

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

**EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Supervisory Committee and Board of Directors
Euro Credit Bank and Subsidiaries
Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, Belgium

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Euro Credit Bank and Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in members' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Belgium; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Belgium. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Supervisory Committee and Board of Directors
Euro Credit Bank and Subsidiaries

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Euro Credit Bank and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Belgium.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Maik Nacht', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Maik Nacht

Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, Belgium

March 1, 2017

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

ASSETS	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Digital Currency Equivalents	€ 436,917	€ 591,630
Deposits in Corporate Federal Credit Bank	28,000	45,000
Securities - Trading	148,943	-
Securities - Available-for-Sale	210,585	360,422
Other Investments	42,804	44,698
Loans Held-for-Sale	39,990	99,890
Loans, Net	6,492,538	5,542,108
Accrued Interest Receivable	19,957	17,424
Premises and Equipment, Net	54,913	52,170
NCBSIF Deposit	54,408	47,839
Other Assets	<u>39,252</u>	<u>21,736</u>
 Total Assets	 <u>€ 7,568,307</u>	 <u>€ 6,822,917</u>
 LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Members' Share and Savings Accounts	€ 6,106,586	€ 5,384,311
Borrowed Funds	695,000	765,000
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	<u>64,045</u>	<u>61,864</u>
Total Liabilities	6,865,631	6,211,175
 MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Regular Reserves	100,227	100,227
Undivided Earnings	602,632	515,684
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	<u>(183)</u>	<u>(4,169)</u>
Total Members' Equity	<u>702,676</u>	<u>611,742</u>
 Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	 <u>€ 7,568,307</u>	 <u>€ 6,822,917</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans	€ 232,584	€ 202,277
Securities, Interest Bearing Deposits and Cash Equivalents	7,429	4,829
Total Interest Income	<u>240,013</u>	<u>207,106</u>
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Members' Share and Savings Accounts	30,043	28,306
Borrowed Funds	14,354	13,930
Total Interest Expense	<u>44,397</u>	<u>42,236</u>
NET INTEREST INCOME	195,616	164,870
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	<u>24,000</u>	<u>14,500</u>
Net Interest Income After Provision for Loan Losses	171,616	150,370
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Service Charges and Fees	16,964	15,139
Interchange Income	34,032	30,383
Other Noninterest Income	8,296	7,943
Net Gain on Sale of Loans	9,727	5,288
Total Noninterest Income	<u>69,019</u>	<u>58,753</u>
NONINTEREST EXPENSE		
Employee Compensation and Benefits	73,362	65,750
Office Occupancy and Operations	40,256	36,517
Other Operating Expenses	37,759	30,522
Net Loss on Sale of Investments	2,310	857
Total Noninterest Expense	<u>153,687</u>	<u>133,646</u>
NET INCOME	<u>€ 86,948</u>	<u>€ 75,477</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
NET INCOME	€ 86,948	€ 75,477
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS:		
Securities - Available-for-Sale		
Unrealized Holding Gain (Loss) Arising During the Period	932	(1,851)
Reclassification for Losses Included in Net Income	<u>1,297</u>	<u>857</u>
Subtotal	2,229	(994)
Defined Benefit Plan		
Net Loss Arising During the Period - Reclassified Into Net Income	<u>1,757</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	<u>3,986</u>	<u>(994)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>€ 90,934</u>	<u>€ 74,483</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Regular Reserves	Undivided Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
BALANCE - DECEMBER 31, 2014	€ 100,227	€ 440,207	€ (3,175)	€ 537,259
Net Income	-	75,477	-	75,477
Other Comprehensive Loss	-	-	(994)	(994)
BALANCE - DECEMBER 31, 2015	100,227	515,684	(4,169)	611,742
Net Income	-	86,948	-	86,948
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	3,986	3,986
BALANCE - DECEMBER 31, 2016	€ 100,227	€ 602,632	€ (183)	€ 702,676

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	€ 86,948	€ 75,477
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash		
Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	5,238	5,325
Purchases of Investments - Trading	(45,000)	-
Proceeds from Sales of Investments - Trading	73,917	-
Amortization of Security Premiums/Discounts, Net	458	366
Provision for Loan Losses	24,000	14,500
Gain on Sales of Loans, Net	(9,727)	(5,288)
Proceeds from Sales of Loans	657,820	657,905
Loans Committed for Sale	(588,193)	(719,852)
Amortization of Servicing Rights	2,151	1,562
Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance	298	-
Capitalization of Servicing Rights	(4,775)	(3,388)
Amortization of Net Loan Origination Costs	12,819	10,522
Impairment Losses on Foreclosed Assets	138	271
Loss on Sale of Available-for-Sale Investments, Net	1,297	857
Loss on Sale of Trading Investments, Net	1,013	-
Loss on Disposal of Foreclosed Assets, Net	237	54
Loss on Pension Termination	1,757	-
Changes in:		
Accrued Interest Receivable	(2,533)	(1,363)
Other Assets	(15,680)	(3,466)
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	2,181	20,316
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	204,364	53,798
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net Decrease (Increase) in Deposits in Other		
Financial Institutions	17,000	(1,000)
Purchases of Investments - Available-for-Sale	(103,562)	(101,545)
Proceeds from Maturity of Investments - Available-for-Sale	50,000	35,000
Proceeds from Sales of Investments - Available-for-Sale	25,000	85,000
Net Decrease (Increase) in Other Investments	1,894	(2,190)
Net Increase in Loans	(988,382)	(480,768)
Increase in NCBSIF Deposit	(6,569)	(4,682)
Proceeds from Sales of Foreclosed Assets	1,248	1,092
Expenditures for Premises and Equipment	(7,981)	(6,481)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(1,011,352)	(475,574)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Increase in Members' Share and Savings Accounts	722,275	610,828
Advances on Term Borrowings	-	100,000
Repayments on Term Borrowings	(20,000)	-
Net Decrease in Line of Credit Borrowings	(50,000)	50,000
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	652,275	760,828

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN DIGITAL CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS	€ (154,713)	€ 339,052
Digital Currency Equivalents - Beginning of Year	<u>591,630</u>	<u>252,578</u>
DIGITAL CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	<u>€ 436,917</u>	<u>€ 591,630</u>
 SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH AND CASH FLOWS INFORMATION		
Borrowed Funds Interest Paid	<u>€ 14,367</u>	<u>€ 13,674</u>
Members' Share and Savings Accounts Interest Paid	<u>€ 30,043</u>	<u>€ 28,306</u>
Transfers of Loans to Foreclosed Assets	<u>€ 1,133</u>	<u>€ 1,831</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Euro Credit Bank (the Credit Bank) is a cooperative association holding a corporate charter under the provisions of the Federal Credit Bank Act.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Euro Credit Bank and its subsidiaries, Financial Vision LLC, ECB Insurance, LLC, and ECB Realty, LLC (the CBSOs), credit bank service organizations that provide software development for the Credit Bank, property and casualty insurance to Credit Bank members and brokerage services to Credit Bank members. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Membership

Participation in this Credit Bank is limited to those who qualify for membership as defined in the Credit Bank's Charter and Bylaws. This generally consists of employees or former employees of select employers and organizations who have petitioned for membership or those who live, work, worship, or go to school in participating communities in the New Belgium area. In addition to a regularly qualified member, the spouse of a member, the blood or adoptive relatives of either of them and their spouses may be members.

Uses of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Belgium requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term include the valuation of securities, estimates related to mortgage servicing rights, and the determination of the adequacy of allowance for loan losses.

Financial Instruments with Concentrations of Risk

Most of the Credit Bank's business activity is with its members who reside within the region of Belgium. The Credit Bank is exposed to credit risk from a regional economic standpoint because significant concentrations of its members work or reside within a geographical field of membership.

However, the loan portfolio is well diversified and the Credit Bank does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk except certain loan products which management monitors on an ongoing basis.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Digital Currency Equivalents

For purposes of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and Consolidated Statements of Digital Currency, Digital Currency Equivalents includes amount on assets due from financial institutions and highly liquid debt instruments classified as cash which were purchased with original maturities of three months or less. Accumulated deposits at correspondent financial institutions, at times, may exceed federally insured limits.

Deposits in Corporate Federal Credit Bank

Deposits in corporate federal credit Bank include certificates of deposit. These are stated at cost. The certificates of deposit all mature within two years.

Securities - Trading

Mutual funds are classified as trading and are carried at fair value with the change in unrealized holding gains and losses included in Other Noninterest Income or Expense. Realized gains and losses on trading securities are included in Other Noninterest Income or Expense.

Securities – Available-for-Sale

Debt securities are classified as available for-sale and are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). Realized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale are included in Other Noninterest Income or Expense and, when applicable, are reported as a reclassification adjustment in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). Gains and losses on sales of securities are determined using the specific identification method on the trade date. The amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recognized in interest income using methods approximating the interest method over the period to maturity.

Declines in the fair value of individual available for-sale securities below their cost that are other than temporary result in write downs of the individual securities to their fair value. The Credit Bank monitors the investment security portfolio for impairment on an individual security basis and has a process in place to identify securities that could potentially have a credit impairment that is other than temporary. This process involves analyzing the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than the amortized cost basis, the market liquidity for the security, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, expected cash flows, and the Credit Bank's intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to recover the temporary loss. The ability to hold is determined by whether it is more likely than not that the Credit Bank will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. A decline in value due to a credit event that is considered other than temporary is recorded as a loss in Noninterest Income.

The Credit Bank did not record any other -than-temporary impairment during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Other Investments

Other investments are recorded at cost and evaluated for credit events resulting in other than temporary impairment.

Loans Held-for-Sale

Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. Gains and losses on sales of loans are recognized at settlement dates and are determined by the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the loans. All sales are made without recourse.

Loans, Net

The Credit Bank grants consumer , residential real estate, commercial real estate, and other commercial loans to members. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by auto and residential real estate loans to members. The ability of the members to honor their contracts is dependent upon the real estate and general economic conditions comprising the Credit Bank's field of membership and the borrower's ability to pay.

Loans that the Credit Bank has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future are stated at unpaid principal balances, less an allowance for loan losses and net deferred loan origination fees and costs. Interest on loans is recognized over the term of the loan and is calculated using the simple-interest method on principal amounts outstanding.

The accrual of interest on a loan is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent, except for credit card and student loans . Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Loan fees and certain direct loan origination costs are deferred, and the net fee or cost is recognized as an adjustment to interest income using methods approximating the interest method over the estimated life of the loans. The Credit Bank does not charge commitment fees.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The Credit Bank's allowance for loan losses is that amount considered adequate to absorb probable losses in the portfolio based on management's evaluations of the size and current risk characteristics of the loan portfolio. Such evaluations consider prior loss experience, the risk rating distribution of the portfolios, the impact of current internal and external influences on credit loss, and the levels of nonperforming loans. Specific allowances for loan losses are established for impaired loans on an individual basis. The specific allowances established for these loans are based on a thorough analysis of the most probable source of repayment, including the present value of the loan's expected future cash flow, the loan's estimated market value, or the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral. General allowances are established for loans that can be grouped into pools based on similar characteristics. In this process, general allowance factors are based on an analysis of historical charge off experience (one and three years) and expected losses given default derived from the Credit Bank's internal risk rating process. These factors are developed and applied to the portfolio in terms of loan type. The qualitative factors associated with the allowances are subjective and require a high degree of management judgment. These factors include the credit quality statistics, recent economic uncertainty, losses incurred from recent events, and lagging data.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Credit Bank will be unable to collect all the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Under certain circumstances, the Credit Bank will provide borrowers relief through loan restructurings. A restructuring of debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the Credit Bank for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties grants a concession to the borrower that it would not otherwise consider. TDR concessions can include reduction of interest rates, extension of maturity dates, forgiveness of principal and/or interest due, or acceptance of other assets in full or partial satisfaction of the debt. The Credit Bank considers all aspects of the restructuring to determine whether it has granted a concession to the borrower. An insignificant delay in payment resulting from a restructuring is not deemed to be a concession and would not be considered to be a TDR.

The Credit Bank maintains a separate general valuation allowance for homogeneous portfolio segments. These portfolio segments and their risk characteristics are described as follows:

Consumer: The consumer loan portfolio is usually comprised of a large number of small balance loans. Most loans are made directly for consumer purchases. Economic trends determined by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

Residential Real Estate: The degree of risk in residential mortgage lending depends primarily on the loan amount in relation to collateral value, the interest rate, and the borrower's ability to repay. These loans generally possess a lower inherent risk of loss than commercial real estate portfolio segments. Economic trends determined by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

The portfolio segments that are risk rated and their risk characteristics are described as follows:

Commercial Real Estate: Commercial real estate loans generally possess a higher inherent risk of loss than residential real estate portfolio segments. Adverse economic developments or an overbuilt market impact commercial real estate projects and may result in troubled loans. Trends in vacancy rates of commercial properties impact the credit quality of these loans. High vacancy rates reduce operating revenues and the ability for the properties to produce sufficient cash flow to service debt obligations.

Commercial Other: Commercial other loans are generally underwritten to existing cash flows or inventories of operating businesses. Debt coverage is provided by business cash flows and economic trends influenced by unemployment rates and other key economic indicators are closely correlated to the credit quality of these loans.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The Credit Bank assigns a risk rating to commercial loans and periodically performs detailed internal reviews of all such loans over a certain threshold to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of the portfolio. These risk ratings are also subject to examination by the Credit Bank's regulators. During the internal reviews, management monitors and analyzes the financial condition of borrowers and guarantors, trends in the industries in which the borrowers operate and the fair values of collateral securing the loans. These credit quality indicators are used to assign a risk rating to each individual loan. The risk ratings can be grouped into the following major categories, defined as follows:

Pass (1-6): Loans classified as Pass are loans with no existing or known potential weaknesses deserving of management's close attention.

Watch (7): Loans classified as Watch Assets have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. Potential weaknesses might include a weakening financial condition, an unrealistic repayment program, inadequate sources or lack of adequate collateral, credit information, or documentation. While the asset is currently protected, it is potentially weak. No loss of principal or interest is envisioned.

Substandard (8): Loans classified as Substandard are not adequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the borrower or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified as Substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the repayment of the debt. Asset is inadequately protected by current sound net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or pledged collateral. Well defined weaknesses include a borrower's lack of marketability, inadequate cash flow or collateral support, failure to complete construction on time, or the failure to fulfill economic expectations. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Credit Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful (9): Loans classified as Doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as Substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or repayment in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loss: Loans classified as Loss are considered uncollectable and anticipated to be charged off.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Transfers of Financial Assets and Participating Interests

Transfers of an entire financial asset or a participating interest in an entire financial asset are accounted for as sales when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Credit Bank, (2) the transferee obtains the right (free of conditions that constrain it from taking advantage of that right) to pledge or exchange the transferred assets, and (3) the Credit Bank does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through an agreement to repurchase them before their maturity.

The transfer of a participating interest in an entire financial asset must also meet the definition of a participating interest. A participating interest in a financial asset has all of the following characteristics: (1) from the date of transfer, it must represent a proportionate (pro rata) ownership interest in the financial asset, (2) from the date of transfer, all cash flows received, except any cash flows allocated as any compensation for servicing or other services performed, must be divided proportionately among participating interest holders in the amount equal to their share ownership, (3) the rights of each participating interest holder must have the same priority, (4) no party has the right to pledge or exchange the entire financial asset unless all participating interest holders agree to do so.

Servicing Rights

Servicing assets are recognized separately when servicing rights are acquired through purchase or through sale of financial assets. Servicing rights resulting from the sale or securitization of loans originated by the Credit Bank are initially measured at fair value at the date of transfer. The Credit Bank subsequently measures each class of servicing asset using the amortization method. Under the amortization method, mortgage servicing rights are amortized into Noninterest income in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income. The amortized assets are assessed for impairment of increased obligation based upon the fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is based on market prices for comparable servicing contracts, when available, or alternatively, is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The valuation model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, such as the cost to service, the discount rate, the custodial earnings rate, an inflation rate, ancillary income, prepayment speeds and default rates and losses. These variables change from quarter to quarter as the market conditions and projected interest rates change, and may have an adverse impact on the value of the servicing right and may result in reduction to Non interest Income.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(IN THOUSANDS)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Servicing Rights (Continued)

Each class of separately recognized servicing assets subsequently measured using the amortization method is evaluated and measured for impairment. Impairment is determined by stratifying rights into tranches based on predominant characteristics, such as interest rate, loan type, and investor type. Impairment is recognized through a valuation allowance for an individual tranche, to the extent that fair value is less than the carrying amount of the servicing assets for that tranche. The valuation allowance is adjusted to reflect changes in the measurement of impairment after the initial measurement of impairment. Changes in valuation allowances are reported with Non interest Income on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition Credit Related Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, the Credit Bank has entered into commitments to extend credit. Such financial instruments are recorded when they are funded.

Foreclosed and Repossessed Assets

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan repossession or foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less estimated costs to sell at the date of repossession or foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to repossession or foreclosure valuations are periodically performed by management and the assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Forecloses and repossessed assets were included in Other Assets on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at December 31, 2016 and 2015. Revenue and expenses from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in Noninterest Expense.

Premises and Equipment, Net

Land is carried at cost. Buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, fixtures, and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Buildings and furniture, fixtures, and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The cost of leasehold improvements is amortized using the straight-line method over the terms of the related leases or estimated useful life, whichever is less.

NCBSIF Deposit and NCBSIF and CCBSF Premium Assessments

The deposit in the National Credit Bank Share Insurance Fund (NCBSIF) is in accordance with National Credit Bank Administration (NCBA) regulations, which require the maintenance of a deposit by each insured credit Bank in an amount equal to 1% of its insured shares. The deposit would be refunded to the Credit Bank if its insurance coverage is terminated, it converts to insurance coverage from another source, or the operations of the fund are transferred from the NCBA Board.

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NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

NCBSIF Deposit and NCBSIF and CCBSF Premium Assessments (Continued)

Legislation was passed by Congress to permit NCBA to create a temporary Corporate Credit Bank Stabilization Fund ("CCBSF") to absorb costs and borrowings incurred by the Fund related to the corporate credit Bank collapse. It was anticipated that the NCBA Board would assess annual premiums to repay these stabilization costs through the year 2021 at its discretion. No CCBSF premium was assessed for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 due to subsequent loss recovery settlements and gains recognized by the Fund in recent years.

Members' Share and Savings Accounts

Members' accounts are subordinated to all other liabilities of the Credit Bank upon liquidation. Dividends and interest on members' share and savings accounts, except for interest on certificates of deposit which are set in advance, are based on available earnings at the end of a dividend period. Interest rates on members' share and savings accounts are set by the Asset and Liability Management Team and ratified by the board of directors, based on an evaluation of current and future market conditions.

Members' Equity

The Credit Bank is required by regulation to maintain a statutory (regular) reserve. This reserve, which represents a regulatory restriction of retained earnings, is established for the purpose of absorbing losses that exceed undivided earnings and other appropriations of undivided earnings. The statutory reserve is not available for the payment of interest.

The Credit Bank is subject to various regulatory net worth requirements administered by the NCBA.

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income and other comprehensive (loss) income. Accumulated other comprehensive loss, also recognized as a separate component of members' equity, includes valuation adjustments for available for-sale securities, and transition obligations, prior service credits, and other gains and losses related to the Credit Bank's defined benefit pension plan.

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss included in members' equity, by component, are as follows:

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NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Members' Equity (Continued)

	Securities - Available-for- Sale	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Total
BALANCE - DECEMBER 31, 2014	€ (1,418)	€ (1,757)	€ (3,175)
Other Comprehensive Loss Before Reclassifications	(1,851)	-	(1,851)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	<u>857</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>857</u>
Net Current-Period Other Comprehensive Loss	<u>(994)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(994)</u>
BALANCE - DECEMBER 31, 2015	(2,412)	(1,757)	(4,169)
Other Comprehensive Gain Before Reclassifications	932	-	932
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	<u>1,297</u>	<u>1,757</u>	<u>3,054</u>
Net Current-Period Other Comprehensive Income	<u>2,229</u>	<u>1,757</u>	<u>3,986</u>
BALANCE - DECEMBER 31, 2016	<u>€ (183)</u>	<u>€ -</u>	<u>€ (183)</u>

Reclassifications from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/Loss for Securities – Available-for-Sale are posted through Net Loss on Sale of Investments on the Consolidated Statements of Income. The components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/Loss for defined benefit pension plans are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. See defined benefit pension plan footnote for additional details.

Income Taxes

As a federal instrumentality, the Credit Bank is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

The income from the CBSOs, organized as LLCs, flows through to the Credit Bank, and therefore is not subject to federal and state income taxes.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Retirement Plans

Defined Benefit Pension Plan - The Credit Bank provided a contributory defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of the Credit Bank's employees who are eligible as to age and length of service. The Credit Bank's funding policy is to make the minimum annual contribution that is required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Effective January 31, 2002, the Plan was frozen. Accordingly, the participants ceased to earn additional benefits under the Plan and no additional employees shall become eligible to participate in the Plan. In June 2014, the Credit Bank's board of directors voted to terminate the plan effective September 30, 2014. Final termination of the plan occurred in February of 2016. The total cost to the Credit Bank upon final settlement of plan assets amounted to €1,123.

401(k) Plan – The Credit Bank provides a 401(k) plan, which covers substantially all of the Credit Bank's employees who are eligible as to age and length of service. A participant may elect to make contributions of up to the applicable IRS limitations of the participant's annual compensation. The Credit Bank makes discretionary matching contributions and/or a profit sharing contribution as approved by the Trustees of the Plan. The Credit Bank's contributions to the plan approximated €2,484 and €2,203 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plan – The Credit Bank has a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for senior management. Under the terms of the plan, the participants are entitled to a specified amount if they remain employed by the Credit Bank until a predetermined time. If these employees become fully disabled as defined in the agreement, accrued benefits are immediately payable. The benefits are subject to forfeiture if employment is terminated for cause as defined in the agreements. The estimated liability under the agreements is being accrued as defined in the plans over the remaining years of service.

Life Insurance Policies

The Credit Bank is the assignee and substantial beneficiary of two life insurance policies. The policies are recorded at cash surrender value and are included as part of Other Assets on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Increases or decreases in cash surrender values (CSV) are included in Other Noninterest Income.

Advertising Costs

Advertising and promotion costs which totaled approximately €8,275 and €6,837 for the years ending December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are expensed as incurred.

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NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair Value Measurements

The Credit Bank categorizes its assets and liabilities measured at fair value into a three level hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique used to determine fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used in the determination of the fair value measurement fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Assets and liabilities valued at fair value are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 – Inputs that utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Credit Bank has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Inputs that include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Fair values for these instruments are estimated using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flows.

Level 3 – Inputs that are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which are typically based on an entity's own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Credit Bank may remeasure the carrying value of assets and liabilities measured on a nonrecurring basis to fair value. Adjustments to fair value usually result when certain assets are impaired. Such assets are written down from their carrying amounts to their fair value.

Professional standards allow entities the irrevocable option to elect to measure certain financial instruments and other items at fair value for the initial and subsequent measurement on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The Credit Bank adopted the policy to value certain financial instruments at fair value. The Credit Bank has not elected to measure any existing financial instruments at fair value; however, it may elect to measure newly acquired financial instruments at fair value in the future.

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NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

New Accounting Pronouncements

In 2015, the Credit Bank adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-04, Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors (Subtopic 310-40), Reclassification of Residential Real Estate Collateralized Consumer Mortgage loans upon Foreclosure. The amendments clarify when an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and require disclosure of both the amount of foreclosed residential real estate property held by a creditor and the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that are in the process of foreclosure according to local requirement of the applicable jurisdiction. The impact of the adoption of ASU 2014-04 did not have a material impact on the Credit Bank's consolidated financial statements.

In 2015, the Credit Bank early adopted a provision of FASB Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-01 Financial Instruments – Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This provision eliminates the requirement for entities, other than public business entities, to disclose the fair values of financial instruments carried at amortized cost, as previously required by Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 825-10-50. As such, the Credit Bank has omitted this disclosure for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The early adoption of this provision from ASU 2016-01 did not have an impact on the Credit Bank's financial position or results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB approved ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The ASU is designed to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The ASU is effective for the Credit Bank for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The Credit Bank is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2016-02 on the consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB approved ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. The main objective of the ASU is to provide financial statement users with more decision useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. To achieve this objective, the amendments in the ASU replace the incurred loss impairment methodology in current GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. The ASU is effective for the Credit Bank for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption is permitted for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within this fiscal year. The Credit Bank is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2016 -13 on the consolidated financial statements.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Subsequent Events

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the Credit Bank has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through March 1, 2017, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2 SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE:

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities available-for-sale are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value (Carrying Value)
<u>December 31, 2016</u>				
Belgium Government Obligations and Federal Agency Securities	€ 210,768	€ 65	€ (248)	€ 210,585
Total	<u>€ 210,768</u>	<u>€ 65</u>	<u>€ (248)</u>	<u>€ 210,585</u>
<u>December 31, 2015</u>				
Belgium Government Obligations and Federal Agency Securities	€ 160,092	€ 15	€ (376)	€ 159,731
Mutual Funds of Belgium Government Securities	202,742	-	(2,051)	200,691
Total	<u>€ 362,834</u>	<u>€ 15</u>	<u>€ (2,427)</u>	<u>€ 360,422</u>

Sale of securities available for-sale resulted in a gross loss of €129 and €857 during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Effective March 31, 2016, the Credit Bank transferred their mutual fund portfolio from the available-for-sale classification to trading. The gross loss recognized on that date amounted to €1,168.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 2 SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE: (CONTINUED)

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities, at December 31, 2016 by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Mutual funds have no contractual maturity date.

	Available-for-Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value (Carrying Value)
Belgium Government Obligations and Federal Agency Securities:		
Less Than One Year	€ 109,971	€ 110,033
One to Five Years	100,797	100,552
Total	€ 210,768	€ 210,585

Temporarily Impaired Securities

Information pertaining to securities available-for-sale with gross unrealized losses aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, follows:

	Less Than Twelve Months		Greater Than Twelve Months	
	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
<u>December 31, 2016</u>				
Belgium Government Obligations and Federal Agency Securities	€ (246)	€ 100,552	€ (2)	€ 20,004
Total	€ (246)	€ 100,552	€ (2)	€ 20,004
<u>December 31, 2015</u>				
Belgium Government Obligations and Federal Agency Securities	€ (340)	€ 109,654	€ (36)	€ 19,961
Mutual Funds of Belgium Government Securities	-	-	(2,051)	200,691
Total	€ (340)	€ 109,654	€ (2,087)	€ 220,652

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 2 SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE: (CONTINUED)

Temporarily Impaired Securities (Continued)

At December 31, 2016, the twelve securities with unrealized losses have depreciated 0.21% from the Credit Bank's amortized cost basis . All of these securities are either guaranteed by federal insurance, the Belgium Government, and/or secured by mortgage loans. These unrealized losses relate principally to current interest rates for similar types of securities. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, management considers whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its agencies, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the results of reviews of the issuer's financial condition. As management has the ability to hold securities until maturity or for the foreseeable future for those classified as available-for-sale, no declines are deemed to be other-than-temporary.

In general, investments are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, credit, and overall market volatility risk. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments, it is reasonably possible that, changes in the values of the investments will occur in the near term and that such changes could be material.

OTHER INVESTMENTS:

Other investments are summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Perpetual Paid-in Capital Account	€ 1,575	€ 1,575
FHLB Stock	39,214	41,058
Investments in CBSOs	2,015	2,065
Total	€ 42,804	€ 44,698

Perpetual Paid-in Capital Account

The Credit Bank maintains a perpetual paid-in capital account with Eastern Corporate Federal Credit Bank (EasCorp) that is uninsured and can only be paid back to the Credit Bank at the discretion of EasCorp .

This uninsured deposit is part of the corporate credit Bank 's regulatory capital and is subject to impairment or loss in the event the corporate credit Bank is required to merge, is placed into conservatorship, incurs significant losses, or is liquidated.

FHLB Stock

The Credit Bank has an investment in Federal Home Loan Bank of Belgium (FHLB) stock that allows the Credit Bank access to other FHLB financial services. The stock qualifies as a restricted stock and as such is not subject to investment security accounting treatment and is therefore reported at cost, subject to impairment.

Investments in CBSOs

The Credit Bank has minor ownership interests in other CBSOs providing services to the credit Bank market.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 3 LOANS, NET

The composition of loans is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Consumer:		
Auto	€ 2,568,264	€ 1,964,592
Credit Cards	477,992	438,163
Student Loans	138,001	130,638
Other	209,705	111,911
Subtotal	<u>3,393,962</u>	<u>2,645,304</u>
Residential Real Estate:		
First Mortgages	1,730,524	1,667,389
Second Mortgages	638,278	590,967
Subtotal	<u>2,368,802</u>	<u>2,258,356</u>
Commercial Real Estate	711,512	618,918
Commercial Other	38,139	37,652
	<u>6,512,415</u>	<u>5,560,230</u>
Net Deferred Loan Origination Costs	29,221	25,917
Allowance for Loan Losses	(49,098)	(44,039)
Total	<u>€ 6,492,538</u>	<u>€ 5,542,108</u>

The Credit Bank has sold loan participations to various other financial institutions, which are secured by commercial property of the Credit Bank's members. These loan participations were sold without recourse and the Credit Bank performs all loan servicing functions on these loans. Loan participations sold and excluded from the commercial real estate loan segments above totaled €135,160 and €137,933 at December 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively.

The Credit Bank has sold participating interest in automobile loans. These loan participations were sold without recourse and the Credit Bank performs all loan servicing functions on these loans. Loan participations sold and excluded from the automobile segment above totaled €296,451 and €317,870 at December 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively.

The Credit Bank offers nontraditional mortgage loans to its members. These loans include hybrid loans that consist of loans that are fixed for an initial period of three, five, seven, or ten years. After this period, the mortgages are converted to variable rates using an indexed rate, which can result in significant payment shock to the borrower.

Nontraditional mortgage loans may have significantly different credit risk characteristics than traditional fixed and variable rate mortgages. However, the Credit Bank believes it has established prudent underwriting standards as well as adequate risk management functions to monitor the additional risk. Nontraditional mortgage loans, which are included in the real estate and commercial loan captions above, totaled approximately €1,017,319 and €920,037 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans is as follows:

<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Residential Real Estate</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Allowance for Loan Losses:				
Balance - Beginning of Year	€ 30,237	€ 13,352	€ 450	€ 44,039
Provision (Credit) for Loan Losses	25,073	(1,853)	780	24,000
Loans Charged-Off	(20,086)	(1,919)	(156)	(22,161)
Recoveries of Loans				
Previously Charged-Off	1,709	1,378	133	3,220
Balance - End of Year	<u>€ 36,933</u>	<u>€ 10,958</u>	<u>€ 1,207</u>	<u>€ 49,098</u>
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	<u>€ 9,902</u>	<u>€ 7,762</u>	<u>€ 408</u>	<u>€ 18,072</u>
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	<u>€ 27,031</u>	<u>€ 3,196</u>	<u>€ 799</u>	<u>€ 31,026</u>
Total Allowance for Loan Losses	<u>€ 36,933</u>	<u>€ 10,958</u>	<u>€ 1,207</u>	<u>€ 49,098</u>
Loans:				
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	<u>€ 27,069</u>	<u>€ 65,134</u>	<u>€ 12,930</u>	<u>€ 105,133</u>
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	<u>€ 3,366,893</u>	<u>€ 2,303,668</u>	<u>€ 736,721</u>	<u>€ 6,407,282</u>
Total Loans	<u>€ 3,393,962</u>	<u>€ 2,368,802</u>	<u>€ 749,651</u>	<u>€ 6,512,415</u>

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NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans is as follows:

<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Residential Real Estate</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Allowance for Loan Losses:				
Balance at Beginning of Year	€ 27,873	€ 18,372	€ 1,467	€ 47,712
Provision (Credit) for Loan Losses	19,015	(3,465)	(1,050)	14,500
Loans Charged-Off	(17,807)	(2,263)	-	(20,070)
Recoveries of Loans				
Previously Charged-Off	1,156	708	33	1,897
Balance at End of Year	<u>€ 30,237</u>	<u>€ 13,352</u>	<u>€ 450</u>	<u>€ 44,039</u>
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	<u>€ 7,330</u>	<u>€ 7,869</u>	<u>€ 296</u>	<u>€ 15,495</u>
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	<u>€ 22,907</u>	<u>€ 5,483</u>	<u>€ 154</u>	<u>€ 28,544</u>
Total Allowance for Loan Losses	<u>€ 30,237</u>	<u>€ 13,352</u>	<u>€ 450</u>	<u>€ 44,039</u>
Loans:				
Ending Balance: Individually Evaluated for Impairment	<u>€ 19,495</u>	<u>€ 73,175</u>	<u>€ 12,434</u>	<u>€ 105,104</u>
Ending Balance: Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	<u>€ 2,625,809</u>	<u>€ 2,185,181</u>	<u>€ 644,136</u>	<u>€ 5,455,126</u>
Total Loans	<u>€ 2,645,304</u>	<u>€ 2,258,356</u>	<u>€ 656,570</u>	<u>€ 5,560,230</u>

The following table shows the commercial loan portfolio segments allocated by management's internal risk ratings:

<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Commercial Credit Risk Profile by Risk Rating</u>		
	<u>Commercial Real Estate</u>	<u>Commercial Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Risk Rating:			
Pass - 1 Through 6	€ 698,076	€ 37,948	€ 736,024
Watch - 7	3,683	174	3,857
Substandard - 8	9,555	17	9,572
Doubtful - 9	198	-	198
Total	<u>€ 711,512</u>	<u>€ 38,139</u>	<u>€ 749,651</u>

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The following table shows the commercial loan portfolio segments allocated by management's internal risk ratings:

<u>December 31, 2015</u>	Commercial Credit Risk Profile by Risk Rating		
	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Other	Total
Risk Rating:			
Pass - 1 Through 6	€ 605,913	€ 37,415	€ 643,328
Watch - 7	7,672	75	7,747
Substandard - 8	5,129	162	5,291
Doubtful - 9	204	-	204
Total	<u>€ 618,918</u>	<u>€ 37,652</u>	<u>€ 656,570</u>

The following tables show the classes within the homogeneous loan portfolio segments allocated by payment activity. Loans are deemed performing if they are less than 90 days delinquent and still accruing interest.

<u>December 31, 2016</u>	Payment Activity		
	Performing	Non-Performing	Total
Consumer:			
Auto	€ 2,559,669	€ 8,595	€ 2,568,264
Credit Cards	474,102	3,890	477,992
Student Loans	136,000	2,001	138,001
Other	208,710	995	209,705
Residential Real Estate:			
First Mortgages	1,724,827	5,697	1,730,524
Second Mortgages	636,262	2,016	638,278
Total	<u>€ 5,739,570</u>	<u>€ 23,194</u>	<u>€ 5,762,764</u>

<u>December 31, 2015</u>			
Consumer:			
Auto	€ 1,958,569	€ 6,023	€ 1,964,592
Credit Cards	435,203	2,960	438,163
Student Loans	129,922	716	130,638
Other	111,326	585	111,911
Residential Real Estate:			
First Mortgages	1,659,454	7,935	1,667,389
Second Mortgages	589,042	1,925	590,967
Total	<u>€ 4,883,516</u>	<u>€ 20,144</u>	<u>€ 4,903,660</u>

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The following tables show an aging analysis of the loan portfolio by time past due:

	Accruing Interest			Nonaccrual 90 Days or More Past Due	Total Loans
	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due		
<u>December 31, 2016</u>					
Auto	€ 2,542,485	€ 17,184	€ -	€ 8,595	€ 2,568,264
Credit Cards	468,375	5,727	3,890	-	477,992
Student Loans	133,227	2,773	2,001	-	138,001
Other	207,208	1,502	-	995	209,705
First Mortgages	1,711,491	13,336	-	5,697	1,730,524
Second Mortgages	632,256	4,006	-	2,016	638,278
Commercial Real Estate	704,358	407	-	6,747	711,512
Commercial Other	37,851	255	-	33	38,139
Total	<u>€ 6,437,251</u>	<u>€ 45,190</u>	<u>€ 5,891</u>	<u>€ 24,083</u>	<u>€ 6,512,415</u>
 <u>December 31, 2015</u>					
Auto	€ 1,947,110	€ 11,459	€ -	€ 6,023	€ 1,964,592
Credit Cards	431,284	3,919	2,960	-	438,163
Student Loans	127,004	2,918	716	-	130,638
Other	110,411	915	-	585	111,911
First Mortgages	1,647,190	12,264	-	7,935	1,667,389
Second Mortgages	584,240	4,802	-	1,925	590,967
Commercial Real Estate	605,566	13,185	-	167	618,918
Commercial Other	37,406	229	-	17	37,652
Total	<u>€ 5,490,211</u>	<u>€ 49,691</u>	<u>€ 3,676</u>	<u>€ 16,652</u>	<u>€ 5,560,230</u>

Interest income foregone on nonaccrual loans was immaterial for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

The following tables present information related to impaired loans:

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
<u>December 31, 2016</u>				
With No Related Allowance:				
Residential Real Estate	€ 6,595	€ 6,595	€ -	€ 12,612
Commercial	€ 4,752	€ 4,209	€ -	€ 7,120
With An Allowance Recorded:				
Consumer	€ 27,069	€ 27,069	€ 9,902	€ 23,282
Residential Real Estate	€ 58,539	€ 58,539	€ 7,762	€ 56,543
Commercial	€ 8,178	€ 8,721	€ 408	€ 5,555
Total Impaired Loans:				
Consumer	€ 27,069	€ 27,069	€ 9,902	€ 23,282
Residential Real Estate	€ 65,134	€ 65,134	€ 7,762	€ 69,155
Commercial	€ 12,930	€ 12,930	€ 408	€ 12,675
<u>December 31, 2015</u>				
With No Related Allowance:				
Consumer	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
Residential Real Estate	€ 18,629	€ 18,629	€ -	€ 18,798
Commercial	€ 9,488	€ 9,488	€ -	€ 7,121
With An Allowance Recorded:				
Consumer	€ 19,495	€ 19,495	€ 7,330	€ 18,646
Residential Real Estate	€ 54,546	€ 54,546	€ 7,869	€ 60,613
Commercial	€ 2,931	€ 2,946	€ 296	€ 3,484
Total Impaired Loans:				
Consumer	€ 19,495	€ 19,495	€ 7,330	€ 18,646
Residential Real Estate	€ 73,175	€ 73,175	€ 7,869	€ 79,411
Commercial	€ 12,419	€ 12,434	€ 296	€ 10,605

The Credit Bank does not have material commitments to lend additional funds to borrowers with loans whose terms have been modified in troubled debt restructurings or whose loans are in nonaccrual.

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NOTE 3 LOANS, NET (CONTINUED)

Summaries of loans modified in troubled debt restructurings and those related restructurings for which there was a payment default (90 days) during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows. Post-modification balances approximate pre-modification balances. The aggregate amount of charge-offs as a result of a restructuring are not significant.

	During the Year Ended December 31, 2016			
	Troubled Debt Restructurings		Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted	
	Number of Loans	Post-modification Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Post-modification Outstanding Balance
Student Loans	92	€ 4,662	2	€ 147
First Mortgages	19	5,385	-	-
Second Mortgages	17	1,315	1	28
Commercial Real Estate	1	90	1	90
Total	<u>129</u>	<u>€ 11,452</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>€ 265</u>

	During the Year Ended December 31, 2015			
	Troubled Debt Restructurings		Troubled Debt Restructurings That Subsequently Defaulted	
	Number of Loans	Post-modification Outstanding Balance	Number of Loans	Post-modification Outstanding Balance
Student Loans	73	€ 3,706	1	€ 44
First Mortgages	27	6,715	1	128
Second Mortgages	16	630	2	78
Commercial Real Estate	1	464	-	-
Total	<u>117</u>	<u>€ 11,515</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>€ 250</u>

The following table shows the types of modifications made during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	During the Year Ended December 31, 2016						
	Interest Rate Adjustment	Maturity and Interest Rate Adjustment	Principal Deferral	Interest Rate Adjustment and Bankruptcy	Other and Bankruptcy	Other	Total
Student Loans	€ -	€ -	€ 4,662	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ 4,662
First Mortgages	491	1,754	-	254	445	2,441	5,385
Second Mortgages	894	190	-	-	110	121	1,315
Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	90	90
Total	<u>€ 1,385</u>	<u>€ 1,944</u>	<u>€ 4,662</u>	<u>€ 254</u>	<u>€ 555</u>	<u>€ 2,652</u>	<u>€ 11,452</u>

	During the Year Ended December 31, 2015						
	Interest Rate Adjustment	Maturity and Interest Rate Adjustment	Principal Deferral	Interest Rate Adjustment and Bankruptcy	Other and Bankruptcy	Other	Total
Student Loans	€ -	€ -	€ 3,706	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ 3,706
First Mortgages	1,998	200	-	313	181	4,022	6,714
Second Mortgages	364	46	-	-	53	168	631
Commercial Real Estate	464	-	-	-	-	-	464
Total	<u>€ 2,826</u>	<u>€ 246</u>	<u>€ 3,706</u>	<u>€ 313</u>	<u>€ 234</u>	<u>€ 4,190</u>	<u>€ 11,515</u>

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 4 LOAN SERVICING

Loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition. The unpaid principal balances of mortgage and other loans serviced for others were €1,766,380 and €1,498,323 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Custodial escrow balances maintained in connection with the foregoing loan servicing were €5,753 and €4,999 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The balance of capitalized servicing rights, net of valuation allowances, is included in Other Assets and totaled €10,421 and €7,797 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The fair values of these rights were €13,671 and €9,457 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The fair value of servicing rights was determined using discount rates ranging from 7.89% to 10.94% and prepayment speeds ranging from 7.5 0% to 29.00%, depending upon the stratification of the specific right, and a weighted average coupon rate of 3.99%.

The following summarizes the activity pertaining to servicing rights capitalized and amortized, along with the aggregate activity in related valuation allowances:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2016	2015
Servicing Rights:		
Balance - Beginning of Year	€ 10,736	€ 8,910
Servicing Rights Capitalized	4,775	3,388
Servicing Rights Amortized	(2,151)	(1,562)
Balance - End of Year	<u>€ 13,360</u>	<u>€ 10,736</u>
Valuation Allowances:		
Balance - Beginning of Year	€ 2,939	€ 2,939
Additions	-	-
Balance - End of Year	<u>€ 2,939</u>	<u>€ 2,939</u>

NOTE 5 PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The Credit Bank's premises and equipment are summarized as follows:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Land	€ 10,109	€ 10,098
Building	44,510	43,608
Furniture and Equipment	21,238	18,253
Leasehold Improvements	4,086	5,623
Construction in Progress	3,079	1,133
	<u>83,022</u>	<u>78,715</u>
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	(28,109)	(26,545)
Total	<u>€ 54,913</u>	<u>€ 52,170</u>

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NOTE 5 PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, NET (CONTINUED)

Lease Commitments

The Credit Bank is obligated under noncancelable operating leases for office space in Belgium. Some of the leases contain renewal options for periods from three to five years at their fair rental value at the time of renewal. Net rent expense under operating leases, included in Office Occupancy and Operations Expenses, was approximately €3,978 and €3,603 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The required minimum rental payments under the terms of these noncancelable leases at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2017	€ 1,941
2018	2,898
2019	2,698
2020	2,491
2021	2,230
Thereafter	8,055
Total	<u>€ 20,313</u>

NOTE 6 MEMBERS' SHARE AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Members' share and savings accounts are as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Share Savings	€ 1,441,295	€ 1,170,895
Share Drafts	1,685,833	1,432,850
Money Market	2,132,644	1,884,521
IRA Deposits	59,394	52,180
Share and IRA Certificates	787,420	843,865
Total	<u>€ 6,106,586</u>	<u>€ 5,384,311</u>

The aggregate amounts of certificates of deposit in denominations of €250 or more was approximately €63,068 and €72,670 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Overdrawn share accounts reclassified to unsecured loans to members totaled €1,048 and €784 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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NOTE 6 MEMBERS' SHARE AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2016, scheduled maturities of share and IRA certificates are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2017	€ 416,181
2018	139,808
2019	70,966
2020	63,986
2021	96,468
Thereafter	11
Total	<u>€ 787,420</u>

Member accounts are insured to at least €250 by the NCBSIF. The NCBSIF is a federal insurance fund backed by the full faith and credit of the Belgium government.

NOTE 7 BORROWED FUNDS

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Credit Bank had an available line of credit of €50,000 with Eastern Corporate Federal Credit Bank. The interest rates applied on any borrowing are determined on that borrowing date. Certificates of deposit and auto loans are pledged as collateral on the line of credit. The line has no expiration date, but is subject to review and change by the issuing institution. There were no balances outstanding on this line at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Credit Bank has entered into an Advances, Pledge, and Security Agreement with the FHLB of Belgium whereby specific mortgage loans of the Credit Banks with advance equivalents of approximately €1,481,051 and €1,427,372 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were pledged to the FHLB as collateral in the event the Credit Bank requests any advances on the line.

The Credit Bank has access to an Ideal Way line of credit with the FHLB. The agreement provides for a credit limit of €1,000 with interest charged at a rate determined by the lender on a periodic basis. There were no balances outstanding under this agreement at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The Credit Bank has been approved to borrow through the Federal Reserve Bank's Discount Window. The terms of this agreement call for the pledging of certain investments as security for any and all obligations taken by the Credit Bank under this agreement. At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Credit Bank had a credit limit of €206,474 and €156,636, respectively. The line has no expiration date, but is subject to review and change by the issuing institution. There were no balances outstanding under this agreement at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

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NOTE 7 BORROWED FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Borrowed funds consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 0.51%, maturing January 4, 2016	€ -	€ 50,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 0.80%, maturing November 30, 2016	-	20,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 1.05%, maturing September 25, 2017	50,000	50,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 1.89%, maturing July 2, 2018	80,000	80,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 1.25%, maturing November 30, 2018	80,000	80,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 2.63%, maturing September 13, 2019	75,000	75,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 1.50%, maturing September 30, 2019	55,000	55,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 2.09%, maturing December 26, 2019	30,000	30,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 1.75%, maturing April 13, 2020	50,000	50,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 2.45%, maturing September 21, 2020	60,000	60,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 2.62%, maturing March 18, 2021	75,000	75,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 2.50%, maturing December 9, 2021	40,000	40,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 2.27%, maturing January 12, 2022	40,000	40,000
Term Note from FHLB at interest rate of 2.15%, maturing April 18, 2022	60,000	60,000
Total	<u>€ 695,000</u>	<u>€ 765,000</u>

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 7 BORROWED FUNDS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2016, the maturities of borrowed funds are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2017	€ 50,000
2018	160,000
2019	160,000
2020	110,000
2021	115,000
Thereafter	100,000
Total	<u>€ 695,000</u>

NOTE 8 REGULATORY NET WORTH REQUIREMENTS

The Credit Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the NCBA. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Credit Bank's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy regulations and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Credit Bank must meet specific capital regulations that involve quantitative measures of the Credit Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off -Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition items as calculated under Belgium generally accepted accounting principles. The Credit Bank's capital amounts and net worth classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Credit Bank to maintain minimum ratios (set forth in the table following) of net worth to total assets (as defined by the regulation). Credit Banks are also required to calculate a Risk -Based Net Worth Requirement (RBNWR) which establishes whether or not the Credit Bank will be considered "complex" under the regulatory framework. The Credit Bank's RBNWR ratio as of December 31, 2016, the most recent quarterly regulatory filing date, was 5.06%. The minimum ratio to be considered complex under the regulatory framework is 6.00%. Management believes, as of December 31, 2016, that the Credit Bank meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

As of December 31, 2016, the most recent Call reporting period, the NCBA categorized the Credit Bank initially as "well capitalized" under the regulatory frame work for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as "well capitalized " the Credit Bank must maintain a minimum net worth ratio of 7.00% of assets. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's category.

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NOTE 8 REGULATORY NET WORTH REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Credit Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are also presented in the table following.

	Actual		To be Adequately Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provision		To be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provision	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<u>December 31, 2016</u>						
Net Worth	€ 702,859	9.29%	€ 454,098	6.00%	€ 529,781	7.00%
Risk-Based Net Worth Requirement	€ 382,956	5.06%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>December 31, 2015</u>						
Net Worth	€ 615,911	9.03%	€ 409,375	6.00%	€ 477,604	7.00%
Risk-Based Net Worth Requirement	€ 337,734	4.95%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Because RBNWR at December 31, 2016 is less than the regulatory net worth ratio, the Credit Bank retains its original assigned category. Further, in performing its calculation of total assets, the Credit Bank used the quarter-end balance option.

NOTE 9 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in Loans, Net at December 31, 2016 and 2015, are loans to the Credit Bank's board of directors, committee members, and senior executive staff of approximately €3,807 and €3,209, respectively. The aggregate principal advances and principal repayments are not significant.

Deposits from the Credit Bank's board of directors, committee members, and senior executive staff held by the Credit Bank at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are approximately €2,066 and €1,364, respectively.

EURO CREDIT BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Off-Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition Activities

The Credit Bank is a party to conditional commitments to lend funds in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its members. These commitments represent financial instruments to extend credit that involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

The Credit Bank's exposure to credit loss is represented by the contractual notional amount of these instruments. The Credit Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments as it does for those loans recorded in the consolidated financial statements. The following financial instruments were outstanding whose contract amounts represent credit risk:

	December 31,	
	2016	2015
Commitments to Grant Collateralized Loans		
First Mortgages	€ 41,494	€ 35,043
Home Equity	17,064	13,335
Commercial Real Estate	43,978	16,229
Unfunded Secured Commitments Under		
Lines of Credit		
Home Equity	645,525	557,356
Commercial Real Estate	54,593	27,773
Unfunded Unsecured Commitments Under		
Lines of Credit		
Credit Card	1,706,069	1,523,293
Commercial	11,419	12,881
Student Loans	50,165	54,232
Other Consumer	21,260	20,896
Total	<u>€ 2,591,567</u>	<u>€ 2,261,038</u>

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a member as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Because many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Credit Bank evaluates each member's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Credit Bank upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include consumer assets, residential real estate, and member share balances.

Unfunded commitments under revolving credit lines and overdraft protection agreements are commitments for possible future extensions of credit to existing customers. These lines-of-credit are uncollateralized and usually do not contain a specified maturity date and may not be drawn upon to the total extent to which the Credit Bank is committed.

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NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Loan Funding Commitments

Mortgage loan commitments are referred to as derivative loan commitments if the loan that will result from exercise of the commitment will be held for sale upon funding. The Credit Bank enters into commitments to fund residential mortgage loans at specified times in the future, with the intention that these loans will subsequently be sold in the secondary market. A mortgage loan commitment binds the Credit Bank to lend funds to a potential borrower at a specified interest rate and within a specified period of time, generally up to 60 days after inception of the rate lock.

Outstanding derivative loan commitments expose the Credit Bank to the risk that the price of the loans arising from exercise of the loan commitment might decline from inception of the rate lock to funding of the loan due to increases in mortgage interest rates. If interest rates increase, the value of these loan commitments decreases. Conversely, if interest rates decrease, the value of these loan commitments increases.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Credit Bank had commitments to fund mortgage loans with agreed-upon rates amounting to €68,747 and €47,827, respectively. The fair value of these commitments was not significant to the Credit Bank at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Forward Sales Commitments

To protect against the price risk inherent in derivative loan commitments, the Credit Bank utilizes both “mandatory delivery” and “best efforts” forward cash sale commitments to mitigate the risk of potential decreases in the values of loans that would result from the exercise of the derivative loan commitments.

With a “mandatory delivery” contract, the Credit Bank commits to deliver a certain principal amount of mortgage loans to an investor at a specified price on or before a specified date. If the Credit Bank fails to deliver the amount of mortgages necessary to fulfill the commitment by the specified date, it is obligated to pay a “pair-off” fee, based on then-current market prices, to the investor to compensate the investor for the shortfall.

With a “best efforts” contract, the Credit Bank commits to deliver an individual mortgage loan of a specified principal amount and quality to an investor if the loan to the underlying borrower closes. Generally, the price the investor will pay the seller for an individual loan is specified prior to the loan being funded (for example, on the same day the lender commits to lend funds to a potential borrower).

The Credit Bank expects that these forward cash sale commitments will experience changes in fair value opposite to the change in fair value of derivative loan commitments.

Commitments to sell loans generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee. The Credit Bank may settle the forward sales commitments on a net basis; therefore, the commitments outstanding do not necessarily represent future cash obligations. The Credit Bank has €45,525 and €30,825 of forward sales commitments outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, which will be settled within 90 days of the individual commitment date. The fair value of these commitments was not significant to the Credit Bank at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

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NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Legal Contingencies

The Credit Bank is a party to various collection related legal actions normally associated with financial institutions, the aggregate effect of which, in management's opinion, would not be material to the consolidated financial condition of the Credit Bank.

NOTE 11 FAIR VALUE

Recurring Basis

The Credit Bank uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. For additional information on how the Credit Bank measures fair value refer to Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. The following table presents the balances of the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:				
Trading Securities:				
Mutual Funds of Belgium				
Government Securities	€ 148,943	€ -	€ -	€ 148,943
Available-for-Sale Securities:				
Belgium Government Obligations				
and Federal Agency Securities	-	210,585	-	210,585
Total Assets	<u>€ 148,943</u>	<u>€ 210,585</u>	<u>€ -</u>	<u>€ 359,528</u>
 <u>December 31, 2015</u>				
Assets:				
Available-for-Sale Securities:				
Belgium Government Obligations				
and Federal Agency Securities	€ -	€ 159,731	€ -	€ 159,731
Mutual Funds of Belgium				
Government Securities	-	200,691	-	200,691
Total Assets	<u>€ -</u>	<u>€ 360,422</u>	<u>€ -</u>	<u>€ 360,422</u>

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NOTE 11 FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

Recurring Basis (Continued)

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Investment Securities

When available, the Credit Bank uses quoted market prices to determine the fair value of securities; such items are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. For the Credit Bank's securities where quoted prices are not available for identical securities in an active market, the Credit Bank determines fair value utilizing vendors who apply matrix pricing for similar bonds where no price is observable or may compile prices from various sources. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including time value, yield curve, volatility factors, prepayment speeds, default rates, loss severity, current market and contractual prices for the underlying financial instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Fair values from these models are verified, where possible, against quoted market prices for recent trading activity of assets with similar characteristics to the security being valued. Such methods are generally classified as Level 2. However, when prices from independent sources vary, cannot be obtained or cannot be corroborated, a security is generally classified as Level 3.

Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These assets are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis; however, they are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, such as there is evidence of impairment or a change in the amount of previously recognized impairment.

Net impairment losses related to nonrecurring fair value measurements of certain assets for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 consisted of the following:

	Fair Value at December 31, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Impairment Losses
Impaired Loans	€ -	€ -	€ 8,517	€ 1,598
Foreclosed Assets	-	-	470	44
	Fair Value at December 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Impairment Losses
Impaired Loans	€ -	€ -	€ 10,750	€ 1,907
Foreclosed Assets	-	-	961	380

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NOTE 11 FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

Nonrecurring Basis (Continued)

The following tables present additional quantitative information about assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis for which the Credit Bank has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

	December 31, 2016			
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Average)
Impaired Loans	€ 8,517	Evaluation of Collateral	Estimation of Value	Not Meaningful
Foreclosed Assets	470	Appraisal	Appraisal Adjustment	Not Meaningful
	December 31, 2015			
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Average)
Impaired Loans	€ 10,750	Evaluation of Collateral	Estimation of Value	Not Meaningful
Foreclosed Assets	961	Appraisal	Appraisal Adjustment	Not Meaningful

Impaired Loans

In accordance with the provisions of the loan impairment guidance, impairment was measured for which it is probable that payment of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

The fair value of impaired loans is estimated using one of several methods, including collateral value, market value of similar debt, or discounted cash flows. Those impaired loans not requiring an allowance represent loans for which the fair value of the expected repayments or collateral exceed the recorded investments in such loans.

Impaired loans where an allowance is established based on the fair value of collateral require classification in the fair value hierarchy. Collateral values are estimated using Level 3 inputs based on customized discounting criteria. Impairment amounts on impaired loans represent specific valuation allowance and write-downs during the period presented on impaired loans that were individually evaluated for impairment based on the estimated fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs, excluding impaired loans fully charged off.

Foreclosed Assets

Foreclosed assets are recorded at fair value based on property appraisals, less estimated selling costs, at the date of the transfer with any impairment amount charged to the allowance for loan losses. Subsequent to the transfer, foreclosed assets are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, less estimated selling costs with changes in fair value or any impairment amount recorded in other noninterest expense. Values are estimated using Level 3 inputs based on customized discounting criteria. The carrying value of foreclosed assets is not re-measured to fair value on a recurring basis but is subject to fair value adjustments when the carrying value exceeds the fair value, less estimated selling costs.

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NOTE 12 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The Credit Bank's defined benefit pension plan is described in Note 1, which also discusses the plan termination effective September 30, 2014. The plan calls for benefits to be paid to employees at retirement based on an actuarial valuation consisting primarily of years of service and compensation. Final termination of the plan occurred in February 2016.

The following table sets forth the funded status, change in plan assets, and net periodic benefit pension costs for the plan at December 31, 2015, which are based on the plan continuing. Termination of the plan will eliminate the obligation, resulting in a gain or loss recognized at the time of settlement:

	December 31, 2015
As of Most Recent Actuarial Valuation:	
Projected Benefit Obligation	€ 7,849
Fair Value of Plan Assets	4,836
Funded Status of Plan at Year-End	€ (3,013)
Accumulated Benefit Obligation	€ 7,849
 Assumptions used to Determine Benefit Obligation:	
Weighted Average Discount Rate	3.97%
Rate of Future Compensation Increase	N/A
 Year Ended December 31,	
Employer Contribution	€ 77
Plan Participants' Contributions	-
Benefits Paid	193
Net Pension Cost	1,091

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NOTE 12 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Assumptions used to Determine Net Pension Cost:	2015
Weighted Average Discount Rate	4.00%
Expected Long-Term Return on Plan Assets	3.00%
Rate of Compensation Increase	N/A
Included in Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition:	
Liability for Pension (Included in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities)	€ (3,013)

The discount rate and expected rate of return on plan assets are critical assumptions which significantly affect pension accounting. Even relatively small changes in these rates would significantly change the recorded pension expense and accrued liability. Management believes the discount rate and expected rate of return on plan assets used in determining its year-end pension accounting are reasonable based on currently available information. However, it is at least reasonably possible that these assumed rates will be revised in the near term, based on future events and changes in circumstances.

The overall expected long-term rate of return on plan assets represents a weighted average composition rate based on expected rates of return. The Credit Bank's pension plan weighted-average asset allocations by asset category are as follows:

	December 31, 2015
Equity Securities	0%
Debt Securities	3%
Cash Equivalents	13%
Mutual Funds	84%
Total	100%

The target asset allocation is to have approximately 3% of the plan's assets invested in bonds, approximately 84% in mutual funds, and approximately 13% in cash or other liquid investments.

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NOTE 12 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The following table presents the balances of the defined benefit plan assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of:

<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Defined Benefit Plan Assets:				
Debt Securities	€ 131	€ -	€ -	€ 131
Cash Equivalents	-	616	-	616
Mutual Funds	4,089	-	-	4,089
Total Assets	<u>€ 4,220</u>	<u>€ 616</u>	<u>€ -</u>	<u>€ 4,836</u>