536)	(1,022)
Deductible expenses not recognized in the income statement	546	(7)
Non taxable income	5,329	567
Written-off assets due to deferred tax	-	(19,898)
Other	(3,682)	(648)
Total tax expenses	(245,438)	(269,403)
Effective tax rate	20.15%	21.73%

Deferred tax recognized directly in equity

Deferred tax recognized directly in equity as at 31 December 2013 is related to debt and equity instruments available-for-sale and amounted to PLN 10,078 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN (60,470) thousand).

17. Earnings per share

As at 31 December 2013, earnings per share amounted to PLN 7.44 (31 December 2012: PLN 7.42).

The calculation of earnings per share at 31 December 2013 was based on profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of PLN 972,708 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 970,132 thousand) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2013 of 130,659,600 (31 December 2012: 130,659,600).

The Bank does not have any ordinary shares that may have a dilution impact or any other dilutive instruments.

18. Changes in other comprehensive income

Deferred income tax and reclassification included in other comprehensive income concern the valuation of financial assets available-for-sale (AFS) recognized in the revaluation reserve.

PLN'000	Gross amount	Deferred income tax	Net amount
As at 1 January 2013	318,261	(60,470)	257,791
AFS valuation change	(65,963)	12,534	(53,429)
Valuation of sold AFS moved to income statement	(305,339)	58,014	(247,325)
As at 31 December 2013	(53,041)	10,078	(42,963)

PLN'000	Gross amount	Deferred income tax	Net amount
As at 1 January 2012	(101,597)	19,303	(82,294)
AFS valuation change	699,309	(132,869)	566,440
Valuation of sold AFS moved to income statement	(279,451)	53,096	(226,355)
As at 31 December 2012	318,261	(60,470)	257,791

19. Cash and balances with the Central Bank

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Cash in hand	532,142	474,301
Current balances with Central Bank	246,322	883,007
Cash and balances with the Central Bank, total	778,464	1,357,308

On the current account in the National Bank of Poland (NBP), the Bank maintains an obligatory reserve which may be used only under the condition that the sum of the average monthly balance on the current account in NBP is not lower than the declared balance.

Declared balance of obligatory reserve amounted as at 31 December 2013 PLN 1,076,336 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 824,715 thousand).

20. Amount due from banks

Amounts due from banks (by category)

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Current accounts	342,006	177,111
Deposits	614,985	85,964
Loans and advances	347,686	347,086
Receivables due to purchased securities with repurchase agreement	1,841,873	765,279
Deposits pledged as collateral	394,188	75,062
Other receivables	362	11,525
Total gross amount	3,541,100	1,462,027
Impairment write-offs	(1,173)	(126)
Total net amount due from banks	3,539,927	1,461,901

The movement in amounts due from banks is as follows:

PLN'000	2013	2012
As at 1 January	(126)	(63)
Increases (due to):		
Write-offs creation	(2,697)	(865)
Other	(11)	-
Decreases (due to):		
Write-offs release	1,661	797
Other	-	5
As at 31 December	(1,173)	(126)

As at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, recognized impairment on amounts due from banks concerned incurred but not reported (IBNR) write-offs.

21. Financial assets and liabilities held-for-trading

Financial assets held-for-trading

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Debt securities held-for-trading		
Bonds and notes issued by:		
Banks*	114,137	246,409
Government	2,101,536	2,285,646
	2,215,673	2,532,055
Including:		
Listed	1,544,888	2,508,343
Unlisted	670,785	23,712
Equity instruments held-for-trading	5,030	-
Including:		
Listed	5,030	-
Derivative financial instruments	3,531,126	4,306,428
Financial assets held-for-trading, total	5,751,829	6,838,483

*As at 31 December 2013, some of the securities (bonds) issued by banks in the amount of PLN 114,137 thousand are covered by Government guarantees (31 December 2011: PLN 221,486 thousand)

Financial liabilities held-for-trading

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Short positions in financial assets	481,601	1,027,729
Derivative financial instruments	3,715,295	4,818,675
Financial liabilities held-for-trading	4,196,896	5,846,404

As at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, the Group did not hold any financial assets and liabilities designated for measurement at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition.

As at 31 December 2013, financial assets from derivatives transactions are reduced by the valuation adjustments due to individual counterparty credit risk for outstanding transactions of PLN 10,065 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 20,883 thousand).

Derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2013

PLN'000	Nominal amount with remaining life of				Total	Fair value	
	less than 3 months	between 3 months and 1 year	between 1 year and 5 years	more than 5 years		Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate instruments	29,279,105	48,074,990	128,382,483	19,708,033	225,444,611	3,245,616	3,204,747
FRA	14,600,000	16,330,000	2,000,000	-	32,930,000	7,861	9,444
Interest rate swaps (IRS)	11,634,619	28,198,925	111,416,255	15,824,033	167,073,832	2,909,725	2,938,509
Currency-interest rate swaps (CIRS)	2,468,750	3,546,065	14,092,176	3,884,000	23,990,991	320,374	250,758
Interest rate options	82,944	-	874,052	-	956,996	5,540	5,833
Futures*	492,792	-	-	-	492,792	2,116	203
Currency instruments	16,993,509	6,265,122	5,075,209	6,766	28,340,606	270,896	495,592
FX forward	3,383,131	1,341,091	566,104	6,766	5,297,092	24,306	93,644
FX swap	12,006,180	1,947,128	4,130,204	-	18,083,512	171,150	326,782

PLN'000	Nominal amount with remaining life of				Total	Fair value	
	less than 3 months	between 3 months and 1 year	between 1 year and 5 years	more than 5 years		Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange options	1,604,198	2,976,903	378,901	-	4,960,002	75,440	75,166
Securities transactions	361,102	-	-	-	361,102	1,113	1,520
Futures*	4,848				4,848		
Securities purchased / sold pending delivery	356,254	-	-	-	356,254	1,113	1,520
Commodity transactions	496,422	479,356	-	-	975,778	13,501	13,436
Swaps	1,092	-	-	--	1,092	9	9
Options	495,330	479,356	-	-	974,686	13,492	13,427
Total derivative instruments	47,130,138	54,819,468	133,457,692	19,714,799	255,122,097	3,531,126	3,715,295

Exchange-traded products

Derivative financial instruments as at 31 December 2012

PLN'000	Nominal amount with remaining life of				Total	Fair value	
	less than 3 months	between 3 months and 1 year	between 1 year and 5 years	more than 5 years		Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate instruments	56,899,328	41,752,639	85,359,810	15,840,643	199,852,420	3,861,326	4,017,773
FRA	35,182,000	11,600,000	700,000	-	47,482,000	35,035	43,314
Interest rate swaps (IRS)	19,433,985	23,861,328	71,728,964	13,046,709	128,070,986	3,501,690	3,663,075
Currency-interest rate swaps (CIRS)	2,048,100	3,867,235	11,692,472	2,793,934	20,401,741	317,194	302,866
Interest rate options	-	1,500,000	1,238,374	-	2,738,374	7,368	7,368
Futures*	235,243	924,076	-	-	1,159,319	39	1,150
Currency instruments	16,511,520	15,676,671	7,413,650	12,770	39,614,611	444,548	799,505
FX forward	1,892,427	1,009,204	784,787	12,770	3,699,188	42,197	83,475
FX swap	13,343,734	12,579,489	3,857,620	-	29,780,843	309,610	623,139
Foreign exchange options	1,275,359	2,087,978	2,771,243	-	6,134,580	92,741	92,891
Securities transactions	284,209	-	-	-	284,209	158	1,001
Securities purchased / sold pending delivery	284,209	-	-	-	284,209	158	1,001
Commodity transactions	1,960,413	-	-	-	1,960,413	396	396
Options	1,960,413	-	-	-	1,960,413	396	396
Total derivative instruments	75,655,470	57,429,310	92,773,460	15,853,413	241,711,653	4,306,428	4,818,675

Exchange-traded products

22. Debt securities available-for-sale

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Bonds and notes issued by:		
Central bank	9,748,646	7,997,178
Other banks*	1,288,739	2,459,016
Government, including:	6,578,656	4,546,809
covered bonds in fair value hedge accounting	1,836,219	-
Debt securities available-for-sale, total	17,616,041	15,003,003
Including:		
Listed instruments	6,177,716	6,315,963
Unlisted instruments	11,438,325	8,687,040

The movement in debt securities available-for-sale is as follows:

PLN'000	2013	2012
As at 1 January	15,003,003	17,625,355
Increases (due to):		
Purchases	413,942,712	274,302,175
Revaluation	-	419,756
Depreciation of discount, premium and interest	251,687	275,282
Decreases (due to):		
Sale	(411,162,974)	(277,321,076)
Revaluation	(344,902)	-
Foreign exchange differences	(14,457)	(180,939)
Amortization of discount, premium and interest	(59,028)	(117,550)
As at 31 December	17,616,041	15,003,003

*As at 31 December 2013, some of the securities (bonds) issued by other banks in the amount of PLN 895,910 thousand are covered by Government guarantees (31 December 2012: PLN 1,425,266 thousand)

23. Equity investments valued at equity method

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Shares in subsidiaries	7,814	15,110
Including:		
Unlisted instruments	7,814	15,110

The movement in equity investments valued at equity method is as follows:

PLN'000	2013	2012
As at 1 January	15,110	57,945
Decreases (due to):		
Revaluation	(1,764)	(663)
Sale*	(5,532)	-
Liquidation**	-	(42,172)
As at 31 December	7,814	15,110

*On 26 July 2013, shares in Handlowy Investmens II S.a.r.l., representing 100% of the share in the capital and 100% of votes at the General Meeting of Shareholders, were sold. The balance value of sold shares amounted PLN 5,532 thousand.

**On 11 October 2012, Bank Rozwoju Cukrownictwa S.A. w likwidacji shares, representing 100% of the share in the capital and 100% of votes at the General Meeting of Shareholders, were removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. The exclusion was a result of the company's deletion from National Court Register following its completed bankruptcy proceedings. Proceeds from the liquidation in the amount of PLN 42.4 million, which was equal to the valuation of the shares in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, were transferred in June 2012.

24. Equity investments available-for-sale

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Stocks and shares in other entities*	35,910	46,588
Impairment	(20,630)	(26,667)
Other equity investments available-for-sale, total	15,280	19,921
Including:		
Listed instruments	1,163	1,088
Unlisted instruments	14,117	18,833

The movement in equity investments available-for-sale is as follows:

PLN'000	2013	2012
As at 1 January	19,921	24,912
Increases (due to):		
Revaluation	74	-
Decreases (due to):		
Revaluation		(4,991)
Sale*	(4,715)	-
As at 31 December	15,280	19,921

*On 4 January 2013, shares in Elektromontaż Poznań S.A., representing 19.88% of the share in the capital and 19.88% of votes at the General Meeting of Shareholders, were sold. The balance value of sold shares amounted PLN 4,715 thousand.

25. Amounts due from customers

Amounts due from customers (by category)

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Amounts due from financial sector entities		
Loans and advances	487,673	498,049
Purchased receivables	2	2
Receivables subject to securities sale and repurchase agreements	100,789	336,588
Guarantee funds and deposits pledged as collateral	136,349	110,297
Other receivables	9,781	7,449
Total gross amount	734,594	952,385
Impairment write-offs	(19,128)	(19,113)
Total net amount	715,466	933,272
Amounts due from non-financial sector entities		
Loans and advances	12,921,969	13,562,249
Unlisted debt securities	718,003	1,013,486
Purchased receivables	1,416,240	1,207,908
Effected guarantees	2,173	2,342
Other receivables*	422,381	613,969
Total gross amount	15,480,766	16,399,954
Impairment write-offs	(964,905)	(1,111,814)
Total net amount	14,515,861	15,288,140
Total net amounts due from customers	15,231,327	16,221,412

*"Other receivables" includes leasing receivables in the amount of PLN 419,024 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 606,551 thousand).

The closing balance of impairment recognized on loans and advances to customers consisted of:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Portfolio impairment loss	(522,779)	(611,488)
Individual impairment loss	(374,159)	(400,831)
Incurred but not reported losses (IBNR)	(87,095)	(118,608)
Impairment loss, total	(984,033)	(1,130,927)

The movement in amounts due from customers is as follows:

	2013			2012		
PLN'000	Corporate customers	Retail customers	Total	Corporate customers	Retail customers	Total
As at 1 January	(470,133)	(660,794)	(1,130,927)	(484,880)	(750,909)	(1,235,789)
Increases (due to):						
Creation of write-offs	(103,926)	(136,091)	(240,017)	(109,698)	(185,962)	(295,660)
Creation of write-offs in the period for receivables in respect of matured derivative instrument transactions	(4,814)	-	(4,814)	(759)	-	(759)
Other	(1,044)	-	(1,044)	(2,614)	-	(2,614)
Decreases (due to):						
Restating receivables into write-offs	35,544	90,053	125,597	27,344	129,760	157,104
Write-offs release	93,944	167,916	261,860	95,707	146,366	242,073
Sale of receivables	2,273	2,748	5,021	-	-	-
Other	(69)	360	291	4,767	(49)	4,718
As at 31 December	(448,225)	(535,808)	(984,033)	(470,133)	(660,794)	(1,130,927)

Finance lease receivables

The Group operates on the leasing market through its subsidiary Handlowy-Leasing sp. z o.o. The Group provides finance leases of vehicles, machines and equipment.

Included in "Amounts due from customers" are the following amounts relating to finance lease receivables from non-financial sector entities:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Gross finance lease receivables	438,805	642,501
Unrealized financial income	(19,781)	(35,950)
Net finance lease receivables	419,024	606,551

Gross finance lease receivables as follows (by time to maturity):

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Less than 1 year	247,239	274,720
Between 1 and 5 years	189,212	364,304
More than 5 years	2,354	3,477
	438,805	642,501

Net finance lease receivables as follows (by time to maturity):

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Less than 1 year	235,161	255,044
Between 1 and 5 years	181,509	348,134
More than 5 years	2,354	3,373
	419,024	606,551

As at 31 December 2013, impairment of finance lease receivables amounted to PLN 62,062 thousand (as at 31 December 2012: PLN 63,800 thousand).

Finance lease income is presented in interest income.

26. Tangible fixed assets

Movements of tangible fixed assets in 2013

PLN'000	Land and buildings	Machines and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Under construction	Total
Gross amount						
As at 1 January 2013	657,163	317	53,696	354,735	3,265	1,069,176
Increases:						
Purchases	568	-	-	7,830	19,888	28,286
Other increases	-	-	-	353	-	353
Decreases:						
Disposals	-	(121)	(5,196)	(4,882)	-	(10,199)
Liquidation	(16,997)	-	-	(43,560)	-	(60,557)
Other decreases	-	-	-	(293)	-	(293)
Transfers	5,039	(27)	17	6,257	(18,826)	(7,540)
As at 31 December 2013	645,773	169	48,517	320,440	4,327	1,019,226
Depreciation and amortization						
As at 1 January 2013	314,604	288	23,808	320,560	-	659,260
Increases:						
Depreciation change for the period	16,939	16	6,046	16,421	-	39,422
Other increases	-	-	-	313	-	313
Decreases:						
Disposals	-	(118)	(732)	(4,824)	-	(5,674)
Liquidation	(15,415)	-	-	(42,990)	-	(58,405)
Other decreases	-	-	-	(288)	-	(288)
Transfers	-	(30)	17	30	-	17
As at 31 December 2013	316,128	156	29,139	289,222	-	634,645
Carrying amount						
As at 1 January 2013	342,559	29	29,888	34,175	3,265	409,916
As at 31 December 2013	329,645	13	19,378	31,218	4,327	384,581

Movements of tangible fixed assets in 2012

PLN'000	Land and buildings	Machines and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Under construction	Total
Gross amount						
As at 1 January 2012	681,714	331	59,515	422,464	14,404	1,178,428
Increases:						
Purchases	164	8	-	8,017	23,954	32,143
Transfers	6,845	-	-	2,958	(9,803)	-
Other increases	-	-	-	6,402	-	6,402
Decreases:						
Disposals	-	(14)	(5,819)	(192)	-	(6,025)
Liquidation	(24,807)	(8)	-	(81,298)	-	(106,113)
Reclassified as tangible fixed assets held-for-sale	(6,753)	-	-	(254)	-	(7,007)
Other decreases	-	-	-	(3,362)	(25,290)	(28,652)
Transfers	6,845	-	-	2,958	(9,803)	-
As at 31 December 2012	657,163	317	53,696	354,735	3,265	1,069,176
Depreciation and amortization						
As at 1 January 2012	322,577	294	16,938	380,690	-	720,499
Increases:						
Depreciation charge for the period	19,035	16	9,154	17,852	-	46,057
Other increases	-	-	-	6,401	-	6,401
Decreases:						
Disposals	-	(14)	(2,284)	(192)	-	(2,490)
Liquidation	(23,891)	(8)	-	(80,605)	-	(104,504)
Reclassified as tangible fixed assets held-for-sale	(3,117)	-	-	(224)	-	(3,341)
Other decreases	-	-	-	(3,362)	-	(3,362)
As at 31 December 2012	314,604	288	23,808	320,560	-	659,260
Carrying amount						
As at 1 January 2012	359,137	37	42,577	41,774	14,404	457,929
As at 31 December 2012	342,559	29	29,888	34,175	3,265	409,916

27. Intangible assets

Movements of intangible assets in 2013

PLN'000	Goodwill	Patents, licenses etc.	Software	Other intangible assets	Prepayments	Total
Gross amount						
As at 1 January 2013	1,245,976	2,122	289,338	18,860	108,263	1,664,559
Increases:						
Purchases	-	127	3,219	2	59,832	63,180
Decreases:						
Liquidation	-	-	(52,043)	-	-	(52,043)
Transfers	-	-	161,032	(17)	(162,068)	(1,053)
As at 31 December 2013	1,245,976	2,249	401,546	18,845	6,027	1,674,643
Depreciation and amortization						
As at 1 January 2013	-	1,947	263,845	18,836	-	284,628
Increases:						
Depreciation charge for the period	-	174	23,031	8	-	23,213
Other increases	-	-	1,250	-	-	1,250
Decreases:						
Liquidation	-	-	(51,793)	-	-	(51,793)

PLN'000	Goodwill	Patents, licenses etc.	Software	Other intangible assets	Prepayments	Total
Transfers	-	-	(1)	(17)	-	(18)
As at 31 December 2013	-	2,121	236,332	18,827	-	257,280
Carrying amount						
As at 1 January 2013	1,245,976	175	25,493	24	108,263	1,379,931
As at 31 December 2013	1,245,976	128	165,214	18	6,027	1,417,363

Movements of intangible assets in 2012

PLN'000	Goodwill	Patents, licenses etc.	Software	Other intangible assets	Prepayments	Total
Gross amount						
As at 1 January 2012	1,245,976	2,154	285,966	18,860	14,149	1,567,105
Increases:						
Purchases	-	-	994	-	86,165	87,159
Decreases:						
Liquidation	-	(32)	(10,323)	-	-	(10,355)
Transfers	-	-	12,701	-	7,949	20,650
As at 31 December 2012	1,245,976	2,122	289,338	18,860	108,263	1,664,559
Depreciation and amortization						
As at 1 January 2012	-	1,810	254,392	18,836	-	275,038
Increases:						
Depreciation charge for the period	-	168	18,458	-	-	18,626
Decreases:						
Liquidation	-	(31)	(9,005)	-	-	(9,036)
As at 31 December 2012	-	1,947	263,845	18,836	-	284,628
Carrying amount						
As at 1 January 2012	1,245,976	344	31,574	24	14,149	1,292,067
As at 31 December 2012	1,245,976	175	25,493	24	108,263	1,379,931

As at 31 December 2013, goodwill includes the amount of PLN 1,243,645 thousand arising from the merger of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. and Citibank (Poland) S.A. as at 28 February 2001 and the amount of PLN 2,331 thousand as a result of the purchase of an organized part of the enterprise of ABN AMRO Bank (Poland) S.A. as at 1 March 2005.

28. Impairment test for goodwill

For the purpose of carrying out impairment tests, goodwill has been allocated to two cash generating-units: Corporate Bank and Consumer Bank. For both sectors the value in use exceeds the carrying value, therefore no goodwill impairment was recognized.

The allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units is presented in the table below.

Book value of goodwill allocated to unit

PLN'000	
Corporate Bank	851,944
Consumer Bank	394,032
	1,245,976

The basis of valuation of the recoverable amount for a unit is the value in use, assessed on the basis of the financial plan. The plan is based on rational assumptions about future facts that reflect management assessment of future economic conditions and expected results of the Bank. The plan is periodically updated and approved by the Bank's Supervisory Board.

The discount rate, which is equivalent to the required rate of return, has been used in the valuation. The required rate of return is assessed on the basis of the capital assets pricing model (CAPM) using a beta coefficient for the banking sector, a risk premium and Treasury bond yield curves. In 2013, the discount rate amounted to 9.75% (in 2012: 9.5%).

Extrapolation of cash flows which exceed the period covered by the financial plan has been based on growth rates reflecting the long-term NBP inflation target that amounted to 2.5 pp as at 31 December 2013.

The applied growth rates do not exceed the long-term average growth rates appropriate to the corporate and retail banking sector in Poland.

The Bank's Management Board believes that reasonable and probable changes in the key assumptions adopted in the valuation of the recoverable amounts for cash-generating units would not cause their book value to exceed their recoverable amount.

29. Deferred income tax asset and liabilities

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Deferred income tax asset	830,120	1,010,549
Deferred income tax provision	(626,988)	(791,763)
Deferred income tax net asset	203,132	218,786

Deferred income tax asset and provision are presented in the statement of financial position after compensation.

Positive and negative taxable and deductible temporary differences are presented below:

Deferred tax asset is attributable to the following:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Interest accrued and other expense	25,615	26,523
Revaluation impairment write-offs	86,678	126,434
Unrealized premium from securities available-for-sale	3,445	1,193
Derivative financial instruments negative valuation	583,798	727,952
Negative valuation of securities held-for-trading	2,514	1,596
Income collected in advance	11,213	11,950
Valuation of shares	4,662	5,809
Commissions	9,599	9,877
Debt securities available-for-sale	10,078	-
Staff expenses and other cost due to pay	75,132	60,698
Differences between balance-sheet and tax value of leases	790	-
Other	16,596	38,517
Deferred tax asset	830,120	1,010,549

Deferred tax provision is attributable to the following:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Interest accrued (income)	20,893	28,648
Unrealized premium from options	-	8
Derivative financial instruments positive valuation	561,273	674,830
Unrealized securities available-for-sale discount	1,332	885
Income to receive	6,085	4,689
Positive valuation of securities held-for-trading	1,370	3,951
Debt securities available-for-sale	5,030	60,470

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Investment relief	15,853	16,501
Valuations of shares	1,858	1,841
Other	13,294	(60)
Deferred tax provision	626,988	791,763
Net deferred income tax asset	203,132	218,786

Movement in temporary differences during the year 2013

The movement in temporary differences relating to deferred tax asset:

PLN'000	As at 1 January 2013	Adjustments recognized in income	Adjustments recognized in equity	As at 31 December 2013
Interest accrued and other expense	26,523	(908)	-	25,615
Revaluation impairment write-offs	126,434	(39,756)	-	86,678
Unrealized premium from securities available-for-sale	1,193	2,252	-	3,445
Derivative financial instruments negative valuation	727,952	(144,154)	-	583,798
Negative valuation of securities held-for-trading	1,596	918	-	2,514
Income collected in advance	11,950	(737)	-	11,213
Valuation of shares	5,809	(1,147)	-	4,662
Commissions	9,877	(278)	-	9,599
Debt securities available-for-sale	-	-	10,078	10,078
Staff expenses and other cost due to pay	60,698	14,434	-	75,132
Differences between balance-sheet and tax value of leases	-	790	-	790
Other	38,517	(21,921)	-	16,596
	1,010,549	(190,507)	10,078	830,120

The movement in temporary differences relating to deferred tax provision:

PLN'000	As at 1 January 2013	Adjustments recognized in income	Adjustments recognized in equity	As at 31 December 2013
Interest accrued (income)	28,648	(7,755)	-	20,893
Unrealized premium from options	8	(8)	-	-
Derivative financial instruments positive valuation	674,830	(113,557)	-	561,273
Unrealized securities available-for-sale discount	885	447	-	1,332
Income to receive	4,689	1,396	-	6,085
Positive valuation of securities held-for-trading	3,951	(2,581)	-	1,370
Debt and equity securities available-for-sale	60,470	5,030	(60,470)	5,030
Investment relief	16,501	(648)	-	15,853
Valuations of shares	1,841	17	-	1,858
Other	(60)	13,354	-	13,294
	791,763	(104,305)	(60,470)	626,988
Change in net deferred income tax assets	218,786	(86,202)	70,548	203,132

Movement in temporary differences during the year 2012

The movement in temporary differences relating to deferred tax asset:

PLN'000	As at 1 January 2012	Adjustments recognized in income	Adjustments recognized in equity	As at 31 December 2012
Interest accrued and other expense	20,352	6,171	-	26,523
Revaluation impairment write-offs	152,251	(25,817)	-	126,434
Unrealized premium from securities available-for-sale	1,170	23	-	1,193
Derivative financial instruments negative valuation	626,294	101,658	-	727,952
Negative valuation of securities held-for-trading	920	676	-	1,596
Income collected in advance	14,685	(2,735)	-	11,950
Valuation of shares	48	5,761	-	5,809
Commissions	8,447	1,430	-	9,877
Debt and capital securities available-for-sale	19,303	-	(19,303)	-
Staff expenses and other cost due to pay	50,772	9,926	-	60,698
Other	27,747	10,770	-	38,517
	921,989	107,863	(19,303)	1,010,549

The movement in temporary differences relating to deferred tax liability:

PLN'000	As at 1 January 2012	Adjustments recognized in income	Adjustments recognized in equity	As at 31 December 2012
Interest accrued (income)	30,174	(1,526)	-	28,648
Unrealized premium from options	96	(88)	-	8
Derivative financial instruments positive valuation	517,162	157,668	-	674,830
Unrealized securities available-for-sale discount	513	372	-	885
Income to receive	4,069	620	-	4,689
Positive valuation of securities held-for-trading	1,036	2,915	-	3,951
Debt and capital securities available-for-sale	-	-	60,470	60,470
Investment relief	17,166	(665)	-	16,501
Valuations of shares	276	1,565	-	1,841
Differences between balance-sheet and tax value of leases	5,490	(5,490)	-	-
Other	10,686	(10,746)	-	(60)
	586,668	144,625	60,470	791,763
Change in net deferred income tax assets	335,321	(36,762)	(79,773)	218,786

As at 31 December 2012 the net impact on deferred tax due to not included negative temporary differences in Handlowy Leasing Sp. z o.o. amounted PLN 19,898 thousands.

30. Other assets

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Interbank settlements	1,982	692
Settlements related to brokerage activity	194,805	346,822
Income to receive	50,821	45,027
Staff loans out of the Social Fund	21,223	22,971
Sundry debtors	77,772	138,343
Prepayments	12,436	13,881
Other assets, total	359,039	567,736
Including financial assets*	295,782	508,828

* Financial assets include all the positions “Other assets”, except the positions “Income to receive” and “Prepayments”.

31. Non-current assets held-for-sale

As at 31 December 2013, non-current assets held-for-sale include the Group’s own property with the total value of PLN 12,738 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 12,554 thousand).

The movement in non-current assets held-for-sale is as follows:

PLN’000	2013	2012
As at 1 January	12,554	25,662
Increases:		
Acquisition of properties for debts	184	-
Reclassified from bank properties		3,666
Decreases:		
Revaluation	-	(1,014)
Disposal	-	(15,760)
As at 31 December	12,738	12,554

Classifying a non-current asset as held for sale, the Group anticipated distribution to be completed within one year from the date of classification. In case the sale has not occurred within one year, the Group remains committed to its plan to sell the asset and implements it actively and the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the Group's control.

32. Amounts due to banks

Amounts due to banks (by category)

PLN’000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Current accounts	861,508	939,163
Term deposits	3,356,503	538,722
Loans and advances received	374,898	324,954
Liabilities due to sold securities under repurchase agreements	1,783,602	553,463
Other liabilities	1,925	127
Total amounts due to banks	6,378,436	2,356,429

33. Hedging derivatives

Liabilities – Negative valuation

PLN’000	2013	2012
Balance sheet valuation of instruments hedging the fair value of securities		
IRS transactions	24,710	-

Hedging derivates as at 31 December 2013

PLN’000	Nominal amount with remaining life of				Total
	less than 3 months	between 3 months and 1 year	between 1 year and 5 years	more than 5 years	
Interest rate instruments					
Interest rate swaps (IRS)	-	-	1,670,500	100,000	1,770,500

34. Amounts due to customers

Amounts due to customers (by category)

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Deposits from financial sector entities		
Current accounts	320,634	445,054
Term deposits	2,939,233	2,349,736
	3,259,867	2,794,790
Deposits from non-financial sector entities		
Current accounts, including:	16,983,122	13,839,360
corporate customers	7,703,769	6,994,179
individual customers	5,931,907	4,836,482
public sector units	3,347,446	2,008,699
Term deposits, including:	5,841,724	6,995,570
corporate customers	4,649,633	5,112,645
individual customers	975,276	1,059,611
public sector units	216,815	823,314
	22,824,846	20,834,930
Total deposits	26,084,713	23,629,720
Other liabilities		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	352,153	3,061,956
Other liabilities, including:	131,899	160,489
liabilities due to deposits	101,646	74,726
Total other liabilities	484,052	3,222,445
Total amounts due to customers	26,568,765	26,852,165

35. Liabilities due to debt securities issuance

As at 31 December 2013 and as at 31 December 2012, the Group had no liabilities due to debt securities issuance. In the previous years, within the Emisja Bankowych Papierów Wartościowych (Bank Debt Securities Issue) Program, the Bank effected the issue of certificates of deposit ("BPW"), the buyout of which ended in 2012.

The movement in liabilities due to certificates of deposit issuance (at par value):

PLN'000	2013	2012
As at 1 January	-	25,325
Increases – issue		
issue	-	-
Decreases – buyout		
buyout	-	24,860
early buyout	-	465
As at 31 December	-	-

Provided that BPW are held until maturity, at redemption the issuer was obliged to pay the principal, guaranteed interest and premium interest.

36. Provisions

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Litigation	15,313	11,145
Granted financial and guarantee liabilities	13,150	11,476
Workforce restructuring	53,787	-
Restructuring of the branch network	7,034	3,741
Other	-	2,294
Provisions, total	89,284	28,656

The movement in provisions is as follows:

PLN'000	2013	2012
As at 1 January	28,656	34,914
Provisions for:		
Litigation	11,145	23,440
Granted financial and guarantee commitments	11,476	11,474
Workforce restructuring	-	-
Restructuring of branches	3,741	-
Other	2,294	-
Increases:		
Charges to provisions in the period:	108,229	74,272
litigation	9,646	7,002
granted financial and guarantee commitments	32,528	22,768
workforce restructuring	57,720	32,400
restructuring of the branch network	7,193	9,808
other	1,142	2,294
Other increases in provisions, including:	12	-
For litigation	12	-
Decreases:		
Release of provisions in the period	(32,888)	(29,248)
litigation	(424)	(6,482)
granted financial and guarantee commitments	(30,854)	(22,766)
restructuring of the branch network	(512)	-
other	(1,098)	-
Provisions used in the period, including:	(14,725)	(51,274)
litigation	(5,066)	(12,807)
workforce restructuring	(3,933)	(32,400)
restructuring of the branch network	(3,388)	(6,067)
other	(2,338)	-
Other decreases in the period, including:	-	(8)
litigation	-	(8)
As at 31 December	89,284	28,656

37. Other liabilities

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Staff benefits	52,603	53,988
Interbank settlements	89,729	134,372
Interbranch settlements	3,535	684
Settlements related to brokerage activity	189,762	328,439
Settlements with Tax Office and National Insurance (ZUS)	22,912	25,833
Sundry creditors	111,945	92,961

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Accruals:	343,541	322,287
Provision for employee payments	126,704	101,189
Provision for employee retirement	31,465	29,770
Provision for employee jubilee payments	3,533	7,143
IT services and bank operations support	91,149	93,878
Consultancy services and business support	43,051	38,624
Other	47,639	51,683
Deferred income	18,923	19,787
Other liabilities, total	832,950	978,351
Including financial liabilities*	791,115	948,574

* Financial liabilities include all the positions "Other liabilities", except the positions "Settlements with Tax Office and National Insurance (ZUS)" and "Deferred income".

38. Financial assets and liabilities by contractual maturity

As at 31 December 2013

PLN'000	Note	Total	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Amounts due from banks (gross)	20	3,541,100	2,857,832	334,617	10,491	338,160	-
Financial assets held-for-trading							
Debt securities held-for-trading	21	2,215,673	30,379	-	342,976	1,224,881	617,437
Financial assets available-for-sale							
Debt securities available-for-sale	22	17,616,041	9,748,646	-	189,730	6,004,765	1,672,900
Amounts due from customers (gross)							
Amounts due from financial sector entities	25	734,594	194,940	70,000	469,654	-	-
Amounts due from non-financial sector entities	25	15,480,766	8,080,050	908,698	1,279,995	4,158,861	1,053,162
Amounts due to banks	32	6,378,436	3,880,747	622,080	1,706,623	168,958	28
Amounts due to customers							
Amounts due to financial sector entities	34	3,612,020	3,590,261	10,448	10,677	622	12
Amounts due to non-financial sector entities	34	22,956,745	22,240,800	366,247	339,559	10,076	63

As at 31 December 2012

PLN'000	Note	Total	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Amounts due from banks (gross)	20	1,462,027	1,120,709	2,228	410	338,680	-
Financial assets held-for-trading							
Debt securities held-for-trading	21	2,532,055	29,435	2,982	178,065	1,518,156	803,417
Financial assets available-for-sale							
Debt securities available-for-sale	22	15,003,003	7,997,178	-	-	2,240,783	4,765,042
Amounts due from customers (gross)							
Amounts due from financial sector entities	25	952,385	428,798	-	72,205	451,382	-
Amounts due from non-financial sector entities	25	16,399,954	8,608,178	731,957	2,110,440	3,884,092	1,065,287
Amounts due to banks	32	2,356,429	2,002,870	-	288,776	64,759	24
Amounts due to customers							
Amounts due to financial sector entities	34	5,856,749	5,674,435	5,534	160,762	16,006	12
Amounts due to non-financial sector entities	34	20,995,416	20,172,842	444,585	375,566	2,342	81

39. Capital and reserves

Share capital

Series/ issue	Type of shares	Type of preference	Type of limitation	Number of shares	Par value of series / issue [PLN'000]	Method of issue payment	Date of registration	Eligibility for dividends (from date)
A	bearer	none	-	65,000,000	260,000	paid in	27.03.97	01.01.97
B	bearer	none	-	1,120,000	4,480	paid in	27.10.98	01.01.97
B	bearer	none	-	1,557,500	6,230	paid in	25.06.99	01.01.97
B	bearer	none	-	2,240,000	8,960	paid in	16.11.99	01.01.97
B	bearer	none	-	17,648,500	70,594	paid in	24.05.02	01.01.97
B	bearer	none	-	5,434,000	21,736	paid in	16.06.03	01.01.97
C	bearer	none	-	37,659,600	150,638	transfer of CPSA assets to the Bank	28.02.01	01.01.00
				130,659,600	522,638			

Par value of 1 share amounts PLN 4.00

As at 31 December 2013, the Bank's share capital amounted to PLN 522,638,400 divided into 130,659,600 common bearer shares with a nominal value of PLN 4 each, which has not changed since 31 December 2012.

The Bank has not issued preferred shares.

Both in 2013 and 2012 there was no increase in the share capital by shares issuance.

Principal shareholders

The following table presents the shareholders who, as at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, held at least 5% of the total number of votes at the General Meeting or at least 5% of Bank's share capital:

	Value of shares (PLN'000)	Number of shares	% shares	Number of votes at GM	% votes at GM
Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation, USA	391,979	97,994,700	75.0	97,994,700	75.0
Other shareholders	130,659	32,664,900	25.0	32,664,900	25.0
	522,638	130,659,600	100.0	130,659,600	100.0

During 2013 and during the period from the publication of the previous interim quarterly report for Q3 2013 until the day of the publication of this annual report for 2013, the structure of major shareholdings of the Bank has not changed.

Supplementary capital

As at 31 December 2013, supplementary capital was PLN 2,997,759 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 3,011,380 thousand). Supplementary capital is designated for offsetting financial position losses or for other purposes including payment of dividends to the shareholders. The General Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank decides upon the utilization of supplementary capital, but a portion of its balance amounting to one third of total share capital may be used exclusively for offsetting losses shown in the financial statements.

The supplementary capital amount is PLN 2,485,534 thousand constituting the excess of the fair value of the issued shares over their nominal value in connection with the business combination of the Bank and Citibank (Poland) S.A., which took place on 28 February 2001.

In 2013 the Group's supplementary capital decreased by PLN 13,621 thousand, resulting among other things from using the capital to cover losses recorded at the end of 2012 by the subsidiary Handlowy-Leasing Sp. z o.o. in amount PLN 15,165 thousand (see Note 1).

Revaluation reserve

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Revaluation of financial assets available-for-sale	(42,963)	257,791

The revaluation reserve is not distributed. As at the day of derecognition of all or part of financial assets available-for-sale from the statement of financial position, retained earnings that were previously presented in the other comprehensive and accumulated income in "Revaluation reserve" are reclassified to the income statement.

Other reserves

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Reserve capital	2,335,307	2,126,900
General risk reserve	521,000	507,500
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3,081	2,666
Other reserves, total	2,859,388	2,637,066

On 20 June 2013 the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. adopted a resolution on distribution of the net profit for 2012, deciding to appropriate the amount of PLN 238,679 thousand for reserve capital and the amount of PLN 13,500 thousand for general risk reserve.

Reserve capital

Reserve capital is created from the annual distribution of profits or from other sources, independently of the supplementary capital.

Reserve capital is designated for offsetting financial position losses or for other purposes, including payment of dividends to the shareholders. The General Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank makes decisions on utilization of reserve capital.

General risk reserve

The general risk reserve is recorded out of net profit against unidentified risk arising from banking activities. The General Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank makes decisions on utilization of the general risk reserve subject to applicable regulations.

Dividends

Dividends paid for 2012

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (hereinafter WZ) adopted a resolution on distribution of the net profit for 2012 on June 20, 2013. The Meeting resolved to appropriate the amount of PLN 756,519,084.00 for the dividend payment, which means that the dividend per one ordinary share is PLN 5.79. The number of shares covered by the dividend is 130,659,600.

Simultaneously, the WZ resolved to set the day of the right to the dividend for July 5, 2013 (day of dividend) and the day of the dividend payment for August 30, 2013 (day of the dividend payment).

Declared dividends

On 4 March 2014, the Bank's Management Board adopted a resolution on the proposed distribution of profit for 2013. The Bank's Management Board has proposed to allocate the amount of PLN 934,216,140,00 for dividend payment. This means that the dividend per share amounts to PLN 7.15. The number of shares covered by dividends is 130,659,600. The dividend record date was designated as 7 July 2014 and the dividend payment date was designated as 29 August 2014. This proposal of the Bank's Management Board will be submitted to the Supervisory Board for opinion and then to the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval.

40. Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Repurchase agreements

The Group raises funds by selling financial instruments under agreements to repay the funds by repurchasing the instruments at future dates at the same price plus interest at a predetermined rate.

Repurchase agreements are commonly used as a tool for short-term financing of interest-bearing assets, depending on the prevailing interest rates.

As at 31 December 2013, assets sold under repurchase agreements were as follows:

PLN'000	Fair value of underlying assets	Carrying amount of corresponding liabilities*	Repurchase dates	Repurchase price
Financial assets held-for-trading				
Debt securities	27,099	27,149	Up to 1 week	27,157
Debt securities available-for-sale	2,106,976	2,108,606	Up to 1 week	2,108,752

**including interest*

As at 31 December 2012, assets sold under repurchase agreements were as follows:

PLN'000	Fair value of underlying assets	Carrying amount of corresponding liabilities*	Repurchase dates	Repurchase price
Financial assets held-for-trading				
Debt securities	858,616	857,493	up to 1 month	857,723
Debt securities available-for-sale	2,763,624	2,757,926	up to 1 month	2,758,802

**including interest*

In repo transactions, all gains and losses on the assets held are on the Group's side.

As at 31 December 2013 and as at 31 December 2012, assets sold through repo cannot be further traded.

In 2013, the total interest expense on repurchase agreements was PLN 33,798 thousand (in 2012: PLN 81,971 thousand).

Reverse repurchase agreements

The Group also purchases financial instruments under agreements to resell them at future dates (reverse repurchase agreements). The seller commits to repurchase the same or similar instruments at an agreed future date. Reverse repurchase agreements are entered into as a facility to provide funding to customers.

As at 31 December 2013, assets purchased subject to agreements to resell were as follows:

PLN'000	Carrying amount of receivable*	Fair value of assets held as collateral	Resale date	Resale price
Amounts due from banks	1,841,873	1,843,966	up to 1 month	1,842,290
Amounts due from customers:				
from financial sector entities	100,789	100,679	up to 1 month	100,807

*including interest

As at 31 December 2012, assets purchased subject to agreements to resell were as follows:

PLN'000	Carrying amount of receivable*	Fair value of assets held as collateral	Resale date	Resale price
Amounts due from banks	765,278	767,302	up to 1 month	765,611
Amounts due from customers:				
from financial sector entities	336,589	336,892	up to 1 month	336,760

*including interest

As at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, the Group held the option to pledge or sell the assets acquired through reverse repo.

In 2013, the total interest income on reverse repurchase agreements was PLN 39,596 thousand (in 2012: PLN 45,341 thousand).

As at 31 December 2013 the liabilities due to short sale of securities purchased in the reverse repo transactions amounted PLN 481,601 thousand (as at 31 December 2012: PLN 1,027,729 thousand).

41. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

According to information in Note 2, the Group does not offset and does not present financial assets and liabilities in net amounts. Therefore, in line with requirements of IFRS 7, disclosures provided below relate only to financial assets and liabilities resulting from derivative contracts, concluded under the master agreements such as ISDA, Master Agreement recommended by the Polish Banks' Union, Global Master Repurchase Agreement and other master agreements, under which, in certain breaches of the contracts' provisions, the contract may be terminated and settled in net amount of receivables and liabilities.

The table below presents the fair values of derivatives (from trading portfolio and designated as hedging instruments) as well as collateral, which may be offset under the master agreements in certain circumstances.

w tys. zł	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
Fair value of derivatives	3,296,014	3,581,696
Value of collateral received/placed	(15,100)	(392,185)
Assets and liabilities subject to offsetting under the master agreement	3,280,914	3,189,511
Maximum amount of potential offset	(3,180,488)	(3,180,488)
Assets and liabilities subject to offsetting under the master agreement considering the maximum amount of potential offset	100,426	9,023

42. Hedge accounting

Starting from the 4th quarter of 2013 the Group has applied fair value hedge accounting. The Group hedges against the risk of change in fair value of fixed interest rate debt securities available for sale. The hedged risk results from changes in interest rates.

IRS is the hedging instrument swapping the fixed interest rate for a variable interest rate.

The gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognized in result on hedge accounting in the income statement. The remainder of the change in the fair value valuation of debt securities available for sale is recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest income on debt securities are recognized in net interest income.

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments designated and qualifying as fair value hedges are recognized in result on hedge accounting in the income statement. Interest income and interest expenses related to the interest measurement component of derivatives concluded as hedging instruments under fair value hedge are presented in the interest result in the position interest income/expense on derivatives in hedge accounting.

Fair value of instruments within fair value hedge accounting of securities

PLN'000	31.12.2013	
	Nominal value	Fair value
Hedged instruments		
Debt securities available-for-sale		
Treasury bonds	1,770,500	1,836,219
Hedging instruments		
Derivative instruments		
Interest rate swaps – negative valuation	1,770,500	(24,710)

43. Fair value information

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is a price that would be received for selling an asset or would be paid for transferring the liability in a transaction carried out in the usual conditions between the market participants, at the measurement date.

The summary below provides statement of financial position (by category) and fair value information for each category of financial assets and liabilities.

As at 31 December 2013

PLN'000	Note	Held-for-trading	Loans, advances and other receivables	Available-for-sale	Other financial assets / liabilities	Total balance value	Fair value
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	19	-	778,464	-	-	778,464	778,464
Amounts due from banks	20	-	3,539,927	-	-	3,539,927	3,540,153
Financial assets held-for-trading	21	5,751,829	-	-	-	5,751,829	5,751,829
Debt securities available-for-sale	22	-	-	17,616,041	-	17,616,041	17,616,041
Equity investments valued at equity method	23	-	-	-	7,814	7,814	7,814
Equity investments	24	-	-	15,280	-	15,280	15,280

PLN'000	Note	Held-for-trading	Loans, advances and other receivables	Available-for-sale	Other financial assets / liabilities	Total balance value	Fair value
available-for-sale							
Amounts due from customers	25	-	15,231,327	-	-	15,231,327	15,235,756
		5,751,829	19,549,718	17,631,321	7,814	42,940,682	42,945,337
Financial liabilities							
Amounts due to banks	32	-	-	-	6,378,436	6,378,436	6,380,167
Financial liabilities held-for-trading	21	4,196,896	-	-	-	4,196,896	4,196,896
Hedging derivatives	33	24,710	-	-	-	24,710	24,710
Amounts due to customers	34	-	-	-	26,568,765	26,568,765	26,568,234
		4,221,606	-	-	32,947,201	37,168,807	37,170,007

As at 31 December 2012

PLN'000	Note	Held-for-trading	Loans, advances and other receivables	Available-for-sale	Other financial assets / liabilities	Total balance value	Fair value
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	19	-	1,357,308	-	-	1,357,308	1,357,308
Amounts due from banks	20	-	1,461,901	-	-	1,461,901	1,461,901
Financial assets held-for-trading	21	6,838,483	-	-	-	6,838,483	6,838,483
Debt securities available-for-sale	22	-	-	15,003,003	-	15,003,003	15,003,003
Equity investments valued at equity method	23	-	-	-	15,110	15,110	15,110
Equity investments available-for-sale	24	-	-	19,921	-	19,921	19,921
Amounts due from customers	25	-	16,221,412	-	-	16,221,412	16,239,445
		6,838,483	19,040,621	15,022,924	15,110	40,917,138	40,935,171
Financial liabilities							
Amounts due to banks	32	-	-	-	2,356,429	2,356,429	2,356,295
Financial liabilities held-for-trading	21	5,846,404	-	-	-	5,846,404	5,846,404
Amounts due to customers	34	-	-	-	26,852,165	26,852,165	26,848,279
		5,846,404	-	-	29,208,594	35,054,998	35,050,978

Depending on the method of determining fair value, individual financial assets or liabilities are classified into the following categories:

- Level I: financial assets / liabilities valued directly on the basis of prices from an active market where the regular quotations and turnover are available.

  The active market includes stock and brokerage quotes and quotes in such systems as pricing services, such as Reuters and Bloomberg, which represent the actual market transactions concluded on the market conditions. Level I mainly include securities held-for-trading or available-for-sale.
- Level II: financial assets / liabilities valued on the basis of models based on input data from the active market and presented in Reuters and Bloomberg systems, depending on financial instruments, the following specific valuation techniques are used:

- listed market prices for a given instrument or listed market prices for an alternative instrument,
- fair value of interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts is calculated as the current value of future cash flows based on the market yield curves and current NBP fixing exchange rate in case of foreign currency instruments,
- other techniques, such as yield curves based on alternative prices for a given financial instrument.

- Level III: financial assets / liabilities valued on the basis of valuation techniques using relevant parameters not market-based (counterparty credit risk).

In 2013, the Group did not make any changes in the classification of financial instruments (presented by the fair value method in the consolidated statement of financial position) to categories of fair value assignment (Level I, Level II, Level III).

The tables below present carrying amounts of financial instruments presented in the consolidated statement of financial position measured at fair value, arranged according to the above categories:

As at 31 December 2013

PLN'000	Note	Level I	Level II	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets held-for-trading	21	2,108,682	3,643,147	5, 751,829
derivatives		2,116	3,529,010	3,531,126
debt securities		2,101,536	114,137	2,215,673
equity instruments		5,030	-	5,030
Debt securities available-for-sale	22	6,578,656	11,037,385	17,616,041
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held-for-trading	21	481,804	3,715,092	4,196,896
short sale of securities		481,601	-	481,601
derivatives		203	3,715,092	3,715,295
Hedging derivatives	33	-	24,710	24,710

In 2013, the Bank transferred financial assets available-for-sale from the category valued using relevant parameters not market-based (level III) to the category valued using information from an active market (level II). The change of the category concerns derivatives and results from change of the market-based valuation model. The value of transferred assets was PLN 1,523 thousands.

Additionally, taking into account the market activity, there was made a transfer of the part of debt securities classified to financial assets held-for-trading in amount PLN 246,880 thousands and the part of debt securities available-for-sale in amount PLN 1,216,694 thousand from the category valued directly on the basis of prices quoted in an active market (level I) to the category valued using information from an active market (level II).

As at 31 December 2012

PLN'000	Note	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets held-for-trading	21	2,507,172	4,329,788	1,523	6,838,483
derivatives		39	4,304,866	1,523	4,306,428
debt securities		2,507,133	24,922	-	2,532,055
Debt securities available-for-sale	22	5,972,075	9 030 928	-	15,003,003
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities held-for-trading	21	1,028,879	4,817,525	-	5,846,404
short sale of securities		1,027,729	-	-	1,027,729
derivatives		1,150	4,817,525	-	4,818,675

The movement of financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value using relevant parameters not market-based in 2012 is presented below:

PLN'000	Financial assets held-for-trading			Financial assets available-for-sale	Financial assets in total	Financial liabilities held-for-trading
	Derivatives	Debt securities	Equity instruments	Debt securities		Derivatives
As at 1 January 2012	6,911	-	-	1,706,078	1,712,989	-
Total increases and decreases						
in income statement	409	-	-	10,987	11,396	-
in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	181	181	-
Acquisition	-	-	-	1,916,316	1,916,316	-
Settlement / sale	(5,797)	-	-	(2,190,300)	(2,196,097)	-
Other*	-	-	-	(1,443,262)	(1,443,262)	-
As at 31 December 2012	1,523	-		-	1,523	-
Total increases and decreases in the period in the income statement for assets/liabilities held at the end of the period	409	-	-	-	409	-

Increases and decreases in the income statement for the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012 are included in Net income on trading financial instruments and revaluation in the following manner:		
Total increases and decreases in the income statement for the period	11,396	-
Total increases and decreases in the income statement in the period for assets/liabilities held at the end of the period	409	-

*In 2012, the Group transferred financial assets available-for-sale from the category valued using relevant parameters not market-based (level III) to the category valued using information from an active market (level II). The change of the category concerns commercial debt securities and results from change of their credit risk valuation model at 31 December 2011 which is now market-based. The value of transferred assets available-for-sale was PLN 926,411 thousand. The remaining amount of PLN 516,851 thousand refers to transfer of debt securities purchased during 2012.

Fair value measurement

In the case of short-term financial assets and liabilities, it is assumed that their carrying amount is practically equal to their fair value. In the case of other instruments, the following methods and assumptions have been adopted.

Equity investments

Equity investments recognized under the equity method: In the case of financial assets which are interests in subsidiaries which are not fully consolidated, the fair value was presented as the percentage of net assets of an entity that is attributable to the Group's interests in a given entity. The Management Board of the parent entity believes that this is the best available approximation of fair value of such instruments.

Other equity investments: In case of other equity investments for non-controlling interests, fair value is the purchase price adjusted for impairment losses for both unlisted and listed investments due to the contractual time limit of the possibility of their disposal.

According to the Group's strategy, presented equity investments will be gradually reduced except for selected strategic investments in "infrastructure companies" that provide services to the financial sector. Particular entities will be sold at the most suitable time under market conditions.

In 2013, from capital investments, of which the fair value could not be measured, the Bank sold shares in Elektromontaż Poznań S.A., representing 19.88% of the share in the capital and 19.88% of votes at the General Meeting of Shareholders, and in Handlowy Investmens II S.a.r.l., representing 80.97% of the share in the capital and 80.97% of votes at the General Meeting of Shareholders. The balance value of sold shares in Elektromontaż Poznań S.A amounted PLN 4,715 thousand, in Handlowy Investmens II S.a.r.l. - PLN 5,532 thousand.

In 2012, the Group did not sell equity investments whose fair value previously could not be reliably measured.

Amounts due from customers and banks

Carrying amount of loans is presented at amortized cost less impairment. The fair value of loans and advances is calculated as the discounted value of expected future principal payments and takes into account fluctuations in market interest rates as well as changes in margins during the financial period. Changes in margins on loans are based on concluded transactions. It is assumed that loans and advances will be paid on the contractual date. Retail cash loans based on a rate managed by the Bank are an exception as their carrying amount is considered the fair value. In the case of loans for which repayment dates are not fixed (e.g., overdrafts), the fair value is the repayment that would be required if the amount were due on the balance sheet date.

For overnight placements, the fair value is equal to their carrying amount. For fixed interest rate placements, the fair value is assessed on the basis of discounted cash flows using current money market interest rates for receivables with similar credit risk, time to maturity, and currency.

Amounts due to banks and customers

In case of on-demand deposits, as well as deposits without a pre-determined maturity date, the fair value is the amount that would be paid out if demanded on the balance date. The fair value of fixed maturity deposits is estimated on the basis of cash flows discounted with current interest rates taking into account current margins in a similar way as adopted for the valuation of loans.

As described above, the models used to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities to banks and customers, recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at amortized cost, the use of valuation techniques based on non-market parameters. Therefore, the Group classifies the valuation of financial instruments for the purpose of disclosure to the third level fair value hierarchy. For all other financial instruments not at fair value, the Group believes that the fair value is generally approximates the carrying value

44. Contingent liabilities and litigation proceedings

Information on pending proceedings

As at 31 December 2013, there was no single proceeding regarding receivables and liabilities of the Bank or a subsidiary of the Bank, the value of which would be equal to at least 10% of equity, pending in court, before a public administration authority or an arbitration authority.

The total value of all pending legal proceedings regarding receivables or liabilities with the participation of the Bank and subsidiaries of the Bank did not exceed 10% of the Bank's equity as at 31 December 2013.

In accordance with applicable regulations, the Group recognizes impairment losses for receivables subject to legal proceedings.
In the case of legal proceedings involving the risk of cash outflow as a result of meeting the Group's commitments, the appropriate provisions are created.

As at 31 December 2013, the Bank was among others a party to 33 court proceedings regarding derivative transactions: in 24 proceedings the Bank acted as a defendant and in 9 as a plaintiff. The claims and allegations in the individual cases against the Bank are based on various legal bases. The subject of the dispute refers mainly to the validity of the derivative transactions and clients' liabilities demanded by the Bank with respect to those derivative transactions, as well as potential claims regarding potential invalidation of such demands by court decisions. Clients try to prevent the Bank from seeking claims resulting from derivative transactions; they dispute their liabilities towards the Bank, question the validity of the agreements and, in some cases, demand payment from the Bank. As at the date of preparation of the financial statements, 7 legally valid court decisions were issued - 5 in favor of the Bank and 2 unfavorable - in litigation related to financial derivative transactions; there was no final court decision in the remaining cases.

The Bank is a party to proceedings initiated by the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection (UOKiK) against the Visa and Europay payment system operators and banks - issuers of Visa cards and Europay/Eurocard/Mastercard cards. The proceedings concern alleged practices limiting competition on the payment cards market in Poland consisting in the fixing of interchange fees for transactions made with Visa and Europay/Eurocard/Mastercard cards, as well as limiting access to the market for operators who do not belong to the unions of card issuers, against whom the proceedings were initiated. On 22 April 2010, the Appeal Court overturned the verdict of the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection (SOKiK) and referred the case back to the court of first instance. In its decision of 8 May 2012, SOKiK suspended the proceedings until the legally valid closing of proceedings before the Court of Justice of the European Union in a case brought by MasterCard against a decision of the European Commission (ref. no. T 111/08). An appeal was filed against the SOKiK decision of 8 May 2012 with the Appeal Court. On 25 October 2012, the Appeal Court changed the appealed decision by dismissing the application for suspension of the proceedings. The Appeal Court decided that, in view of the case involving the Bank and considered by SOKiK being different from the proceedings before the Court of Justice of the European Union in the case brought by MasterCard against a decision of the European Commission (ref. no. T 111/08), it is not admissible to conclude that the proceedings before the Court of Justice of the European Union are prejudicial proceedings for the case considered by SOKiK. On 21 November 2013 SOKiK gave a judgment, under which a penalty imposed on the Bank was modified and set up at the amount of PLN 1,775,720.00. SOKiK dismissed the appeals of the banks in the remaining range, refusing to consider the interchange fee agreements as complying with the law and to include them into the agreements covered with the individual exemptions as in article 11 paragraph 2 in relation to article 7 paragraph 1 of the Act on protection of competition and customers of 15 December 2000, indicating that the banks did not prove there are indications for such an exemption. The judgment is invalid and is likely to be verified of instance due to appealing by the Bank and other parties against the judgment of SOKiK. After the proceeding before the Court of Appeal, the judgment of SOKiK may be maintained, set aside or amended.

In 2013, the Group made a significant payment following the court cases. Under a legally valid decision resolving disputes, the Bank paid the total amount of PLN 12,3 million awarded to three plaintiffs from provisions previously set up against the dispute.

Commitments due to granted and received financial and guarantees liabilities

The amount of financial and guarantees commitments granted and received, by product category, is as follows:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Financial and guarantees liabilities granted		
Letters of credit	137,569	149,128
Guarantees granted	1,775,108	1,764,624
Credit lines granted	12,199,651	11,092,470
Underwriting other issuers' securities issues	1,508,050	1,212,550
Other guarantees	38,240	35,186
Reverse repurchase transactions with future currency date	242,521	-
	15,901,139	14,253,958

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Letters of credit by category		
Import letters of credit issued	135,060	144,855
Export letters of credit confirmed	2,509	4,273
	137,569	149,128

The Group makes provisions for financial and guarantees commitments granted. As at 31 December 2013, the provisions created for financial and guarantees commitments granted amounted to PLN 13,150 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 11,476 thousand).

Guarantees issued include credit principal repayment guarantees, other repayment guarantees, advance repayment guarantees, performance guarantees, tender guarantees, and bill of exchange guarantees.

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Financial and guarantees liabilities received		
Finance	1,247,960	122,646
Guarantees	4,970,167	4,798,611
	6,218,127	4,921,257

45. Assets pledged as collateral

Assets are pledged as collateral of the following liabilities:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Collateral liabilities		
Amounts due to banks		
securities sale and repurchase agreements	1,783,602	553,463
Amounts due to customers		
securities sale and repurchase agreements	352,153	3,061,956
	2,135,755	3,615,419

Details of the carrying amounts of assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Assets pledged		
Debt securities held-for-trading	27,099	858,616
Debt securities available-for-sale	2,277,542	2,897,331
Amounts due from banks		
Settlements related to operations in derivative instruments and stock market trading	394,188	75,062
Amounts due from customers		
Stock market trading guarantee funds and settlements	136,349	110,297
Other assets		
Settlement of transactions in financial instruments	7,751	3,511
	2,842,929	3,944,817

As at 31 December 2013, the debt securities available-for-sale presented in the table constituted a reserve against the funds guaranteed to the Bank Guarantee Fund in the amount PLN 170,566 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 133,707 thousand) and the collateral against securities sold with repurchase agreement in the amount PLN 2,106,976 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 2,763,624 thousand).

Debt securities held-for-trading constitute security of the Bank's obligations under securities sold with repurchase agreement. For more details on assets covering the Bank's obligations under repo transactions, see Note 40. Other assets disclosed above secure settlement of other transactions including derivatives transactions and sock market transactions. The terms and conditions of the transactions executed to date are standard and typical for such dealings.

46. Custodian activities

The Bank offers both custodian services connected with securities accounts for foreign institutional investors and custodian services for Polish financial institutions, including pension, investment and equity insurance funds. As at 31 December 2013, the Bank maintained over 13 thousand securities accounts (31 December 2012: 11,4 thousand accounts).

47. Operating leases

Leases where the Group is the lessee

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows (by time to maturity):

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Less than 1 year	30,821	35,528
Between 1 and 5 years	60,343	90,680
More than 5 years	-	1,360
	91,164	127,568
Total annual rentals for contracts for an unspecified period of time	3,230	4,768

The Group uses office space under operating lease contracts.

Office space lease contracts are signed for 5 years with the option of extension for another three years; however, some contracts have been signed for a period up to 1 year and some for more than 10 years. Lease payments are subject to annual indexation. The total amount of lease payments in 2013 amounted to PLN 40,625 thousand (in 2012: PLN 49,091 thousand).

These payments are presented in the income statement in "General administrative expenses."

Leases where the Group is the lessor

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows (by time to maturity):

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Less than 1 year	1,807	1,505
Between 1 and 5 years	3,137	3,921
More than 5 years	-	3
	4,944	5,429
Total annual rentals for contracts for an unspecified period of time	8,226	6,299

The Group leases some office space under lease contracts which fulfill the economic criteria of operating leases.

Most of the office space lease contracts are signed for an unspecified period of time. Other contracts are signed for a period of between 2 and 10 year. Lease payments are subject to annual indexation. The income related to these contracts amounted in 2013 to PLN 7,993 thousands (in 2012: PLN 4,796 thousands).

These payments are presented in the income statement in "Other operating income."

48. Cash flow statement

Additional information:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Cash related items:		
Cash in hand	532,142	474,301
Nostro current account in Central Bank	246,322	883,007
Current accounts in other banks (nostro, overdrafts on loro accounts)	341,698	187,014
	1,120,162	1,544,322

49. Related parties

The Bank is a member of Citigroup Inc. Citibank Overseas Investment Corporation, a subsidiary of Citibank N.A., is the ultimate parent entity for the Bank.

In the normal course of business activities, Group entities enter into transactions with related parties, in particular with entities of Citigroup Inc.

The transactions with related parties, resulting from the current Group's activities, mainly include loans, deposits, guarantees and derivatives transactions.
Apart from the transactions described in this section, in the presented period neither the Bank nor the Bank's subsidiaries conducted any transactions with related entities, which would be individually or jointly significant. No transaction with related entities was concluded on terms other than market terms.

Transactions with Citigroup Inc. entities

The receivables and liabilities towards Citigroup Inc. entities are as follows:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Receivables, including:	805,086	283,805
Placements	138,509	84,692
Liabilities, including:	4,128,851	1,236,202
Deposits	3,328,060	449,070
Loans received	205,368	259,289
Balance-sheet valuation of derivative transactions:		
Assets held-for-trading	2,699,322	3,263,844
Liabilities held-for-trading	2,908,933	3,871,681
Contingent liabilities granted	163,971	153,653
Contingent liabilities received	1,418,444	226,035
Contingent transactions in derivative instruments (commitments granted/received), including:	182,584,553	168,476,833
Interest rate instruments	165,280,456	135,206,525
FRA	19,680,000	25,641,000
Interest rate swaps (IRS)	122,893,780	89,718,864
Currency – interest rate swaps (CIRS)	21,735,386	17,318,155
Interest rate options	478,498	1,369,187
Futures contracts	492,792	1,159,319
Currency instruments	16,744,149	32,155,394
FX forward/spot	1,635,593	943,343
FX swap	12,498,863	27,938,970
Foreign exchange options	2,609,693	3,273,081
Securities transactions	72,059	134,707
Securities purchased pending delivery	56,368	58,309
Securities sold pending delivery	15,691	76,398
Commodity transactions	487,889	980,207

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Swaps	546	-
Options	487,343	980,207

PLN'000	2013	2012
Interest and commission income	53,573	37,781
Interest and commission expense	11,880	9,397

The Group incurs costs and receives income on derivative transactions with Citigroup Inc. entities to hedge the Bank's position in market risk. These derivative transactions are opposite (back-to-back) to derivative transactions with other Group clients or close the proprietary position of the Group. The net carrying amount of financial derivative transactions as at 31 December 2013 amounted to PLN (209,611) thousand (as at 31 December 2012: PLN (607,837) thousand).

Furthermore, the Group incurs costs and receives income from agreements concluded between Citigroup Inc. entities and the Group for the mutual provision of services.

The costs arising and accrued (including VAT, reflected in the Group's costs) under concluded agreements in 2013 and 2012 mainly related to the cost of services provided to the Group for the maintenance of the banking IT systems and advisory support and are included in general administrative expenses and other operating expenses; income was mainly related to the provision of data processing services by the Group to such entities and is presented in other operating income.

PLN'000	2013	2012
General administrative expenses	169,354	160,130
Other operating expenses	-	329
Other operating income	11,423	12,047

In 2013 the capitalization of started in 2012 and continued investments regarding functionality modification of retail banking IT systems took place. Total payments for Citigroup Inc. entities amounted PLN 47,811 thousand (in 2012: PLN 60,027 thousand) (see note 27).

50. Transactions with the key management personnel

PLN'000	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Members of the Management Board	Members of the Supervisory Board	Members of the Management Board	Members of the Supervisory Board
Loans granted	584	-	603	-
Deposits				
Current accounts	6,827	28,701	8,460	2,225
Term deposits	3,000	271	3,519	119
	9,827	28,972	11,979	2,344

As at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, no loans or guarantees were granted to members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board.

All transactions of the Group with members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board are at arm's length.

In case of one of members of the Management Board there is an employment contract conducted with the Bank including a provision on the financial compensation in case of its termination upon notice.

A separate non-competition agreement conducted with the Bank applies to each member of the Bank's Management Board. According to its provisions, in case of termination of employment in the

Bank, in the period of 12 months (in case of one member of the Management Board – of 6 months) from the date of employment termination, the member of the Management Board is obligated to refrain from competitive activities against the Bank. Due to limitations mentioned above, the Bank will be obliged to pay the compensation to the member of the Management Board.

51. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are divided into the following categories:

- short-term benefits, which include salaries, social insurance contributions, paid leave and benefits in kind (such as medical care, company apartments, company cars and other free or subsidized benefits). The costs of short-term benefits are expensed in the income statement in the period to which they relate. At the end of a given reporting period, if there is a balance payable which equals the expected undiscounted value of short-term benefits for that period, the Group will record it as an accrued expense;

- benefits after termination of employment – including retirement allowances (see Note 2) and pension plans presented below offered by the Group to its staff.

  A provision is created for future retirement allowances that is shown in the consolidated statement of financial position in "Other liabilities." An independent actuary periodically verifies the provision in accordance with IFRS.

  The Group's pension plan is a defined-premium program in accordance with IAS 19. The Group pays contributions for its staff to a separate organization and, after they are paid, has no other payment liabilities. Premiums are shown as employee benefit expenses in the period they concern.

  Description of the Employee Pension Plan

  The Group conducts for its employees the Employee Pension Plan ("PPE", "Plan"), registered by the Supervisory Authority under number RPPE 178/02. Collective agreement is based on records on paying the employees' contributions to the investment fund by the employer. The Plan is conducted by Legg Mason TFI S.A, which manages the Bank's assets.

  The basic contribution paid by the employer is defined as a percentage of salary of the Plan member. The basic contribution rate amounts 6%. The additional contribution – voluntary, is paid by an employee – the Plan participant. The minimum amount of the monthly additional contribution is PLN 10,00 and the maximum amount of the additional contribution is limited to the employee's salary free from deductions within the meaning of Art. 87 of the Labour Code. The basic contribution is the Plan participant's income, from which he is obligated to pay the personal income tax (articles 12 and 13 of the Act on the income tax from individuals of 26 July 1991, Official Journal from 2000. no 90, position 416 with amendments.).

  Payments from the Plan are as follows:
  - at the request of the Plan participant after he attains the age of 60 years;
  - at the request of the Plan participant after he presents the decision on obtaining the pension rights and attains the age of 55 years;
  - when the Plan participant attains 70 years, if he didn't request for the payment before;
  - at the request of an authorized person (respectively a heir or a beneficiary, indicated by name), in case of death of Plan participant.

  A payment at the request of the Plan participant or an authorized person may be done at once or in specific amounts of monthly payments, as requested in the payment request.

  In case of attaining the age of 70 years, the payment is without the request and at once, provided that this payment will not occur if the Plan participant is still the employee of the employer.

The Plan participant may quit the Plan. The termination must be done in writing to be valid. After expiration of notice period (one month, counting from the last day of a month, in which the Plan participant resigned), the employer stops charging and paying basic and additional contributions for the Plan participant, and the funds, which were so far collected on the Plan participant's registers, are left there till the time of payment, transfer payment, transfer or refund.

- other long-term employee benefits – jubilee and other long service awards and deferred cash award. Information about jubilee awards is described in Note 2. Information on jubilee awards paid to employees is presented in Note 2. These are paid under a defined-benefit scheme and their valuation is carried out by an independent actuary in accordance with IAS 19;

- employee equity benefits – in the form of stock options granted on Citigroup common stock under stock award programs based on shares of Citigroup common stock in the form of deferred stock and also in the form of phantom shares of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. Valuation and presentation principles of these programs are described in Note 2 in "Share-based payments." Detailed information concerning the employee equity benefits are presented in the further part of this Note.

Provisions/accruals for the above employee benefits are as follows:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Provision for remuneration	73,168	72,552
Previsions for unused leave	18,526	15,164
Provision for employees' retirement benefits	31,465	29,770
Provisions for employees' jubilee payments	3,533	7,143
Provision for employees' equity compensation	35,010	13,473
Provision for workforce restructuring	53,787	-
Provisions for other staff expenses	-	2,294
	215,489	140,396

Change in provisions/accruals for employees' retirement allowances and jubilee payments

PLN'000	2013		2012	
	Provision for retirement allowances	Provision for jubilee payments	Provision for retirement allowances	Provision for jubilee payments
As at 1 January	29,770	7,143	26,021	10,189
Increases (due to):	2,826	-	3,923	152
revaluation	91	-	3,923	152
remuneration costs and interests costs	2,735	-	-	-
Decreases (due to):	(1,131)	(3,610)	(174)	(3,198)
provisions utilisation	(1,074)	(3,564)	(174)	(3,077)
reversal of provisions	(57)	(46)	-	(121)
As at 31 December	31,465	3,533	29,770	7,143

In 2013, the Group's expenses in respect of premiums for the employee pension plan amounted to PLN 22,392 thousand (in 2012: PLN 22,991 thousand).

Employment in the Group:

FTEs	2013	2012
Average employment in the year	4,833	5,263
Employment at the end of the year	4,665	4,892

In the fourth quarter of 2013, a restructuring process was initiated in connection with the transformation of the retail banking distribution model and further improving the Bank's operational efficiency. A provision of PLN 55,160 thousand was created for the cost of workforce restructuring and was used in amount of PLN 1,893 thousand by 31 December 2013.

The workforce restructuring process covered also Handlowy-Leasing Sp. z o.o. („HL") as a result of limiting lease activity in the Group of the Bank. A provision of PLN 2,560 thousand was created for the cost of workforce restructuring in HL and was used in amount of PLN 2,040 thousand by 31 December 2013 (see Notes 12, 36).

The rules of creating the restructuring provision are described in Note 2 in "Restructuring provision."

Description and principles of employee stock benefit schemes

Under the employee stock benefit program, awards in the form of Citigroup stock (the so-called Capital Accumulation Program, or CAP) or Citigroup stock options (the so-called Stock Ownership Program, or SOP) and the phantom shares of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. are offered to selected employees.

Within the framework of the SOP, eligible employees received options to buy stock at the NYSE closing price as at day before the award grant date. Employees acquire the right to a portion of their options on each anniversary of their SOP award grant date. Options granted in 2009 are transferred partially in 33⅓% every year for the next three years, starting from the first anniversary of option acquisition. Options granted in the previous years 2005-2008, were transferred partially in 25% every year, starting from the first anniversary of option acquisition. Employees loss the right to options at the moment of ceasing employment in Citigroup. Options may be exercised by purchase of stocks in the period from the acquisition date of the right to an option to the expiry date of the option.

Within the framework of the CAP, eligible employees receive so-called "deferred shares" of Citigroup. "Deferred shares" within the framework of the CAP are granted at the NYSE average closing price as at the 5 days prior to the grant date. "Deferred shares" give the right to equivalents of dividends, but without voting rights, and must not be sold prior to their conversion into stocks. "Deferred shares" are converted into stocks after the end of a period that is determined in the Program Rules. Employees loss the right to options at the moment of ceasing employment in Citigroup. Deferred shares granted in 2010-2013 will be transferred partially in 25% every year for the next four years, starting from the first anniversary of the option to acquire.

Employee share program is subject to internal controls in the Compensation and Benefits Unit.

In 2012 Bank Handlowy introduced "Variable Remuneration Components Policy For Managerial Staff At Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A." ("Policy"), according to requirements described in the Resolution 258/2011 of Komisja Nadzoru Finansowego (Polish Financial Supervisory Authority) dated 4-th of October 2011. According to the Policy the Management Board of the Bank and other managerial staff having a significant influence on the Bank's risk profile receive variable remuneration in relation to individual performance and Bank's financial results.

A portion of the Variable Remuneration of persons covered by the Policy will be paid in tranches during in the next 3,5 years.

Variable Remuneration – Phantom shares	
Transaction as per IFRS	Transactions share-based payments settled in cash in accordance with IFRS 2
Phantom Shares grant date	21 of January 2013 20 of January 2014
Number of Phantom Shares granted	The number of shares was set on grant date
Date of maturity	6, 18, 30 and 42 months after grant date
Vesting date	6, 12, 24 and 36 months after grant date
Terms and conditions for acquiring rights to the award	Satisfying the conditions on Bank's results, individual performance of the employee and employment in the Group in years 2013, 2014 and 2015 in relation to the award from 2013, and in years 2014, 2015 and 2016 in relation to the award from 2014.

Variable Remuneration – Phantom shares	
Program settlement	At the settlement date the participants will get an amount of cash being the product held by a participant phantom shares and the arithmetic mean of the lowest and highest prices of shares of the Bank notified on WSE at the vesting date. Acquisition of rights to every tranche will be confirmed by a decision of the Supervisory Board of the Bank in relation to the Management Board and by a decision of the Management Board in relation to other employees covered by the Policy. According to a decision of the above mentioned Bank's Management the amount of payment may be partially or fully reduced according to conditions given in the Policy. These terms and conditions relate to Bank's results, individual performance and employment status and will relate to the vesting period of each tranche.

Another component of the Variable Remuneration granted according to the Policy is Deferred Cash Award.

Variable Remuneration – Deferred Cash Award	
Transaction as per IFRS	Other long-term employee benefits in accordance with IAS 19
Grant date of the Deferred Cash Award	21 of January 2013 20 of January 2014
Granted amount	The amount was settled on the Deferred Cash Award grant date
Date of maturity	18, 30 and 42 months after grant date
Vesting date	12, 24 and 36 months after grant date
Terms and conditions for acquiring rights to the award	Satisfying the conditions on Bank's results, individual performance of the employee and employment in the Group in years 2013, 2014 and 2015 in relation to the award from 2013, and in years 2014, 2015 and 2016 in relation to the award from 2014.
Program settlement	At the settlement date the participants will get an amount of Deferred Cash tranche with an interest counted for the deferral period till the payment date. The interest rate was approved by the Resolution of the Supervisory Board in January 2013 and in January 2014. Acquisition of rights to every tranche will be confirmed by a decision of the Supervisory Board of the Bank in relation to the Management Board and by a decision of the Management Board in relation to other employees covered by the Policy. According to a decision of the above mentioned Bank's Management the amount of payment may be partially or fully reduced according to conditions given in the Policy. These terms and conditions relate to Bank's results, individual performance and employment status and will relate to the vesting period of each tranche.

Assumptions of valuation of the employee equity benefit schemes

The fair value of particular awards and the assumptions used in their measurement, except the Stock Purchase Program the amount of which is immaterial for the financial statements, is shown below:

SOP Program	Grant date	Exercise price / stock price at grant date [USD]	Number of eligible employees	Number of options / shares
1	22.01.2008	244.5	8	2,096
2	29.10.2009	40.8	191	91,603

CAP Program	Grant date	Exercise price / stock price at grant date [USD]	Number of eligible employees	Number of options / shares
1	19.01.2010	35.16	17	12,878
2	18.01.2011	50.20	26	29,732
3	17.01.2012	30.54	21	34,396
4	19.02.2013	43.93	8	5,114

Phantom Shares Program	Grant Date	Exercise price / stock price at grant date [PLN]	Number of eligible employees	Number of options / shares
1	21.01.2013	96.03	27	104,302

	SOP Program	CAP Program	Phantom Shares Program
Period to acquire the title (in years)	(2) 33.33% after each of the following years (1) 25% after each of the following years	25% after each of the following years	40% after 0.5 of a year and 20% after each of the following years or 60% after 0.5 of a year and13.33% after each of the following years
Expected average life cycle of the instrument	1 year after the time of rights acquisition	At the time of rights acquisition	At the time of rights acquisition
Probability of premature termination of employment (annual staff turnover for awarded employees)	7%	7%	7%
Expected variances	23.39%	-	-
Risk free interest rate (for USD)	0.61%	-	-
Expected dividends (in USD per one share)	0.04	-	-
Fair value of one instrument* (in USD)	0.00 – 10.10 (USD)	50.90 (USD)	110.45 (PLN)

**Varies depending on the date of exercise*

Options – volumes and weighted-average strike prices (SOP Program):

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Number	Weighted average strike price [USD]	Number	Weighted average strike price [USD]
At the beginning of the period	116,564	44,65	110,137	70.62
Allocated in the period	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	11,717	-
Redeemed in the period	20,753	48,10	-	-
Expired in the period	2,112	-	5,290	-
At the end of the period	93,699	45,36	116,564	44.65
Exercisable at the end of the period	93,699	45,36	116,564	44.65

The number and the weighted average price of shares (CAP Program) are presented below:

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Number	Weighted average share price [USD]	Number	Weighted average share price [USD]
At the beginning of the period	124,649	39.49	114,874	52.74
Allocated in the period	5,114	43.93	47,093	30.54
Redeemed/expired in the period	47,643	-	37,318	-
At the end of the period	82,120	39.21	124,649	39.49

The number and the weighted average price of Phantom Shares are presented below:

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Number	Weighted average share price [PLN]	Number	Weighted average share price [PLN]
At the beginning of the period	-	-	-	-
Allocated in the period	186,196	96,03	-	-
Executed in the period	81,894	96,08	-	-
Redeemed / expired In the period	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	104,302	96,03	-	-

52. Subsequent events

After 31 December 2013, there were no major events, not included in the financial statement, that could have a significant influence on the net result of the Group.

53. Risk management

RISK MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND PROCESS

The Group's activities involve analysis, assessment, approval and management of a broad range of risks associated with its business. Such risk management process is performed at different units and levels of the organization and covers among others: credit risk (including counterparty credit risk, residual risk of accepted collateral and concentration risk), liquidity risk, market risk, and operational risk.

In the risk management area, the Supervisory Board of Bank resolves upon:

- approving a strategy of the Group's activity and the rules of prudent and stable risk management;
- approving a general level of the Group's risk appetite as part of the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) document;
- approving the fundamental organizational structure of the Group, determined by the Bank's Management Board and matched to the size and the profile of incurred risks.

The Management Board of the Bank by way of a resolution:

- approves the organizational structure of the Group, which reflects the size and the profile of the risks taken and defines the roles and responsibilities in the area of risk management, ensuring that the functions of risk measurement, monitoring and control are independent from risk taking activities;
- determines the principles of prudent and stable risk management of the Group;
- sets general risk appetite levels accepted by the Group as part of the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) document.

Furthermore, the Management Board of the Bank ensures that processes are put in place to manage significant risks identified in ICAAP.

The Management Board of Bank has nominated an independent Chief Risk Officer (CRO) reporting directly to the President of the Management Board and responsible for the management and control of credit risk, market risk, and operational risk, including:

- introducing a risk management system in the Group as well as risk identification, measurement, control and reporting methods;
- developing the risk management policy and developing risk assessment and control systems;
- making credit decisions in compliance with the principles resulting from the credit procedures as well as documents determining the Group's credit policy;
- ensuring the proper safety level of the credit portfolio;
- managing the problem loans portfolio (including collections and debt restructurings).

Processes of credit, market and operational risk management are implemented in the Group based on written strategies and principles of risk identification, measurement, mitigation, monitoring, reporting and control approved by the Management Board or appropriately appointed Committees, including the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) and the Risk and Capital Management Committee.

The Chief Risk Officer presents the organizational structure of the Risk Management Sector to the Management Board of the Bank, taking into account the specificity of credit, market, liquidity and operational risk management in the respective customer segments. For this purpose, organizational units have been set up within the Risk Management Sector that are responsible for:

- managing credit risk of the Corporate Bank;
- managing credit risk of the Commercial Bank;
- managing credit risk of the Consumer Bank;
- managing impaired receivables;
- managing market risk;
- managing liquidity risk;
- managing operational risk,
- managing model risk,
- supporting risk management in the above areas including in control functions,
- process of comprehensive and continuous assessment of credit risk (Fundamental Credit Risk Assessment).

Independent risk managers are responsible for developing and implementing risk management policies and practices in the respective business units, overseeing risks in the business units, and responding to the needs and issues of the business units.

Risk management in the Group is supported by a range of IT systems in the following areas:

- obligor and exposure credit risk assessment;
- credit, market and operational risk measurement, reporting and monitoring;
- monitoring and reporting of collateral;
- calculation and reporting of impairment write-offs;
- support of implementation of New Capital Accord requirements.

Significant Risks

Credit risk including also counterparty credit risk results from credit exposure or other exposure related to concluding and clearing below listed transactions, and is defined as the potential for financial loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to honor its financial or contractual obligations. Credit risk arises in many of the Group's business activities, hereinafter "products," including:

- Loans and advances;
- FX and derivatives transactions;
- Securities transactions;
- Financing and handling settlements, including trade (domestic and foreign);
- Transactions in which the Group acts as an intermediary on behalf of its clients or other third parties.

The framework described in the "Credit Risk" section of this document covers different types of exposure, as defined in relevant Credit Policies of the Group.

Additionally, within the risk management system, the Group also applies credit risk mitigation rules (including by accepting collateral, thus mitigating the inherent **residual risk**) and manages **concentration risk**.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may be unable to meet a financial commitment to a customer, creditor, or investor when due. Liquidity risk is measured in accordance with the applicable law, in particular with the Banking Act, under standards set by the regulator (regulatory liquidity measures) and with internal measures which support liquidity risk management.

Market risk is the risk to profits due to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and their volatilities. Market risk arises in non-trading portfolios, as well as in trading portfolios. Market risk is measured in accordance with established standards to ensure consistency across businesses and the ability to aggregate risk.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, or technical systems, or from external events.

Operational Risk includes reputation and franchise risk associated with operational risk events and business practices or market conduct. It also includes legal risk and compliance risk (defined below).

Operational Risk does not cover strategic risk or the risk of loss resulting solely from authorized judgments made with respect to taking credit, market, liquidity or insurance risk.

CREDIT RISK

The main objective of the Group's credit risk management is to ensure a high quality of the credit portfolio and stability of activity by minimizing the risk of incurring credit losses. Credit risk is minimized through the Group's regulations and implemented controls.

Principles of the Credit Risk Management Policy

Independent risk management is responsible for establishing the principles of the Credit Policy for the Corporate Bank and the Credit Policy for the Commercial Bank, as well as approving other policies and procedures, monitoring credit risk management performance, providing ongoing assessment of the credit risk of the portfolio and approving individually significant credit risk limits. The rules for approving risk are matched with the strategy of the Bank, credit portfolio performance and internal control results.

For corporate and commercial clients as well as investment banking activities across the organization, the credit process is based on a range of fundamental policies, including:

- Joint business and independent risk management responsibility for the quality of the credit portfolio and process as well as for credit loss;
- Adherence to portfolio guidelines to ensure diversification and maintain risk/capital alignment;

- A minimum of two authorized credit approvers with delegated credit authority required for all significant exposures;
- Dependence of approval level from the risk taken – exposures with a higher risk (including size and risk assessment) require approval at a higher decision-making level;
- Diverse risk rating standards, adequate to every obligor and exposure, including remedial actions;
- Risk rating of every obligor and exposure in a consistent rating process using risk rating models and scorecards (scoring);
- Periodic monitoring of customers' business results and identification of negative changes in their standing which require immediate reclassification of exposure or remedial actions;
- Exceptions to Credit Policies are approved at higher levels within the organization to ensure control over risk policy implementation by higher level managers.

In the Consumer Bank (GCB), the Management Board of the Group has approved credit policies for each credit product offered.

Credit risk in this area is managed by means of:
- detailed credit policies which define the credit scoring rules;
- a system for allocation of credit authority and independent supervision of the quality of credit analyst performance;
- a system of monitoring the quality of IT tools supporting credit scoring;
- a system of risk measurement and control for credit portfolios including: a detailed management information system covering the quality of the credit portfolio and debt collection, identification of impaired exposures, monitoring of delinquencies, monitoring of benchmarks, etc., internal limits of credit portfolio parameters approved by the Management Board;
- debt collection policy rules approved by the Management Board as well as a fraud prevention policy and a credit and debit card transaction authorization policy;
- credit portfolio quality reports to the GCB Risk Committee, the Risk and Capital Management Committee and the Supervisory Board's Risk and Capital Committee;
- stress testing rules;
- monitoring of the performance of scoring models and measurement and identification of impaired exposures;
- checking the behavior of Bank customers in the Credit Information Bureau (BIK);
- collateral valuation policy for mortgage-secured credits offered by GCB.

Each portfolio has stress testing performed at least on an annual basis.

Credit risk assessment and rating

The Group maintains consistent risk ratings methodology across the corporate and commercial credit portfolio, which facilitates comparison of credit exposure across all lines of business, geographic regions and products.

Obligor Risk Rating and Obligor Limit Rating are elements of the assessment of credit risk associated with granted products. Obligor Risk Ratings reflect an estimated probability of default for an obligor within 1 year and are derived primarily through the use of statistical models, external rating agencies, or scoring models.

Obligor Limit Rating (OLR) as a measure of medium to long-term risk of the obligor is subject to assessment in terms of qualitative factors including: cyclicality, sector, management, strategy, vulnerability to regulatory environment, transparency and quality of control processes.

Facility Risk Ratings are assigned using the obligor risk rating and facility-level characteristics such as collateral, thus decreasing the potential loss on a facility in case of default. As a result, Facility Risk Rating reflects a potential expected loss given-default.

Credit Risk is measured at a number of levels, including:

- At facility level, which may include one or more contracts, disposals or transactions;
- At obligor level, if there are multiple facilities approved for an obligor where the risk associated with an obligor default can be assessed;
- At group level, considering the group structure of multiple obligors with common ownership and/or organization;
- At portfolio level where Portfolio Risk Rating is calculated as the average rating of individual facility exposure ratings weighted with the size of exposure.

In case of the amount of exposure, the measurements methods vary from the most simple, such as the value of the asset, to complex, such as estimating potential replacement cost on a derivative contract. The processes required for these measurements also vary considerably, from a simple feed of balances to a complex, multiple simulation engine. With reference to exposures resulting from counterparty credit risk (pre-settlement) for the purpose of risk management, the Bank uses PSE measure (Pre-Settlement Exposure) reflecting future potential exposure of the counterparty. PSE reflects maximum expected exposure of the counterparty during the life of the transaction (or transaction portfolio) at a specific confidence level.

Mark-to-market distribution and PSE amount are dependent on market factors determining the values for particular transactions in the customer portfolio. In case of lack of sufficient data for simulation of transaction portfolio value, more simplified methods are used, which also apply to measurement of exposure for internal capital purposes.

For retail credit exposures, the Group uses scoring models developed on the basis of the history of behavior of the Group's customers. Such models analyze the behavior of customers in the Credit Information Bureau as well as customer demographics. The quality of performance of scoring models is reviewed on an ongoing basis and monitored annually. As a result, modifications are made in the model or the credit policy.

Credit risk of the retail credit portfolio is measured based on dedicated scoring models and reporting techniques including an analysis of ratios for new customers and existing portfolios with and without impairment.

The effectiveness of scoring models used in risk assessment processes is regularly monitored with population stability reports, KS (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) test reports and portfolio quality reports (delinquency and loss ratios). Each scoring model is validated annually.

Credit risk monitoring

Risk management units, supported by business units responsible for the cooperation with customers, are responsible for monitoring the probability of obligor default.

Credit risk exposure is monitored and managed at two levels: (a) customer level, and (b) portfolio level.

Exposure monitoring and management at customer level includes periodic control reports, an early warning system and periodic reviews of the customer's standing.

Monitoring of portfolio performance and identification of portfolio trends include regular management reports and control reports which also support active response to negative signals or trends.

In addition to various credit reports, risk managers and business representatives conduct regular round tables regarding the portfolio in order to review business pipelines and discuss the credit issues.

In GCB, monitoring covers scoring models, impairment measurements, delinquencies, the effectiveness of debt collection, internal limits, customer behavior checks with BIK, benchmarks, etc.

Risk mitigation

Risk mitigation is a constant and key element of the Group's credit risk management processes. It is achieved as described below:

- Target market and customer selection criteria are determined;
- Maximum credit exposure against obligor is determined through obligor limits related to customer risk ratings and/or through risk acceptance criteria;
- Limits are established and monitored in order to mitigate exposure concentration risk;
- Robust credit due diligence standards are established and maintained;
- Credit process standards are established in order to ensure a consistent approach to each segment;
- Documentation standards are applied;
- Collateral is used in order to minimize the risk and to manage residual risk;
- Expected collateral structure or credit value in relation to collateral value is determined;
- The value of collateral on property and equipment is determined by dedicated specialty functions within the Bank using external valuation where required;
- Credit exposures monitoring and early warning system are used;
- Active portfolio management includes implementation of necessary modifications to the credit strategy based on portfolio reviews or stress testing.

Policy of collateral acceptance

Apart from general rules of credit risk mitigation, the Group has defined specific Corporate and Consumer rules of accepting, assessing, establishing and monitoring various types of collateral, including guarantees and similar forms of support (jointly: "collateral"). These rules serve to minimize the residual risk associated with collateral.

As an additional element limiting this risk, in financing of companies and individuals who pursue business activity, revenues from the customer's ongoing business are the key element of creditworthiness assessment of potential borrowers and the primary source of repayment of debt to the Group.

In order to diversify risks associated with collateral, the Group accepts various types of collateral:

- In the Consumer Bank, the most common type of collateral is residential real estate;
- In the Corporate and Commercial Bank, the following types of collateral are mainly accepted:
  - Guarantees,
  - Cash,
  - Securities,
  - Receivables,
  - Inventory,
  - Real estate,
  - Equipment and machines (including vehicles).

Detailed procedures outlining the types of collateral acceptable to the Group and the rules of their establishment and valuation as well as the creation of a special risk unit responsible for the collateral management process allow for the development of appropriate standards for this process, including:

- criteria for acceptance and valuation of collateral;
- documentation standards;
- rules of collateral value monitoring (including inspections).

In addition, Corporate Banking credit regulations set such parameters as:

- the structure of collateral required for different types of credit receivables;
- relationship of loan value to collateral value for each type of collateral;
- desirable structure of the different types of collateral in the credit portfolio.

The Group periodically checks whether the current structure of the collateral portfolio in Corporate Banking is compatible with the objectives and whether the value of the collateral is sufficient.

Within the Corporate Bank, the expected ratio of loan value to collateral value is determined in each case in a credit decision. This ratio is also subject to periodic inspection / monitoring.

The principal type of collateral in GCB is an entry in the land and mortgage register for mortgage-secured loans. The Group also uses bridge insurance to mitigate the risk of the borrower's default between the time of disbursement of a loan and the time of making an entry in the land and mortgage register.

The value of collateral is measured at each time on the basis of an expert valuation of real estate commissioned by the Group. Expert valuations are reviewed by an independent valuation division according to valuation guidelines for real estate used as collateral of real estate loans for individuals who are GCB customers. The quality of the division's performance is monitored.

As at 31 December 2013, the financial effect of receivables recovered from collateral for receivables from customers with recognized impairment based on individual measurement in the Group amounted to PLN 124,717 thousand (31 December 2012: PLN 156,323 thousand). This is how much higher the required impairment write-offs of the portfolio would be if the estimation of the write-offs did not include cash flows from such collateral.

Concentration of exposure

The Group sets limits and manages exposures so as to ensure adequate risk diversification in the portfolio. In its credit risk management, the Group defines exposure concentration limits related to the maximum exposure (as per internal reporting):

- against one obligor or a group of multiple obligors with common ownership and/or organization;
- against particular industries (based on the Group's internal classification);
- in a specific foreign currency;
- resulting from transactions generating counterparty credit risk (pre-settlement);
- against the group of the Group's parent entity;
- against mortgage-secured exposures and real estate financing exposures;
- against retail credit exposures of the Consumer Bank Risk Division.

The first two concentrations (against obligors and industries), regarding in particular Corporate and Commercial Bank portfolios, are considered the most significant from the concentration risk management point of view in the Group.

In the obligor exposure management process, the Group also monitors the limits defined by the Banking Act and other supervisory resolutions to ensure compliance, including an additional capital requirement determined for these exposures when needed.

Obligor exposure concentration risk

The Group limits the concentration of its exposure to a single customer or a group of customers with common ownership or organization. As at 31 December 2013, the Group's exposure in bank portfolio transactions with groups of customers whose aggregate exposure exceeded 10% of the Group's equity (as defined below in this report) amounted to PLN 5,928,283 thousand, i.e., 127.6% of equity (31 December 2012: PLN 6,165,674 thousand, i.e., 134.7%). In 2013 and 2012 the Group complied with the provisions on limits of concentration of exposure.

Concentration of exposure to the top 10 non-banking borrowers of the Group:

PLN'000	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
	Balance sheet exposure*	Granted financial and guarantee liabilities	Total exposure	Balance sheet exposure*	Granted financial and guarantee liabilities	Total exposure
GROUP 1	43,427	966,055	1,009,482	295,507	660,984	956,491
CLIENT 2	716,500	200,050	916,550	716,500	200,050	916,550
GROUP 3	157,436	575,257	732,693	217,657	499,661	717,318
GROUP 4	420,819	218,212	639,031	773,688	161,095	934,783
GROUP 5	412,479	169,411	581,890	303,686	167,502	471,188
CLIENT 6	250,000	300,000	550,000	250,000	-	250,000
GROUP 7	360,239	139,846	500,085	440,436	60,233	500,669
CLIENT 8	-	500,051	500,051	-	50	50
GROUP 9	323,687	174,815	498,502	318,113	175,675	493,788
GROUP 10	354,068	58,733	412,801	443,147	168,222	611,369
Total 10	3,038,655	3,302,430	6,341,085	3,758,734	2,093,472	5,852,206

**Excluding investment in shares and other securities*

The Banking Act of 29 August 1997 and its executive regulations issued by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF) define maximum exposure limits for the Group. Subject to the conditions laid down in Resolution No. 76/2010 of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority of 10 March 2010 on the scope and detailed procedures for determining capital requirements for individual risks and Resolution No. 208/2011 of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority of 22 August 2011 regarding specific rules and conditions of including capital requirements in checking compliance with exposure concentration limits and large exposures limits, the Group is allowed to maintain exposure exceeding concentration limits, as defined in Article 71 of the Banking Act, on condition that the excess exposure relates only to transactions classified in the trading portfolio. For the purpose of determining exposure concentration limits set in the Banking Act, equity has been established in accordance with Resolution No. 325/2011 of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority of 20 December 2011 concerning other reductions of first-tier capital, their level, scope and conditions of deducting them against first-tier capital of a Group (...).

As at 31 December 2013, the Group had an exposure to one entity exceeding the statutory exposure concentration limits. The excess exposure resulted from derivative transactions. As a consequence, an additional capital requirement for excess exposure was factored into the calculation of the Group's total capital requirement as at 31 December 2013.

*Concentration of exposure in individual industries**

Given that there is a large diversity of customers representing individual industries, the table below shows aggregate data for the Group's gross exposure to the top 20 industries and by type of business in particular reporting periods.

Sector of the economy according to the Polish Classification of Economic Activity (PKD)*	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	PLN'000	%	PLN'000	%
Wholesale trade, excluding trade in vehicles	4,026,214	18.7%	4,285,518	21.1%
Manufacture and supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning	2,537,891	11.8%	2,733,355	13.5%
Financial intermediation, excluding insurance and pension funds	2,182,495	10.1%	1,684,544	8.3%
Retail trade, excluding retail trade in vehicles	1,297,340	6.0%	1,226,034	6.0%
Production of food and beverages	1,242,203	5.8%	1,038,106	5.1%
Production and processing of coke and petroleum products	903,130	4.2%	715,034	3.5%
Public administration and national defense, obligatory social security	674,291	3.1%	139,252	0.7%
Wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles, repair of motor vehicles	672,524	3.1%	832,465	4.1%
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, excluding motorcycles	551,562	2.6%	791,205	3.9%

Sector of the economy according to the Polish Classification of Economic Activity (PKD)*	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	PLN'000	%	PLN'000	%
Metal ore mining	500,000	2.3%	500,584	2.5%
Top 10 business sectors	14,587,650	67.7%	13,946,097	68.7%
Construction of buildings	460,380	2.1%	346,996	1.7%
Production of metal goods, excluding machines and equipment	446,220	2.1%	424,532	2.1%
Production of basic pharmaceutical substances, medicines and other pharmaceutical products	430,077	2.0%	681,676	3.4%
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	407,024	1.9%	280,816	1.4%
Manufacture of electric appliances	371,546	1.7%	453,766	2.2%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	364,493	1.7%	109,782	0.5%
Production from other non-metallic minerals	361,581	1.7%	217,856	1.1%
Manufacture of furniture	336,509	1.6%	240,335	1.2%
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	321,366	1.5%	288,537	1.4%
Business of head offices; management advisory	266,500	1.2%	234,640	1.2%
Top 20 business sectors	18,353,346	85.2%	17,225,033	84.9%
Other sectors	3,164,542	14.8%	3,042,386	15.1%
Total	21,517,888	100.0%	20,267,419	100.0%

**Gross balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet exposure to institutional customers (including banks).*

Although concentration in selected sectors changed compared to the end of 2012, the overall concentration of the portfolio remained stable.

Gross amounts due from customers and banks by type of business

PLN'000		31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Gross amounts due from economic entities and banks			
Financial		3,706,320	2,258,337
Production		3,745,767	3,699,331
Services		621,351	752,894
Other		5,863,934	6,182,812
		13,937,372	12,893,374
Gross amounts due from individual customers		5,819,088	5,920,992
	(see Note 20, 25)	19,756,460	18,814,366

In addition to monitoring the present concentration against established limits, the Group also monitors other potential concentrations (by geography and by collateral); however, in view of the specificity of the Group's portfolio, no limits have been established for such concentrations (other than limits of mortgage-secured exposures).

Management of impaired exposures

The active process of portfolio quality management includes both assigning appropriate risk ratings and classification to facilities as well as the application of remedial and debt collection actions. The Group has put in place a uniform internal system for classification of receivables against predetermined criteria.

Credit exposures with identified impairment are divided into two categories. There is portfolio of exposures managed on the basis of individual classification (classifiable portfolio) and a portfolio of exposures managed on the basis of days of delinquency (delinquency managed portfolio). Eligibility for either portfolio depends on the amount of aggregate exposure to the customer and the exposure management process applied.

For customers in the classifiable portfolio, loans are treated as impaired when there is objective evidence of credit exposure impairment, which may be a result of the following:

- Significant financial difficulty of the obligor;
- Breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- Granting the borrower a concession, which the lender would not otherwise consider, due to economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty;
- High probability of customer bankruptcy or information on opened bankruptcy proceedings;
- National or local economic conditions that may be correlated with default of exposure;
- Payment overdue for more than 60 days;
- Significant deterioration of the customer's rating;
- Bank's petition for an enforcement procedure to be opened against the customer;
- Downgrade of the counterparty's rating by a recognized external credit rating institution accepted by the Bank.

For customers in the delinquency managed portfolio, loans are considered impaired as soon as a specified benchmark of days past due is met.

Risk Management regularly evaluates the adequacy of the established write-offs for impaired loans.

Customers in the classifiable portfolio (individual assessment)

Impairment is determined by estimating the exposure loss, case by case, and the following factors are considered:

- Aggregate exposure to the customer;
- The viability of the customer's business model and the capacity to successfully work out their financial difficulties;
- Generating sufficient cash flows to service debt obligations;
- The amount and timing of expected payments;
- The probability of meeting granted contingent commitments;
- The realizable value of collateral and the probability of successful repossession (considering all legal risks and hedge maintenance costs until disposal);
- The expected receipts due to enforcement, bankruptcy and liquidation;
- Estimation of possible expenses concerned in recovering outstanding amounts;
- Where appropriate, the market price of debt.

It is required that the level of impairment write-offs on classifiable exposures that are above materiality thresholds to be reviewed at least quarterly. The review covers collateral held and an assessment of actual and anticipated payments.

Customers in the delinquency managed portfolio (portfolio assessment)

For exposures that are not considered individually significant, impairment is calculated on a portfolio basis, essentially when a specified benchmark of days past due is met. A formulaic approach is used which allocates progressively higher percentage loss rates the longer a customer's loan is overdue.

The tables below present the Group's portfolio grouped by receivables from customers with established impairment are and without impairment. The tables also present the details of impairment write-offs. Impaired receivables are divided into the classifiable portfolio (individual assessment) and the delinquency managed portfolio (portfolio assessment). Exposures without impairment are classified based on internal risk ratings from 1 to 7, where risk category 1 is the best rating.

The internal risk ratings are received in the complex credit assessment's process, which consists of rating models and methodologies, additional corrections resulting among others from the acquired support and the security, and all the defined processes used in order to get risk ratings.

The risk rating defines the probability of breach of contract by the debtor within the 1 year period. Ratings from 1 to 4- inclusive are treated as the equivalent of ratings at investments level of external credit rating agencies, what implies that they indicate low or medium level of credit risk. Ratings below 4- indicate increased credit risk, wherein the rating 7 means high credit risk and low ability to service debt obligations, even in favorable macroeconomic conditions.

The main criterion of impairment for GCB customers is a delay in payment of the principal amount and interest, a minimum payable balance, a commission, or an exceeded balance limit. For purposes of impairment, it is assumed that the criterion is met when a payment is overdue for at least 90 days at the impairment assessment date.

Irrespective of delinquency days, impaired exposures include exposures for which the Group has accepted a facilitation of payment (restructuring of debt), which it would otherwise not consider, due to economic or legal reasons relating to the financial difficulty of the customer, where the Group does not receive an adequate compensation. Adequate compensation is understood as additional income earned, as a result of which the present value of cash flows is not lower than the carrying value before restructuring.

Additional criteria of impairment include:

- death, permanent disability or serious illness;
- fraud;
- information about initiated bankruptcy proceedings of the customer or bankruptcy declared by the customer;
- impairment or risk of impairment of collateral;
- detention or imprisonment of the customer;
- partial cancellation of the principal amount;
- termination of contract;
- petition of the Bank for an enforcement procedure to be opened against the customer.

The table below presents the maximum exposure of the Group to credit risk:

PLN'000	Note	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Gross receivables due from banks	20	3,541,100	1,462,027
Gross receivables due from corporate customers	25	10,396,272	11,431,347
Gross receivables due from individual customers	25	5,819,088	5,920,992
Debt securities held-for-trading	21	2,215,673	2,532,055
Derivative instruments	21	3,531,126	4,306,428
Debt securities available-for-sale	22	17,616,041	15,003,003
Other financial assets	30	295,782	508,828
Contingent liabilities granted	44	15,901,139	14,253,958
	,	59,316,221	55,418,638

Commitment due to customers in terms of credit risk

PLN'000	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
	Amounts due from corporate customers	Amounts due from individual customers	Amounts due from banks	Amounts due from corporate customers	Amounts due from individual customers	Amounts due from banks
Impaired receivables						
Individual receivables						
Gross amount	508,212	8,400	-	584,644	5,928	-
Impairment write-off	371,075	3,084	-	398,506	2,325	-
Net amount	137,137	5,316	-	186,138	3,603	-
Portfolio receivables						
Gross amount	75,957	636,745	-	74,667	742,893	-
Impairment write-off	50,802	471,977	-	47,060	564,428	-
Net amount	25,155	164,768	-	27,607	178,465	-
Not impaired receivables						
by risk rating						
Risk rating 1-4-	5,802,138	-	3,272,899	6,726,857	-	1,454,135
Risk rating +5-6-	3,806,562	-	267,476	3,911,704	-	7,892
Risk rating +7 and greater	203,403	-	725	133,475	-	-
by delinquency						
no delinquency	-	4,898,946	-	-	4,827,705	-
1–30 days	-	212,290	-	-	255,525	-
31–90 days	-	62,707	-	-	88,941	-
Gross amount	9,812,103	5,173,943	3,541,100	10,772,036	5,172,171	1,462,027
Impairment	26,348	60,747	1,173	24,567	94,041	126
Net amount	9,785,755	5,113,196	3,539,927	10,747,469	5,078,130	1,461,901
Total net amount	9,948,047	5,283,280	3,539,927	10,961,214	5,260,198	1,461,901

PLN'000	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
	Amounts due from corporate customers	Amounts due from individual customers	Amounts due from banks	Amounts due from corporate customers	Amounts due from individualcu stomers	Amounts due from banks
Impairment write-offs for impaired receivables						
Impairment write-offs for individual receivables	371,075	3,084	-	398,506	2,325	-
Impairment write-offs for portfolio receivables	50,802	471,977	-	47,060	564,428	-
IBNR provisions						
by risk rating						
Risk rating 1-4-	1,457	-	303	1,659	-	86
Risk rating +5-6	17,191	-	859	18,141	-	40
Risk rating +7 and greater	7,700	-	11	4,767	-	-
by delinquency						
no delinquency	-	22,628	-	-	32,058	-

PLN'000	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
	Amounts due from corporate customers	Amounts due from individual customers	Amounts due from banks	Amounts due from corporate customers	Amounts due from individualcu stomers	Amounts due from banks
1–30 days	-	14,764	-	-	24,250	-
31–90 days	-	23,355	-	-	37,733	-
	26,348	60,747	1,173	24,567	94,041	126
Total impairment write-offs	448,225	535,808	1,173	470,133	660,794	126

In case of receivables due from individual customers not impaired and without delay in payment, the Group analyzes the quality of the credit portfolio in terms of delinquency history. From the amount of PLN 4,898,946 thousand in the end of 2013 (in 2012: PLN 4,827,705 thousand), the amount of PLN 243,256 thousand is related to receivables which from the moment of their arising at least once have exceeded 30 days of delay in payment (but have not exceeded 90 days) and the amount of PLN 7,726 thousand is related to receivables which at least once have exceeded 90 days of delay in payment (respectively PLN 220,405 thousand and PLN 8,139 thousand in 2012).

Receivables not impaired by delinquency:

PLN'000	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
	Amounts due from corporate customers	Amounts due from individual customers	Amounts due from banks	Amounts due from corporate customers	Amounts due from individual customers	Amounts due from banks
Receivables with incurred but not recognized (IBNR) losses						
Regular receivables	9,715,024	4,898,946	3,541,100	10,656,827	4,827,705	1,462,027
Overdue receivables, including:	97,079	274,997	-	115,209	344,466	-
1-30 days	88,681	212,290	-	88,964	255,525	-
Gross amount	9,812,103	5,173,943	3,541,100	10,772,036	5,172,171	1,462,027

Structure of derivatives in terms of credit risk

PLN'000	31.12.2013			31.12.2012		
	Transactions with corporate customers	Transactions with individual customers	Transactions with banks	Transactions with corporate customers	Transactions with individual customers	Transactions with banks
Derivatives by risk rating						
Risk rating 1-4-	186,040	-	3,313,078	255,102	-	3,968,341
Risk rating+5-6-	13,474	-	16,600	19,663	-	54,800
Risk rating +7and greater	1,920	-	13	8,522	-	-
Amount	201,434	-	3,329,691	283,287	-	4,023,141

The classification of exposures in the portfolio of debt securities held for trading and portfolio of debt securities available for sale by ratings agency Fitch is presented below

The portfolio of debt securities held-for-trading in the end of 2013 in the amount of PLN 2,215,673 thousand includes debt securities with A issuer rating in amount of PLN 1,938,149 thousand and BBB- in amount of PLN 277,524 thousand. The portfolio of debt securities held-for-trading in the end of 2012 in the amount of PLN 2,532,055 thousand entirely includes debt securities with A issuer rating.

The portfolio of debt securities available-for-sale in the end of 2013 in the amount of PLN 17,616,041 thousand (in 2012: PLN 15,003,003 thousand) entirely includes debt securities with A issuer rating.

Other financial assets in amount of PLN 295,782 thousand in the end of 2013 (PLN 508,828 thousand in the end of 2012) include receivables with delinquency over 90 days in amount of PLN 6,346 thousand (PLN 9,548 thousand in the end of 2012).

Structure of granted contingent liabilities in terms of credit risk:

PLN'000	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Liabilities due to corporate customers	Liabilities due to banks	Liabilities due to corporate customers	Liabilities due to banks
Granted contingent liabilities by risk rating				
Risk rating 1-4-	7,792,063	411,916	6,804,797	165,777
Risk rating+5-6-	2,492,482	7,966	2,189,333	7,506
Risk rating +7and greater	191,985	-	167,111	-
Amount	10,476,530	419,882	9,161,241	173,283

In case of granted contingent liabilities due to individual customers, the Group analyzes the quality of the credit portfolio in terms of delinquency history. From the amount of PLN 5,004,727 thousand in the end of 2013 (in 2012: PLN 4,919, 434 thousand), the amount of PLN 221,064 thousand is related to liabilities which from the moment of their arising at least once have exceeded 30 days of delay in payment (but have not exceeded 90 days) and the amount of PLN 1,476 thousand is related to receivables which at least once have exceeded 90 days of delay in payment (respectively PLN 195,243 thousand and PLN 1 793 thousand in 2012).

The Group's ratio of impairment write-offs to receivables is presented in the table below:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Gross amount		
Receivables with recognized impairment, including:	1,229,314	1,408,132
Individual receivables	516,612	590,572
Portfolio receivables	712,702	817,560
Receivables without recognized impairment	18,527,146	17,406,234
Total gross amount	19,756,460	18,814,366
Impairment write-offs		
Receivables with recognized impairment, including:	896,938	1,012,319
Individual receivables	374,159	400,831
Portfolio receivables	522,779	611,488
Receivables without recognized impairment	88,268	118,734
Impairment write-offs in total	985,206	1,131,053
Net amount		
Receivables with recognized impairment, including:	332,376	395,813
Individual receivables	142,453	189,741
Portfolio receivables	189,923	206,072
Receivables without recognized impairment	18,438,878	17,287,500
Total net amount	18,771,254	17,683,313
Ratio of impairment write-offs to receivables with recognized impairment	73.0%	71.9%

LIQUIDITY RISK

The processes and organization of liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group may not be able to meet its financial commitments to customers or counterparties when due.

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that the Group can meet all commitments to customers when due and to secure liquidity necessary to clear all money market transactions when due.

Liquidity risk management is based on:

- Applicable law, in particular on the Banking Law;
- Requirements of Polish regulatory institutions and especially resolutions of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority;
- Rules of prudent and stable management of the Bank as well general risk levels approved by the Supervisory Board of the Bank;

taking into account best market practice.

The ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the Bank operates under approved liquidity risk limits lies within the Management Board of the Bank, and ongoing market risk management is performed by:

- Member of the Management Board of the Bank – Head of the Risk Management Sector;
- Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO);
- Head of the Market Risk unit.
- Persons delegated to risk management in the Group's entities.

Liquidity management

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that the Bank and Group's entities have adequate access to liquidity in order to meet its financial obligations when due, including under extreme but probable stress conditions.

The Group analyses and manages liquidity risk in several time horizons while distinguishing current, short-, mid- and long-term liquidity, to which appropriate risk measurement methods and limits apply.

Long-term liquidity management is the responsibility of ALCO and as such it is reflected in the Group's strategy. It is based on the monitoring of balance sheet structural ratios and on long-term regulatory liquidity measures and includes the analysis of liquidity gaps, the ability to acquire in the future sufficient funding sources as well as funding costs in the light of the overall business profitability.

Mid-term liquidity management, in the one-year time horizon, is the responsibility of ALCO and is based on the process of the Annual Funding and Liquidity Plan defining the size of internal limits taking into account the business plans for assets and liabilities changes prepared by business units of the Group as part of financial plans for the next budget year.

Short-term liquidity management, in the three-month time horizon, is the responsibility of the Treasury Division and is performed based on short-term regulatory liquidity measures as well as internal limits. In addition, the Group analyses liquidity under stress scenarios, assuming the lack of liquidity gaps in all tenors up to three months as a necessary condition.

Current liquidity management is the responsibility of the Treasury Division and comprises the management of the balances on the Group's nostro accounts and especially the mandatory reserve account with NBP while applying available money market products and central bank facilitates.

Liquidity management with accordance to "Risk management principals" in Group's entities is a part of the entities management board responsibilities. ALCO is the supervisor of the Group's entities liquidity supervisory

Funding and Liquidity Plan

The Head of the Group's Treasury Division is responsible for preparing an annual Funding and Liquidity Plan ("Plan") for the Group and obtaining the ALCO approval for the Plan. The Plan addresses all funding or liquidity issues resulting from businesses plans, especially in the customer deposits and loans area, as defined in annual budgets of particular business entities, as well any material changes in regulatory requirements and market dynamics.

Liquidity risk management tools

The Bank measures and manages liquidity risk by applying both external regulatory measures and additional internal liquidity measures.

Internal liquidity risk management tools

In addition to the regulatory liquidity measures, the Bank's Group applies a range of liquidity risk management tools including:
- Gap analysis – Market Access Report (MAR);
- Stress scenarios;
- Liquidity ratios;
- Market Triggers;
- Significant Funding Sources;
- Contingency Funding Plan.

Stress scenarios

Stress tests are intended to quantify the potential impact of an event on the Group's balance sheet and cumulative gap over a three-month period, and to ascertain what incremental funding may be required under any of the defined scenarios. The scenarios are proposed by the Bank's Treasury and Market Risk and approved by ALCO.

The Group conducts the stress tests monthly. The scenarios assume material changes in the underlying funding parameters, i.e.:
- Concentration event;
- Highly Stressed Market Disruption ("S2");
- Local market event.

Contingency Funding Plan

Treasury is responsible for the preparation and annual update of the Contingency Funding Plan, which defines the Bank's action plan in case of a contingency, specifically in cases assumed in liquidity stress scenarios and described in the annual Funding and Liquidity Plan. The Contingency Funding Plan is approved by ALCO.

The Contingency Funding Plan defines:
- Circumstances / symptoms of contingency events;
- Responsibilities for executing the action plan;
- Sources of liquidity, and in particular the principles of maintenance of a liquid assets portfolio to be used in the case of a liquidity contingency;
- Rules for assets disposal and balance sheet restructuring;
- Procedures for restoring customer confidence.

The levels of the cumulative liquidity gap in cash flows and the level of liquid assets as at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 are shown in the tables below.

The cumulative liquidity gap as at 31 December 2013 in real terms:

PLN'000	Up to 1 month	More than 1 to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 2 years	More than 2 years
Assets	11,891,135	330,718	10,000	-	33,166,536
Liabilities	8,923,893	643,002	1,485,820	29,156	34,316,518
Balance sheet gap in the period	2,967,242	(312,284)	(1,475,820)	(29,156)	(1,149,982)
Conditional derivative transactions – inflows	15,932,787	894,564	6,969,708	9,803,307	13,624,421
Conditional derivative transactions – outflows	15,995,106	1,074,591	7,083,140	9,848,427	13,559,271
Off-balance-sheet gap in the period	(62,319)	(180,027)	(113,432)	(45,120)	65,150
Cumulative gap	2,904,923	2,412,612	823,360	749,084	(335,748)

The cumulative liquidity gap as at 31 December 2012 in real terms:

PLN'000	Up to 1 month	More than 1 to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 2 years	More than 2 years
Assets	9,765,848	-	-	-	33,742,915
Liabilities	10,506,745	15,653	430,162	35,614	32,520,589
Balance sheet gap in the period	(740,897)	(15,653)	(430,162)	(35,614)	1,222,326
Conditional derivative transactions – inflows	13,145,218	3,934,663	17,757,422	8,030,165	11,529,551
Conditional derivative transactions – outflows	13,144,474	4,051,952	17,951,240	8,079,727	11,726,748
Off-balance-sheet gap in the period	744	(117,289)	(193,818)	(49,562)	(197,197)
Cumulative gap	(740,153)	(873,095)	(1,497,075)	(1,582,251)	(557,122)

Liquid assets and the cumulative liquidity gap up to 1 year:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012	Change
Liquid assets, including:	20,243,696	18,588,543	1,655,153
nostro account in NBP and stable part of cash	411,982	1,053,485	(641,503)
debt securities held-for-trading	2,215,673	2,532,055	(316,382)
debt securities available-for-sale	17,616,041	15,003,003	2,613,038
Cumulative liquidity gap up to 1 year	823,360	(1,497,075)	2,320,435
Coverage of the gap with liquid assets	Positive gap	1242%	N/a

Financial liabilities of the Group, by contractual maturity, are presented below. Presented amounts do not include the impact of effective rate on the interest payable.

As at 31 December 2013

PLN'000	Note	Total	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Amounts due to banks	32	6,378,441	3,880,752	622,080	1,706,623	168,958	28
Financial liabilities held-for-trading							
Short positions in financial assets	21	481,601	481,601	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to customers, including:	34	26,568,789	25,831,085	376,695	350,236	10,698	75
Deposits from financial sector entities	34	3,259,889	3,238,130	10,448	10,677	622	12
Deposits from non-financial sector entities	34	22,824,847	22,167,366	349,047	300,069	8,302	63
Other liabilities	34	484,053	425,589	17,200	39,490	1,774	-
Financial liabilities held-for-trading							
Derivative financial instruments (settled on a net basis)	21	3,044,118	80,830	126,408	341,065	2,072,808	423,007
Hedging derivatives	33	24,710	-	-	-	23,798	912
Unused credit lines liabilities	44	12,199,651	11,251,798	4,513	173,861	682,404	87,075
Guarantee lines	44	1,813,348	1,813,348	-	-	-	-
		50,510,658	43,339,414	1,129,696	2,571,785	2,958,666	511,097
Derivatives settled on a gross basis							
Inflows		46,996,914	16,766,477	1,091,584	6,470,021	18,778,066	3,890,766
Outflows		47,352,634	16,694,117	1,104,269	6,573,129	19,072,989	3,908,130
		(355,720)	72,360	(12,685)	(103,108)	(294,923)	(17,364)

As at 31 December 2012

PLN'000	Note	Total	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Amounts due to banks	32	2,356,438	2,002,879	0,	288,776	64,759	24
Financial liabilities held-for-trading							
Short positions in financial assets	21	1,027,729	1,027,729	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to customers, including:	34	26,852,230	25,847,342	450,119	536,328	18,348	93
Deposits from financial sector entities	34	2,794,850	2,612,536	5,534	160,762	16,006	12
Deposits from non-financial sector entities	34	20,834,934	20,055,385	419,496	358,093	1,879	81
Other liabilities	34	3,222,446	3,179,421	25,089	17,473	463	-
Financial liabilities held-for-trading							
Derivative financial instruments (settled on a net basis)	21	3,809,270	124,324	178,255	305,514	2,345,351	855,826
Unused credit lines liabilities	44	11,092,470	10,200,430	17,086	314,945	412,329	147,680
Guarantee lines	44	1,799,810	1,799,810	-	-	-	-
		46,937,947	41,002,514	645,460	1,445,563	2,840,787	1,003,623
Derivatives settled on a gross basis							
Inflows		53,149,747	13,303,983	3,980,278	17,088,166	15,970,616	2,806,704
Outflows		53,662,203	13,325,688	4,091,598	17,221,173	16,198,015	2,825,729
		(512,456)	(21,705)	(111,320)	(133,007)	(227,399)	(19,025)

MARKET RISK

The processes and organization of market risk management

Market risk is the risk of negative impact on the Group's earnings and equity resulting from changes in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, as well all volatilities of these rates and prices.

The objective of market risk management is to ensure that the extent of risk accepted within the Bank corresponds to the level acceptable to the shareholders and banking supervision authorities and to ensure that all exposures to market risk are properly reflected in the calculated risk measures, communicated to relevant persons and bodies responsible for the management of the Group.

Market risk management in the Group is based on:

- Requirements of Polish regulatory institutions and especially resolutions of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority;
- Rules of prudent and stable management of the Bank as well general risk levels approved by the Supervisory Board of the Bank;

taking into account best market practice.

The ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the Bank operates under approved market risk exposure limits lies within the Management Board of the Bank, and ongoing market risk management is performed by:

- Member of the Management Board of the Bank – Head of the Risk Management Sector;
- Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO);
- Head of the Market Risk unit;
- Heads of risk-taking business units;
- Persons delegated to risk management in Group entities.

Market risk management

Scope of risk

Market risk management applies to all portfolios generating income exposed to the negative impact of market factors including interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and the parameters of their volatility. Two types of portfolios have been defined for the purpose of market risk management: trading portfolios and bank portfolios.

The trading portfolios include transactions in financial instruments (balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet instruments) expected to generate income owing to change in market parameters over a short period. The trading portfolios include balance-sheet items such as debt securities held-for-trading, i.e., debt securities acquired to be further traded and meeting pre-defined liquidity criteria, as well as all derivative instrument positions broken down into portfolios acquired purely for trading and transactions executed in order to provide an economic hedge of bank portfolio positions. The trading portfolios are valued directly at market prices or using market pricing-based valuation models. The trading portfolio operations are performed by the Bank's Treasury Division in respect of interest rate risk portfolios and FX risk portfolios. The trading portfolio also includes options, manly foreign exchange options and interest rate options. In this area, the Group concludes transactions in a way which ensures concurrent (at each time and immediate) conclusion of an opposite transaction with the same parameters and, in consequence, the option portfolio is excluded from the calculation and monitoring of market risk. The only item related to the conclusion of option transactions which is reflected in market risk measurement, and in particular in foreign exchange risk, is the premium paid/received in a foreign currency.

The bank portfolios include all other balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet positions not assigned to any of the trading portfolios. The transactions are executed to realize a profit over the entire contracted transaction period. The Bank's Treasury Division takes over the interest rate risk positions held in the bank portfolios of all other organizational units of the Group. The mechanism of transferring the interest rate risk positions is based on the transfer price system.

Measurement of the pricing risk of the bank portfolios

The Group typically uses the following methods for measuring the risk of the bank portfolios:

- Interest rate gap analysis;
- Value-at-Close and Total Return methods;
- Interest Rate Exposure (IRE); and
- Stress testing.

Interest rate gap analysis uses the schedule of maturities or revaluations of balance-sheet positions and of derivative instruments used in hedge accounting or qualified as economic hedge for the purpose of establishing the differences between positions whose maturity or interest rate revaluation fall within a given time range.

The general rule in the interest rate gap analysis is that of classifying transactions to respective bank portfolio position revaluation bands by the contracted or assumed transaction interest rate revaluation dates.

It is assumed that:

- transactions with a fixed interest rate (such as term deposits, interbank deposits, portfolio of debt securities available-for-sale with a fixed interest rate, granted loans both repaid in full at maturity and repaid in installments) are classified into appropriate revaluation bands in accordance with their maturity dates;
- transactions with a floating interest rate, updated at a regular frequency (primarily, loans granted with interest set based on a specific rate such as, e.g., WIBOR 1M) are classified into appropriate revaluation bands in accordance with the nearest interest rate revaluation date;
- transactions with an administrated floating interest rate (i.e., any changes in the interest rate and its revaluation date are reserved to sole decision of the Bank) or undefined maturity or interest rate revaluation date are classified into appropriate revaluation bands in accordance with historically observed or expert assessed shifts in the moment and scale of change in the interest rate of given positions in relation to change in the market interest rates (model of minimizing product margin variability). This group of transactions / balance-sheet positions includes among others: current accounts, card loans, overdraft facilities. Additionally, early loan repayments are taken into account based on analysis of actual repayments made by customers before the due date and product interest rate revaluation profiles are set on that basis. This pertains particularly to installment loans;
- transactions insensitive to changes of interest rates, including cash, fixed assets, equity, other assets/liabilities, are classified into the longest revaluation band;
- transactions executed directly by the Treasury Division for the purpose of management of interest rate risk and liquidity risk (Treasury Division's own portfolio) are always classified into appropriate revaluation bands in accordance with the contracted dates.

The Value-at-Close method is an estimation of the economic or "fair" value of positions, equivalent to the market valuation of the trading portfolio. Total return on a portfolio is the sum total of the changes in the value of closing the interest rate gap, accrued interest and gains/losses on sale of assets or cancelling of obligations.

The Interest Rate Exposure (IRE) method is used for estimation of potential impact of a specific parallel shift in the interest rate curves on interest income from the bank portfolio before tax which can be earned in a specific period of time. This is a prospective indicator, equivalent to Factor Sensitivity of trading portfolios. An assumption is made that under standard conditions interest rate shifts are identical for every currency and stand at 100 basis points upwards. IRE measures are calculated separately for positions in each currency in the time horizon of 10 years; however, for the purpose of current monitoring and limiting of interest rate risk positions in bank portfolios, the Bank normally applies IRE measures with one-year and five-year time horizons.

The table below presents the IRE measures for the Group as at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012. The list has been broken down into the main currencies, i.e., PLN, USD and EUR, which jointly account for over 90% of the Group's balance-sheet.

PLN'000	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	IRE 12M	IRE 5L	IRE 12M	IRE 5L
PLN	51,840	213,324	39,957	164,132
USD	5,610	7,076	5,872	21,540
EUR	16,515	(5,735)	11,789	42,146

Stress tests measure the potential impact of material changes in the level or directionality of interest rate curves on open interest positions in the bank portfolio.

The Group runs stress tests of predefined interest rate movement scenarios, which represent combinations of market factor movements defined as large moves and stress moves occurring both in Poland and abroad. Values of the assumed market factor movements are revised at least once a year and adjusted as appropriate to changes in the market conditions of the Group's operation.

Activities relating to securities available-for-sale are the responsibility of the Assets and Liabilities Management Bureau within the Treasury Division. Three basic goals of activities in the portfolio of securities available-for-sale have been defined as follows:

- management of the liquidity;
- hedging against the risk transferred to the Treasury Division from other organizational units of the Bank or the Group's entities;
- opening of own interest rate risk positions on the Group's books by the Treasury Division.

In order to avoid excessive fluctuations in the Bank's capital funds, caused by the revaluation of assets held-for-sale, the maximum limits of DV01 (Dollar Value of 1 basis point), which determines the potential change in the value of risk positions on a given interest rate curve at a specific nodal point (which brings together all the cash flows in a given time horizon), caused by a shift in the market interest rate by 1 basis point upwards, are established for this kind of portfolio. The limits also concert the open positions in derivatives (i.e. interest rate swap transactions), carried out to hedge the fair value of the portfolio.

Hedge accounting program

In addition to the general rules limiting market risk, in particular, interest rate risk, the Group has defined rules for the application of fair value hedge accounting. The main risk, which is hedged under hedge accounting is the risk of changes in interest rates resulting from holding portfolio of securities available for sale (AFS) with fixed interest rates. At the end of each month, the Group shall evaluate the effectiveness of the hedging instrument used, by analyzing the changes in the fair value of the hedged and hedging instrument in respect of the risk being hedged.

The hedged item is part of a portfolio of securities available for sale at a fixed interest rate, denominated in PLN and EUR. In all cases, the hedging instrument is the interest rate swap (IRS), which converts the fixed interest rate on a variable. Gains and losses arising from revaluation at fair value of the hedging instrument and changes in the fair value of the hedged items are reflected - in part resulting from the hedged risk - in profit and loss item "Net income from hedge accounting."

The table below presents the risk measured with DV01 for the portfolio of securities available-for-sale, including the economic collateral, broken down by currency:

PLN'000	31.12.2013			31.12.2012			Total in the period 01.01.2013 – 31.12.2013		
	Total	Securities	IRS	Total	Securities	IRS	Average	Maximum	Minimum
PLN	(911)	(1,799)	888	(2,975)	(2,975)	-	(1,782)	(2,769)	(911)
USD	(118)	(118)	-	(56)	(56)	-	(136)	(357)	-
EUR	(503)	(647)	144	(110)	(110)	-	(567)	(831)	(110)

The Group's activities involving investments in debt securities available-for-sale were also one of the main factors influencing changes in the level of the risk of mismatch in revaluation periods as expressed by the IRE measure.

Measurement of the market risk of the trading portfolios

The following methods are applicable in measurement of the risk of the trading portfolios:

- Factor Sensitivity;
- Value at Risk (VaR); and
- Stress testing.

Factor Sensitivity measures the change in the value of positions in an underlying instrument in the case of a specific change in a market risk factor (e.g., change of the interest rate by 1 basis point at a given point on the interest rate curve, change of the currency exchange rate or share price by 1%).

In the case of interest rates, the applicable sensitivity measure is DV01.

In the case of exchange rate (FX) risk, the Factor Sensitivity value is equal to the value of the FX position in a given currency.

In the case of positions held in equities, the Factor Sensitivity value is equal to the net value of the positions held in the respective instruments (shares, indices, participation units).

Value at Risk (VaR) is the integrated measure of the market risk of trading portfolios which combines the impact of positions in respective risk factors and accounts for the effect of correlation between the fluctuations of different factors. VaR is applied for the purpose of measuring the potential decrease in the value of a position or portfolio under normal market conditions, at a specific confidence level and within a specific time period. In the case of positions opened in the Group's trading portfolio, VaR is calculated at a 99% confidence level and a one-day holding period.

DV01 as well as VaR for the trading portfolio are calculated net of the economic hedge of the portfolio of securities available-for-sale, i.e., net of derivative instruments intended to hedge the fair value of the portfolio. The exposures to the risk of such transactions are mitigated through the application of relevant risk measurement methods and by the bank portfolio risk limits.

Each day, the Group runs stress tests on the assumption that the risk factors change by more than expected in the Value at Risk scenario and ignoring the historical correlations of these factors.

The Group keeps records of exposures of the bank portfolios to market risk in over twenty currencies both for currency positions and exposures to interest rates risk. These exposures are significant only for a few currencies. For a large group of currencies, the exposures are the consequence of a gap between transactions executed on the customer's orders and closing transactions with other wholesale market counterparties. Significant exposures to market risk are opened for PLN, currencies of well-developed markets (predominantly USD and EUR with a lesser focus on GBP, CHF and JPY) and Central European currencies.

The values of significant exposures to the interest rate risk of the trading portfolios risk in terms of DV01 in 2013 are presented in the table below:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012	In the period 01.01.2013 – 31.12.2013		
			Average	Maximum	Minimum
PLN	164	279	100	726	(535)
EUR	(76)	24	(243)	36	(784)
USD	65	(72)	23	125	(154)

Average exposures to the interest rate risk in the local currency in 2013 was very close to the level from the previous year and amounted PLN 100 thousand. Average exposures to the interest rate risk in EUR and USD were higher than in 2012 (e.g., DV01 in EUR amounted PLN 243 thousand, compared to PLN 36 thousand in the previous year). Most of the biggest exposures accepted by the Treasury Division were higher than in the previous year. The maximum exposure in PLN was PLN 726 thousand compared to PLN 494 thousand in 2012 and the position in EUR amounted to PLN (784) thousand compared to PLN 266 thousand in the previous year.

The Treasury Division, which trades in financial instruments within the Group, continued the strategy of very active management of exposures to FX risk and interest rate risk by adjusting the volume and direction of such exposures depending on changing market conditions, which is reflected in the range of volatility of these exposures (the minimum and the maximum values in the table above).

The table below presents the levels of risk measured by VaR (net of economic hedges of the portfolio of securities available-for-sale) broken down by FX risk and interest rate risk position in 2012:

PLN'000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012	In the period 1.01.2013 – 31.12.2013		
			Average	Maximum	Minimum
FX risk	1,629	1,036	1,459	5,891	89
Interest rate risk	3,803	7,762	7,509	15,407	3,798
Spread risk	8,068	10,970	11,848	19,662	7,645
Overall risk	9,181	13,026	14,523	22,221	9,179

The overall average level of the market risk of the trading portfolios was 7% higher in 2013 than the average level in 2012, representing an increase by over PLN 1 million, mainly as a result of higher exposures to basis spreads. The maximum price risk level was PLN 22.2 million, compared to PLN 17.04 million in 2012.

Equity instruments risk

Dom Maklerski Banku Handlowego S.A. ("DMBH") is the Group's key company trading in equity instruments. In its core business, DMBH has been authorized to accept pricing risk of the trading portfolio of shares, or rights to shares, traded or likely to be traded on the Warsaw Stock Exchange ("WSE"), or Centralna Tabela Ofert ("CTO"), WIG20 index futures and Indexed Participation Units, as well as shares of companies dual-listed on the WSE which are traded on international stock exchanges. The pricing risk of DMBH's portfolios of instruments is managed by means of volume limits applicable to specific types of financial instruments and concentration warning thresholds applicable to instruments of specific issuers. Moreover, DMBH uses warning thresholds of potential loss under stress scenarios and the cumulative realized loss on the trading portfolio.

The Group's FX exposure

The table below presents the Group's FX exposure by main currencies:

31.12.2013

PLN'000	Balance-sheet transactions		Contingent derivative transactions		Net position
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
EUR	6,062,074	8,651,486	6,979,618	4,292,134	98,072
USD	4,003,588	4,807,870	3,379,668	2,588,651	(13,265)
GBP	832,900	839,542	5,967	-	(675)
CHF	854,091	452,573	25,111	426,431	198
Other currencies	746,342	737,968	344,564	354,871	(1,933)
	12,498,995	15,489,439	10,734,928	7,662,087	82,397

31.12.2012

PLN'000	Balance-sheet transactions		Contingent derivative transactions		Net position
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	
EUR	3,752,504	5,418,512	3,984,868	2,178,249	140,611
USD	3,310,617	3,748,608	2,720,593	2,322,573	(39,971)
GBP	744,330	778,407	36,073	705	1,291
CHF	729,900	323,669	160,834	556,935	10,130
Other currencies	409,754	642,996	714,355	505,067	(23,954)
	8,947,105	10,912,192	7,616,723	5,563,529	88,107

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational Risk definition

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, or technical systems, or from external events.

Operational Risk includes reputation and franchise risk associated with operational risk events and business practices or market conduct. It also includes legal risk and compliance risk (defined below).

Operational Risk does not cover strategic risk or the risk of loss resulting solely from authorized judgments made with respect to taking credit, market, liquidity or insurance risk.

Definition of Operational Risk in the Group covers:

- Technological and technical risk – risk of disruption of Group's activity due to technology infrastructure and telecommunications systems failure;
- Outsourcing risk – operational risks associated with the outsourcing of the Group outsourced certain activities, which may result in a negative impact on the continuity, integrity, stability or quality of the Group's activities;
- Misappropriation risk – risk connected with willful act to the detriment of Group by its employees or third parties;
- Money Laundering risk – risk of losses due to involvement in money laundering activity conducted by customers, intermediaries or employees;
- Information Security risk – risk of disruption of entity's activity or financial losses due to insufficient security of its resources and information;
- External Events risk (Continuity of Business) – risk of inability of activity continuation by an entity or risk of losses occurring due to extraordinary event, such as earthquake, fires, floods, terrorism, lack of access to the headquarters or media;

- Tax and Accounting risk – risk of negative economical effects due to improper accountancy records, reporting, mistaken calculation of tax obligations or their delayed payments;
- Product risk – risk connected with the sale of product (service), which doesn't meet customers' requirements and needs, is not compliant with the law and regulations, generates additional risks (for an entity and its customers), doesn't have adequate support of the employees and processes;
- Compliance risk – risk of noncompliance with binding legal and regulatory rules, internal Group's regulations and Group's Code of Conduct;
- Legal risk – risk of losses occurring due to instability of legal regulations, changes of law, improper structure of legal relationships, quality of legal documentation, unfavorable conclusions of courts or other bodies in disputed cases, conducted with other entities;
- Models risk – risk of implementation of improperly defined models, parameters, improper application of models or lack of updates. Elements, which are assessed:
  - Data – risk resulting from utilization in models construction improper, unreliable or incomplete data;
  - Forecast – risk resulting from assumptions and simplifications, applied during models constructions or defining parameters;
  - Estimation – risk resulting from utilization in model construction or defining parameters improper tools, techniques or methods (including statistical ones);
  - Administration – risk of improper application and operation of models due to their inadequate monitoring, validation and updating.
- Staffing risk – risk connected with recruitment, availability and professional qualification of employees, their fluctuation, ability to adapt to changes in work environment, work culture, absenteeism, tiredness, inadequate or not adjusted to the scale and complexity Group's organizational structures and similar factors, which may lead to operational losses connected with human factor.

Coordination of the management of the above risk categories rests with specialized Units, according to the competences determined in the Group's Organizational Regulations, Organizational Regulations of sectors, sub-sectors, Group's organizational units and internal procedures. Processes of identification, measurement (assessment), mitigation, control, monitoring and reporting of the above risk categories must be consistent with the principles determined in Strategy of Operational Risk Management.

Main Purposes of Operational Risk Framework

- Providing a single coherent and effective approach to identification, assessment, mitigation, control, monitoring and reporting of operational risk;
- Ensuring effective reduction of the operational risk exposure, and as a consequence, reduction of operational risk events' number and the severity of their consequences (low tolerance policy for operating losses),
- Ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements regarding capital requirements for operational risk,
- Ensuring compliance with regulations connected with operational risk management.

Operational Risk Management Process

Supervisory Board approves, presented by the Management Board, Bank's Strategy, "Principles of Prudent and Stable Risk Management in the Capital Group of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A." and Operational Risk Management Strategy, addressing operational risk inherent in banking activity and determining operational risk management strategy.

Based on synthetic reports presented by the Management Board at least once a year, covering scale and types of operational risk the Group is exposed at, operational risk management principles, probability of risk occurrence, assessment of its possible negative impact and the operational risk profile, the Supervisory Board, supported by Audit Committee and Risk and Capital Committee, assesses realization of strategy (including in view of principles of operational risk management) and, if necessary, orders it's revision.

Supervisory Board supervises and assesses adequacy and effectives of operational risk management. Supervisory Board is supported by Committees for Supervisory Board - Audit Committee, Risk and Capital Committee and Remuneration Committee.

Management Board is responsible for preparation and implementation of a written operational risk management strategy and for design of operational risk management system, its implementation, ensuring consistency with the operational risk management strategy and proper functioning of this system in the entire Bank. Where necessary the Management Board should introduce necessary amendments aiming at improvement of this system.

Within the scope of operational risk management, Management Board approves:

- applied by the Bank definition of operational risk, characterizing in clear and unambiguous way operational risk,
- ultimate operational risk profile, considering scale and structure of operational risk exposure,
- appetite/tolerance for operational risk, including thresholds of total losses in particular Events Category, within specified time frame, and particular actions, which will be undertaken by the Bank, in case the thresholds are exceeded,
- general principles of risk management, including risk identification, assessment, monitoring, mitigation and transfer,
- principles of control system for the operational risk,
- minimum thresholds for collection of operational loss data.

Operational risk management strategy is defined with consideration of processes indispensable for operational risk management, particularly: scope of Bank activities, priorities of management plans and business strategy, availability of funds covering operational losses, organizational structure of the Bank, operational risk profile and changes planned in those areas.

Operational risk management principles and procedures, defined in Operational Risk Management Strategy and Operational Risk Management Policy and Manager's Control Assessment Procedure, refer to all Group activities. Management Board ensures organizational structure, processes and resources adequate to the conducted activities and allowing effective operational risk management.
Management Board utilizes internal audit, control and management information system reports, to fulfill that requirement, to identify potential areas requiring changes and to implement actions required to bring the organization into compliance with the above requirement.
Management Board ensures public disclosure of general Group's approach to the operational risk management in order to allow evaluation of the approach by other market players. Market disclosures are published on the Bank's internet site, in the Annual Consolidated and Solo Financial Reports as well as in Capital Adequacy documentation.

Within Management Board, one of its members – Risk Management Sector Head - supervises unit responsible for operational risk management.

Management Board is supported by Risk and Capital Management Committee and subordinated Operational Risk, Control and Compliance Commissions (BRCC Commissions):

- Operational Risk, Control and Compliance Commission for Corporate and Investment Bank, Risk Management (excluding Consumer Bank Risk Division), Management and Support Sectors (ICG BRCC) and
- Operational Risk, Control and Compliance Commission for Consumer Bank Sector and Consumer Bank Risk Division in the Risk Management Sector (GCG BRCC).

Manager's Control Assessment process and monitoring of Key Risk Indicators or Risk and Control Indicators support ongoing identification, measurement (assessment), control, monitoring and reporting of quality of the control environment and potential threats. Data on operational risk events' effects (losses) is regularly collected and analyzed, to ensure effective risk management. Regular monitoring processes, centralization and automation allow elimination of recurring losses and maintenance of the operational losses within established risk appetite/tolerance.

The Group manages the operating risk using a variety of tools and techniques including the policies, procedures, checklists, approving processes, independent controls, monitoring of trends and limits, self-assessment process, key risk indicators, information security control tools, contingency plans, insurance, and audits.

Arrangement and execution of effective operational risk management process in Bank's subsidiaries rests with Management Boards. Management Boards of those subsidiaries assure adequacy of organizational structures and implementation of processes and procedures aligned with undertaken operational risk. Supervisory Boards of subsidiaries maintain surveillance over operational risk management system and assess its effectiveness and adequacy. Cohesion of operational risk management standards is provided by relevant units in subsidiaries, supported by Bank operational risk management unit. Effectiveness of operational risk management in Bank's subsidiaries and Bank is audited and assessed against consistent criteria.

Internal Control system in scope of Operational Risk

The structure of the control system includes:

- Recognized ownership of the risk by the businesses creating the risk in Group,
- Oversight by independent risk operational risk management unit,
- Independent review by Audit and Risk Review (IA).

Control processes introduced across the Group mitigate causes, reduce reasons of negative effects of operational events' (including operational losses), reduce the probability of events' occurrence and minimize the severity of effects. Examples of control mechanism include segregation of duties (maker-checker), Know Your Customer (KYC) Policy, controlled and reviewed allocation of system access, monitoring of established limits, accounts proofing and reconciliation, verification of data integrity, monitoring of aged items, monitoring of corrective actions, customers' claims monitoring, correction of identified errors and remediation of its causes, fraud preventing measures, training, procedures preventing conflict of interest, employee personal trading pre-clearance. Risk mitigation measures include also risk transfer mechanisms (outsourcing, insurance).

Each Business Unit must establish an appropriate system of controls that are commensurate with the level of operational risk and other risks being managed, including proper documentation of the control procedures and appropriate staff training. Each Business Unit must evaluate the risks that are unacceptable or outside of the Business Unit's risk appetite/tolerance and determine the appropriate actions for their mitigation or transfer.

Additionally, periodic assessment of adequacy and effectiveness of controls (Manager's Control Assessment), covers monitoring and testing of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Key Controls, at a frequency commensurate with the underlying risk and frequency of the control, and independent review by internal audit. In case of identification of deficiency or an area of unacceptable risk, the management of the Business Unit is responsible for formulating a corrective action plan to resolve these deficiencies. Completion of corrective actions falls under independent monitoring and control.

Continuity of Business (CoB) plans, aiming at reduction of operational risk exposure, are prepared according to international standards. Quality of those processes is confirmed with a certificate of compliance with BS 25 999 issued by UKAS (United Kingdom Accreditation Service).

The Group manages compliance risk, which is defined as all and any effects of non-compliance with laws, including international regulations or laws of other jurisdictions which are relevant to the Group's operation, internal regulations and the Group's code of conduct. Compliance with laws, internal regulations, corporate regulations, standards of conduct and good practice standards is an integral part of the professional duties of each employee of the Group. It is the responsibility of the Bank's Management Board to effectively manage compliance risk, develop a compliance policy, ensure that it is followed and take corrective or disciplinary action in the event of any irregularities in applying the

Bank's compliance policy. Compliance is the Bank's unit which supports the Bank's Management Board and business units and monitors the Bank's subsidiaries to ensure compliance of the Bank's operation with laws, internal standards, regulations and Citigroup policies. Compliance is an independent function, comprising compliance risk identification, assessment, monitoring, testing, reporting and consulting and ensuring compliance with laws, the Bank's internal regulations, codes of conduct and good practice standards. As the unit responsible for coordination and monitoring of compliance in the Bank, the Compliance Department reviews and assesses the Bank's compliance risk management process on an annual basis, in implementation of the Annual Compliance Plan, and submits relevant reports to the Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board.

Pursuant to legal regulations, the Group can outsource to third parties the performance, on behalf and for the benefit of the Group, of intermediation in banking activities on the basis of an agency contract, as well as factual activities relating to banking operations (outsourcing). All decisions to outsource activities relating to banking activity are in the sole discretion of the Bank's Management Board. The use of third party services gives a greater number of customers access to information on the services and products offered by the Group as well as access to new technological solutions. The Group intends to use the possibility of outsourcing activities relating to banking activity, particularly in areas of information technology and in cases where outsourcing is justified by business needs and at the same time does not endanger secure operation of the Group. As outsourcing involves not only benefits but also increased risk, which the Group can be exposed to in its operation, the Group takes measures aimed at mitigating that type of risk, particularly by ensuring compliance with legal requirements and internal regulations, operating an effective system of internal control, and monitoring co-operation with third parties, security of processed information and privileged banking information.

Staffing risk is monitored based on staff rotation indicators, opinions of employees, and market levels of staff remuneration and benefits. The Talent Inventory Review conducted on an annual basis constitutes an important part of the Group's HR policy. The process enables identification of persons critical to respective processes together with their potential replacements, who are being prepared to take over relevant key positions through a cycle of training and development programs. With this process, the Group is able to ensure continuity of staffing of the key positions.

The Group uses a corporate insurance program in order to reduce operational risk exposure. Under the program, losses exceeding defined limits are covered by corporate insurance.

Monitoring and reporting

Risk and Capital Management Committee, supported by Commissions, is accountable for ongoing monitoring of operational risk. Detected issues, corrective actions, operational events and operating risk indicators are subject of regular reports, submitted to relevant Committees.

Quality and effectiveness of operational risk management processes (including the self-assessment process) in the respective organizational units of the Capital Group are subject of inspections and assessment carried out by the internal audit.

Operational Risk reports, regularly presented to the respective Committees and Commissions cover data allowing monitoring of the Bank's operational risk profile:

- Results of internal and external audits,
- Self-Assessment Results,
- Results of Key Risk Indicators (KRI) monitoring,
- Operational Risk Events (operational losses), also in comparison to revenues for major business units of the Bank,
- Information about Control Issues and CAPs,
- COB and Information Security – updates and issues,
- Results of compliance risk monitoring
- Analysis of claims
- Capital requirements,

- Stress Tests
- Information and events that may considerably increase operational risk exposure or may lead to considerable operational losses.

Within the consolidated oversight over the Bank and subsidiaries, operational risk data is presented to Commissions and Committees, supporting Management and Supervisory Board in operational risk management process.

Appetite/tolerance for operational risk

Operational risk appetite/tolerance for operational risk (defined in Recommendation M), are terms used jointly to define overall risk level, which Bank is ready and willing to accept a priori (risk appetite) and also factual limits within the appetite (tolerance for operational risk).

In line with the applied standards, Bank maintains limited level of tolerance for residual operational risk. Group's organizational units are obliged to identify and mitigate operational risk through effective control processes. In areas requiring specialized knowledge, Bank established centralized units, managing processes generating considerable operational risk exposure. Operational risk generated in manual processes is mitigated through automations and technical solutions.

Appetite/tolerance for operational risk and tolerance limits are monitored by unit responsible for operational risk management on a quarterly basis. Results of the monitoring are reported to BRCC Commissions and committees supporting Management Board and Supervisory Board.

Target operational risk profile, considering scale and structure of operational risk

Operational Risk Profile – scale and structure of exposure to operational risk, defining the level of exposure to operational risk, expressed in selected by the Bank structural measures (e.g. types of operational risk events, types of business lines, significant processes) and scale measures (e.g. assessed potential loss). Bank defines operational risk profile based on operational loss data and based on information gathered through utilized operational risk management tools.

Stress tests

Operational Risk stress tests are conducted annually, unless the ongoing monitoring of the level of exposure to operational risk shows deterioration, resulting in the need for further testing.

FINANCIAL RESULT RISK

The risk of financial results is defined as the volatility of financial results which cannot be conclusively attributed to the other risks identified by the Bank and covered in the calculation of capital requirements and internal capital.

The risk is managed by the Group through proper planning including negative political and economic scenarios for the country.

The Group conducts stress tests for the budget, which include the impact on the income statement of stress test results for all risks (credit losses, operational losses, etc.) and stress test results for the Group's revenue.

EQUITY MANAGEMENT

According to the Banking Act, banks in Poland are obliged to maintain equity at a level adequate for their specific business risks.

The Group's equity amounted to PLN 7.3 bn as at 31 December 2013 (as at 31 December 2012: PLN 7.4 bn). Regulatory capital, which included increases and decreases required by the Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF), amounted to PLN 4.9 bn (as at 31 December 2012: PLN 5.0 bn) Such capital level is considered sufficient for conducting business activity. The capital level is regularly monitored by using the capital adequacy ratio.

In 2008, the Group launched the process of estimating internal capital. The Group identified significant risks and assessed the capital required for coverage of these risks.

The Bank determines a policy of future dividend payment to the shareholders as part of the capital management process. The dividend policy depends on a number of factors including the Bank's profits, the Bank's expectations concerning future financial results, the level of capital requirements, as well as tax, regulatory and legal issues.

Financial data necessary to calculate the Group's capital adequacy ratio is presented in the table below:

Capital adequacy ratio*

	PLN '000	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
I	Own funds in total, including:	4,908,707	5,010,491
	Reduction of basic and supplementary funds		
	investments in financial entities	7,814	15,110
	intangible assets, including:	1,417,363	1,379,931
	goodwill	1,245,976	1,245,976
II	Risk-weighted assets and off-balance-sheet commitments (bank portfolio)	19,195,350	20,150,725
III	Total capital requirements, including:	2,246,769	2,220,164
	credit risk capital requirements (II*8%)	1,535,628	1,612,058
	counterparty risk capital requirements	80,127	95,648
	capital requirements for excess of exposures' concentration limit and large exposures' limit	95,500	48,024
	total market risk capital requirements	156,778	78,194
	operational risk capital requirements	363,336	366,893
	other capital requirements	15,400	19,347
	Capital adequacy ratio (I/(III*12,5))	17.5%	18.1%

**Capital Adequacy Ratio was calculated according to the rules stated in Resolution No 76/2010 of the Commission for Banking Supervision dated 10 March 2010 regarding the extent and detailed rules of calculation of capital requirements in respect of particular risks (KNF Official Journal No. 2. item 11 as amended).*

In 2013, as well as in 2012, the Group complied with all the regulatory prudential standards on capital adequacy.

Signatures of Management Board Members

Date	Name	Position/function	Signature
13.03.2014	Sławomir S. Sikora	President of the Management Board	
13.03.2014	Brendan Carney	Vice-President of the Management Board	
13.03.2014	Barbara Sobala	Vice-President of the Management Board	
13.03.2014	Misbah Ur-Rahman-Shah	Vice-President of the Management Board	
13.03.2014	Witold Zieliński	Vice-President of the Management Board Chief Financial Officer	
13.03.2014	Iwona Dudzińska	Member of the Management Board	