THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013 TOGETHER WITH AUDITOR'S REPORT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of The Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank,

Introduction

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank ("the Bank") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013 and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

   An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Başaran Nas Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. a member of PricewaterhouseCoopers
BJK Plaza, Süleyman Seba Cad. No:48 B Blok Kat:9 Akaretler Beşiktaş 34357 İstanbul - Turkey
www.pwc.com/tr *Telephone: +90 (212) 326 6060, Facsimile: +90 (212) 326 6050*

Opinion

4. In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of The Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank as at 31 December 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Başaran Nas Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.
a member of
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Talar Gül, SMMM

Istanbul, 6 May 2014

THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK

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THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
ASSETS			
Loans and advances to banks	7	332,720	356,254
Loans and advances to customers	8	88,670	89,932
Investment securities: Available-for-sale	9	21,793	1,729
Derivative financial instruments	6	1,065	97
Intangible assets	10	122	144
Property and equipment	11	10,101	91
Other assets	12	216	156
Total assets		**454,687**	**448,403**
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from banks	13	124,566	123,706
Derivative financial instruments	6	1,238	2,096
Retirement benefit obligations	14	1,358	1,067
Other liabilities	15	971	813
Total liabilities		**128,133**	**127,682**
EQUITY			
Share capital	16	301,950	300,000
Revaluation reserve			
- Reserve for available-for-sale investment securities		(555)	2
Other reserves		20,719	13,929
Retained earnings		4,440	6,790
Total equity		**326,554**	**320,721**
Total liabilities and equity		**454,687**	**448,403**

The accompanying notes set out on pages 5 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	**2013**	**2012**
Interest income	17	9,359	13,012
Interest expense	17	(1,238)	(2,214)
Net interest income		**8,121**	**10,798**
Impairment (loss)/gain on loans, net	7, 8, 19	(44)	20
Net interest income after loan impairment losses		**8,077**	**10,818**
Fee and commission income	18	274	196
Fee and commission expense	18	(6)	(5)
Net fee and commission income		**268**	**191**
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		340	(72)
Other operating income		7	15
Operating income		**8,692**	**10,952**
Operating expenses			
Personnel expenses	19	(3,531)	(3,491)
Operating lease expenses	19	(173)	(180)
Depreciation and amortization	10, 11, 19	(100)	(112)
Other expenses	19	(448)	(379)
Net profit for the period		**4,440**	**6,790**
Other comprehensive income		**(557)**	**2**
Total comprehensive income		**3,883**	**6,792**

The accompanying notes set out on pages 5 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Share Capital	**Reserve for available-for-sale investment securities**	**Other reserves**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
1 January 2012	**300,000**	**-**	**10,199**	**3,730**	**313,929**
Appropriation of profit	-	-	3,730	(3,730)	-
Fair value gains on available-for-sale financial assets	-	2	-	-	2
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	6,790	6,790
31 December 2012	**300,000**	**2**	**13,929**	**6,790**	**320,721**
1 January 2013	**300,000**	**2**	**13,929**	**6,790**	**320,721**
Increase in paid-in share capital	1,950	-	-	-	1,950
Appropriation of profit	-	-	6,790	(6,790)	-
Fair value gains on available-for-sale financial assets	-	(557)	-	-	(557)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	4,440	4,440
31 December 2013	**301,950**	**(555)**	**20,719**	**4,440**	**326,554**

The accompanying notes set out on pages 5 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Notes	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net profit for the period		4,440	6,790
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	10, 11, 19	100	112
Net impairment loss on loans and advances	7, 8, 19	44	(20)
Accrued interest and expenses		(2,592)	(1,429)
Measurement of derivative financial instruments at fair value	6	(1,826)	1,470
Provision for retirement benefit obligations		284	263
Other non-cash items		(1,093)	(548)
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities before Changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(643)**	**6,638**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Change in loans and advances to banks		19,653	(29,852)
Change in loans and advances to customers		1,831	(22,959)
Change in other assets		(60)	35
Change in retirement benefit obligations		7	(140)
Change in deposits from banks		715	(3,289)
Change in other liabilities		158	(92)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**21,661**	**(49,659)**
Cash flows (used in) investing activities:			
Purchase of investment securities		(19,784)	(1,726)
Purchase of property and equipment	11	(10,063)	(47)
Purchase of intangible assets	10	(25)	(2)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		**(29,872)**	**(1,775)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase in paid-in share capital		1,950	-
Net cash from financing activities		**1,950**	**-**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(6,261)**	**(51,434)**
Effects of exchange-rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1,093	548
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		58,590	109,476
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**5**	**53,422**	**58,590**

The accompanying notes set out on pages 5 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

The Economic Cooperation Organization Trade and Development Bank ("the Bank") is a multilateral development finance institution established under the Articles of Agreement ("the Agreement") with the mission; to promote and facilitate private and public sector investment, cooperation, development and job creation in member states through joint programs, to foster the growth of intra-regional trade, to contribute to the economic and social development for the welfare of the people in member states and promote good governance and environment consciousness in all efforts and projects.

The status, privileges and immunities of the Bank and persons connected therewith in the Republic of Turkey are defined in the Headquarters Agreement between the ECO Trade and Development Bank and the Government of the Republic of Turkey (the "Headquarters Agreement") signed on 27 December 2006. The Headquarters Agreement was ratified by the Grand National Assembly and the President of the Republic of Turkey by Law No. 5638 and was published in Official Gazette dated 3 July 2007 with No. 26571.

The headquarters address of the Bank is "Bomonti Business center, Cumhuriyet Mah. Silahşör Caddesi, Yeniyol Sk. No: 18 Kat: 14 - 16, 34380 Bomonti Şişli - Istanbul Turkey".

The Management Committee of the Bank decided to submit the financial information as of and for the year ended 31 December 2013 to the Board of Directors on 6 May 2014.

As of 31 December 2013, the number of employees of the Bank is 40 (31 December 2012: 40).

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of this financial information are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") comprise accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and its predecessor body and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") and its predecessor body.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) New standards and amendments

- IAS 1 (amendment), "Presentation of financial statements", regarding other comprehensive income is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012. The main change resulting from these amendments is a requirement for entities to group items presented in 'other comprehensive income' (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially re-classifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). The amendments do not address which items are presented in OCI.

- IAS 19 (amendment), "Employee benefits", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. These amendments eliminate the corridor approach and calculate finance costs on a net funding basis. The standard requires past service cost to be recognized immediately in profit or loss. There is a new term "re-measurement" and re-measurement will be recognized in OCI and no longer be recognized in profit or loss. The effect of related amendment will be reflected to annual financial statements due to immateriality.

- IFRS 10, "Consolidated financial statements", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. This standard builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 11, "Joint arrangements", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. This standard provides for a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form.

- IFRS 12, "Disclosures of interests in other entities", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. This standard includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off-balance-sheet vehicles.

- IFRS 10, 11 and 12 on transition guidance (amendment), is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The amendment also provide additional transition relief in IFRSs 10, 11 and 12, limiting the requirement to provide adjusted comparative information to only the preceding comparative period. For disclosure related to unconsolidated structured entities, the amendments will remove the requirement to present comparative information for the periods before IFRS 12 is applied.

- IFRS 13, "Fair value measurement", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The standard aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs.

- IAS 27 (revised), "Separate financial statements", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The standard includes the provisions on separate financial statements that are left after the control provisions of IAS 27 have been included in the new IFRS 10.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- IAS 28 (revised), "Associates and joint ventures", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The standard includes the requirements for joint ventures, as well as associates, to be equity accounted following the issue of IFRS 11.

- IFRS 7 (amendment), "Financial instruments: Disclosures", on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The amendment reflects the joint IASB and FASB requirements to enhance current offsetting disclosures. These new disclosures are intended to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare IFRS financial statements and those that prepare US GAAP financial statements.

- IFRS 1 (amendment), "'First time adoption', on government loans", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The amendment addresses how a first-time adopter would account for a government loan with a below-market rate of interest when transitioning to IFRS.

- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Amendments affect five standards: IFRS 1, IAS 1, IAS 16, IAS 32 and IAS 34.

(c) Forthcoming requirements

- IAS 32 (amendment), "'Financial instruments: Presentation", on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The amendment updates the application guidance in IAS 32, "Financial instruments: Presentation", to clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the balance sheet.

- IFRS 9, "Financial instruments: classification and measurement", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The standard addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

- IAS 36 (amendments), "Impairment on assets", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. These amendments address the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal.

- IAS 39 (amendments), "Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement", is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. These amendments address on novation of derivatives and hedge accounting and will allow hedge accounting to continue in a situation where a derivative is novated to effect clearing with a central counterparty as a result of laws or regulation, if specific conditions are met.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- IFRS 10, (amendment) "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 12 and IAS 27 for investment entities is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. These amendments mean that many funds and similar entities will be exempt from consolidating most of their subsidiaries. Instead, they will measure them at fair value through profit or loss. The amendments give an exception to entities that meet an "investment entity" definition and which display particular characteristics. Changes have also been made IFRS 12 to introduce disclosures that an investment entity needs to make.

'Improvements to IFRS' were issued in May 2008. They contain numerous amendments to IFRS that the IASB considers non-urgent but necessary. 'Improvements to IFRS' comprise amendments that result in accounting changes for presentation recognition or measurement purposes, as well as terminology or editorial amendments related to a variety of individual IFRS standards. The application of these new interpretations will not have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements in the period of initial application.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Bank's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012.

(d) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

In accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement the unit of account of the Bank is ECO Unit ("EU") that is equivalent to one Special Drawing Right ("SDR") of the International Monetary Fund ("IMF").

In accordance with the Article 11 of the Agreement, the Bank's "functional currency" is the SDR and all transactions are recorded in SDR. The Bank's "presentation currency" is ECO Unit ("EU").

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions as provided by the IMF. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Exchange rates used by the Bank at the balance sheet dates were as follows:

		31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
1 EU (SDR) =	United States Dollar	1.5400	1.5369
	Euro	1.1173	1.1658
	Japanese Yen	162.1618	133.0200
	Pound Sterling	0.9351	0.9537
	Turkish Lira	3.2867	2.7473

(e) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are recorded when the Bank advances money to purchase or originate an unquoted non-derivative receivable from a customer due on fixed or determinable dates and has no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and advances are carried at amortized cost.

When impaired financial assets are renegotiated and the renegotiated terms and conditions differ substantially from the previous terms, the new asset is initially recognized at its fair value (Notes 7 and 8).

(f) Financial instruments and impairment

Recognition

The Bank initially recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date that they are originated.

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

Derecognition

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

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

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, except that any instrument that does not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arms' length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

All non-trading financial liabilities, loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities are measured at amortized cost less impairment losses. The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

Identification and measurement of impairment

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

The Bank considers evidence of impairment at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are then collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together financial assets (carried at amortized cost) with similar risk characteristics.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortized cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are quoted in active markets are determined from quoted market prices in active markets including recent market transactions. The fair values of financial derivatives that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed. Fair values of derivatives are carried as assets when positive and as liabilities when negative. The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received). Derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading (Note 6).

(h) Available-for-sale investment securities

Investment securities intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates or exchange rates, are classified as available-for-sale.

Available-for-sale investment securities are initially recognised at fair value, which is the cash consideration including any transaction costs. Subsequently, the interest calculated using effective interest method is recognized in the income statement and the gains and losses being the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of the Available-for-sale investment securities are recognised under the equity, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised.

If an available-for-sale investment security is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised under the equity is recognised in the income statement.

(i) Property and equipment

Property and equipment excluding construction in progress are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and permanent impairment if any. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of such assets to their residual values over their estimated useful life as follows:

	Useful lives
Machinery and equipment	4-5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-10 years
Buildings (Shell and core)	50 years
Buildings (Interior fit-out)	15 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account for the determination of net profit.

Expenses for the repair of property and equipment are charged against income. They are, however, capitalized if they result in an enlargement or substantial improvement of the respective assets.

Leasehold improvements comprise primarily the capitalized office floor refurbishment costs (Note 11).

(j) Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software program and licenses. Intangible assets are measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets not exceeding period of five years (Note 10).

(k) Leasing transactions

Assets acquired under finance lease agreements are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset, which is the amount of cash consideration given for the leased asset. Lease payments are treated as comprising capital and interest elements; the capital element is treated as reducing the capitalized obligation under the lease and the interest element is charged to income. Depreciation on the leased asset is also charged to income on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset.

Other leases are operating leases and are recognized in the income statement in the period they incur.

(l) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Bank evaluates whether there is any impairment indication on the asset. When an indication of impairment exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable values of such assets. Impairment exists if the carrying value of an asset or a cash generating unit is greater than its recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the income statement. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets. An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset is reversed if the subsequent increase in the asset's recoverable amount is caused by a specific event since the last impairment loss was recognized. Such a reversal amount cannot be higher than the previously recognized impairment and is recognized as income in the financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(m) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities including deposits from banks are recognized initially at cost which represents their fair values. Subsequently, financial liabilities are stated at amortized cost, including transaction costs, and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the financial liability using the effective interest method (Note 13).

(n) Taxation

According to Article 12 of Headquarters Agreement dated 27 December 2006, within the scope of its official activities the Bank, its property, movable and immovable, assets income, of whatever nature such as interests, capital gains, currency gains, profits as well as its operations and transactions, purchase of goods and services shall be exempt from all present and future, direct and indirect taxation and duties, including but not limited to Value Added Tax (“VAT”), income tax, withholding tax, stamp duties, be it of a local or governmental nature.

(o) Employee benefits

i. Pension plan

The Bank operates a pension plan implemented beginning from 1 October 2008, which includes first pillar as hybrid plan that is comprised of a defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan and second pillar as defined contribution plan. The expatriate employees are automatically enrolled in the first pillar whereas participation in the second pillar is at their will. The local employees can also opt for the Bank’s pension plan voluntarily in lieu of Turkish State Social Security Plan.

The requirements for the defined benefit part of the first pillar are attaining normal retirement age (which is 60 in accordance with the Pension Plan Policy), participating in the second pillar and transferring at least the amount equal to 90% of the first pillar account balance excluding the investment returns from the second pillar account to the first pillar account. If these requirements are met then the (participant) employee shall be entitled to the following benefits:

- Immediate pension equal to the amount of 1% of the annual average net basic salary of the employee during his/her eligible service period multiplied by number of years in service of the Bank;

- One twelfth of the immediate pension according to the previous paragraph that shall be paid to the employee every month.

The benefit provided will be as a lump sum but with respect to the rates that are linked to the length of the eligible service period for an employee not fulfilling the requirements described above. In case of death before normal retirement age, the benefit will be provided to employee or his/her legal beneficiary as a lump sum up equal to the balance of employee’s account. Similarly in case of death of an employee already drawing pension, the full amount of the standing balance will be paid as a lump sum to employee’s legal beneficiary.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The pension plan is funded by contributions from employees and by the Bank depending on the type of the plan and with respect to the provisions of the Bank’s Pension Plan Policy. Contribution rates to the pension plan are as follows:

Pension contributions	Employer %	Employee %
First pillar	12	-
Second pillar	up to 7 (*)	up to 7

(*) The Bank contributes to the second pillar if and only if employee contributes but at the same matching rate up to 7%.

For the defined benefit part of the hybrid plan, the pension liability is calculated by using the “projected unit credit method” by an independent actuary annually. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the income statement so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of employees.

The pension liability is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government securities that have terms to maturity approximately the terms of the related liability. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized in income over the average remaining service lives of the employees (Note 14).

ii. Defined contribution plans

The Bank also pays contributions to Turkish State Social Security Plan on a mandatory basis for the local employees who did not opt for the Bank’s pension plan and pays contributions voluntarily to insurance plans (medical and life insurance) by third party organizations. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as personnel expense in the income statement when they are due. The Bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

iii. Reserve for employment termination benefits

Provision for employment termination benefits represents the present value of the estimated total provision of the future probable obligation of entities arising from the retirement of the employees calculated in accordance with the Turkish Labor Law. In accordance with existing social legislation and Turkish Labor Law in Turkey, entities are required to make lump-sum termination indemnities to each employee whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or misconduct and who has completed at least one year of service. Provision is made for the present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated using the projected unit credit method.

However, because of being a multilateral development bank which is operative in different jurisdictions, the necessity of immunity from judicial proceedings has been recognized for the Bank by the Government of Turkey under the provision of the Article 4 of the Headquarters Agreement. Therefore these financial statements do not include any provision for employment termination benefit according to Turkish Labor Law.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

iv. Annual leave pay liability

The Bank provides annual leave pay provision for the employees under its employee Benefit System Policy. Full-time professional staff members are entitled to an annual leave of fifteen workdays per year with service of less than and including ten years and twenty workdays per year with service after ten years and more. New professional staff members will be eligible for annual leave after six months of service (Note 15).

(p) Provisions, commitments and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision shall be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The discount rate shall be a pre-tax rate and shall not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted.

Possible assets or obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank are not included in these financial statements and are treated as contingent assets or liabilities (Note 20).

(q) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognized in the income statement for all instruments measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts (Note 17).

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(r) Fee and commission income and expense

Fees and commissions are generally recognized in the income statement on an accrual basis over the life of the transaction to which they refer or on a cash basis at the time the service is received / the transaction is performed, whichever is more appropriate.

Other fees and commission income including commitment fees and front-end fees are recognized as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expense relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received (Note 18).

(s) Share capital and dividends

In accordance with Article 27 of the Agreement, the Board of Governors shall determine annually what part of the net income of the Bank from ordinary capital operations shall be allocated to reserves, provided that no part of the net income of the Bank shall be distributed to members by way of profit until the General Reserves of the Bank shall have attained the level of 25% of the subscribed capital (Note 16).

(t) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and balances with banks repayable on demand and money market placements with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments (Note 5).

(u) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle liability simultaneously.

(v) Segment reporting

A reportable segment is a business segment or a geographical segment identified based on the foregoing definitions for which segment information is required to be disclosed. A business segment is a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in providing an individual product or service or a group of related products or services and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of an enterprise that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in other economic environments.

The Bank has chosen business segments as the Bank's primary segment reporting format. The Bank manages its business through two business units: Banking and Treasury (Note 21).

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(w) Earnings per share

Since the Bank's shares are not traded in a public market and the Bank's financial statements are not filed or not in the process of filing with a securities commission or other regulatory organization for the purpose of issuing shares in a public market, the Bank is not required to disclose basic earnings per share (EPS) information in accordance with IAS 33 "Earnings Per Share".

(x) Comparatives

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform to change, in presentation of the 31 December 2012 financial statements.

NOTE 3 - CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on Management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgments, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. These disclosures supplement the commentary significant accounting policies (Note 2) and financial risk management (Note 4). Judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

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

Fair value of assets and liabilities, A number of the Bank's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability. Management has estimated that the fair value of certain financial instruments is not materially different than their carrying values due to their short term nature.

- The fair value of loans and advances is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date.
- The fair value of deposits from banks is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date.
- The fair value of derivative financial instruments is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date.

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank is committed to actively identify and manage all risks inherent in its activities in order to support its objective and safeguard its capital base. The Bank pays particular attention to managing credit risks in the course of its core activities, market risks in its treasury as along with compliance and operational risks.

The Bank's risk management policies are established for the identification and assessment of the risks, which the Bank may be exposed to and also to set appropriate risk limit controls for monitoring the same.

The financial policies of the Bank approved by the Bank's Board of Directors establish the guiding principles for sound financial management and provide the framework within which the Bank pursues its mandate.

The Board of Directors has established Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) which is responsible for setting strategic direction in ALM risk management and establishes specific numerical limits, targets, and guidelines within which tactical and operational ALM decision-making must take place.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Bank in case counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations as they fall due and arises principally from the Bank's lending and treasury activities.

In view of the Bank's philosophy of prudent lending, the function of credit risk management has become a critical fulcrum of the Bank's long term vision and success. Credit analysis is conducted using various information sources and applying qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

The Bank reviews lending operations and manages the main areas of credit risk which are inherent to the lending activities of the Bank in order to ensure that decisions are made in line with the Bank's strategy and that loan applications are prudently reviewed. Lending decisions are made to customers by following guidelines laid down in various policies and through coordination with other business units to ensure that the loans are made in line with the Bank's overall risk appetite and strategy. All credit applications are evaluated by the Credit Committee which in case of approval elevates the same to the Board of Directors for final approval.

In addition to internal compliance, the Bank's management also provides oversight and direction to the activities of risk management to ensure that the Bank's risk profile is in line with its strategy and the operating environment, in a manner which ensures protection to the shareholder.

The Bank's maximum credit risk is the carrying amounts of each financial asset shown on the balance sheet.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Bank's exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Loans and advances to banks	332,720	356,254
Loans and advances to customers	88,670	89,932
Investment securities: Available-for-sale	21,793	1,729
Derivative financial instruments	1,065	97
Total	**444,248**	**448,012**

Financial assets that are past due but not impaired amount to EU 1,514 thousand (31 December 2012: None). Fixed assets are hypothecated as collateral against the past due financial asset.

(i) Industry sectors:

The following table breaks down the Bank's credit risk exposure by the industry sector and geographical location of the counterparty.

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Outstanding	Undrawn commitments	Outstanding	Undrawn commitments
Financial institutions	**349,945**	**-**	**358,080**	**-**
Turkey (*)	258,686	-	265,891	-
Iran (*)	39,153	-	75,563	-
Pakistan	10,785	-	10,878	-
Other (*)	41,321	-	5,748	-
Sovereign, Municipal and Environmental infrastructure	**51,899**	**29,414**	**31,871**	**27,354**
Turkey	22,737	-	22,785	-
Pakistan	12,129	-	6,509	-
Iran	17,033	29,414	2,577	27,354
Manufacturing	**30,854**	**-**	**50,267**	**-**
Iran	18,833	-	36,709	-
Pakistan	12,021	-	13,558	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-
Power and energy	**11,550**	**-**	**7,794**	**4,384**
Pakistan	11,550	-	7,794	4,384
Turkey	-	-	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	-
Total	**444,248**	**29,414**	**448,012**	**31,738**

(*) The Money market placements with the banks in Turkey, Iran and other countries amount to EU 162,380 thousand, EU 29,717 thousand and EU 41,319 thousand respectively (31 December 2012: EU 224,288 thousand, EU 57,049 thousand and EU 5,745 thousand respectively).

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(ii) Geographical sectors:

The following table breaks down geographical concentrations of the Bank's credit risk exposure.

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Outstanding	**Undrawn commitments**	**Outstanding**	**Undrawn commitments**
Turkey (*)	281,423	-	288,676	-
Iran (*)	75,019	29,414	114,849	27,354
Pakistan	46,485	-	38,739	4,384
Other (*)	41,321	-	5,748	-
Total	**444,248**	**29,414**	**448,012**	**31,738**

(*) The Money market placements with the banks in Turkey, Iran and other countries amount to EU 162,380 thousand, EU 29,717 thousand and EU 41,319 thousand respectively (31 December 2012: EU 224,288 thousand, EU 57,049 thousand and EU 5,745 thousand respectively).

(iii) Segment analysis of credit risk exposures:

The following table breaks down the segment distribution of credit risk exposures.

	31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
Financial institutions-Bank placements	234,784	287,360
Financial institutions-SME Support Program	85,158	53,299
Project finance	69,837	53,223
Investment securities: Available for sale	21,793	1,729
Corporate loans	18,833	36,709
Financial institutions-Short Term Trade Finance	12,778	15,595
Derivative financial instruments	1,065	97
Total	**444,248**	**448,012**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to fund assets or to fulfill its financial obligations at a reasonable price as they become due. The management of the liquidity risk is concentrated on the timing of the cash in-flows and out-flows as well as in the adequacy of the available cash and liquidity securities. The Bank's commitment in maintaining strong liquidity position is established in policies that are approved by the Board of Directors.

According to the ALCO approved procedures at all times, the Bank must have at its disposal a liquidity pool large enough to finance new assets or refinance existing assets. The Bank's liquidity is maintained at a minimum of 12% of the total equity minus total property and equipment and intangible assets plus long term borrowing with remaining maturity greater than six month. The Bank's liquid assets are maintained in short term placements.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The table below analyses assets and liabilities of the Bank's into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to contractual maturity date:

	31 December 2013					
	Up to 1 month	**1 to 3 Months**	**3 to 12 Months**	**Over 1 year**	**No maturity**	**Total**
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	66,188	161,029	35,731	69,772	-	332,720
Loans and advances to customers	2,246	-	27,076	59,348	-	88,670
Investment securities	106	363	718	20,606	-	21,793
Derivative financial instruments	387	645	33	-	-	1,065
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	122	122
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	10,101	10,101
Other assets	1	187	18	10	-	216
Total assets	**68,928**	**162,224**	**63,576**	**149,736**	**10,223**	**454,687**
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	22,592	92,936	9,038	-	-	124,566
Derivative financial instruments	883	355	-	-	-	1,238
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	1,358	1,358
Other liabilities	43	114	275	539	-	971
Total liabilities	**23,518**	**93,405**	**9,313**	**539**	**1,358**	**128,133**
Net liquidity gap	**45,410**	**68,819**	**54,263**	**149,197**	**8,865**	**326,554**

	31 December 2012					
	Up to 1 month	**1 to 3 Months**	**3 to 12 Months**	**Over 1 year**	**No maturity**	**Total**
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	74,222	210,637	41,953	29,442	-	356,254
Loans and advances to customers	357	-	39,907	49,668	-	89,932
Investment securities	-	9	41	1,679	-	1,729
Derivative financial instruments	60	37	-	-	-	97
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	144	144
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	91	91
Other assets	32	82	35	7	-	156
Total assets	**74,671**	**210,765**	**81,936**	**80,796**	**235**	**448,403**
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	24,352	99,354	-	-	-	123,706
Derivative financial instruments	961	1,006	129	-	-	2,096
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	1,067	1,067
Other liabilities	47	182	280	304	-	813
Total liabilities	**25,360**	**100,542**	**409**	**304**	**1,067**	**127,682**
Net liquidity gap	**49,311**	**110,223**	**81,527**	**80,492**	**(832)**	**320,721**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit (“EU”) unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the Bank’s exposure to market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates and equity market prices. Since the Bank's ordinary operations are inherently relatively risky, a conservative and comprehensive risk management framework addressing market risk has been already established.

The Bank aims to match, wherever possible, the currencies, tenor and interest rate characteristics of its borrowing with those of its lending portfolios. When necessary, the Bank uses derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to exchange rate and interest rate risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk:

The Bank is exposed to currency risk through transactions (such as financing operations and borrowings) in foreign currencies. The main measurement currencies of its foreign exchange operations are SDR basket currencies namely; Euro, US Dollar, British Pound and Japanese Yen. As the functional currency of the Bank is SDR, the financial statements are affected by changes in the foreign exchange rates against SDR.

Considering the appetite of clients in the member countries only for US Dollar and Euro in loan and treasury operations the Bank mostly invests in these two currencies. As a result of SDR being a basket of the four currencies, the Bank carries long positions in US Dollar and Euro subsequently short positions in British Pound and Japanese Yen on Balance Sheet. The Bank hedges these long and short foreign currency positions by using currency forwards and swaps.

By policies in place, the Bank monitors the current status of its assets and liabilities in contrast to SDR in order to ensure that it takes foreign exchange risk within the approved limits.

In order to monitor the foreign currency exposure in each currency, net foreign currency position figures are adjusted by the currency neutral position amounts for each currency based on the allocation of net SDR position by their weights in SDR as of balance sheet date.

As at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 the foreign currency position of the Bank is as follows:

	31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
Foreign currency assets	443,399	448,071
Foreign currency liabilities	(126,895)	(125,586)
Net balance sheet foreign currency position	**316,504**	**322,485**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

	31 December 2013					
	US Dollar	**Euro**	**Other (*)**	**Total foreign currency**	**SDR ("EU")**	**Total**
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	153,923	178,782	15	332,720	-	332,720
Loans and advances to customers	52,803	35,867	-	88,670	-	88,670
Investment securities	21,793	-	-	21,793	-	21,793
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	1,065	1,065
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	122	122
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	10,101	10,101
Other assets	132	52	32	216	-	216
Total assets	**228,651**	**214,701**	**47**	**443,399**	**11,288**	**454,687**
Liabilities and Equity						
Deposits from banks	-	124,566	-	124,566	-	124,566
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	1,238	1,238
Retirement benefit obligations	1,358	-	-	1,358	-	1,358
Other liabilities	603	348	20	971	-	971
Equity	-	-	-	-	326,554	326,554
Total liabilities and Equity	**1,961**	**124,914**	**20**	**126,895**	**327,792**	**454,687**
Net balance sheet position	**226,690**	**89,787**	**27**	**316,504**	**(316,504)**	**-**
Off-balance sheet derivative Instruments net notional position	(91,733)	29,884	61,691	(158)	-	(158)
Net foreign currency position	**134,957**	**119,671**	**61,718**	**316,346**	**(316,504)**	**(158)**
Currency Neutral Position	**(135,581)**	**(119,767)**	**(61,156)**	**(316,504)**	**316,504**	**-**
FX Exposure in notional Ccy (*)	**(624)**	**(96)**	**562**	**(158)**	**-**	**(158)**

(*) The total foreign currency exposure in Japanese Yen, Pound Sterling, Turkish Lira and Pakistani Rupee are EU 72 thousand, EU 472 thousand, EU 17 thousand and EU 1 thousand respectively.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

	31 December 2012					
	US Dollar	**Euro**	**Other (*)**	**Total foreign currency**	**SDR ("EU")**	**Total**
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	129,454	226,792	8	356,254	-	356,254
Loans and advances to customers	50,646	39,286	-	89,932	-	89,932
Investment securities	1,729	-	-	1,729	-	1,729
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	97	97
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	144	144
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	91	91
Other assets	112	18	26	156	-	156
Total assets	**181,941**	**266,096**	**34**	**448,071**	**332**	**448,403**
Liabilities and Equity						
Deposits from banks	2,603	121,103	-	123,706	-	123,706
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	2,096	2,096
Retirement benefit obligations	1,067	-	-	1,067	-	1,067
Other liabilities	343	106	364	813	-	813
Equity	-	-	-	-	320,721	320,721
Total liabilities and Equity	**4,013**	**121,209**	**364**	**125,586**	**322,817**	**448,403**
Net balance sheet position	**177,928**	**144,887**	**(330)**	**322,485**	**(322,485)**	**-**
Off-balance sheet derivative Instruments net notional position	(39,996)	(28,124)	66,140	(1,980)	-	(1,980)
Net foreign currency position	**137,932**	**116,763**	**65,810**	**320,505**	**(322,485)**	**(1,980)**
Currency Neutral Position	**(138,537)**	**(117,052)**	**(66,896)**	**(322,485)**	**322,485**	**-**
FX Exposure in notional Ccy	**(605)**	**(289)**	**(1,086)**	**(1,980)**	**-**	**(1,980)**

(*) The total foreign currency exposure in Japanese Yen, Pound Sterling and Turkish Lira are EU (483) thousand, EU (271) thousand and EU (332) thousand respectively.

Sensitivity analysis

The basis for the sensitivity analysis to measure foreign exchange risk is an aggregate corporate-level currency exposure. The aggregate foreign exchange exposure is composed of all assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

A 1 percent weakening of the EU against the following currencies at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Profit or loss	**Equity (*)**	**Profit or loss**	**Equity (*)**
US Dollar	1,350	1,350	1,379	1,379
Euro	1,197	1,197	1,168	1,168
Pound	380	380	373	373
Japanese Yen	237	237	289	289
Turkish Lira	-	-	(3)	(3)
	3,164	**3,164**	**3,206**	**3,206**

(*) Includes the profit or loss effect.

(ii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is defined as "the potential variability in a Bank's net interest income and market value of equity due to changes in the level of market interest rates." The Bank is exposed to the interest rate risk to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities mature or re-price at different time periods or in different amounts. The objective of the Bank's risk management operations is to avoid from risk/loss by probable market adverse changes in the interest rates of the currencies of the items on the both sides of the balance sheet as well as off-balance sheet.

The Bank interest rate risk sensitivity comprises of two elements. Firstly, there is a differential between the interest rate that bank earns on its assets and the cost of borrowing to fund these assets. For this, the Bank does, as closely as possible, match the interest periods, thus minimizing the interest rate risk. For any unmatched items, the Bank may apply derivatives to curb the risk. Secondly, there is the absolute rate earned on the Bank's assets that are funded by equity. The majority of these equity resources are currently invested in Bank's loan portfolio at floating rates; therefore, posing related earnings on these assets to some degree of fluctuation. The Bank needs to simultaneously evaluate the current value of both equity and equity-funded assets by periodical marking to market methodology. By existing policies, the Bank may manage such interest rate risks by applying appropriate derivatives.

Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for the duration of the liquid portfolio. The goal of interest rate risk management is to reduce effect of interest rate change on its Net Interest Income (NII). ALCO is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by ALM unit in its weekly monitoring activities.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The interest rate profile of the Bank's interest-bearing financial instrument was:

	31 December 2013					
	Up to 1 month	**1 to 3 Months**	**3 to 12 Months**	**Over 1 year**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	82,853	175,734	71,541	2,592	-	332,720
Loans and advances to customers	13,049	-	75,621	-	-	88,670
Investment securities	106	363	718	20,606	-	21,793
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	1,065	1,065
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	122	122
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	10,101	10,101
Other assets	-	-	-	-	216	216
Total assets	**96,008**	**176,097**	**147,880**	**23,198**	**11,504**	**454,687**
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	22,592	92,935	9,039	-	-	124,566
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	1,238	1,238
Retirement benefit obligations	-	1,306	-	-	52	1,358
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	971	971
Total liabilities	**22,592**	**94,241**	**9,039**	**-**	**2,261**	**128,133**
Net repricing gap	**73,416**	**81,856**	**138,841**	**23,198**	**9,243**	**326,554**

	31 December 2012					
	Up to 1 month	**1 to 3 Months**	**3 to 12 Months**	**Over 1 year**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	80,601	212,484	63,169	-	-	356,254
Loans and advances to customers	7,794	18,748	63,390	-	-	89,932
Investment securities	-	9	41	1,679	-	1,729
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	97	97
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	144	144
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	91	91
Other assets	-	-	-	-	156	156
Total assets	**88,395**	**231,241**	**126,600**	**1,679**	**488**	**448,403**
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	24,352	99,354	-	-	-	123,706
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	2,096	2,096
Retirement benefit obligations	-	1,020	-	-	47	1,067
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	813	813
Total liabilities	**24,352**	**100,374**	**-**	**-**	**2,956**	**127,682**
Net repricing gap	**64,043**	**130,867**	**126,600**	**1,679**	**(2,468)**	**320,721**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis

As of 31 December 2012, for the assessment of the interest rate sensitivity of the Bank +/-1% shift in the market interest rates were applied to the balance sheet items which are subject to calculation.

Taking into account the historically low levels of the base interest rates (i.e. LIBOR, EURIBOR, etc.), -0.10% and +0.50% shocks have been applied to the balance sheet items which are subject to calculation as of 31 December 2013 rather than +/-1% applied as of 31 December 2012.

As of balance sheet date it is assumed that the interest rates of all interest bearing balance sheet items are shifted. Hence, the calculated figures do not reflect the effect on current profit or loss and equity if the interest rates during the period would have different. The table below analyses the effects of -10% and +0.50% shift in interest rates on profit or loss and equity at the balance sheet date.

		31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Applied shock	**Profit or loss**	**Equity (*)**	**Profit or loss**	**Equity (*)**
US Dollar	- 0.10%	**(42)**	**2**	**(34)**	**(29)**
US Dollar	+ 0.50%	**213**	**(521)**	**171**	**155**
Euro	- 0.10%	**(15)**	**(15)**	**(24)**	**(24)**
Euro	+ 0.50%	**74**	**74**	**121**	**121**
Total (for negative shocks)		**(57)**	**(13)**	**(58)**	**(53)**
Total (for positive shocks)		**287**	**(447)**	**292**	**276**

(*) Includes the profit or loss effect.

The table below summarizes weighted average interest rates for financial instruments by major currencies outstanding at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 based on yearly contractual rates.

	31 December 2013 (%)		31 December 2012 (%)	
	US Dollar	**Euro**	**US Dollar**	**Euro**
Assets				
Loans and advances to banks	2.83	1.85	2.03	1.66
Loans and advances to customers	2.54	3.30	2.60	2.15
Investment securities	4.48	-	3.04	-
Liabilities				
Deposits from banks	-	0.99	0.85	1.03

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Operational risk

The most comprehensive meaning of operational risk is considered to be any risk which is not classified as a market and credit risk. Appropriate measures are taken to achieve a high level of operational risk awareness and to enhance the operational risk management. The Bank adopts market best practices and methods to manage and coordinate its operational risks. Key processes for the management of operational risk include, amongst others; establishing the necessary internal controls such as the 'four eyes principle' and proper segregation of duties within Bank departments; the purchase of corporate and property insurance policies to confront potential losses which may occur as a result of various events and natural disasters; and the approval process of new products to identify and assess the operational risk related to each new product, activity, process and system.

Capital risk management

The Bank is not subject to any regulatory requirements concerning the level of capital it must maintain. However, the Agreement sets out how the statutory annual net profit for the year shall be allocated. The principal sources of capital increase are through payments of the subscribed capital by the shareholders and the retention of the undistributed element of the profit.

In accordance with Article 27 of the Agreement, the Board of Governors shall determine annually what part of the net income of the Bank from ordinary capital operations shall be allocated to reserves, provided that no part of the net income of the Bank shall be distributed to members by way of profit until the General Reserves of the Bank shall have attained the level of 25% of the subscribed capital.

Fair value of assets and liabilities

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation, and is best evidenced by a quoted market price.

The Bank has estimated fair values of financial instruments by using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies which include credit risk as well. However, judgment is necessarily required to interpret market data to estimate the fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Bank can realize in a current market exchange.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate fair value:

Monetary assets

The fair values of balances denominated in other than presentation currency, which are translated at year-end exchange rates, are considered to approximate carrying values.

The fair values of certain assets carried at cost, including cash and other assets amounts are considered to approximate their respective carrying values due to their short-term nature and negligible credit losses.

The fair values of loans and advances are determined by discounting contractual cash flows with current market interest rate.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Monetary liabilities

The fair values of deposits from banks are determined by discounting contractual cash flows with current market interest rate.

As of 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments are as follows:

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Fair value	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**	**Carrying value**
Financial assets:				
Loans and advances to banks	332,683	332,720	356,277	356,254
Loans and advances to customers	88,653	88,670	89,940	89,932
Investment securities	21,793	21,793	1,729	1,729
Derivative financial instruments	1,065	1,065	97	97
Other assets	216	216	156	156
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits from banks	124,552	124,566	123,703	123,706
Derivative financial instruments	1,238	1,238	2,096	2,096
Other liabilities	971	971	813	813

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7 requires classification of line items measured at fair value presented in the financial statements according to the defined levels. These levels depend on the observability of data used during fair value calculation; Classification for fair value is generated as followed below:

Level 1: Assets or liabilities; with prices recorded (unadjusted) in active markets for similar instruments.

Level 2: Assets or liabilities; that are excluded in the Level 1 of recorded prices directly observable in active markets.

Level 3: Assets and liabilities; where no observable market data can be used for valuation.

There are not any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

According to these classification principles stated, the Bank's classification of financial assets and liabilities carried at their fair value are as follows:

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

31 December 2013	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investment Securities: Available-for-sale	21,793	-	-	21,793
Financial assets held for trading				
- Derivatives	-	1,065	-	1,065
Total assets	**21,793**	**1,065**	**-**	**22,858**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
- Derivatives	-	1,238	-	1,238
Total liabilities	**-**	**1,238**	**-**	**1,238**

31 December 2012	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investment Securities: Available-for-sale	1,729	-	-	1,729
Financial assets held for trading				
- Derivatives	-	97	-	97
Total assets	**1,729**	**97**	**-**	**1,826**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
- Derivatives	-	2,096	-	2,096
Total liabilities	**-**	**2,096**	**-**	**2,096**

NOTE 5 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisition:

	31 December 2013	**31 December 2012**
Loans and advances to banks-demand (Note 7)	918	279
Loans and advances to banks-time		
(with original maturity less than three months) (Note 7)	52,504	58,311
	53,422	**58,590**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 6 - DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank utilizes the following derivative instruments:

"Currency forwards" represent commitments to purchase or sell foreign and domestic currency, including undelivered spot transactions.

"Currency swaps" are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an economic exchange of currencies or interest rates. Currency swaps involve the exchange of the principal as well. The Bank risks are represented by the potential cost of replacing the swap contracts if counterparties fail to perform their obligation. This risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with reference to the current fair value and the liquidity of the market. To control the level of risk taken, the Bank assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its lending activities.

The notional amounts of certain types of financial instruments provide a basis for comparison with instruments recognized on the balance sheet but do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments, and therefore, do not indicate the Bank's exposure to credit or price risks. The derivative instruments become favorable (assets) or unfavorable (liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates relative to their terms.

31 December 2013

	Contract / notional amount	**Fair values**	
		Assets	**Liabilities**
Derivatives held for trading			
Currency swaps	199,678	1,065	1,238
Currency forwards	-	-	-
Total derivative assets held for trading	**199,678**	**1,065**	**1,238**

31 December 2012

	Contract / notional amount	**Fair values**	
		Assets	**Liabilities**
Derivatives held for trading			
Currency swaps	134,259	97	2,096
Currency forwards	-	-	-
Total derivative assets held for trading	**134,259**	**97**	**2,096**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 7 - LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS

As of 31 December 2013 and 2012, loans and advances to banks are as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Nostro/demand deposits	918	279
Money market placements		
(With original maturity less than three months)	52,504	58,311
Included in cash and cash equivalents	**53,422**	**58,590**
Other loans and advances to banks, gross	279,492	297,801
Less: collective allowance for impairment	(194)	(137)
Loans and advances to banks, net	**332,720**	**356,254**

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Current	262,949	326,812
Non-current	69,771	29,442

As of 31 December 2013 and 2012, other loans and advances to banks balance includes loans granted under Small Medium Enterprise Support Program ("SME") and Short Term Trade Finance Program ("STTF"). The total loan amount for each SME and STTF Loans equals EU 85,328 thousand and EU 12,802 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 53,406 thousand and EUR 15,625 thousand), respectively. The remaining EU 181,362 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 228,770 thousand) of the loans and advances to banks balance represents the placements with other banks with original maturity greater than three months.

The Bank has no impaired loans in the loans and advances to banks portfolio. Collective allowance for impairment losses considered adequate to cover the residual inherent risk of loss present in the lending relationship presently performing in accordance with agreement made with the borrower and with the Bank's credit risk policy.

Movement in the collective allowance for loan losses for banks is as follows:

	2013	2012
Balance at 1 January	137	212
Increase in impairment allowances	62	-
Reversal of impairment allowances	(5)	(75)
At period end	**194**	**137**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 8 - LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

As of 31 December 2013 and 2012, loans and advances to customers are as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Project finance	70,117	53,482
Corporate loans	18,871	36,781
Loans and advances to customers, gross	88,988	90,263
Less: collective allowance for impairment	(318)	(331)
Loans and advances to customers, net	**88,670**	**89,932**

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Current	27,793	40,302
Non-current	60,877	49,630

The Bank has no impaired loans in the loans and advances to customers portfolio. Collective allowance for impairment losses considered adequate to cover the residual inherent risk of loss present in the lending relationship presently performing in accordance with agreement made with the borrower and with the Bank's credit risk policy.

Movement in the collective allowance for loan losses for customers is as follows:

	2013	2012
Balance at 1 January	331	276
Increase in impairment allowances	22	213
Reversal of impairment allowances	(35)	(158)
At period end	**318**	**331**

The Bank has collaterals taken against the loans and advances to customers balances. Collaterals include the guarantees given by Governments of Member Countries and financial institutions as well as pledged items. The total amount of loans and advances that are collateralized by guarantees of financial institutions amount to EU 18,706 thousand, guarantees of member countries amount to EU 41,680 thousand and pledged items amount to EU 18,169 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 36,540 thousand, EU 27,298 thousand and EU 13,654 respectively).

NOTE 9 - INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Debt securities - at fair value:		
Eurobonds	21,793	1,729
Total available-for-sale securities	**21,793**	**1,729**

Available-for-sale investment securities are measured at their fair value. In assessing the fair value of the trading securities, the average of bid and ask prices quoted as of the balance sheet date is used.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 10 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Cost	255	235
Accumulated amortization	(133)	(91)
Net book value	**122**	**144**

Movements of other intangible assets were as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Net book value at 1 January	144	198
Amortization charge	(47)	(56)
Disposal	(5)	(28)
Depreciation of Disposals	5	28
Additions	25	2
Net book value at period end	**122**	**144**

NOTE 11 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Cost	10,587	573
Accumulated depreciation	(486)	(482)
Net book value	**10,101**	**91**

	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Total
31 December 2013						
Net book value at 1 January 2013	**39**	**48**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**91**
Addition	131	57	-	9,875	-	10,063
Disposal	(8)	(41)	-	-	-	(49)
Depreciation of Disposals	8	41	-	-	-	49
Depreciation charge	(28)	(23)	(2)	-	-	(53)
Net book value at period end	**142**	**82**	**2**	**9,875**	**-**	**10,101**
31 December 2012						
Net book value at 1 January 2012	**52**	**38**	**8**	**-**	**2**	**100**
Addition	17	30	-	-	-	47
Disposal	(13)	(52)	-	-	-	(65)
Depreciation of Disposals	13	52	-	-	-	65
Depreciation charge	(30)	(20)	(4)	-	(2)	(56)
Net book value at period end	**39**	**48**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**91**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 11 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

As of 31 December 2013, property and equipment excluding the motor vehicles were insured against fire, theft and damage to the extent of EU 374 thousand. Motor vehicles are insured against accident to the extent of their acquisition cost.

At 31 December 2013, there is no impairment provision on property and equipment (31 December 2012: None).

NOTE 12 - OTHER ASSETS

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Receivables from clients (*)	180	46
Tax refunds	15	25
Pre-paid expenses	15	1
Personnel advances	2	35
Representative office advances	2	16
Other advances	2	1
Other transitory asset accounts	-	32
Total	**216**	**156**

(*) According to the loan agreements made with the Bank's clients, the Bank receives over-due interest, front-end fees and commitment fees over the undrawn commitments to its loan customers and the expenses related with its loan operations. As of 31 December 2013 the Bank has over-due interest and commitment fee receivables amounting to EU 128 thousand and EU 28 thousand respectively according to the signed loan agreements (31 December 2012: None and EU 46 thousand).

NOTE 13 - DEPOSITS FROM BANKS

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Deposits from banks in member countries	124,566	123,706
Total deposits from banks	**124,566**	**123,706**
Current	124,566	123,706
Non-current	-	-

Deposits from banks in the amount of EUR 139,018 thousand has original maturity of up to three months and weighted average interest rate of 0.99% (31 December 2012: EUR 141,005 thousand, USD 4,000 thousand and 1.03%, 0.85% respectively).

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

As of 31 December 2013 and 2012 retirement benefit obligations are as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Pension plan liabilities	1,306	1,021
Actuarial (gain)/losses	52	46
Total	**1,358**	**1,067**

Pension plan liabilities

According to the Pension Plan Policy of the Bank, which was approved on 7 April 2008 and was implemented beginning from 1 October 2008 the Bank's liability is limited up to the 19% of each employee's basic salary which is the sum of first and second pillar contribution rates. The Pension Plan is retrospectively effective from 1 January 2007.

As at 31 December 2013 pension plan liabilities amounting to EU 1,306 thousand comprised of EU 577 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 460 thousand) for the Bank's contributions to the first pillar that is the sum of 12% of each employee's basic salary from the pension plan's effectiveness day; and of EU 634 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 492 thousand) for the second pillar contributions of the Bank and employees that were started to be contributed from 1 October 2008; and of EU 95 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 69 thousand) for the investment returns regarding the first and second pillar contributions paid by the Bank and the employees.

According to the Pension Plan Policy of the Bank, an employee shall become entitled to a disability pension from the first pillar if the employee suffers a disability before attaining normal retirement age. If such a disability occurs the employee shall become entitled to pension contribution in monthly amounts equals to 25% of the employee's last salary immediately before becoming disabled until the employee's normal retirement age. After reaching the employee's normal retirement age the disability pension will cease and, upon the employee's choice it can be replaced by the pension benefits in accordance with the Pension Plan Policy. The time during which the disability pension has been paid will be included in the employee's service at the Bank when calculating the total pension benefits of the employee after reaching normal retirement age.

In this framework, actuarial valuation of the disability pension liability of the Bank has been performed by an independent advisory firm. Actuarial valuations have been performed in accordance with the methods and estimations determined in "International Accounting Standard for Employee Benefits" ("IAS 19"). As a result of this valuation, the Bank has accounted EU 52 thousand disability pension liability as at 31 December 2013.

Movements for the retirement benefit obligations are as follows:

	2013	2012
1 January	**1,067**	**944**
Increase during the year	428	380
Benefits paid	(143)	(268)
Actuarial (gain)/losses for the period	6	11
At period end	**1,358**	**1,067**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The movement in the defined benefit obligation (disability pension liability) over the period is as follows:

	31 December 2013
1 January	**46**
Current service cost	14
Interest cost	2
Amortization of Unrecognized Actuarial Loss / (Gain)	(10)
At period end	**52**

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows (denominated in USD):

	31 December 2013 (%)	31 December 2012 (%)
Discount rate	5.6	4.8
Price inflation	2.2	2.0
Pay increase	1.5	1.5

Mortality rate

EVK00 standard mortality rates for males and females are used for pre and after retirement mortality.

The average life expectancy in years of a pensioner after retiring at age 60 for both men and women on the balance sheet date are as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Male	21.48	21.48
Female	24.40	24.40

The sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligation of excess liabilities as of 31 December 2013 is as follows:

Assumption change	Pension excluding in-service disability	Salary continuation
Discount rate +1%	(20.4%)	(9.3%)
Discount rate -1%	27.2%	10.7%

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 15 - OTHER LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2013 and 2012 other liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Unearned income (*)	784	388
Short-term employee benefits (**)	99	55
Payables for the building under construction	65	-
Accrual for income tax of employees (***)	-	332
Other	23	38
Total	**971**	**813**

(*) As of 31 December 2013 the Bank deferred the income amounting to EU 784 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 388 thousand) from front-end commissions during the tenor specified in the loan agreements made with financial institutions and customers.

(**) The Bank's liability is the sum of the monetary values of each full-time professional staff member's annual leave entitlement which is calculated based on the monthly basic salaries.

(***) According to the Article 12 of Headquarters Agreement, the Bank is immune from any obligation for the payment, withholding or collection of any tax. Due to this Article; the local personnel who are not exempted from income taxation declare their own tax statements in respect of salaries and emoluments paid to them by the Bank. Declared income tax amounts as of each year end are paid in two equal installments on 31 March and 31 July of each consecutive financial year. The personnel of the Bank have exemption from income taxation in Turkey with the amendment of Article 14 of the Headquarters Agreement to be effective from 26 September 2012. Hence, for the current period-end The Bank did not accrue any income tax amount.

NOTE 16 - SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

In accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement, the initial authorized capital of the Bank is EU1,000,000 thousand divided into 10,000 shares each having a par value of EU100 thousand and all capital contributions by members shall be made in currencies of SDR basket.

The Board of Governors of the Bank increased the authorized capital of the Bank to EU 1,082,500 thousand for subscription by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Azerbaijan with EU 50,000 thousand and EU 32,500 thousand respectively.

On 15 February 2013, Articles of Agreement have been ratified by the Milli Mejlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The payment of the paid-in shares of the Republic of Azerbaijan, equivalent to EU 9,750 thousand shall be made in one initial payment of EU 1,950 thousand which is already paid and five equal consecutive annual installments of EU 1,560 thousand each.

As of 31 December 2013, the subscribed capital is EU 1,032,500 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 1,000,000 thousand) comprising 10,325 shares. The paid-in capital of EU 301,950 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 300,000 thousand) is reflected at its cost.

Out of the said subscribed capital EU 722,750 thousand may become callable, upon an unanimous decision of the Board of Governors, by the member countries in such manner and on such terms as deemed fit by the Board of Governors.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 16 - SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM (Continued)

The issued share capitals as of 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 are as follows:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Authorized share capital	1,082,500	1,082,500
Less: unallocated share capital	(50,000)	(82,500)
Subscribed share capital	**1,032,500**	**1,000,000**
Less: callable share capital	(722,750)	(700,000)
Less: shares called but not yet due	(7,800)	-
Paid-in share capital	**301,950**	**300,000**

As at 31 December 2013 share capital structure of the Bank showing the number of shares, the amount subscribed by each member, including their respective callable and payable as well as the amount paid-in is as follows:

	Shares	Subscribed	Callable	Payable	Paid-in
The Islamic Republic of Iran	3,333	333,333	233,333	-	100,000
The Islamic Republic of Pakistan	3,333	333,333	233,333	-	100,000
The Republic of Turkey	3,333	333,333	233,333	-	100,000
The Republic of Azerbaijan	325	32,500	22,750	7,800	1,950
Total	**10,325**	**1,032,500**	**722,750**	**7,800**	**301,950**

NOTE 17 - NET INTEREST INCOME

	2013	2012
Interest income on:		
Loans and advances:		
- to financial institutions	6,167	10,653
money market placements	*4,243*	*7,419*
other loans and advances	*1,924*	*3,234*
- to customers	2,334	2,358
Investment securities	858	1
Total interest income	**9,359**	**13,012**
Interest expense on:		
Deposits from banks	(1,202)	(2,183)
Pension plan liabilities	(36)	(31)
Total interest expense	**(1,238)**	**(2,214)**
Net interest income	**8,121**	**10,798**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 18 - NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2013	**2012**
Fee and commission income on loans	251	189
Other	23	7
Total fee and commission income	**274**	**196**
Commissions paid to banks	(6)	(5)
Total fee and commission expense	**(6)**	**(5)**
Net fee and commission income	**268**	**191**

NOTE 19 - OPERATING EXPENSES

	2013	**2012**
Salaries and benefits	2,869	2,570
Pension plan expenses	284	263
Social security contribution expenses	125	113
Travel and accommodation expenses	104	102
Contribution expenses (*)	63	91
Annual leave pay provision	44	(3)
Income tax on emoluments	16	343
Other	26	12
Total personnel expenses	**3,531**	**3,491**
Operating lease expenses (**)	173	180
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 10 and 11)	100	112
Net impairment (gain)/loss on financial assets	44	(20)
	3,848	**3,763**
Consultant and third party fees	131	76
Maintenance and repair expenses	77	71
Subscription and membership expenses	75	70
Communication expenses	42	48
BoG and BoD meetings expenses	36	28
Audit Committee expenses	18	28
Other expenses	69	58
Other operating expenses	**448**	**379**
Total operating expenses	**4,296**	**4,142**

(*) Contribution expenses are comprised of life insurance and medical insurance contributions made by the Bank on behalf of the employees.

(**) The Bank has entered into operating lease agreement for headquarters building in Istanbul and Representative Offices in Iran and Pakistan.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 20 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business activities, the Bank undertakes various commitments and incurs certain contingent liabilities that are not presented in the financial statements including:

	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Credit limit commitments	29,415	31,738
Other commitments	6	10
	29,421	**31,748**

As at 31 December 2013 the Bank has credit limit commitments to the customers due to Project finance is EU 29,415 thousand (31 December 2012: EU 31,738 thousand).

Other commitments comprised of rent guarantees of the Bank for the expatriate staff members.

NOTE 21 - SEGMENT ANALYSIS

The Bank is a multilateral financial institution dedicated to promoting and facilitating private and public sector investments, cooperation and development in member states and fostering the growth of intra-regional trade. The Bank operates in a specific geographical area and the primary reporting format for business segments includes Banking and Treasury operations. Banking activities represent loans to financial institutions for SME support and trade finance, loans to customers for projects and trade finance. Treasury activities include raising debt finance, investing surplus liquidity, managing the Bank's market risk.

2013	**Banking**	**Treasury**	**Total**
Interest income	4,258	5,101	9,359
Fee and commission income	274	-	274
Total segment revenues	**4,532**	**5,101**	**9,633**
Interest expense	-	(1,238)	(1,238)
Fee and commission expense	-	(6)	(6)
Foreign exchange gains, net	-	347	347
Administrative expenses	(3,062)	(1,090)	(4,152)
Depreciation and amortization	(67)	(33)	(100)
Segment income before impairment	**1,403**	**3,081**	**4,484**
Net impairment loss	(44)	-	(44)
Net income for the period	**1,359**	**3,081**	**4,440**
Segment assets	**194,177**	**260,510**	**454,687**
Segment liabilities	**971**	**127,162**	**128,133**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 21 - SEGMENT ANALYSIS (Continued)

2012	Banking	Treasury	Total
Interest income	5,592	7,420	13,012
Fee and commission income	196	-	196
Total segment revenues	**5,788**	**7,420**	**13,208**
Interest expense	(24)	(2,190)	(2,214)
Fee and commission expense	-	(5)	(5)
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains, net	-	(57)	(57)
Administrative expenses	(2,948)	(1,102)	(4,050)
Depreciation and amortization	(75)	(37)	(112)
Segment income before impairment	**2,741**	**4,029**	**6,770**
Net impairment gain	20	-	20
Net income for the period	**2,761**	**4,029**	**6,790**
Segment assets	**159,273**	**289,130**	**448,403**
Segment liabilities	**1,370**	**126,312**	**127,682**

NOTE 22 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions, The Bank is controlled by The Republic of Turkey, The Islamic Republic of Iran, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan and The Republic of Azerbaijan.

A number of transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business.

(i) Balances with related parties:

	31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Total	**Share in Total %**	**Total**	**Share in Total %**
Loans and advances to customers, net	6,496	7	6,509	7
Investment Securities: Available-for-sale	5,633	26	-	-
Total assets	**12,129**	**3**	**6,509**	**1**

(Amounts expressed in thousands of ECO Unit ("EU") unless otherwise indicated.)

NOTE 22 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(ii) Transactions with related parties:

	2013		2012	
	Total	**Share in Total %**	**Total**	**Share in Total %**
Interest income on:				
- Loans and advances to customers	130	6	151	6
- Investment securities	466	54	-	-
Fee and commission income	1	-	1	1
Total interest and fee income	**597**	**6**	**152**	**1**

Balances with related parties are comprised of the Eurobonds issued by Government of Pakistan with face value of USD 8,741 thousands and project finance of USD 10,000 thousands made to Government of Pakistan in order to finance its "Watan Card" project, cards which have been issued to flood affected people to provide compensation to households affected by the devastating 2010 summer floods.

The Bank's key management personnel are comprised of the President and two Vice Presidents. They are entitled to a staff compensation package that includes a salary, covered by medical and life insurance, participate in the Bank's pension plan and are eligible to receive other short term benefits. All amounts are paid in US Dollar. The salaries and benefits paid to key management personnel amount to EU 524 thousand as of 31 December 2013 (31 December 2012: EU 445 thousand). Key management personnel do not receive post-employment benefits, other long term benefits, termination benefits or any share-based payments.

The members of the Board of Directors are not personnel of the Bank and do not receive any fixed term salaries nor any staff benefits.

NOTE 23 - POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan declared the acceptance of the Articles of Agreement on 15 March 2014 and agreed to become a new member of the Bank with EU 50,000 thousand subscribed share capital.

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