Isracard Ltd. and its Consolidated Companies

Annual Report

For the year ended December 31, 2014

ISRACARD

Report as of December 31, 2014

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Isracard Ltd. and its Consolidated Companies

Board of Directors' Report

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Board of Directors' Report on the Financial Statements as of December 31, 2014

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 23, 2015, it was resolved to approve and publish the audited financial statements of Isracard Ltd. (hereinafter: "**the Company"** or "**Isracard**") and its consolidated companies for 2014.

Mr. Dan Koller serves as Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, replacing Mr. Shimon Gal who retired from his position as Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors in July 2014.

Mr. Dov Kotler, Chief Executive Officer of the companies in the Isracard Group (Isracard Ltd., Poalim Express Ltd., Europay (Eurocard) Ltd.), ceased to serve in his position on January 31, 2015, after a term of office of six years, with the end of his contract of employment. Mr. Ronen Stein was appointed Chief Executive Officer and has served in this position since February 1, 2015.

Description of the General Development of the Company's Business

The Company was established and incorporated in Israel in 1975 as a private company. The Company is owned by Bank Hapoalim B.M. (hereinafter: "**Bank Hapoalim**").

The Company is a credit-card company and an "auxiliary corporation" according to the definition of this term in the Banking Law (Licensing), 1981 (hereinafter: "**Auxiliary Corporation**"). The Company issues, clears, and operates Isracard credit cards, which are issued for use in Israel only. The Company also issues credit cards, jointly with Europay (Eurocard) Israel Ltd. (hereinafter: "**Europay**"), which combine the Isracard and MasterCard brands (hereinafter: "**MasterCard cards**"). In addition, the Company clears transactions in MasterCard cards issued in Israel, including MasterCard cards issued by other local issuers, executed with merchants with which it has agreements; and transactions executed in Israel with the aforesaid merchants using cards issued abroad, and paid to the merchants in Israeli currency. Transactions in MasterCard cards issued abroad, executed in Israel with merchants that have agreements with Europay and paid to the merchants in foreign currency, are cleared by Europay. Issuance and clearing of MasterCard cards are performed under a license granted to Europay by MasterCard International Incorporated (hereinafter: "the **MasterCard Organization**").The agreement determining the relationship between the Company and the MasterCard Organization was renewed during 2013. The Company also issues, clears, and operates Visa credit cards for use in Israel and abroad, under a license granted to the Company by the Visa International Service Association (hereinafter: "**Visa Association**").

Credit-card systems consist of an issuer, a clearer, a merchant, and a customer. In some cases, the clearer is also the issuer of the credit card, whereas in other cases the clearer and the issuer are not the same entity.

The Company's operations are conducted in three main segments of activity, constituting the core of its operations: credit-card issuing, credit-card clearing, and financing.

The Company offers its customers unique credit products based on the nature of the customer's activity. The Company's other activities, each of which does not constitute a reportable segment, are concentrated under the "Other" operating segment.

The Company and its consolidated companies are part of the Isracard Group, which also includes Poalim Express Ltd., a sister company owned by Bank Hapoalim (hereinafter: "**Poalim Express**").

Holding Structure of the Company

The Company has five consolidated companies: Isracard Mimun Ltd., Isracard (Nechasim) 1994 Ltd., Europay (Eurocard) Israel Ltd., Tzameret Mimunim Ltd., and Global Factoring Ltd.

- **Isracard Mimun Ltd.** (hereinafter: "**Isracard Mimun**") was established in 2004, and is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of the Company. Isracard Mimun provides credit to holders of non-bank credit cards in the Isracard Group, extends loans to merchants clearing transactions through the Group, and provides non-credit-card consumer credit.

- **Isracard (Nechasim) 1994 Ltd.** (hereinafter: "**Isracard Nechasim**") was established in 1994, and is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of the Company. Isracard Nechasim is the joint owner with N.T.M. Nichsei Tachbura Ltd. in equal nonspecific parts of the ownership rights to a property located on Hamasger Street in Tel Aviv, where the Company's offices are situated, among other things. Isracard Nechasim rents most of the property to Isracard, and the remainder of the property to Bank Hapoalim and to a sister company. An additional non-material activity of Isracard Nechasim is the management of the balance of receivables in respect of the proceeds from the sale of gift cards by Isracard, from the date on which the funds are received until the date of payment to the merchant.

- **Europay (Eurocard) Israel Ltd.** (hereinafter: "**Europay**") was established and incorporated in Israel in 1972, and is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of the Company.

  Europay is a credit-card company and an "auxiliary corporation", according to the definition of this term in the Banking Law (Licensing), 1981. Europay issues MasterCard cards, jointly with the Company. The cards are issued by Europay for use abroad and by the Company for use in Israel, under a license granted to Europay by the MasterCard Organization. In addition, Europay clears transactions with merchants that have agreements with it which are executed in Israel in foreign currency, using MasterCard cards issued abroad by companies in the MasterCard Organization, and paid to the merchant in foreign currency. In accordance with an agreement between the companies, the Company manages and operates issuance and clearing activities of the aforesaid credit cards for Europay.

- **Tzameret Mimunim Ltd.** (hereinafter: "**Tzameret Mimunim**") was established and incorporated in 1999, and provides credit-card discounting services and loans to merchants. Tzameret Mimunim and is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of the Company.

- **Global Factoring Ltd.** (hereinafter: "**Global**") was established in 2005, operates in the area of invoice discounting (factoring), and is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of the Company.

In addition, the Company has holdings in the following companies:

- 20% of the share capital of **Kidum Mivne Iguach 1 Ltd.**

- 15% of the share capital of Life Style Customer Loyalty Club Ltd. and Life Style Financing Ltd.

- Approximately 13% of the share capital of **Store Alliance.com Ltd.** (hereinafter: "**Store Alliance**").

In December 2014, the Company sold its holding in Albar (I.M.T.) - The Vehicle Distribution Company Ltd. (formerly – I.M.T. – The Central Vehicle Distribution Ltd.)

Dividend distribution – The Company has not distributed dividends to its shareholders since April 2008.

- The Company
  - Isracard Mimun Ltd. – 100%
  - Isracard Nechasim (1994) Ltd. – 100%
  - Europay (Eurocard) Israel Ltd. – 100%
  - Tzameret Mimunim Ltd. – 100%
  - Global Factoring Ltd. – 100%
  - Kidum Mivne Iguach 1 Ltd. – 20%
  - IMT - The Central Vehicle Distribution Company Ltd. – 20%
  - Life Style Customer Loyalty Club Ltd. – 15%
  - Life Style Financing Ltd. – 15%
  - Store Alliance.Com Ltd. – ~13%

The Economic Environment and the Effect of External Factors on the Company's Operations

Developments in the Global Economy

The global economy was characterized in 2014 by inconsistent trends. Growth in the United States was strong, while in Europe, growth was sluggish and inflation was almost zero, even so far as fears of deflation. In emerging markets, too, the picture was not uniform. In Asia, the trends were generally positive, India and China being particularly notable. On the other hand, Russia endured an economic and financial crisis, and, in Brazil, GDP was seen to shrink. Looking ahead, the risk to a recovery of the global economy remains high, mainly due to fears of deterioration in the economies of the Euro Area and a further weakening of the situation in Russia, which is also likely to impact other economies. According to estimates of the International Monetary Fund, for the year overall, the global economy recorded growth of 3.3% annually, similar to the rate attained in 2013. The developed economies grew by 1.8%, while in the developing markets, growth slowed to 4.4%. The inflationary environment in the developed countries remained very low, the sharp fall in oil prices in the second half of 2014 – a drop of 50% since June 2014 - contributing to this. Against a backdrop of moderate activity and the low inflationary environment, the monetary policy in the developed countries remained very expansive, In the Euro Area, interest rates fell to an historically low level of 0.05%, and the European Central Bank started purchasing bonds totaling 60 million euros a month. In Japan, a program of quantitative easing was continued. In the United States, interest rates remained close to zero at a level of 0.25%, but bond purchases came to an end in October 2014. Relatively strong growth in the United States and expectations that the United States will be the first to raise interest rates among the developed states caused the dollar to strengthen against most other world currencies in the second half of 2014.

In the United States, growth continued at a similar rate to 2013. In 2014, growth totaled 2.4%. In the second half of 2014, the rate growth was even higher. Activity in the real estate sector was stable in 2014, while private consumption and industrial activity continued to expand, and employment data generally indicated continuing improvement – unemployment rates fell in December 2014 to 5.6% and 2.95 million new jobs were added to the U.S. economy in 2014. After two years of recession, positive, but low, growth of 0.8% was recorded. Germany continued to lead and Spain recorded an impressive recovery, growing by 1.4%. The labor market remained vulnerable – the average unemployment rate in the Euro Area was still high at a rate of 11.5%, and the annual inflation rate in the Euro Area was low, adding to a fear of deflation. The risk premiums for Italy, Spain, Ireland and Portugal fell significantly in 2014, and in Greece, in January 2015, a new government was established, following elections. This government is opposed to the harsh austerity measures in the country, and is conducting negotiations with the European Union and the European Central Bank on a future policy path and on the volume of debt and its restructuring. This conflict carries the risk of Greece's leaving the Euro Area.

On January 15, 2015, the Central Bank in Switzerland announced the cancelation' of the exchange rate floor for the euro which stood at 1.2 for the past three years. In addition, the bank reduced the three-month LIBOR interest target area by a half a percent to a range of 0.25% to 1.25%. In response to these measures, by the end of January 2015, the Swiss franc strengthened sharply against the euro by 18%, and against the dollar, by 13%,

The Israeli Economy

Economic Activity in Israel

The Israeli economy grew by 2.9% in 2013, according to estimates by the Central Bureau of Statistics, compared with 3.2% in 2013. The slowdown in growth was influenced, among other things, by Operation Protective Edge which occurred in the third quarter of 2014, when growth fell to almost zero. In the fourth quarter of the year, the economy grew at a rapid rate of 7.2% per annum, and therefore, one can say that the effect of the operation on activity was limited. Growth in the past year was substantially based on an expansion in private consumption and public consumption, while exports expanded more slowly and non-bank investments in the economy fell. The increase in private consumption was particularly prominent in durable products, and this was mainly influenced by the low interest rates. The increase in public consumption is primarily attributable to high security expenditure. The slackness in the exports of goods and services was influenced by an appreciation in the shekel in the first half of 2014, and by the damage caused by Operation Protective Edge to incoming tourism.

The labor market continued its strong showing and the unemployment rate fell to an average level of 5.9%, compared with 6.2% in 2013. In addition, the rate of labor force participation continued to increase.

The residential construction industry was one of the topics at the top of the economic and political agenda. The government tried to advance a program of reducing the rate of VAT to zero for an eligible population and "target price" projects, in which the land would be sold at a discount. These programs resulted in a sharp fall of 30% in purchases of new apartments. In the end, the VAT reduction for eligible population was not approved and the Knesset was dissolved. The purchase of apartments returned to 2013 levels from September 2014. According to the CBS, house prices rose by 5.8% in the last 12 months surveyed.

Fiscal and Monetary Policy

The budget deficit in 2014 amounted to NIS 29.9 billion, which is 2.8% of GDP. Tax revenues increased by 5.9%, and expenditure by 3.5%. The government budget for 2015 was not approved in the Knesset due to its dissolution. Until the formation of a new government (The elections are due to take place on March 17, 2015.) a 2015 budget is being allocated according to that of last year, and the government cannot exceed the proportional part of the accumulated budget for the period.

The Bank of Israel interest rate was lowered three times during 2014 down to a level of 0.25% in September 2014. Interest rate reductions came against a backdrop of relatively moderate growth of the economy, inflation which was lower than the lower limit of the target and an attempt to weaken the exchange rate of the shekel.

Inflation and Exchange Rates

The known consumer price index in 2014 fell by 0.1% in 2014. The index excluding housing fell by 1.0%. The falls in prices derived from external factors, such as the commodity and oil price, and domestic factors, such as an increase in competition in the communication and retail sectors. As of January 2015, expectations for inflation are continuing to be significantly lower than the inflation target, standing at an average of 0.5% for the next two years.

The shekel depreciated against the dollar by 12.0% in 2014, and by 3.1% against the effective currency basket. The weakness of the shekel began in August 2014 and this generally reflected the strengthening of the rate of the dollar against the majority of the currencies around the world. During 2014, the Bank of Israel purchased US$ 7 billion in conversion transactions, of which US$ 3.5 billion was in the framework of a program of purchases intended to offset the effect of gas production on the exchange rate. At the same time as a devaluation in the rate of the shekel, there was also a significant increase in the volatility of the exchange rate, both historical and that inherent in options.

The Credit-Card Industry in Israel

As at the reporting date, the following companies operate in the area of credit-card issuance and clearing in Israel: (1) the Company, which issues and clears Isracard credit cards, issues and clears MasterCard credit cards jointly with Europay, and issues and clears Visa credit cards; (2) Poalim Express Ltd. (hereinafter: a "**fellow subsidiary**"), which issues and clears American Express credit cards; (3) Leumi Card Ltd. (hereinafter: "**Leumi Card**"), which, to the best of the Company's knowledge, issues Visa and MasterCard credit cards, and clears Visa, MasterCard, and Isracard credit cards; (4) Cartisei Ashrai Leisrael Ltd. (hereinafter: "**CAL**"), which, to the best of the Company's knowledge, issues Visa and MasterCard credit cards, and clears Visa, MasterCard, and Isracard credit cards; and (5) Diners Club Israel Ltd. (hereinafter: "**Diners**"), to the best of the Company's knowledge a subsidiary of CAL, which issues and clears Diners credit cards.

The credit-card companies in Israel issue and clear the international credit cards noted above (American Express, MasterCard, Visa, and Diners) under licenses granted by the relevant international organizations.

In recent years, two notable trends have been evident in the credit-card issuance sector in Israel: (1) issuance of non-bank credit cards by credit-card companies, usually linked to customer clubs or consumer or other entities; (2) expansion of the range of services offered by credit-card companies in the area of credit and financing to cardholders and merchants, including through the issuance of "revolving credit" credit cards, which allow cardholders to determine debit amounts and dates according to their needs and ability.

The credit-card industry in Israel is characterized by high, dynamic regulatory intervention in the business of the companies operating in this area, both due to the fact that each of the companies is an "auxiliary corporation," and in relation to their activity in the area of credit cards. This regulation includes the Charge Cards Law, 1986 (the "**Charge Cards Law**") and the derived regulations; the Banking Law (Customer Service), 1981 (the "**Banking Law (Customer Service)**"); and the Anti-Money Laundering Law, 2000 (the "**Anti-Money Laundering Law**") and the order issued under its power by the Bank of Israel. In addition, various directives of the Supervisor of Banks apply to credit-card companies in Israel, including Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 470, which regularizes the activity of credit-card companies, as well as guidelines derived from Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 311, which establish risk-management standards aimed at reinforcing the financial robustness and stability of the banking system.

Operating Data

Number of Credit Cards (in thousands)

Number of valid credit cards as of December 31, 2014

	Active cards	Inactive cards	Total
Bank cards	2,226	437	2,703
Non-bank cards –			
Credit risk on the Company	615	231	846
Credit risk on others	43	46	89
	658	277	935
Total	**2,924**	**714**	**3,638**

Number of valid credit cards as of December 31, 2013

	Active cards	Inactive cards	Total
Bank cards	2,151	367	2,518
Non-bank cards –			
Credit risk on the Company	547	156	703
Credit risk on others	38	53	91
	585	209	794
Total	**2,736**	**576**	**3,312**

Volume of Transactions in Credit Cards Issued by the Company (in NIS millions)

	For the year ended December 31	
	2014	**2013**
Bank cards	86,238	81,550
Non-bank cards –		
Credit risk on the Company	13,522	12,873
Credit risk on others	1,156	1,207
	14,678	14,080

Total	**100,916**	**95,630**

Definitions:

Valid credit card: A card issued and not canceled by the last day of the reported period.

Active credit card: A credit card valid at the end of the reported period, which was used to execute transactions during the last quarter of the reported period.

Bank credit card: A card for which customer debits are performed in accordance with the Company's agreements with banks; debits related to the card are the responsibility of the relevant bank.

Non-bank credit card: A card for which customer debits are performed other than in accordance with the Company's agreements with banks; the card is not the responsibility of the banks.

Transaction volume: The volume of transactions executed in the Company's cards during the reported period.

Profit and Profitability in the Consolidated Report

Net profit of the Company in 2014, excluding profit from the sale of shares of MasterCard Incorporated (hereinafter: "**MC**"), totaled NIS 274 million, compared with NIS 256 million, excluding profit from the sale of shares of MC, in the preceding year, an increase of 7.0%.

The Company's net profit in 2014 totaled NIS 283 million, compared with NIS 285 million in 2013, a decrease of 0.7%. , which derives from the sale of MC shares of a different volume from the corresponding period last year, as noted in the item "Other income", below.

Net return on average equity amounted to 13.7% in 2014, compared with 15.5% in 2013. The return of net profit, excluding profit from the sale of shares of MC, on average equity amounted to 13.2% in 2014, compared with 13.9% in 2013, excluding profit from the sale of shares of MC.

Developments in Income and Expenses

Revenues totaled NIS 1,563 million in 2014, compared with NIS 1,514 million in 2013, an increase of 3.2%.

Income from credit-card transactions totaled NIS 1,342 million in 2014, compared with NIS 1,281 million in 2013, an increase of 4.8%. The increase resulted from the following factors:

Net income from merchants, net totaled NIS 869 million, compared with NIS 879 million in 2013. The 1.1% decrease mainly resulted from a decrease in the rate of merchant fees, partially offset by an increase in the volume of clearing transactions executed with merchants that have clearing agreements with the Company.

Income in respect of credit-card holders totaled NIS 473 million, compared with NIS 402 million in 2013, an increase of 17.7%, which mainly resulted from the effect of the increase in the volume of transactions using the Company's cards in Israel cleared by other clearers.

For further details, see Note 19 to the Financial Statements.

Net interest income totaled NIS 144 million in 2014, compared with NIS 133 million in 2013, an increase of 8.3%, which was mainly due to an in increase in the scope of the Company's activity, offset due to a fall in the market interest rate.

Other income totaled NIS 77 million in 2014, compared with NIS 100 million in 2013, a decrease of 23.0%. The decrease was primarily attributable to income in respect of the sale of shares of MC amounting to NIS 12 million in 2014, compared with income of NIS 37 million in 2013.

Expenses before payments to banks totaled NIS 791 million in 2014, compared with NIS 799 million in 2013, a decrease of 1.0%.

Expenses including payments to banks totaled NIS 1,167 million in 2014, compared with NIS 1,134 million in 2013, an increase of 2.9%.

The provision for credit losses totaled NIS 19 million in 2014, compared with NIS 7 million in 2013, an increase of 171.4%. The increase was mainly due to changes in the debt balances, inter alia, in respect of the definition of debts under special supervision and to an increased allowance in respect of credit to private individuals following a amended directive of Banking Supervision Department on this topic.

Operating expenses totaled NIS 493 million in 2014, compared with NIS 507 million in 2013, a decrease of 2.8%.

Sales and marketing expenses totaled NIS 216 million in 2014, compared with NIS 213 million in 2013, an increase of 1.4%, arising from a net increase in expenses in respect of benefits to credit card holders and engagements with customer clubs.

General and administrative expenses totaled NIS 63 million in 2014, compared with NIS 72 million in 2013, a 12.5% decrease.

Payments to banks under agreements with the banks amounted to NIS 376 million in 2014, compared with NIS 335 million in 2013, an increase of 12.2%.

The ratio of expenses to income before payments to banks reached 50.6% in 2014, compared with 52.8% in 2013.

Profit before taxes totaled NIS 396 million in 2014, compared with NIS 380 million in 2013, an increase of 4.2%.

The return of profit before taxes on average equity reached 19.1% in 2014, compared with 20.7% in 2013. The earnings yield before taxes on average equity, excluding profit from the sale of shares of MC, reached 18.5%, compared with 18.7% in 2013, excluding profit from the sale of shares of MC.

The provision for taxes on profit amounted to NIS 113 million in 2014, compared with NIS 95 million in 2013. The effective rate of tax out of total operating profit before taxes reached 28.5%, compared with 25.0% in 2013. The increase derives from updating deferred tax as a result of the increase in the tax rate in a previous period. (In the subsidiary that is a financial institution, as defined in the Value Added Tax Law, 1975, the statutory tax rate in 2014 was 37.7%, compared with 36.2% in 2013).

Developments in Balance-Sheet Items in the Consolidated Report

The balance sheet as at December 31, 2014 totaled NIS 15,074 million, compared with NIS 14,605 million on December 31, 2013.

Developments in the principal balance-sheet items:

	December 31			
	2014	2013	Change	
	NIS millions		NIS millions	%
Total balance sheet	15,074	14,605	469	3
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net	14,096	13,573	523	4
Cash on hand and deposits with banks	248	378	(130)	(34)
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	12,018	11,880	138	1
Shareholders' equity	2,226	1,948	278	14

Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net, totaled NIS 14,096 million as at December 31, 2014, compared with NIS 13,573 million at the end of 2013. This amount mainly includes sales vouchers in respect of transactions executed by credit-card holders and not yet repaid at the balance-sheet date. The change resulted from changes in the volume of activity in the cards issued by the Company, and a change in credit extended to customers and merchants.

Cash on hand and deposits with banks totaled NIS 248 million on December 31, 2014, compared with NIS 378 million at the end of 2013.

Securities totaled NIS 20 million as at December 31, 2014, compared with NIS 38 million at the end of 2013. The decrease mainly resulted from the sale of shares of MC.

Buildings and equipment totaled NIS 299 million as at December 31, 2014, compared with NIS 285 million at the end of 2013.

Creditors in respect of credit-card activity totaled NIS 12,018 million as at December 31, 2014, compared with NIS 11,880 million at the end of 2013. This amount mainly includes balances payable to merchants where credit-card holders' transactions were executed but not yet settled at the balance-sheet date.

Shareholders' equity totaled NIS 2,226 million as at December 31, 2014, compared with NIS 1,948 million at the end of 2013. The increase mainly resulted from net profit.

The ratio of shareholders' equity to the balance sheet reached 14.8% as at December 31, 2014, compared with 13.3% at the end of 2013.

The ratio of total capital to risk-adjusted assets under the capital measurement and adequacy directives reached 20.0% in accordance with Basel III and 17.7% on December 2013 in accordance with Basel II. The minimum capital ratio required by the Bank of Israel is 9%.

For further details, see the chapter on Measurement and Capital Adequacy, Capital adequacy targets, below.

Investments and Expenses of the Company for Information Technology

Software development costs are capitalized to fixed assets if the following can be measured reliably: development costs, technical feasibility of the software, expectation of future economic benefit from the development and the Company's intention and sufficient resources to complete development and use the software. The capitalized expense includes costs of materials and direct labor costs that can be attributed directly to the preparation of the asset for its intended use. Other development costs, if any, are allocated to the statement of profit and loss when they arise.

Definitions relevant to the information presented:

Expenses for information-technology: Actions or processes that maintain the functionality and safety of a product. Maintenance of existing products, including software and hardware; service and support for systems and products; payment for licenses; and personnel maintaining existing systems.

Assets in respect of information-technology systems: Software acquisition, products, and project manpower.

Development of new systems for internal use, purchasing of new systems, purchasing of new products, and personnel developing new systems and products.

Software: Costs in respect of writing of computer code, development of software for internal use, and/or software acquisition.

Hardware: All physical components of the computer and its peripheral equipment.

Expenses for wages and related costs: Manpower for the maintenance of existing systems.

Expenses for usage licenses: Expenses in respect of software maintenance and software rentals.

Outsourcing expenses: External manpower for the maintenance of existing systems.

Others: Mainly hardware maintenance, maintenance of POS devices, and other expenses for information-technology .

Expenses incurred for the maintenance and development of information-technology and assets in respect of information-technology in 2014 are detailed below:

Expenses in respect of information-technology as included in the statement of profit and loss (in NIS millions)

	Software	Hardware(1)	Other	Total
Expenses for wages and related costs	29	10	4	43
Expenses for acquisitions or usage licenses not capitalized as assets	26	-	-	26
Outsourcing expenses	17	-	-	17
Depreciation expenses	63	19	1	83
Other expenses	1	2	6	9
Total	**136**	**31**	**11**	**178**

Additions to assets in respect of information-technology not allocated as expenses (in NIS millions)

	Software	Hardware(1)	Other	Total
Costs of wages and related costs	2	-	-	2
Outsourcing costs	57	-	-	57
Costs of acquisition or usage licenses	33	23	-*	56
Costs of equipment, buildings, and land	-	-	-*	-*
Total	**92**	**23**	**-***	**115**

Balances of assets in respect of information-technology (in NIS millions)

	Software	Hardware(1)	Other	Total
Total depreciated cost	150	47	3	200
Of which: in respect of wages and related costs**	99	-	-	99

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

** Includes outsourcing costs.

(1) Including communication infrastructures.

(2) Includes recharges to sister companies.

(3) Including prepaid expenses in respect of information technology

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Expenses incurred for the maintenance and development of information-technology and assets in respect of information-technology in 2013 are detailed below:

Expenses in respect of information-technology as included in the statement of profit and loss (in NIS millions)(5)

	Software	Hardware(1)	Other	Total
Expenses for wages and related costs	29	10	4	43
Expenses for acquisitions or usage licenses not capitalized as assets	31	-	-	31
Outsourcing expenses	18	-	-	18
Depreciation expenses	66	19	2	87
Other expenses	1	5	4(2)	10
Total	**145**	**34**	**10**	**189**

Additions to assets(2) in respect of information-technology not allocated as expenses (in NIS millions)

	Software	Hardware(1)	Other	Total
Costs of wages and related costs	-*	-	-	-*
Outsourcing costs	54	*-	-	54
Costs of acquisition or usage licenses(3)	18	33	1	52
Costs of equipment, buildings, and land	-	-	2	2
Total	**72**	**33**	**3**	**108**

Balances of assets in respect of information-technology (in NIS millions)

	Software	Hardware(1)	Other	Total
Total depreciated cost	120	43	4	167
Of which: in respect of wages and related costs**	84	-*	-	84

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

** Includes outsourcing costs.

(1) Including communication infrastructure.

(2) Includes recharges to fellow subsidiaries.

(3) Including prepaid expenses in respect of information-technology.

Description of the Company's Business by Operating Segments

The Credit-Card Issuance Segment

General

A credit-card company issues credit cards to its customers (credit-card holders). Credit-card holders use the card as a means of payment to merchants, and the merchants provide the credit-card holders with goods or services. Customers join the credit-card system by signing a credit-card contract with the issuer and receiving the credit card. Credit-card holders make a commitment to repay amounts owed arising from their use of the credit card.

The issuer collects various fees from the cardholder and interchange fees or merchant fees from the clearer or merchant, respectively, for card issuance and operational services. As at the date of the report, several companies issuing bank and non-bank credit cards operate in the credit-card issuance sector in Israel: the Company, Europay, Poalim Express, Leumi Card, CAL, and Diners. This field is characterized by a high level of competition.

Bank cards issued by the Company are distributed to owners of accounts at banks with which the Company and Europay have agreements, including Bank Hapoalim (the parent company), Bank Mizrahi Tefahot Ltd. (hereinafter: "**Mizrahi Tefahot**"), Bank Yahav for Government Employees Ltd. (hereinafter: "**Bank Yahav**"), First International Bank of Israel Ltd., Bank Massad Ltd., Bank Otsar Hahayal Ltd., Bank Poaley Agudat Israel Ltd., Union Bank Ltd. and U-Bank Ltd. (jointly, the "**Banks Under Arrangement**"). The Company also recruits customers and issues cards through various other channels, including contractual engagements with organizations and clubs. During the year, the Company renewed agreements with a number of clubs. With regard to regulatory influences on the segment, see also "Restrictions and Supervision of the Company's Operations," below.

Critical success factors in the operating segment. In the opinion of the Company, the main critical success factors in the Issuance Segment, and the factors which the Company invests efforts and resources to achieve, are the following: (1) the ability to issue credit cards under international licenses; (2) collaboration with banking corporations, particularly Bank Hapoalim, for the distribution and issuance of credit cards; (3) high-quality, experienced human capital; (4) quality of customer service; (5) an operational system including information systems, technologies, communications, and advanced infrastructures; (6) a technological level allowing response to changes and the development of new products; (7) a system of risk management and credit controls; (8) the ability to recruit and retain customers through a targeted marketing system; (9) agreements to establish customer clubs; and (10) operational efficiency and preservation of economies of scale.

Key entry barriers in the operating segment. The key entry barriers in the provision of credit-card issuance services are the following: (1) the need to obtain a license from an international organization to issue the brand and receive the right to use its trademark, which may involve high monetary costs; (2) compliance with certain qualifications as a condition of receiving an issuer's license; (3) the need for broad financial resources and extensive knowledge in order to make the investments necessary to issue cards and investments in technological infrastructures, including an operational system, sophisticated information and communications systems, a risk-management and credit-control system, information security, advertising, and widely deployed sales and marketing; and (4) the need for capital in order to comply with the directives of the Supervisor of Banks regarding the ratio of capital to risk-adjusted assets.

Substitutes for the products of the operating segment. Payment methods such as cash, direct debits, electronic bank transfers, checks, gift cards, and rechargeable cards constitute substitutes for the services provided by credit-card companies in Israel. In addition, credit and loan services offered by various parties in the economy, either through banks or through other financial agents, constitute substitute products to credit and financing services.

Products and Services

As noted above, the Company issues and operates Isracard (a private brand), MasterCard, and Visa credit cards. The cards are issued both as bank cards and as non-bank cards, and are used as means of payment for transactions and to withdraw cash, for local and international use.

The Company also issues and operates a variety of products and services, including revolving credit cards under the "More" brand, allowing cardholders to determine the terms of repayment; fuel cards and refueling devices; gift cards; specialized purchasing cards; rechargeable cards; various credit plans based on Isracredit; various types of all-purpose loans based on credit limits of credit cards; loans, for purchasing second-hand vehicles through Kidum; various options for spreading payments; and provision of information and certifications.

Segmentation of Income from Products and Services

All income and expenses related to customer recruitment and routine handling, including customer-club management, are allocated to the Issuance Segment. The main income items derived by the Company from the Credit-Card Issuance Segment are: (1) interchange fees paid by clearers to issuers in respect of transactions executed using credit cards issued by the issuer and cleared by the clearer; (2) card fees – payments collected from cardholders according to a list of charges, varying based on the type of card and on various promotional campaigns; (3) deferred-debit fees – fees collected from cardholders in respect of transactions in which the merchant spreads the amount of the purchase into installments, or when the merchant defers the charge for the transaction beyond the nearest debit date; and (4) fees from transactions overseas – fees collected for transactions executed overseas in currencies other than NIS, for which cardholders are debited in NIS.

The main expenses associated with this segment are expenses for customer-club marketing, advertising, and management; various benefit programs; issuance and delivery of cards and attachments; and production and delivery of debit statements.

For details regarding the segmentation of income from credit-card transactions, see Note 19 to the Financial Statements. In addition, with regard to data on bank and non-bank cards, see "Operational Data," above.

Contractual Arrangements with Banking Corporations

The various agreements of the Company and Europay with the Banks Under Arrangement grant each bank the authority to determine which of its customers are entitled to register for the credit-card arrangement of the Company/Europay, and to recommend the customer's registration for the card arrangement to the Company/Europay. As a rule, each such bank is responsible for accepting all sales slips and debits executed by the customer on the day of presentation of the sales vouchers or debits to the bank. The aforesaid various agreements also include payment arrangements and the relevant terms with each of the Banks Under Arrangement.

Customers – Cardholders

The credit cards issued by the Company serve customers in various sectors, such as private customers, corporate employees, and corporate purchasing, including B2B (business-to-business) payment transfers.

As of the date of the report, there are no cardholders (bank and/or non-bank) whose share of the volume of transactions executed using the Company's credit cards constituted 10% or more of the total volume of transactions in the Company's credit cards in 2014.

Marketing and Distribution

The Company's marketing activity in the Credit-Card Issuance Segment is conducted on several levels: joint activity with the Banks Under Arrangement in the issuance of bank cards, marketing of non-bank cards, joint activity with customer clubs with regard to the issuance of both bank cards and non-bank cards, and marketing and sales promotion, including through large-scale marketing campaigns, joint offers with leading entities in the various sectors, the operation of sales service center (internal and external), direct mail, salespeople, the Company's website, and more.

Within the activity of the customer clubs, the Company routinely enters into agreements with various entities representing various customer groups, in arrangements in which the Company issues credit cards to the members of those customer groups (the "**Club Members**"). The cards issued to the Club Members usually grant them discounts, benefits, and special services in a range of merchants that accept the club's cards. Entities participating in the Company's customer-club activity include workers' organizations, professional organizations, and commercial corporations interested in issuing club cards to their customers and/or employees through credit cards. The range of different types of credit cards issued by the Company includes credit cards issued jointly with organizations and clubs, and with consumer, professional, and other entities, such as Hever cards for career military personnel and retirees, Life-Style club cards, Ashmoret cards for members of the Israel Teachers Union, HOT cards for members of the Union of Engineers and Technicians in Israel, Members cards for members of the Israel Bar Association and of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel, cards for Rafael Advanced Defense Systems Ltd., cards of retail chains, and more. During the year, the Company launched, among other things, the Rami Levi club card.

The Company operates a website at the address: www.isracard.co.il, designed for cardholders, among others. The website includes information about products and services offered to cardholders, the Company's rates, special offers, and benefits.

As part of the enhancement of its communication with its cardholders and enrichment of the range of benefits offered to them, the Company has launched a new benefit plan, the Tracks program, which allows customers to receive benefits according to their areas of interest. The goal of this program is to make the benefits offered to customers more relevant, while building a community of customers with which regular communications can be maintained. The program included the launch of an upgraded website and a mobile application that offer simple, easy access to the full range of benefits of the Company.

The Company strives to maintain leadership in the digital arena and in the area of mobile payments. As part of its activity in this area, the Company has launched several innovative products: Pay Pass for mobile payments, based on NFC technology, using stickers or credit cards with the ability to transmit to the cash register; mobile payment through the Isracard application, for a range of merchants, without the use of a physical credit card; PayWare Sail, for accepting credit-card payments via smartphone; and Taxi Pay, for calling and paying taxicabs using a mobile wallet.

The Company has also emphasized the improvement of customer interfaces, and has launched Isracard at a Click, an innovative service available on its website and an application offering a chat with a digital representative to obtain full information regarding transactions, benefits for credit-card holders and contacting the customer service.

Competition

The area of credit-card issuance is characterized by a very high level of competition, which has intensified in recent years, encompassing all activities and population segments relevant to this sector.

Competition over cardholders is apparent on several levels: (1) registration of new customers (who do not have credit cards or who have credit cards of competing companies) for a credit-card arrangement with the Company, and the retention of existing customers and prevention of desertion to competitors, which requires the investment of efforts and resources; (2) competition over the "wallet" of cardholders (who may hold charge cards issued by several companies), with the aim of leading customers to carry out the major portion of their routine consumption using credit cards issued by the Company, while increasing the mix of products issued by the Company and/or increasing the volume of use of such products; and (3) offers of non-bank credit services through revolving credit cards or through loans for cardholders, as an addition and/or alternative to credit granted by banks and other financial institutions.

For details regarding the credit-card companies operating in Israel, see the section "The credit-card industry in Israel," above.

In order to cope with the competition in this sector, the Company takes the following main actions: (1) investment of resources to improve service to cardholders, retain cardholders as customers, and increase customer loyalty; (2) innovation – response to customers' needs by developing new products and services to address the requirements of the Company's customer segments and the needs of the market, and the development of alternative products and services to compete with the customary means of payment, such as cash and checks; (3) reinforcement of the Company's status and image through advertising, benefits, and various offers for cardholders; and (4) marketing and sales promotion activity, including through the contractual engagements with the Banks Under Arrangement.

The positive factors affecting the Company's competitive standing include among others, the following: (1) the Company and Europay are leaders in the area of credit-card issuance in Israel and have the largest quantity of issued cards in Israel; (2) the Company's image and brands; (3) the Company's size advantage and leadership grant additional advantages, such as savings in its cost structure; (4) professional, skilled and experienced human capital; (5) the Company has long-term agreements with the Banks Under Arrangement for the issuance of credit cards; (6) the Company's system of agreements with customer clubs and organizations, representing a variety of segments of Israel's population; (7) the range of products and services offered to a broad spectrum of customers; (8) an advanced service system allowing a high quality of customer service; and (9) a robust capital structure and positive cash flow.

The negative factors affecting the Company's competitive standing include, among others: significant regulatory changes; technological improvements that create the possibility of developing alternative means of payment in areas, such as payment using cellular phones, which may result in a decline in demand for credit-card issuance; and the entry of retail and other entities into the issuance field and/or the expansion of activity of existing competitors, including through strategic ventures and collaborations for card issuance.

The Credit-Card Clearing Segment

General

In clearing services, the clearing credit-card company makes a commitment to merchants that, subject to compliance with the terms of the agreement between them, the debits incurred by holders of cards cleared by the clearer when purchasing goods or services from the merchants will be settled by the clearer. The clearer accumulates debits for transactions executed in the credit cards, which are cleared by the clearer with a particular merchant that has signed a clearing agreement with it, in return for a fee (called the "**merchant fee**"), and secures and transfers to the merchant the payments incurred by the credit-card holders who executed transactions using credit cards with that merchant.

As of the date of the report, several credit-card companies operate in the credit-card clearing segment in Israel: the Company, Europay, Poalim Express, Leumi Card, CAL, and Diners. Competition in this field is intense, encompassing all areas of activity within the segment.

The Company has clearing agreements with merchants in various industries. In addition to clearing services and offers merchants various financial services, such as loans, advance payments, sales voucher discounting, and marketing and operational services, including an option for payment in installments, flexible crediting dates, targeted information and sales-promotion campaigns.

Credit-card companies authorized to issue Visa and MasterCard cards and to clear transactions executed using these cards can clear Visa and MasterCard cards, according to each company's authorizations.

Critical success factors in the operating segment, and changes therein. In the opinion of the Company, the main critical success factors in the Clearing Segment are the following: (1) the ability to clear credit cards under an international license; (2) available sources of financing for investment in new technological infrastructures necessary in order to provide clearing services and upgrades of existing infrastructures; (3) specification and development of suitable clearing systems and maintaining a high technological level; (4) high-quality, experienced human capital; (5) quality of service to customers of the Clearing Segment – merchants – and the ability to recruit and retain merchants through a targeted sales and marketing system; (6) the provision of related services to merchants, including various financial, and operating services; (7) operational efficiency and utilization of size advantage; (8) accumulated experience in the area of clearing of credit cards; and (9) a robust capital structure and available sources of financing.

Key entry barriers in the operating segment. The key entry barriers in the provision of credit-card clearing services areas as follows: (1) the need for financial means, experience, and extensive knowledge in order to carry out the large investments required in technological infrastructures, an operational system, and large-scale advertising and marketing; (2) the need to obtain a license, including a license from international organizations for clearing the brands under their ownership, while continually complying with the terms stipulated in each license and with the rules of the relevant organization; (3) deployment of a communications system to allow the operation of clearing; (4) the need to perform clearing services on a large scale in order to recover the investment in infrastructures, clearing systems, and other costs; (5) the development of a reliable information system for setting accounts; and (6) a sales, recruitment, and customer service system.

Substitutes for the products of the operating segment. Alternative payment means, such as cash, standing orders, bank transfers and checks constitute alternatives for payment by credit card. Bank credit, discounting and credit from additional non-bank sources in its various forms constitute substitute products to the financial services provided by the Company.

Products and Services

As a clearer under the brands "Isracard" (private brand) and Mastercard and Visa, the Company has agreements with various merchants, under which it clears transaction vouchers, including domestic transactions and transactions by incoming tourists, executed via credit cards (issued by the Company and/or by other credit-card companies) with merchants with which the Company has entered into clearing agreements. In consideration for the clearing services, the Company mainly collects a merchant fee.

In addition to the clearing services offered by the Company, the Company also offers flexible crediting dates and options for payment in installments. In addition, the Company also offers information services regarding credits of the merchant and other segmented information, corporate cards and joint advertising campaigns, all with a high quality of service backed by advanced technological infrastructures. In addition, the Company offers clearing of gift cards which it issues, as well as an option for secure clearing via smartphone (Payware).

Segmentation of Income from Products and Services

All income from merchants and all expenses related to recruitment and routine handling of merchants are allocated to the Clearing Segment. The main income items in the Clearing Segment are fees from merchants, net of interchange fees, which are allocated to the Issuance Segment, and net interest income attributed to the segment. The main expenses associated with the Clearing Segment include expenses for recruitment and retention of merchants, joint advertising with merchants, clearing of sales vouchers, and production and delivery of credit statements.

For details regarding the segmentation of income from credit-card transactions, see Note 19 to the Financial Statements. In addition, with regard to data on the volume of transactions in credit cards issued by the Company, see "Operational Data," above.

Customers

The Company's customers in the Clearing Segment are numerous, varied merchants that have entered into agreements with it, including various government ministries. As at the date of the report, the Company did not derive revenues from any individual merchant constituting 10% or more of its total revenues in 2014.

Marketing and Sales

The Company's marketing and sales activity in the Credit-Card Clearing Segment is based on the principle of focusing on merchants' needs, and is conducted through a targeted sales and support system.

The Company's key objectives in its marketing activity in this area are: (1) to retain merchants as customers by strengthening its ties with the merchants and providing marketing, financial, and operational services, including the incorporation of coupons and personal messages in debit statements for cardholders, information regarding past and future credits of the merchant and other segmented information, advertising campaigns and unique marketing information, benefits, and programs at a high level of service; (2) to strengthen the Company's image; and (3) to recruit new merchants and expand the Company's operations through new business activities, including the granting of credit.

The Company operates a website designed for its business clients at www.isracard.co.il, which provides financial information regarding the merchant's credits and expanded business information, among other matters, and allows credit applications to be filed.

Competition

The credit-card clearing field is characterized by a very high level of competition.

For a list of credit-card companies operating in this area in Israel, see "The Credit-Card Industry in Israel," above.

Isracard cards were opened for cross-clearing in May 2012. For further details on this matter, see the section “Restrictions and Supervision of the Company's Operations,” below. Competition in the clearing sector is focused on recruiting new merchants for clearing agreements with the Company, retaining existing merchants as customers of the Clearing Segment, and preventing desertion to competitors, which requires the investment of extensive efforts and resources and high sales and marketing expenses.

Another aspect of competition in the clearing sector is focused on the development of financial and operational products and services for merchants. Credit-card companies have expanded the mix of products and services offered to merchants by offering marketing and financial services, such as flexible crediting dates and joint sales-promotion campaigns for the credit-card company and the merchant.

In order to cope with the competition in this sector, the Company takes the following main measures: (1) a competitive, prudent fee policy (merchant fees); (2) increased collaborations with merchants; (3) investment of resources to improve service, retain merchants as customers, and increase customer loyalty, while adapting products and services to the merchant's unique needs; (4) operation of a professional, experienced, skilled sales and marketing system specializing in providing solutions for the various merchants, and an experienced, professional, skilled service system supported by advanced technological systems.

The Company's dynamism and its ability to respond to merchants' changing needs and offer them a broad range of services, such as marketing and operational services, provide a competitive response in the market and serve as an additional element in reinforcing merchants' loyalty and preference of the clearing service provider, and in formulating the overall perception of the Company by merchants.

Positive factors affecting the Company's competitive standing include the following, among others: (1) a marketing, sales, and service system specializing in providing suitable solutions for merchants while maintaining regular contact with them, and including professional, skilled, experienced human capital; (2) a brand with presence and power; (3) an advanced technological infrastructure allowing response to the needs of the various merchants; (4) a wide range of services, such as marketing and operational services; and (5) a robust capital structure and positive cash flow.

Negative factors affecting the Company's competitive standing include, among others, regulation, technological improvements that create the possibility of development of alternative means of payment in areas such as payment through cellular phones, which may cause a decline in credit-card clearing; and merchants' ability to switch clearers for MasterCard, Isracard, and Visa brands at their discretion. For details regarding regulatory restrictions applicable to the Company under antitrust laws, see the section "Restrictions and Supervision of the Company's Operations," below.

The Financing Segment

General

The Financing Segment serves the customers of the Company and of other companies, focusing on the provision of financial services and solutions through products tailored to customers' needs, at a high level of service. The Company offers unique credit products to its customers, in response to their needs, taking into account the type of customer (consumer or corporate) and the customer's financial condition and repayment capability.

The Financing Segment comprises two sub-groups determined according to the nature of the customer's activity: consumer credit for private customers, usually with relatively low volumes of financial activity; and corporate credit for businesses, whose credit needs are usually related to financing of their business operations. The types of credit products offered to these two groups naturally differ.

Consumer credit activity is primarily conducted through proactive marketing and advertising, offering the range of credit products for private customers. Products such as financing of vehicle purchases are usually marketed by related companies and/or through collaborations with other companies. Activities in this sector also include credit financing in discounting transactions.

Legislative Restrictions, Regulation, and Special Constraints Applicable to the Segment

The Company operates under laws, standards, and regulatory directives applicable to the banking system and to credit-card companies in Israel, such as directives of the Supervisor of Banks, the Antitrust Commissioner, and more.

The following limits apply to the volume of credit, pursuant to the Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives:

Transactions with related persons – Pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 312, "Business of a Banking (Auxiliary) Corporation with Related Persons," among other matters, a limit applies to the Company such that the total "indebtedness to a banking (auxiliary) corporation" , as this term is defined in the aforesaid directive, excluding certain amounts, of all "related persons" of the Company, as defined in the directive, shall not exceed a total equal to 10% of the capital of the auxiliary banking corporation (as defined in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 202 concerning capital components).

Limit on indebtedness of borrowers and borrower groups – Pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 313, "Limits on the Indebtedness of Borrowers and of Borrower Groups," among other matters, a limit applies to the Company such that the rate of the "indebtedness" of a "borrower" and of a "borrower group," as defined in the directive, after deducting the deductible amounts from the indebtedness, in accordance with the directive, shall not exceed 15% and 25%, respectively, of the capital of the Company, calculated according to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 202 concerning capital components.

In addition to the limits described above, pursuant to the Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives, from time to time, the Board of Directors of the Company establishes limits on credit concentration in certain sectors of the economy, and a limit on the maximum exposure to a single borrower, as well as according to the credit risk of the borrower, as expressed in the internal rating system. The Company's credit policy is approved annually by the Board of Directors.

Critical success factors in the operating segment. In the opinion of the Company, the main critical success factors in the Financing Segment, and the factors which the Company invests efforts and resources to achieve, are the following: (1) matching of a relevant product offering to customers; (2) available sources of financing and the ability to raise capital; (3) management and development of a retail system that is available and accessible to customers, with an emphasis on the direct channels, in order to improve professional service, response times, etc.; (4) a system of risk management and credit controls; (5) an adequate system of controls in order to reduce risks; (6) collaborations with various business partners in the Israeli economy in the provision of financial services; (7) experienced, high-quality human capital; and (8) an operational system including advanced information systems, technologies, and infrastructures.

Key entry barriers in the operating segment. The key entry barriers in the Financing Segment are the following: (1) the need for financial resources, sources of credit, experience, and extensive knowledge in order to perform the required investments in the operating, financing, advertising, and marketing system and extensive investments in technological infrastructures; (2) the development and management of a credit rating and credit control system, and the collection of information allowing a risk level to be assigned to each customer; (3) the need for capital in order to comply with the directives of the Supervisor of Banks with regard to the ratio of capital to risk-adjusted assets; (4) a broad system of sales and collaborations; and (5) training professional, skilled personnel.

Alternatives for the products of the operating segment. Credit services and loans provided by various parties in the economy, either through banks or through other financial operators, serve as substitutes for the credit and financing services provided by the Company.

Products and Services

The Company offers financial services to merchants, including loans, discounting of credit-card sales vouchers by the Company and by Tzameret Mimunim Ltd., advance payments, credit facilities for business cards, purchasing cards and B2B, and receivables discounting services. In addition, the Company offers credit to private customers, including revolving credit, which allows cardholders to determine the repayment terms; special-purpose loans; various credit plans based on Isracredit; various general-purpose loans based on credit-card credit facilities; vehicle purchasing loans for second-hand vehicle purchases through Kidum; and loans that do not require a card, all at a high level of service.

Segmentation of Income from Products and Services

All income and expenses attributed to the interest-bearing credit activity of the Company were assigned to the Financing Segment, including discounting, advance payments, receivables discounting, revolving credit, and loans of various types. For details regarding the segmentation of income from transactions of the Financing Segment, see Notes 20 and 21 to the Financial Statements.

Customers

The Company’s customers in the Financing Segment include numerous merchants and private customers. Private customers are segmented by risk rating assigned on the basis of an internal risk-rating model of the Company which is designed for private customers. The group of customers of this segment in the business sector consists of merchants in a broad range of industries who use the Company’s clearing services, as well as non-clearing customers who use one of the various types of corporate cards of the Company, or customers who use invoice discounting services provided through the subsidiary, Global Factoring.

These customers are also segmented by risk rating assigned on the basis of an internal risk-rating model of the Company which is designed for corporate customers.

Marketing and Sales

Sales and marketing activities of the Company in the Financing Segment are based on the principle of focusing on the needs of merchants and on the changing requirements of private cardholding and non-cardholding customers. The Company operates on several levels: joint activities with customer clubs, associated companies, and business partners in granting credit, including marketing and sales promotion, among other means, through large-scale marketing campaigns, advertising in newspapers, on television, on the radio, via mobile communications, and on the Company’s website, as part of its commercial activity with the merchants.

Competition

The Financing Segment is characterized by a high level of competition, encompassing banking institutions and other financial entities, such as finance companies, insurance companies, other credit-card companies, and discounting companies. The competition in this industry is reflected in the level of service and in the range of products, prices, conditions for providing the required credit, and speed of response.

Seasonality

As credit-card transactions are primarily based on private consumption in Israel, seasonality in credit-card issuance, clearing, and financing is mainly derived from the seasonality of private consumption in Israel.

The Other Segment

This segment includes all of the Company's other activities that do not belong to the Issuance Segment, the Clearing Segment, and/or the Financing Segment, each of which does not constitute a reportable segment. This includes the credit-card system operation services which the Company provides to a sister company that issues and clears American Express credit cards; the activity of Isracard Nechasim; the Company's activity in the area of check settlement guaranteeing and check discounting; clearing of Visa travelers' checks issued in the past; and income from the realization of shares of MC.

Financial Information on the Company's Operating Segments – Consolidated

Quantitative Data on Operating Segments

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	For the year ended December 31, 2014				
Profit and loss information	**Issuance Segment**	**Clearing Segment**	**Financing Segment**	**Other[(1)]**	**Total**
Income					
Fees from external customers	466	873	1	2	1,342
Inter-segmental fees	558	(558)	-	-	-
Total	**1,024**	**315**	**1**	**2**	**1,342**
Net interest income	15	1	128	*-	144
Other income	28	(3)	2	50	77
Total income	**1,067**	**313**	**131**	**52**	**1,563**
Expenses (income)					
Provisions for credit losses	4	3	13	(1)	19
Operations	312	156	21	4	493
Sales and marketing	151	53	11	1	216
General and administrative	34	21	7	1	63
Payments to banks	370	6	-	-	376
Total expenses	**871**	**239**	**52**	**5**	**1,167**
Profit before taxes	**196**	**74**	**79**	**47**	**396**
Provision for taxes on profit	56	21	23	13	113
Profit after taxes	**140**	**53**	**56**	**34**	**283**
The Company's share in profits of associates after tax	-	-	-	(*-)	(*-)
Net profit					
Before attribution to non-controlling interests	140	53	56	34	283
Attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Attributed to shareholders of the Company	**140**	**53**	**56**	**34**	**283**
Return on equity (percent net profit out of average capital)	9.3	25.3	16.8		13.7
Average balance of assets	11,411	1,356	2,120	122	15,009
Of which: investments in associated companies	-	-	-	5	5
Average balance of liabilities	307	11,652	353	625	12,937
Average balance of risk-adjusted assets	8,241	1,142	1,816	86	11,285

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Results of other activities which are examined separately by Management and the Board of Directors in order to make decisions regarding resource allocation and evaluation of such activities, but do not meet the definition of a reportable segment due to non-fulfillment of quantitative conditions.

Financial Information on the Company's Operating Segments – Consolidated (cont.)

Quantitative Data on Operating Segments

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	For the year ended December 31, 2013				
Profit and loss information	**Issuance Segment**	**Clearing Segment**	**Financing Segment**	**Other(1)**	**Total**
Income					
Fees from external customers	395	881	1	4	1,281
Inter-segmental fees	571	(571)	-	-	-
Total	**966**	**310**	**1**	**4**	**1,281**
Net interest income	24	2	105	2	133
Other income	16	10	1	73	100
Total income	**1,006**	**322**	**107**	**79**	**1,514**
Expenses					
Provisions for credit losses	(5)	3	8	1	7
Operations	325	158	21	3	507
Sales and marketing	153	50	10	-	213
General and administrative	39	25	8	-	72
Payments to banks (receipts from banks)	336	(2)	-	1	335
Total expenses	**848**	**234**	**47**	**5**	**1,134**
Profit before taxes	**158**	**88**	**60**	**74**	**380**
Provision for taxes on profit	40	21	15	19	95
Profit after taxes	**118**	**67**	**45**	**55**	**285**
The Company's share in profits of associates after tax	-	-	-	*-	*-
Net profit					
Before attribution to non-controlling interests	118	67	45	55	285
Attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Attributed to shareholders of the Company	**118**	**67**	**45**	**55**	**285**
Return on equity (percent net profit out of average capital)	8.7	32.4	18.1		15.5
Average balance of assets	11,237	1,714	1,877	113	14,941
Of which: investments in associated companies	-	-	-	4	4
Average balance of liabilities	799	11,491	310	502	13,102
Average balance of risk-adjusted assets	8,179	1,239	1,490	123	11,031

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Results of other activities which are examined separately by Management and the Board of Directors in order to make decisions regarding resource allocation and evaluation of such activities, but do not meet the definition of a reportable segment due to non-fulfillment of quantitative conditions.

(2) Restated.

ISRACARD

Financial Information on the Company's Operating Segments – Consolidated (cont.)

Quantitative Data on Operating Segments

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	For the year ended December 31, 2012				
Profit and loss information	**Issuance Segment**	**Clearing Segment**	**Financing Segment**	**Other(1)**	**Total**
Income					
Fees from external customers	344	954	1	3	1,302
Intersegmental fees	639	(639)	-	-	-
Total	**983**	**315**	**1**	**3**	**1,302**
Net interest income	33	3	104	1	141
Other income	12	9	1	53(3)	75
Total income	**1,028**	**327**	**106**	**57**	**1,518**
Expenses					
Provisions for credit losses	12	6	14	5	37
Operations	297	159	18	4	478
Sales and marketing	179	68	9	1	257
General and administrative	38	28	6	-	72
Payments to banks	340	8	-	-	348
Total expenses	**866**	**269**	**47**	**10**	**1,192**
Profit before taxes	162	58	59	47	326
Provision for taxes on profit	**44**	**16**	**15**	**12**	**87**
Profit after taxes	118	42	44	35	239
The Company's share in losses of associates after tax	-	-	-	(*-)	(*-)
Net profit					
Before attribution to non-controlling interests	118	42	44	35	239
Attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	*-	*-	*-
Attributed to shareholders of the Company	**118**	**42**	**44**	**35**	**239**
Return on equity (percent net profit out of average capital)	9.8	24.8	21.1		14.8
Average balance of assets	10,926	1,608	1,813	132	14,479
Of which: investments in associated companies	-	-	-	2	2
Average balance of liabilities	652	11,518	260	433	12,863
Average balance of risk-adjusted assets	8,019	1,124	1,392	176	10,711

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Results of other activities which are examined separately by Management and the Board of Directors in order to make decisions regarding resource allocation and evaluation of such activities, but do not meet the definition of a reportable segment due to non-fulfillment of quantitative conditions.

(2) Restated.

Developments in Operating Segment Items

Profit and Profitability – Issuance Segment

The segment’s net profit totaled NIS 140 million, compared with NIS 118 million in 2013, an increase of 18.6%.

Net return on average equity reached 9.3%, compared with 8.7% in 2013.

Developments in Income and Expenses

The segment's income totaled NIS 1,067 million, compared with NIS 1,006 million in 2013, an increase of 6.1%.

Income from fees totaled NIS 1,024 million, compared with NIS 966 million in 2013, an increase of 6.0%.

Net interest income totaled NIS 15 million, compared with NIS 24 million in 2013, a decrease of 37.5%.

Other income totaled NIS 28 million, compared with NIS 16 million in 2013, an increase of 75.0%.

The segment's expenses before payments to banks totaled NIS 501 million, compared with NIS 512 million in 2013, a decrease of 2.1%.

The segment's expenses including payments to banks totaled NIS 871 million, compared with NIS 848 million in 2013, an increase of 2.7%.

The provision for credit losses totaled NIS 4 million, compared with income totaling NIS 5 million in 2013, The increase is mainly due to an addition to the provision in respect of credit to private individuals as a result of an updated directive of the Banking Supervision Department on the topic.

Operating expenses totaled NIS 312 million, compared with NIS 325 million in 2013, a decrease of 4.0%.

Sales and marketing expenses totaled NIS 151 million, compared with NIS 153 million in 2013, a decrease of 1.3%.

General and administrative expenses totaled NIS 34 million, compared with NIS 39 million in 2013, a decrease of 12.8%.

Payments to banks under agreements with the banks totaled NIS 370 million, compared with NIS 336 million in 2013, an increase of 10.1%.

The ratio of expenses to income in the segment, before payments to banks, reached 47.0%, compared with 50.9% in 2013.

The segment's profit before taxes amounted to NIS 196 million, compared with NIS 158 million in 2013, an increase of 24.1%.

The provision for taxes on profit in the segment totaled NIS 56 million, compared with NIS 40 million in 2013, an increase of 40.0%.

Profit and Profitability – Clearing Segment

The segment’s net profit totaled NIS 53 million, compared with NIS 67 million in 2013, a decrease of 20.9%.

Net return on average equity reached 25.3%, compared with 32.4% in 2013.

Developments in Income and Expenses

The segment's income totaled NIS 313 million, compared with NIS 322 million in 2013, a decrease of 2.8%.

Income from fees totaled NIS 315 million, compared with NIS 310 million in 2013, an increase of 1.6%.

Net interest income totaled NIS 1 million, compared with NIS 2 million in 2013, a decrease of 50.0%.

Other income totaled NIS 3 million, compared with NIS 10 million in 2013.

The segment's expenses totaled NIS 239 million, compared with NIS 234 million in 2013, a decrease of 2.1%.

The provision for credit losses totaled NIS 3 million, similar to 2013.

Operating expenses totaled NIS 156 million, compared with NIS 158 million in 2013, a decrease of 1.3%.

Sales and marketing expenses totaled NIS 53 million, compared with NIS 50 million in 2013, an increase of 6.0%.

General and administrative expenses totaled NIS 21 million, compared with NIS 25 million in 2013, a decrease of 16.0%.

The ratio of expenses to income in the segment reached 76.4%, compared with 72.7% in 2013.

The segment's profit before taxes totaled NIS 74 million, compared with NIS 88 million in 2013, a decrease of 15.9%.

The provision for taxes on profit in the segment totaled NIS 21 million, similar to 2013.

Profit and Profitability – Financing Segment

The segment’s net profit totaled NIS 56 million, compared with NIS 45 million in 2013, an increase of 24.4%.

Net return on average equity reached 16.8%, compared with 18.1% in 2013.

Developments in Income and Expenses

The segment's income totaled NIS 131 million, compared with NIS 107 million in 2013, an increase of 22.4%.

Net interest income totaled NIS 128 million, compared with NIS 105 million in 2013, an increase of 21.9%.

Other income totaled NIS 2 million, compared with NIS 1 million in 2013.

The segment's expenses totaled NIS 52 million, compared with NIS 47 million in 2013, an increase of 10.6%.

The provision for credit losses totaled NIS 13 million, compared with NIS 8 million in 2013, an increase of 62.5%. The increase resulted primarily from an increased provision in respect of credit to private individuals as a result of an updated directive of the Banking Supervision Department on the topic.

Operating expenses totaled NIS 21 million, similar to 2013.

Sales and marketing expenses totaled NIS 11 million, compared with NIS 10 million in 2013, an increase of 10.0%.

General and administrative expenses totaled NIS 7 million, compared with NIS 8 million in 2013, a decrease of 12.5%.

The ratio of expenses to income in the segment reached 39.7%, compared with 43.9% in 2013.

The segment's profit before taxes totaled NIS 79 million, compared with NIS 60 million in 2013, an increase of 31.7%.

The provision for taxes on profit in the segment totaled NIS 23 million, compared with NIS 15 million in 2013, an increase of 53.3%.

Profit and Profitability – Other Segment

The segment’s net profit totaled NIS 34 million, compared with NIS 55 million in 2013, a decrease of 38.2%. The increase mainly resulted from profit in respect of the sale of shares of MC in a different amount in 2014 and 2013, as mentioned in "Other Income" below.

Developments in Income and Expenses

The segment's income totaled NIS 52 million, compared with NIS 79 million in 2013, a decrease of 34.2%, primarily attributable to the sale of shares of MC in a different amount in 2014 and 2013, as mentioned in "Other Income" below.

Other income totaled NIS 50 million, compared with NIS 73 million in 2013, a decrease of 31.5%. Most of the decrease is attributable to income in respect of the sale of shares of MC amounting to NIS 12 million in 2014, compared with income from the sale of shares of MC amounting to NIS 37 million in 2013.

The segment's expenses totaled NIS 5 million, similar to 2013.

The ratio of expenses to income in the segment reached 9.6%, compared with 6.3% in 2013.

The segment's profit before taxes totaled NIS 47 million, compared with NIS 74 million in 2013.

The provision for taxes on profit in the segment totaled NIS 13 million, compared with NIS 19 million in 2013.

Fixed Assets and Facilities

The Company's headquarters are located in an office building on Hamasger Street, Tel Aviv. As noted, this office building is owned by Isracard Nechasim and N.T.M. Nichsei Tachbura Ltd. in equal non-specific parts. Isracard Nechasim rents most of the property to the Company, and the remainder of the property to Bank Hapoalim and to a fellow subsidiary company. In addition, the Company rents additional offices for its everyday needs, offices used as backup sites for its operations, and regional offices mainly used as offices of sales representatives.

The Company's material fixed assets include computers, information systems and infrastructures, communications equipment and peripheral equipment used in the Company's activities. These systems include mainframe computers (including for backup purposes), open systems, hardware, and software used by the Company in its day-to-day operations in issuance and clearing and in operating credit-card arrangements. These systems are in line with the technical specifications defined by the international organizations.

Intangible Assets

The Company owns the trademark, "Isracard", and holds long-term licenses from the international organizations, MasterCard and Visa, to issue and clear MasterCard and Visa credit cards in Israel. In addition, the Company has rights to several trademarks related to credit cards which it issues, clears, and/or operates. Most of the trademarks to which the Company has rights are related to the appearance or names of credit cards; imprints, images, or logos appearing on credit cards; the Company's publications; documents used as means of payment and collection; etc.

In the course of its operations, the Company is subject to the provisions of the Protection of Privacy Law, 1981, and the regulations enacted under that law, including the duty to register a database (as defined in the Protection of Privacy Law) in accordance with the requirements of the law and in accordance with its agreements.

Human Capital

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Company consists of nine functional units, each headed by an officer reporting directly to the CEO of the Company. Each such unit contains divisions, subdivisions, and sections, according to the nature of its activity, which report to the head of the unit.

Company Personnel

Total employee positions at the Company include:

(1) Employees employed under collective agreements and/or personal employment contracts signed with the Company or with Europay. Also see the “Other Matters” section below.

(2) Employees of Bank Hapoalim on loan to the Company – in addition to labor laws and expansion orders, the terms of employment of the majority of the aforesaid employees on loan are regulated in the Labor Constitution for Workers of Histadrut Institutions, in collective agreements, and in various agreements concerning wage terms and other benefits.

(3) External personnel.

The number of employee positions decreased by 8 in 2014 as compared to the number of positions at the end of 2013 (1).

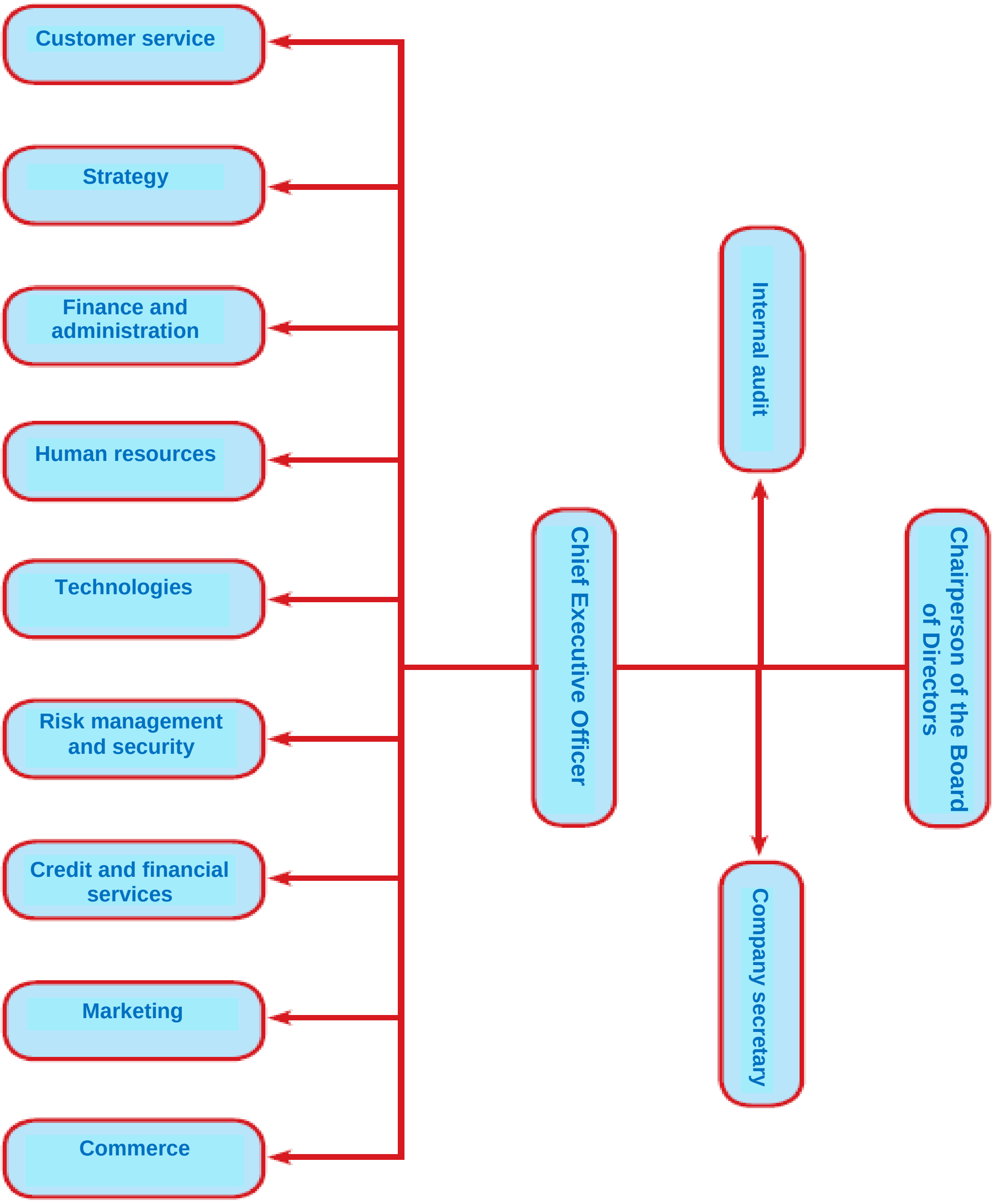
	2014	2013
Average positions on a monthly basis	1,266	1,292
Total positions at year end	1,282	1,290

The number of employees includes positions allocated to other companies in the Group through expense-sharing arrangements.

(1) In calculating the number of positions, overtime for which overtime wages are paid based on specific reports (not on a global basis) was taken into account.

The number of employees was adjusted based on the activity in the various divisions of the Company. In addition, numerous measures were taken in response to the changing needs expressed by the various departments, according to the key projects at the Company, with changes and adjustments made in order to provide efficient, high-quality solutions.

Units of the Company



Trends in Human Resources

Human resources strategy emphasizes organizational stability, with the integration and cultivation of the values of upholding the ethical code, openness, and transparency, along with innovation and achievement, while engaging the employees in the Company's business objectives.

During 2014, the Company continued to maintain this policy, through:

1. Labor relations – 2014 was characterized by maintaining stable and quiet labor relations and a continuing dialog with partners to this system, with a shared purpose of understanding and an overall organizational vision.

2. Development of strategic partnerships with the various departments, in order to support the Group's objectives.

3. Examination of changes in human-resources policy aimed at achieving improved efficiency and cost savings.

4. Encouragement of employees' efforts to develop innovation, excellence, professional expertise, and success.

5. Involvement and cultivation of satisfaction – encouragement of employees' involvement in and connection to the Company's corporate objectives.

6. Cultivation of employees' sense of belonging to the Company, with an emphasis on values, such as mutual trust and respect, and on creating the feeling that "we are all one family." These values, which strengthen employees' connection and identification with the Company, are reinforced by means including a range of activities for the well-being of employees and their families throughout the year.

7. Leading organization-wide processes in response to changes and in support of the Group's strategy, including support and guidance for the process of consolidation of call centers, which encompasses adaptation of recruitment and training processes and guidance of the change with support for managers and advice on communication of the messages related to the change; development of an experiential, varied and unique learning environment; and improved efficiency of the training program.

8. Corporate responsibility, ethics and regulations – Assimilation of the ethical code and encouragement of dialog on the subject, addressing the regulatory provisions regarding accessibility and corporate responsibility.

9. Occupational stability in the area of service, designed to increase the number of senior agents at the customer-service centers.

10. Encouragement of volunteering through organizational units, one-time activities, and recurring activities, in order to promote the value of giving back to the community.

Think Innovation – Cultivating Innovation within the Organization

For more than two years, the Company has been taking steps to instill an organizational culture that supports innovation by harnessing the Company's managers and employees to innovative thinking. The process this year began in an inspirational conference and continued in meetings of think-tanks in an innovation room which was set up in the Company. Ideas which began their way at the conference and in the think-tanks at the innovation room matured into changes and innovations which were implemented and expressed in everyday activity.

Fostering Employee Satisfaction and Involvement

This year, the Isracard Group was ranked the best credit card company to work for, in fifth place among the financial organizations and in nineteenth place among the best 100 companies to work for in a BDI survey.

As part of the strategic partnership and collaboration with the various divisions, several activities for employees were conducted during the year with the aim of encouraging employee involvement in the Company's business objectives and turning employees into ambassadors. The range of activities increased motivation to improve sales, pursue organizational learning, suggest new ideas, improve processes, and apply lessons learned.

Corporate Responsibility, Ethics and Regulation

This year, the Corporate Responsibility Report of the Isracard Group was published for the first time, presenting the Group's activity, and the significant effect on stakeholders in the Isracard Group in the area of corporate responsibility in the years 2012-2013.

As a leader in its field, the Isracard Group is committed to values-driven and respectful business conduct with all of our business partners and stakeholders. The ethical code constitutes the Group's value identity card. The code reflects the unique values and the code of conduct to which we are committed. This year, the ethical code was validated and updated in a comprehensive and participatory process, in accordance with environmental and technological changes which had occurred in recent years. As a part of this process, the code was designed and made accessible as a guide and teaching tool for solving everyday dilemmas.

During the year, the department conducted administrative work which aims to adapt the Company to the accessibility regulations in the area of buildings, infrastructure and environment and in the area of service. The work-plan complies with the 2014 accessibility regulations.

Organizational Development and Professional Training

As strategic partners guiding and supporting achievement of the objectives of the organization as a whole, including the business units within it, a targeted training program has been created for each business unit, including targeted plans for employees, based on the needs which have been recognized. In 2014, we placed emphasis on adapting training to the changing challenges and business environment; improvement of service and sales skills of service representatives; assimilation of new products and services; and supporting structural/organizational changes in the various divisions. The Company also worked on training and enhancing the knowledge of employees and executives in various roles: continuing to instill a culture of winning service – the customer as our guest; teaching tools for the encouragement of creativity and openness to innovation; imparting sales skills to various groups within the Company; providing in-depth professional knowledge in the areas of credit and sales; and encouraging employees to acquire higher education.

Occupational Stability

Employee retention in general, particularly those in the call centers, was a focus of joint work by the business units and the human resources units. The duration of employment of service representatives at the various call centers is high, thanks to a deeper strategic partnership with the customer service department.

Promotion of Diversity

The Company has undertaken a moral commitment to promote employee diversity, with a focus on support and equal opportunities for diverse population groups. In 2014, the Company continued to support the creation of a supportive, open work environment with acceptance of differences and aid for social integration and professional and personal fulfillment, open to others and to those who are different, and the creation of a more tolerant community of employees, with respect and appreciation for others.

Isracard in the Community

As the leading company in its field in Israel, Isracard, considers itself committed to giving back to the community and gives special attention to promoting the generation of the future and the empowerment of women and to strengthening weak and needy and varied populations in Israeli society. The Company is taking steps in continuing to increase the awareness of its employees of the subject of social involvement and encourages them to undertake volunteering activity, from the perception that the added value from giving back to the community is strengthening the "team pride" and the sense of cohesion among employees with the Company.

Involvement in the community is reflected in a wide range of social involvement activities and monetary donations by the Company and volunteering activity of employees, including:

Annual contributions by employees and by the Management of the Company to activities related to giving back to the community are performed through the “**Matan – Your Way to Give**” foundation.

In addition, this is the tenth year in which we have adopted the Nahal Patrol Regiment, as part of the “**Adopt a Soldier**” project, and provided ongoing support for the well-being of the regiment and its soldiers.

Round Up Israel – Simply Do Good – The Isracard Group works to raise public consciousness of contribution to the community and supports the activity of the Round Up foundation. The foundation's goal is to enable the public to round up every credit-card transaction amount and donate the difference to the donor's chosen foundation or cause.

Remembrance – Hosting scores of Holocaust survivors by employees and managers in Beit Isracard, for a festive meal for the New Year; donation to the Witness Theater which plays the story of their survival and revival in collaboration with students; Donation of festive meals to needy Holocaust survivors.

During Operation Protective Edge, which affected the whole of Israeli society, the Company and its employees were committed to assist the residents and merchants in the south of the country and soldiers at the front. The Company placed special emphasis on strengthening the organization’s resilience throughout the military operation and maintained regular contact and cared for the needs of employees and their families.

Service Providers

The Company's main service providers include:

Automatic Bank Services Ltd. ("ABS") – ABS serves as a communications channel between merchants and clearers. To the best of the Company's knowledge, ABS operates a system for collecting data related to transactions executed using credit cards in Israel, such as transactions executed with the various merchants, sorts the transactions by the identity of the relevant clearer with which the merchant has an agreement, and transmits electronic messages to the clearers for approval of execution of the transaction. In addition, ABS operates communications between credit-card companies on their behalf in connection with cross-transactions and clearing transactions. The Company, like the other credit-card companies in Israel, is materially dependent upon the services provided by ABS. Failure to receive such services from ABS could cause significant damage to the Company's operations.

IBM – The Company has contracted with IBM to receive various services which are required in the area of information systems, including agreements to acquire and maintain equipment and to acquire software. IBM is the exclusive supplier of mainframe computers to the Company.

Beeri Printers – The Company has contracted with Beeri Printers for the provision of production, printing, and binding services of the statement of debits and credits sent by the Company to cardholders and merchants on a monthly basis. In the event of cancellation of the agreement with Beeri Printers for an unforeseen reason, it would be temporarily difficult for the Company to obtain this service at the level currently provided. However, in the opinion of the Company, it would be possible to arrange to receive similar services from other companies.

Financing

The Company finances its operations through its own means, through loans within the Isracard Group, and through daily short-term on-call loans from banks.

Among other matters, the directives of the Supervisor of Banks include restrictions which affect the ability of banking corporations in Israel to extend credit in excess of certain amounts, including limits relating to the total indebtedness of a "single borrower" or of a "group of borrowers" (as these terms are defined in the directives), and to the total indebtedness of the six largest borrowers of a banking corporation. The Company, as part of the Bank Hapoalim Group, is liable to be limited, from time to time, in receiving credit from other banking corporations because of these directives. According to the Company's estimate, as at the date of the report, there is no effective restriction on the receipt of credit under the aforesaid directives.

With effect from 2015, the Company received an approved credit facility from Bank Hapoalim in accordance with business requirements.

Taxation

Changes in Tax Rates

On August 5, 2013, the Knesset approved the Law for a Change in the National Priorities (Legislative Amendments to Achieve the Budget Targets for 2013 and 2014), 2013, which provided, inter alia, an increase in the rate of corporation tax with effect from 2014 and thereafter at a rate of 1.5%, such that it would stand at 26.5%.

Value Added Tax and National Insurance – On June 2, 2013, the Value Added Tax Order (Tax Rate on Non-Profit Organizations and Financial Institutions) (Amendment), 2013, was published in *Reshumot*, which updates the rate of payroll tax and profit tax to 18% with effect from June 2, 2013. A a result of the said change, the statutory tax rate which applies to financial institutions increased to a rate of 36.21%, and 2014, to 37.71%.

On January 27, 2014, the Law for the Reduction of the Deficit and Change in the Tax Burden (Legislative Amendments), 2014 (hereinafter – "the Law") was approved in the Knesset. Pursuant to the Law, the rate of National Insurance fees collected from employers in respect of the proportion of the salary exceeding 60% of the average salary in the economy fell to 6.75% in 2014 and to 7.25% in 2015 (instead of 7% and 7.5%, respectively). From 2016 and thereafter, the rate in question will be 7.5% of the average salary.

For further details, see Note 25 to the Financial Statements

Other Matters

1. This year, the Company participated in the service competition held by the Israel Management Center, and won first place for the fourth consecutive time.

2. With regard to the bonus plan for senior executives, see Note 13.C and 13.D. to the Financial Statements.

3. With regard to the agreement with the employees' union, see Note 13.H to the Financial Statements.

Restrictions and Supervision of the Company's Operations

As a company engaged in issuing and clearing charge cards, operating a charge-card system, and extending credit, it is subject to laws and directives related to its activity in these areas. These laws impose duties and restrictions on the operation of credit-card companies, including the Company, in the areas of issuance and clearing of charge cards. The Company is also subject to various directives issued by the Supervisor of Banks and applicable to credit-card companies, for example, Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 470 ("Charge Cards"), which regularizes the operation of credit-card companies that are auxiliary banking corporations and of banking corporations with regard to the operation of charge-card systems. Additional Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives also apply to credit-card companies.

In addition, the Company is an "auxiliary corporation" under the Banking Law (Licensing). As a credit-card company and as an auxiliary corporation, the Company is subject to a further system of rules, orders, and regulations, including: the Banking Law (Licensing); the Bank of Israel Law, 1954; the Banking Ordinance; the Banking Law (Customer Service), 1981 and the derived secondary legislation; and a system of directives, guidelines, and position statements of the Supervisor of Banks at the Bank of Israel.

The aforesaid laws and directives extensively affect the conduct of the Company's business (similar to other credit-card companies), including the services it provides, its contractual engagements, its manner of conduct, and the management of its financial resources.

In addition to the laws relevant to the Company's activity as an auxiliary corporation and as a credit-card company, various items of legislation apply to the Company which regularize its routine operations, including the Restrictive Trade Practices Law, 1988 (hereinafter: "**the Restrictive Trade Practices Law**"); the Interest Law, 1957; the Agency Law, 1965; the Control of Prices of Commodities and Services Law, 1957; the Control of Commodities and Services Law, 1996; and the Protection of Privacy Law, 1981 and the subsequent regulations.

Antitrust Issues

1. On September 13, 2012, an exemption from a restrictive arrangement was awarded by the Antitrust Commissioner, according to which Leumi Card and CAL would be able to clear the credit cards of the "Isracard" brand with the payment of the issuance commission, one-time license fees and an additional amount on the content and extent of which immunity was imposed by the Antitrust Tribunal. In a judgment dated March 6, 2014, the Court approved the decision of the Commissioner contrary to the Company's position.

2. Pursuant to an arrangement between the Company and the credit-card companies Leumi Card and CAL, which was approved by the Antitrust Tribunal on March 7, 2012 (hereinafter: the "**Arrangement**"), the average issuer fee stood at 0.735% as of July 1, 2013, and the average issuer fee will stand at 0.7% from July 1, 2014, to the end of the period of the Arrangement (December 31, 2018). The agreement signed by the parties, detailing the terms for the operation of the joint technical interface, has been submitted to the Commissioner in order to obtain an exemption from approval of a restrictive arrangement.

Additional Regulation

1. Pursuant to an instruction published by the Bank of Israel in November 2011, banking corporations and credit-card companies must provide disclosure in their board of directors' reports of any group of borrowers whose net indebtedness on a consolidated basis (after

the permitted deductions) exceeds 15% of the capital of the banking corporation or credit-card company, as detailed in the instruction. As at the date of this report, there is no group of borrowers whose net indebtedness on a consolidated basis exceeds 15% of the capital of the Company (as defined in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 313).

2. In June 2012, the Knesset plenum passed a government bill, in a first reading, which would update the list of causes with regard to conditions which will be considered depriving conditions in uniform contracts, and establish rules with regard to the authority of the Uniform Contracts Court. In October 2013, the Knesset plenum approved the government's announcement of its intention to apply the rule of continuity to the proposed law. In February and April 2014, the Constitution Committee held discussions in preparation for a second and third reading. In December 2014, the Knesset plenum approved the proposed law in a second and third reading.

3. In September 2013, the Supervisor of Banks issued a circular concerning early publication of financial statements to the public, and updated the Public Reporting Directives on this matter. Pursuant to the directive, banking corporations and credit-card companies will be required to make a gradual change such that by 2016 their quarterly financial statements are published no later than 45 days from the end of the quarter, and their annual financial statements are published no later than two months from the end of the year.

4. In September 2013, the Banking Supervision Department published a directive concerning reduction or increase of interest rates, pursuant to which for floating-rate loans (including credit facilities for charge cards) granted to an "individual" or a "small business," when the interest rate on the loan changes, the banking corporation must apply the same reduction or increase to the base interest rate that applied when the loan was granted. In April 2014, the Banking Supervision Department published a file of questions and answers in connection with the directive.

5. In October 2013, the Constitution, Law and Justice Committee approved various amendments to the Prohibition on Money Laundering Law and the Prohibition on Terrorism Financing Order applicable to banking corporations, including rules on the subject of the "Know Your Customer" procedure. In February 2014, the amendment to the order was published in the Official Gazette of the Israeli Government.

6. In November 2013, a circular entitled, "Temporary Order – Implementation of Disclosure Requirements Pursuant to Pillar 3 of Basel II – Disclosure Requirements Concerning Remuneration" was issued. The new disclosure requirements are intended to support effective market discipline and allow market users to estimate the quality of remuneration methods and the manner in which they support the strategy and risk position of banking corporations. See "Measurement and Capital Adequacy" section in the Report of the Board of Directors, below.

7. In November 2013, the Banking Supervision Department issued a directive concerning remuneration policy in banking corporations. The directive establishes rules which are aimed at ensuring that remuneration arrangements at banking corporations are consistent with their risk-management system and long-term goals. Accordingly, relevant amendments were made to the Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive concerning the Board of Directors. In March 2014, the Banking Supervision Department approved that private subsidiaries of banking corporations should formulate remuneration policy in accordance with the directive no later than September 30, 2014. The Company has taken steps in accordance with the principles of the directive.

8. In February 2014, a memorandum for an amendment to the Arrangement of Non-Bank Loans Law was published, according to which, among other measures, an interest ceiling will apply, in accordance with the provisions in the memorandum, to loans granted by banking corporations. Comments on the memorandum may be submitted until March 23, 2014.

9. In February 2014, a proposed Law for Increase of Competition in the Area of Credit was placed on the Knesset table, and in March and April 2014, proposed laws for amending the Banking Licensing Law was placed on the Knesset table, pursuant to which, among other things, a banking corporation will be prohibited from controlling or holding the means of control in credit card companies or operating the means of control, as aforesaid. The proposed law from February was rejected by the Ministerial Committee for Legislative Affairs in November 2014.

10. In September 2014, a circular was published by the Banking Supervision Department on the topic of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive no. 221 "Liquidity Coverage Ratio". At this stage, credit card companies are not required to comply with the circular and they will continue to meet the requirements of Proper Conduct of Banking Management Directive no. 342. Further, credit card companies will be required to comply with a regulatory quantitative model which will be adapted to the characteristics of their activity. In addition, in September 2014, a circular was published by the Bank of Israel on the subject, Temporary Provision – Implementation of the Disclosure Requirements according to Pillar 3 of Basel – Disclosure in respect of liquidity coverage ratio, according to which banking corporations and credit card companies are required to provide disclosure in respect of liquidity coverage ratio in the financial statements. The effective date of the directive has been set at April 1, 2015. Further, a credit card company must include quantitative and qualitative disclosure with regard to liquidity risk, according to the way in this risk is managed in a company. At this stage, the Company is examining the implications of the Directive.

11. In March 2014, an amendment to the Banking Law (Service to the Customer) was published in the Official Gazette of the Israeli Government, according to which customers should be notified before the immediate repayment of a loan granted to them by a banking corporation is demanded, or before a legal proceeding is initiated, as set forth in the law. The law came into force on September 10, 2014, and also applies to loans granted before the effective date.

12. In July 2014, the Banking Supervision Department published an amendment to the directive concerning the business of a banking corporation with related persons, and as a consequence, an amendment to the directive concerning the Board of Directors. The amendments were made in the framework of adjustments to changes in the Banking Law, the Banking Ordinance and directives in this area in the United States and in Europe.

13. In July 2014, the Banking Supervision Department published a directive regarding non-banking benefits to customers, which was intended to establish clear and consistent rules that would enable customers to compare to a reasonable extent the prices of banking services and products, and help them to distinguish between banking benefits and non-banking benefits, and with the objective of helping to increase competition in the banking system over the price of banking services. This directive came into effect on January 1, 2015.

14. In September 2014, the Banking Supervision Department issued a draft of a letter on the subject of risk management in the cloud computing environment, providing rules which are intended to mitigate the risks inherent in the use of cloud technology.

15 In September 2014, the Banking Supervision Department issued a draft directive on the subject of cybernetic protection management, pursuant to which banking corporations must place special emphasis and take the steps required for effective management of the cybernetic protection.

16. In October 2014, the Banking Supervision Department issued a directive on dealing with customer complaints, which is aimed at improving the banking system's handling of customer complaints. The directive will come into effect on April 1, 2015.

17. In November 2014, the Banking Supervision Department published amendments to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive no. 311, and canceled Directive no. 319, as part of a process for adapting the Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives for the Basel recommendations for the supervision of banks and professional standards in leading countries around the world, and as a result of experience gathered by the Banking Supervision Department.

18. In December 2014, the Banking Supervision Department issued a draft file of questions and answers on the implementation of the Prohibition on Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive no. 411 in credit card companies, which reflects the stance and binding interpretation of the Supervisor of Banks on the order and the directive.

19. In December 2014, the Knesset plenum approved in a second and third reading the proposed Law for the Dissolution of the 19th Knesset. The election recess began on Thursday, December 11, 2014, and will continue until the convening of the 20th Knesset, on March 31, 2015. The elections to the 20th Knesset will be held on March 17, 2015.

    Pursuant to the decision of the Knesset Committee on the Order of Business of the Knesset during the recess period, the Consents Committee will operate, comprised of the Chairman of the Opposition and a member of the faction of the Head of the Opposition, or a Knesset member on their behalf. During the election recess period, the Government may demand the convening of the plenum, detailing the subject for which the convening is required. The Government may request to discuss in the plenum proposed legislation in a first, second and third reading, and, in addition, 25 members of the Knesset may demand the convening of the plenum during the recess period for the purpose of discussing proposals for motions.

20. In accordance with an amendment to the Banking Rules which were published in January 2015, the number of fees collected from small business merchants receiving clearing services will be reduced, by establishing a uniform tariff-list of common services in the area, this, with effect from July 2015. In addition, in accordance with the amendment, the rules

regarding fees collected from card-holders were amended, such as: the cancelation of deferred payment fees in respect of new transactions in installments made with effect from February 2015, and the standardization of the rules relating to conversion fees with effect from April 2015.

21. On April 2, 2014, a decision was approved in the Ministerial Committee for Cost of Living Matters, pursuant to which the Bank of Israel, the Antitrust Commissioner and the Supervisor of Banks will examine a number of topics relating to the implementation of immediate charge cards (debit cards) as a means of payment. Further thereto, On August 10, 2014, a memorandum of a proposed law was published, which, inter alia, authorizes the Antitrust Commissioner to determine the interchange fee in various transactions by charge card, including to determine an interchange fee of zero percent. On May 27, 2014, an interim report of the Committee for the Review of a Reduction in the Use of Cash in the Israeli Economy was issued to the public for comments. The report includes, among other things, outline recommendations presented by the Antitrust Commissioner for expanding the use of immediate charge cards and prepaid cards. On July 17, 2014, the Committee published a proposed resolution. On October 22, 2014, the Government approved the proposed resolution on the subject, as of August 6, 2014. On September 8, 2014, the Antitrust Authority published a report entitled "Increasing Efficiency and Competition in the Area of Charge Cards", including sections on recommendations for expanding the use of debit cards in Israel and for a speedy crediting of merchants in charge cards transactions. In January 2015, a memorandum of the Law for the Reduction of the Use of Cash was published and in February 2015, an amended version of the memorandum was published, which was intended to lead to the abovementioned implementation in the report of the Committee for the Review of a Reduction in the Use of Cash in the Israeli Economy, gradually establishing restrictions on the use of cash and negotiable cheques, in order to limit the phenomenon of a black economy in Israel, fight crime and money-laundering and facilitate the use of advanced and effective means of payment. Among other things, the law memorandum granted authority to the Antitrust Commissioner to determine the rates of interchange fee on debit card transactions. The law memorandum provides that the conditions of its incidence are that immediate debit cards are an available product similar to deferred debit cards. In February 2015, the Government decided to approve the law memorandum, and requested the convening of the Knesset during the recess period in order to bring the proposed law to its first reading.

22. In February 2015, the Bank of Israel published recommendations and measures to expand the circulation and use of debit cards in Israel and to increase competition in the area of charge cards. Pursuant to the recommendations, the Bank of Israel is to announce an interchange fee for transactions using debit card under supervision and its price will be fixed at a maximum rate of 0.3% for a period of a year. In addition, the Supervisor of Banks will provide directives for circulating debit cards for bank customers and rules for the immediate monetary settlement of accounts in transactions made with debit cards.

23. At the same time as that stated regarding debit cards, the Bank of Israel has published a draft directive for assimilating the use of the EMV (Europay, Mastercard and Visa) security standard, both as regards the issue and as regards the clearing.

24. In January 2015, the Banking Supervision Department published a clarifying circular on the topic of the duty of publishing the name of the supplier on the monthly statement to the customer. Pursuant to the circular, the obligation is on the issuer to note on the monthly statement the supplier's name. Through December 31, 2015 the rules provided will not apply to suppliers belonging to the following industries, tires, electrical products and batteries.

25. In January 2015, the Banking Supervision Department published a directive regarding a collective allowance in respect of credit to private individuals. The directive was published, inter alia, in view of a rapid increase in the extent of credit to private individuals and the risk inherent therein. Pursuant to the directive, among other things, a banking corporation is obliged to ensure that the percentage of adjustments in respect of environmental factors relevant to a credit loss allowance computed in accordance with the directive for credit to private individuals which is not problematic must not be less than 0.75% of the non-problematic credit to private individuals at that date, in relation to the range of rates of loss in the range of the years.

26. With regard to new accounting standards and new directives of the Supervisor of Banks during the period and in the period prior to implementation, see Note 1.D and 1.F to the Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings and Pending Claims

As at the date of the report, several legal claims have been filed against the Company and a consolidated company, arising from the ordinary course of their business, in the aggregate amount of approximately NIS 2 million. Based on the opinion of its legal advisors, the Company estimates that the financial statements include adequate provisions, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, to cover possible damages arising from all of the claims, where such provisions are necessary.

1. In October 2013, a claim and a petition to recognize the claim as a class action were filed against five fuel companies and three credit-card companies (Isracard, Leumi Card, and CAL). The amount of the claim relating to the customer suing Isracard stands at approximately NIS 1,000. The amount of the class-action was not noted. According to the claimants, there is a covert arrangement between the credit-card companies and the fuel companies whereby the credit-card companies charge customers who purchase fuel in the amount of NIS 150 -NIS 600 per fuel purchase, either through "blockage of part of the cardholder's credit limit" or through "debiting the account in another transaction for a purchase that was not executed," for several days, until the amount of the credit limit is updated or the amounts charged are refunded. An agreement was reached between the parties according to which, the petitioners will withdraw the request for approval, subject to the terms of the agreement. The request for withdrawal was submitted to the court in July 2014 and forwarded for review to the Attorney-General, who responded that he did not object to the approval of the withdrawal, but recommended the publication of the withdrawal and a reduction in the amounts. On February 12, 2015, the judgment of the District Court was handed down, approving the withdrawal, ordering the publication and reducing the amounts that were agreed by the parties.

2. In April 2014, a claim and a request for recognition as a class action was received by the Company and Poalim Express. The amount of the personal claim stands at NIS 145 and the amount of the class action was not noted. According to the petitioner, who is a merchant, which was related through clearing agreements with respondents, the defendants acted illegally, in that they collected from him a minimum commission when he was related at the same time to a discounting company in an agreement, according to which it discounted through the discounting company some of the transactions that it cleared through the defendants without taking into account the amounts in which the discounting company was credited. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the prospects of the claim being dismissed are greater than the chances of it being accepted.

3. In April 2014, a claim and application to recognize the claim as a class action was submitted against three credit card companies. The amount of the class action was set at NIS 1.7 billion. The petitioners allege that the three credit card companies are party to a restrictive agreement which has not received approval, and according to which, in debit and prepaid transactions, they illegally keep hold of monies which are due to the merchants and that they calculate the commission collected from merchants on the basis of the interchange fee as is customary in ordinary deferred transactions. It also alleged that the clauses in the agreement with the merchant represent discriminatory clauses in a uniform contract. The Company's has not yet filed a response. Preliminary discussion has been set for April 19, 2015.

   In the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the prospects of the claim are remote.

4. In July 2014, a claim and an application for it to be recognized as a class action were received by the Company and Poalim Express against the Company and other credit card companies. The amount of the personal claim is NIS 17 and the amount of the class action is estimated at NIS 200 million. The petitioners allege that the way in which the companies conduct the conversion of transactions made in foreign currency into shekels is not appropriate, constitutes an additional commission in respect of which fair disclosure appropriate for customers is not provided, and that, in doing so, the Company breaches various provisions of the law. The Company has submitted a request for outright rejection of the request. In January 2015, the court addressed the plaintiff's petition to consolidate deliberations on the claim with discussion on a similar cause for action which was submitted against banks. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the prospects of the claim are remote.

5. In September 2014, a claim was received in the Company against it and against another credit card company, together with a request for approval of the claim as a class action. The amount of the class action has not been assessed. According to the petitioners, vouchers that the Company issued which include a a condition determining a short period for honoring the vouchers, are a uniform contract which includes a discriminatory term, which should be canceled or altered. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the prospects of the claim are remote.

6. In September 2014, a claim was received in the Company against it, together with a request for approval of the claim as a class action. The petitioner alleges that the Company sends a short text message with advertising content, in violation of the law, and that it has causes for damages and unjust enrichment. The amount of the personal claim is NIS 1,200 and the amount of the class action is estimated at NIS 3 million. On February 12, 2015, a motion for dismissal was served by the petitioner. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, beyond the amount set in the motion for dismissal, the prospects of the claim are remote.

   In addition, a claim, together with a request for its approval as a class action, is pending against the Company, as set forth below, for which, in the Company's opinion, based on its legal advisors, the prospects of this legal proceeding cannot be assessed at this stage, and accordingly, no provision has been made in respect thereof.

1. In January 2015, a claim, together with a request for its approval as a class action, was received by the Company. The petitioner alleges that the Company illegally collects a commission for the "purchase of foreign currency from a money-changer by credit card" on transactions to purchase currency other than dollars, contrary to the provisions of the tariff list, and in so doing, the Company breaches various laws. The amount of the personal claim is NIS 37, and the amount of the class action is not noted.

2. **Indemnification of directors and other officers**: The Company has undertaken a commitment to indemnify directors and other officers of the Company, as they may be from time to time. The indemnity letter approved by the general assembly on February 12, 2012, with the approval of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, was adjusted for changes in the legislation. The amount of the indemnity to be provided by the Company under this commitment to all insured parties of the Company in aggregate in respect of one or more indemnity events must not exceed 30% of its capital, according to the most recent (annual or quarterly) financial statements known before the actual payment.

Objectives and Business Strategy

The Company's key objectives and strategies are the following:

1. Creation of value for its shareholders.
2. Long-term contractual engagements with the Banks Under Arrangement.
3. Expansion of the distribution and sales-promotion base in order to develop the area of non-bank cards.
4. Continued implementation of the loyalty club strategy.
5. Expansion in the area of credit for private and business customers.
6. Maintaining differentiation and uniqueness of the private brand, Isracard; maintaining the Company's image and continued positioning as a market leader.
7. Extending collaborations with merchants.
8. Continuing improvement in quality of service to banks, loyalty clubs, merchants, and cardholders.
9. Maintaining a high technological level: innovation and support for product and service development and for improvements in efficiency.
10. Targeted actions to create customer preference for the credit cards issued by the Company and make these cards the customers' first choice.
11. High-quality systems of risk management, credit control, and fraud prevention.
12. Working in accordance with the ethical code of the Company.

Risk Management Policy

The Company's activity involves various financial risks: credit risks, which reflect the risk that a borrower, client or merchant, will default on scheduled repayments as defined in the agreement with the borrower; market risks deriving from exposure to changes in interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, and liquidity risks. In addition, the Company is exposed to Operational risks, which refer to losses arising from faulty processes, human errors, system failures, and external events. The Company is also exposed to various qualitative risks, such as reputation risk, strategic risk, regulatory risk, legal risk, and compliance risk.

Risks are managed pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 310 and in compliance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 ("Measurement and Capital Adequacy"). In December 2012 - June 2013, the Bank of Israel issued several substantial updates of the Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives, Directive 311, "Credit Risk Management"; Directive 301, "Board of Directors"; Directive 342, "Liquidity Risk Management"; Directive 333, "Interest Rate Risk"; and Directive 339, "Market and Interest Rate Risk ".

According to a decision of Management, each member of Management manages Operational risks, reputation risks and legal risks in the area of activity for which he or she is responsible. The Head of Finance and Administration is responsible for market and liquidity risks, the Head of Credit and Financial Services is responsible for credit risks, and the Head of Strategy is responsible for strategic risk and regulatory risk. The Company has a Head of Risk Management with the status of a member of Management. In addition, the organizational structure of the Risk Management Department was updated in the format outlined by the Bank of Israel. Among other matters, the functions of the department include independent supervision of the manner of management of risks at the Company, monitoring of risks, reports to Management and to the Board of Directors, validation of risk-measurement systems, responsibility for the preparation of a credit policy document, rendering independent opinions in respect of the rates of collective credit loss allowance, and examination of the effectiveness of the Company's risk-management processes. In order to manage and minimize risks, the Company makes use of supporting computerized systems, among other means.

The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors convenes on a quarterly basis. In addition, the Risk Management Forum is headed by the CEO. The forum convenes quarterly, with the aim of ensuring adequate control coverage for risk-management processes and formulating a continuous process for improving the effectiveness of risk-management control mechanisms in the Company, at the level of the risk-taking divisions, the independent control units in the divisions, and the Risk Management and Security Division.

Operational risks

The Company has established a policy for the management of Operational risks, in compliance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 350 of the Bank of Israel. Within Operational risk management, the organizational structure supporting the management of Operational risks has been defined, including the roles of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee on Risk Management headed by the CEO.

As part of the management and control of Operational risks, and as part of the compliance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 ("Measurement and Capital Adequacy") in this area, the following steps have been taken:

- Operational risks were identified in new processes and products.
- Appropriate controls were established.
- Operational risk management and control system are regularly updated.
- Business continuity and emergency preparedness plans were established.
- Emergency procedures at the Company are revised.

Market and Liquidity Risks

1. Market Risk Exposure and Management

The business activity of the Company is exposed to market risks arising from volatility in interest rates, exchange rates, the consumer price index, and the value of securities.

The Company does not actively create exposure to market risks. Ongoing management of these risks is therefore aimed at monitoring the risks in relation to the policies established by the Company.

The Company's market risk management policy is based on generally accepted practices in the banking system in Israel and on the current instructions of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 ("Measurement and Capital Adequacy") regarding market risk management, and Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 339, "Market and Interest Rate Risk,", and Proper Conduct of Banking Business No. 333 "Interest Rate Risk ", adjusted to the unique risk profile of the Company. This policy was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in May 2014. The policy includes limits on financial exposures, aimed at reducing the damage that may be caused by changes in the various markets and in interest rates, the CPI, foreign exchange rates, and shares. The Board of Directors of the Company updates these limits from time to time.

The market risk management philosophy corresponds to the policy described in the Company's basic risk management document.

In addition, the Company has a designated function for the management and control of risks, independent of the business functions. The Risk Management Department maintains control over material risks in the Company; its roles are defined in the basic risk management document.

The Company manages market risks based on a comprehensive, integrative view, for the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, ensuring the optimal utilization of the capital and assets of each of the companies in the Group, in order to achieve their strategic and business objectives while maintaining their stability. Market risks at the Company are managed by the Head of Finance and Administration.

In order to implement the requirements of its market risk management policy, the Company uses a targeted automated asset and liability management system. The Company believes that its exposure to market risks is immaterial.

A. Linkage Base Risk

This risk is defined as exposure to currencies and to the consumer price index, expressed as the loss that may occur as a result of the effect of changes in currency exchange rates and in rates of the consumer price index on the difference between the value of assets and liabilities.

The Company applies a comprehensive policy for the management of market risks in Israeli and foreign currency, designed to support the achievement of business objectives while assessing and limiting the losses that may arise from exposure to market risks.

B. Interest-Rate Exposure

Interest-rate risk is the exposure to damage to the capital of the Company as a result of changes in interest rates in the various markets.

This exposure arises from, among other factors, the gap between maturity dates and dates of interest calculations for assets and liabilities in each of the linkage segments. For the purposes of interest rate risk management, gaps between assets and liabilities in future periods are examined, and comparisons of terms to maturity of assets, liabilities, and capital are performed on a monthly basis. Interest-rate exposure exists primarily in the shekel segment, as this segment contains assets with fixed interest rates.

(1) Fair value of financial instruments of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, excluding non-monetary items

	December 31, 2014				
	In NIS millions				
	Israeli currency		Foreign currency**		
	Unlinked	CPI-linked	USD	Other	Total
Financial assets	14,350	86	110	29	14,575
Amounts receivable in respect of derivative financial instruments	55	-	-	-	55
Financial liabilities	12,501	58	118	26	12,703
Amounts payable in respect of derivative financial instruments	55	-	-	-	55
Net fair value of financial instruments	**1,849**	**28**	**(8)**	**3**	**1,872**

	December 31, 2013				
	In NIS millions				
	Israeli currency		Foreign currency**		
	Unlinked	CPI-linked	USD	Other	Total
Financial assets	13,878	81	133	25	14,117
Amounts receivable in respect of derivative financial instruments	40	-	-	-	40
Financial liabilities	12,309	56	111	24	12,500
Amounts payable in respect of derivative financial instruments	40	-	-	-	40
Net fair value of financial instruments	**1,569**	**25**	**22**	**1**	**1,617**

(2) **Effect of hypothetical changes in interest rates on the net fair value of financial instruments of the Company, excluding non-monetary items**

	December 31, 2014						
	Net fair value of financial instruments after the effect of changes in interest rates*					Change in fair value	
	Israeli currency		Foreign currency***				
	Unlinked	CPI-linked	USD	Other	Total	Total	Total
	In NIS millions						In percent
Immediate corresponding increase of 1%	1,847	28	(8)	3	1,870	(2)	(0.1)
Immediate corresponding increase of 0.1%	1,849	28	(8)	3	(1,872)	-	-
Immediate corresponding decrease of 1%	1,851	28	(8)	3	1,874	2	0.1

	December 31, 2013(1)						
	Net fair value of financial instruments after the effect of changes in interest rates*					Change in fair value	
	Israeli currency		Foreign currency***				
	Unlinked	CPI-linked	USD	Other	Total	Total	Total
	In NIS millions						In percent
Immediate corresponding increase of 1%	1,568	25	22	1	1,616	(1)	(0.1)
Immediate corresponding increase of 0.1%	1,569	25	22	1	1,617	-	-
Immediate corresponding decrease of 1%	1,570	25	22	1	1,618	1	0.1

** “Net fair value of financial instruments” presented in each linkage segment is the net fair value in that segment assuming that the change noted has occurred in all interest rates in that linkage segment. The total net fair value of financial instruments is the fair value of all financial instruments (excluding non-monetary items), assuming that the change noted has occurred in all interest rates in the entire linkage segment.

*** Including Israeli currency linked to foreign currency.

C. Exposure to the value of securities

The Company's policy establishes a limited possibility for the execution of transactions in fixed-income, low-risk securities.

D. Derivative financial instruments

In general, the Company's policy states that no activity for the purpose of trading in derivative financial instruments shall be conducted.

The only activity in derivative financial instruments permitted to the Company is for the purposes of economic hedging. The Company executes IRS and FRA transactions, from time to time, in order to hedge interest-rate exposures.

2. Liquidity Risk Exposure and Management

The goal of the liquidity risk management process, taking into account the risk tolerance that has been established, is to ensure the Company's ability to finance the increase in its assets and to meet its liabilities when due, without falling into difficulties and without incurring material losses, including losses that may result from damage to reputation caused by an inability to finance the Company's business operations.

Liquidity risk includes the following risks: Liquidity-raising risk – Risk arising from damage to the Company's ability to raise liquidity, as a result of a loss of confidence in the Company by the market, which may result from events of damage to its reputation or damage to the market in which the Company operates.

Market liquidity risk – Risk arising from a comprehensive crisis in the markets, leading to a credit crunch, regardless of the Company's performance. Risk of impairment of liquid assets – Exposure to risk as a result of erosion of the value of liquid assets, which may damage the ability of the corporation to finance liquidity gaps.

The Company implements a comprehensive liquidity risk management policy, which was approved by the Board of Directors in May 2014. The policy is based on the prevalent sound practices in the Israeli banking system and on the current instructions of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 ("Measurement and Capital Adequacy") and Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 342 ("Liquidity Risk Management"), adjusted to the unique risk profile of the Company.

This policy is achieved by maintaining routine monitoring of the Company's liquidity position through the use of an internal liquidity risk management model, monitoring of the indicator system for the identification of liquidity pressures, examination of extreme scenarios, and the use of an auxiliary system for current flow management. The disposable capital of the Company is used to give credit to cardholders and merchants, and invested in deposits with banks in shekels. Liquidity risks at the Company are managed by the Head of Finance and Administration.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the possibility that borrowers or counterparties may default on their obligations under the agreed terms.

The Company's credit policy is approved each year by the Board of Directors of the Company. The credit policy addresses principles for granting credit, the type of exposure in each segment of activity, quantitative and qualitative exposure limits, credit concentration, pricing and collateral, handling customers experiencing difficulties, and the hierarchy of credit-granting authority.

The credit management system relies on the delegation of credit authority at different levels. The overall responsibility for direct handling of customers rests with several authorized parties, leading to improved capability to manage credit risks and monitor and control the credit-granting process. The Company routinely monitors and tracks borrowers through control reports generated at various cross-sections and frequencies.

The Company regularly invests resources in training employees responsible for making decisions, in assessing risks in the area of credit, and in improving the computerized control tools and information systems available to them.

The Company also carries out routine control of internal and regulatory limits on the level of indebtedness of a single borrower and of a group of borrowers, in accordance with the requirements of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 313 of the Bank of Israel.

The Company monitors and supervises transactions with related persons, in accordance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 312, and files reports pursuant to Supervisor Reporting Directive No. 815 of the Supervisor of Banks.

The Company implements Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 311, "Credit Risk Management," which came into force on January 1, 2014. The main points of the directive are focused on the adoption of the approach requiring the involvement of a function independent of the business units to support appropriate decision-making regarding credit; this function should address and participate in the formulation of credit policy, the formulation of recommendations concerning collective allowances, and expressing an independent opinion regarding material credit exposures.

On November 23, 2014, a circular was published updating Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 311, with effect from April 1, 2015. The main change in the update is focused on Principle 14 "Credit Control", according to which there is a requirement to establish a credit control unit which will operate according to an annual and multi-year work plan, incorporating the regulations in the directive. In addition, it requires that the credit control unit will report to the Chief Risk Officer of the banking corporation, or to any another factor who is independent of the business units or of the board of directors. The Company is preparing for implementation of the directive.

The Company's credit risk management is based on several statistical models, which are used to establish a rating for each customer or business. This rating is used to support decisions regarding the type of credit, the volume of credit and the interest rate set for the customer or merchant. The models are periodically tested for quality and calibration and are established in accordance with internal and regulatory requirements.

Credit Risk in Respect of Exposure to a Group of Borrowers

Pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 313, "Limits on the Indebtedness of a Borrower and of a Group of Borrowers" (hereinafter: "**Directive 313**"), there is no group of borrowers that exceeds 15% of the capital of the banking corporation (as defined in Directive 313) as at December 31, 2014.

Credit Control Department

The Credit Control Department is the first tier of overarching control in the credit risk management process.

The department is responsible for, among other things, approving the procedures of the Credit and Finance Division and for submitting recommendations regarding limits on exposure to credit risks. The department is independent and characterized by independence from the business of the Credit and Finance Division.

The Department's activities are in accordance with the provisions of the Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 311.

Credit Exposure to Foreign Financial Institutions and Foreign Countries

The Company has immaterial exposure to the international organizations MasterCard International Incorporated, MasterCard Europe, Visa International, and Visa Europe with respect to balances of transactions executed by tourists in Israel, net of the balances of transactions executed by Israelis overseas in respect of which the Company has not yet been credited by the international organizations.

Measurement and Disclosure of Impaired Debts, Credit Risk, and Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company implements the directives of the Supervisor of Banks concerning the measurement and disclosure of impaired debts, credit loss, and allowance for credit losses.

On February 10, 2014, the Banking Supervision Department published a circular concerning an update of disclosure of credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses in credit card companies. The balances are presented below pursuant to the aforesaid circular.

Risk of problematic credit and nonperforming assets

	Balance as at December 31, 2014	**Balance as at December 31, 2013**
	Reported amounts In NIS millions	
1. Problematic credit risk (1) (2) (3)		
Impaired credit risk	12	21
Inferior credit risk	5	7
Credit risk under special supervision (4)	82	1
Total problematic credit risk	**99**	**29**
Of which: Unimpaired debts in arrears of 90 days or more	-	-

2. Nonperforming assets (2)		
Impaired debts	12	21
Total nonperforming assets (2)	12	21

(1) Credit risk - impaired, inferior or under special supervision.

(2) Credit risk is presented before the effect of the allowance for credit losses.

(3) The Company has no off-balance sheet problematic credit risk.

(4) Since 2014, the Company for the first time identified and classified debts under special supervision in the Group's track

Risk and Credit Indices

		December 31	
		2014	2013
		In percent	
A.	Balance of impaired debtors in respect of credit-card activity not accruing interest income, as a percentage of the balance of debtors in respect of credit card activity	0.08	0.15
B.	Balance of unimpaired debtors in respect of credit card activity in arrears of 90 days or more, as a percentage of the balance of debtors in respect of credit card activity	-	-
C.	Balance of allowance for credit losses for debtors in respect of credit card activity, as a percentage of the balance of debtors in respect of credit card activity	0.70	0.64
D.	Balance of allowance for credit losses for debtors in respect of credit card activity, as a percentage of the balance of impaired debtors in respect of credit-card activity not accruing interest income	*-	*-
D.1.	t Balance rate of allowance for credit losses for debtors in respect of credit card activity, as a percentage of impaired debts balance in respect of credit card activity plus balance of debtors in respect of credit card activity in arears of 90 days or more	*-	*-
E.	Problematic credit risk as a percentage of total credit risk	0.20	0.06
F.	Provisions for credit losses as a percentage of the average balance of debtors in respect of credit card activity	0.14	0.05
G.	Net charge-offs for debtors in respect of credit card activity as a percentage of the average balance of debtors in respect of credit card activity	0.08	0.02
H.	Net charge-offs for debtors in respect of credit card activity as a percentage of the allowance for credit losses for debtors in respect of credit card activity	11.11	3.41

* Greater than 100%.

Measurement and Capital Adequacy

Since January 1, 2014, the Company implements the measurement and capital adequacy provisions which are based on the Basel III directives (hereinafter:"**Basel III**"), as published by the Supervisor of Banks and as integrated into the Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211. Until December 31, 2013, the Company implemented the Basel II directives.

Pursuant to the directives, in addition to the calculation of the minimal capital requirement in respect of credit risk, market risk and Operational risk, the Company is required to carry out an internal process for a fair assessment of the capital adequacy (ICAAP) which is submitted each year. In April 2014, the Board of Directors received the review on the subject of the ICAAP and approved the report on the internal process for assessing the Company's capital adequacy for 2013.

Adoption of the Basel III directives

In May 2013, the Supervisor of Banks amended Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 regarding measurement and capital adequacy, in order to adapt them to the Basel III directives.

The Basel III directives provide significant changes in the calculation of the regulatory capital requirements, including, all matters related to:

- Components of regulatory capital
- Deductions from capital and regulatory adjustments
- Treatment of exposures for financial corporations
- Treatment of exposures to credit risk in respect of impaired debts
- Allocation of capital in respect of CVA risk.

The amendments to the aforementioned directives came into effect on January 1, 2014, with the implementation being gradual in accordance with the transitional provisions set forth in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 299 "Measurement and Capital Adequacy – Regulatory Capital – Transitional Directive", in order to enable compliance with the new requirements of regulatory capital in the context of the implementation of Basel III and to establish a transitional period until it is implemented fully. The transitional provisions relate to, among other things, the regulatory adjustments to and deductions from capital, and to capital instruments which are ineligible for inclusion in regulatory capital according to the new criteria provided in the Basel directives. In particular, pursuant to the transitional provisions, the regulatory adjustments to and deductions from capital and the minority interests which are ineligible to be included in regulatory capital will be deducted from capital gradually at a rate of 20% per annum, with effect from January 1, 2014 until January 1, 2018. The capital instruments which are still ineligible as regulatory capital will be recognized up to a ceiling of 80% on January 1, 2014 and in each subsequent year, this ceiling will be reduced by a further 10% until January 1, 2022.

In addition, on August 29, 2013, a circular of the Supervisor of Banks was published on "Composition of Capital Disclosure Requirements of Basel" (hereinafter: "**the circular**"). The circular provides updated disclosure requirements which the banks and credit card companies will be required to include as a part the adoption of the Basel III directives.

Accordingly, in the context of the note on the capital adequacy in the quarterly financial statements in 2014, disclosure of the comparative figures for previous periods was given prepared in accordance with the Basel II directives, as adopted by the Supervisor of Banks, as well as the disclosure of the audited comparative figures as of January 1, 2014 which were prepared in accordance with the Basel III directives.

Minimum Capital Ratios

On May 30, 2013, the Banking Supervision Department published a circular regarding minimum capital ratios for all banking corporations and credit card companies in preparation for the implementation of the Basel III directives. Pursuant to the circular, all banking corporations and credit card companies will be required to comply with a minimum Tier 1 shareholders' equity ratio of 9%, through January 1, 2015. In addition, a particularly significant banking corporation, whose total balance sheet assets on a consolidated basis constitute at least 20% of the total balance sheet assets in the Israeli banking system, will be required to comply with minimum Tier 1 shareholders' equity ratio of 10%, through January 1, 2017.

In addition, it was provided that, through January 1, 2015, the minimum overall capital ratios will stand at 12.5% for the whole banking system, and 13.5% for particularly significant banking corporations, through January 1, 2017. On May 20, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the targets for minimum capital ratios, as set forth below.

Capital Adequacy Target

The capital target of the Company is the appropriate level of capital required in respect of the various risks to which the Company is exposed as it is identified, estimated and assessed by the Company. This target takes into account actions of the Company management which are intended to reduce the level of risk and/or increase the capital base.

The Company's capital adequacy targets are as follows:

Tier 1 shareholders' equity to risk components of Company target – 9%.

Overall capital to risk assets of the Company target – 12.5%.

Risk Appetite

The Board of Directors of the Company has defined its risk appetite and risk capacity, in line with the strategy and future business plans of the Company. Risk appetite reflects and defines the risk level to which the Company is willing to be exposed, or which it is willing to accept or sustain, during the ordinary course of business. Risk appetite serves as the basis for the allocation of resources and capital.

Risk capacity reflects the risk level which the Company will not exceed even in the event of the materialization of extreme scenarios. In light of the above, the maximum risk level undertaken by the Company during the ordinary course of business is lower than its risk capacity.

The Management of the Company is responsible for routine monitoring, and ensures through the definition and enforcement of appropriate risk limits that the Company operates within its declaration regarding risk appetite and risk capacity, as defined, through the use of risk limits, among other means.

Capital Management

The goal of capital management is to achieve compliance with the detailed risk-appetite definitions and the objectives of the Company, as established by the Board of Directors of the Company, subject to regulatory directives in the area of capital requirements, while striving to allocate capital efficiently. Capital management should therefore:

- Ensure the existence of a capital base serving as a buffer against unexpected risks to which the Company is exposed, support business strategy, and allow compliance at any time with the minimum regulatory capital requirement (relating to the mix and amount of capital backing the strategy and risks of the Company).
- Address future developments in the capital base and capital requirements.
- Strive for efficient allocation of capital during the ordinary course of business of the Company.

Guiding Principles in Capital Management

Capital management is an annual process with a rolling planning horizon of three years.

Capital management is considered an integral part of the Company's strategic and financial planning. Capital management is based on the growth plans of the various business units, with the aim of assessing capital requirements during the period of the plan, and is used in the strategic planning process, in connection with feasibility and capital allocation to units.

Capital adequacy

The Company implements the standardized approach for assessing the adequacy of its regulatory capital (for credit risk, market risks and Operational risks).

The Company conducts an internal process for assessing its capital adequacy in the context of which a multi-year plan is built for complying with capital adequacy targets. This plan takes into account the Company's existing and future capital requirements pursuant to the strategic plans vis-à-vis available sources of finance. Consideration is given in the plan to all of the Company's present and future risk assets. According to the allocation requirements in the framework of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 299, 201-211 (Measurement and Capital Adequacy), against the capital adequacy targets and risk appetite.

Applicability of Implementation

Requirements regarding capital measurement and adequacy apply to the Company. In addition, the Company is consolidated by Bank Hapoalim, which is also subject to these requirements.

The Company has five consolidated subsidiaries: Isracard Mimun, Isracard Nechasim, Europay, Tzameret Mimunim, and Global Factoring.

In general, the capital requirement of the Company is based on its consolidated financial statements, which are prepared according to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives – "Capital Measurement and Adequacy" (201-211). As at December 31, 2014, there are no differences between the consolidation base according to GAAP and the supervisory consolidation base for the purposes of capital adequacy.

For full disclosure regarding capital instruments (quantitative data and attributes) and further details regarding tier 3 of Basel Directives, please visit the Company's website: www. Isracard.co.il/financialreports

Capital Adequacy

1. Capital for capital ratio computation purposes

		As of December 31, 2014	As of January 1, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
		Basel III (1)		Basel II (2)
		NIS millions		
	Tier 1 Shareholders' equity / Core capital and Tier 1 capital	2,226	1,948	1,933
	Tier 2 capital	110	92	9
Total overall capital		**2,336**	**2,040**	**1,942**

2. The risk assets and capital requirements in respect of credit risk, market risk and Operational risk are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2014		As of January 1, 2014		As of December 31, 2013	
	Basel III (1)				Basel II (2)	
	Weighted balances of risk assets	Capital requirements (3)	Weighted balances of risk assets	Capital requirements (3)	Weighted balances of risk assets	Capital requirements (3)
	NIS millions					
Credit risk:						
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector entities	3	*-	1	*-	1	*-
Banking corporations	5,077	635	5,041	630	5,039	453
Corporations	1,612	201	1,446	181	1,429	129
Retail for individuals	2,405	301	2,120	265	2,080	187
Small businesses	94	12	75	9	73	7
Other assets	626	78	625	78	476	43
Total credit risk	**9,817**	**1,227**	**9,308**	**1,163**	**9,098**	**819**
Market risks – Foreign currency exchange rate risk	8	1	23	3	23	2
Operational risk	1,865	233	1,876	235	1,876	169
Total weighted balances of risk assets/ capital requirements	**11,690**	**1,461**	**11,207**	**1,401**	**10,997**	**990**

3. Capital to risk components ratio

	As of December 31, 2014	As of January 1, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
	Basel III (1)		Basel II (2)
	NIS millions		
Total capital and Tier 1 capital ratio			
Capital for capital ratio computation purposes (NIS millions)	2,336	2,040	1,942
Tier 1 shareholders' equity / core capital and Tier 1 capital to risk assets ratio	19.0%	17.4%	17.6%
Overall capital to risk assets ratio	20.0%	18.2%	17.7%
Minimum total capital ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks		-	9.0%
Minimum Tier 1 shareholders' equity ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks with effect from January 1, 2015	9.0%	9.0%	-
Minimum overall capital ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks with effect from January 1, 2015	12.5%	12.5%	-

(1) Computed in accordance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 and 299 "Measurement and Capital Adequacy", effective from January 1, 2014.

(2) Computed in accordance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 "Measurement and Capital Adequacy", effective until December 31, 2013.

(3) The capital requirement was computed at a rate of 12.5%, compared with 9% last year.

Structure of regulatory capital

The composition of capital for the purposes of calculating the capital ratio is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2014	As of January 1, 2014	As of December 31, 2013
	Basel III (1)		Basel II (2)
	NIS millions		
Tier 1 capital			
Ordinary paid-up share capital	*	*	*
Share Premium	47	43	43
Unrealized profits from adjustments to fair value of available-for-sale securities	6	15	-
Retained earnings	2,165	1,882	1,882
Capital reserve arising from benefit due to share-based payment transactions	8	8	8
Total Tier 1 shareholders' equity / core capital and Tier 1 capital	**2,226**	**1,948**	**1,933**
Tier 2 Capital			
45% of the amount of unrealized profits, net, before the effect of related tax in respect of adjustments to fair value of available securities	-	-	9
Collective allowance for credit losses	110	92	-
Total eligible capital	**2,336**	**2,040**	**1,942**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Computed in accordance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 and 299 "Measurement and Capital Adequacy", effective from January 1, 2014, Data as of January 1, 2014 are on the basis of balances as of December 31, 2013.

(2) Computed in accordance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 "Measurement and Capital Adequacy", which were effective until December 31, 2013.

Credit Risk – General Disclosure Requirements

Pursuant to the directives of the Supervisor of Banks concerning the measurement and disclosure of impaired debts, credit risk, and the allowance for credit losses, and the amendment of the directives on the treatment of problematic debts, beginning on January 1, 2014, the Company implements the provisions of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 311, "Credit Risk Management" which is focused on the adoption of the approach requiring the involvement of a function independent of the business units to support appropriate decision-making regarding credit; this function should address and participate in the formulation of credit policy, classification of problematic debts, and approval of material credit exposure.

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Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is one of the risks which is managed, monitored and controlled in the Company, as required by the nature of its activity as a company engaged in the provision of credit. The credit risk management process assists the Company to view the risk according to the mix of products of which it is composed.

Activity of the Company in the area of credit-risk management:

- The Company sets limits on the granting of credit , by risk rating, with segmentation by credit products (according to the products' risk weighting), in order to prevent damage to the quality of the Company's credit portfolio, thereby reducing credit risk arising from borrower quality.
- The Company conducts internal controls of credit-risk management by assigning a risk weighting to each type of credit product, according to its derived risk. For example, in certain cases, references are made to the type of product sold by the merchant and to its supply times; the longer the supply time of the product, the higher the probability of a failure to deliver the product to the customer.
- The Company sets sectoral limits in order to prevent sectoral concentration in the credit portfolio.
- The Company acts in accordance with the guidelines of the Bank of Israel in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 313, "Limits on the Indebtedness of a Single Borrower and of a Group of Borrowers." Applying this directive and setting internal limits reduces borrower concentration risk.
- The Company has set internal limits on its exposure to financial institutions, in congruence with the risk appetite which is approved by the Board of Directors.
- The Company monitors and supervises transactions with related persons, in accordance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 312, and files reports pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 815.
- The Company tracks damages arising from the abuse of credit cards. See Note 19 to the financial statements.

Principles of Credit Concentration Risk Management

- In accordance with the Second Pillar of Basel III, the Company calculates an internal capital allocation, as required, against concentration risks.
- Borrower concentration – routine monitoring of the major borrowers of the Company; compliance with limits required in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 313 ("A Single Borrower and a Group of Borrowers ") of the Bank of Israel. In addition, the Company reports to the Bank of Israel on a quarterly basis, in accordance with the directive.
- Diversification over a range of credit products – the Company's credit portfolio consists of a variety of credit products with differing risk levels. Credit products are: credit through credit cards, loans through credit cards, loans for the purchase of motor vehicles, loans to private individuals, loans to merchants, advance payments to merchants, discounting of cheques, and discounting of receivables.

Assigning Risk Ratings to Customers Based on Statistical Models

- The Company routinely invests in models for rating the credit risk of private and business customers. The models are matched to the credit products, economic conditions, and target population to receive the credit.

- Models are divided as follows:

1. AS (application scoring) model for new customers;
2. BS (behavior scoring) model – a behavioral model for customers of the Company;
3. SME (small-medium enterprise) model – a model for corporate clients.

- The risk-rating models are used to support decisions regarding the type of credit, volume of credit, and interest rate set for the customer or merchant.

- The development of risk ratings in the credit portfolio is routinely controlled and monitored.

- The models are tested periodically for quality and calibration by the Model Development Unit in the Credit and Financial Services Division, and validated by the Risk Management Department (the second level of controls).

Establishing the Hierarchy of Credit Granting Authority

The establishment of the hierarchy is aimed at maintaining the quality of the Company's credit portfolio, while supervising credit approvals, according to the appropriate professional authority. Credit is granted at the Company according to a hierarchy of authority, including:

- Authorization for maximum exposure according to the authority of the responsible party (in accordance with the risk-rating model).
- Defined authorities for deviations for exceptional transactions, according to the authority of the responsible party.
- Defined hierarchy of authority for the establishment of the credit interest rate.

Exposure to Financial Institutions

The Company's operations involve exposure to financial institutions, in Israel and around the world:

- Credit-card companies in Israel and globally – Cross-clearing activity occurs between the Company and credit-card companies in Israel. In addition, the Company has exposure to global credit-card companies.
- Banks in Israel – Credit-card activity under the responsibility of banks is conducted with banks in Israel. In addition, deposits and hedging transactions create exposure to the bank with which the transaction was executed.
- Foreign financial institutions – Activity with overseas entities or activity by foreigners in Israel: deposits of foreign currency with financial institutions abroad.
- The Company routinely monitors these exposures and reports deviations from limits.

Credit exposure to financial institutions results primarily from:

- Transactions in credit cards issued by banks with which the Company has arrangements – the exposure is formed when the Company uses its own funds to finance the time gap between the date of crediting the merchant and the date of transfer of the payments by the Banks Under Arrangement. If a bank becomes insolvent, there is a risk that the funds may not be transferred to the Company, which would then absorb the losses.
- Deposits with banks – deposits placed by the Company with banks create an automatic exposure to such banks.

Independent Supervision

The Chief Risk Officer maintains independent supervision of the manner in which credit risks are managed at the Company. This supervision includes:

- Checking compliance with credit policy directives and with the instructions of the Bank of Israel.
- Active involvement in establishing credit policy, including credit limits. Control over the implementation of credit policy.
- Identifying new risks and emerging risks.
- Reporting the results of the monitoring to senior management and to the Board of Directors.
- Monitoring risk-assessment models.

Reports to Management and the Board of Directors and Compliance with Policies and Procedures

- The Company's credit policy is updated and approved by the Board of Directors each year, according to developments at the Company, in the industry, and in the economy.
- The Company's Management is provided with data on the Company's credit-portfolio mix each month. The mix presents the segmentation of the portfolio in terms of credit products, sectors, risk ratings, geographical distribution, compliance with regulatory and internal limits, a risk-return analysis, etc.
- The credit-portfolio mix is presented to the Board of Directors of the Company on a quarterly basis.
- The Chief Risk Officer submits an independent report to Management on the control over credit-risk management each month.
- The Chief Risk Officer submits an independent report to the Board of Directors each quarter.
- Working procedures at the Company are updated routinely by the various departments.

Off-Balance-Sheet Exposures

The Company uses a credit conversion factor (CCF) to convert its off-balance-sheet credit exposures into credit exposures under Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 ("Capital Measurement and Adequacy"), as described below:

- Unutilized credit facilities of credit cards for holders of retail cards – 10%*.
- Other off-balance-sheet exposures, including unutilized credit facilities of credit cards for non-retail cardholders and check guarantees, for a period of up to one year – 20%.
- Other off-balance-sheet exposures, including unutilized credit facilities of credit cards for non-retail cardholders, for a period of more than one year – 50%.
- Other off-balance-sheet exposures, including guarantees and other commitments – 100%.

(*) With regard to unutilized credit facilities of credit cards for holders of retail cards issued by the Company, the repayment capability of retail cardholders is effectively monitored through various control tools, including the use of behavioral rating models and monitoring activities performed routinely by the Security Department.

With regard to unutilized credit facilities of credit cards for holders of retail cards issued by the Banks Under Arrangement, approvals were received from the banks with regard to the existence of effective monitoring of the repayment capability of the holders of the retail cards.

General Disclosure Regarding Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk – OTC Derivatives

From time to time the Company uses derivatives with banks for the purpose of economic hedging, as part of its market and liquidity risk management policy, rather than for investment or other purposes.

Hedging Interest-Rate Exposures

The financial activity of the Company is usually characterized by a parallel between the average duration of assets and liabilities (mainly short-term); i.e. customers' activity ("debtors in respect of credit cards") versus liabilities to merchants ("creditors in respect of credit-card activity"). However, there is exposure to changes in interest rates arising from extending credit at fixed interest for the medium term (usually up to one year, and sometimes up to three years), which creates a gap in average duration.

The Company uses IRS (interest rate swap) and FRA (forward rate agreement) hedging instruments for economic hedges of interest-rate positions to which it is exposed. These contracts are purchased in order to reduce the risk that unexpected changes in interest rates may damage the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the Company, and consequently its financial condition.

As of December 31, 2014, there were two IRS transactions outstanding, one with a nominal value of NIS 25 million. and the other with a nominal value of NIS 30 million. For further details, see Note 16.B to the financial statements.

Hedging Foreign Currency Exposures

The Company’s currency exposure is managed through daily matching of assets and liabilities in foreign currency (and linked to foreign currency) through foreign currency current accounts with banks, where the goal is to bring the net position to zero at the end of each day.

Disclosure by Companies Using the Standardized Approach

General

The Company accounts for all of its assets and liabilities using the standardized measurement approach, as defined in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 ("Capital Measurement and Adequacy"). The Company does not have a trading portfolio, and all of its assets and liabilities are part of the banking book.

Strategy and Processes

The Board of Directors of the Company approves the market risk management policy of the Company on an annual basis. The Board of Directors is involved in risk management, particularly in setting limits and restrictions for the volume of activity and exposures.

The Company's strategy in the management of market risks is to minimize risks arising from its main activities (issuance, clearing, and financing); the Company has a very low "risk appetite" for market risks.

Within this strategy, the Board of Directors and Management of the Company approve the Company's policy document, on an annual basis. The policy document is based on the following key principles:

- **Organization and control** – A central market and liquidity risk management function headed by the Head of Finance and Administration; an investment committee; the Audit Committee; the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors; and the Board of Directors.
- **Procedures and policies** – The areas of responsibility and authority in the area of risk management assigned to Management, the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and specialized functions such as the Risk Manager are formalized in clear, accessible documentation, with the aim of ensuring uniform implementation in the organization.
- **Risk management processes** – Processes are in place for the routine identification of exposures, risk assessment, examination of controls, and risk minimization processes (including limits).
- **Tools and technologies** – A computerized system supporting risk assessment, risk management, reporting, monitoring, and planning.
- **Reporting and monitoring of risks** – Reports from each business line of the Company to the central Market and Liquidity Risk Management Unit in a structured process, in which exposures are reported to Management and to the Board of Directors; proper intra-organizational communication channels ensure timely reporting of issues that need to be addressed.

For the purpose of the control and management of market and liquidity risk, the Financial Management Unit in the Finance and Administration Division, under the authority of the Head of Market and Liquidity Risk, works to identify, measure, monitor, and report on market and liquidity risks, in practice, on a routine basis.

Structure and Organization of Market Risk Management Function

The market risk management system of the Company is based on an integrative system for the management of exposures, composed of the following functions:

Market Risk Manager (VP Finance and Administration)

The Market Risk Manager is responsible for the implementation and implementation of a comprehensive policy for the management of all market and liquidity risks to which the Company is exposed (currency, CPI, interest rate, securities, liquidity), including:

- Responsibility for financial exposures at the Company, subject to limits approved by the Board of Directors.
- Procedures for monitoring and control on matters related to exposure management.
- Monthly reports on market and liquidity risk to the Board of Directors.
- Management of foreign currency risks, including decisions regarding hedging of long-term foreign currency exposures.
- Asset and liquidity management (ALM).
- Routine measurement and control of the market and liquidity risk indices of the Company.
- Preparation of reports on interest-rate risks.
- Analysis of results and preparation of findings for discussion by Management and the Board of Directors.

Chief Risk Officer

The Chief Risk Officer of the Company is responsible, by virtue of his position, among other matters, for control of the market and liquidity risks of the Company.

Within this framework, he is responsible for controlling the Company's market risk management policies and processes.

The Chief Risk Officer assists the Board of Directors of the Company in approving and examining the market risk management strategy and the policy rules in this area, with reference to new products and processes at the Company.

The Chief Risk Officer assists Management in the control of the market risk strategy approved by the Board of Directors by examining compliance with policies and procedures for the identification, measurement, monitoring, and control of market risks. The Chief Risk Officer reports directly to the CEO of the Company and performs independent control of the exposure to market risks.

Nature and Volume of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

A risk management system (RMS) is in use as a strategic instrument for the management of market risks to which the Company is exposed as a result of gaps between the nature of assets and liabilities.

Risk Monitoring and Minimization Policy

Interest-Rate Exposure Management

Exposure is monitored through reports on the effect of changes in interest rates. In the event that a deviation from the limits established is identified, the exposure is reduced by considering fixed-rate credit granting activity and considering the purchase of hedging transactions.

Foreign Currency Exposure Management

Transactions are hedged using financial instruments at banks. The Company's policy is to bring foreign currency exposure to zero. However, immaterial exposures form as a result of differences in timing between the transaction date and the settlement date in foreign-currency transactions. The Company monitors these differences.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is managed by the members of Management in the Company, each with regard to the area for which he or she is responsible. The Chief Risk and Security Officer in the Company is responsible for independent supervision of risk management in the Company (second level). The management of operational risks in the Company is intended to minimize losses by establishing orderly processes aimed at reducing the operational risks to which the Company is exposed. In this process, authority and responsibility frameworks are established, and a culture of operational risk management is instilled in all managers and employees.

The Company has a policy for the management of operational risks, which includes the following objectives:

- To manage operational risks as an integral part of the working processes in the Company, including the introduction of new products and processes.
- To maintain effective controls of risks according to risk ratings.
- To ensure effective identification of operational risks in all of the main processes at the Company.
- To create a work culture that encourages an organizational culture of risk management.
- To report loss events on a regular basis, according to the rules defined in the policy.
- To comply with legal and regulatory requirements regarding operational risks.
- To manage and allocate capital optimally in respect of operational risks.
- To establish a business continuity and emergency preparedness plan.

Within its operational risk management policy, the Company has defined the supporting organizational structure in detail, including the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, Management, the Chief Risk Officer, the Information Systems Division, the departmental risk controllers, and the various business units.

Once every three years, the Company performs a survey of operational risks, as follows:

- Full mapping of all operational processes in the Company.
- Classification of the processes into various groups, according to the classification methodology in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 ("Measurement and Capital Adequacy").

- Mapping of all of the controls relevant to each risk, including residual risk, and additional recommended controls, if necessary.
- Rating of risk levels in each process on a scale of the level of damage / expected frequency.
- Implementation of a multi-year action plan to reduce material risks and increase controls where necessary.

Each quarter, the Chief Risk Officer reports to Management and the Board of Directors on operational risks, as follows:

- Material losses and consequent actions taken.
- New operational processes at a high level of risk and actions taken to increase controls and minimize risk.
- Approval of changes in operational risk policy.

All loss events at the Company are collected into a single database. All material events (The materiality threshold as at December 2014 is NIS 10,000) are reported on a quarterly basis to Management and the Board of Directors. The events are analyzed in order to ensure that a relevant operational process exists and that the existing controls are sufficient in order to reduce the risk of an additional event. If necessary, additional controls are added to the process.

Material operational risks are mitigated by:

- Adding controls for identification and prevention, according to risk level.
- Acquiring appropriate insurance, including property insurance, professional liability insurance, and insurance against fraud, embezzlement, and computer crimes.

Disclosure Regarding Positions in Shares in the Banking Portfolio

From time to time, the Company invests in areas synergetic with its operations and/or complementary to its core activity. These investments are of a strategic nature, and are not performed as financial holdings. According to the Company's policies, the Company does not perform securities trading.

Prohibition on Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

The legislation applicable to credit-card companies in Israel with regard to the prohibition of money laundering and financing of terrorism is the following:

- ♦ Prohibition on Money Laundering Law, 2000.
- ♦ Prohibition on Money Laundering Order (Identification, Reporting, and Record-Keeping Duties of Banking Corporations for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism), 2001.
- ♦ Prohibition on the Financing of Terrorism Law, 2005.
- ♦ Proper Conduct of Banking Business No. 411 of the Bank of Israel, "Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and Identification of Customers."

- The Trading with the Enemy Order.

The Company applies monitoring and controls with regard to private customers and merchants in general, and those defined as high risk in particular. The Company maintains routine monitoring and controls in several areas, in order to ensure that it possesses the required information and documents, in accordance with the directives. Any gaps are addressed and resolved.

Employees are required to stay current on this topic through an annual training program and an up-to-date computer-based tutorial. Individual training sessions are conducted as necessary at the various departments as well as at external entities that are in contact with customers and have a connection to the issue of the prohibition of money laundering and financing of terrorism.

The Company's procedures are updated and expanded from time to time in order to cover fully the relevant topics in accordance with the requirements. The Compliance Officer coordinates the Enforcement of Compliance Coordination Committee and the Compliance Committee.

Reports are regularly submitted to the Money Laundering Prohibition Authority regarding ordinary transactions (pursuant to the provisions of the Order) and unusual transactions. Monthly reports are submitted to the Bank of Israel, in accordance with requirements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Israel and in accordance with the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks, the main points of which are described in Note 1 to the Financial Statements, "Significant Accounting Policies." When preparing the financial statements, the Management of the Company uses assumptions, estimates, and evaluations that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities), and the Company's reported results. Some of these estimates and evaluations involve uncertainty, and may be affected by possible future changes.

The Management of the Company is of the opinion that the estimates and evaluations applied during the preparation of the financial statements are fair, and are made to the best of its knowledge and professional judgment, as at the date of preparation of the financial statements.

The following are the main areas in which estimates and evaluations were used, and which accordingly are considered by the Company to be critical accounting matters.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company has established procedures for the classification of credit and the measurement of the allowance for credit losses, in order to maintain an allowance at an appropriate level to cover estimated credit losses in respect of its credit portfolio. In addition, the Company has established the necessary procedures in order to maintain an allowance, in a separate liability account, at an appropriate level to cover estimated credit losses in connection with off-balance-sheet credit instruments (such as unutilized credit facilities and guarantees).

The allowance to cover estimated credit losses with respect to the credit portfolio is assessed by one of two methods: “individual allowance” and “collective allowance.” The Company also examines the overall fairness of the allowance for credit losses.

Contingent Liabilities

The Management of the Company includes sufficient provisions in the financial statements, to

the extent necessary, to cover possible damages arising from all legal claims, based on legal opinions. In most legal proceedings, external legal counsel is obtained. These assessments by legal advisors are based on the best of their judgment, taking into consideration the stage reached by the proceedings.
It should be taken into account that in the legal field, "certain" or "near certain" estimates cannot be made, not only in the initial stages of the claim, but until a ruling is handed down. Accordingly, the outcome of the proceedings may differ from the estimates performed. In light of the foregoing, the actual outcomes of legal claims may differ from the provisions that have been made.

Discussion of Risk Factors

The main risk factors to which the Company is exposed have been mapped. This mapping and the assessment of the risks and of the effects thereof are subjective estimates by the Management of the Company.

Risk factor		Brief description	Degree of effect of risk factor
1.	Overall effect of credit risks	Risk arising from borrowers' failure to fulfill their obligations to the Company. Deterioration in the stability of the various borrowers may have an adverse effect on the Company's asset value and profitability. To minimize this risk, the Company has a defined credit policy and exposure limits with regard to borrowers/sectors in the various segments of activity, by risk level.	Medium
1.1.	Risk in respect of the quality of borrowers and collateral	Deterioration in the quality of borrowers and in the value of collateral provided to the Company to secure credit may have an adverse effect on the probability of collecting the credit. The Company has a credit policy and exposure limits with regard to different types of borrowers in the various segments of activity and products, and a process is in place for the control of compliance with these limits.	Medium
1.2.	Risk in respect of sectoral concentration	Risk arising from a high volume of credit granted to borrowers belonging to a particular sector of the economy. Deterioration in business activity in such an economic sector may lead to damage to repayment capability and to the value of collateral provided by some borrowers belonging to the sector.	Low

Risk factor	Brief description	Degree of effect of risk factor
1.3. Risk in respect of concentration of borrowers/ borrower groups	Present or future risk arising from deterioration in the condition of a large borrower or group of borrowers relative to the credit portfolio, which may cause an adverse effect on the probability of collecting the credit. The Bank of Israel has set limits on the maximum exposure to borrowers and groups of borrowers, and a routine process is in place for the control of compliance with these limits.	Low
2. Effect of market risks: interest rate / inflation / exchange rate risks	Present or future risk to the Company's revenue and capital arising from changes in interest rates, currency exposures, and exceptional changes in the consumer price index. Such changes may cause the Company to suffer losses and/or a reduction in revenue.	Low
3. Liquidity risk	Present or future risk to the Company's revenue and capital arising from an inability to supply its liquidity needs. In exceptional situations of demand and supply in the financial markets, unplanned costs may be incurred in raising resources. The Company has taken action to diversify its liquidity sources.	Low
4. Operational risk	Present or future risk to the Company's revenue and capital that may arise from failed or faulty internal processes, human actions, system malfunctions, or external events. This includes the risk of embezzlement and fraud as well as legal risk, but does not include strategic risk and reputation risk. Failures related to one of the aforesaid factors may cause possible damage to profitability. The Company has an operational risk management policy, and operates units, procedures, and systems in the areas of human resources, information security, security, process control, survivability and recovery, etc.	Medium
5. Legal risk	Present or future risk to the Company's revenue and capital resulting from unexpected events such as legal claims, including class-action suits, compliance incidents, inability to enforce contracts, or rulings against the Company, which may cause damage to the Company's profitability.	Medium

Risk factor		Brief description	Degree of effect of risk factor
6.	Reputation risk	Damage to the Company's reputation as a stable, credible credit-card company in the eyes of customers, business partners, and regulatory agencies may lead to the transfer of customers' activity to other companies, causing damage to the Company's activity and profitability.	Low
7.	Regulation and legislation	Present or future risk to the Company's revenue and capital arising from legislation and/or directives of various regulatory agencies that cause changes in the Company's business environment. Such changes may occasionally influence the Company's activity, revenue, and ability to offer certain services, and/or may obligate the Company to carry out technological and other investments at considerable cost, while disrupting schedules for development of other planned services. Also see the section "Restrictions and Supervision of the Company's Operations," above.	Medium
8.	Strategic risk	The risk of damage to the Company’s profit and capital as a result of business decisions and/or the implementation of business decisions. Strategic risk is influenced by external and internal risk factors, including competition which is reflected in the loss of customers /reduction in the scope of their activity, the termination of an engagement with the bank under arrangement, and involves extensive and constant investments, customer recruitment and retention (cardholders and merchants).	Medium
9.	Cessation of operation of an international credit-card organization	The cessation of operation of the MasterCard and/or Visa organization may materially impair the Company's operations and financial results. In addition, the collapse or insolvency of one of the Company's affiliate companies and/or Bank Hapoalim could lead to a situation in which the Company is obliged to bear debts, damages, and liabilities in amounts that may be material, leading to damage to its financial results.	Medium

Risks of Information Security and Cyber Attacks

On December 6, 2012, the Supervisor of Banks issued a final letter on "Implications of risks of information security and cyber-attacks on the reporting to the public." According to the letter, banking corporations and credit-card companies are required to assess information security risks and take into account all relevant information, including past cyber-attacks and the severity and frequency of such incidents. This includes a requirement to assess the probability of cyber-attacks and the qualitative and quantitative volume of information security risks, including potential costs and other implications arising from disruptions of activity or from the illegal use of assets or of sensitive information. In addition, the adequacy of preventive actions taken to minimize information-security risks and cyber-attacks must be taken into consideration.

Cyber-attacks may result from intentional attacks or from unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include inter alia, obtaining unauthorized access to computerized systems with the aim of making illegal use of assets or of sensitive information, damaging information, or disrupting activity. Cyber-attacks may be carried out in a manner that does not require obtaining unauthorized access, such as in the case of attacks designed to shut down website services.

As a result of cyber-attacks, banking corporations and credit-card corporations may bear significant costs, and may suffer negative consequences, including, among others:

1. Theft of financial assets, intellectual property, or other sensitive information of the banking corporation, of its customers, or of its business partners;
2. Disruption of the activity of the banking corporation or of its business partners;
3. Recovery costs;
4. Additional expenses in the area of protection and information security;
5. Loss of income as a result of unauthorized use of proprietary information, or due to failure to retain or attract customers following an attack;
6. Legal claims;
7. Damage to reputation.

The Company routinely works to identify and prevent events of information leakage involving sensitive business materials and customer details, and works to identify and prevent cyber-attacks aimed at its infrastructures.

In the opinion of the Company, the extent of the effect of information security and cyber-attack risks is moderate.

Disclosure Regarding the Internal Auditor

The Company receives internal audit services from Bank Hapoalim B.M. (hereinafter: "**the Bank**").

Information regarding the Internal Auditor – Mr. Jacob Orbach served as Chief Internal Auditor of the Company until July 30, 2014. As a result of his appointment to the officer in charge of the Business Division in Bank Hapoalim, Mr. Zeev Hayo was appointed Internal Auditor of the Company with effect from July 31, 2014. The appointment of the Internal Auditor was approved in the Board of Directors of the Company on July 31, 2014, after a recommendation of the Audit Committee dated July 31, 2014.

Mr. Zeev Hayo has worked in the Bank Hapoalim Group since January 1990, and is employed on a full-time basis. He holds a B.A. degree in Accounting and Economics from Tel Aviv University, is a certified public accountant, and has experience in the areas of banking and auditing. Mr. Orbach meets the conditions stipulated in Section 3(A) of the Internal Audit Law, 1992 (hereinafter: the "**Internal Audit Law**"). The Internal Auditor is not an interested party of the Company or its subsidiaries, and holds no other office in addition to his position as Chief Internal Auditor of Bank Hapoalim and of some of the subsidiaries in the Bank Group (including the Isracard Group), as required under Section 146(B) of the Companies Law and Section 8 of the Internal Audit Law.

The appointment and termination of internal audit employees are subject to approval by the Internal Auditor; internal audit employees receive instructions on audit-related matters only from the Internal Auditor or from internal audit executives authorized by him; in general, internal audit employees do not hold other positions in addition to internal auditing; Internal Audit employees are authorized to sign on behalf of the Company only documents related to audit work, as required under Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 307, "Internal Audit Function."

Superior officer of the Internal Auditor – The Chief Internal Auditor reports within the organization to the Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

Work plan – Internal auditing is conducted according to an annual work plan and a three-year long-term work plan. The work plan for 2014 was derived from the multi-year plan, which is based, inter alia, on the following: risk assessment at audited units; embezzlement and fraud survey; updated organizational structure of the Company; audit rounds at various units; and findings discovered in previous audits. In order to formulate the work plan, the audit team held discussions and consultations with the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the CEO of the Company.

The audit work plan also includes examination of the approval processes of material transactions, if any, all based on a comprehensive perspective with a focus on risks.

Following the formulation of the audit work plan by the Internal Auditor, the plan is submitted for discussion by the Audit Committee; and, in accordance with the committee's recommendations, the plan is discussed and approved by the Board of Directors.

The Internal Auditor has the discretion to diverge from the work plan in response to changing, unexpected needs. The work plan includes resource allocation for audits of special events and unplanned audits, including audits by demand of authorized parties, such as the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, Company management officials, and regulators. Material changes to the work plan are discussed and approved by the Audit Committee and by the Board of Directors.

The Internal Audit work plan also addresses the activity of subsidiaries.

Auditing resources – Some three auditor positions were invested at the Company and its subsidiaries during 2014. The volume of resources in internal auditing is determined according to the multi-year work plan, which is based on a risk survey.

Remuneration – Mr. Zeev Hayo and Mr. Yaakov Orbach were not remunerated by the Company. Auditing is supplied through outsourcing, and the Company pays the Bank for the internal auditing services on the basis of the number of work days of the auditors. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, the said payments are not such that they would affect the professional judgment of the Internal Auditor.

Performing the audit – Internal Audit at the Company operates under the laws, regulations, directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks (including Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 307, "Internal Audit Function"), professional standards, professional guidelines of the Institute of Internal Auditors in Israel, and guidelines of the Audit Committee and of the Board of Directors.

Having examined the Internal Audit work plan and the actual execution of said plan, the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee believe that the Company's internal auditing complies with the requirements established in the professional standards and the directives of the Supervisor of Banks.

Access to information – Internal Audit has unrestricted access to all information at the Company, as necessary to perform its duties.

Report of the Internal Auditor's – Internal audit reports, including periodic reports, are submitted in writing. Audit reports are submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Audit Committee, and the CEO of the Company, and are also distributed to the members of the Audit Committee. Audit reports are discussed by the Audit Committee.

Summary of Internal Audit activity – A summary of audit activities for 2013 was submitted to the Company in January 2014. A summary of audit activities for 2014 is expected to be submitted to the Audit Committee during the first quarter of 2015.

In the opinion of the Board of Directors and of the Audit Committee, the volume, nature, continuity of activity, and work plan of the Internal Audit are reasonable under the circumstances, and are sufficient to realize the Company's internal auditing objectives.

Disclosure Regarding the Procedure for Approval of the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors of the Company is the organ charged with overarching control in the Company. As part of the procedure for approving the Company's financial statements by the Board of Directors, a draft of the financial statements and a draft of the Board of Directors' report are delivered for review by the members of the Board of Directors several days prior to the meeting scheduled for the approval of the reports. The CEO of the Company reviews the ongoing activity of the Company and the effect of this activity on its results, and highlights material issues to the members of the Board of Directors.

During the meetings (the meeting of the Audit Committee and the meeting of the Board of Directors), the financial statements are discussed and approved. The Head of Finance and Administration reviews the Company's business results and financial position as well as main items in the financial statements, the plausibility of the data, an analysis of the results in relation to the results of the corresponding period in the previous year and in relation to the budget, and material changes in the accounting principles applied. In addition, the Chief Accountant addresses material issues in financial reporting, material evaluations, and critical estimates implemented in the financial statements.

This meeting is attended by representatives of the Company's external auditors, who add their comments and insights with regard to the financial statements and with regard to any clarification required by the members of the Board of Directors.

Any significant deficiencies discovered in the establishment or operation of the internal control over financial reporting are also presented to the Audit Committee and to the Board of Directors.

The reports are signed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the CEO of the Company, and the Chief Accountant.

The Board of Directors' Work

In 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company continued to outline the Company's strategy, policy, and the guiding principles for its activity, and established guidelines on various matters, in accordance with the requirements of legislative updates and in accordance with Directive 301 of the Bank of Israel.

As part of this process, the Board of Directors established limits on exposure to the various risks and formulated policy for the activity of the subsidiaries.

The Board of Directors addressed the approval of the quarterly and annual financial statements (further to the discussion and recommendations of the Audit Committee); the organizational structure of the Company; establishment of policy on manpower, salaries, retirement terms, and the remuneration system for employees and senior executives; and supervision and control over ongoing business operations executed by Management and the congruence of these operations with the policies of the Company.

The Board of Directors includes the Audit Committee, the Credit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Information Technology Committee. The Board of Directors and the committees held detailed discussions of the various aspects of the Company's activity.

22 meetings of the plenum of the Board of Directors and 46 meetings of the committees of the Board of Directors were held in 2014.

Directors with Accounting and Financial Expertise

Pursuant to the Public Reporting Directives of the Supervisor of Banks, the Company must specify the minimum number of directors with "accounting and financial expertise" which it has determined should serve on the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors of the Company has determined that the appropriate minimum number of directors with accounting and financial expertise on the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee is two.

Note that at the reporting date, the number of directors with accounting and financial expertise, according to their education, qualifications, and experience, is six. The number of directors with accounting and financial expertise, according to their education, skills, and experience, on the Audit Committee is two.(As of the balance sheet date, December 31 2014, there were 8 directors and 3 directors, respectively).

Members of the Board

Dan Alexander Koller	Serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and as Chairman of the Credit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company since August 10, 2014, In addition, serves and Assistant to the CEO, member of Management in Bank Hapoalim since December 1, 2008 and Head of Financial Markets Division. From April 2003, to December 2007, served as Manager of the Assets and Liabilities Section in Bank Hapoalim. From January 2008, to June 2012, served as Assistant to the CEO, Head of the Risk Management Division in Bank Hapoalim. From March 2012 to November 2013, served as Assistant to the CEO, Head of the International Division in Bank Hapoalim. Also serves as Chairman of the board of directors in the following companies: Europay, Poalim Express, Poalim Capital Markets and Investments – Holdings Ltd., Poalim Capital Markets – Investment House Ltd., Poalim Capital Markets Ltd., Registration Co. of Bank Hapoalim Ltd., Poalim Financial Holdings Ltd., Poalim Issuances Ltd., Tarshish – Poalim Holdings and Investments Ltd., Poalim Assets Ltd. (Shares) Ltd., Opaz Ltd., Continental Poalim Ltd., Poalim Israeli-American Ltd. and Pekaot Poalim Ltd., Bank Hapoalim (Switzerland) Ltd., and director on the board of directors in the following companies: Hapoalim International N.V., Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd. In addition, serves as Chairman of the credit committee of the board of directors of Poalim Express. Served as director in the following companies: Pam Holding Ltd., Poalim Asset Management (UK) Ltd., Poalim Assets (Shares) Ltd., Pekaot Poalim Ltd., Continental Poalim Ltd., Hapoalim USA Holding Company Inc., Agarot Issuing Company of Bank Hapoalim Ltd., Btzur Ltd., Israeli American Hapoalim Ltd., Temura Financial Company Ltd., Teuda Financial Company Ltd., Tarshish Hapoalim Holdings and Investments Ltd., Agam Financial Company Ltd., Opaz Ltd., Atad Investment Company Ltd., Zohar HaShemesh Investment Ltd., Einat (Nechasim) Ltd., Poalim in Tovna Ltd., Poalim Venture Services Israel Ltd., Continental Investment Company Ltd., Sapanut Investments Ltd., Sapanut Poalim Management Ltd., Kadima Poalim Financial Company Ltd., Banad Investment Company Ltd., Tuval Investment Company Ltd., Sapanut Financial Company Ltd., Sapanut Securities Ltd. and Bank Otsar Hahayal Ltd., but does not serve in them today. Served as Deputy Chairman in Bank Pozitif Kredi Ve Kalkinma Bankasi Anonim Sirketi, but does not serve in it today. Also served as CEO of Matar Issuance Company Ltd., but does not serve in it today. B.A. and M.A. (with honors) in Economics and Business Administration from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. D. Koller, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.

Avi Idelson	Senior human-resources consultant for mergers and acquisitions and global systems, and a director of companies. External director of the Company pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks. Member of the Board of Directors of the Company since January 31, 2010. Member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company; Chairman of the Committee since February 28, 2011. Member of the following committees of the Board of Directors of the Company: IT Committee, Credit Committee, Remuneration Committee. Serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company as of November 25, 2013. Also as external director pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks on the board of directors of the following companies: Europay, Poalim Express and as director in the following companies: Mehadrin Ltd., Avi Idelson Management and Consulting Ltd. Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Europay; and as Chairman of the Audit Committee of the of the Board of Directors of Poalim Express and member of the Credit Committee of the Board of Directors of Poalim Express and member of the Balance Sheet Committee, the Audit Committee, and the Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of Mehadrin Ltd. Prior thereto, served as head of human resources and special consultant at the BSG Investments Group; member of the governing board of the Bank of Israel and head of human resources and administration; and as consultant to companies in the area of human resources for mergers and acquisitions and global systems. as VP of human resources at Amdocs, and served in a series of positions at Bank Hapoalim B.M.: head of the Planning Department, Research, and Development; head of the Human Resources Management Department; and various positions in the areas of training, operations, and human resources. B.A. in Sociology and Educational Administration, Tel Aviv University; M.A. studies in the Department of Labor Studies at Tel Aviv University, specialized in human resources management and organizational development. Courses in banking and management at Bank Hapoalim. Various courses and seminars in the areas of option plans, mergers and acquisitions, integration processes, and strategy, at E&Y, Mercer, and Harvard University. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. A. Idelson, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.
Eldad Kahana	Member of the Board of Directors of the Company from August 8, 1979. Member of the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. Also a member of the board of directors and audit committee of Europay. Until July 31, 2013, Head of Central Legal Counsel Division, Bank Hapoalim B.M. L.L.B., Hebrew University of Jerusalem. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. E. Kahana, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.

David Luzon	Served as a member of the Board of Management of Bank Hapoalim B.M. from April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2011, as assistant to the CEO of Bank Hapoalim B.M., Head of Information Technology. Member of the Board of Directors of the Company since July 19, 2000. Member of the Information Technology Committee and the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. Also a member of the board of directors of Europay. In the last five years or during part of that period, served as a member of the board of directors of the following companies: Poalit, and Malam-Team Ltd. However, he no longer serves in these companies. B.Sc. in Mathematics and Computer Sciences, Bar Ilan University. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. D. Luzon, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.
Itzhak Amram	Member of the Board of Directors of the Company since September 25, 2011. External director of the Company under Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks. Member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company since April 23, 2012 and member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. Also serves as an external director of Europay under Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks, and as a member of the audit committee of the board of directors of Europay; as of December 16, 2012, serves as external director of Poalim Express under Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks. LL.B.; member of the Israel Bar Association. Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. I. Amram, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.

Nitzana Adawi	Member of the Board of Directors of the Company since May 29, 2012. Also a member of the following committees of the Board of Directors: the Audit Committee, the Credit Committee, and the Remuneration Committee. External director of the Company under Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks. Senior economist, lecturer on finance, member of the teaching staff at the Open University, MBA program. Advisor to companies, in the areas of business development, valuations, business plans, investment feasibility tests, etc. External director pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks in the board of directors of the following companies: Europay (from May 29, 2012) and Poalim Express (from October 31, 2011). Member of the audit committee of the board of directors of Europay; member of the credit committee of the board of directors of Poalim Express. M.B.A., School of Business Administration, Tel Aviv University; B.A. in Economics, Tel Aviv University. Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Ms. N. Adawi, she is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.
Ari Pinto	Member of the Board of Management of Bank Hapoalim B.M. since September 8, 2009. Assistant to the CEO of Bank Hapoalim B.M., Head of Retail Banking in Bank Hapoalim B.M. Served for the preceding four years as Head of Corporate Strategy, and previously as Head of the Retail Credit and Mortgages Division and as Head of the Human Resources Division. Member of the Board of Directors of the Company since November 25, 2013. Chairman of the Board of Directors of Poalim Mortgages Insurance Agency Ltd. and Poalim Express Ltd. since July 6, 2014. Director in the board of directors of Europay. M.A. in Public Administration; B.A. in Business. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. A. Pinto, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.

Guy Kalif	Head of the Comptroller Division at Bank Hapoalim B.M. since February 1, 2007. Member of the Board of Directors of the Company since September 2, 2013 and member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors since January 21, 2015. Also a member of the board of directors of the following companies: Europay, Tarshish Hapoalim Holdings and Investments Ltd., Hapoalim Assets (Shares) Ltd., Opaz Ltd., Poalim Self Service Ltd., Pekaot Poalim Ltd., Poalim Ofakim Ltd., Poalim Mortgages Insurance Agency (2005) Ltd., Hapoalim Issuances Ltd. M.B.A., specialized in finance and strategy, Tel Aviv University. B.A. in Accounting and Economics, Tel Aviv University; Certified Public Accountant Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. G. Kalif, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation
Mati Tal	Member of the Board of Directors of the Company. Director in the Company since May 2014 and member of the Credit Committee since Dec 2014. Also director on the board of directors of the following companies: Europay, Ashtrom Group Ltd. and chairman of the audit committee, remuneration committee and balance sheet committee in the Ashtrom Group Chairman of the Shema -Education and Rehabilitation of Hearing Impaired Children and Youth. In the last five years or during part of that period, was Logistics Manager in Bank Hapoalim, and prior thereto, was CEO of Bank Hapoalim in Switzerland, CEO in Bank Otsar Hahayal and Regional Manager in Bank Hapoalim. B.A. in Economics with complementary studies in Business Administration and Computer Sciences in Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Banking and administrative courses within Bank Hapoalim and a directorial course in the Israeli Management Center. Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. M. Tal, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.

Shimon Gal	Served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company and as Chairman of the Credit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company from the beginning of January 2014 till July 3, 2014. Also served as Chairman of the board of directors of Europay and board of directors of Poalim Express, and as Chairman of the Credit Committee of the Board of Directors of Poalim Express. Served as Assistant to the CEO and Head of Corporate Banking in Bank Hapoalim B.M. from November 2009 and as Chairman of the board of management of Poalim Trust Services Ltd. and Housing B.P. Ltd. from August 2013, but no longer serves in them. B.A. in Economics and Statistics, Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. S. Gal, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.
Shmuel Lachman	Served as external director under Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks in the Board of Directors of the Company from May 21, 2009 till January 5, 2015. Served as Chairman of the IT Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, and member of the following committees of the Board of Directors of the Company: the Audit Committee, the Risk Management Committee, and the Remuneration Committee, but no longer serves in them. CEO of Shiral 10 Ltd. In the last five years or during part of that period, served on the board of directors of the following companies: Europay, Poalim Express, the Association for the Wellbeing of Israel's Soldiers Ltd., Computer Direct Group Ltd., IDB Holdings Ltd. Also served as chairman of the Finance Committee and Member of the Governing Board of Shenkar College, but no longer serves in those positions.. M.Sc., Industry and Management, Technion; B.Sc., Industry and Management, Technion. Courses abroad, mainly at the IBM training center in Brussels, on management, marketing, balance-sheet analysis, and strategic management of companies. Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. S. Lachman, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.

Moshe Amit	Member of the boards of directors of various companies. Served as member of the Board of Directors of the Company from May 20, 2004 till November 20, 2014. Served as member of the Credit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company till November 20, 2014. Chairman of the board of directors of Global Factoring Ltd. Served as Director and as a member of the board of directors of the following companies: Delek Group Ltd.; Saint Lawrence Bank, Barbados; Poalim Capital Markets Investment Holdings Ltd.; Mega Retail Ltd. (formerly Blue Square Chain Properties & Investments Ltd.); AFI Development Plc, Cyprus; Allied Real Estate Ltd. Chairman of Excellence Investments Ltd. Until December 2003, member of the Board of Management of Bank Hapoalim. In the last five years or during part of that period, served as Chairman of Delek Israel Fuel Corporation Ltd. as member of the board of directors of the following companies: Europay, the Phoenix Israel Insurance Company Ltd., Matav Cable Communication Systems Ltd., Bank Hapoalim Switzerland Ltd., Matav – Cable Communication Systems Ltd., Bank Hapoalim Switzerland Ltd., Signature Bank New York Ltd., and as Chairman of the board of Continental Bank Ltd., Tempo Beer Industries Ltd. and Cargall Ltd.; but he no longer serves in these companies. B.A. in Social Sciences, Bar Ilan University. Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. M. Amit, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.
Ran Oz	Served as member of the Board of Directors of the Company from June 25, 2009 until December 31, 2014, and as member of the Remuneration Committee and the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. In the last five years or during part of that period, served as Partner at Viola Credit Fund. Also served as a member of the Board of Management of Bank Hapoalim B.M., Assistant to the CEO of the Bank, Head of the Financial Division (Chief Financial Officer). Also served as Chairman of the board of directors of the following companies: Housing B.P. Ltd., Poalim Trust Services Ltd.; as deputy Chairman of the board of directors of the following companies: Poalim Capital Markets and Investment Holdings Ltd., Poalim Capital Markets Ltd., and Poalim Capital Markets - Investment House Ltd. Served as member of the board of directors of the following companies: Sure-Ha International Ltd., Europay Ltd., and Poalim Express Ltd., but no longer serves in them. M.A. in Economics and Business Administration, Hebrew University in Jerusalem; B.A. in Accounting and Economics, Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Certified Public Accountant Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. R. Oz, he is not a family member of another interested party in the corporation.

Ruth Arad	Served as external director under Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks in the Company from the beginning of March 2011 till February 28, 2014. Also served as Chairman of the Risk Management Committee and as a member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company. Risk management advisor at HMS since the beginning of 2011. In the last five years or during part of that period, served as external director pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301 of the Supervisor of Banks in the board of directors of Europy and its audit committee. Served as chief risk controller at the Leumi Group, as a director at the Israel-United States Commerce and Industry Bureau, and at the Fisher Institute for Air and Space Strategic Studies, but she no longer serves in these positions. Ph.D. and M.A. in Financing and Statistics, Princeton University; B.A. in Mathematics and Economics, Tel Aviv University. Director with accounting and financial expertise. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Dr. R. Arad, she is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.

Senior Members of Management

Ronen Stein	CEO of the Company since February 1, 2015 CEO of the following credit card companies: Poalim Express and Europay. Chairman of the board of directors of the following companies: Tzameret Mimunim, Isracard (Nechasim) 1994 and Isracard Mimun. Director on the board of directors of Global Factoring Ltd. In the last five years or during part of that period, served as Manager of Retail Banking Section in Bank Hapoalim, and prior thereto, fulfilled a number of management positions in Bank Hapoalim. Ll.B. Interdisciplinary College, Herzliya. B.A. Economics – Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Holder of investment consulting license – Israel Securities Authority Lawyer To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. R. Stein, he is not a family member of another interested party in the corporation.
Oren Cohen Butensky	Member of Management of the Company since June 2011. Deputy CEO, Head of Customer Service. Member of the board of directors of Tzameret Mimunim Ltd. since April 4, 2012. Previously served as head of the selling company in MIRS Communications, SDM, and as head of Internet support centers at 012. M.A. in Business and Marketing, Derby University; B.A. in Economics and Social Sciences, Bar Ilan University; B.A. in Psychology, Open University. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. A. Cohen Butensky, he is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.
Amir Kushilevitz-Ilan	Member of the Management of the Company since February 2011. Deputy CEO, Head of Risk Management and Security and Chief Risk Officer. In the last five years or during part of that period, served as head of the Risk Management Department of the Company M.B.A., Ben Gurion University; B.Sc., Aeronautics and Space Engineering, Technion. To the best of the knowledge of the Company, Mr. A. Kushilevitz-Ilan is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.

Vicky Levi	Member of the Management of the Company since January 1, 2014. Deputy CEO, Head of Commerce. Director on the board of directors of Global Factoring Ltd. From 1992, served in various positions at Bank Hapoalim B.M. In her previous position, before the beginning of her term of office, served as Regional Manager in Bank Hapoalim B.M (2006-2013) M.B.A., Ben Gurion University; B.A. in Economics, Ben Gurion University. Investment advisor certified by the Israel Securities Authority. Completed a directors' course at the Interdisciplinary Center, Herzliya. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Ms. V. Levi, she is not a family member of another interested party in the corporation.
Maora Shalgi	Member of the Management of the Company since May 1, 2011. Deputy CEO, Head of Human Resources. M.A. in Human Resources, Faculty of Labor Studies, Tel Aviv University; B.A. in Social Sciences and Liberal Arts, Open University. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Ms. M. Shalgi, she is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.
Meirav Klipper Peretz	Member of the Management of the Company from June 1, 2014. Deputy CEO, Head of Marketing Since 1995, has fulfilled a number of positions in Bank Hapoalim B.M. In her previous position, before the beginning of her term of office, served as manager of the marketing and strategic planning team of the Retail Division in Bank Hapoalim B.M. (2013-2014). M.B.A., Tel Aviv University, B.A. in Economics –Tel Aviv University. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Ms. M. Klipper Peretz, she is not a family member of another interested party of the corporation.
Ami Alpan	Member of the Management of the Company since February 27, 2007. Head of Strategic Planning. Serves as director in the following companies: Life Style - Customer Loyalty Club Ltd., Life Style Financing Ltd., Store Alliance.Com Ltd., and Tzameret Mimunim Ltd. M.B.A., Tel Aviv University; B.A. in Management and Economics, Tel Aviv University. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. A. Alpan, he is not a family member of another interested party in the corporation.

Ronen Zaretsky	Member of the Management of the Company from December 18, 2005. Deputy CEO Technology. Graduate of the computer units of the IDF, most recently as commander of the IDF Manpower Computing Center, holding the rank of Colonel. M.A. in Public Administration, Bar Ilan University; B.A. in Computer Science, Economics, and Criminology, Bar Ilan University. Computer technician and computer engineer degree, Technological Training Center. Graduate of the IDF Command and Staff College. Founder and active participant in Bridge of Light – A shared activity of high-tech professionals, IDF soldiers, and the blind. Founder and joint authorized signatory of the Elul Gemach (charity organization), within the non-profit association of the Shaarey Tikvah synagogue and community Torah center. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. R. Zaretsky, he is not a family member of another interested party in the corporation.
Ron Cohen	Member of the Management of the Company since February 27, 2007. Deputy CEO Credit and Financial Services. Serves as a member of the board of directors of the following companies: Tzameret Mimunim Ltd., Global Factoring Ltd., Kidum Mivne Securitization Ltd. Previously served as Head of Customer Relations in the Corporate Banking Area at Bank Hapoalim B.M., for ten years. M.A. in Business Administration, Marketing, and Finance, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; B.A. in Economics and International Relations, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. R. Cohen, he is not a family member of another interested party in the corporation.

Ram Gev	Member of the Management of the Company since the end of March 2011. Deputy CEO Finance and Administration. Serves as a member of the board of directors of the following companies: Isracard (Nechasim) 1994 and Isracard Mimun. Previously served as head of finance at Harel Finance and as deputy manager of the Corporate Department at the Israel Securities Authority. M.B.A. (specialized in finance), Hebrew University of Jerusalem; B.A. in Accounting and Economics, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Certified Public Accountant To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. R. Gev, he is not a family member of another interested party in the corporation.
Dov Kotler	Served as Chief Executive Officer of the Company from February 1, 2009 till January 31, 2015. Served as CEO of the following credit-card companies: Poalim Express and Europay till January 31, 2015. Also served Chairman of the board of directors of the following companies: Tzameret Mimunim, Isracard (Nechasim) 1994, and Isracard Mimun. Also served as director of Global Factoring Ltd. Member of the board of directors of the following companies: Amir Marketing and Investments in Agriculture Ltd., and H.E.O.H. Management Services Ltd.; member of the governing board of the Round Up Foundation. M.B.A., Finance Section, Tel Aviv University; B.A. in Economics, studies in International Relations, Tel Aviv University; AMP (Advanced Management Program), Harvard University. To the best of the knowledge of the Company and of Mr. D. Kotler, he is not a family member of another interested party in the corporation.
Yigal Bareket	Served as member of the Management of the Company, Deputy CEO Marketing from September 1, 2010 till May 1, 2014.

ISRACARD

Controls and Procedures Regarding Disclosure and the Company's Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

In accordance with the Public Reporting Directives of the Supervisor of Banks, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Accountant of the Company must each separately sign a declaration regarding their responsibility for the establishment and application of controls and procedures concerning disclosure and the Company's internal control over financial reporting, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 302 and 404 of the law known as the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act,” enacted in the United States. The provisions of these two sections of the law were consolidated by the Supervisor of Banks into Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 309 in September 2008, and the Public Reporting Directives were adjusted accordingly in June 2009.

The two directives of the aforesaid law have been implemented at the Company since their inception dates:

- The directive in Section 302 regarding the responsibility for the establishment and application of controls and procedures concerning disclosure has been applied quarterly beginning with the financial statements as at June 30, 2007.
- The directive in Section 404 regarding the responsibility for the Company's internal control over financial reporting has been applied at the year end, beginning with the financial statements as at December 31, 2008.

The Company routinely updates and documents existing processes; maps and documents processes, including material new processes; and examines the effectiveness of the procedures for internal control over financial reporting through renewed examinations of the main controls.

The Board of Directors and the Management of the Company estimate that the controls identified as noted above are effective in achieving the control objectives with regard to maintaining performance, accuracy, and completeness. These control objectives meet the criteria established in the integrated framework of internal controls, COSO (1992).

Evaluation of Controls and Procedures Regarding Disclosure

The Management of the Company, in cooperation with the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Accountant of the Company, has assessed the effectiveness of the controls and procedures regarding disclosure at the Company at the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this assessment, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Accountant of the Company have concluded that, as at the end of this period, the controls and procedures regarding disclosure in the Company are effective in order to record, process, summarize, and report the information which the Company is required to disclose in its annual report, in accordance with the Public Reporting Directives of the Supervisor of Banks, on the date stipulated in these directives.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

During the fourth quarter ended on December 31, 2014, there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that had a material impact, or could reasonably be expected to have a material impact, on the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Wages and Benefits of Officers[(1)]

The following table lists the salaries, compensation, value of benefits, employer contributions, and provisions for the five recipients of the highest wages among the senior officers of the Company, in thousands of NIS.

Wages of Senior Officers for the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Salary	Bonuses and other payments[(3)(6)(7)]	Share-based payment transactions	Value of additional benefits	Severance pay, compensation, pensions, study funds, vacation, National Insurance, etc.
Dov Kotler[(2)]	1,293	1,808	399	121	2,388
Vicky Levy	810	351	494	156	356
Ron Cohen	780	297	855	53	118
Ronen Zaretsky	772	460	-	78	269
Ram Gev	705	311	-	12	189

Wages of Senior Officers for the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Salary	Bonuses and other payments[(3)(5)]	Share-based payment transactions	Value of additional benefits	Severance pay, compensation, pensions, study funds, vacation, National Insurance, etc.
Dov Kotler[(4)]	1,295	1,610	944	133	456
Irit Izakson*	1,098	1,361	86	170	628
Ronen Zaretsky	776	829	-	82	262
Ron Weksler[(4)]	837	601	115	126	262
Ron Cohen[(4)]	796	523	88	37	180

1. Pursuant to an agreement with companies in the Isracard Group, those companies are debited with some operational costs, which include wages of senior officers, among other things. The table shows the full wages paid to such officers.

2. The cost in respect of the termination of the term of office of the outgoing CEO includes an estimate relating to arrangements in respect of the termination of his employment. These amounts are also materially contingent on information which will be clarified in 2015, part of which is exogenous of the company, including the results of Bank Hapoalim Group which are outside its control. Accordingly, the actual payment can be materially different from that outlined above.
3. Bonuses, as described in Note 13C (with regard to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the CEO of the Company) and 13D to the Financial Statements.
4. Share-based payment transactions, as described in Note 13B(1)f and 13B(h) to the Financial Statements.
5. The benefit is in the form of phantom options for shares of Bank Hapoalim, which impart a monetary grant based on the difference between the price of the Bank Hapoalim share on the TASE and the base price. Also see Note 13B(1)c to the Financial Statements.
6. The benefit is by way of the grant of blocked share options of Bank Hapoalim shares. See also Note 13B(1)d to the Financial Statements.
7. Bonuses to members of the Management are derived, from, among other things, the results of Bank Hapoalim regarding which the Company has no information. Accordingly, the data for bonuses are an estimate correct as of this date and the actual payment may be different.
8. Loans granted under terms similar to those offered to all employees of the Company; amounts determined based on uniform criteria.
9. Data represent credit-card balances during the ordinary course of business as at December 31.

* Ceased employment on December 31, 2013.

** Ceased employment on October 31, 2013.

Total salaries and related expenses	Loans granted under benefit terms: Balance as at Dec. 31, 2014	Loans granted under benefit terms: Average term to maturity (in years)	Loans granted under benefit terms: Benefit granted during the year(5)	Balance of loans granted under ordinary terms(6)	Payments by controlling shareholders
6,009	-	-	-	62	-
2,167	-	-	-	43	-
2,103	-	-	-	27	-
1,579	-	-	-	23	-
1,217	-	-	-	15	-

Total salaries and related expenses	Loans granted under benefit terms			Balance of loans granted under ordinary terms[6]	Payments by controlling shareholders
	Balance as at Dec. 31, 2013	Average term to maturity (in years)	Benefit granted during the year[5]		
4,438	-	-	-	20	-
3,343	-	-	-	54	141
1,949	-	-	-	45	-
1,941	-	-	-	49	-
1,624	-	-	-	19	-

Remuneration of Auditors[1][2]

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(In NIS thousands)			
For audit activities[3]:				
Joint auditors	1,948	2,319	1,823	2,196
Total	**1,948**	**2,319**	**1,823**	**2,196**
For services related to the audit				
Joint auditors	211	-	70	-
For tax services[4]:				
Joint auditors	173	86	170	86
For other services[5]:				
Joint auditors	112	135	112	135
Total	**496**	**221**	**352**	**221**
Total remuneration of auditors	**2,444**	**2,540**	**2,175**	**2,417**

(1) Report by the Board of Directors to the Annual General Meeting on the remuneration of auditors for audit activities and for services in addition to the audit, pursuant to sections 165 and 167 of the Companies Law, 1999.

(2) Includes remuneration paid and remuneration accrued.

(3) Audits of annual financial statements and reviews of interim reports, including an audit of the internal control over financial reporting (SOX 404).

(4) Includes tax adjustment reports and tax consulting.

(5) Mainly includes routine processes.

Dan Koller
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Ronen Stein
Chief Executive Officer

Tel Aviv, February 23, 2015

Isracard Ltd. and its Consolidated Companies

Management's Review

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

ISRACARD

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Consolidated Balance Sheets – Multi-Period Data

Addendum 1

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	December 31				
	2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
Assets					
Cash and deposits with banks	248	378	461	408	127
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity	14,195	13,661	13,666	13,176	12,733
Allowance for credit losses	(99)	(88)	(83)	(67)	(79)
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net	**14,096**	**13,573**	**13,583**	**13,109**	**12,654**
Securities	20	38	79	96	74
Investments in associated companies	3	5	2	2	3
Buildings and equipment	299	285	264	262	268
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	7
Other assets	408	326	305	257	165
Total assets	**15,074**	**14,605**	**14,694**	**14,134**	**13,298**
Liabilities					
Credit from banking corporations	28	18	37	6	77
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	12,018	11,880	12,130	11,937	11,577
Subordinated notes	-	-	31	32	16
Other liabilities	802	759	757	655	326
Total liabilities	**12,848**	**12,657**	**12,955**	**12,630**	**11,996**
Shareholders' equity	2,226	1,948	1,739	1,501	1,296
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	3	6
Total capital	**2,226**	**1,948**	**1,739**	**1,504**	**1,302**
Total liabilities and capital	**15,074**	**14,605**	**14,694**	**14,134**	**13,298**

Consolidated Statements of Profit and Loss – Multi-Period Data

Addendum 2

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	For the year ended December 31				
	2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
Income					
From credit-card transactions	1,342	1,281	1,302	1,299	1,240
Net interest income	144	133	141	126	90
Other income	77	100	75	61	43
Total income	**1,563**	**1,514**	**1,518**	**1,486**	**1,373**
Expenses					
Provision for credit losses	19	7	37	50	39
Operating expenses	493	507	478	489	437
Sales and marketing expenses	216	213	257	246	179
General and administrative expenses	63	72	72	64	65
Payments to banks	376	335	348	380	395
Write-downs and impairment of goodwill	-	-	-	7	2
Total expenses	**1,167**	**1,134**	**1,192**	**1,236**	**1,117**
Profit before taxes	**396**	**380**	**326**	**250**	**256**
Provision for taxes on profit	113	95	87	52	69
Profit after taxes	**283**	**285**	**239**	**198**	**187**
The Company's share in profits (losses) of associated companies, after tax	(*-)	*-	(*-)	(2)	-
Net profit					
Before attribution to non-controlling interests	283	285	239	196	187
Attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	*-	*-	(1)
Attributed to shareholders of the Company	**283**	**285**	**239**	**196**	**186**
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share attributed to shareholders of the Company (in NIS)	**385**	**388**	**325**	**268**	**254**

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

Rates of Income and Expenses of the Company on a Consolidated Basis and Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expenses

Addendum 3

Reported amounts

Average Balances and Interest Rates – Assets

	For the year ended December 31, 2014			For the year ended December 31, 2013			For the year ended December 31, 2012		
	Average balance(1)	Interest income	Rate of income	Average balance(1)	Interest income	Rate of income	Average balance(1)	Interest income	Rate of income
	In NIS millions		In percent	In NIS millions		In percent	In NIS millions		In percent
Interest-bearing assets(2)									
Cash and deposits with banks	676	3	0.44	686	5	0.73	560	8	1.43
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity(3)	1,903	132	6.94	1,645	130	7.90	1,643	138	8.40
Other assets	165	10	6.06	148	10	6.76	127	7	5.51
Total interest-bearing assets	2,744	145	5.28	2,479	145	5.85	2,330	153	6.57
Non-interest-bearing debtors in respect of credit cards	11,804			11,993			11,669		
Other non-interest-bearing assets(4)	461			469			480		
Total assets	**15,009**			**14,941**			**14,479**		

(1) Based on balances at the beginning of each month.

(2) The Company has no activities outside Israel.

(3) Before deduction of the average balance sheet balance of the allowance for credit losses. Includes impaired debts that do not accrue interest income.

(4) Includes derivative instruments and non-monetary assets; net of the allowance for credit losses.

Note: Full data regarding the rates of income and expenses in each segment, by balance-sheet item, will be provided upon request.

Rates of Income and Expenses of the Company on a Consolidated Basis and Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expenses (cont.)

Addendum 3 (cont.)

Reported amounts

Average Balances and Interest Rates – Liabilities and Capital

	For the year ended December 31, 2014			For the year ended December 31, 2013			For the year ended December 31, 2012		
	Average balance[(1)]	Interest income (expenses)	Rate of income	Average balance[(1)]	Interest income (expenses)	Rate of income	Average balance[(1)]	Interest income (expenses)	Rate of income
	In NIS millions		In percent	In NIS millions		In percent	In NIS millions		In percent
Interest-bearing liabilities[(2)]									
Credit from banking corporations	35	(-*)	-	30	(10)	(33.33)	24	(9)	(37.50)
Subordinated notes	-	-	-	26	(1)	(3.85)	32	(1)	(3.13)
Other liabilities	472	(1)	(0.21)	420	(1)	(0.24)	363	(2)	(0.55)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	507	(1)	(0.20)	476	(12)	(2.52)	419	(12)	(2.86)
Non-interest-bearing creditors in respect of credit cards	12,034			12,265			12,096		
Other non-interest-bearing liabilities[(3)]	396			361			348		
Total liabilities	12,937			13,102			12,863		
Total capital means	2,072			1,839			1,616		
Total liabilities and capital means	**15,009**			**14,941**			**14,479**		
Interest spread			5.08			3.33			3.71
Net return on interest-bearing assets in Israel	2,744	144	5.25	2,479	133	5.37	2,330	141	6.05

(1) Based on balances at the beginning of each month.

(2) The Company has no activities outside Israel.

(3) Before deduction of the average balance sheet balance of the allowance for credit losses. Includes impaired debts that do not accrue interest income.

Note: Full data regarding the rates of income and expenses in each segment, by balance-sheet item, will be provided upon request.

Rates of Income and Expenses of the Company on a Consolidated Basis and Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expenses (cont.)

Addendum 3 (cont.)

Reported amounts

Average Balances and Interest Rates – Additional Information Regarding Interest-Bearing Assets and Liabilities Attributed to Activity in Israel

	For the year ended December 31, 2014			For the year ended December 31, 2013			For the year ended December 31, 2012		
	Average balance(1)	Interest income (expenses)	Rate of income	Average balance(1)	Interest income (expenses)	Rate of income	Average balance(1)	Interest income (expenses)	Rate of income
	In NIS millions		In percent	In NIS millions		In percent	In NIS millions		In percent
Unlinked Israeli currency									
Total interest-bearing assets	2,727	145	5.32	2,462	145	5.89	2,307	153	6.63
Total interest-bearing liabilities	485	(1)	(0.21)	459	(12)	(2.61)	408	(12)	(2.94)
Interest spread			5.11			3.28			3.69
CPI-linked Israeli currency									
Total interest-bearing assets	8	-*	-	9	*-	-	9	*-	-
Total interest-bearing liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest spread			-			-			-
Foreign currency (including Israeli currency linked to foreign currency)									
Total interest-bearing assets	9	-*	-	8	*-	-	14	*-	-
Total interest-bearing liabilities	22	(-*)	-	17	(*-)	-	11	(*-)	-
Interest spread			-			-			-
Total activity in Israel									
Total interest-bearing assets	2,744	145	5.28	2,479	145	5.85	2,330	153	6.57
Total interest-bearing liabilities	507	(1)	(0.20)	476	(12)	(2.52)	419	(12)	(2.86)
Interest spread			5.08			3.33			3.71

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Based on balances at the beginning of each month.

Note: Full data regarding the rates of income and expenses in each segment, by balance-sheet item, will be provided upon request.

Rates of Income and Expenses of the Company on a Consolidated Basis and Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expenses (cont.)

Addendum 3 (cont.)

Reported amounts

Analysis of Changes in Interest Income and Interest Expenses

Year ended December 31, 2014 versus year ended December 31, 2013

	Increase (decrease) due to change(1)		
	Quantity	Price	Net change
		In NIS millions	
Interest-bearing assets(2)			
Cash and deposits with banks	(-*)	(1)	(1)
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity	18	(16)	2
Other interest-bearing assets	1	(1)	-*
Total interest income	19	(18)	1
Interest-bearing liabilities(2)			
Credit from banking corporations	-*	(10)	(10)
Subordinated notes	(1)	-	(1)
Other interest-bearing liabilities	-*	(-*)	(-*)
Total interest expenses	(1)	(10)	(11)

Year ended December 31, 2013 versus year ended December 31, 2012

	Increase (decrease) due to change(1)		
	Quantity	Price	Net change
		In NIS millions	
Interest-bearing assets(2)			
Cash and deposits with banks	1	(4)	(3)
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity	*-	(8)	(8)
Other interest-bearing assets	1	2	3
Total interest income	2	(10)	(8)
Interest-bearing liabilities(2)			
Credit from banking corporations	2	(1)	1
Subordinated notes	*-	(*-)	-
Other interest-bearing liabilities	*-	(1)	(1)
Total interest expenses	2	(2)	-

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) The change in quantity was calculated by multiplying the difference between the average balances in each period by the rate of income/expense for the period. The change in price was calculated by multiplying the average balance of the corresponding period by the difference between the rates of income/expense in each period.

(2) The Company has no activities outside Israel.

Note: Full data regarding the rates of income and expenses in each segment, by balance-sheet item, will be provided upon request.

Exposure of the Company and its Consolidated Subsidiaries to Changes in Interest Rates as at December 31, 2014

Addendum 4

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Upon demand and up to 1 month	Over 1 month and up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 3 years	Over 3 years and up to 5 years
Unlinked Israeli currency					
Financial assets:					
Financial assets*	8,909	2,585	2,364	467	5
Derivative financial instruments	25	30	-	-	-
Total fair value	**8,934**	**2,615**	**2,364**	**467**	**5**
Financial liabilities:					
Financial liabilities*	7,669	2,287	2,107	402	7
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	25	30	-
Total fair value	**7,669**	**2,287**	**2,132**	**432**	**7**
Financial instruments, net					
Exposure to changes in interest rates in the segment	1,265	328	232	35	(2)
Cumulative exposure in the segment	1,265	1,593	1,825	1,860	1,858
Linked Israeli currency					
Financial assets:					
Financial assets*	16	25	37	5	3
Total fair value	**16**	**25**	**37**	**5**	**3**
Financial liabilities:					
Financial liabilities*	12	19	27	-	-
Total fair value	**12**	**19**	**27**	**-**	**-**
Financial instruments, net					
Exposure to changes in interest rates in the segment	4	6	10	5	3
Cumulative exposure in the segment	4	10	20	25	28

* Excluding book balances of derivative financial instruments and fair value of off-balance sheet financial instruments.

** Weighted average based on fair value of effective average duration.

	Over 5 years	No maturity period	Total fair value	Internal rate of return[(2)]	Effective average duration[(3)]
				In percent	In years
	-	20	14,350	1.95%	0.16
	-	-	55		0.07
	-	**20**	**14,405**		**0.16**
	2	27	12,501	1.35%	0.17
	-	-	55		0.97
	2	**27**	**12,556**		**0.17**
	(2)	(7)	1,849		
	1,856	1,849			
	-	-	86	0.52%	0.49
	-	**-**	**86**		**0.49**
	-	-	58	1.19%	0.25
	-	**-**	**58**		**0.25**
	-	-	28		
	28	28			

General notes

(1) In this table, the data by period represent the present value of future cash flows of each financial instrument, capitalized at the interest rates discounting them to the fair value included in respect of the financial instrument in Note 17 to the Financial Statements, consistently with the assumptions according to which the fair value of the financial instrument was calculated. For further details regarding the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments, see Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

(2) The internal rate of return is the interest rate discounting the expected cash flows from the financial instrument to the fair value included in respect thereof in Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

(3) The effective average duration of a group of financial instruments constitutes an approximation of the percent change in the fair value of the group of financial instruments that would be caused by a small change (a 0.1% increase) in the internal rate of return of each of the financial instruments.

Exposure of the Company and its Consolidated Subsidiaries to Changes in Interest Rates as at December 31, 2014 (cont.)

Addendum 4 (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Upon demand and up to 1 month	Over 1 month and up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 3 years	Over 3 years and up to 5 years
Foreign currency					
Financial assets:					
Financial assets	109	20	12	-	-
Total fair value	**109**	**20**	**12**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities:					
Financial liabilities	104	15	3	-	-
Total fair value	**104**	**15**	**3**	**-**	**-**
Financial instruments, net					
Exposure to changes in interest rates in the segment	5	5	9	-	-
Cumulative exposure in the segment	5	10	19	19	19
Total exposure to changes in interest rates					
Financial assets:					
Financial assets*	9,034	2,630	2,413	472	8
Derivative financial instruments	25	30	-	-	-
Total fair value	**9,059**	**2,660**	**2,413**	**472**	**8**
Financial liabilities:					
Financial liabilities	7,785	2,321	2,137	402	7
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	25	30	-
Total fair value	**7,785**	**2,321**	**2,162**	**432**	**7**
Financial instruments, net					
Exposure to changes in interest rates in the segment	1,274	339	251	40	1
Cumulative exposure in the segment	1,274	1,613	1,864	1,904	1,905

* Excluding book balances of derivative financial instruments and fair value of off-balance sheet financial instruments.

** Weighted average based on fair value of effective average duration.

	Over 5 years	No maturity period	Total fair value	Internal rate of return(2)	Effective average duration(3)
				In percent	In years
	-	(2)	139	0.35%	0.09
	-	(2)	139	-	0.09
	4	18	144	1.86%	0.25
	4	18	144		0.25
	(4)	(20)	(5)		
	15	(5)			
	-	18	14,575	1.91%	0.16
	-	-	55		0.07
	-	**18**	**14,630**		**0.16**
	6	45	12,703	1.35%	0.17
	-	-	55		0.97
	6	**45**	**12,758**		**0.17**
	6	(27)	1,872		
	1,899	1,872			

General notes

(1) In this table, the data by period represent the present value of future cash flows of each financial instrument, capitalized at the interest rates discounting them to the fair value included in respect of the financial instrument in Note 17 to the Financial Statements, consistently with the assumptions according to which the fair value of the financial instrument was calculated. For further details regarding the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments, see Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

(2) The internal rate of return is the interest rate discounting the expected cash flows from the financial instrument to the fair value included in respect thereof in Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

(3) The effective average duration of a group of financial instruments constitutes an approximation of the percent change in the fair value of the group of financial instruments that would be caused by a small change (a 0.1% increase) in the internal rate of return of each of the financial instruments.

Exposure of the Company and its Consolidated Subsidiaries to Changes in Interest Rates as at December 31, 2013

Addendum 4

Reported amounts
In NIS millions

	Upon demand and up to 1 month	Over 1 month and up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 3 years	Over 3 years and up to 5 years
Unlinked Israeli currency					
Financial assets:					
Financial assets*	8,465	2,554	2,386	467	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	40	-	-	-
Total fair value	**8,465**	**2,594**	**2,386**	**467**	**-**
Financial liabilities:					
Financial liabilities*	7,368	2,282	2,141	447	4
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	40	-	-
Total fair value	**7,368**	**2,282**	**2,181**	**447**	**4**
Financial instruments, net					
Exposure to changes in interest rates in the segment	1,097	312	205	20	(4)
Cumulative exposure in the segment	1,097	1,409	1,614	1,634	1,630
Linked Israeli currency					
Financial assets:					
Financial assets*	15	24	38	1	3
Total fair value	**15**	**24**	**38**	**1**	**3**
Financial liabilities:					
Financial liabilities*	11	18	27	*-	-
Total fair value	**11**	**18**	**27**	***-**	**-**
Financial instruments, net					
Exposure to changes in interest rates in the segment	4	6	11	1	3
Cumulative exposure in the segment	4	10	21	22	25

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

** Excluding book balances of derivative financial instruments and fair value of off-balance sheet financial instruments.

*** Weighted average based on fair value of effective average duration.

	Over 5 years	No maturity period	Total fair value	Internal rate of return(2)	Effective average duration(3)
				In percent	In years
	-	6	13,878	2.40%	0.16
	-	-	40		0.12
	-	**6**	**13,918**		****0.16**
	-	67	12,309	2.04%	0.17
	-	-	40		0.85
	-	**67**	**12,349**		****0.17**
	-	(61)	1,569		
	1,630	1,569			
	-	*-	81	(0.46%)	0.43
	-	**-**	**81**		
	-	-	56	(0.61%)	0.26
	-	**-**	**56**		
	-	*-	25		
	25	25			

General notes

(1) In this table, the data by period represent the present value of future cash flows of each financial instrument, capitalized at the interest rates discounting them to the fair value included in respect of the financial instrument in Note 17 to the Financial Statements, consistently with the assumptions according to which the fair value of the financial instrument was calculated. For further details regarding the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments, see Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

(2) The internal rate of return is the interest rate discounting the expected cash flows from the financial instrument to the fair value included in respect thereof in Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

(3) The effective average duration of a group of financial instruments constitutes an approximation of the percent change in the fair value of the group of financial instruments that would be caused by a small change (a 0.1% increase) in the internal rate of return of each of the financial instruments.

Exposure of the Company and its Consolidated Subsidiaries to Changes in Interest Rates as at December 31, 2013 (cont.)

Addendum 4 (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Upon demand and up to 1 month	Over 1 month and up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 3 years	Over 3 years and up to 5 years
Foreign currency					
Financial assets:					
Financial assets	104	16	12	-	-
Total fair value	**104**	**16**	**12**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities:					
Financial liabilities	98	20	6	-	-
Total fair value	**98**	**20**	**6**	**-**	**-**
Financial instruments, net					
Exposure to changes in interest rates in the segment	6	(4)	6	-	-
Cumulative exposure in the segment	6	2	8	8	8
Total exposure to changes in interest rates					
Financial assets:					
Financial assets*	8,584	2,594	2,436	468	3
Derivative financial instruments	-	40	-	-	-
Total fair value	**8,584**	**2,634**	**2,436**	**468**	**3**
Financial liabilities:					
Financial liabilities	7,477	2,320	2,174	447	4
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	40	-	-
Total fair value	**7,477**	**2,320**	**2,214**	**447**	**4**
Financial instruments, net					
Exposure to changes in interest rates in the segment	1,107	314	222	21	(1)
Cumulative exposure in the segment	1,107	1,421	1,643	1,664	1,663

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

** Excluding book balances of derivative financial instruments and fair value of off-balance sheet financial instruments.

*** Weighted average based on fair value of effective average duration.

Over 5 years	No maturity period	Total fair value	Internal rate of return(2)	Effective average duration(3)
			In percent	In years
-	26	158	0.32%	0.09
-	26	158		**0.09
-	11	135	-	0.06
-	11	135	0.27%	**0.06
-	15	23		
8	23			
-	32	14,117	2.35%	0.16
-	-	40		0.12
-	**32**	**14,157**		****0.16**
-	78	12,500	2.02%	0.17
-	-	40		0.85
-	**78**	**12,540**		****0.17**
	(46)	1,617		
1,663	1,617			

General notes

(1) In this table, the data by period represent the present value of future cash flows of each financial instrument, capitalized at the interest rates discounting them to the fair value included in respect of the financial instrument in Note 17 to the Financial Statements, consistently with the assumptions according to which the fair value of the financial instrument was calculated. For further details regarding the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments, see Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

(2) The internal rate of return is the interest rate discounting the expected cash flows from the financial instrument to the fair value included in respect thereof in Note 17 to the Financial Statements.

(3) The effective average duration of a group of financial instruments constitutes an approximation of the percent change in the fair value of the group of financial instruments that would be caused by a small change (a 0.1% increase) in the internal rate of return of each of the financial instruments.

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of the End of Each Quarter – Multi-Quarter Data

Addendum 5

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	2014			
	Q4	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**
Assets				
Cash and deposits with banks	248	389	566	675
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity	14,195	14,292	13,723	13,468
Allowance for credit losses	(99)	(91)	(87)	(87)
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net	**14,096**	**14,201**	**13,636**	**13,381**
Securities	20	18	19	19
Investments in associated companies	3	5	5	5
Buildings and equipment	299	297	295	292
Other assets	408	384	327	327
Total assets	**15,074**	**15,294**	**14,848**	**14,699**
Liabilities				
Credit from banking corporations	28	27	28	32
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	12,018	12,224	11,872	11,772
Other liabilities	802	890	861	884
Total liabilities	**12,848**	**13,141**	**12,761**	**12,688**
Shareholders' equity	2,226	2,153	2,087	2,011
Total capital	**2,226**	**2,153**	**2,087**	**2,011**
Total liabilities and capital	**15,074**	**15,294**	**14,848**	**14,699**

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of the End of Each Quarter – Multi-Quarter Data (cont.)

Addendum 5 (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	2013			
	Q4	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**
Assets				
Cash and deposits with banks	378	562	635	439
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity	13,661	13,801	13,634	14,201
Allowance for credit losses	(88)	(85)	(81)	(85)
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net	**13,573**	**13,716**	**13,553**	**14,116**
Securities	38	33	49	47
Investments in associated companies	5	4	4	4
Buildings and equipment	285	279	279	279
Other assets	326	347	299	334
Total assets	**14,605**	**14,941**	**14,819**	**15,219**
Liabilities				
Credit from banking corporations	18	42	26	25
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	11,880	12,212	12,126	12,624
Subordinated notes	-	32	32	31
Other liabilities	759	772	754	730
Total liabilities	**12,657**	**13,058**	**12,938**	**13,410**
Shareholders' equity	1,948	1,883	1,881	1,809
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Total capital	1,948	1,883	1,881	1,809
Total liabilities and capital	**14,605**	**14,941**	**14,819**	**15,219**

Quarterly Consolidated Statements of Profit and Loss – Multi-Quarter Data

Addendum 6

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	2014			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Income				
From credit-card transactions	338	343	336	325
Net interest income	43	35	34	32
Other income	19	13	19	26
Total income	**400**	**391**	**389**	**383**
Expenses (income)				
Provision for credit losses	10	5	1	3
Operating expenses	120	120	128	125
Sales and marketing expenses	62	61	46	47
General and administrative expenses	18	15	14	16
Payments to banks	94	97	94	91
Total expenses	**304**	**298**	**283**	**282**
Profit before taxes	**96**	**93**	**106**	**101**
Provision for taxes on profit	25	30	30	28
Profit after taxes	**71**	**63**	**76**	**73**
The Company's share in profits of associates after tax	(*-)	1	(1)	(*-)
Net profit	**71**	**64**	**75**	**73**
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share attributed to shareholders of the Company (in NIS)	**96**	**87**	**103**	**99**

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

Quarterly Consolidated Statements of Profit and Loss – Multi-Quarter Data (cont.)

Addendum 6 (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	2013			
	Q4	**Q3**	**Q2(1)**	**Q1(1)**
Income				
From credit-card transactions	347	323	301	310
Net interest income	33	33	32	35
Other income	19	29	13	39
Total income	**399**	**385**	**346**	**384**
Expenses (income)				
Provision for credit losses	3	4	(1)	1
Operating expenses	143	122	123	119
Sales and marketing expenses	58	59	43	53
General and administrative expenses	25	15	14	18
Payments to banks	90	87	78	80
Total expenses	**319**	**287**	**257**	**271**
Profit before taxes	**80**	**98**	**89**	**113**
Provision for taxes on profit	21	20	24	30
Profit after taxes	**59**	**78**	**65**	**83**
The Company's share in profits of associates after tax	*-	*-	*-	*-
Net profit	**59**	**78**	**65**	**83**
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share attributed to shareholders of the Company (in NIS)	**81**	**106**	**89**	**112**

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

Certification

I, Ronen Stein, hereby declare that:

1. I have reviewed the annual report of Isracard Ltd. (hereinafter: the "**Company**") for 2014 (hereinafter: the "**Report**").

2. Based on my knowledge, the Report contains no false representation of a material fact, and it does not lack a representation of a material fact that is necessary so that the representations included therein, in light of the circumstances under which such representations were included, are not misleading with regard to the period covered by the Report.

3. Based on my knowledge, the annual financial statements and other financial information included in the Report fairly reflect the financial position, results of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows of the Company, in all material aspects, for the dates and periods covered in the Report.

4. I, and others at the Company making this certification, are responsible for the establishment and application of controls and procedures regarding the Company's disclosure[1] and internal control over financial reporting[1]; furthermore:

   A. We have established such controls and procedures, or caused such controls and procedures to be established under our supervision, aimed at ensuring that material information pertaining to the Company, including its consolidated corporations, is brought to our knowledge by others at the Company and at such corporations, in particular during the preparation of the Report;

   B. We have established such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be established under our supervision, intended to provide a reasonable degree of confidence with regard to the reliability of the financial reporting, and that the financial reports for external purposes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and with the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks;

   C. We have assessed the effectiveness of the controls and procedures concerning disclosure at the Company, and we have presented our conclusions with regard to the effectiveness of the controls and procedures concerning disclosure, as at the end of the period covered in the Report, based on our assessment; and

   D. We have disclosed in the Report any change in the internal control over financial reporting at the Company that occurred during the fourth quarter, and that had a material effect, or could reasonably be expected to have a material effect, on the internal control over financial reporting at the Company. furthermore:

5. I, and others at the Company making this certification, have disclosed to the auditors, to the Board of Directors, and to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, based on our most current assessment of the internal control over financial reporting:

   A. Any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the establishment or application of internal control over financial reporting that can reasonably be expected to impair the Company's ability to record, process, summarize, or report financial information; and

   B. Any fraud, whether material or immaterial, in which Management was involved, or in which other employees were involved who have a significant role in the internal control over financial reporting at the Company.

The aforesaid shall not detract from my responsibility, or from the responsibility of any other person, under any law.

[1] As defined in the Public Reporting Directives, "Board of Directors' Report."

Ronen Stein

Chief Executive Officer

Tel Aviv, February 23, 2015

Certification

I, Sigal Barmack, hereby declare that:

1. I have reviewed the annual report of Isracard Ltd. (hereinafter: the "**Company**") for 2014 (hereinafter: the "**Report**").

2. Based on my knowledge, the Report contains no false representation of a material fact, and does not lack a representation of a material fact that is necessary so that the representations included therein, in light of the circumstances under which such representations were included, are not misleading with regard to the period covered by the Report.

3. Based on my knowledge, the annual financial statements and other financial information included in the Report fairly reflect the financial position, results of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows of the Company, in all material aspects, for the dates and periods covered in the Report.

4. I, and others at the Company making this certification, are responsible for the establishment and application of controls and procedures regarding the Company's disclosure[1] and internal control over financial reporting[1]; furthermore:

   A. We have established such controls and procedures, or caused such controls and procedures to be established under our supervision, aimed at ensuring that material information pertaining to the Company, including its consolidated corporations, is brought to our knowledge by others at the Company and at such corporations, in particular during the preparation of the Report;

   B. We have established such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be established under our supervision, intended to provide a reasonable degree of confidence with regard to the reliability of the financial reporting, and that the financial reports for external purposes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and with the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks;

   C. We have assessed the effectiveness of the controls and procedures concerning disclosure at the Company, and we have presented our conclusions with regard to the effectiveness of the controls and procedures concerning disclosure, as at the end of the period covered in the Report, based on our assessment; and

   D. We have disclosed in the Report any change in the internal control over financial reporting at the Company that occurred during the fourth quarter, and that had a material effect, or could reasonably be expected to have a material effect, on the internal control over financial reporting at the Company. furthermore:

5. I, and others at the Company making this certification, have disclosed to the auditors, to the Board of Directors, and to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, based on our most current assessment of the internal control over financial reporting:

   A. Any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the establishment or application of internal control over financial reporting that can reasonably be expected to impair the Company's ability to record, process, summarize, or report financial information; and

   B. Any fraud, whether material or immaterial, in which Management was involved, or in which other employees were involved who have a significant role in the internal control over financial reporting at the Company.

The aforesaid shall not detract from my responsibility, or from the responsibility of any other person, under any law.

[1] As defined in the Public Reporting Directives, "Board of Directors' Report."

Sigal Barmack

Manager of Finance and Accounting Department,
Chief Accountant

Tel Aviv, February 23, 2015

Report of the Board of Directors and Management on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors and the Management of Isracard Ltd. (hereinafter: the "**Company**") are responsible for the establishment and application of adequate internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in the Public Reporting Directives concerning the "Board of Directors' Report"). The system of internal controls at the Company was designed to provide a reasonable degree of confidence to the Board of Directors and Management of the Company with regard to the adequate preparation and presentation of the financial statements, which are published in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks. Regardless of the quality of planning of the internal control systems, any such system has inherent limitations. Thus, even if it is determined that these systems are effective, such systems can provide only a reasonable degree of confidence with regard to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

Management, under the supervision of the Board of Directors, maintains a comprehensive system of controls aimed at ensuring that transactions are executed in accordance with Management's authorizations, that assets are protected, and that accounting records are reliable. In addition, Management, under the supervision of the Board of Directors, applies measures to ensure that information and communication channels are effective and monitor performance, including the performance of internal control procedures.

The Management of the Company, under the supervision of the Board of Directors, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting as at December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in the internal control model of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, Management believes that as at December 31, 2014, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting are effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting as at December 31, 2014 was audited by the Company's external auditors, Somekh Chaikin Certified Public Accountants (Isr.) and Ziv Haft Certified Public Accountants (Isr.), as noted in their report on page 151. The auditors' report includes an unqualified opinion with regard to the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2014.

Dan Koller	**Ronen Stein**	**Sigal Barmack**
Chairman of the Board of Directors	Chief Executive Officer	Manager of Finance and Accounting Department, Chief Accountant

Tel Aviv, February 23, 2015

Isracard Ltd. and its Consolidated Companies

Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2014

ISRACARD

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Somekh Chaikin

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of Isracard Ltd. Pursuant to the Public Reporting Directives of the Supervisor of Banks on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal controls over financial reporting of Isracard Ltd. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter, jointly: "the Company") as at December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (hereinafter: "COSO (1992)"). The Company's Board of Directors and Management are responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for their assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Directors' and Management's reports on internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) concerning audits of internal control over financial reporting, as adopted by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material aspects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The internal control over financial reporting of a credit-card company is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Israel (Israeli GAAP) and in accordance with directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks. The internal control over financial reporting of a credit-card company includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and transfers of the assets of the company (including the removal of assets from its possession); (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with Israeli GAAP and in accordance with directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are made only in accordance with authorizations of the board of directors and management of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets (including removal of assets from its possession) that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material aspects, effective control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in the Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by COSO (1992).

We have also audited, in accordance with accepted auditing standards in Israel, and certain auditing standards applied in the audit of credit-card companies as determined by directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks, the consolidated and standalone balance sheets of the Company as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the consolidated and standalone statements of profit and loss, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows of the Company for each of the years in the three-year period ended on December 31, 2014. Our report dated February 23, 2015, included an unqualified opinion on the aforesaid financial statements, while drawing attention to Note 16.C.2 concerning additional regulation and Note 16.D concerning motions to approve certain claims such as class actions against the Company.

Somekh Chaikin
Accounting Firm

Ziv Haft
Accounting Firm

Tel Aviv, February 23, 2015

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of Isracard Ltd. – Annual Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Isracard Ltd. (hereinafter: "the Company") as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 and the consolidated balance sheets as at those dates, and the statements of profit and loss, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows, of the Company and consolidated, for each of the three years in the period ended on December 31, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's board of directors and management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Israel, including standards prescribed by the Auditors Regulations (Manner of Auditor's Performance), 1973, and certain auditing standards applied in the audit of credit-card companies as determined by directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit with the aim of obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a sample basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes an assessment of the accounting principles implemented and significant estimates used by the board of directors and by the management of the Company, as well as an evaluation of the fairness of the overall presentation in the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, of the Company and consolidated, as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows, of the Company and consolidated, for each of the three years in the period ended on December 31, 2014, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in Israel (Israeli GAAP). Furthermore, in our opinion, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks.

Without qualifying our aforesaid opinion, we draw attention to Note 16.C.2 concerning additional regulation and Note 16.D concerning motions to approve certain claims such as class actions against the Company.

We have also audited, in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) in the United States concerning audits of internal control over financial reporting, as adopted by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel, the internal control of the Company over financial reporting as at December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in the Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO (1992)), and our report dated February 23, 2015, expressed an unqualified opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Somekh Chaikin	**Ziv Haft**
Accounting Firm	Accounting Firm

Tel Aviv, February 23, 2015

Balance Sheets

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

		Consolidated		The Company	
		December 31		December 31	
	Note	2014	2013	2014	2013
Assets					
Cash and deposits with banks	2	248	378	243	373
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity	3, 4	14,195	13,661	12,368	12,203
Allowance for credit losses	3A	(99)	(88)	(45)	(39)
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net		**14,096**	**13,573**	**12,323**	**12,164**
Securities	5	20	38	20	38
Investments in investee companies (consolidated: in associates)	6	3	5	307	256
Buildings and equipment	7	299	285	209	197
Other assets	8	408	326	2,759	2,251
Total assets		**15,074**	**14,605**	**15,861**	**15,279**
Liabilities					
Credit from banking corporations	9	28	18	28	18
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	10	12,018	11,880	12,862	12,610
Other liabilities	11, 16	802	759	745	703
Total liabilities		**12,848**	**12,657**	**13,635**	**13,331**
Contingent liabilities and special agreements	16				
Shareholders' equity		2,226	1,948	2,226	1,948
Total capital		2,226	1,948	2,226	1,948
Total liabilities and capital		**15,074**	**14,605**	**15,861**	**15,279**

Dan Koller
Chairman of the
Board of Directors

Ronen Stein
Chief Executive Officer

Sigal Barmack
Manager of Finance and
Accounting Department,
Chief Accountant

Tel Aviv, February 23, 2015

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Profit and Loss

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

		Consolidated			The Company		
	Note	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
		2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Income							
From credit-card transactions	19	1,342	1,281	1,302	1,344	1,283	1,304
Net interest income	20	144	133	141	33	40	57
Other income	21	77	100	75	73	95	69
Total income		**1,563**	**1,514**	**1,518**	**1,450**	**1,418**	**1,430**
Expenses (income)							
Provision for credit losses	3A	19	7	37	7	(1)	24
Operating expenses	22	493	507	478	475	493	465
Sales and marketing expenses	23	216	213	257	210	208	252
General and administrative expenses	24	63	72	72	57	65	67
Payments to banks	16G	376	335	348	376	335	348
Total expenses		**1,167**	**1,134**	**1,192**	**1,125**	**1,100**	**1,156**
Profit before taxes		**396**	**380**	**326**	**325**	**318**	**274**
Provision for taxes on profit	25	113	95	87	87	76	71
Profit after taxes		**283**	**285**	**239**	**238**	**242**	**203**
The Company's share in profits (losses) of investee companies (consolidated: associates), after tax		(*-)	*-	(*-)	45	43	36
Net profit							
Before attribution to non-controlling interests		283	285	239	283	285	239
Attributed to non-controlling interests		-	-	*-	-	-	-
Attributed to shareholders of the Company		283	285	239	283	285	239
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share attributed to shareholders of the Company (in NIS)		**385**	**388**	**325**	**385**	**388**	**325**
Number of common shares used in calculation		735,124	735,124	733,898	735,124	735,124	733,898

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Net profit before attribution to non-controlling interests	283	285	239	283	285	239
Net profit attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	*-	-	-	-
Net profit attributed to shareholders of the Company	**283**	**285**	**239**	**283**	**285**	**239**
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax:						
Adjustments for presentation of securities available for sale at fair value, net	(12)	(22)	(2)	(12)	(22)	(2)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax	(12)	(22)	(2)	(12)	(22)	(2)
Effect of related tax	3	5	*-	3	5	*-
Other comprehensive income (loss) before attribution to non-controlling interests, after tax	(9)	(17)	(2)	(9)	(17)	(2)
Net of other comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributed to shareholders of the Company, after tax	**(9)**	**(17)**	**(2)**	**(9)**	**(17)**	**(2)**
Comprehensive income before attribution to non-controlling interests	**274**	**268**	**237**	**274**	**268**	**237**
Comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	*-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income attributed to shareholders of the Company	**274**	**268**	**237**	**274**	**268**	**237**

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Equity

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	For the year ended December 31, 2014						
		Capital reserves					
	Paid-up share capital	Premium on shares	From a controlling shareholder	Total paid-up share capital and capital reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total capital
Balance at Dec. 31, 2013	***-**	**43**	**8**	**51**	**15**	**1,882**	**1,948**
Annual net profit	-	-	-	-	-	283	283
Adjustments and changes due to:							
Benefits received from controlling shareholder	-	-	-*	-*	-	-	-*
Benefit from share allocation	-	4	-	4	-	-	4
Net other comprehensive loss after tax	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2014	***-**	**47**	**8**	**55**	**6**	**2,165**	**2,226**

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Equity (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	For the year ended December 31, 2013						
	Paid-up share capital	Capital reserves: Premium on shares	Capital reserves: From a controlling shareholder	Total paid-up share capital and capital reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total capital
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2012	***-**	**97**	**7**	**104**	**32**	**1,603**	**1,739**
Annual net profit	-	-	-	-	-	285	285
Adjustments and changes due to:							
Acquisition of a sister company	-	(63)	-	(63)	-	(6)	(69)
Benefits received from controlling shareholder	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Benefit from share allocation	-	5	-	5	-	-	5
Share issuance at a consolidated company	-	4	-	4	-	-	4
Net other comprehensive loss after tax**	-	-	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2013	***-**	**43**	**8**	**51**	**15**	**1,882**	**1,948**

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Equity (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

For the year ended December 31, 2012

	Paid-up share capital	Capital reserves: Premium on shares	Capital reserves: Benefit due to share-based payment transactions	Capital reserves: From a controlling shareholder	Total paid-up share capital and capital reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total capital
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2011	***-**	**78**	**14**	**6**	**98**	**34**	**1,369**	**1,501**	**3**	**1,504**
Annual net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	239	*-	239
Adjustments and changes due to:										
Benefit for share-based payment transactions	-	-	*-	-	*-	-	-	*-	-	*-
Exercise of options in respect of share-based payment	*-	14	(14)	-	*-	-	-	*-	-	*-
Benefits received from controlling shareholder	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	4
Transfer to controlling party in respect of benefits related to share-based payment	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Benefit due to share allocation	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	5
Dividend paid to shareholders of a consolidated company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	-	(5)
Dividend to holders of non-controlling interests in a consolidated company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Acquisition of shares in a subsidiary from holders of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*-)	(*-)
Net other comprehensive loss after tax**	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	(2)
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2012	***-**	**97**	**-**	**7**	**104**	**32**	**1,603**	**1,739**	**-**	**1,739**

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activity						
Annual net profit	**283**	**285**	**239**	**283**	**285**	**239**
Adjustments:						
The Company's share in undistributed (profits) losses of investee companies (consolidated: associates)	-*	(*-)	*-	(45)	(43)	(36)
Depreciation of buildings and equipment	92	93	89	88	91	86
Impairment of securities available for sale	2	-	-	2	-	-
Provision (income) for credit losses	19	7	37	7	(1)	24
Profit from realization of securities available for sale	(12)	(37)	(21)	(12)	(37)	(21)
Profit from realization of investee companies (consolidated: associates)	(3)	-	-	(3)	-	-
Deferred taxes, net	5	(7)	(12)	5	(4)	(9)
Profit from realization of buildings and equipment	(-*)	-	*-	(-*)	-	*-
Retirement compensation – increase in surplus of provision over amount funded	(3)	6	9	(4)	6	9
Revaluation of deposits with banking corporations	(1)	1	(*-)	(1)	1	-
Revaluation of subordinated notes	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Benefit due to share-based payment transactions	-	-	*-	-	-	*-
Benefit due to transactions with a controlling party	-*	1	1	-*	1	1
Benefit due to share allocation	4	5	5	4	5	5
Adjustments in respect of exchange-rate differences	(4)	*-	*-	(4)	*-	*-
Changes in current assets						
Deposits with banks	(5)	(24)	(9)	(5)	(24)	(9)
Withdrawal of deposits from banks	3	22	30	3	22	30
Change in credit to cardholders and merchants, net	(376)	(39)	(91)	(27)	45	32
Change in debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net	(167)	41	(412)	(141)	46	(367)
Change in debtors in respect of discounting	(55)	(12)	(37)	-	-	-
Change in other assets, net	(29)	2	(20)	(510)	(287)	(265)
Changes in current liabilities						
Short-term credit from banking corporations, net	10	(19)	31	10	(5)	21
Change in creditors in respect of credit-card activity, net	138	(250)	193	252	(34)	299
Change in other liabilities, net	56	(7)	87	55	(3)	81
Net cash from operating activity	**(43)**	**68**	**118**	**(43)**	**64**	**119**

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Cash flows from investing activity						
Investment in investee companies (consolidated: associates)	-	(3)	(*-)	(3)	(3)	(*-)
Proceeds of realization of investment in investee companies (consolidated: associates)	5	-	-	5	-	-
Acquisition of buildings and equipment	(115)	(110)	(93)	(108)	(107)	(92)
Acquisition of a sister company	-	(69)	-	-	(69)	-
Proceeds of realization of buildings and equipment	-*	-	*-	-	-	*-
Proceeds of realization of securities available for sale	16	56	57	16	56	57
Net cash from investing activity	(94)	(126)	(36)	(87)	(123)	(35)
Cash flows from financing activity						
Acquisition of shares of a subsidiary from holders of non-controlling interests	-	-	*-	-	-	-
Redemption of subordinated notes	-	(31)	-	-	(31)	-
Issuance of share capital at a consolidated company	-	4	-	-	4	-
Issuance of capital at a subsidiary company	-	-	-	(7)	-	-
Dividend paid to shareholders of a fellow subsidiary	-	-	(5)	-	-	(5)
Dividend paid to holders of non-controlling interests in consolidated companies	-	-	(3)	-	-	-
Net cash from financing activity	**-**	**(27)**	**(8)**	**(7)**	**(27)**	**(5)**
Increase (decrease) in cash	(137)	(85)	74	(137)	(86)	79
Balance of cash at beginning of year	364	449	375	359	445	366
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash balances	4	(*-)	(*-)	4	(*-)	(*-)
Balance of cash at end of year	**231**	**364**	**449**	**231**	**359**	**445**
Interest and taxes paid and/or received						
Interest received	143	143	144	18	21	27
Interest paid	5	9	14	5	9	9
Dividends received	2	*-	*-	2	*-	*-
Income tax paid	111	121	121	90	98	102
Income tax received	1	23	7	-	23	7

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Appendix A						
Activity in assets and liabilities not involving cash flows						
Acquisition of buildings and equipment against liabilities to suppliers	(9)	4	(2)	(8)	2	(2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies

A. General

Isracard Ltd. (hereinafter: the "**Company**") is a corporation incorporated in Israel in 1975 and is under the control of Bank Hapoalim B.M. (hereinafter: the "**Parent Company**" / "**Bank Hapoalim**"). The holder of the permit for control of Bank Hapoalim is Ms. Shari Arison. The Company is an auxiliary corporation under the Banking Law (Licensing), 1981.

The Company is primarily engaged in issuing and clearing Isracard, MasterCard, and Visa brand credit-card transactions and in financing activity, as well as operating the credit-card systems of its subsidiary Europay (Eurocard) Israel Ltd. and of its sister company Poalim Express Ltd. The financial statements as at December 31, 2014, include those of the Company and of its subsidiaries (hereinafter: the "**Group**"), as well as the Group's interests in joint operations and in associates.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Israel (Israeli GAAP) and with the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks.

The notes to the financial statements refer to the financial statements of the Company and to the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, except where the note states that it refers only to the Company or only to the consolidated statements.

The annual financial statements were approved for publication by the Board of Directors of the Company on February 23, 2015.

B. Definitions

In these financial statements:

- Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for US banks – Accounting principles which American banks traded in the United States are required to implement. These rules are established by the banking supervision agencies in the United States, the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States, the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States, and other entities in the United States, and implemented according to the hierarchy established in FAS 168 (ASC 105-10), (Codification), and in accordance with the guidelines and position statements of the banking supervision agencies in the United States.

- **International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter: "IFRS")** – Standards and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including IFRS and International Accounting Standards (IAS), and interpretations of these standards by the

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), respectively.

1. The Company – Isracard Ltd.

2. The Group – The Company and its consolidated companies.

3. The Parent Company – Bank Hapoalim B.M.

4. Subsidiaries/consolidated companies – Companies controlled by the Company.

5. Associated companies – Companies other than consolidated companies, the Company's investment in which is included in the financial statements based on the equity method.

6. Investee companies – Consolidated companies and associated companies.

7. Related parties – As defined in IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, excluding interested parties.

8. Interested parties – As defined Section 1 of the definition of "interested party", "in a corporation" in the Israeli Securities Law, 1968.

9. Controlling shareholders – As defined in the Securities Regulations (Presentation of Transactions between a Corporation and its Controlling Shareholder in Financial Statements), 1996.

10. CPI – The consumer price index, as published by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Israel.

11. USD – United States dollar.

12. Adjusted amount – Nominal historical amount adjusted to the CPI for December 2003, in accordance with the directives of Opinion Statements No. 23 and 36 of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel.

13. Reported amount – Amount adjusted to the transition date (December 31, 2003), plus amounts in nominal values added after the transition date, less amounts subtracted after the transition date.

14. Cost – Cost in reported amounts.

15. Nominal financial reporting – Financial reporting based on reported amounts.

16. Functional currency – The currency of the main economic environment in which the company operates.

17. Presentation currency – The currency in which the financial statements are presented.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

C. Basis for Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

C. Basis for Preparation of the Financial Statements

1. Reporting Principles

The financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with the Public Reporting Directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks. In preparing the financial statements, the Company implements, among other matters, certain IFRS and GAAP for US banks, in the following manner:

- **On matters related to the core business of banking** – Accounting treatment in accordance with the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks, and based on GAAP for US banks as adopted in the Public Reporting Directives of the Supervisor of Banks. Matters related to the core business of banking have been defined by the Supervisor of Banks as financial instruments; recognition of revenues, including customer loyalty programs; allowance for credit losses; contingent liabilities and provisions; presentation of financial statements; and segmental reporting.

- **On matters not related to the core business of banking** – Accounting treatment based on Israeli GAAP, and on certain IFRS and the related IFRIC interpretations. Pursuant to the directives of the Supervisor of Banks, international standards are implemented according to the following principles:

- In cases in which a material issue arises that is not resolved in the IFRS or in the implementation instructions of the Supervisor, the Group treats the issue according to GAAP for US banks specifically applicable to these matters;
- In cases in which there is no specific reference to material matters in the standards or interpretations, or there are several alternatives for the treatment of a material matter, the Group acts according to specific implementation guidelines established by the Supervisor;
- Where an IFRS that has been adopted contains a reference to another IFRS adopted in the Public Reporting Directives, the Group acts in accordance with the IFRS;
- Where an IFRS that has been adopted contains a reference to another IFRS that has not been adopted in the Public Reporting Directives, the Bank acts in accordance with the Public Reporting Directives and with Israeli GAAP;
- Where an IFRS that has been adopted contains a reference to a definition of a term defined in the Public Reporting Directives, a reference to the definition in the Directives shall replace the original reference.

2. Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Israeli Shekels (NIS), the functional currency of the Company, rounded to the nearest million, except where otherwise noted.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

3. Measurement Base

The financial statements were prepared on the basis of historical cost, with the exception of the assets and liabilities listed below:

- Financial instruments, derivatives, and other financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss;
- Financial instruments classified as available for sale;
- Liabilities in respect of share-based payment to be settled in cash;
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities;
- Provisions;
- Assets and liabilities in respect of employee benefits.
- Investments in joint operations and in associates.

The value of non-monetary assets and items of capital measured on the basis of historical cost was adjusted to changes in the CPI up to December 31, 2003, because the Israeli economy was considered a hyper-inflationary economy until that date. Beginning on January 1, 2004, the Company has prepared its financial statements in reported amounts.

4. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Israeli GAAP and the directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks requires the Management of the Company to exercise judgment in the use of estimates, evaluations, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. It is hereby clarified that actual results may differ from such estimates.

In formulating the accounting estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements, the Management of the Company is required to make assumptions with regard to circumstances and events that involve significant uncertainty. The Management of the Company bases its judgment in establishing these estimates on past experience, various facts, external factors, and reasonable assumptions, according to the circumstances, as appropriate for each estimate.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed routinely. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are amended and in every affected future period.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

D. First-Time Implementation of Accounting Standards, Updates of Accounting Standards, and Directives of the Supervisor of Banks

The following accounting standards and new directives were implemented by the Company for the first time in the financial statements for 2014:

1. Directive concerning the format of the statement of profit and loss of a banking corporation and the adoption of GAAP for US Banks on interest income measurement
2. Updating disclosure of the credit quality of debts and credit loss allowances in credit card companies.
3. Circular on the subject of collective allowance for individual persons.
4. Amortization of balance of liabilities in respect of the Stars Program.

Below is a description of the changes adopted in accounting policy in these consolidated financial statements, and a description of the manner and effect, if any, of the initial implementation thereof:

1. Directive concerning the format of the statement of profit and loss of a banking corporation and the adoption of GAAP for US Banks on interest income measurement

   A circular of the Supervisor of Banks was issued on December 29, 2011, with the aim of adjusting the Public Reporting Directives for the purpose of adoption of the rules established in US GAAP regarding nonrefundable fees and other costs. The directive establishes rules for the treatment of loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs. The eligible fees and costs, according to the criteria established in the directive, shall not be recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss, but shall be taken into account in calculating the effective interest rate of the loan. In addition, the directive changes the treatment of credit commitment fees and costs, including credit-card transactions. The directive also sets forth rules regarding the treatment of changes in the terms of debt that do not constitute troubled debt restructuring, and the treatment of early repayment of debts.

   The Company implemented the directive pertaining to the format of the statement of profit and loss of a banking corporation and the adoption of GAAP for US Banks on interest income measurement from January 1, 2014, and thereafter. This directive did not have a material effect on the financial statements.

2. Updating disclosure of the credit quality of debts and credit loss allowances in credit card companies.

   On February 10, 2014 a circular was issued on "Updating disclosure of the credit quality of debts and credit loss allowances in credit card companies". Implementation of the circular is from the first quarter of 2014.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

F. First-Time Implementation of Accounting Standards, Updates of Accounting Standards, and Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (cont.)

The Company implemented the circular on the subject of updating the disclosure of the credit quality of debts and credit loss allowances in credit card companies from January 1, 2014 on a retroactive basis. Implementation of the circular had no material effect on the financial statements except for a change in the disclosure. See also Note 3.A. below.

3. Circular on the subject of collective allowance for individual persons.

   Pursuant to the circular of the Banking Supervision Department dated January 19, 2015, the Company applies the instructions of the Supervisor of Banks regarding calculation of the collective allowance for non-residential credit losses particularly concerning credit to individual persons.

4. Amortization of balance of liabilities in respect of the Stars Program.

   In the Company's books there is a balance in respect of the Stars Program that ended on June 30, 2012. As of January 1, 2014, the Company began to reduce the outstanding liability in accordance with the agreement reached with the Banking Supervision Department. The amortization method represents the economic path for removal of the risk due to this liability.

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements

The accounting policies detailed below were implemented consistently over all of the periods presented in these consolidated statements by the entities in the Group, unless otherwise noted.

Foreign Currency and Linkage

1. Transactions in Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated according to the exchange rate in effect at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency at the reporting date are translated according to the exchange rate in effect at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency according to the exchange rate in effect on the date on which the fair value is determined.

Exchange-rate differences arising from translation to the functional currency are recognized in profit and loss, with the exception of differences arising from translation of equity financial instruments classified as available for sale, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

CPI-Linked Assets and Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

Assets and liabilities linked to the consumer price index are included according to the linkage terms established for each balance.

Set out below are details regarding representative exchange rates and the CPI (2012 base = 100), and the rates of change therein:

	December 31		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Consumer price index (in points)	102.1	102.3	100.5
United States dollar exchange rate (in NIS per 1 USD)	3.889	3.471	3.733

	Percent change in the year ended December 31		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**
Consumer price index	(0.2)	1.8	1.6
USD exchange rate	12.0	(7.0)	(2.3)

2. Basis for Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of attainment of control to the date of cessation of control.

Control is the power to determine the financial and operational policy of a company in order to derive benefit from its operations. Potential voting rights that can be exercised immediately are taken into consideration in examining the existence of control. Control exists when the Company is exposed to or has a right to variable returns arising from its involvement in an acquiree, and has the ability to influence such returns through its influence over the acquiree.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries were changed, where necessary, in order to adjust them to the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

2. Basis for Consolidation (cont.)

Joint Operations

When the Group has rights to assets and commitments to liabilities attributed to joint arrangements, it recognizes the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of the joint operation in accordance with its interests in these items, including its share of items held or created jointly. Profits or losses from transactions with joint operations are recognized only in the amount of the share of the other parties in the joint operation. When such transactions provide evidence of decline in value of such assets, the losses are recognized in full by the Group.

Investments in Associates

Associates are entities in which the Group has material influence on financial and operational policy, but has not obtained control or joint control. Investments in associates are treated according to the equity method and recognized for the first time at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share in income and expenses, profit or loss, and other comprehensive income of equity-basis investees, after the necessary adjustments to the accounting policy of the Group, from the date on which the material influence exists, to the date when the material influence ceases to exist.

It is hereby clarified that the Company does not adjust accounting policies implemented by non-financial associates.

Loss of Material Influence

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date of the loss of its material influence, and treats the remaining investment as a financial asset.

Inter-Company Transactions

Mutual balances in the Group and unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions were canceled in full, in the framework of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

2. Basis for Consolidation (cont.)

Business Combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method to business combinations, with the exception of combinations of businesses under common control. The acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control over the acquiree.

The acquisition of interests in businesses under the control of the controlling shareholder of the Group was accounted for as though the acquisition had been performed on the date on which control was initially attained by the controlling shareholder of the Group. Comparative figures were restated for that purpose. Assets and liabilities acquired are presented according to the values presented earlier in the financial statements of the sister company. Capital components of the Group were restated from the date of initial attainment of control by the controlling shareholder of the Group, such that the capital components of the acquired entity were added to the existing capital components of the Group, with the exception of paid-up share capital, which was added to the premium on shares. Any difference between the cash paid for the acquisition and the value of the assets and liabilities acquired on the date of attainment of control was recognized directly in equity.

3. Basis for Recognition of Revenues and Expenses

(1) Income from clearing fees, net of fee refunds, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss at the date of capture of the transaction at the Company, on a cumulative basis, upon completion of the service. In transactions in installments funded by the merchants, income is allocated as a separate transaction for each payment.

(2) The Company applies the directives of Clarification No. 8 of the Israel Accounting Standards Board, "Reporting Income on a Gross or Net Basis," and accordingly presents income from clearing fees on a net basis.

(3) Income from card fees and deferred-debit fees collected from cardholders are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a cumulative basis.

(4) Interest income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, with the exception of interest on amounts in arrears, which is recognized in the statement of profit and loss based on actual collection.

(5) Securities and derivative financial instruments – see Sections 5 and 6 below.

(6) Other income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

4. Impaired Debts, Credit Risk, and Allowance for Credit Losses

Pursuant to the directive of the Supervisor of Banks concerning the measurement and disclosure of impaired debts, credit risk, and allowance for credit losses, beginning on January 1, 2011, the Company has implemented the American accounting standard ASC 310 and the position statements of the banking supervision agencies in the United States and of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States, as adopted in the Public Reporting Directives and in the position statements and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks. In addition, beginning on that date, the Company has implemented the directives of the Supervisor of Banks concerning the treatment of problematic debts. As of January 1, 2012, the Company has also implemented the directives of the Supervisor of Banks concerning the update of the disclosure regarding credit quality of debts and regarding the allowance for credit losses. In addition, as of the annual financial statements at December 31, 2014, the Company implements a circular from January 19, 2015 on the collective allowance for individual persons.

Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity and Other Debt Balances

The directive is implemented with regard to all debt balances, such as deposits with banks, debtors in respect of credit-card activity (including credit to merchants and credit to cardholders), and other debt balances that are reported in the Company's books according to the recorded debt balance. The recorded debt balance is defined as the debt balance after charge-offs but before deduction of the allowance for credit losses in respect of that debt. The Company applies rules according to which the balance of the debt in the Company's books includes the component of interest accrued before the classification of the debt as impaired.

Identification and Classification of Impaired Debts

The Company classifies all of its problematic debts and items of off-balance-sheet credit into the categories: under special supervision, substandard, or impaired. Debts are classified as impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the full amount owed to it according to the contractual terms of the debt agreement. Decisions regarding debt classification are made based on factors including the state of arrears of the debt and evaluation of the borrower's financial condition and repayment capability.

In any case, debt is classified as impaired when the principal or interest in respect of the debt is in arrears of 90 days or more. For that purpose, the Company monitors the days of arrears, with reference to the contractual repayment terms. A debt is in arrears when the principal or interest in respect of the debt has not been paidby the scheduled payment date. Once the date has been classified as impaired, it is treated as a debt not accruing interest income (such a debt is called “a non-performing loan”). In addition, any debt the terms of which have been changed in the course of a troubled debt restructuring is classified as impaired.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

4. Impaired Debts, Credit Risk, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company has established procedures for the classification of credit and the measurement of the allowance for credit losses, in order to maintain an allowance at an appropriate level to cover estimated credit losses in respect of its credit portfolio. In addition, the Company has established the necessary procedures in order to maintain an allowance, as a separate liability account, at an appropriate level to cover estimated credit losses in connection with off-balance-sheet credit instruments (such as unutilized credit facilities and guarantees).

The allowance to cover estimated credit losses with respect to the credit portfolio is assessed by one of two methods: “individual allowance” or “collective allowance.” The Company also examines the overall fairness of the allowance for credit losses. This evaluation of fairness is based on Management's judgment, taking into consideration the risks inherent in the credit portfolio and the assessment methods applied by the Company to establish the allowance.

Individual allowance for credit losses – The Company chooses to identify debts for individual examination when the total contractual balance of the debt (without deducting charge-offs that do not involve an accounting waiver and allowances for credit losses) is NIS 500 thousand or more. An individual allowance for credit losses is recognized for any debt examined on an individual basis and classified as impaired. In addition, any debt the terms of which have been changed in the course of a troubled debt restructuring is classified as impaired debt, and is examined individually. The individual allowance for credit losses is assessed based on the assets held by the Company, which are the turnover of transactions in credit cards by the debtor.

Collective allowance for credit losses – Reflects allowances for impairment in respect of credit losses not identified individually in large groups of small debts with similar debt attributes, and in respect of debts examined individually and found to be unimpaired. The collective allowance is calculated in accordance with the rules set forth in FAS 5 (ASC 450), "Contingencies," based on the formula for the calculation of the collective allowance specified in the temporary order issued by the Supervisor of Banks, regarding the collective allowance for credit losses in the years 2011 - 2012, and the circular on the collective allowance for individual persons dated January 19, 2015. The formula is based on historical rates of loss and on actual rates of net charge-offs recorded. The calculation differentiates between problematic and non-problematic credit, and between individual persons and merchants, international organizations, and credit-card companies.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

4. Impaired Debts, Credit Risk, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Off-balance sheet credit

The allowance required in respect of off-balance-sheet credit instruments is assessed according to the rules established in FAS 5 (ASC 450). The allowance assessed on a collective basis for off-balance-sheet credit instruments is based on the rates of allowances established for balance-sheet credit (as detailed above), taking into consideration the expected rate of realization as credit of off-balance-sheet credit risk. The credit is converted to risk-adjusted assets based on coefficients for conversion into credit, as specified in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 203, Capital Measurement and Adequacy – Credit Risk – The Standardized Approach.

Troubled Debt Restructuring

A debt that has undergone a troubled debt restructuring is defined as a debt in respect of which, for economic or legal reasons related to financial difficulties of the borrower, the Company has granted a concession, in the form of a change in the terms of the debt, in order to ease the burden of cash payments for the borrower in the near term (reduction or postponement of cash payments required of the borrower).

In order to determine whether a debt arrangement executed by the Company constitutes a troubled debt restructuring, the Company performs a qualitative examination of the terms and circumstances of the arrangement in aggregate, to establish whether: (1) the borrower is in financial difficulties; and (2) the Company granted a concession to the borrower as part of the arrangement.

In order to determine whether the borrower is in financial difficulties, the Company determines whether there are signs indicating that the borrower was in difficulties at the time of the arrangement, or whether there is a reasonable probability that the borrower will fall into financial difficulties without the arrangement. Among other factors, the Company examines the existence of one or more of the following circumstances: (1) at the date of the debt arrangement, the borrower is in default, including when any other debt of the borrower is in default; (2) with regard to debts that at the date of the arrangement are not in arrears, the Company estimates whether, based on the borrower's current repayment capability, it is likely that the borrower will default in the foreseeable future and will fail to comply with the original contractual terms of the debt; (3) the debtor has been declared bankrupt, is in a receivership proceeding, or there are significant doubts regarding the continued survival of the borrower as a going concern; and (4) if there is no change in the terms of the debt, the borrower will be unable to raise funds from other resources at the prevalent interest rate in the market for borrowers who are not in default.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

4. Impaired Debts, Credit Risk, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

The Company concludes that a concession was granted to the borrower in the arrangement, even if the contractual interest rate was raised as part of the arrangement, if one or more of the following occurs: (1) as a result of the restructuring, the Company is not expected to collect the full amount of the debt (including interest accrued according to the contractual terms); (2) the debtor does not have the ability to raise resources at the prevalent market rate for debt with terms and characteristics such as those of the debt granted in the arrangement.

Debts the terms of which have been changed during a troubled debt restructuring, including those examined on a collective basis prior to restructuring, are classified as impaired debt and assessed on an individual basis for the purpose of the allowance for credit losses or charge-off. In light of the fact that a debt that has undergone a troubled debt restructuring will not be repaid according to its original contractual terms, the debt continues to be classified as impaired, even after the borrower resumes repayment according to the new terms.

Charge-Offs

The Company performs charge-offs for any debt or part of a debt evaluated on an individual basis which is thought to be uncollectible and is of such low value that its retention as an asset is unjustified, or debt in respect of which the Company has carried out prolonged collection efforts (defined in most cases as a period exceeding two years). With regard to debts evaluated on a collective basis, charge-off rules were established based on the period of arrears (in most cases more than 150 consecutive days), and on other problematic characteristics. It is hereby clarified that charge-offs do not entail a legal waiver, and serve to reduce the reported balance of the debt for accounting purposes only, while creating a new cost base for the debt in the Company's books.

Revenue Recognition

Upon classification of a debt as impaired, the Company defines the debt as a debt not accruing interest income, and ceases accruing interest income in respect of the debt.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

4. Impaired Debts, Credit Risk, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Directives of the Supervisor of Banks Concerning the Update of Disclosures of the Credit Quality of Debts and Credit Loss Allowances, for the Adoption of ASU 2010-20

The Company implements the directives in the circular of the Supervisor of Banks concerning an update of the disclosure of credit quality of debts and the allowance for credit losses, to adopt ASU 2010-20, which requires more extensive disclosure of debt balances, changes in the balance of the allowance for credit losses, any material acquisitions and sales of debts during the reporting period, and additional disclosures regarding credit quality.

Among other matters, banking corporations and credit-card companies are required to provide quantitative disclosure of an indication of credit quality, at least with regard to the balance of problematic debts in each group of debts. Disclosure is required for each credit segment (e.g. commercial credit, private credit, other credit, and banks), as well as for each of the main groups of debts, as defined in the directive.

5. Securities

The securities held by the Company are classified by the Company as securities available for sale. Accordingly, the securities are included in the balance sheet at fair value, which is usually based on stock-market rates, other than shares for which no fair value is available, which are measured in the balance sheet at cost, less impairment. Dividend income and losses from other-than-temporary impairment are allocated to profit and loss. Unrealized profits or losses from adjustment to fair value net of tax are allocated directly to a separate item within equity, in the statement of other comprehensive income, and are allocated to the statement of profit and loss upon realization.

The Company examines, in each reporting period, whether other-than-temporary impairment has occurred in its investments in other companies. This examination is performed when signs exist that may indicate the possibility that the value of the investments has been impaired, including a decline in stock-market prices, in the investee's business, or in the industry in which the investee operates, and other parameters. The deductions for the adjustments of the value of these investments, which in the opinion of Management are based on an examination of all relevant aspects, with appropriate weight granted to each, which are not of a temporary nature, are allocated to the statement of profit and loss. The cost of securities realized is calculated on a “first in - first out” basis.

6. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments for the purpose of economic hedges of foreign-currency risks and interest-rate risks. Hedge accounting is not applied to derivative instruments used as part of the asset and liability management (ALM) system of the Company. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recognized in profit and loss when they arise.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

7. Establishing the Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company applies the rules established in FAS 157 (ASC 820-10), which defines fair value and establishes a consistent working framework for the measurement of fair value by defining fair value assessment techniques with regard to assets and liabilities, and by establishing a fair value hierarchy and detailed instructions for implementation.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be obtained from the sale of an asset, or the price that would be paid to extinguish a liability, in an ordinary transaction between market participants, at the date of measurement. Among other matters, in order to assess fair value, the standard requires the maximum possible use of observable inputs, and minimum use of unobservable inputs. Observable inputs represent information available in the market and received from independent sources, whereas unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions of the Company. FAS 157 specifies a hierarchy of measurement techniques, based on the question whether the inputs used to establish fair value are observable or unobservable. These types of inputs form the following fair-value hierarchy:

- Level 1 data: Prices quoted (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, accessible to the Company at the date of measurement.
- Level 2 data: Observable inputs for the asset or liability, directly or indirectly, which are not quoted prices included in Level 1.
- Level 3 data: Unobservable inputs regarding the asset or liability.

The hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs, when such information is available. When possible, the Company considers relevant observable market information in its evaluation. The volume and frequency of transactions, bid-ask spread, and size of the adjustment necessary in comparing similar transactions are all factors taken into consideration when the Company determines the liquidity of markets and the relevance of prices observed in such markets.

In addition, the fair value of financial instruments is measured without taking the blockage factor into consideration, both for financial instruments evaluated according to Level 1 data and for financial instruments evaluated according to Level 2 or 3 data, with the exception of situations in which a premium or discount would be taken into account in the fair value measurement by market participants in the absence of Level 1 data.

Securities

The fair value of securities available for sale is determined based on market prices quoted in the primary market. In such cases, the fair value of the Company's investment in securities is the number of units multiplied by the quoted market price. The quoted price used to determine fair value is not

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

adjusted for the size of the Company's position relative to the trading volume (the holding size factor). If no quoted market price is available, the fair-value estimate is based on the best available information, with maximum use of observable inputs, taking into consideration the risks inherent in the financial instrument (market risk, credit risk, non-tradability, etc.).

7. Establishing the Fair Value of Financial Instruments (cont.)

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments that are not traded were evaluated using models that take the risks inherent in the derivative instrument into consideration (market risk, credit risk, etc.).

Additional Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

A "market price" cannot be obtained for the majority of financial instruments in this category (such as debtors in respect of credit-card activity and deposits with banks), because no active market exists in which they are traded. Fair value is therefore estimated by means of accepted pricing models, such as the present value of future cash flows discounted by a discounting interest rate that reflects the level of risk inherent in the financial instrument. For that purpose, future cash flows of impaired debts and other debts were calculated after the deduction of the effects of charge-offs and of allowances for credit losses in respect of the debts.

8. Debtors and Creditors in Respect of Credit-Card Transactions

Upon capture of a credit-card transaction, the Company includes, in its balance sheet, a debt of the cardholder, if it is the issuing company, or a debt of another issuing company, against a liability to pay the merchant. If the merchant does not receive clearing services from the Company, the Company records a liability to pay another clearing company.

9. Offsetting Assets and Liabilities

In accordance with the Public Reporting Directives, Section 15.A, the Company offsets assets and liabilities arising from the same counterparty and presents the net balance thereof in the balance sheet, under the following cumulative conditions:

- With respect to such liabilities, a legally enforceable right exists to offset the liabilities against the assets;
- There is an intention to settle the liability and realize the assets on a net basis or simultaneously.
- The Company and the counterparty owe one another determinable amounts.

The Company offsets assets and liabilities with two different counterparties and presents a net amount in the balance sheet given all of the cumulative conditions noted above, provided that an agreement exists between the parties clearly establishing the Company's right to offset with respect to such liabilities.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

10. Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities

The Company has implemented the measurement and disclosure rules set forth in the American accounting standard FAS 166, Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets (ASC 860-10), pursuant to which a transferred financial asset shall be presented in the balance sheet of the party that controls it, whether that party is the transferor or the recipient of the asset. The Company subtracts liabilities to merchants upon early settlement of debts to the merchant and release of the obligation to the merchant.

11. Fixed Assets

Recognition and Measurement

Fixed-asset items are measured at cost, with the deduction of accrued amortization and accrued losses from impairment. The cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of assets developed in-house includes the cost of materials and direct labor wages, as well as any additional cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary in order for it to operate in the manner intended by management.

Costs of acquired software that constitutes an integral part of the operation of the related equipment are recognized as part of the cost of such equipment. In addition, pursuant to the Public Reporting Directives, the Company classifies costs in respect of software assets acquired or costs capitalized as an asset in respect of software developed in-house for internal use under the item “buildings and equipment.”

Profit or loss from the disposal of a fixed-asset item are determined by comparing the consideration from the disposal of the asset with its book value, and recognized as a net amount under the item “other income” in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent Costs

Subsequent costs are recognized as part of the book value of fixed assets if the future economic benefits inherent therein are expected to flow to the Group, and if the cost can be measured reliably. Routine maintenance costs of fixed-asset items are allocated to profit and loss when they arise.

Depreciation

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. The depreciable amount is the cost of the asset, or another amount substituted for the cost, after deduction of the residual value of the asset. An asset is depreciated when it is available for use, i.e. when it has reached the necessary location and condition in order for it to function in the manner intended by Management.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

11. Fixed Assets (cont.)

Depreciation is allocated to the statement of profit and loss using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful life of each part of the fixed-asset items, because this method best reflects the forecast pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits inherent in the asset. Assets leased in finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the period of the lease and the period of use of the assets. Improvements to rental properties are depreciated over the shorter of the period of the lease and the useful life. Land owned by the Company is not depreciated.

Useful life estimates for the current period and for comparative periods:

Buildings and investment property	50 years
Installations and improvements to rental properties	10-50 years
Computers and peripheral equipment	3-4 years
Software costs	4 years
Furniture and office equipment	5-16 years
Vehicles	6 years
Other	4-5 years

Estimates related to the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value are reexamined at least at the end of each reporting year, and adjusted when necessary.

Software Costs

Software acquired by the Group is recognized as an asset and measured at cost, with the deduction of amortisation and accumulated losses from impairment. Costs related to software development or adaptation for in-house use are capitalized if and only if: the development costs can be measured reliably; the software is technically and commercially feasible; future economic benefits are expected; and the Company has the intention and sufficient resources to complete the development and use the software. Costs recognized as an intangible asset in respect of development activities include direct costs of materials and services and direct labor wages for workers. Other costs in respect of development activities and research costs are allocated to profit and loss when they arise. In subsequent periods, capitalized development costs are measured at cost, with the deduction of amortization and accrued losses from impairment.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

11. Fixed Assets (cont.)

Subsequent Costs

Subsequent costs are recognized as intangible assets only when they increase the future economic benefit inherent in the asset in respect of which they were expended. Other costs, including costs related to goodwill or to brands developed in-house, are allocated to the statement of profit and loss when they arise.

Amortization

Amortization is the systematic allocation of the cost of an intangible asset over its useful life. Amortization is allocated to the statement of profit and loss, using the straight-line method, over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets, including software assets, starting on the date when the assets are available for use.

Intangible assets created at the Group (such as software under development) are not amortized systematically as long as they are not available for use, i.e. they are not in the necessary location and condition in order to function in the manner intended by Management. Accordingly, these intangible assets, such as software costs, are examined for impairment at least once a year until they become available for use.

The estimated useful life for the current period and for comparative periods with respect to capitalized development costs is 4 -5 years.

Estimates related to the amortization method, useful life, and residual value are reexamined at least at the end of each reporting year, and adjusted when necessary.

12. Leases

A lease is an agreement in which the lessor transfers the right to use an asset to the lessee for an agreed period of time, in return for a payment or a series of payments. There are two types of leases: finance leases (leases in which substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the asset are transferred, regardless of whether property rights are transferred at the end of the arrangement) and operational leases (leases other than finance leases). The Company has operational leases only.

The Company presents assets under operational leases in its balance sheet according to the nature of the asset, and charges to the statement of profit and loss based on the straight-line method, over the period of the lease. In addition, in each period, the Company recognizes depreciation expenses in respect of depreciable assets under its ownership which are leased in operational leases; the depreciation policy with respect to such assets is consistent with the depreciation policy for depreciable assets owned by the Company.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

13. Investment Property

Investment property is property (land or buildings, or part of a building, or both) held (by the Group as an owner) for the purpose of generating rent income or for equity appreciation or both, and not for the purpose of:

(a) Use in the delivery of services, or for administrative purposes; or

(b) Sale during the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is measured for the first time at the acquisition cost, plus transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the investment property is measured at cost, with the deduction of accumulated depreciation and losses from impairment.

14. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Timing of Examination of Impairment

The book value of the non-financial assets of the Group, with the exception of deferred-tax assets and including equity-basis investments, is examined at each reporting date, in order to determine whether indications of impairment are present. If such indications exist, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated.

Measurement of Recoverable Amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its value in use and its fair value net of realization expenses (net sale price). In determining value in use, the Group discounts the estimated future cash flows according to a pretax discounting rate reflecting market estimates regarding the time value of money and the specific risks related to the asset, in respect of which cash flows expected to derive from the asset have not been adjusted. Losses from impairment are recognized when the book value of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount, and are charged to profit and loss.

Cancellation of Loss from Impairment

A loss from the impairment of goodwill is not canceled. With regard to other assets in respect of which losses from impairment have been recognized in previous periods, an examination is conducted at each reporting date in order to test for signs that these losses have decreased or no longer exist. Losses from impairment are canceled if a change has occurred in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, only if the book value of the asset, after cancellation of the loss from impairment, does not exceed the book value net of amortization or depreciation that would have been determined if no loss from impairment had been recognized.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

14. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (cont.)

Impairment of In-House Software Development Costs

In addition to the indications of impairment established in IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, tests of impairment of in-house software development costs shall also be performed when the signs listed in GAAP for US banks, SOP 98-1: Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use (ASC 350-40), are present:

(1) The software is not expected to provide significant potential services;

(2) The manner or volume of use or expected use of the software has changed substantially;

(3) The software has been or will be substantially changed;

(4) Costs of the development or conversion of the software designated for internal use significantly exceed the expected amounts;

(5) It is no longer expected that development will be completed and the software will be used.

If one or more of the signs listed above exists, the Group tests for impairment in accordance with the rules set forth in IAS 36, Impairment of Assets.

Investments in Associates

Investments in associates are examined for impairment when objective evidence of impairment exists, in accordance with IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, and in accordance with Ruling 4-1 of the Israel Securities Authority, Guidelines for Write-Downs of Long-Term Investments.

Goodwill constituting part of the investment in the associate is not recognized as a separate asset, and is therefore not examined separately for impairment. Impairment is examined with respect to the investment as a whole. If objective evidence exists indicating that the value of the investment may be impaired, the Group performs an estimate of the recoverable amount of the investment, which is the higher of its value in use and the net sale value.

In determining the value in use of an investment in an associate, the Group estimates its share of the current value of estimated future cash flows to be generated by the associate, including cash flows from the activities of the associate and the consideration for the final realization of the investment, or the current value of the estimated future cash flows expected to derive from dividends and from the final realization.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

14. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (cont.)

Loss from impairment is recognized when the book value of the investment, after application of the equity method, exceeds the recoverable amount, and is recognized under the item "the Company's share in profits (losses) of associates, after tax" in the statement of profit and loss. Loss from impairment is not allocated to a particular asset, including to goodwill constituting part of the account of the investment in the associate. Loss from impairment shall be canceled only if changes have occurred in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the investment since the date of the last recognition of loss from impairment. The book value of the investment, after cancellation of the loss from impairment, shall not exceed the book value of the investment that would have been determined according to the equity method if the loss from impairment had not been recognized. The cancellation of a loss from impairment shall be recognized under the item "the Company's share of profits (losses) of associates, after tax."

15. Terminated Stars Loyalty Program

A balance exists in the Company's books in respect of the Stars program, which ended on June 30, 2012. The balance of the liability was reduced, beginning January 1, 2014, according to an agreement reached with the Supervisor of Banks. The reduction method represents the economic trajectory and receding risk in respect of the liability.

16. Employee Benefits

The Company's liabilities for benefits post-retirement of the employer-employee relationship and/or other long-term benefits granted according to law and/or agreements and/or customary practice at the Company are calculated in accordance with the Company's policies and procedures. With regard to employees of the Bank on loan to the Company, these calculations are performed on an actuarial basis, taking into consideration probabilities based on past experience. The capitalization rate taken into account is 4%, in accordance with the directives of the Supervisor of Banks. The mortality rate is based on current directives issued in this area by the Supervisor of the Capital Market, Insurance, and Savings, including the draft position paper of the Supervisor of the Capital Market, Insurance, and Savings in the Ministry of Finance published on the subject.

Short-term employee benefits, such as labor wages, vacations, and bonuses, are measured on an undiscounted basis, and the expense in respect thereof for the period is allocated when the relevant service is provided.

In addition, pursuant to the directives of the Supervisor of Banks, a banking corporation that expects a group of employees to be paid benefits beyond the contractual terms is required to take into consideration the expected turnover rate of employees (including employees expected to retire under voluntary-retirement plans or upon receiving other preferred terms) and the benefits that these employees are expected to receive upon leaving. Following the implementation of the Supervisor's instructions, the liability in respect of severance pay for this group of employees is presented in the financial statements as the amount calculated on an actuarial basis, taking into consideration the additional cost expected to be incurred by the Company due to the aforesaid benefits.

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

On April 9, 2014, the Banking Supervision Department published a circular regarding the adoption of US GAAP on employee rights. For further details, see Section F.1 below.

17. Share-Based Payment Transactions

The fair value at the date of the grant of share-based payments to employees is allocated as a wage expense, in parallel to the increase in equity, over the period in which the unconditional eligibility for the grant is attained. The amount allocated as an expense in respect of share-based payment grants contingent upon vesting conditions, which are service conditions or performance conditions that are not market conditions, is adjusted to reflect the number of grants expected to vest. For share-based payment grants contingent upon conditions that are not vesting conditions or on vesting conditions that are performance conditions constituting market conditions, the Group takes such conditions into consideration when estimating the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The Group therefore recognizes the expense in respect of such grants regardless of whether the conditions are fulfilled.

The fair value at the date of the grant of a share-based payment for services is allocated as sales and marketing expenses, in parallel to the increase in equity, over the period of the services agreement.

The fair value of the amount owed to employees in respect of rights to the increase in value of shares settled in cash is allocated as an expense, against a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period in which the employees' unconditional eligibility for the payment is attained. The liability is remeasured at every reporting date, until the date of settlement. Any change in the fair value of the liabilities is allocated as an expense under “salaries and related expenses” in profit and loss.

Transactions in which the Parent Company grants employees of the Company interests in its equity instruments are accounted for by the Company as a share-based payment settled in equity instruments. An expense is recognized in the financial statements of the Company, in the statement of profit and loss, over the period of the employees' entitlement to the equity instruments, against a corresponding amount recorded in equity in respect of the equity inflow received from the Parent Company.

On April 9, 2014, the Banking Supervision Department published a circular regarding the adoption of US GAAP on employee benefits. For further details, see Section F.1 below.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

18. Contingent Liabilities

The financial statements include sufficient provisions for legal claims, according to the assessment of Management and based on the opinions of its legal advisors. The disclosure is in the format set forth in the directives of the Supervisor of Banks, such that the claims filed against the Company are classified into three groups:

(1) Probable risk – the probability of realization of the exposure to risk is greater than 70%. Provisions are included in the financial statements in respect of claims in this risk group.

(2) Reasonably possible risk – the probability of realization of the exposure to risk is greater than 20% and less than or equal to 70%. No provision is included in the financial statements in respect of claims in this risk group, but disclosure is given.

(3) Remote risk – the probability of realization of the exposure to risk is less than or equal to 20%. No provision is included in the financial statements in respect of claims in this risk group and no disclosure is given.

Legal claims regarding which the Supervisor of Banks has determined that the Company is required to pay reimbursement are classified as probable, and a provision is made in respect of the claim commensurate with the amount that the Company is required to reimburse.

19. Expenses for Taxes on Income

Taxes on income include current and deferred taxes. Current and deferred taxes are allocated to the statement of profit and loss, unless the tax arises from a transaction or event recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current Taxes

Current tax is the amount of tax expected to be paid (or received) on the taxable income for the year, calculated according to the applicable tax rates under laws legislated or legislated in practice at the reporting date, including changes in tax payments referring to previous years.

The provision for taxes on the income of a consolidated company that is a financial institution for the purposes of value-added tax includes a profit tax imposed on income under the Value Added Tax Law.

Offsetting Current Tax Assets and Liabilities

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset in the balance sheet when they arise from the same reported entity, an enforceable legal right to offset exists, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis and realize the taxes simultaneously.

19. Expenses for Taxes on Income (cont.)

Deferred Taxes

Deferred taxes are recognized with reference to temporary differences between the book value of assets and liabilities for the purposes of financial reporting and their value for tax purposes. The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax effects that will derive from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the book value of the assets and liabilities. The deferred taxes are measured according to the tax rates expected to apply to the temporary differences at the date when they are realized, based on laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance-sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized in the books in respect of losses carried forward, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences, when it is more likely than not that taxable income against which they can be used will exist in the future. Deferred-tax assets are examined at each reporting date, and are written down if the relevant tax benefits are not expected to materialize.

Offsetting Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities in the event that an enforceable legal right exists for the offsetting of current tax assets and liabilities, and they are attributed to the same taxable income item taxed by the same tax authority for the same taxed company, or in different companies in the Group that intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or the tax assets and liabilities are settled simultaneously.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company recognizes the effect of tax positions only if it is more likely than not that the positions will be accepted by the tax authorities or by the court. Tax positions that are recognized are measured at the maximum amount whose probability of realization exceeds 50%. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which there were changes in circumstances that led to a change in how it was considered.

20. Capitalization of Borrowing Costs

IAS 23, Borrowing Costs, states that borrowing costs attributable directly to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset must be capitalized. A qualifying asset is an asset that requires a substantial period of time to prepare for its designated use or sale, including fixed assets, software assets, and other assets where a long period is necessary in order to bring the asset to a condition in which it can fulfill its designated function or be sold. However, it has been clarified in the

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

directives of the Supervisor of Banks that banking corporations and credit-card corporations shall not capitalize borrowing costs unless they have established clear policy, procedures, and controls with regard to the criteria for recognition of qualifying assets and with regard to the borrowing costs capitalized. Accordingly, the Company does not capitalize borrowing costs of qualifying assets.

21. Earnings Per Share

The Group presents data on basic and diluted earnings per share with respect to its common share capital. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributed to holders of the common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares in circulation during the year.

22. Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows is presented classified into cash flows from operating activity, investing activity, and financing activity. Cash flows arising from main activities of the Group are classified under operating activity. The item "cash and cash equivalents" includes cash and deposits with banks for an original period of up to three months.

23. Reporting on Operating Segments

A segment is a component of the Company engaged in activities from which it is likely to derive income and bear expenses, the results of operations of which are regularly examined by Management and the Board of Directors in order to make decisions regarding resource allocation and performance evaluation, and with regard to which separate financial information exists. The format for reporting on the segments of activity of the Company is established in the Public Reporting Directives of the Supervisor of Banks.

24. Related Party Disclosures

IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, establishes the disclosure required of entities with regard to their relationships with related parties and with regard to unsettled transactions and balances with related parties. In addition, disclosure is required for compensation to key management personnel.

Key executives are defined as persons with the authority and responsibility to plan the activity of the entity, or to directly or indirectly guide and control the entity, including any director (active or inactive) of the entity.

Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

E. Accounting Policies Implemented in the Preparation of the Financial Statements (cont.)

25. Transactions with Controlling Parties

The Company implements US GAAP for the accounting treatment of transactions between a credit-card company and its controlling party or a company controlled by a banking corporation or credit-card company. In situations where these rules do not address the accounting treatment, the Company applies the rules established in Standard 23 of the Israel Accounting Standards Board, Accounting Treatment of Transactions between an Entity and its Controlling Party.

Assets and liabilities regarding which a transaction has been executed with a controlling party are measured at fair value at the date of the transaction. Because a transaction on the equity level is involved, the Group allocates the difference between the fair value and the consideration from the transaction to equity.

Loans, Including Deposits

At the first recognition date, the loan granted to the controlling party or the deposit received from the controlling party is presented in the financial statements of the Company at its fair value as an asset or liability, as relevant. The difference between the amount of the loan granted or deposit received and the fair value thereof at the first recognition date is allocated to equity.

In reporting periods subsequent to the first recognition date, the aforesaid loans or deposits are presented in the financial statements of the Company at their depreciated cost.

F. New Accounting Standards and New Directives of the Supervisor of Banks in the Period Prior to Implementation

1. Adoption of US GAAP on Employee Benefits

On April 9, 2014, the Supervisor of Banks issued a circular on the adoption of the US GAAP on employee benefits. The circular updates the requirements for recognition, measurement and disclosure related to employee benefits in the Public Reporting Directives in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in US banks. The circular provides that the amendments to the Public Reporting Directives will apply from January 1, 2015 when on initial application a banking corporation or credit card company will retroactively correct comparative figures for periods beginning January 1, 2013 and thereafter to comply with the rules as stated. On July 10, 2014, a draft FAQ was published on the subject, which includes, among others, examples of the manner of processing of benefits common to the banking system in accordance with US GAAP.

In addition, on January 11, 2015, a circular was issued regarding employee benefits - the discount rate, including a format for disclosure and transition on initial application. The circular states that the Bank of Israel came to the conclusion that in Israel there is no deep market for high-quality corporate bonds. Accordingly, the employee benefits discount rate will be calculated on the basis of the return on government bonds in Israel plus the average margin on corporate bonds rated AA (International) or more at the reporting date. For practical considerations, it was decided that the margin is determined by the difference between the yields to maturity, by repayment periods, of corporate bonds rated AA or above in the United States, and yields to maturity, for the same term to maturity, of the bonds of the US government, all at the reporting date.

The circular updates the disclosure requirements on employee benefits and share-based payments in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in US banks. In addition, on January 12, 2015 an FAQ was published on the subject.

The Company estimates that the expected impact on the shareholders of the Company as of December 31, 2014 due to the adoption of US GAAP on employee rights is immaterial.

2. Reporting under US GAAP relating to the distinction between liabilities and equity

On October 6, 2014, the Supervisor of Banks issued a directive concerning reporting under US GAAP relating to the distinction between liabilities and equity, following Banking Supervision Department policy, to adopt on substantive issues the financial reporting system applicable to US banks. The effective date of the directive was set at January 1, 2015. The implementation of the Directive is not expected to affect the Company.

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F. New Accounting Standards and New Directives of the Supervisor of Banks in the Period Prior to Implementation (cont.)

3. Recognition of income from contracts with customers

On January 11, 2015, a circular was issued on the adoption of updated accounting rules relating to income from contracts with customers. The circular updates the Public Reporting Directives in light of ASU 2014-09 that adopts, in the US accounting rules, a new standard related to revenue recognition. The standard states that revenue is recognized in the amount expected to be received in exchange for the transfer of goods or the provision of services to the customer.

Banks and credit card companies are required to implement the amendments to the Public Reporting Directives according to the circular from January 1, 2017 in accordance with the transitional provisions in the circular. On initial application, a choice can be made between the alternative of applying retrospective restatement of comparative figures and the alternative of a prospective application while recording the accumulated effect on equity at the time of initial application. The Company has yet to examine the impact of the standard on its financial statements and has not yet chosen an alternative to implement the transitional provisions.

Note 2 – Cash and Deposits with Banks

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated		The Company	
	December 31		December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Cash[1]	40	43	39	42
Deposits with banks for original terms of up to 3 months[1]	191	321	187	317
Total cash and cash equivalents	**231**	**364**	**226**	**359**
Other deposits with banks[1]	17	14	17	14
Total	**248**	**378**	**243**	**373**

(1) With deduction of the allowance for credit losses.

Note 3 – Debtors in Respect of Credit-Card Activity

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

A. Debtors in respect of credit-card activity

	2014		Consolidated		The Company	
	Average annual interest rate		December 31		December 31	
	On daily balance	On transactions in the last month	2014	2013(5)	2014	2013(5)
	%	%	In NIS millions		In NIS millions	
Credit risk not under bank guarantee						
Individuals (1)			**2,300**	**1,941**	**1,451**	**1,379**
Of which: debtors in respect of credit cards (2)			1,451	1,379	1,451	1,379
Of which: credit (2)	8.6	8.3	849	562	-	-
Commercial			**1,126**	**1,047**	**624**	**622**
Of which: debtors in respect of credit cards (2)			176	200	176	200
Of which: credit (2) (4)	3.9	3.0	950(3)	847(3)	448	422
Total credit risk not under bank guarantee			**3,426**	**2,988**	**2,075**	**2,001**
Credit risk under bank and other guarantee						
Debtors in respect of credit cards			9,382	9,250	9,382	9,250
Credit	6.6	6.5	77	86	-	-
Companies and international credit-card organizations			1,282	1,310	892	933
Income receivable			24	22	15	14
Others			4	5	4	5
Total debtors in respect of credit-card activity			**14,195**	**13,661**	**12,368**	**12,203**

(1) Individuals as defined in the Public Reporting Directives on page 640-5 regarding “Total credit risk by economy sector on consolidated basis”.

(2) Debtors in respect of credit cards - before interest charges. Includes balances in respect of ordinary transactions, transactions in installments at the expense of the merchant, and other transactions. Credit – credit not to cardholders and other transactions.

(3) Including credit secured by vehicles in the amount of NIS 108 million in consolidated (December 31, 2013 – NIS 100 million).

(4) Of which: credit to merchants in the amount of NIS 870 million in consolidated (December 31, 2013 – NIS 770 million). This amount includes advance payments, prepayments and balance sheet set-offs (not meeting the condition of settling obligations to merchants under FAS166) in the amount of NIS 442 million in consolidated (December 31, 2013 – NIS 415 million).
Of which: credit to merchants in the amount of NIS 448 million in the Company (December 31, 2013 – NIS 422 million). This amount includes advance payments, prepayments and balance sheet set-offs (not meeting the condition of settling obligations to merchants under FAS166) in the amount of NIS 442 million in the Company (December 31, 2013 – NIS 415 million).

(5) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

A. Debts and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Instruments[1]

1. Change in balance of allowance for credit losses

	For the year ended December 31, 2014					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee				Credit risk under bank and other guarantee [3]	
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]		Total
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2013	33	36	4	25	11	109
Expenses (income) in respect of credit losses	5	13	(1)	2	-*	19
Charge-offs	(8)	(6)	(-*)	(6)	(1)	(21)
Recovery of debts charged off in previous years	7	3	-*	-[4]	-*	10
Net charge-offs	**(1)**	**(3)**	**(-*)**	**(6)**	**(1)**	**(11)**
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2014**	**37**	**46**	**3**	**21**	**10**	**117**
**** Of which:**						
In respect of off-balance-sheet credit instruments	4	5	-*	5	2	16
In respect of bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-*	-*
In respect of debtors in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee	-	-	-	-	3	3

See notes below.

	For the year ended December 31, 2013 (5)					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee				Credit risk under bank and other guarantee (3)	Total
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)		
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2012	40	36	2	20	7	105
Expenses (income) in respect of credit losses	(6)	1	1	6	5	7
Charge-offs	(17)	(8)	(-*)	(1)	(1)	(27)
Recovery of debts charged off in previous years	16	7	1	-(4)	-*	24
Net charge-offs	**(1)**	**(1)**	**1**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(3)**
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2013**	**33**	**36**	**4**	**25**	**11**	**109**
**** Of which:**						
In respect of off-balance-sheet credit instruments	7	5	1	4	2	19
In respect of bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-*
In respect of debtors in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee	-	-	-	-	3	3

See notes below.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

A. Debts and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Instruments(1) (cont.)

1. Change in balance of allowance for credit losses (cont.)

	For the year ended December 31, 2012 (5)					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee				Credit risk under bank and other guarantee (3)	Total
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)		
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2011	29	34	1	12	8	84
Expenses in respect of credit losses	10	1	2	20	4	37
Charge-offs	(15)	(6)	(2)	(12)	(5)	(40)
Recovery of debts charged off in previous years	16	7	1	-(4)	-*	24
Net charge-offs	**1**	**1**	**(1)**	**(12)**	**(5)**	**(16)**
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2012**	**40**	**36**	**2**	**20**	**7**	**105**
**** Of which:**						
In respect of off-balance-sheet credit instruments	8	5	-*	5	2	20
In respect of bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-*	-*
In respect of debtors in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee	-	-	-	-	1	1

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit card activity, bank deposits and other debts.

(2) Income-bearing credit – this credit includes credit transactions, revolving credit card transactions, credit to credit card holders, credit not to credit card holders and other transactions.

(3) Debtors and credit in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee, bank deposits, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debtors.

(4) Collection from merchants is performed by offsetting new sales slips captured by the system.

(5) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses for the first time. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

A. Debts and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Instruments[1] (cont.)

1. Change in balance of allowance for credit losses (cont.)

	For the year ended December 31, 2014					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee				Credit risk under bank and other guarantee [3]	Total
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]		
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2013	33	-	4	4	8	49
Expenses (income) in respect of credit losses	5	-	(1)	3	(-*)	7
Charge-offs	(8)	-	(-*)	(2)	(1)	(11)
Recovery of debts charged off in previous years	7	-	-*	-[4]	-*	7
Net charge-offs	**(1)**	**-**	**(-*)**	**(2)**	**(1)**	**(4)**
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2014**	**37**	**-**	**3**	**5**	**7**	**52**
**** Of which:**						
In respect of off-balance-sheet credit instruments	4	-	-*	1	2	7
In respect of bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-*	-*
In respect of debtors in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee	-	-	-	-	3	3

See notes below.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

A. Debts and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Instruments[1] (cont.)

1. Change in balance of allowance for credit losses (cont.)

	For the year ended December 31, 2013 (5)					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee				Credit risk under bank and other guarantee (3)	Total
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)		
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2012	40	-	2	5	4	51
Expenses (income) in respect of credit losses	(6)	-	1	(1)	5	(1)
Charge-offs	(17)	-	(-*)	-*	(1)	(18)
Recovery of debts charged off in previous years	16	-	1	-(4)	-*	17
Net charge-offs	**(1)**	**-**	**1**	**-***	**(1)**	**(1)**
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2013**	**33**	**-**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**49**
**** Of which:**						
In respect of off-balance-sheet credit instruments	7	-	1	-*	2	10
In respect of bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-*	-*
In respect of debtors in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee	-	-	-	-	3	3

See notes below.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

A. Debts and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Instruments[1] (cont.)

1. Change in balance of allowance for credit losses (cont.)

	For the year ended December 31, 2012 (5)					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee				Credit risk under bank and other guarantee (3)	
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)		Total
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2011	29	-	1	5	5	40
Expenses in respect of credit losses	10	-	2	9	3	24
Charge-offs	(15)	-	(2)	(9)	(4)	(30)
Recovery of debts charged off in previous years	16	-	1	-(4)	-*	17
Net charge-offs	**1**	**-**	**(1)**	**(9)**	**(4)**	**(13)**
Balance of allowance for credit losses as at 31.12.2012**	**40**	**-**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**51**
**** Of which:**						
In respect of off-balance-sheet credit instruments	8	-	-*	1	2	11
In respect of bank deposits	-	-	-	-	-*	-*
In respect of debtors in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee	-	-	-	-	1	1

* Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit card activity, bank deposits and other debts.

(2) Income-bearing credit – this credit includes credit transactions, revolving credit card transactions, credit to credit card holders, credit not to credit card holders and other transactions.

(3) Debtors and credit in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee, bank deposits, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debtors.
(4) Collection from merchants is performed by offsetting new sales slips captured by the system.
(5) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company made implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses for the first time. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

A. Debts and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Instruments[1] (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding the method of calculating the allowance for credit losses in respect of debts and the underlying debts

	For the year ended December 31, 2014					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee					
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]	Credit risk under bank and other guarantee[3]	Total
Recorded debt balance of debts						
Examined on an individual basis	4	2	48	723	522	1,299
Examined on a collective basis	1,447	847	128	227	10,731	13,380
Total debts	**1,451**	**849**	**176**	**950**	**11,253**	**14,679**
Allowance for credit losses in respect of debts						
Examined on an individual basis	4	2	1	9	3	19
Examined on a collective basis	29	39	2	7	5	82
Total allowance for credit losses	**33**	**41**	**3**	**16**	**8**	**101**

See notes below.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

A. Debts and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Instruments(1) (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding the method of calculating the allowance for credit losses in respect of debts and the underlying debts (cont.)

	For the year ended December 31, 2013 (4)					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee					
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit(2)	Credit risk under bank and other guarantee (3)	Total
Recorded debt balance of debts						
Examined on an individual basis	6	2	42	656	455*	1,161
Examined on a collective basis	1,373	560	158	191	10,764*	13,046
Total debts	**1,379**	**562**	**200**	**847**	**11,219**	**14,207**
Allowance for credit losses in respect of debts						
Examined on an individual basis	6	2	2	15	2	27
Examined on a collective basis	20	29	1	6	7	63
Total allowance for credit losses	**26**	**31**	**3**	**21**	**9**	**90**

* Reclassified.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit card activity, bank deposits and other debts.

(2) Income-bearing credit – this credit includes credit transactions, revolving credit card transactions, credit to credit card holders, credit not to credit card holders and other transactions.

(3) Debtors and credit in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee, bank deposits, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debtors.

(4) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses for the first time. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

A. Debts and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Instruments[1] (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding the method of calculating the allowance for credit losses in respect of debts and the underlying debts (cont.)

	For the year ended December 31, 2014					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee					
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]	Credit risk under bank and other guarantee[3]	Total
Recorded debt balance of debts						
Examined on an individual basis	4	-	48	409	8	469
Examined on a collective basis	1,447	-	128	39	10,539	12,153
Total debts	**1,451**	**-**	**176**	**448**	**10,547**	**12,622**
Allowance for credit losses in respect of debts						
Examined on an individual basis	4	-	1	3	-*	8
Examined on a collective basis	29	-	2	1	5	37
Total allowance for credit losses	**33**	**-**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**45**

See notes below.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

A. Debts and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Instruments[1] (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding the method of calculating the allowance for credit losses in respect of debts and the underlying debts (cont.)

	For the year ended December 31, 2013 (4)					
	Credit risk not under bank guarantee					
	Private		Commercial			
	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]	Debtors in respect of credit cards	Credit[2]	Credit risk under bank and other guarantee[3]	Total
Recorded debt balance of debts						
Examined on an individual basis	6	-	42	380	4	432
Examined on a collective basis	1,373	-	158	42	10,579	12,152
Total debts	**1,379**	**-**	**200**	**422**	**10,583**	**12,584**
Allowance for credit losses in respect of debts						
Examined on an individual basis	6	-	2	2	-*	10
Examined on a collective basis	20	-	1	2	6	29
Total allowance for credit losses	**26**	**-**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**39**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit card activity, bank deposits and other debts.

(2) Income-bearing credit – this credit includes credit transactions, revolving credit card transactions, credit to credit card holders, credit not to credit card holders and other transactions.

(3) Debtors and credit in respect of credit cards under bank guarantee, bank deposits, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debtors.

(4) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses for the first time. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

B. Debts[1]

1. Credit quality and arrears

	December 31, 2014					
		Problematic[2]			Unimpaired debts – additional information	
	Non-problematic	Unimpaired	Impaired [3]	Total	In arrears of 90 days or more	In arrears of 30 to 89 days [4]
Debts not under bank guarantee						
Private individuals						
Debtors in respect of credit cards	1,424	21	6	1,451	-	2
Credit	797	48	4	849	-	2
Commercial						
Debtors in respect of credit cards	173	2	1	176	-	-*
Credit	933	16	1	950	-	1
Debts under bank and other guarantee [5]	**11,253**	**-**	**-**	**11,253**	**-**	**-**
Total	**14,580** [6]	**87**	**12**	**14,679**	**-**	**5**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.

(2) Impaired, substandard and debts under special supervision.

(3) Impaired debts not accruing interest income. For information on certain impaired debts that underwent troubled debt restructuring, see Note 3A.B.2.C. below.

(4) Debts in arrears of 30 to 89 days have been classified as unimpaired problematic debts not accruing interest income.

(5) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.

(6) Of which: credit risk in the amount of NIS 14,563 million whose credit rating at the date of the report agrees with the credit rating for new credit performance pursuant to the policy of the Company.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

B. Debts[1] (cont.)

1. Credit quality and arrears (cont.)

	December 31, 2013 (6)					
		Problematic[2]			Unimpaired debts – additional information	
	Non-problematic	Unimpaired	Impaired [3]	Total	In arrears of 90 days or more	In arrears of 30 to 89 days [4]
Debts not under bank guarantee						
Private individuals						
Debtors in respect of credit cards	1,369	2	8	1,379	-	2
Credit	556	3 [7]	3 [7]	562	-	3 [7]
Commercial						
Debtors in respect of credit cards	199	-*	1	200	-	-*
Credit	836	3	8	847	-	2
Debts under bank and other guarantee [5]	**11,218**	**-* [7]**	**1[7]**	**11,219**	**-**	**-* [7]**
Total	**14,178**	**8**	**21**	**14,207**	**-**	**7**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.

(2) Impaired, substandard and debts under special supervision.

(3) Impaired debts not accruing interest income. For information on certain impaired debts that underwent troubled debt restructuring, see Note 3A.B.2.C. below.

(4) Debts in arrears of 30 to 89 days have been classified as unimpaired problematic debts not accruing interest income.

(5) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.

(6) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company made an initial implementation of the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

(7) Reclassified.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

B. Debts(1) (cont.)

1. Credit quality and arrears (cont.)

	December 31, 2014					
		Problematic(2)			Unimpaired debts – additional information	
	Non-problematic	Unimpaired	Impaired (3)	Total	In arrears of 90 days or more	In arrears of 30 to 89 days (4)
Debts not under bank guarantee						
Private individuals						
Debtors in respect of credit cards	1,424	21	6	1,451	-	2
Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial						
Debtors in respect of credit cards	173	2	1	176	-	-*
Credit	444	4	-*	448	-	1
Debts under bank and other guarantee (5)	**10,547**	**-**	**-**	**10,547**	**-**	**-**
Total	**12,588 (6)**	**27**	**7**	**12,622**	**-**	**-**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.

(2) Impaired, substandard and debts under special supervision.

(3) Impaired debts not accruing interest income. For information on certain impaired debts that underwent troubled debt restructuring, see Note 3A.B.2.C. below.

(4) Debts in arrears of 30 to 89 days have been classified as unimpaired problematic debts not accruing interest income.

(5) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.

(6) Of which: credit risk in the amount of NIS 12,577 million whose credit rating at the date of the report agrees with the credit rating for new credit performance pursuant to the policy of the Company.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

B. Debts[1] (cont.)

1. Credit quality and arrears (cont.)

	December 31, 2013 (6)					
		Problematic[2]			Unimpaired debts – additional information	
	Non-problematic	Unimpaired	Impaired [3]	Total	In arrears of 90 days or more	In arrears of 30 to 89 days [4]
Debts not under bank guarantee						
Private individuals						
Debtors in respect of credit cards	1,369	2	8	1,379	-	2
Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial						
Debtors in respect of credit cards	199	-*	1	200	-	-*
Credit	420	2	-*	422	-	2
Debts under bank and other guarantee (5)	**10,582**	**-***	**1**	**10,583**	**-**	**-***
Total	**12,570**	**4**	**10**	**12,584**	**-**	**4**

*	Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.

(2) Impaired, substandard and debts under special supervision.

(3) Impaired debts not accruing interest income. For information on certain impaired debts that underwent troubled debt restructuring, see Note 3A.B.2.C. below.

(4) Debts in arrears of 30 to 89 days have been classified as unimpaired problematic debts not accruing interest income.

(5) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.

(6) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance

for credit losses for the first time. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

Credit Quality

The status of the arrears is monitored routinely, and constitutes one of the key indicators of credit quality. The status of the arrears affects the classification of debts evaluated on a collective basis (the classification is more severe with more extensive arrears). After 150 days of arrears, the Company charges off the debt.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

B. Debts[(1)] (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding impaired debts

a. Impaired debts and individual allowance

	December 31, 2014				
	Balance (2) of impaired debts for which an individual allowance exists (3)	Balance of individual allowance (3)	Balance (2) of impaired debts for which no individual allowance exists (3)	Total balance (2) of impaired debts	Contractual balance of principal of impaired debts
Debts not under bank guarantee					
Private individuals					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	4	4	2	6	6
Credit	2	2	2	4	4
Commercial					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*
Credit	1	1	1	2	2
Debts under bank and other guarantee (4)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total**	**7**	**7**	**5**	**12**	**12**
** Of which:					
Debts in troubled debt restructuring	**6**	**6**	**-**	**6**	**6**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.
(2) Recorded debt balance.
(3) Individual allowance for credit losses.
(4) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

B. Debts[1] (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding impaired debts (cont.)

a. Impaired debts and individual allowance (cont.)

	December 31, 2013 (5)				
	Balance (2) of impaired debts for which an individual allowance exists (3)	Balance of individual allowance (3)	Balance (2) of impaired debts for which no individual allowance exists (3)	Total balance (2) of impaired debts	Contractual balance of principal of impaired debts
Debts not under bank guarantee					
Private individuals					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	6	6	2	8	8
Credit	2	2	1[(6)]	3[(6)]	3[(6)]
Commercial					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	1	1	-*	1	1
Credit	8	8	-*	8	8
Debts under bank and other guarantee (4)	**-**	**-**	**1**[(6)]	**1**[(6)]	**1**[(6)]
Total**	**17**	**17**	**4**	**21**	**21**
** Of which:					
Debts in troubled debt restructuring	**9**	**9**	**-**	**9**	**9**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.
(2) Recorded debt balance.
(3) Individual allowance for credit losses.
(4) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.
(5) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance

for credit losses for the first time. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

(6) Reclassified.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

B. Debts[(1)] (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding impaired debts (cont.)

a. Impaired debts and individual allowance (cont.)

	December 31, 2014				
	Balance (2) of impaired debts for which an individual allowance exists (3)	Balance of individual allowance (3)	Balance (2) of impaired debts for which no individual allowance exists (3)	Total balance (2) of impaired debts	Contractual balance of principal of impaired debts
Debts not under bank guarantee					
Private individuals					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	4	4	2	6	6
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	-*	-*	1	1	1
Credit	-	-	-*	-*	-*
Debts under bank and other guarantee (4)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**7**	**7**
** Of which:					
Debts in troubled debt restructuring	**4**	**4**	**-**	**4**	**4**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.

(2) Recorded debt balance.

(3) Individual allowance for credit losses.
(4) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

B. Debts[(1)] (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding impaired debts (cont.)

a. Impaired debts and individual allowance (cont.)

	December 31, 2013 (5)				
	Balance (2) of impaired debts for which an individual allowance exists (3)	Balance of individual allowance (3)	Balance (2) of impaired debts for which no individual allowance exists (3)	Total balance (2) of impaired debts	Contractual balance of principal of impaired debts
Debts not under bank guarantee					
Private individuals					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	6	6	2	8	8
Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	1	1	-*	1	1
Credit	-*	-*	-*	-*	-*
Debts under bank and other guarantee (4)	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Total**	**7**	**7**	**3**	**10**	**10**
** Of which:					
Debts in troubled debt restructuring	**6**	**6**	**-**	**6**	**6**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.
(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.
(2) Recorded debt balance.
(3) Individual allowance for credit losses.

(4) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.

(5) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses for the first time. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses – Consolidated (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

B. Debts [1] (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding impaired debts (cont.)

b. Average balance of impaired debts [2] [3]

	Consolidated		The Company	
	For the year ended December 31		For the year ended December 31	
	2014	**2013 (5)**	**2014**	**2013 (5)**
Debts not under bank guarantee				
Private individuals				
Debtors in respect of credit cards	5	8	5	8
Credit	2	2	-	-
Commercial				
Debtors in respect of credit cards	1	1	-*	1
Credit	2	4	-	-
Debts under bank and other guarantee (4)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**10**	**15**	**5**	**9**

In 2012 the average recorded debt balance of impaired debts was consolidated NIS 9 million and NIS 7 mi9llion in the Company.

c. Troubled debt restructuring [3]

	Consolidated		The Company	
	For the year ended December 31		For the year ended December 31	
	2014	2013 (5)	2014	2013 (5)
Debts not under bank guarantee				
Private individuals				
Debtors in respect of credit cards	4	6	4	6
Credit	2	2	-	-
Commercial				
Debtors in respect of credit cards	-*	-* (6)	-*	-*
Credit	-*	1 (6)	-*	-*
Debts under bank and other guarantee (4)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**6**	**9**	**4**	**6**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.

(2) Average recorded debt balance of impaired debts examined individually in the reporting period.

(3) Not accruing interest income.

(4) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.

(5) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses for the first time. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

(6) Reclassified.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses – Consolidated (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

B. Debts [(1)] (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding impaired debts (cont.)

c. Troubled debt restructuring

	For the year ended December 31, 2014				
	Debt restructured during the reporting period[(2)]			Failed debt restructuring**	
	Number of contracts	Recorded debt balance before restructuring	Recorded debt balance after restructuring	Number of contracts	Recorded debt balance
Debts not under bank guarantee					
Private individuals					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	1,418	7	7	195	2
Credit	404	2	2	56	1
Commercial					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	89	1	1	22	-*
Credit	52	-*	-*	5	-*
Debts under bank and other guarantee (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,963**	**10**	**10**	**278**	**3**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

** Debts that became debts in arrears of 30 days or more during the reporting period, and which underwent troubled debt restructuring during the 12 months preceding the date on which they became debts in arrears.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.
(2) Average recorded debt balance of impaired debts examined individually in the reporting period.
(3) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.

Note 3A – Credit Risk, Debtors in Respect of Credit Card Activity, and Allowance for Credit Losses – Consolidated (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

Consolidated

B. Debts (1) (cont.)

2. Additional information regarding impaired debts (cont.)

c. Troubled debt restructuring (cont.)

	For the year ended December 31, 2013 (4)				
	Debt restructured during the reporting period(2)			Failed debt restructuring**	
	Number of contracts	Recorded debt balance before restructuring	Recorded debt balance after restructuring	Number of contracts	Recorded debt balance
Debts not under bank guarantee					
Private individuals					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	2,830	14	13	383	2
Credit	816	4	4	125	1
Commercial					
Debtors in respect of credit cards	180	1	1	41	1
Credit	74	1	1	7	-*
Debts under bank and other guarantee (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,900**	**20**	**19**	**556**	**4**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

** Debts that became debts in arrears of 30 days or more during the reporting period, and which underwent troubled debt restructuring during the 12 months preceding the date on which they became debts in arrears.

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, deposits with banks, and other debts.
(2) Average recorded debt balance of impaired debts examined individually in the reporting period.
(3) Holders of credit cards under bank guarantees, deposits with banks, companies and international credit-card organizations, income receivable, and other debts.
(4) As of the financial statements for March 31, 2014, the Company implemented the directives of the Banking Supervision Department regarding updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and of the allowance for credit losses for the first time. Comparative figures for the corresponding period last year have been reclassified to adapt them to the format required under the said directives.

Note 4 – Debtors in Respect of Credit-Card Activity and Off-Balance-Sheet Credit Risk by Size of Borrowers' Indebtedness (1)

Consolidated

	December 31, 2014			
		Debtors in respect of credit-card activity		
	Number of borrowers (2)	Total	Of which: under responsibility of banks	Off-balance-sheet credit risk (3)
		In NIS millions		
Credit ceiling (in NIS thousands)				
Borrower balances up to 5	1,352,469	1,774	1,687	460
Borrower balances over 5 and up to 10	445,312	2,436	2,230	756
Borrower balances over 10 and up to 15	239,356	1,796	1,531	1,146
Borrower balances over 15 and up to 20	145,857	1,350	1,043	1,191
Borrower balances over 20 and up to 30	153,566	1,755	1,258	2,011
Borrower balances over 30 and up to 40	68,939	1,093	651	1,271
Borrower balances over 40 and up to 80	57,090	1,380	736	1,462
Borrower balances over 80 and up to 150	4,585	285	169	162
Borrower balances over 150 and up to 300	655	109	59	22
Borrower balances over 300 and up to 600	251	77	37	21
Borrower balances over 600 and up to 1,200	107	61	22	17
Borrower balances over 1,200 and up to 2,000	49	46	10	14
Borrower balances over 2,000 and up to 4,000	52	67	13	41
Borrower balances over 4,000 and up to 8,000	29	73	1	46
Borrower balances over 8,000 and up to 20,000	22	116	12	99
Borrower balances over 20,000 and up to 40,000	4	60	-	38
Borrower balances over 40,000 and up to 200,000	8	590	-	180
Borrower balances over 200,000 and up to 400,000	-	-	-	-
Borrower balances over 400,000 and up to 800,000	2	1,099	-	-
Total	**2,468,353**	**14,167**	**9,459**	**8,937**
Income receivable and others	-	28	-	-
Total	**2,468,353**	**14,195**	**9,459**	**8,937**

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity and off-balance-sheet credit risk are presented before the effect of the allowance for credit losses, and before the effect of collateral permitted for deduction for the purpose of the indebtedness of single borrowers and groups of borrowers.
(2) Number of borrowers by total debtors and off-balance-sheet credit risk.
(3) Credit risk in off-balance-sheet financial instruments, as calculated for the purposes of the limits on indebtedness of a borrower (excluding credit facilities under the responsibility of banks).

Note 4 – Debtors in Respect of Credit-Card Activity and Off-Balance-Sheet Credit Risk by Size of Borrowers' Indebtedness (1) (cont.)

Consolidated

	December 31, 2013			
		Debtors in respect of credit-card activity		
	Number of borrowers (2)	Total	Of which: under responsibility of banks	Off-balance-sheet credit risk (3)
		In NIS millions		
Credit ceiling (in NIS thousands)				
Borrower balances up to 5	1,250,167	1,738	1,658	380
Borrower balances over 5 and up to 10	421,862	2,449	2,254	574
Borrower balances over 10 and up to 15	210,026	1,777	1,550	797
Borrower balances over 15 and up to 20	122,827	1,252	999	882
Borrower balances over 20 and up to 30	158,201	1,624	1,200	2,273
Borrower balances over 30 and up to 40	73,661	1,022	654	1,498
Borrower balances over 40 and up to 80	62,773	1,259	709	1,872
Borrower balances over 80 and up to 150	5,237	270	163	232
Borrower balances over 150 and up to 300	627	96	56	29
Borrower balances over 300 and up to 600	229	72	33	22
Borrower balances over 600 and up to 1,200	120	62	23	25
Borrower balances over 1,200 and up to 2,000	57	52	15	21
Borrower balances over 2,000 and up to 4,000	39	61	18	31
Borrower balances over 4,000 and up to 8,000	26	65	4	53
Borrower balances over 8,000 and up to 20,000	16	132	*-	40
Borrower balances over 20,000 and up to 40,000	4	72	-	45
Borrower balances over 40,000 and up to 200,000	6	491	-	54
Borrower balances over 200,000 and up to 400,000	1	399	-	-
Borrower balances over 400,000 and up to 800,000	1	741	-	-
Total	**2,305,880**	**13,634**	**9,336**	**8,828**
Income receivable and others	-	27	-	-
Total	**2,305,880**	**13,661**	**9,336**	**8,828**

(1) Debtors in respect of credit-card activity and off-balance-sheet credit risk are presented before the effect of the allowance for credit losses, and before the effect of collateral permitted for deduction for the purpose of the indebtedness of single borrowers and groups of borrowers.

(2) Number of borrowers by total debtors and off-balance-sheet credit risk.

(3) Credit risk in off-balance-sheet financial instruments, as calculated for the purposes of the limits on indebtedness of a borrower (excluding credit facilities under the responsibility of banks).

Note 5 – Securities

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	December 31, 2014			
	Balance-sheet value	Depreciated cost (in shares – cost)	Accumulated other comprehensive income***	Fair value**
Securities available for sale:				
Shares of others*	20	11	9	20
Total securities available for sale	**20**	**11**	**9**	**20**

	December 31, 2013			
	Balance-sheet value	Depreciated cost (in shares – cost)	Accumulated other comprehensive income***	Fair value**
Securities available for sale:				
Shares of others*	38	17	21	38
Total securities available for sale	**38**	**17**	**21**	**38**

* Includes shares for which no fair value is available, which are presented at cost, less impairment, in the amount of approximately NIS 9 million as at December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 - NIS 11 million).

** Fair-value data are based on stock-exchange prices, which do not necessarily reflect the price that would be obtained from the sale of a large volume of securities.

*** Included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Note 6 – Investments in Investee Companies (in the Consolidated Report: Associates) and Information Regarding these Companies

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

1. Composition

A. Consolidated

	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Associates	Consolidated companies	Total	Associates	Consolidated companies	Total
Investments in shares by equity method	1	-	1	*-	-	*-
Other investments						
Shareholders' loans	2	-	2	5	-	5
Total investments	**3**	**-**	**3**	**5**	**-**	**5**
Of which: profits (losses) accrued since acquisition date	1	-	1	(2)	-	(2)
Items accrued in equity since acquisition date						
Details of goodwill:						
Original amount	-	10	10	-	10	10
Book balance	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. The Company

Investments in shares by equity method	1	306	307	*-	253	256
Other investments						
Shareholders' loans	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total investments	**1**	**306**	**307**	**3**	**253**	**256**
Of which: profits (losses) accrued since acquisition date	1	229	230	(2)	184	182

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

Note 6 – Investments in Investee Companies (in the Consolidated Report: Associates) and Information Regarding these Companies (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

2. The Company's share in profits or losses of investee companies (consolidated: associates)

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31					
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
The Company's share in profits before taxes of investee companies (consolidated: associates)	(-*)	*-	*-	71	63	51
Losses from impairment of investee companies (consolidated: associates)	-	-	(*-)	-	-	(*-)
Provision for taxes:						
Current taxes	*-	*-	*-	25	22	18
Deferred taxes	*-	*-	*-	1	(2)	(3)
Total provision for taxes	***-**	***-**	***-**	**26**	**20**	**15**
The Company's share in profits (losses) after taxes of investee companies (consolidated: associates)	**(-)***	***-**	**(*-)**	**45**	**43**	**36**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

Note 6 – Investments in Investee Companies (Consolidated: Associates) and Information Regarding these Companies (cont.)

Reported amounts

3. Details

A. Consolidated subsidiaries

Company name and activity (1) (2)	Share in capital granting the right to receive profits		Share in voting rights		Equity investment	
					By equity method (2)	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	In percent				In NIS millions	
Isracard Mimun Ltd.						
Activity: Granting credit	100%	100%	100%	100%	104	68
Isracard Nechasim Ltd.						
Activity: Property company	100%	100%	100%	100%	86	79
Global Factoring Ltd.						
Activity: Debt discounting	100%	100%	100%	100%	9	7
Europay (Eurocard) Israel Ltd. (4)						
Activity: Banking auxiliary corporation	100%	100%	100%	100%	3	2
Tzameret Mimunim Ltd.						
Activity: Credit-card transaction discounting	100%	100%	100%	100%	104(5)	98

B. Associates

Kidum Mivne Iguach Ltd.						
Activity: Granting vehicle loans	20%	20%	20%	20%	-*	-*
I.M.T. - The Central Vehicle Distribution Company Ltd. (6)						
Activity: Granting vehicle loans	-	20%	-	20%	-	-
Life Style Financing Ltd.						
Activity: Granting credit	15%	15%	15%	15%	1	-*

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Details in accordance with Section 32G of the Public Reporting Directives - Annual Financial Statements.

(2) All of the companies are held directly by the Company.

(3) Including balances of surplus costs attributed and goodwill, net of cumulative losses from impairment.

(4) As a banking auxiliary corporation, Europay complies with the regulatory capital requirements pursuant to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211, 299.

(5) Including a capital note repayable in the amount of NIS 65 million.

(6) In December 2014, the Company sold its holding in I.M.T.

Dividend recorded		Other capital investments		Contribution to net profit attributed to shareholders of the Company		Loss from impairment	
2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
In NIS millions							
-	-	-	-	36	31	-	-
-	31	-	-	7	7	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	(6)	(5)	-	-
-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-
-	-	-	-	*-	*-	-	-
-	-	-	*-	(*-)	(*-)	-	-
-	-	-	-	*-	*-	-	-

Note 6 – Investments in Investee Companies (Consolidated: Associates) and Information Regarding these Companies (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

C. Condensed information regarding associates

1. Condensed information on financial position

	Percentage of ownership	Total assets	Total liabilities	Equity attributed to owners of the company	Book value of investment in associate
2014					
Kidum Mivne Iguach Ltd. (2)	20%	23	22	1	2
Life Style Financing Ltd. (1)	15%	102	97	5	1

	Percentage of ownership	Total assets	Total liabilities	Equity attributed to owners of the company	Book value of investment in associate
2013					
Kidum Mivne Iguach Ltd. (2)	20%	22	21	1	2
I.M.T. - The Central Vehicle Distribution Company Ltd. (2)(3)	20%	160	165	(5)	3
Life Style Financing Ltd.(1)	15%	75	72	3	-*

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) The Company accounts for Life Style Financing Ltd. based on the equity method, despite the fact that its holding is at a rate of less than 20%, due to the existence of qualitative indicators of material influence, including representation on its board of directors.

(2) Includes a shareholders' loan.

(3) After a provision for impairment of NIS 2 million.

Note 6 – Investments in Investee Companies (Consolidated: Associates) and Information Regarding these Companies (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

C. Condensed information regarding associates (cont.)

2. Condensed information on results of operations

	Percentage of ownership	Annual net profit (loss)	Profit (loss) attributed to owners of the Company
2014			
Kidum Mivne Iguach Ltd.	20%	-*	-*
Life Style Financing Ltd.	15%	2	2
2013			
Kidum Mivne Iguach Ltd.	20%	*-	*-
I.M.T. - The Central Vehicle Distribution Company Ltd.	20%	(-)*	(-)*
Life Style Financing Ltd.	15%	1	1
2012			
Kidum Mivne Iguach Ltd.	20%	-*	-*
I.M.T. - The Central Vehicle Distribution Company Ltd.	20%	(-)*	(-)*
Life Style Financing Ltd.	15%	1	1

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

In December 2014, the Company sold its holding in Albar Company (I.M.T.) The Central Vehicle Distribution Company Ltd. (formerly I.M.T. - The Central Vehicle Distribution Company Ltd.

Note 7 – Buildings and Equipment

Reported amounts
In NIS millions

Consolidated

A. Composition

	Buildings and land	Installations and improvements to rental properties	Computers and peripheral equipment	Software costs(1)	Vehicles	Furniture and office equipment	Other	Investment property	Total
Cost:									
As at December 31, 2013	48	88	169	500	1	55	40	21	922
Additions	-*	2	21	77	-*	3	3	-	106
Disposals	-	-	(15)	(3)	(-)*	-	-	-	(18)
As at December 31, 2014	**48**	**90**	**175**	**574**	**1**	**58**	**43**	**21**	**1,010**
Accumulated depreciation:									
As at December 31, 2013)	11	42	126	380	1	35	38	4	637
Additions	1	4	19	63	-*	4	1	-*	92
Disposals	-	-	(15)	(3)	(-)*	-	-	-	(18)
As at December 31, 2014	**12**	**46**	**130**	**440**	**1**	**39**	**39**	**4**	**711**
Depreciated balance as at December 31, 2014	**36**	**44**	**45**	**134**	**-***	**19**	**4**	**17**	**299**
Depreciated balance as at December 31, 2013	**37**	**46**	**43**	**120**	**-***	**20**	**2**	**17**	**285**
Average weighted depreciation rate in 2014 (%)	2.0	8.9	24.9	22.6	15.0	10.0	55.5(2)	2.0	
Average weighted deprecation rate in 2012 (%)	2.0	8.0	23.7	29.9	15.0	8.3	25.0	2.0	

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Includes capitalized costs related to the development of software for internal use, which amounted to NIS 339 million as at December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 - NIS 280 million). With regard to the policy on capitalization of software costs, see Note 1.E.11, above.

(2) Pursuant to an amendment of the Banking Rules published in January 2015, the Company decided to carry out accelerated depreciation of POS equipment.

B. Additional Disclosure Regarding Investment Property

- Fair value is measured based on capitalization of forecast cash flows, which are based on reliable estimates of future cash flows, supported by the terms of any lease or other existing contract, as well as the use of discount rates reflecting current market estimates of uncertainty regarding the amount and timing of the cash flows. A discount rate of 7% was used.
- The fair value of investment property assets as at December 31, 2014, amounts to NIS 29 million (December 31, 2013: NIS 29 million).
- Rental income from investment property amounted to approximately NIS 4 million in 2014, similar to 2013 and 2012.

Note 7 – Buildings and Equipment (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

The Company

A. Composition

	Installations and improvements to rental properties	Computers and peripheral equipment	Software costs[(1)]	Vehicles	Furniture and office equipment	Other	Total
Cost:							
As at December 31, 2013	31	167	486	1	53	40	778
Additions	2	21	71	-*	3	3	100
Disposals	-	(15)	(3)	(-*)	-	-	(18)
As at December 31, 2014	**33**	**173**	**554**	**1**	**56**	**43**	**860**
Accumulated depreciation:							
As at December 31, 2013	11	124	374	1	33	38	581
Additions	3	19	61	-*	4	1	88
Disposals	-	(15)	(3)	(-*)	-	-	(18)
As at December 31, 2014	**14**	**128**	**432**	**1**	**37**	**39**	**651**
Depreciated balance as at December 31, 2014	**19**	**45**	**122**	**-***	**19**	**4**	**209**
Depreciated balance as at December 31, 2013	**20**	**43**	**112**	**-***	**20**	**2**	**197**
Average weighted depreciation rate in 2014 (%)	10.4	24.9	22.5	15.0	10.1	55.5[(2]	
Average weighted deprecation rate in 2013 (%)	10.0	23.7	29.9	15.0	8.4	25.0	

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Includes capitalized costs related to the development of software for internal use, which amounted to NIS 321 million as at December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 - NIS 268 million). With regard to the policy on capitalization of software costs, see Note 1.E.11, above.

(2) Pursuant to an amendment of the Banking Rules published in January 2015, the Company decided to carry out accelerated depreciation of POS equipment.

Note 8 – Other Assets

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated		The Company	
	December 31		December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Deferred taxes receivable (see Note 25)	**97**	**99**	**58**	**60**
Surplus of advance income-tax payments over current provisions	**24**	**15**	**22**	**15**
Other debtors and debit balances:				
Loans to employees	3	3	3	3
Prepaid expenses	38	34	38	33
Institutions	5	4	-	-
Related companies	-	1	2,620	2,129
Debtors in respect of discounting	185	130	-	-
Debtors in respect of gift certificates and prepaid cards	45	33	8	5
Others	11	7	10	6
Total other debtors and debit balances	**287**	**212**	**2,679**	**2,176**
Total other assets	**408**	**326**	**2,759**	**2,251**

Note 9 – Credit from Banking Corporations

Reported amounts

	December 31, 2014					
	Average annual interest rate					
			Consolidated		The Company	
			December 31		December 31	
	On daily balance	On transactions in the last month	2014	2013	2014	2013
	%	%	In NIS millions		In NIS millions	
Credit in current debit accounts	**0.6**	**0.4**	**28**	**18**	**28**	**18**

Note 10 – Creditors in Respect of Credit-Card Activity

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated		The Company	
	December 31		December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Merchants (1)	11,729	11,583	12,580	12,321
Liabilities in respect of deposits	1	1	1	1
Prepaid income	10	11	3	3
Benefit program for cardholders	63	85	63	85
Expenses payable	107	99	107	99
Others	108	101	108	101
Total creditors in respect of credit-card activity	**12,018**	**11,880**	**12,862**	**12,610**

(1) Net of balances in respect of the discount of sales slips for merchants in the amount of NIS 429 million as at December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 - NIS 491 million). In the consolidated report – offset by an existing balance with an investee subsidiary.

Note 11 – Other Liabilities

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated		The Company	
	December 31		December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Provision for deferred taxes (see Note 25)	**8**	**7**	**-**	**-**
Surplus of provision for employee benefits over amount funded (see Note 13)	**78**	**81**	**77**	**81**
Other creditors and credit balances:				
Expenses payable in respect of salaries and related expenses	64	74	63	73
Suppliers of services and equipment	13	4	12	1
Expenses payable	43	47	43	47
Institutions	16	10	10	8
Related companies	438	424	451	432
Allowance for credit losses in respect of off-balance-sheet credit facilities	16	19	7	10
Creditors in respect of discounting	5	6	-	-
Creditors in respect of gift certificates and prepaid cards	107	69	70	40
Travelers' checks in circulation, net	9	9	9	9
Others	5	9	3	2
Total other creditors and credit balances	**716**	**671**	**668**	**622**
Total other liabilities	**802**	**759**	**745**	**703**

Note 12A – Equity

A. Composition

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Registered	Issued and paid-up	Registered	Issued and paid-up
	In NIS			
Common shares of NIS 0.0001	100	73	100	73
Special share of NIS 0.0001 (1)	-	-	-	-
	100	**73**	**100**	**73**

(1) One registered, issued, and paid-up share.

B. Share rights

The special share grants its holder, in addition to the right to receive invitations to, participate in, and vote in the Company's general meetings, the following rights :

(A) In every general meeting of the Company, the owner of the special share shall have 51% of the total votes to which all shareholders of the Company are entitled at that time.

(B) The rights attached to the special share cannot be changed except by written consent of its holder.

Note 12B – Capital Adequacy According to the Directives of the Supervisor of Banks

As of January 1, 2014, the Company applies the Measurement and Capital Adequacy Directives based on the Basel III directives (hereinafter: **"Basel III"**) as published by the Banking Supervision Department and as integrated in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives 201-211. Until December 31, 2013 the Company applied the provisions of Basel II.

Adopting Basel III directives

In May 2013, the Supervisor of Banks amended Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive Nos. 201-211 on Measurement and Capital Adequacy, to conform with the provisions of Basel III.

Basel III directives set forth significant changes in the calculation of regulatory capital requirements, inter alia, with regard to:

- Regulatory capital components
- Deductions from capital and regulatory adjustments
- Treatment of exposures to financial corporations
- Treatment of exposures to credit risk in respect of impaired debts
- Allocation of capital in respect of CVA risk

The amendments to the above directives came into effect on January 1, 2014, with gradual application in accordance with the transitional provisions of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 299 "Measurement and Capital Adequacy - Regulatory Capital - Transitional Directive", in order to facilitate compliance with the new requirements for regulatory capital in the framework of the implementation of Basel III, and to set a transitional period until they are fully implemented. The transitional provisions relate, among other things, to regulatory adjustments and deductions from capital, and equity instruments that are not eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital in accordance with the new criteria set out in the Basel directives. In particular, in accordance with the transitional directives, the regulatory adjustments and deductions from capital as well as minority rights are not eligible for inclusion in regulatory capital are deducted from equity gradually at a rate of 20% per year, starting from January 1, 2014, until January 1, 2018. Capital instruments no longer eligible as regulatory capital will be recognized up to a ceiling of 80% on January 1, 2014, and each subsequent year this ceiling will be reduced by an additional 10% until January 1, 2022.

In addition, on August 29, 2013, Banking Supervision Department issued a circular on the subject of "Basel Disclosure Requirements relating to the Composition of Capital" (hereinafter: **the "Circular"**). The circular establishes updated disclosure requirements that require the banks and credit card companies to include as part of the adoption of Basel III directives.

Accordingly, as part of the Note on Capital Adequacy in the quarterly financial statements in 2014, a disclosure was included on comparative figures for previous years prepared in accordance with Basel II as adopted by the Supervisor of Banks, as well as the disclosure on audited comparative figures as at January 1, 2014 prepared in accordance with Basel III directives.

Minimum capital ratios

On May 30, 2013, the Banking Supervision Department published a circular to all the banking corporations and credit card companies regarding minimum capital ratios as part of preparations for implementing Basel III directives. Pursuant to the circular, all the banking corporations and credit card companies will be required to comply with a Tier 1 shareholders' equity minimum ratio of 9%, by January 1, 2015. In addition, a particularly significant banking corporation, whose total balance sheet assets on a consolidated basis constitute at least 20% of the total balance sheet assets in the Israeli banking sector, is required to maintain a Tier 1 shareholders' equity minimum ratio of 10%, by January 1, 2017.

It was also determined that the minimum total capital ratios will be, by January 1, 2015, 12.5% for the entire banking sector and 13.5% for particularly significant banking corporation, by January 1, 2017. On May 20, 2014, the Board of Directors approved the minimum capital ratio targets, as above.

Note 12B – Capital Adequacy According to the Directives of the Supervisor of Banks

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

A. Capital components for the calculation of the capital ratio pursuant to Basel III

	As at December 31, 2014	As at January 1, 2014	As at December 31, 2013
	Basel III (1)		**Basel II (2)**
1. Capital for purposes of calculating capital ratio			
Tier 1 shareholders' equity / core capital and Tier 1 capital	2,226	1,948	1,933
Tier 2 capital	110	92	9
Total overall capital	**2,336**	**2,040**	**1,942**
2. Weighted balances of risk assets			
Credit risk	9,817	9,308	9,098
Market risk	8	23	23
Operational risk	1,865	1,876	1,876
Total weighted balances of risk assets	**11,690**	**11,207**	**10,997**
3. Ratio of capital to risk components			
Tier 1 shareholders' equity to risk components	19.0%	17.4%	-
Tier 1 capital to risk components	19.0%	17.4%	17.6%
Overall capital ratio to risk components	20.0%	18.2%	17.7%
Minimum Tier 1 shareholders' equity required by the Supervisor of Banks	9.0%(3)	9.0%(3)	-
Minimum Tier 1 capital required by the Supervisor of Banks	12.5%(3)	12.5%(3)	9.0%

Note 12B – Capital Adequacy According to the Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

B. Capital components for the calculation of the capital ratio

	As at December 31, 2014	As at January 1, 2014	As at December 31, 2013
	Basel III (1)		Basel II (2)
1. Tier 1 capital			
Shareholders' equity	2,226	1,948	1,948
Differences between shareholders' equity and Tier 1 capital	-	-	(15)
Total Tier 1 shareholders' equity before and after regulatory adjustments and deductions	**2,226**	**1,948**	**1,933**
Tier 2 capital			
45% of net unrealized profit, before the effect of the related tax, in respect of adjustments to fair value of securities available for sale	-	-	9
Tier 2 capital: provisions before and after deductions	110	92	-
Total Tier 2 capital	**110**	**92**	**9**

C. Effect of the transitional provisions on Tier 1 shareholders' equity ratio

Capital ratio to risk components

Tier 1 shareholders' equity ratio to risk components before and after implementation of the effect of the transitional provisions in Directive 299	19.0%(4)	17.4%	-

(1) Calculated in accordance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211, 299 - "Capital Measurement and Adequacy" applicable from January 1, 2014. Data as at January 1, 2014 are on the basis of balances as at December 31, 2013.

(2) Calculated in accordance with Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 201-211 - "Capital Measurement and Adequacy" applicable until December 31, 2013.

(3) Minimum capital ratios required pursuant to the directives of the Supervisor of Banks applicable from January 1, 2015.

(4) Including expected effect of initial adoption of US GAAP on employee rights, according to expected data as at January 1, 2015.

Note 13 – Employee Rights and Share-Based Payment

A. Retirement Compensation and Pensions

The pension rights of employees reaching retirement age are mainly covered by the amounts accrued in allowance-based provident funds, compensation funds, and senior employees' insurance policies, while the remainder of such rights is covered by a liability included in the financial statements.

B. Share-Based Payment Transactions

(1) The following are details of share-based payment arrangements that existed at the Company during the period ended December 31, 2014:

A. Equity compensation for the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company

With regard to equity compensation for the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company, see Section G.

B. Phantom units for senior employees

Until the approval of the remuneration plan for senior employees, Bank Hapoalim granted the group of senior employees, including employees of the Bank on loan to the Company, restricted phantom units entitling the employee to a monetary grant, at the exercise date, based on the difference between the price of the Bank's share on the stock exchange at the exercise date and the exercise price established in the employment agreements (derived from the average share price on the stock exchange during the period preceding the beginning of the period of the employment agreement). The exercise price is subject to the customary adjustments, including in the event of dividend distribution. At the date of the balance sheet, there no longer was any liability in respect of phantom units for senior employees.

C. Restricted phantom shares

Bank Hapoalim granted restricted phantom shares to senior employees, including employees of the Bank on loan to the Company, in accordance with the Remuneration Plan 2010. The phantom shares were granted at no cost, and were exercised automatically, in equal annual installments, according to the period of the agreement (usually three years), upon fulfillment of the conditions for exercise thereof. The number of units granted to each employee was based on the employee's position and rank. Restricted phantom shares are no longer awarded to senior officers.

D. Restricted stock units

Bank Hapoalim granted restricted stock units (hereinafter: "**RSU**"). RSU are units of restricted shares, which upon fulfillment of the appropriate vesting conditions are automatically exercised into ordinary shares of the Bank, without the payment of any exercise price. The RSU are allocated according to the capital gains track pursuant to Section 102(B)(2) of the Income Tax Ordinance [New Version], 1961.

Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment (cont.)

B. Share-Based Payment Transactions (cont.)

(1) The following are details of share-based payment arrangements that existed at the Company during the period ended December 31, 2014: (cont.)

E. Options and phantom units for employees of Bank Hapoalim on loan to the Company

1. On September 30, 2009, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved an option allocation program for 2010-2012, in which permanent Bank employees, including employees of the Bank on loan to the Company, would receive options to purchase shares of the Bank at a price of NIS 1 per option. These options were allocated at no cost, in three portions, in each of the years 2010-2012. The terms of the program are similar to those of the option plan for employees for 2004-2009. The option notes will be exercisable for one year, starting when 48 months have elapsed from January 1 of the year in which they were allocated. In February 2012, the allocation of any option warrants ended under this program

2. In March 2013, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved a program for the allocation of phantom units in 2013-2017, pursuant to which permanent employees of the Bank, including employees of the Bank on loan to the Company, will receive phantom units. These phantom units, which are exercised into cash, will be allocated at no cost, in five portions, in each of the years 2013-2017. The terms of the program are similar to those of the options granted to permanent employees of the Bank in previous years. The phantom units will be exercised automatically one year after a four-year vesting period.

F. In 2007, a memorandum of principles was signed by the Company and Mizrahi Bank Ltd. (hereinafter: "Mizrahi Bank"), which stated, among other matters, that Mizrahi Bank would continue the existing contractual arrangements between the parties with regard to the issuance of cards for an additional period of ten years. In accordance with the memorandum of principles, the Company allocated shares to Mizrahi Bank, at a rate of 1.8% of the share capital of the Company, for the extension of the term of the existing agreements.

G. Personal Contract – Former Chief Executive Officer Mr. Dov Kotler – Employment Agreement

The former Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mr. Dov Kotler, served as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Europay (Eurocard) Israel Ltd. and Poalim Express Ltd. under a personal contract from February 1, 2009 until January 31, 2015.

In accordance with the employment agreement and pursuant to notice of the termination of his term of office, Mr. Kotler will receive a period of advance notice of six months. Mr. Kotler shall be entitled to a supplement of the amount of severance pay to 100% of his last monthly salary.

Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment (cont.)

B. Share-Based Payment Transactions (cont.)

(1) The following are details of share-based payment arrangements that existed at the Company during the period ended December 31, 2014: (cont.)

A bonus plan established within Mr. Kotler's employment agreement, which is similar in its principles to the bonus plan for senior executives at the Company.

Pursuant to the Employment Agreement, the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company was granted in 2012 equity compensation in the form of 189,695 ordinary RSU, exercisable into shares of Bank Hapoalim, at terms identical to those established for senior executives of Bank Hapoalim in the Bank Hapoalim Remuneration Plan. The RSU vested in full over the three years of the agreement. In addition to the aforesaid RSU, the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company was granted equity compensation in the form of 60,000 Contingent RSU, in accordance with the terms of the Bank Remuneration Plan, as described. In August 2013, the Board of Directors of Bank Hapoalim resolved to change the terms of the Contingent RSU, and inter alia, the terms of the Contingent RSU that had been granted to the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company: so that the quantity of RSU to vest each year, out of the relevant tranche of Contingent RSU, will be calculated in a proportional and linear manner, based on the attainment of an ROE difference between 0.5% (0.75% for 2014) and 2%; and the shares that will derive from the exercise of the Contingent RSU will be restricted for a period of four (4) years after the end of the year in respect of which they are granted. In July 2012, the Company paid Bank Hapoalim the value of the RSU as at the date they were granted.

The Employment Agreement, including the bonus plan and the grants of the RSU was approved by the Human Resources, Salaries, and Remuneration Committee, the Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors of Bank Hapoalim.

Mr. Dov Kotler's term of service ended on January 31, 2015.

(2) Estimated fair value of equity instruments granted

- With regard to equity compensation for the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company, see Section G.
- The fair value of the restricted phantom shares granted, which are to be settled in equity instruments, is equal to the share price of the Bank on the date of the grant.
- The fair value of the options granted to employees of the Bank under the plan for 2010-2012 was measured on the date of their granting, using the Black & Scholes model.
- The fair value of the amount owed to the employees of the Company, as employees of the Company, including phantom units within the 2013-2017 plan, in respect of rights to the increase in the value of shares, settled in cash or equity instruments of the Parent Company, is remeasured at every reporting period until the date of settlement.

Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment (cont.)

B. Share-Based Payment Transactions (cont.)

(3) Additional information regarding restricted phantom units and contingent restricted phantom shares:

	Consolidated and the Company		
	Number of units for the year		
	2014	2013	2012
In circulation at beginning of year	415,297	617,612	107,042
Granted during the year	119,372	237,253	538,405
Forfeited during the year	(154,209)	(63,751)	(27,835)
Exercised during the year	(199,828)	(375,817)	-
In circulation at end of year	**180,632**	**415,297**	**617,612**

1. The weighted average exercise price is NIS 1 for all of the options.
2. The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during the year, at the date of measurement, is NIS 15.75 per option (2013 – NIS 16.85; 2012 - NIS 11.99).

(4) Additional information regarding option warrant units for employees of Bank Hapoalim on loan to the Company:

	Consolidated and the Company		
	Number of units for the year		
	2014	2013	2012
In circulation at beginning of year	184,076	272,937	273,524
Granted during the year	8,160	-	83,359
Forfeited during the year	(6,814)	(17,031)	(15,499)
Exercised during the year	(61,077)	(71,830)	(68,447)
In circulation at end of year	**124,345**	**184,076**	**272,937**

1. The weighted average exercise price is NIS 1 for all of the options.
2. The weighted average fair value of the share options granted during previous years was: 2014 – NIS 12.73; 2013 no options were granted; 2012 - NIS 12.38.
3. The weighted average share price at the exercise date of the share options exercised during the year was NIS 19.85 (2013 - NIS 17.57; 2012 NIS 13.43 per option warrant).

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Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment (cont.)

B. Share-Based Payment Transactions (cont.)

(5) Additional information regarding phantom units for employees of Bank Hapoalim on loan to the Company:

	Consolidated and the Company	
	Number of units	
	2014	2013
In circulation at beginning of year	60,324	-
Granted during the year	61,544	60,324
In circulation at end of year	**121,868**	**60,324**

(6) Liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions settled in cash

	Consolidated and the Company	
	December 31	
	2014	2013
	In NIS millions	
Total liabilities arising from share-based payment transactions	2	1
Internal value of liabilities where the counterparty's right to cash or other assets vested by the end of the year	2	1

(7) Effect of share-based payment transactions on profit and loss for the period

	For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
	In NIS millions		
Expense arising from share-based payment plans	8	8	11

C. Bonus Plan for the Former Chief Executive Officer of the Company

Within the employment agreement of the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company, as noted above, a bonus plan was established (hereinafter, in this section: the "**Plan**").

Pursuant to the Plan, a positive or negative personal budget is established each year for each of the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company, based on the difference between the aggregate net accounting profit/loss of all of the companies in the Isracard Group in the given year

Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment (cont.)

C. Bonus Plan for the Former Chairperson of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (cont.)

(as it appears in the annual financial statements of the group of companies), and the threshold profit for compensation established as noted above with regard to the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company himself pursuant to the plan approved previously and applicable to him (hereinafter: the "**Actual ROE Difference**"). In a year in which the Actual ROE Difference is positive, the budget shall be calculated according to progressively rising increments of the Actual ROE Difference, from an Actual ROE Difference of 2% to a ceiling of 30%; in a year in which the Actual ROE Difference is negative, the budget shall be calculated from a negative ROE difference of 2% to a negative ceiling of 30%. In a year in which the positive Actual ROE Difference is between 0% and 2%, the Board of Directors, at its sole discretion may approve an annual bonus in a limited positive amount for the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company. In addition, the positive or negative bonus budget to be established as described above shall be adjusted to the Actual ROE Difference of Bank Hapoalim in the relevant year; such adjustment may increase or decrease the positive or negative bonus budget by up to 20%.

In the event that the bonus budget in a particular year is negative due to special external circumstances that affect the entire market in which the Company operates in that year, the Board of Directors of the Company may reduce or cancel the negative bonus budget of the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company in respect of that year.

Each year, the bonus calculated out of the (positive or negative) bonus budget of the former Chief Executive Officer in respect of the previous year was distributed proportionally to his personal score. Part of the personal score shall be fixed, while part shall be based on the achievement of performance objectives set in advance.

The positive annual bonus of the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company shall not exceed an amount equal to eighteen (18) salaries. The negative annual bonus of the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company shall not exceed an amount equal to ten (10) salaries, and in any case, there shall not be a negative balance in his bonus account exceeding an amount equal to three (3) salaries.

Each year, a payment shall be made to the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company in an amount equal to 50% of the balance in the bonus account after the annual deposit in respect of the preceding year (assuming that the bonus account balance is positive) (hereinafter: the "**Annual Payment**"), unless, in a certain year, the Company has a net loss for the year and/or a deviation from the required capital adequacy ratio. In such a case, the next Annual Payment shall be performed only after the publication of financial statements showing an aggregate net operating profit, and/or financial statements showing that the deviation from the capital adequacy ratio has ceased, as relevant.

The provision of the Plan with regard to the termination of employment of the former Chief Executive Officer of the Company, as well as the provisions in the Plan with regard to the bonus in respect of profits from extraordinary transactions, are similar to the corresponding provisions in the remuneration plan for the senior executives of the Company.

Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment (cont.)

C. Bonus Plan for the Former Chairperson of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (cont.)

On December 16, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company gave its approval, after the approval of its Remuneration Committee, that from January 2015 until the end of the period of advance notice (July 31, 2015), the former Chief Executive Officer will be subject to the Company's Remuneration Plan adopted by it in accordance with its remuneration policy and the provisions of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301A of the Supervisor of Banks regarding remuneration policy in a banking corporation.

D. Bonuses

In September 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the remuneration policy for Company employees according to the recommendations of the Remuneration Committee of the Company (hereinafter: **the "remuneration policy"**) and Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301A of the Supervisor of Banks regarding the remuneration policy of a banking corporation from November 19, 2013 (hereinafter: **"Directive 301A"**). The remuneration policy was formulated, taking into account the principles of the remuneration policy of Bank Hapoalim. On December 16, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the "Isracard Ltd. and Isracard Group - Remuneration Plan (2014)", as amended (the "Remuneration Plan"). The Remuneration Plan is consistent with the remuneration policy and is derived from and replaces previous remuneration plans in existence in the Company until that date (except for 2014 for the Company's former Chief Executive Officer of the Company). The remuneration plan applies to "key employees" in the Company only, as defined in Directive 301A.

The main points of the Remuneration Plan are as follows:

Separate mechanisms for setting a bonus budgets and formats have been established for business functions and control and supervision functions.

Establishing the bonus budget for Officers that are not Directors (hereinafter: "the Senior Executives")

The bonus budget for members of management in any given year (hereinafter: the "**Representative Bonus Budget**") is based on the calculation of the "basic bonus amount," which is a certain percentage of the average bonus budget for managers in Bank Hapoalim with the rank of sub-division managers and senior officials in the Bank (as advised to the Company by the Chief Accountant of Bank Hapoalim), adjusted to the salaries of those members of management in the Company adjusted to a rate complying with the "target profit" as stipulated for the relevant year, as defined in the Remuneration Plan. The representative bonus budget for executives will be multiplied by the number of members of management that are not in the control function, and the result received is the "bonus budget." A certain percentage of the bonus budget to members of management (excluding members of management in the control function), in respect of the bonus year, will be distributed to members of management at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer and subject to approval by the relevant organs of the Company.

Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment (cont.)

D. Bonuses (cont.)

Distribution of the bonus budget among the Senior Executives

Subject to the aforesaid, each year, the bonus budget shall be distributed to Senior Executives in respect of the preceding year, proportionally to the personal score of each Executive. Part of the personal score shall be fixed; part of the personal score shall be assigned according to the Executive's achievement of predefined performance targets established in advance by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company; and part of the personal score shall be assigned according to the recommendation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, based on his opinion. The distribution of the bonus budget and the establishment of the annual bonus shall be subject to approval by the Board of Directors (and any committee of the Board of Directors as required by law).

A member of management on loan from Bank Hapoalim may be entitled to an additional amount of his annual bonus will be added in the event that the rate of return on equity of Bank Hapoalim is higher than the cost of capital required.

The bonus mechanism for Executives defined as serving in control and supervision functions was adjusted such as to disconnect the amount of the bonus from the business results of the Company. The amount of the basic bonus (which is a certain percentage of the representative bonus budget, after certain adjustments), which is calculated for each senior executive in the control function, may increase or decrease depending on the individual score of these Executives, given in respect of meeting performance targets and the opinion of the immediate supervisor of the Senior Executive (similar to that stated above in respect of members of management not in the control function).

The annual bonus shall not exceed the ceilings set in the program. The element of discretion in determining the annual bonus that exceeds the representative bonus budget for the member of management not in the control function, shall not exceed 20% of the annual bonus for the year, and for any Senior Executive in the control function, the element of discretion in determining the annual bonus may not exceed 20% of the annual bonus. In circumstances where there was a substantial deviation from the capital adequacy ratio (as defined in the Bank's remuneration plan), in any year, then prior to the approval of bonuses for key employees, the Company will apply for a recommendation from the member of management responsible for the Company on behalf of the Bank. There are additional restrictions in the plan, inter alia, regarding reimbursement of bonus amounts in the event of an amendment to the financial statements, the Board of Directors has the authority to reduce up to 50% of the annual bonus at its discretion under certain circumstances and more, in accordance with the Company's remuneration policy.

Payment mechanism – spreading of the annual bonus and the annual payment

Every year, 50% of the bonus will be paid in cash after the publication of the annual financial statements of the Company and of the Bank and 50% of the annual bonus will be deferred as follows:

For members of management on loan from the Bank - the payment will be through share-based compensation in the form of RSU which under certain conditions will be exercised automatically into shares of Bank Hapoalim. The RSUs will vest in 3 equal annual tranches in the 3 years following the bonus year, at the end of each year and subject to certain rates of compliance with

Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment (cont.)

D. Bonuses (cont.)

the Company's target profit.
For Senior Executives who are not on loan from Bank Hapoalim - 50% of the annual bonus will be paid in 3 equal annual tranches in the 3 years following the bonus year, at the end of each year and subject to certain rates of compliance with the Company's target profit.
Notwithstanding the aforesaid, in a year in which the total annual bonus does not exceed 1/6 of the fixed remuneration of the executive in that year, the annual bonus will be paid in cash.

Termination of Employment
In the event that a Senior Executive works only part of the bonus year, he will be entitled to a proportionate part of the annual bonus depending on the actual period in which he worked in the bonus year provided that he passed at least 90 days in the bonus year (or a shorter period of not less than 60 days, at the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer). In the event of termination of employment in circumstances which do not qualify for severance pay, the Executive will not be entitled to an annual bonus in respect of the year in which his employment ended, and his entitlement to tranches of the deferred annual bonus unpaid at that date will lapse.

Additional remuneration of employees of the Company subject to the terms of the remuneration policy
The Company employs employees on loan from Bank Hapoalim who are not officers of the Company, and as such are entitled to the annual bonus, to which some of the employees of Bank Hapoalim are entitled is determined based on the rate of net return on equity as it appears in the consolidated annual financial statements of the Bank Group. The basic threshold for the payment of this bonus is a return on equity of 7.5%. The average annual bonus is in the amount of up to three monthly salaries. Part of the bonus is distributed uniformly to all employees, while the remainder is distributed differentially, based on employee performance.

Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment (cont.)

E. Details of Liabilities in Respect of Employee Rights

	December 31	
	2014	2013
	In NIS millions	
Early retirement	40	46
Pension for employees on loan who have retired	15	16
Severance pay due to termination of employer-employee relationship	64	59
Long service bonus	-*	-*
Provision for bonus in respect of unutilized sick days	6	6
Other post-employment benefits	1	1
Total	**126**	**128**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

The Company's obligations in respect of benefits after the termination of the employer-employee relationship and/or other long-term benefits, granted according to law and/or agreements and/or custom at the Company, are calculated according to the Company's policies and procedures. With regard to employees of the Bank on loan to the Company, such calculations are performed on an actuarial basis, taking into consideration probabilities based on past experience. The capitalization rate taken into account is 4%, in accordance with the directives of the Supervisor of Banks. The calculation also includes active employees expected to retire with preferred retirement terms, before the legal retirement age.

F. Amounts of Reserves and Amounts Funded for Employee Rights

The amounts of reserves and amounts funded for employee benefits, as stated in the balance sheet, are as follows:

	December 31	
	2014	2013
	In NIS millions	
Amount of provision	126	128
Amount funded	48	47
Surplus of provision over amount funded*	**78**	**81**

Note 13 – Employee Benefits (cont.)

* Included under the item "Other liabilities."

G. Vacations

The Company's employees are entitled, by law and according to employment agreements, to annual vacation days. The provision was calculated based on employees' most recent salaries and the number of vacation days accumulated, with the addition of the required related expenses. The balance of the provision at the balance-sheet date totaled approximately NIS 3 million (December 31, 2013 - NIS 3 million).

H. Agreement with Employee Union

On December 25, 2013, the Company signed a collective agreement, which will be in effect until December 31, 2017. The agreement covers organizational and economic matters, including agreements reached with regard to wage increases and related terms to apply to the employees of the Company. In addition, function descriptions were agreed upon.

I. New Remuneration Policy for All Employees of the Company

Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 301A of the Supervisor of Banks was issued on November 19, 2013. Pursuant to this directive, the Company is required to adopt a remuneration policy for all of its employees, including key employees of the Company (as defined by management), for whom remuneration detailed guidelines and limits are determined in the directive. Accordingly, on September 28, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a remuneration policy for officers of the Company, for its key employees, and for all employees of the Company. This remuneration policy sets out principles for remuneration of the different populations in accordance with the directives of the Bank of Israel in the matter.

Note 14 – Assets and Liabilities by Linkage Base – Consolidated

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	December 31, 2014					
	Israeli currency		Foreign currency[1]			
	Unlinked	CPI-linked	USD	Other	Non-monetary items	Total
Assets						
Cash and deposits with banks	206	5	29	8	-	248
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net	13,927	78	71	20	-	14,096
Securities	-	-	-	-	20	20
Investments in associate companies	-	-	-	-	3	3
Buildings and equipment	-	-	-	-	299	299
Other assets	364	3	-	-	41	408
Total assets	**14,497**	**86**	**100**	**28**	**363**	**15,074**
Liabilities						
Credit from banking corporations	1	-	14	13	-	28
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	11,835	58	105	10	10	12,018
Other liabilities	798	-	-	2	2	802
Total liabilities	**12,634**	**58**	**119**	**25**	**12**	**12,848**
Difference	**1,863**	**28**	**(19)**	**3**	**351**	**2,226**

(1) Including foreign-currency linked.

Note 14 – Assets and Liabilities by Linkage Base – Consolidated (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	December 31, 2013					
	Israeli currency		Foreign currency[1]			
	Unlinked	CPI-linked	USD	Other	Non-monetary items	Total
Assets						
Cash and deposits with banks	349	5	15	9	-	378
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net	13,394	73	90	16	-	13,573
Securities	-	-	-	-	38	38
Investments in associated companies	-	-	-	-	5	5
Buildings and equipment	-	-	-	-	285	285
Other assets	290	3	-	-	33	326
Total assets	**14,033**	**81**	**105**	**25**	**361**	**14,605**
Liabilities						
Credit from banking corporations	1	-	6	11	-	18
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	11,707	56	97	9	11	11,880
Other liabilities	747	-	7	4	1	759
Total liabilities	**12,455**	**56**	**110**	**24**	**12**	**12,657**
Difference	**1,578**	**25**	**(5)**	**1**	**349**	**1,948**

(1) Including foreign-currency linked.

Note 15 – Assets and Liabilities by Linkage Base and by Term to Maturity

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	December 31, 2014					
	Expected future contractual cash flows					
	Upon demand and up to 1 month	**Over 1 month and up to 3 months**	**Over 3 months and up to 1 year**	**Over 1 year and up to 2 years**	**Over 2 years and up to 3 years**	**Over 3 years and up to 4 years**
Israeli currency (including linked to foreign currency)						
Assets	8,019	2,759	2,803	722	236	62
Liabilities	7,700	2,278	2,121	334	80	4
Difference	**319**	**481**	**682**	**388**	**156**	**58**
Foreign currency (3)						
Assets	100	10	9	-	-	-
Liabilities	96	5	-	-	-	-
Difference	**4**	**5**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Of which: difference in USD	(9)	14	9	-	-	-
Total						
Assets**	8,119	2,769	2,812	722	236	62
Liabilities	7,796	2,283	2,121	334	80	4
Difference	**323**	**486**	**691**	**388**	**156**	**58**
**Of which: debtors in respect of credit-card activity	7,781	2,629	2,782	721	232	59

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Expected future contractual cash flows in respect of asset and liability items by linkage base, according to remaining contractual terms to maturity of each flow.
Data are presented net of the allowance for credit losses.

(2) As included in Note 14, "Assets and Liabilities by Linkage Base," including off-balance-sheet amounts in respect of derivatives not settled in net amounts.

(3) Excluding Israeli currency linked to foreign currency.

(4) Including assets in Israeli currency whose maturity date has elapsed in the amount of NIS 4 million (December 31, 2013 - NIS 15 million).

(5) The contractual rate of return is the interest rate discounting the expected contractual future cash flows presented in this note in respect of monetary items to their balance-sheet balance.

Note 15 – Assets and Liabilities by Linkage Base and by Term to Maturity (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

					Balance-sheet balance (2)		
Over 4 years and up to 5 years	**Over 5 years and up to 10 years**	**Over 10 years and up to 20 years**	**Over 20 years**	**Total cash flows (1)**	**No maturity date (4)**	**Total**	**Contractual rate of return (5)**
4	1	-	-	14,606	472	14,968	2.83%
11	13	13	7	12,561	91	12,725	0.51%
(7)	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(7)**	**2,045**	**381**	**2,243**	
-	-	-	-	119	(13)	106	(0.30%)
-	4	-	-	105	18	123	-
-	**(4)**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**(31)**	**(17)**	**-**
-	(4)	-	-	10	(30)	(20)	
4	1	-	-	14,725	459	15,074	2.82%
11	17	13	7	12,666	109	12,848	0.51%
(7)	**(16)**	**(13)**	**(7)**	**2,059**	**350**	**2,226**	
4	1	-	-	14,209	(3)	14,096	

Note 15 – Assets and Liabilities by Linkage Base and by Term to Maturity (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	December 31, 2013					
	Expected future contractual cash flows					
	Upon demand and up to 1 month	Over 1 month and up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 2 years	Over 2 years and up to 3 years	Over 3 years and up to 4 years
Israeli currency (including linked to foreign currency)						
Assets	7,853	2,693	2,720	623	181	27
Liabilities	7,402	2,265	2,159	375	90	4
Difference	451	428	561	248	91	23
Foreign currency(3)						
Assets	97	6	7	-	-	-
Liabilities	91	11	1	-	-	-
Difference	6	(5)	6	-	-	-
Of which: difference in USD	(3)	4	7	-	-	-
Total						
Assets**	7,950	2,699	2,727	623	181	27
Liabilities	7,493	2,276	2,160	375	90	4
Difference	457	423	567	248	91	23
**Of which: debtors in respect of credit-card activity	7,505	2,602	2,703	622	180	23

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Expected future contractual cash flows in respect of asset and liability items by linkage base, according to remaining contractual terms to maturity of each flow.
Data are presented net of the allowance for credit losses.

(2) As included in Note 14, "Assets and Liabilities by Linkage Base," including off-balance-sheet amounts in respect of derivatives not settled in net amounts.

(3) Excluding Israeli currency linked to foreign currency.

(4) Including assets in Israeli currency whose maturity date has elapsed in the amount of NIS 15 million (December 31, 2012: NIS 13 million).

(5) The contractual rate of return is the interest rate discounting the expected contractual future cash flows presented in this note in respect of monetary items to their balance-sheet balance.

(6) Restated following the acquisition and merger of a sister company during 2013; see Note 1.I above.

Note 15 – Assets and Liabilities by Linkage Base and by Term to Maturity (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

						Balance-sheet balance (2)	
Over 4 years and up to 5 years	**Over 5 years and up to 10 years**	**Over 10 years and up to 20 years**	**Over 20 years**	**Total cash flows (1)**	**No maturity date (4)**	**Total**	**Contractual rate of return (5)**
4	1	-	-	14,102	456	14,495	1.63%
9	9	12	12	12,337	132	12,544	0.58%
(5)	**(8)**	**(12)**	**(12)**	**1,765**	**324**	**1,951**	
-	-	-	-	110	-	110	0.36%
-	-	-	-	103	10	113	-
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**(10)**	**(3)**	**-**
-	-	-	-	8	(11)	(3)	
4	1	-	-	14,212	456	14,605	1.63%
9	9	12	12	12,440	142	12,657	0.58%
(5)	**(8)**	**(12)**	**(12)**	**1,772**	**314**	**1,948**	
4	1	-	-	13,640	(4)	13,573	

Note 16 – Contingent Liabilities and Special Agreements

A. Off-Balance-Sheet Financial Instruments

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated		The Company	
	December 31		December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Unutilized credit-card credit lines:				
Credit risk on the Company	8,032	8,093	7,528	7,555
Credit risk on banks	25,552	24,552	25,552	24,552
Credit risk on others	376	409	-*	-*
Allowance for credit losses	(10)	(14)	(6)	(9)
Unutilized credit-card credit lines, net	**33,950**	**33,040**	**33,074**	**32,098**
Guarantees and other liabilities:				
Exposure in respect of check guarantees	70	80	70	80
Exposure in respect of other guarantees	19	57	19	57
Liability in respect of debt discounting	52	47	-	-
Exposure in respect of other liabilities	109	80	5	4
Exposure in respect of merchant credit lines	279	62	149	8
Allowance for credit losses	(6)	(5)	(1)	(1)
Guarantees and other liabilities, net	**523**	**321**	**242**	**148**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

B. Activity in Derivative Instruments – Volume and Maturity Dates

1. On January 8, 2014, a consolidated company of the Company entered into an IRS (interest-rate swap) transaction with Bank Hapoalim B.M., in the amount of NIS 25 million (face value), maturing in July 2015. The transaction is presented in the balance sheet at a negative fair value in an amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

2. On November 4, 2014, a consolidated company of the Company entered into an IRS (interest-rate swap) transaction with Bank Hapoalim B.M., in the amount of NIS 30 million (face value), maturing in May 2016. The transaction is presented in the balance sheet at a negative fair value in an

Note 16 – Contingent Liabilities and Special Agreements (cont.)

amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

C. Antitrust and Additional Regulatory Issues

1. Antitrust Issues

A. On September 13, 2012, an exemption from a restrictive arrangement was granted by the Antitrust Commissioner, whereby Leumi Card and CAL will be able to clear "Isracard" cards by payment of interchange fee, one-time license fees, and an additional amount on whose contents and amount were placed under immunity by the Antitrust Tribunal. In a judgment dated March 6, 2014, the Court confirmed this decision of the Commissioner contrary to the position of the Company.

B. Pursuant to an arrangement between the Company and the credit-card companies Leumi Card and CAL, which was approved by the Antitrust Tribunal on March 7, 2012 (hereinafter: the “**Arrangement**”), the average issuer fee stood at 0.735% as of July 1, 2013, and the average issuer fee will stand at 0.7% from July 1, 2014, to the end of the period of the Arrangement (December 31, 2018). The agreement signed by the parties, detailing the terms for the operation of the joint technical interface, has been submitted to the Commissioner in order to obtain an exemption from approval of a restrictive arrangement.

2. Additional regulation

A. On April 2, 2014, a decision was taken by the Ministerial Committee for the Cost of Living, according to which the Bank of Israel, the Antitrust Commissioner, and the Supervisor of Banks will consider a number of issues regarding the assimilation of immediate debit cards as means of payment. Subsequently, on August 10, 2014, a memorandum bill was published, authorizing, inter alia, the Antitrust Commissioner to set the interchange fee rates for different transactions by debit cards, including setting interchange fees at zero. On May 27, 2014, the interim report of the committee to review reducing the use of cash in the Israeli economy was published for public comment. The report includes, inter alia, recommendations for expanding the use of an immediate debit card and an identifiable prepaid card in the outline presented by the Antitrust Commissioner. On July 17, 2014, the committee published a draft resolution. On October 22, 2014, the Government approved the draft resolution on the subject dated August 6, 2014. On September 8, 2014, the Antitrust Authority published a report entitled Increasing Efficiency and Competition in the Debit Card Area whose sections include recommendations for expanding the use of debit cards in Israel and for the early crediting of vendors for charge card transactions. In January 2015, a Memorandum Law was published to reduce the use of cash, and in February 2015 an amended version of the memorandum was published, which aims to implement the report of the committee to review reducing the use of cash in the Israeli economy, while setting gradual limits on the use of cash and negotiable checks in order to reduce the incidence of a “black economy” in Israel, fight crime and money laundering, and to allow use of advanced and efficient means of payment. Among other things, the Memorandum Law granted authority to the Antitrust Commissioner to establish interchange fee rates of immediate debit card transactions. The Memorandum Law states that the terms of its application is that immediate debit cards are an available product similar to deferred debit cards. In February

Note 16 – Contingent Liabilities and Special Agreements (cont.)

D. Additional Regulation (cont.)

2015, the Government decided to approve the Memorandum Law, and to request to convene the Knesset during its break to bring the bill for its first reading.

B. In February 2015, the Bank of Israel published recommendations and measures to extend the distribution and use of immediate debit cards in Israel and increase competition in the debit card area. Among the recommendations, the Bank of Israel will declare the interchange fee for immediate charge transactions as a commission under supervision, and its price will be set at a maximum rate of 0.3% for the year. In addition, the Supervisor of Banks shall give instructions for distributing immediate debit cards to bank customers rules for immediate financial settlement for transactions with an immediate debit card.

C. Pursuant to the amendment of the Banking Regulations published in January 2015, the number of fees collected from small businesses that receive clearing services will be reduced by setting a uniform price list of common services in the area, from July 2015. Furthermore, pursuant to the amendment, the rules relating to fees charged to cardholders were amended, such as cancellation of a deferred payment fee in respect of new transactions by installments from February 2015, and unifying the rules concerning the collection of conversion fees starting in April 2015.

It should be noted that the multiplicity of regulatory steps, as implemented, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations, but its extent cannot currently be estimated.

D. Legal Proceedings and Pending Claims

As at the date of the report, several legal claims have been filed against the Company and a consolidated company, arising in the ordinary course of their business, in the aggregate amount of approximately NIS 2 million. Based on the opinion of its legal advisors, the Company estimates that the financial statements include adequate provisions, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, to cover possible damages arising from all of the claims, where such provisions are necessary.

1. A claim and a petition to certify a claim as a class action against five fuel companies and three credit-card companies (Isracard, Leumi Card, and CAL) was received in October 2013. The amount of the claim of the customer suing the Company stands at approximately NIS 1,000.
The amount of the class-action suit is not specified. According to the claimants, a covert arrangement exists between the credit-card companies and the fuel companies wherein the credit-card companies charge customers who purchase fuel a sum of NIS 150 to NIS 600 per fuel purchase, either through "seizure of collateral from the cardholder's credit limit" or through "debiting the account in another transaction for a purchase that was not executed," for several days, until the amount of the credit limit is updated or the amounts charged are refunded. The parties formulated an agreement whereby the plaintiffs will withdraw from the petition for certification under the terms of the agreement. A motion for dismissal was filed with the Court in July 2014, and sent for perusal by the Attorney General, who in his response did not object to the approval of dismissal, but recommended the publication of the

Note 16 – Contingent Liabilities and Special Agreements (cont.)

D. Legal Proceedings and Pending Claims (cont.)

dismissal and a reduction of the amounts. On February 12, 2015, judgment was handed down by the District Court confirming the dismissal, while ordering the publication and reducing the amounts agreed between the parties.

2. In April 2014, the Company and Poalim Express received a claim and an application for its approval as a class action. The personal claim is approximately NIS 145, and the amount of the class action was not specified. According to the plaintiff, which is a business bound by clearing agreements with the respondents, the defendants acted unlawfully, in that they charged it a minimum fee while it was bound by agreement in parallel with a discounting company, under which the discounting company discounts some of the transactions it settled by means of the defendants without taking into account the amounts credited to the discounting company. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the chances of the claim being dismissed are greater than its chances to be accepted.

3. In April 2014, a claim and an application for approval as a class action was filed in the District Court against the three credit card companies. The amount of the class action was set at the amount of NIS 1.7 billion. According to the plaintiffs, the three credit card companies are party to a restrictive arrangement that did not get approval, whereby in debit and prepaid transactions they withhold illegally monies owed to the businesses, and that they calculate the fees charged from businesses based on an interchange fee customary in regular deferred transactions. It was also alleged that clauses in the vendor agreement are discriminatory clauses in a standard contract. The Company has not yet filed its response. A preliminary hearing has been set on April 19, 2015. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the chances of the claim are remote.

4. In July 2014, the Company and Poalim Express received a claim and a petition for its certification as a class action, against the companies and another credit card company. The amount of the personal claim is NIS 17, and the amount of the class action is evaluated as an estimate only in the amount of NIS 200 million. According to the plaintiffs, the way in which the companies carry out the conversion to shekels for transactions made in foreign currency is not appropriate, constitutes an additional fee that was not properly disclosed to the customers and thus the Company violates various provisions of the law. The Company has filed an application for dismissal of the petition. In January 2015, the Court accepted the plaintiff's request to consolidate the hearing of the claim with a hearing on similar grounds of a lawsuit filed against banks. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the chances of the claim are remote.

5. In September 2014, the Company received a claim against it and another credit card company, and a petition for its approval of a class action. The class action has not been evaluated. The plaintiffs claim that vouchers issued by the Company, including a condition that determines a short-term period for honoring the voucher are a standard contract that includes a discriminatory condition, which should be abolished or changed. In the opinion of the Company's legal advisors, the chances of the claim are remote.

Note 16 – Contingent Liabilities and Special Agreements (cont.)

D. Legal Proceedings and Pending Claims (cont.)

6. In September 2014, the Company received a claim and an application for its approval as a class action. According to the plaintiff, the Company sends short text messages with advertising content that are against the law and that it has grounds for damages and unjust enrichment. The amount of the personal claim is NIS 1,200 and the amount of the class action is estimated at NIS 3 million. On February 12, 2015, a petition to withdraw was filed by the plaintiff. In the opinion of the legal advisers of the Company, beyond the amount in the petition for withdrawal, the chances of the claim are remote.

Also pending against the Company is a claim and an application for its approval as a class action, as detailed below, which in the opinion of the Company, based on its legal counsel, it is possible to assess the chances of this legal proceeding, and therefore no provision was made in respect thereof.

In January 2015, the Company received a claim and petition for its approval as a class action. According to the plaintiff, the Company collects a fee for "credit card purchase of foreign currency from a moneychanger" for transactions for the purchase of a non-dollar currency illegally, despite that stated in the price list, such that the Company violates various provisions of the law. The amount of the personal claim is about NIS 37 and the amount of the class action was not specified.

E. Indemnification of Directors

Indemnification of directors and other officers: The Company has undertaken a commitment to indemnify directors and other officers of the Company, as they may be from time to time. The indemnification letter approved by the general assembly on February 12, 2012, with the approval of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, was adjusted to changes in legislation. The amount of the indemnification to be provided by the Company under this commitment to all insured parties of the Company in aggregate in respect of one or more indemnity events shall not exceed 30% of its equity, according to the most recent (annual or quarterly) financial statements known before the actual payment.

F. Agreements with Subsidiaries and Sister Companies

The Company has agreements with Europay, Tzameret, Global, and Poalim Express, which are subsidiary and sister companies (hereinafter: the “**Companies**”), for the operation of their credit-card systems and/or service agreements.
The Company operates the credit-card issuance and clearing activity of Poalim Express and Europay, as well as the clearing of transactions executed in Israel using cards issued abroad. The Companies pay the Company fees and other payments, according to agreements between them, for the operation and management of this arrangement.

Note 16 – Contingent Liabilities and Special Agreements (cont.)

G. Contractual Engagements with Banking Corporations

The Company has entered into various agreements with the banks listed below for the registration of customers for the Company's credit-card arrangement: Bank Hapoalim B.M. (the Parent Company), Mizrahi Bank, Bank Yahav for Government Employees Ltd., First International Bank Ltd., Bank Massad Ltd., Bank Otsar Hahayal Ltd., Bank Poaley Agudat Israel Ltd., Ubank Ltd., and Union Bank (jointly, the "**Banks Under Arrangement**").
In general, the various agreements of the Company with the Banks Under Arrangement grant each bank the authority to determine which of its customers are entitled to register for the credit-card arrangement of the Company, and to recommend the customer's registration for the card arrangement to the Company. Each such bank is responsible for accepting all sales slips and debits executed by the customer on the day of presentation of the sales slips or debits to the bank. The aforesaid various agreements also include payment arrangements and the relevant terms with each of the Banks Under Arrangement.

H. Special Contractual Engagements

Special contractual engagements include long-term agreements in respect of property rentals, software, and operational agreements in respect of motor vehicles.

The following table lists the balances of expected amounts in respect of these contractual engagements, by year.

	December 31	
	2014	2013
	In NIS millions	
First year	26	29
Second year	12	13
Third year	10	4
Fourth year	8	3
Fifth year	8	2
Over five years	10	5

J. Contractual Engagements with Customer Clubs

Within the activity of customer clubs, the Company customarily enters into agreements with various entities representing various customer groups, in arrangements in which the Company issues credit cards to the members of those customer groups (the "**Club Members**"). The cards issued to the Club Members usually grant them discounts, benefits, and special services at a range of merchants that accept the club's cards. Entities participating in the Company's customer-club activity include workers' organizations, professional organizations, and commercial corporations

Note 16 – Contingent Liabilities and Special Agreements (cont.)

interested in issuing club cards to their customers and/or employees through credit cards. The range of different types of credit cards issued by the Company includes credit cards issued jointly with organizations and clubs, and with consumer, professional, and other entities, such as Hever cards for career military personnel and retirees, Life-Style club cards, Ashmoret cards for members of the Israel Teachers Union, Hot cards for members of the Union of Engineers and Technicians in Israel, Members cards for members of the Israel Bar Association and of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel, cards for Rafael Advanced Defense Systems Ltd., the Rami Levi Social Club, cards of retail chains, and more.

K. Pledges

To secure the obligations of a subsidiary to banks, the subsidiary has pledged a floating charge on all its financial assets, property and rights. In addition, the subsidiary company pledged a fixed charge on the its share capital and a pledge on monies, bills and other collateral.

Note 17 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Balances and Fair-Value Estimates of Financial Instruments

1. Fair value of financial instruments

This note includes information concerning the assessment of the fair value of financial instruments.

A “market price” cannot be obtained for the Company’s financial instruments, because no active market exists in which they are traded, with the exception of some securities. The fair value of the majority of the financial instruments is estimated using prevalent pricing models, such as the present value of future cash flows discounted by a discount interest rate reflecting the risk level inherent in the financial instrument. The estimate of fair value using assessments of future cash flows and the setting of a discount interest rate on the basis of the rates close to the balance-sheet date are subjective. For the majority of financial instruments, therefore, the assessment of fair value presented below is not necessarily an indication of the disposal value of the financial instrument on the balance-sheet date. Fair-value assessments are performed, as noted above, according to the interest rates close to the balance-sheet date, and do not take interest-rate volatility into account. Under the assumption of other interest rates, fair values would be obtained that may differ materially. This mainly applies to financial instruments that bear a fixed rate of interest or that do not bear interest. In addition, fees to be received or paid in the course of business activity were not taken into account in determining fair values, and tax effects are not included. Moreover, the difference between the balance-sheet balance and fair-value balances may not be realized, as in the majority of cases the financial instrument may be held to maturity. Due to all these factors, it should be emphasized that the data included in this note do not indicate the value of the Company as a going concern. In addition, due to the broad spectrum of assessment techniques and estimates that can be applied in assessing fair value, caution should be exercised when comparing fair values between different companies.

2. Principal methods and assumptions used to calculate estimates of the fair value of financial instruments

Deposits with banks – By discounting future cash flows according to the interest rates at which the Company performed similar transactions close to the balance-sheet date.

Debtors in respect of credit-card activity – The fair value of the balance of debtors in respect of credit-card activity is estimated using the method of the present value of future cash flows discounted by a suitable discounting rate. The balance of debtors was segmented into homogeneous categories. In each category, the receipts were discounted by an interest rate reflecting similar transactions at the balance-sheet date.

Future cash flows for impaired debts and other debts were calculated after the deduction of the effects of write-offs and of allowances for credit losses in respect of the debts.

Securities – Tradable securities: at market value in the primary market. Nontradable securities: at cost, net of impairment.

Creditors in respect of credit-card activity – By discounting cash flows according to the interest rate at which the Company raised similar credit close to the balance-sheet date.

Note 17 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

3. Balances and Fair-Value Estimates of Financial Instruments

	December 31, 2014				
		Fair value (a)			
	Balance-sheet balance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and deposits with banks	248	40	208	-	248
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net	14,096	-	-	14,068	14,068
Securities (b)	20	11	-	9	20
Other financial assets	240	-	45	194	239
Total financial assets	**14,604***	**51**	**253**	**14,271**	**14,575**
Financial liabilities:					
Credit from banking corporations	28	28	-	-	28
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	12,008	-	-	11,981	11,981
Other financial liabilities	696	-	105	589	694
Total financial liabilities	**12,732***	**28**	**105**	**12,570**	**12,703**

* Of which: assets and liabilities in the amount of NIS 51 million and NIS 28 million, respectively, whose balance in the balance sheet is identical to the fair value (instruments presented in the balance sheet at fair value). For further information regarding instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and on a nonrecurring basis, see Notes 17A and 17B, below.

(a) Level 1 - Fair value measurements using prices quoted on an active market.

Level 2 - Fair value measurements using other significant observable inputs.

Level 3 - Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

(b) Includes shares for which no fair value is available, which are presented at cost, net of impairment, in the amount of NIS 9 million.

Note 17 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

3. Balances and Fair-Value Estimates of Financial Instruments (cont.)

	December 31, 2013				
		Fair value (a)			
	Balance-sheet balance	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets:					
Cash and deposits with banks	378	43	335	-	378
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net	13,573	-	-	13,529	13,529
Securities (b)	38	27	-	11	38
Other financial assets	173	-	33	139	172
Total financial assets	**14,162***	**70**	**368**	**13,679**	**14,117**
Financial liabilities:					
Credit from banking corporations	18	18	-	-	18
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	11,869	-	-	11,827	11,827
Other financial liabilities	656	-	68	587	655
Total financial liabilities	**12,543***	**18**	**68**	**12,414**	**12,500**

* Of which: assets and liabilities in the amount of NIS 70 million and NIS 18 million, respectively, whose balance in the balance sheet is identical to the fair value (instruments presented in the balance sheet at fair value). For further information regarding instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and on a nonrecurring basis, see Notes 17A and 17B, below.

(a) Level 1 - Fair value measurements using prices quoted on an active market.

Level 2 - Fair value measurements using other significant observable inputs.

Level 3 - Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

(b) Includes shares for which no fair value is available, which are presented at cost, net of impairment, in the amount of NIS 11 million.

Note 17A – Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis, Consolidated

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	December 31, 2014		
	Fair-value measurements using:		
	Prices quoted on an active market (level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (level 2)	Total fair value
Assets			
Securities available for sale	11	-	11
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	-	-*	-*
Total assets	**11**	**-***	**11**
Liabilities			
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	-	-*	-*
Total liabilities	**-**	**-***	***-**

	December 31, 2013		
	Fair-value measurements using:		
	Prices quoted on an active market (level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (level 2)	Total fair value
Assets			
Securities available for sale	27	-	27
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	-	-	-
Total assets	**27**	**-**	**27**
Liabilities			
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	-	-*	-*
Total liabilities	**-**	**-***	***-**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

Note 17B – Items Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis, Consolidated

During the years ended on December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had no items not measured at fair value on a recurring basis with respect to which signs of impairment existed, except for recognition or a provision for impairment in a non-material amount in the third quarter of 2014.

Note 17C – Transfers between Levels 1 and 2 of the Fair Value Hierarchy

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, there were no transfers from Level 2 to Level 1.

Note 18 – Interested and Related Parties of the Company and its Consolidated Subsidiaries

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

A. Balances

	December 31, 2014							
	Interested parties				Related parties			
	Controlling shareholders		Key executives(2)		Associated companies		Others(3)	
	Year-end balance	Highest balance during the year(4)	Year-end balance	Highest balance during the year(4)	Year-end balance	Highest balance during the year(4)	Year-end balance	Highest balance during the year(4)
Assets								
Cash and deposits with banks	235	1,202	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net (1)	-*	-*	1	2	19	108	165	165
Investments	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Liabilities								
Credit from banking corporations	28	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creditors in respect of credit card activity	65	77	-	-	-	1	819	819
Other liabilities	6	11	15	15	-	-	433	518
Shares (included in equity)	-*	-*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit risk in off-balance-sheet financial instruments	16,997	17,001	10	10	41	71	-	-
Guarantees given by banks	5,404	5,563	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees given by the Company	13	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounting balance with related party	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) All transactions with related parties were performed in the ordinary course of business, at terms similar to those of transactions with entities unrelated to the Company.

(2) Including their close family members, as defined in IAS 24.

(3) Parties that meet the definition of a related party pursuant to IAS 24, and were not included in the other columns.

(4) Based on balances at the end of each month.

(5) In addition, the Company has a balance of debtors in respect of gift cards, deposited with the Parent Company, in the amount of NIS 37 million (highest balance during the year - NIS 37 million).

Note 18 – Interested and Related Parties of the Company and its Consolidated Subsidiaries (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

A. Balances

	December 31, 2013							
	Interested parties				Related parties			
	Controlling shareholders		Key executives (2)		Associated companies		Others (3)	
	Year-end balance	Highest balance during the year(4)	Year-end balance	Highest balance during the year(4)	Year-end balance	Highest balance during the year(4)	Year-end balance	Highest balance during the year(4)
Assets								
Cash and deposits with banks	367	938	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors in respect of credit-card activity, net(1)	1	1	1	2	100	100	141	340
Investments	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	*-	*-	1	1
Liabilities								
Credit from banking corporations	18	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creditors in respect of credit-card activity	65	82	-	-	*-	1	845	853
Other liabilities	6	7	9	9	-	-	424	515
Shares (included in equity)	*-	*-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit risk in off-balance-sheet financial instruments	16,617	16,770	9	11	54	54	-	-
Guarantees given by banks	5,334	5,474	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees given by the Company	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounting balance with related party	-	-	-	-	38	38	-	-

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) All transactions with related parties were performed in the ordinary course of business, at terms similar to those of transactions with entities unrelated to the Company.

(2) Including their close family members, as defined in IAS 24.

(3) Parties that meet the definition of a related party pursuant to IAS 24, and were not included in the other columns.

(4) Based on balances at the end of each month.

(5) In addition, the Company has a balance of debtors in respect of gift cards, deposited with the Parent Company, in the amount of NIS 28 million (highest balance during the year: NIS 31 million).

ISRACARD

Note 18 – Interested and Related Parties of the Company and its Consolidated Subsidiaries (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

B. Summary of Results of Business with Interested and Related Parties

	For the year ended December 31, 2014			
	Interested parties		Related parties	
	Controlling shareholders	Key executives	Associate companies	Others(1)
Income from credit-card transactions	-	-*	-*	180
Net interest income	1	-*	7	(-*)
Other income	3	-	-	20
Operating expenses	(7)	-	-	-
General and administrative expenses	- (3)	(21)	-	-
Payments to banks	(225)	-	-	-
Total	**(228)**	**(21)**	**7**	**200**

	For the year ended December 31, 2013			
	Interested parties		Related parties	
	Controlling shareholders	Key executives	Associate companies	Others(1)
Income from credit-card transactions	-	*-	2	174
Net interest income	1	*-	6	(1)
Other income	4	-	-	19
Operating expenses	(6)	-	-	-
General and administrative expenses	-	(24)	-	-
Payments to banks	(189)	-	-	-
Total	**(190)**	**(24)**	**8**	**192**

	For the year ended December 31, 2012			
	Interested parties		Related parties	
	Controlling shareholders	Key executives	Associate companies	Others(1)
Income from credit-card transactions	-	-*	2	163
Net interest income	2	-*	4(2)	(2)
Other income	3	-	-	17
Operating expenses	(7)	-	-	-
General and administrative expenses	-(3)	(27)	-	-
Payments to banks	(200)	-	-	-
Total	**(202)**	**(27)**	**6**	**178**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Parties that meet the definition of a related party pursuant to IAS 24, and were not included in the other columns.

(2) In respect of credit to merchants.

(43) In addition, in 2014, 2013, and 2012, expenses in respect of current account settlement for professional services, in the amount of NIS 6 million, NIS 4 million, and NIS 6 million, respectively.

Note 18 – Interested and Related Parties of the Company and its Consolidated Subsidiaries (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

C. Benefits for Interested Parties

	For the year ended December 31, 2014			
	Controlling shareholders		Key executives	
	Total benefits	Number of benefit recipients	Total benefits(1)	Number of benefit recipients
Interested party employed by the corporation or on its behalf	-	-	21	23

(1) Of which: short-term employee benefits, NIS 15 million; post-employment benefits, an amount lower than NIS 0.5 million; severance benefits, an amount lower than NIS 0.5 million; other long-term benefits, NIS 4 million; share-based payment, NIS 2 million.

	For the year ended December 31, 2013			
	Controlling shareholders		Key executives	
	Total benefits	Number of benefit recipients	Total benefits(1)	Number of benefit recipients
Interested party employed by the corporation or on its behalf	-	-	24	24

(1) Of which: short-term employee benefits, NIS 19 million; post-employment benefits, an amount lower than NIS 0.5 million; severance benefits, an amount lower than NIS 0.5 million; other long-term benefits, NIS 3 million; share-based payment, NIS 1 million.

	For the year ended December 31, 2012			
	Controlling shareholders		Key executives	
	Total benefits	Number of benefit recipients	Total benefits(1)	Number of benefit recipients
Interested party employed by the corporation or on its behalf	-	-	27	24

(1) Of which: short-term employee benefits, NIS 19 million; post-employment benefits, NIS 1 million; severance benefits, an amount lower than NIS 0.5 million; other long-term benefits, NIS 2 million; share-based payment, NIS 4 million.

In addition, in 2014, the Company had salary and related expenses in the amount of approximately NIS 45 million (NIS 46 million and NIS 42 million in the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively) in respect of employees on loan from Bank Hapoalim (2014: 105 employees; 2013: 107 employees; 2011: 112 employees).

D. Information Regarding Transactions and Balances with Related and Interested Parties

- See Note 13 – Employee Benefits and Share-Based Payment.
- See Note 16 – Contingent Liabilities and Special Agreements.

Note 19 – Income from Credit-Card Transactions

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Income from merchants						
Merchant fees	1,079	1,067	1,121	1,082	1,069	1,123
Other income	10	10	9	10	10	9
Total gross income from merchants	**1.089**	**1,077**	**1,130**	**1,092**	**1,079**	**1,132**
Less fees to other issuers	220	198	178	220	198	178
Total net income from merchants	**869**	**879**	**952**	**872**	**881**	**954**
Income in respect of credit-card holders						
Issuer fees	203	171	139	203	171	139
Service fees	227	193	175	226	193	175
Fees from transactions abroad	43	38	36	43	38	36
Total income in respect of credit-card holders	**473**	**402**	**350**	**472**	**402**	**350**
Total income from credit-card transactions	**1,342**	**1,281**	**1,302**	**1,344**	**1,283**	**1,304**

Note 20 – Net Interest Income

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
A. Interest income						
From credit to cardholders	67	66(1)	70(1)	2	2	1
From credit to merchants	65	64(1)	68(1)	12	15	20
From credit to others	-*	-*(1)	-*(1)	-	-	-
From deposits with banks	3	5	8	3	5	7
From other assets	10	10	7	17	30	43
Total interest income	**145**	**145**	**153**	**34**	**52**	**71**
B. Interest expenses						
To banking corporations	-*	10	9	-*	10	9
On other liabilities	1	2	3	1	2	5
Total interest expenses	**1**	**12**	**12**	**1**	**12**	**14**
Total net interest income	**144**	**133**	**141**	**33**	**40**	**57**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Reclassified pursuant to Circular 2409-06 on updating the disclosure on the credit quality of debts and on allowance for credit losses.

Note 21 – Other Income

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

A. Other Income

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
From rental of assets	4	4	4	-	-	-
Operating fees from related parties	20	19	17	21	20	17
Non-interest financing income, net (1)	37	61	39	37	60	39
Others	16	16	15	15	15	13
Total other income	**77**	**100**	**75**	**73**	**95**	**69**

(1) See Note 21.B below.

B. Non-Interest Financing Income, Net

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Net exchange-rate differences	22	24	19	22	23	19
Net income (expenses) in respect of derivative instruments	(-*)	(-*)	(1)	(-*)	(-*)	(1)
Profits from investments in shares:						
Profits (losses) from sale of shares available for sale and provision for impairment	10	37	21	10	37	21
Profit from sale of shares of investee companies (in consolidated – associates)	3	-	-	3	-	-
Dividend from shares available for sale	2	*-	*-	2	*-	*-
Total profits from investment in shares	**15**	**37**	**21**	**15**	**37**	**21**
Total non-interest financing income, net	**37**	**61**	**39**	**37**	**60**	**39**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

Note 22 – Operating Expenses

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**
Wages and related expenses**	164	184	167	157	178	162
Data processing and computer maintenance	29	36	29	28	34	28
Automatic Bank Services (ABS)	20	18	18	19	18	17
Incoming and outgoing tourism	52	45	46	52	45	46
Amortization and depreciation	92	93	89	88	91	86
Communications	9	8	8	9	8	8
Production and delivery	69	64	66	69	63	65
Damages from abuse of credit cards	7	7	8	7	7	8
Rent and building maintenance	30	31	28	36	37	34
Others	21	21	19	10	12	11
Total operating expenses	**493**	**507**	**478**	**475**	**493**	**465**
** Of which: Expense arising from transactions treated as share-based payment transactions settled in capital instruments	1	1	*-	1	1	*-

*   Amount lower than NIS 0.5 million.

Note 23 – Sales and Marketing Expenses

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Wages and related expenses**	61	59	58	56	55	55
Advertising	30	39*	38*	30	39*	39*
Customer retention and recruitment**	63	48*	79*	63	48*	78*
Gift campaigns for credit-card holders	(2)	19	32	(2)	19	32
Vehicle maintenance	6	7	7	6	6	6
Club management fees	52	36	37	52	36	37
Others	6	5	6	5	5	5
Total sales and marketing expenses	**216**	**213**	**257**	**210**	**208**	**252**
** Of which: Expense arising from transactions treated as share-based payment transactions settled in capital instruments	7	5	6	7	5	6

* Reclassified.

Note 24 – General and Administrative Expenses

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Wages and related expenses***	27	31	34	24	28	32
Professional services	17	18**	17**	15	15**	15**
Insurance	5	6	5	5	6	5
Others	14	17**	16**	13	16**	15**
Total general and administrative expenses	**63**	**72**	**72**	**57**	**65**	**67**
** Of which: Expense arising from transactions treated as share-based payment transactions settled in capital instruments	-*	2	4	-*	2	4

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.
** Reclassified.

Note 25 – Provision for Taxes on Profit

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

1. Item composition:

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Current taxes for the tax year	107	102	99	82	80	80
Deferred taxes for the tax year	5	(7)	(12)	4	(4)	(9)
Taxes for previous years	1	*-	*-	1	*-	(*-)
Provision for taxes on income	**113**	**95**	**87**	**87**	**76**	**71**

2. Adjustment of the theoretical amount of tax that would apply if profits were taxed at the statutory tax rate applicable to the Company in Israel, to the provision for taxes on profit as allocated to the statement of profit and loss:

	Consolidated			The Company		
	For the year ended December 31			For the year ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Tax rate applicable to the Company in Israel	26.5%	25%	25%	26.5%	25%	25%
Tax amount based on statutory tax rate	105	95	81	86	79	68
Tax increment (saving) in respect of:						
Amortization differences, amortization adjustment, and capital gains	(-*)	(1)	(*-)	(-*)	(1)	(*-)
Unrecognized expenses	2	1	4	2	1	3
Exempt expenses	(2)	(*-)	(*-)	(2)	(*-)	(*-)
Benefit from loss and tax credit from a previous period used to reduce current taxes	(1)	(*-)	(2)	-	-	-
Benefit from temporary differences for a previous period used to reduce deferred taxes	(-*)	(*-)	(1)	(-*)	(*-)	-
Change in balance of deferred taxes due to changes in tax rates	-*	(5)	*-	-*	(3)	-
Tax expenses for previous years	1	*-	*-	1	*-	(*-)
Timing differences that do not cause deferred taxes	2	*-	1	-	-	-
Difference in tax rate on financial institutions	6	5	4	-	-	-
Provision for taxes on income	**113**	**95**	**87**	**87**	**76**	**71**

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

3. Final tax assessments have been issued to the Company up to and including the tax year 2012. Final tax assessments have been issued to the subsidiaries up to and including the tax year 2010, including tax assessments considered final under the Income Tax Ordinance.

Note 25 – Provision for Taxes on Operating Profit (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

4. Deferred tax balances and provision for deferred taxes (consolidated)

	Deferred taxes receivable		Average tax rate		Provision for deferred taxes		Average tax rate	
	December 31		December 31		December 31		December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	In NIS millions		In percent		In NIS millions		In percent	
From allowance for credit losses	65	66	33.0	33.0	-	-	-	-
From provision for vacations, bonuses, and options	12	16	26.5	26.5	-	-	-	-
From surplus of provision for compensation and pensions over the amount funded	20	21	26.5	26.5	-	-	-	-
From adjustment of depreciable non-monetary assets	-	-	-	-	8	7	26.5	26.5
From adjustments of securities and derivatives	(2)	(5)	26.5	26.5	-	-	-	-
Other	2	1	26.5	26.5	-	-	-	-
Total	**97**	**99**			**8**	**7**		

Deferred Tax Balances and Provision for Deferred Taxes (the Company)

	Deferred taxes receivable		Average tax rate		Provision for deferred taxes		Average tax rate	
	December 31		December 31		December 31		December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	In NIS millions		In percent		In NIS millions		In percent	
From allowance for credit losses	26	27	26.5	26.5	-	-	-	-
From provision for vacations, bonuses, and options	12	15	26.5	26.5	-	-	-	-
From surplus of provision for compensation and pensions over the amount funded	20	22	26.5	26.5	-	-	-	-
From adjustments of securities and derivatives	(2)	(5)	26.5	26.5	-	-	-	-
Other	2	1	26.5	26.5	-	-	-	-
Total	**58**	**60**			**-**	**-**		

Note 25 – Provision for Taxes on Operating Profit (cont.)

5. Taxes on Income Recognized Outside the Statement of Profit and Loss

Cumulative amount of taxes on items allocated directly to capital:

	December 31	
	2014	**2013**
	In NIS millions	
Deferred taxes	3	5

6. Changes in tax rates

A. Corporation tax

Rates of corporation tax relevant to the Bank for 2012-2014 are as follows:
2012: 25%
2013: 25%
2014: 26.5%

On August 5, 2013, the Knesset passed the Law for Changes in National Priorities (Legislative Amendments to Achieve Budget Targets for the Years 2013 and 2014) which stipulated, inter alia, an increase in the rate of Corporation Tax from 2014 and thereafter of 1.5% to stand at 26.5%.

Current taxes for reporting periods are calculated in accordance with the rates of tax shown in the above table.

B. Value Added Tax and National Insurance

The Value Added Tax Order (Rate of Tax on Non-Profit Associations and Financial Institutions) (Amendment), 2013, was published in the Official Gazette on June 2, 2013. The amendment adjusted the rate of wage tax and profit tax applicable to financial institutions to 18% beginning June 2, 2013. As a result of this change, the statutory tax rate applicable to financial institutions rose to 36.21% in 2013, and in 2014 and thereafter the rate rose to 37.71%.

On January 27, 2014, the Law for Reduction of the Deficit and Change of the Tax Burden (Legislative Amendments), 2014 (hereinafter: the "**Law**"), was passed by the Knesset. Pursuant to the Law, the rate of National Insurance contributions collected from employers with respect to the part of wages exceeding 60% of the average wage in the Israeli economy decreased to 6.75% in 2014 and 7.25% in 2015 (instead of 7% and 7.5%, respectively). From January 2016 and thereafter, the above rate will be 7.5% of the average wage.

Note 26 – Operating Segments

A. General

The Company issues, clears, and operates Isracard credit cards (a private brand owned by the Company), which are issued for use in Israel only. The Company also issues credit cards, jointly with Europay, which combine the Isracard and MasterCard brands (hereinafter: "**MasterCard cards**"). In addition, the Company clears transactions in MasterCard cards issued in Israel, including MasterCard cards issued by other local issuers, executed with merchants with which it has agreements; and transactions executed in Israel with the aforesaid merchants using cards issued abroad, and paid to the merchants in Israeli currency. Transactions in MasterCard cards issued abroad, executed in Israel with merchants that have agreements with Europay and paid to the merchants in foreign currency, are cleared by Europay. Issuance and clearing of MasterCard cards are performed under a license from MasterCard International Incorporated ("MC"). The Company also issues, acquires, and operates Visa credit cards for use in Israel and abroad, under a license granted to the Company by the Visa International Service Association.

The Issuance Segment

The Company issues and operates Isracard, MasterCard, and Visa credit cards. In addition, the Company issues and operates a variety of other products, such as fuel cards and gift cards. All income and expenses related to customer recruitment and routine handling, including customer-club management, were allocated to the Issuance Segment. Main income items associated with this segment: interchange fees, card fees, deferred-debit fees, and fees from transactions abroad, as well as net financing income attributed to the segment. Interchange fees are fees paid by clearers to issuers in respect of transactions executed in credit cards issued by the issuer and cleared by the clearer. Main expenses associated with this segment: marketing, advertising, and management of customer clubs; benefit programs; issuance and delivery of cards and attachments; and production and delivery of debit statements.

The Clearing Segment

The Company has clearing agreements with merchants in various industries. In addition to clearing services, it offers merchants various financial services, such as marketing and operational services, including the option of payment in installments, flexible crediting dates, targeted information, and sales-promotion campaigns. All income and expenses related to recruitment and routine handling of merchants were allocated to this segment. Main income items associated with this segment: fees from merchants, net of interchange fees, which are allocated to the Issuance Segment; and net financing income attributed to the segment. Main expenses associated with this segment: recruitment and retention of merchants, joint advertising with merchants, clearing of sales slips, and production and delivery of credit statements.

Note 26 – Operating Segments (cont.)

The Financing Segment

The Financing Segment serves the customers of the Company, focusing on the provision of financial services and solutions through products tailored to customers' needs, at a high level of service. The Company offers unique credit products to its customers, in response to their needs, taking into account the type of customer (consumer or corporate) and the customer's financial condition and repayment capability. All income and expenses related to the Company's interest-bearing activities, including discounting, advance payments, factoring, revolving credit (More), and various types of loans, were attributed to the Financing Segment.

Other

This segment includes all of the Company's other activities that do not belong to the Issuance, Clearing, and/or Financing Segment, each of which does not constitute a reportable segment. This segment also includes income from the sale of shares of MC.

Note 26 – Operating Segments – Consolidated (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	For the year ended December 31, 2014				
Profit and loss information	**Issuance Segment**	**Clearing Segment**	**Financing Segment**	**Other(1)**	**Total**
Income					
Fees from external customers	466	873	1	2	1,342
Inter-segmental fees	558	(558)	-	-	-
Total	**1,024**	**315**	**1**	**2**	**1,342**
Net interest income	15	1	128	-*	144
Other income	28	(3)	2	50	77
Total income	**1,067**	**313**	**131**	**52**	**1,563**
Expenses (income)					
In respect of credit losses	4	3	13	(1)	19
Operating expenses	312	156	21	4	493
Sales and marketing expenses	151	53	11	1	216
General and administrative expenses	34	21	7	1	63
Payments to banks	370	6	-	-	376
Total expenses	**871**	**239**	**52**	**5**	**1,167**
Profit before taxes	**196**	**74**	**79**	**47**	**396**
Provision for taxes on profit	56	21	23	13	113
Profit after taxes	**140**	**53**	**56**	**34**	**283**
The Company's share in profits of associates after tax	-	-	-	-*	-*
Net profit					
Before attribution to non-controlling interests	140	53	56	34	283
Attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Attributed to shareholders of the Company	**140**	**53**	**56**	**34**	**283**
Return on equity (percent net profit out of average capital)	9.3	25.3	16.8	-	13.7
Average balance of assets	11,411	1,356	2,120	122	15,009
Of which: investments in associated companies	-	-	-	5	5
Average balance of liabilities	307	11,652	353	625	12,937
Average balance of risk assets	8,241	1,142	1,816	86	11,285

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Results of other activities which are examined separately by Management and the Board of Directors in order to make decisions regarding resource allocation and evaluation of such activities, but do not meet the definition of a reportable segment due to non-fulfillment of quantitative conditions.

Note 26 – Operating Segments – Consolidated (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	For the year ended December 31, 2013				
Profit and loss information	**Issuance Segment**	**Clearing Segment**	**Financing Segment**	**Other(1)**	**Total**
Income					
Fees from external customers	395	881	1	4	1,281
Inter-segmental fees	571	(571)	-	-	-
Total	966	310	1	4	1,281
Net interest income	24	2	105	2	133
Other income	16	10	1	73	100
Total income	**1,006**	**322**	**107**	**79**	**1,514**
Expenses (income)					
Provision for credit losses	(5)	3	8	1	7
Operating expenses	325	158	21	3	507
Sales and marketing expenses	153	50	10	-	213
General and administrative expenses	39	25	8	-	72
Payments to banks (receipts from banks)	336	(2)	-	1	335
Total expenses	**848**	**234**	**47**	**5**	**1,134**
Profit before taxes	158	88	60	74	380
Provision for taxes on profit	40	21	15	19	95
Profit after taxes	118	67	45	55	285
The Company's share in profits of associates after tax	-	-	-	*-	*-
Net profit					
Before attribution to non-controlling interests	118	67	45	55	285
Attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Attributed to shareholders of the Company	118	67	45	55	285
Return on equity (percent net profit out of average capital)	8.7	32.4	18.1	-	15.5
Average balance of assets	11,237	1,714	1,877	113	14,941
Of which: investments in associated companies	-	-	-	4	4
Average balance of liabilities	799	11,491	310	502	13,102
Average balance of risk-adjusted assets	8,179	1,239	1,490	123	11,031

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Results of other activities which are examined separately by Management and the Board of Directors in order to make decisions regarding resource allocation and evaluation of such activities, but do not meet the definition of a reportable segment due to non-fulfillment of quantitative conditions.

(2) Restated.

Note 26 – Operating Segments – Consolidated (cont.)

Reported amounts

In NIS millions

	For the year ended December 31, 2012				
Profit and loss information	**Issuance Segment**	**Clearing Segment**	**Financing Segment**	**Other(1)**	**Total**
Income					
Fees from external customers	344	954	1	3	1,302
Inter-segmental fees	639	(639)	-	-	-
Total	983	315	1	3	1,302
Net interest income	33	3	104	1	141
Other income	12	9	1	53	75
Total income	**1,028**	**327**	**106**	**57**	**1,518**
Expenses					
Provisions for doubtful debts	12	6	14	5	37
Operations	297	159	18	4	478
Sales and marketing	179	68	9	1	257
General and administrative	38	28	6	-	72
Payments to banks	340	8	-	-	348
Total expenses	**866**	**269**	**47**	**10**	**1,192**
Profit before taxes	162	58	59	47	326
Provision for taxes on profit	44	16	15	12	87
Profit after taxes	118	42	44	35	239
The Company's share in losses of associates after tax	-	-	-	(*-)	(*-)
Net profit					
Before attribution to non-controlling interests	118	42	44	35	239
Attributed to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	*-	*-
Attributed to shareholders of the Company	118	42	44	35	239
Return on equity (percent net profit out of average capital)	9.8	24.8	21.1		14.8
Average balance of assets	10,926	1,608	1,813	132	14,479
Of which: investments in associated companies	-	-	-	2	2
Average balance of liabilities	652	11,518	260	433	12,863
Average balance of risk-adjusted assets	8,019	1,124	1,392	176	10,711

* Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

(1) Results of other activities which are examined separately by Management and the Board of Directors in order to make decisions regarding resource allocation and evaluation of such activities, but do not meet the definition of a reportable segment due to non-fulfillment of quantitative conditions.

(2) Restated.

Note 27 – Cumulative Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Reported amounts

NIS millions

A. Changes in cumulative other comprehensive income (loss), after tax

	Adjustments for presentation of securities available for sale at fair value	Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders of the Company
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2011	**34**	**34**
Net change during the period	(2)	(2)
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2012	**32**	**32**
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2012	**32**	**32**
Net change during the period	(17)	(17)
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2013	**15**	**15**
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2013	**15**	**15**
Net change during the period	(9)	(9)
Balance as at Dec. 31, 2014	**6**	**6**

B. Changes in components of cumulative other comprehensive income (loss), before and after tax

	For the year ended December 31, 2014		
	Before tax	Tax effect	After tax
Changes in components of other comprehensive income (loss) before attribution to non-controlling interests			
Adjustments for presentation of securities available for sale at fair value			
Net unrealized gains (losses) from adjustments to fair value	(-*)	-*	(-*)
Gains (losses) in respect of securities available for sale reclassified to the statement of profit and loss	(12)	3	(9)
Total net change during the period	**(12)**	**3**	**(9)**

*	Amount less than NIS 0.5 million

Note 27 – Cumulative Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (cont.)

Reported amounts

NIS millions

B. Changes in components of cumulative other comprehensive income (loss), before and after tax (cont.)

	For the year ended December 31, 2013		
	Before tax	**Tax effect**	**After tax**
Changes in components of other comprehensive income (loss) before attribution to non-controlling interests			
Adjustments for presentation of securities available for sale at fair value			
Net unrealized gains (losses) from adjustments to fair value	15	(3)	12
Gains (losses) in respect of securities available for sale reclassified to the statement of profit and loss	(37)	8	(29)
Total net change during the period	**(22)**	**5**	**(17)**

	For the year ended December 31, 2012		
	Before tax	**Tax effect**	**After tax**
Changes in components of other comprehensive income (loss) before attribution to non-controlling interests			
Adjustments for presentation of securities available for sale at fair value			
Net unrealized gains (losses) from adjustments to fair value	19	(5)	14
Gains (losses) in respect of securities available for sale reclassified to the statement of profit and loss	(21)	5	(16)
Total net change during the period	**(2)**	***-**	**(2)**

*	Amount less than NIS 0.5 million.

Note 28 – Information Based on the Company's Historical Nominal Data for Tax Purposes

In NIS millions

	December 31	
	2014	2013
Total assets	**15,846**	**15,264**
Total liabilities	**13,635**	**13,331**
Equity	**2,211**	**1,933**
Nominal net profit	**283**	**285**