

To:
Financial Supervision Commission
Investment Activity Supervision Department
16 Budapest Str.
Sofia

Cc:
Bulgarian Stock Exchange - Sofia AD
6 Tri Ushi Str.
Sofia

Re: Consolidated (unaudited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 Dec 2016

Dear Sirs,

In compliance with the requirements of the Public Offering of Securities Act (POSA) and the regulations for its implementation, in our capacity as public company and issuer of bonds admitted for trading at a regulated market, we hereby submit the consolidated (unaudited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 December 2016, containing:

1. Financial statements as at 31.12.2016 as per Art. 100o, para. 4(1) with relation to Art. 100o¹, Para. 7 of POSA;
2. Notes to the financial statements as at 31.12.2016;
3. Interim activity report under Art. 100o, para. 4(2) with relation to Art. 100o¹, Para. 7 of POSA;
4. Declaration under Art. 100o, para. 4(3) with relation to Art. 100o¹, Para. 7 of POSA.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Vassil Christov
Chief Executive Officer
Chairman of the MB

(signed)

Dimitar Kostov
Executive Director
Member of the MB

FIRST INVESTMENT BANK AD

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016

unaudited

	2016	2015
Interest income	441 291	485 026
Interest expense	(122 046)	(221 480)
Net interest income	319 245	263 546
Fee and commission income	111 052	102 750
Fee and commission expense	(19 566)	(18 533)
Net fee and commission income	91 486	84 217
Net trading income	13 937	11 017
Other net operating income	40 115	62 802
TOTAL INCOME FROM BANKING OPERATIONS	464 783	421 582
Administrative expenses	(192 133)	(180 827)
Allowance for impairment	(156 120)	(329 137)
Other income/(expenses), net	(9 660)	108 734
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	106 870	20 352
Income tax expense	(11 178)	(2 501)
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAX	95 692	17 851
Other comprehensive income for the period		
Items which should or may be reclassified as profit or loss		
Exchange rate differences from translation of foreign operations	373	430
Revaluation reserve on available for sale investments	7 806	5 623
Total other comprehensive income	8 179	6 053
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	103 871	23 904
Net profit attributable to:		
Ordinary equity holders	95 589	17 815
Non-controlling interest	103	36
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Ordinary equity holders	103 768	23 868
Non-controlling interest	103	36
Basic and diluted earnings per share (BGN)	0.87	0.16

VASSIL CHRISTOV
Chief Executive Officer

DIMITAR KOSTOV
Executive Director

SVETOSLAV MOLDOVANSKI
Executive Director

Yanko Karakolev
Director of Finance Department

Consolidated statement of the financial position as at 31 December 2016

unaudited

in BGN '000

	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
ASSETS		
Cash and balances with Central Banks	1 639 888	1 522 374
Financial assets held for trading	9 562	10 886
Available for sale investments	619 836	584 415
Financial assets held to maturity	262 437	84 244
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	51 863	109 455
Loans and advances to customers	5 043 484	5 221 360
Property and equipment	97 239	105 309
Intangible assets	10 186	11 878
Derivatives held for risk management	1 818	3 357
Deferred tax assets	6	-
Current tax assets	328	1 912
Repossessed assets	1 035 466	931 555
Investment Property	222 267	206 244
Other assets	95 146	92 375
TOTAL ASSETS	9 089 526	8 885 364
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Due to banks	3 348	4 708
Due to other customers	7 913 494	7 203 969
Ministry of Finance deposit	-	450 922
Liabilities evidenced by paper	70 367	135 726
Perpetual debt	-	44 663
Hybrid debt	208 740	202 044
Deferred tax liabilities	15 167	5 371
Current tax liabilities	471	434
Other liabilities	22 500	87 681
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8 234 087	8 135 518
Issued share capital	110 000	110 000
Share premium	97 000	97 000
Statutory reserve	39 865	39 865
Revaluation reserve on available for sale investments	20 543	12 737
Revaluation reserve on property	4 500	4 500
Reserve from translation of foreign operations	(2 043)	(2 416)
Retained earnings	583 116	485 805
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	852 981	747 491
Non-controlling interest	2 458	2 355
TOTAL GROUP EQUITY	855 439	749 846
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND GROUP EQUITY	9 089 526	8 885 364

VASSIL CHRISTOV
Chief Executive Officer

DIMITAR KOSTOV
Executive Director

SVETOSLAV MOLDOVANSKI
Executive Director

Yanko Karakolev
Director of Finance Department

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2016

unaudited

in BGN '000

	2016	2015
Net cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit	95 692	17 851
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Allowance for impairment	156 120	329 137
Net interest income	(319 245)	(263 546)
Depreciation and amortization	17 553	17 976
Tax expense	11 178	2 501
Loss from sale and write-off of tangible and intangible fixed assets, net	1	1 674
(Profit) from sale of other assets, net	(2 332)	(3 273)
(Positive) revaluation of investment property	(9 213)	(111 940)
	(50 246)	(9 620)
Change in operating assets		
(Increase)/decrease in financial instruments held for trading	1 307	(1 228)
(Increase) in available for sale investments	(28 089)	(91 375)
Decrease in loans and advances to banks and financial institutions	9 547	7 267
(Increase)/decrease in loans to customers	55 295	(303 869)
Net (increase)/decrease in other liabilities	527	(52 043)
	38 587	(441 248)
Change in operating liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in deposits from banks	(1 360)	3 315
Increase in amounts owed to other depositors	273 940	74 720
Net increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(64 455)	67 635
	208 125	145 670
Interest received	327 261	516 036
Dividends received	629	383
Interest paid	(134 317)	(238 993)
Paid profit tax, net	(435)	(3 580)
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	389 603	(31 352)
Cash flow from investing activities		
(Purchase) of tangible and intangible fixed assets	(7 813)	(12 036)
Sale of tangible and intangible fixed assets	21	2 489
Sale of other assets	42 620	30 982
(Increase) of investments	(248 565)	(20 663)
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(213 737)	772
Financing activities		
(Decrease) in borrowings	(65 337)	(41 733)
Repayment of perpetual debt	(41 054)	(52 660)
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(106 391)	(94 393)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	69 475	(124 973)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1 612 257	1 737 230
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	1 681 732	1 612 257

VASSIL CHRISTOV
Chief Executive Officer

SVETOSLAV MOLDOVANSKI
Executive Director

Yanko Karakolev
Director of Finance Department

FIRST INVESTMENT BANK AD

Consolidated statement of shareholders' equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

unaudited

in BGN '000

	Issued share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve on available for sale investments	Revaluation reserve on property	Reserve from translation of foreign operations	Statutory reserve	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance at 01 January 2015	110 000	97 000	468 945	7 114	4 500	(2 846)	39 865	2 319	726 897
Total comprehensive income for the period									
Net profit for 2015	-	-	17 815	-	-	-	-	36	17 851
Other comprehensive income for the period									
Revaluation reserve on available for sale investments	-	-	-	5 623	-	-	-	-	5 623
Reserve from translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	430	-	-	430
Dividend paid by subsidiary	-	-	(955)	-	-	-	-	-	(955)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	110 000	97 000	485 805	12 737	4 500	(2 416)	39 865	2 355	749 846
Total comprehensive income for the period									
Net profit for 2016	-	-	95 589	-	-	-	-	103	95 692
Other comprehensive income for the period									
Effect from business combination at initial consolidation of subsidiary	-	-	1 722	-	-	-	-	-	1 722
Revaluation reserve on available for sale investments	-	-	-	7 806	-	-	-	-	7 806
Reserve from translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	373	-	-	373
Balance as at 31 December 2016	110 000	97 000	583 116	20 543	4 500	(2 043)	39 865	2 458	855 439

VASSIL CHRISTOV
Chief Executive Officer

DIMITAR KOSTOV
Executive Director

SVETOSLAV MOLDOVANSKI
Executive Director

Yanko Karakolev
Director of Finance Department

**ADDENDUM TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF FIRST INVESTMENT
BANK AD
AS AT 31/12/2016**

NOTES

1. Basis of preparation

(a) Statute

First Investment Bank AD (the Bank) is incorporated in the Republic of Bulgaria and has its registered office in Sofia, at 37 Dragan Tzankov Blvd.

The Bank has a general banking license issued by the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB) according to which it is allowed to conduct all banking transactions permitted by Bulgarian legislation.

Following the successful Initial Public Offering of new shares at the Bulgarian Stock Exchange – Sofia, on June 13th 2007 the Bank was registered as a public company in the Register of the Financial Supervision Commission pursuant to the provisions of the Law on the Public Offering of Securities.

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2016 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries, together referred to as the “Group”.

The Group has foreign operations in Cyprus (Cyprus Branch) and Albania (subsidiary).

(b) Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements were drawn up in accordance with IAS 34: Interim Financial Reporting.

(c) Presentation

The financial statements are presented in Bulgarian Leva (BGN) rounded to the nearest thousand.

The financial statements are prepared on a fair value basis for derivative financial instruments, financial assets and liabilities held for trading, and available-for-sale assets, except those for which a reliable measure of fair value is not available. Other financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortised cost or historical cost convention.

(d) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective as of 01 January 2016

The following amendments to the existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the EU are effective for the current period:

Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (issued on 12 August 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016

Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative (issued on 18 December 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle (issued on 25 September 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (issued on 12 May 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016

Amendments to IFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (issued on 6 May 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41: Bearer Plants (issued on 30 June 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016

The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards has not led to any changes in the Group’s accounting policies.

2. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policy applied by the Group in the preparation of these interim condensed financial statements is the same as the one applied in the preparation of the last annual financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2015 r.

(a) Income recognition

(i) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised in the profit or loss as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield of the asset (liability) or an applicable floating rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received as well as discount and premiums which are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

(ii) Fees and Commissions

Fee and commission income arises on financial services provided by the Group and is recognised in profit or loss when the corresponding service is provided.

(iii) Net trading income

Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading includes those gains and losses arising from disposals and changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held for trading as well as trading income in dealing with foreign currencies and exchange differences from daily revaluation of the net open foreign currency position of the Group.

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities.

(b) Basis of consolidation

(i) Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date – i.e. when control is transferred to the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the pre-existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Negative goodwill arising on acquisition is re-assessed and any excess remaining after the reassessment is recognised in the income statement.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(b) Basis of consolidation, continued

(i) Business Combinations, continued

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

If share-based payment awards (replacement awards) are required to be exchanged for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards) and relate to past services, then all or a portion of the amount of the acquirer's replacement awards is included in measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination. This determination is based on the market-based value of the replacement awards compared with the market-based value of the acquiree's awards and the extent to which the replacement awards relate to past and/or future service.

(ii) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest is measured at its proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary. No adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, they are recognised directly in equity.

(iii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those enterprises controlled by the Bank. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

(iv) Loss of control

On the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently that retained interest is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments depending on the level of influence retained.

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(b) Basis of consolidation, continued

(v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group income, expenses, balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Bulgarian leva, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the operations at the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are difference between amortised cost in functional currency in the beginning of period, adjusted with effective interest and received payments during the period, and amortised cost in foreign currency at the spot exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

(iii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Bulgarian leva at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Bulgarian leva at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. The functional currency of the foreign operations in Cyprus is determined by the management to be the Euro. The functional currency of the foreign operations in Albania is determined by the management to be the Albanian Lek.

(d) Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; and available-for-sale financial assets. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management because its performance is assessed and monitored on the basis of its fair value. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable.

(iii) Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Were the Group to sell or re-classify other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as available for sale.

(iv) Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

(v) Recognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity and available for sale are recognised on the date of the actual delivery of the assets. Loans are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

(vi) Measurement

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are recognised in profit or loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired. At this time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified in profit or loss.

Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

(vii) Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(d) Financial assets, continued

(vii) Fair value measurement principles, continued

When applicable, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

When there is no quoted price in an active market, the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The Group, when holding portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities, is exposed to market risk and credit risk. If the Group manages these portfolios on the basis of its net exposure either to market risk or credit risk, the fair value is measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position or paid to transfer a net short position for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(viii) Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the Group transfers these rights in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred to the buyer. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers financial assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all risks and rewards of the transferred asset. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised in the statement of financial position (an example of such transactions are repo deals).

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognises the asset if it does not retain control over the asset. The rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognised separately as assets and liabilities as appropriate. In transfers in which, control over the asset is retained, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances on hand, cash deposited with central banks and short-term highly liquid accounts and advances to banks with original maturity of up to three months.

(f) Investments

Investments that the Group holds for the purpose of short-term profit taking are classified as financial assets for trading. Debt investments that the Group has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity assets. Other investments are classified as available-for-sale assets.

(g) Securities borrowing and lending business and repurchase transactions***(i) Securities borrowing and lending***

Investments lent under securities lending arrangements continue to be recognised in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy for assets held for trading or available-for-sale as appropriate. Cash collateral received in respect of securities lent is recognised as liabilities to either banks or customers. Investments borrowed under securities borrowing agreements are not recognised. Cash collateral placements in respect of securities borrowed are recognised under loans and advances to either banks or customers. Income and expenses arising from the securities borrowing and lending business are recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transactions and are included in interest income or expense.

(ii) Repurchase agreements

The Group enters into purchases (sales) of investments under agreements to resell (repurchase) substantially identical investments at a certain date in the future at a fixed price. Investments purchased subject to commitments to resell them at future dates are not recognised. The amounts paid are recognised in loans to either banks or customers. The receivables are shown as collateralised by the underlying security. Investments sold under repurchase agreements continue to be recognised in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy for either assets held for trading or available-for-sale as appropriate. The proceeds from the sale of the investments are reported as liabilities to either banks or customers.

The difference between the purchase (sale) and resell (repurchase) considerations is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transaction and is included in interest income (expenses).

(h) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at 'cost', being their issue proceeds (fair value of consideration received) net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective yield method.

The borrowings of the Group include Due to credit institutions, Due to customers, Ministry of Finance deposit and other borrowed funds.

If the Group purchases its own debt, it is removed from the statement of financial position and the difference between the carrying amount of a liability and the consideration paid is included in other operating income.

(i) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis.

(j) Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Loans and advances

A financial asset is impaired or an impairment loss is recognised, provided that there is objective evidence of impairment ensuing from one or more events which occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and this event (or events) leading to loss has affected the estimated future cash flows from the financial asset.

Events leading to loss are traceable and provable facts and events which give grounds to believe that a given exposure may not be serviced as it is stipulated in the contract or that part of the debt may remain unrecoverable. The Bank assumes that such events are: significant financial difficulty of the borrower; a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy; where due to economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial standing the Bank makes concessions which it would not otherwise have made; expected negative impact on the borrower's cash flow due to financial difficulties of a related party.

Exposures for which events leading to loss have been registered, where such events are expected to have a significant impact on future cash flows, are categorized as non-performing and are subject to specific impairment (calculated on the basis of individual cash flow or using the portfolio principle).

The Bank applies the principles of individual and portfolio assessment of risk exposures depending on the exposure classification (performing/non-performing) and size. For all non-performing exposures specific impairment is calculated on the basis of the individual cash flow, for individually significant exposures, or – portfolio assessment for all other exposures. As regards performing exposures the Bank applies the portfolio principle of assessment (taking into account losses that have occurred but have not been recognised), grouping exposures with similar credit risk characteristics.

All exposures which are not impaired individually are subject to portfolio impairment based on common credit risk characteristics.

The characteristics (business segment, availability of resources, days overdue) have been chosen so, that they can be sufficient indicators of the borrowers' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assessed assets. The combination of these credit characteristics determines the major risk parameters of an exposure (probability of default, exposure at default, maturity, etc.) and the impairment loss which has to be recognised.

Loans and advances are presented net of specific and general allowances for impairment. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account.

Fully impaired risk exposures are written off where there is reasonable grounds to believe that all financially sound means for limiting the loss have been exhausted.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write down, the allowance reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial assets remeasured at fair value through differences in equity

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised directly in equity is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. The amount of the cumulative loss that is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a financial instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. Any subsequent increase in the fair value of impaired equity security, available for sale, is recognized directly in the comprehensive income.

(k) Property and equipment

Land and buildings are presented in the statement of financial position at their revalued amount which is the fair value of the asset as at the date of revaluation less any subsequent amortisation and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All others classes of items of property, plant and equipment are stated in the statement of financial position at their acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis at prescribed rates designed to decrease the cost or valuation of fixed assets over their expected useful lives. The annual rates of amortisation are as follows:

Assets	%
• Buildings	3 - 4
• Equipment	10 - 50
• Fixtures and fittings	10 - 15
• Motor vehicles	10 - 20
• Leasehold Improvements	2 - 50

Assets are not depreciated until they are brought into use and transferred from assets in the course of construction into the relevant asset category.

(l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, which are acquired by the Group, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the asset. The annual rates of amortisation are as follows:

Assets	%
• Licences	10 - 20
• Software and licences	8 - 50

(m) Investment Property

Investment property is property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. The Bank has chosen for its accounting policy to account for investment property using the fair value model and applies this to all its investment property. Investment properties are initially measured at cost and are subsequently measured using the fair value model, and the revaluation income and expense is recognised in the profit for period in which they occurred. The reclassification of repossessed assets reported as inventories into investment properties is possible only where a contract to rent out the respective property has been signed. The fair value of assets constituting investment property was determined by independent property assessors holding recognised professional qualification and recent experience in assessing property with similar location and category, using reliable techniques for determining fair values.

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and an reliable assessment of the amount due can be made. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(o) Acceptances

An acceptance is created when the Group agrees to pay, at a stipulated future date, a draft drawn on it for a specified amount. The Group's acceptances primarily arise from documentary credits stipulating payment for the goods to be made a certain number of days after receipt of required documents. The Group negotiates most acceptances to be settled at a later date following the reimbursement from the customers. Acceptances are accounted for as liabilities evidenced by paper.

(p) Off balance sheet commitments

In the ordinary course of its business, the Group enters into off-statement of financial position commitments such as guarantees and letters of credit. The Group recognizes provision for impairment on off-statement of financial position commitments when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(q) Taxation

Tax on the profit for the year comprises current tax and the change in deferred tax. Current tax comprises tax payable calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year, using the tax rates enacted by the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment of tax payable for previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. The effect on deferred tax of any changes in tax rates is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items previously recognised either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(r) Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Information on the valuations and the valuation uncertainty, for which there is a significant risk of change as of 31 December 2016 are stated below and are related to the impairment of financial instruments, income tax and the following notes related to other elements of the financial statements:

- Note 4 - determining of the fair value of the financial instruments through valuation techniques, in which the input data for the financial assets and liabilities are not based on the available market information.
- Note 19 - determining of the fair value of land and buildings through valuation techniques, in which the input data for the assets are not based on available market information.

(i) Impairment losses on loans and advances

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

Individual impairment on loans and advances of the Group is based on the best assessment of the Management for the present value of future cash flows. When evaluating these cash flows the Management makes an assessment of the financial position of every borrower and the net realizable value of the collateral of the loan. Each individually significant impaired asset is assessed individually while the strategy for reimbursement and the evaluation of the cash flows, considered as reimbursable, are approved independently by the Restructuring Committee.

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(r) Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies, continued

(i) Impairment losses on loans and advances, continued

Cash flows could be realized from loan repayments, sale of the collateral, operations with the collateral and others depending on the individual situation and the terms of the loan contract. The expected net realizable value of the collateral is regularly reviewed and it is based on a combination of internal appraisal of the fair value, conducted by internal appraisers, and external independent appraisal reports. The expected future cash flows are discounted at the initial effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Group impairment covers loan losses inherent to a loan portfolio with similar loan characteristics, when there is objective evidence, that it contains impaired loans, but specific impaired positions could still not be identified. In assessing the need for group impairment Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. The accuracy of the impairment depends on the evaluation of the future cash flows when determining the individual impairment and on the assumptions made and the parameters used in the model when determining the group impairment.

(ii) Impairment of repossessed assets from collaterals

Assets accepted as collateral are recognized at the lower of the cost and the net realizable value. When evaluating the net realizable value of the assets the Management prepares several models for appraisal (e.g. discounted cash flows) and makes comparison to available market data (e.g. similar market transactions, offers from potential buyers).

(iii) Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant estimates are required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. Many parts of Albanian and Cyprus tax legislation remain untested and there is uncertainty about the interpretation that the financial authorities may apply in a number of areas. The effect of this uncertainty cannot be quantified and will only be resolved as legislative precedents are set or when the official interpretations of the authorities are available. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(s) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for the Bank's ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

(t) Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Government of Bulgaria is responsible for providing pensions in Bulgaria under a defined contribution pension plan. The Bank's contributions to the defined contribution pension plan are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of

future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value.

The Bank has an obligation to pay certain amounts to each employee who retires with the Bank in accordance with Art. 222, § 3 of the Labour Code.

According to these regulations in the LC, when a labour contract of a bank's employee, who has acquired a pension right, is ended, the Bank is obliged to pay him compensations amounted to two gross monthly salaries. Where the employee has been with the same employer for the past 10 years, this employee is entitled to a compensation amounting to six gross monthly salaries. As at balance sheet date, the Management of the Bank estimates the approximate amount of the potential expenditures for every employee using the projected unit credit method.

For the last two years the Bank has prepared estimates for the due provisions for pensions and has not identified significant liabilities.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Bank has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

Short-term employee benefits

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

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably. The Group recognises as a liability the undiscounted amount of the estimated costs related to annual leave expected to be paid in exchange for the employee's service for the period completed.

(u) Insurance Contracts

Classification of insurance contracts

Contracts in which the Group undertakes significant insurance risk of a third party (insured party) through compensation to the insured party or another beneficiary in case of a specific uncertain future event (insured event) which has a negative impact on the insured party or the beneficiary, are classified as insurance contracts.

Insurance risk is every risk, which is not financial risk. Financial risk is any risk related to probable future change in one or several of the following: interest, price of the security, market prices, currency prices, credit rating, credit index or other variable- if there are the non-financial variables, the variable is not specific for the counterparties. Insurance contracts may also transfer part of the financial risk.

Written premiums

Written premiums are recognized as income on the basis of the due premium from the insured individuals for the underwriting year, which begins during the financial year, or the due single premium instalment for the total period of insurance coverage of the insurance contracts signed within the financial year. Gross written premiums are not recognized when future cash flows related to them are not guaranteed. Written premiums are presented gross of the due agents' commissions.

Reversed premiums

Reversed insurance premiums are insurance premiums for which there has been an violation of the General terms of the insurance contract or a change in the terms of the contract. Reversed premiums within the current year, related to policies written within the current year, decrease the Gross Written Premiums of the Group. Reversed premiums within the current year, related to policies written within the previous year, increase the Gross Written Premiums of the Group.

Unearned-premium reserve

The unearned premium reserve is formed to cover the claims and administrative expenses, which are expected to arise on the respective type of insurance contract after the end of the reporting period. The basis for calculation of the unearned premium reserve corresponds to the base for recognition of the Group's written premiums. The amount of the reserve is calculated under the precise day method, under which the premium is multiplied with a coefficient for deferral. The coefficient for deferral is calculated as a ratio between the number of the days within the following reporting period during which the contract is valid to the total number of days during which the contract is valid.

Unexpired risk reserve

Unexpired risk reserve is formed to cover risks for the period between the end of reporting period and the date on which the insurance contract expires in order to cover the payments and expenses related to these risks which are expected to exceed the UPR formed.

Claims incurred

Claims incurred include claims paid and claims-handling expenses due within the financial year including the change in outstanding claims reserve.

Outstanding claims reserve

Outstanding claims reserve is calculated on the basis all claims from events incurred within the current and previous reporting periods, which have not been paid as of year-end. OCR also includes the total amount of incurred but not reported claims (IBNR), calculated as a percentage from the earned premiums for the financial year and the incurred claims.

Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs include accrued commission expense from agents and brokers.

(v) New standards and interpretations not yet effective

Documents issued by IASB/IFRICs not yet endorsed by the European Commission

Standards, interpretations and amendments in standards that are issued by IASB and endorsed by EU but not yet effective

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Issued on 24 July 2014); effective 01 January 2018

The final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments consolidates the stages of the IASB project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement with regard to the classification and measurement, impairment and reporting of hedging. This final version of IFRS 9 adds the new "expected loss" model in impairment and changes the model for classification and assessment of financial assets.

Documents issued by IASB/IFRICs not yet endorsed by the European Commission

These new or revised standards, new interpretations and amendments to existing standards that at the reporting date are already issued by the International Accounting Standards Board have not yet been endorsed by the EU and therefore are not taken into account by the Bank in preparing these financial statements.

- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts (issued on 30 January 2014), effective 1 January 2016
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (issued on 28 May 2014) including amendments to IFRS 15: Effective date of IFRS 15 (issued on 11 September 2015), effective 1 January 2018
- IFRS 16 Leases (Issued on 13 January 2016); effective 1 January 2019
- Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28: Investment Entities – Applying the Consolidation Exception (issued on 18 December 2014) ; effective 1 January 2016
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (issued on 11 September 2014), the effective date is postponed
- Amendments to IAS 12: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (issued on 19

January 2016)

- Amendments to IAS 7: Disclosure Initiative (issued on 29 January 2016)
- Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (issued on 12 April 2016), effective 1 January 2018

Amendments to IFRS 2: Share-based Payment in relation to the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions (issued on 20 June 2016), effective 1 January 2018.

3. Segment Reporting

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's geographical segments. The primary format, geographical segments, is based on the Bank's management and internal reporting structure.

Reporting and measurement of segment assets and liabilities and segment revenues and results is based on the accounting policies set out in the accounting policy notes.

Transactions between segments are conducted on an arm's length basis.

The Group operates principally in Bulgaria, but also has operations in Cyprus and Albania.

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, revenue and operating income is allocated after intergroup eliminations based on the location of the Bank branch that generated the revenue. Segment assets and liabilities are allocated after intergroup eliminations based on their geographical location.

<i>in BGN '000</i>	Bulgarian operations		Foreign operations		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Interest income	424,835	451,427	16,456	33,599	441,291	485,026
Interest expense	(118,493)	(217,251)	(3,553)	(4,229)	(122,046)	(221,480)
Net interest income	306,342	234,176	12,903	29,370	319,245	263,546
Fee and commission income	106,982	99,057	4,070	3,693	111,052	102,750
Fee and commission expense	(19,048)	(18,044)	(518)	(489)	(19,566)	(18,533)
Net fee and commission income	87,934	81,013	3,552	3,204	91,486	84,217
Net trading income	13,583	11,237	354	(220)	13,937	11,017
Administrative expenses	(185,125)	(173,492)	(7,008)	(7,335)	(192,133)	(180,827)
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Assets	8,807,539	8,584,956	281,987	300,408	9,089,526	8,885,364
Liabilities	7,889,845	7,891,349	344,242	244,169	8,234,087	8,135,518

The table below shows assets and liabilities and income and expense by business segments as at 31/12/2016.

In thousands of BGN

Business	Assets	Liabilities	Interest income	Interest expense	Net fee and commission income	Net trading income	Other net operating income
Commercial banking	3,594,066	1,319,786	274,439	(9,275)	33,380	-	7,474
Retail Banking	1,449,418	6,593,708	148,884	(103,150)	36,667	-	3,850
Card services	-	-	-	-	17,095	-	-
Treasury	2,585,404	3,348	17,968	(1,142)	(101)	13,937	28,791
Other	1,460,638	317,245	-	(8,479)	4,445	-	-
Total	9,089,526	8,234,087	441,291	(122,046)	91,486	13,937	40,115

4. Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting classification and fair values

The Group's accounting policy on fair value measurements is set out in Note 2(d)(vii).

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: inputs are observable data for a given asset or liability. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Group determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

Other valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, option pricing models and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, like interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over the counter derivatives like interest rate swaps. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

However, where the Group measures portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of net exposures, it applies judgement in determining appropriate portfolio level adjustments such as bid-ask spread.

Such adjustments are derived from observable bid-ask spreads for similar instruments and adjusted for factors specific to the portfolio.

For more complex instruments, the Group uses proprietary valuation models, which usually are developed from recognised valuation models. Some or all of the significant inputs into these models may not be observable in the market, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Example of instruments involving significant unobservable inputs include certain over the counter derivatives, certain loans and securities for which there is no active market and retained interests in securitisations. Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgement and estimation in the determination of fair value. Management judgement and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued,

determination of probability of counterparty default and prepayments and selection of appropriate discount rates.

The Bank has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes an Risk Management function which reports to management, and which has overall responsibility for independently verifying the results of trading and investment operations and for carrying out all significant fair value measurements. Specific controls include:

- verification of observable pricing;
- proposal of new models and changes to existing models is made by the Risk Analysis and Control Division and approved by the Management Board;
- calibration of models against observed market transactions;
- analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements;
- review of significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and significant changes to the fair value measurement of Level 3 instruments compared to previous month, by Risk Analysis and Control division.

Where third-party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, are used to measure fair value, Risk Management division assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS. This includes:

- verifying that the broker or pricing service is approved by the Bank for use in pricing the relevant type of financial instrument;
- understanding how the fair value has been arrived at and the extent to which it represents actual market transactions;
- when prices for similar instruments are used to measure fair value, how these prices have been adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the instrument subject to measurement;
- where a number of quotes for the same financial instrument have been obtained, how fair value has been determined using those quotes.

4. Financial assets and liabilities, continued
Accounting classification and fair values, continued

The tables below set out analysis of financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period classified by fair value hierarchy level framework categorising fair value measurement. The amounts are based on the amounts in the statement of financial position.

In thousands of BGN

31 December 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading	9,562			9,562
Available for sale investments	488,317	131,009		619,326
Derivatives held for risk management	1,795	23		1,818
Total	499,674	131,032	-	630,706

In thousands of BGN

31 December 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading	10,886	-	-	10,886
Available for sale investments	460,459	117,668	-	578,127
Derivatives held for risk management	3,258	99	-	3,357
Total	474,603	117,767	-	592,370

Capital investments amounting to BGN 510 thousand at 31 December 2016 and BGN 6,288 thousand at 31 December 2015 are presented in the statements at their acquisition cost, because their fair value cannot be reliably measured.

The tables below set out analysis of the fair values of financial instruments not recognised at fair value, classified by fair value hierarchy level framework categorising fair value measurement

31 December 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total balance sheet value
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Banks	-	1,639,888	-	1,639,888	1,639,888
Financial assets held to maturity	222,501	41,327	-	263,828	262,437
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	51,863	-	51,863	51,863
Loans and advances to customers	-	613,614	4,438,568	5,052,182	5,043,484
Total	222,501	2,346,692	4,438,568	7,007,761	6,997,672
Liabilities					
Due to banks	-	3,348	-	3,348	3,348
Due to other customers	-	2,692,097	5,221,451	7,913,548	7,913,494
Liabilities evidenced by paper	-	70,343	-	70,343	70,367
Hybrid debt	-	208,740	-	208,740	208,740
Total	-	2,974,528	5,221,451	8,195,979	8,195,949

31 December 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total balance sheet value
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Banks	-	1,522,374	-	1,522,374	1,522,374
Financial assets held to maturity	35,652	49,298	-	84,950	84,244
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	109,455	-	109,455	109,455
Loans and advances to customers	-	704,296	4,506,579	5,210,875	5,221,360
Total	35.652	2,385,423	4,506,579	6,927,654	6,937,433
Liabilities					
Due to banks	-	4,708	-	4,708	4,708
Due to other customers	-	2,238,980	4,964,497	7,203,477	7,203,969
Ministry of Finance deposit	-	-	450,602	450,602	450,922
Liabilities evidenced by paper	-	135,669	-	135,669	135,726
Perpetual debt	-	44,711	-	44,711	44,663
Hybrid debt	-	201,616	-	201,616	202,044
Total	-	2,625,684	5,415,099	8,040,783	8,042,032

5. Net interest income

In thousands of BGN

	2016	2015
Interest income		
Accounts with and placements to banks and financial institutions	993	494
Retail Banking	139,464	136,997
Corporate customers	232,952	279,820
Small and medium enterprises	41,487	42,806
Microlending	9,420	7,050
Debt instruments	16,975	17,859
	441,291	485,026
Interest expense		
Deposits from banks	(108)	(3)
Deposits from other customers	(112,425)	(203,400)
Liabilities evidenced by paper	(586)	(2,534)
Perpetual debt	(1,184)	(8,847)
Hybrid debt	(6,695)	(6,598)
Interest on assets cost	(1,033)	(77)
Lease agreements and other	(15)	(21)
	(122,046)	(221,480)
Net interest income	319,245	263,546

6. Net fee and commission income

In thousands of BGN

	2016	2015
Fee and commission income		
Letters of credit and guarantees	4,301	6,138
Payment operations	18,210	14,727
Customer accounts	28,064	23,554
Card services	29,544	30,351
Other	30,933	27,980
	111,052	102,750
Fee and commission expense		
Letters of credit and guarantees	(277)	(299)
Payment systems	(2,077)	(1,842)
Card services	(11,838)	(13,533)
Other	(5,374)	(2,859)
	(19,566)	(18,533)
Net fee and commission income	91,486	84,217

7. Net trading income

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	2016	2015
Net trading income/(expense) arises from:		
- Debt instruments	39	157
- Equities	777	(59)
- Foreign exchange rate fluctuations	13,121	10,919
Net trading income	13,937	11,017

8. Other net operating income

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	2016	2015
Other net operating income arising from:		
- Debt instruments	4,603	3,044
- Equities	24,188	-
- income from management of assigned receivables	3,856	50,456
- Gain on administration of loans acquired through business combination	7,468	9,285
- other	-	17
Other net operating income	40,115	62,802

The reported operating income from capital instruments for 2016 includes the profit from the acquisition of Visa Europe by Visa Inc. amounting to BGN 24,930 thousand.

9. Administrative expenses

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	2016	2015
General and administrative expenses comprise:		
- Personnel cost	60,981	60,436
- Depreciation and amortisation	17,553	17,976
- Advertising	14,788	14,266
- Building rent expense	33,446	33,527
- Telecommunication, software and other computer maintenance	11,511	10,826
- Other expenses for external services	53,854	43,796
Total	192,133	180,827

10. Allowance for impairment

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	2016	2015
Write-downs		
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	(262,768)	(400,490)
Reversal of write-downs		
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	106,648	71,353
Impairment, net	(156,120)	(329,137)

11. Other income/(expenses), net

	2016	2015
Net income from transactions and revaluation of gold and precious metals	(1)	786
Rental income	6,189	4,198
Income from sale of assets	2,467	3,051
Revaluation of investment property	9,213	111,940
(Loss) from sale of investment property	(229)	-
Dividend income	629	1,338
Net earned insurance premiums	2,969	2,951
Claims incurred	(1,752)	(1,695)
Premium payments to the Deposit Insurance Fund and expense for the Bank Restructuring Fund	(36,328)	(41,533)
(Expense)/reversal of expense for provisions for pending court cases	5,541	(6,686)
Other income, net	1,642	34,384
Total	(9,660)	108,734

12. Earnings per share

	2016	2015
Net profit attributable to shareholders (in thousands of BGN)	95,589	17,815
Average weighted number of ordinary shares held (<i>in thousands</i>)	110,000	110,000
Earnings per share (BGN)	0.87	0.16

The basic earnings per share, calculated in accordance with IAS 33, are based on the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank. In 2016 as in the previous year, no conversion or option rights were outstanding. The diluted earnings per share, therefore, correspond to the basic earnings per share.

13. Cash and balances with Central Banks

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Cash on hand		
- in BGN	107,233	116,572
- in foreign currency	52,636	47,315
Balances with Central Banks	1,157,101	849,402
Current accounts and amounts with local banks	19	17
Current accounts and amounts with foreign banks	322,899	509,068
Total	1,639,888	1,522,374

14. Financial assets held for trading

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Bonds and notes issued by:		
Bulgarian government, rated BBB-		
- denominated in BGN	4,195	4,208
- denominated in foreign currencies	107	2,146
Foreign banks, rated BB	1,369	1,414
Other issuers – equity instruments (unrated)	3,891	3,118
Total	9,562	10,886

15. Available for sale investments

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Bonds and notes issued by:		
Bulgarian Government		
- denominated in BGN	225,709	233,817
- denominated in foreign currencies	167,883	186,516
Foreign governments		
- treasury bills	100,335	33,219
- treasury bonds	67,146	67,000
Foreign banks	44,302	57,575
Other issuers – equity instruments	14,461	6,288
Total	619,836	584,415

16. Financial assets held to maturity

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Securities held to maturity issued by:		
Foreign governments	241,475	63,674
Foreign banks	20,962	20,570
Total	262,437	84,244

17. Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions

(a) Analysis by type

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Placements with banks	15,952	98,372
Receivables under resale agreements	4,970	2,006
Other	30,941	9,077
Total	51,863	109,455

(b) Geographical analysis

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Domestic banks and financial institutions	29,318	6,940
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	22,545	102,515
Total	51,863	109,455

18. Loans and advances to customers

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Retail Banking		
- Consumer loans	499,597	478,485
- Mortgage loans	570,543	615,117
- Credit cards	254,867	262,435
- Other programmes and collateralised financing	130,568	141,144
Small and medium enterprises	610,020	570,490
Microlending	108,561	102,218
Corporate customers	3,703,667	3,784,966
Allowance for impairment	(834,339)	(733,495)
Total	5,043,484	5,221,360

(a) Movement in impairment allowances

in BGN '000

Balance as at 01 January 2016	733,495
Additional allowances	262,768
Amounts released	(106,648)
Receivables written off through an allowance account	(57,147)
Effect from change in exchange rates	1,871
Balance as at 31 December 2016	834,339

31 December 2016

Class of exposure	<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	
	Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	Carrying amount of loans and advances to customers
Performing		
Collectively impaired	4,441,324	4,429,870
Non-performing		
Collectively impaired	423,860	215,718
Individually impaired	1,012,639	397,896
Total	5,877,823	5,043,484

31 December 2015

In thousands of BGN

Class of exposure	Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	Carrying amount of loans and advances to customers
Performing		
Collectively impaired	4,533,507	4,517,064
Non-performing		
Collectively impaired	377,608	188,420
Individually impaired	1,043,740	515,876
Total	5,954,855	5,221,360

As at 31 December 2016 the gross amount of overdue loans and advances to customers measured as exposures 90+ days overdue is BGN 1,023,460 thousand (31 December 2015: BGN 881,041 thousand).

19. Property and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Assets under Construction	Leasehold Improvements	Total
<i>in BGN '000</i>						
Cost						
At 1 January 2016	17,651	146,858	6,642	26,597	66,366	264,114
Additions		51	16	7,549	15	7,631
Acquired via business combinations		21	43	-	-	64
Exchange rates and other adjustments		58	5	1	26	90
Write-offs		-5260	-231	-6	-578	-6,075
Transfers		5955	155	-8,494	874	-1,510
as at 31 December 2016	17,651	147,683	6,630	25,647	66,703	264,314
Amortisation						
At 1 January 2016	2,881	116,927	5,592	-	33,405	158,805
Acquired via business combinations	-	11	2	-	-	13
Exchange rates and other adjustments	-	49	1	-	23	73
Charge for the period	634	9,438	387	-	3,778	14,237
For write offs		-5,257	-231	-	-565	-6,053
as at 31 December 2016	3,515	121,168	5,751	-	36,641	167,075
Carrying amount						
as at 31 December 2016	14,136	26,515	879	25,647	30,062	97,239
At 1 January 2016	14,770	29,931	1,050	26,597	32,961	105,309

20. Intangible assets

	Software and licences	Goodwill	Total
<i>in BGN '000</i>			
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	29,967	674	30,641
Additions	111	-	111
Acquired via business combinations	1	-	1
Exchange rates and other adjustments	14	-	14
Write-offs	-2	-	-2
Transfers	1,510	-	1,510
as at 31 December 2016	31,601	674	32,275
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2016	18,763	-	18,763
Acquired via business combinations	1	-	1
Exchange rates and other adjustments	11	-	11
Charge for the period	3,316	-	3,316
Write-offs	-2	-	-2
as at 31 December 2016	22,089	-	22,089
Carrying amount			
as at 31 December 2016	9,512	674	10,186
At 1 January 2016	11,204	674	11,878

21. Repossessed Assets can be broken down into:

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Land	403,748	366,571
Buildings	470,435	371,213
Machines, plant and vehicles	160,473	192,961
Fixtures and fittings	810	810
Total	1,035,466	931,555

Repossessed assets acquired as collateral are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

21a. In 2015 the Group started accounting for a new asset class - investment property which includes land and property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation.

Movements in investment property

In thousands of BGN

Balance as at 01 January 2016	206,244
Transfers from repossessed assets in the current reporting period	5,966
Revaluation of investment property to the fair value recognised at transfer	9,213
Write-offs upon sale	(529)
Increase in the value of investment property by capitalisation of expenses	1,373
Balance as at 31 December 2016	222,267

21b. Other assets

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Deferred expense	10,011	10,918
Gold	7,104	8,496
Tax receivables	6,206	56,411
Other	71,825	16,550
Total	95,146	92,375

22. Due to banks

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Term deposits	461	1,933
Payable on demand	2,887	2,775
Total	3,348	4,708

23. Due to other customers

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Retail customers		
- current accounts	870,576	694,887
- term and savings deposits	5,723,396	5,451,553
Businesses and public institutions		
- current accounts	928,262	681,812
- term deposits	391,260	375,717
Total	7,913,494	7,203,969

23a. Ministry of Finance deposit

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
	-	450,922

In 2015 the Bank repaid to the Ministry of Finance BGN 464,297 thousand (of which BGN 450,000 thousand principal and BGN 14,297 thousand interest), and in the first six months of 2016 - BGN 450,000 thousand principal and BGN 3,242 thousand interest of the liquidity support.

In May 2016 the Bank repaid fully to the Ministry of Finance the liquidity support received.

24. Liabilities evidenced by paper

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Acceptances under letters of credit	21,602	26,255
Liabilities under repurchase agreements	-	28,856
Financing from financial institutions	48,765	80,615
Total	70,367	135,726

Financing from financial institutions through extension of loan facilities can be analysed as follows:

In thousands of BGN

Lender	Interest rate	Maturity	Amortised cost as at 31/12/2016
State Fund Agriculture	2%	20.01.2017 - 15.02.2020	690
European Investment Fund – JEREMIE 2	0 % - 1.329%	30/09/2025	42,050
Bulgarian Bank for Development AD	3.50%	30.03.2019	6,025
Total			48,765

In thousands of BGN

Lender	Interest rate	Maturity	Amortised cost as at 31/12/2015
State Fund Agriculture	2%	10.12.2016 - 13.01.2020	4,082
European Investment Fund – JEREMIE 2	0 % - 1.589%	31.12.2024	68,097
Bulgarian Bank for Development AD	3.50%	30.03.2019	8,436
Total			80,615

25. Perpetual debt

In thousands of BGN

	Principal amount	Interest rate	Amortised cost as at 31 December 2015
Step-up Guaranteed Perpetual Subordinated Bonds with principal EUR 21 mio	41,073	11.625%	44,663
Total	41,073		44,663

The issue of the Step-Up Subordinated Bonds by First Investment Finance B.V., a limited liability company registered under the laws of the Netherlands and 100% owned by the Bank was fully guaranteed by the Bank. After the entry into force of Regulation 575/2013 (effective 1 January 2014) on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, the step-up guaranteed perpetual subordinated bond is subject to grandfathering.

In March 2016 the Group repaid Step-up Guaranteed Perpetual Subordinated Bonds with initial principal EUR 21 mio after obtaining permission from the Bulgarian National Bank.

26. Hybrid debt

In thousands of BGN

	Principal amount	Amortised cost as at 31 December 2016
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 40 mio	78,233	84,910
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 60 mio	117,350	123,830
Total	195,583	208,740

In thousands of BGN

	Principal amount	Amortised cost as at 31 December 2015
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 40 mio	78,233	78,207
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 60 mio	117,350	123,837
Total	195,583	202,044

In March 2011 the Bank issued a hybrid instrument (bond issue) and, after obtaining permission from the Bulgarian National Bank, included it as Tier 1 capital. The Bank placed the bond issue under private subscription with a total nominal value of EUR 20,000 thousand, constituting the first tranche of a bond issue with an envisaged total amount of up to EUR 40,000 thousand. In June 2012 the Bank issued the second tranche of the instrument, also amounting to EUR 20,000 thousand and following permission from the Bulgarian National Bank included in its Tier 1 capital.

In November 2012 the Bank issued a hybrid instrument (bond issue) and, after obtaining permission from the Bulgarian National Bank, included it as Tier 1 capital. The Bank placed the bond issue under private subscription with a total nominal value of EUR 20,000 thousand, constituting the first tranche of a bond issue with an envisaged total amount of up to EUR 60,000 thousand. In November 2013 the Bank issued the second and third tranches of the instrument, amounting to a total of EUR 40,000 thousand and following permission from the Bulgarian National Bank included them in its Tier 1 capital.

The bonds under both instruments are registered, dematerialized, interest-bearing, perpetual, unsecured, freely transferable, non-convertible, deeply subordinated and without incentive to redeem. The two bond issues were admitted for trading at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in 2014 based on prospects approved by the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. The two hybrid instruments fully comply with the requirements of Regulation 575/2013 and are included in the additional tier 1 capital.

27. Other liabilities

	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
<i>In thousands of BGN</i>		
Liabilities to personnel	2,367	2,605
Insurance contract provisions	2,017	1,965
Provisions for pending court cases	1,144	6,686
Other payables	16,972	76,425
Total	22,500	87,681

28. Shareholders

As at 31 December 2016 the registered share capital of the Bank is BGN 110,000,000 divided into 110,000,000 ordinary dematerialized shares with voting rights of BGN 1 par value each. All the shares have been fully paid-up.

The table below shows those shareholders of the Bank holding shares as at 31 December 2016 together with the number and percentage of total issued shares.

	Number of shares	% of issued share capital
Mr. Ivailo Dimitrov Mutafchiev	46,750,000	42.50
Mr. Tzeko Todorov Minev	46,750,000	42.50
Other shareholders (shareholders holding shares subject to free trade on the Bulgarian Stock Exchange – Sofia)	16,500,000	15.00
Total	110,000,000	100.00

29. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities

<i>In thousands of BGN</i>	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Guarantees		
- in BGN	151,462	217,138
- in foreign currency	63,796	85,337
Total guarantees	215,258	302,475
Unused credit lines	416,534	480,548
Letters of credit	16,315	16,351
Other contingent liabilities	72,242	75,188
Total	720,349	874,562

30. Related party transactions

Type of related party	Parties that control or manage the Bank		Enterprises under common control	
	31 December 2016	31 December 2015	31 December 2016	31 December 2015
<i>in BGN '000</i>				
Loans	1,363	1,500	1,554	16,137
Deposits and loans received:	7,831	7,836	3,325	2,138
Deposits placed	-	-	9,822	9,822
Off-balance sheet commitments	2,259	2,484	464	838

In 2016:

1. There were no unusual (in terms of amount, nature or timing) assets, liabilities, equity, net income and cash flows.
2. There were no unusual changes in contingent assets and liabilities since the last annual financial statements.
3. There were not issued, repaid or repurchased capital instruments.
4. No dividends were accrued or paid.

Chief Executive Officer
(signed)

V. CHRISTOV

Executive Director:
(signed)

S. MOLDOVANSKI

Executive Director:
(signed)

D. KOSTOV

Director of Finance Department
(signed)

Y. KARAKOLEV

**INTERIM REPORT
ON THE ACTIVITY OF FIRST INVESTMENT BANK AD
as at 31 December 2016**

(consolidated)

prepared under Art. 100o, para. 4(2) with relation to Art. 100o¹, Para. 7 of the Public Offering of Securities Act (POSA) and Art. 33, para. 1(2) and (7) and para. 3 of Ordinance No 2 of the Financial Supervision Commission (FSC) on the prospectuses to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market and on disclosure of information

In 2016 First Investment Bank AD (Fibank, the Bank) continued its successful development as an innovative, stable and reliable bank institution.

Highlights in the activity of Fibank in 2016:

- On 12 January 2016 First Investment Bank informed that a notification regarding changes in the Managing Board of First Investment Bank AD was published in the Commercial Register with the Recordation Agency: appointment of Ms Nadya Vassileva Koshinska as new Managing Board Member;
- The unconsolidated unaudited financial statements of First Investment Bank AD at 31 December 2015 were published on 01 February 2016;
- On 02 February 2016 the Bank published information regarding a meeting of the Management with minority shareholders of First Investment Bank AD held on 1 February 2016;
- On 29 February 2016 First Investment Bank AD published its consolidated unaudited financial statements at 31 December 2015;
- On 07 March 2016 First Investment Bank announced that on 02.03.2016 a notification regarding changes in the Managing Board of First Investment Bank AD was published in the Commercial Register with the Recordation Agency re-election of Ms Maya Ivanova Oyfalosh as a member of the Managing Board for a new mandate;
- The annual unconsolidated (audited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD at 31 December 2015 were published on 25 March 2016 and the consolidated

(audited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD at 31 December 2015 were published on April 8 2016;

- Notification for the convening of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of First Investment Bank was published on 8 April 2016;
- The non-consolidated (unaudited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 March 2016 were published on 03.05.2016 and the consolidated (unaudited) financial statements as at 31 March 2016 were published on 30.05.2016;
- Notification regarding the results from the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of First Investment Bank was published on 16.05.2016;
- Notification of the affirmed ratings of First Investment Bank by Fitch Ratings was published on 17.05.2016;
- The Minutes from the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of First Investment Bank were published on 18.05.2016;
- On 15.06.2016 an invitation to minority shareholders of First Investment Bank to meet representatives of the Bank's management was published;
- Notification pursuant to Art. 100y, Para. 1(1) and Para.2 of the Law on the Public Offering of Securities (LPOS) regarding amendments to the By-Laws of First Investment Bank AD was published on 17.06.2016;
- Notification pursuant to Art. 100y, Para. 1(2) and Para.2 of the Law on the Public Offering of Securities (LPOS) regarding the controlling bodies of First Investment Bank AD was published on 20.06.2016;
- Information about a meeting of minority shareholders with the management of First Investment Bank was published on 22.06.2016;
- Disclosure of Information pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 – published on 08.07.2016;
- Notification on the ratings of FIBank from Fitch Ratings was published on 14.07.2016;
- The unconsolidated (unaudited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD at 30 June 2016 were published on 01.08.2016;
- The invitation to the meeting of minority shareholders with the management of FIBank was published on 19.08.2016;

- The consolidated (unaudited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD at 30 June 2016 were published on 24.08.2016;
- Information about the meeting of minority shareholders with the management of FIBank was published on 29.08.2016.
- The unconsolidated (unaudited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD at 30 September 2016 were published on 31.10.2016;
- An invitation to minority shareholders for a meeting with the Bank's management was published on 09.11.2016 and on November 11 a summary of the meeting held was published;
- The Bank's consolidated (unaudited) financial statements as at 30 September 2016 were published on 30.11.2016, and a correction of an error in the English translation was published on 02.12.2016.

Review of the activities of Fibank as at 31 December 2016 on consolidated basis

- *Balance sheet as at 31 December 2016*

The balance sheet assets of the Bank as at 31.12.2016 reached BGN 9,090 million, an increase by 2.30% compared to 31.12.2015. During the year the Group made the final repayment of the liquid support to the Ministry of Finance and repaid BGN 45 million debt capital instrument. The growth in amounts due to retail customers and corporates in 2016 was BGN 710 million, i.e. relative growth by 9.85%. The equity of the Group in the period increased by BGN 106 million, mainly due to the significant profit generated. Receivables from clients amounted to BGN 5,043 million.

- *Consolidated profit at 31 December 2016*

The net profit of the Bank for 2016 amounted to BGN 95,692 thousand, i.e. BGN 77,841 thousand more than 2015, an increase by 436.1%. The total revenue from banking operations for 2016 amounted to BGN 464,783 thousand, which is an increase by BGN 43,201 thousand compared to 2015. The net interest income

amounted to BGN 319,245 thousand, and the net income from fees and commissions – to BGN 91,486 thousand.

- *Capital resources*

The capital adequacy ratio of Fibank as at 31 December 2016 reaches 15.16 %. The Tier 1 capital adequacy was 15.13%.

- *Liquidity*

The liquidity ratio of Fibank, calculated in accordance with the requirements of Ordinance No 11 of the BNB, reached 28.19 % at 31 December 2016, showing a stable liquidity position.

- *A total of 157 branches and offices throughout the country*

As at 31 December 2016, First Investment Bank AD had a total of 157 branches and offices in Bulgaria. The number of outlets reflects the adherence to a policy of synergy and maintaining optimum efficiency in the branch network of the Bank.

**INFORMATION AS AT 31 December 2016
UNDER ART. 33, PARA. 1, P. 7
OF ORDINANCE No2**

on the prospectuses to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market and on disclosure of information

a) information on changes in the accounting policy during the reporting period, the reasons for them, and the way in which they affect the financial results and equity of the issuer

The following amendments to the existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the EU are effective for the current period:

- *Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (issued on 12 August 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016*
- *Amendments to IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative (issued on 18 December 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016*
- *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle (issued on 25 September 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016*
- *Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization (issued on 12 May 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016*
- *Amendments to IFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (issued on 6 May 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016*
- *Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41: Bearer Plants (issued on 30 June 2014); EU effective date 1 January 2016*
- *Amendments to IAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (issued on 21 November 2013); EU effective date 1 February 2015*
- *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle (issued on 12 December 2013); EU effective date 1 February 2015*

The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards has not led to any changes in the company's accounting policies.

b) information on changes in the economic group of the issuer, if applicable:

During the first nine months of 2016 no changes were made to First Investment Bank's economic group.

On 10.10.2016 a change in the management of the subsidiary AMC Imoti EOOD was registered in the Commercial Register (Bozhidar Dachev replacing Vladimir Kotlarski).

On 07.12.2016 a change in the management and representation of the subsidiary Lega Solutions EOOD was registered in the Commercial Register: Bozhidar Dachev replacing Milka Todorova as manager. Lega Solutions can be represented only jointly by the two managers Sava Arabadjiev and Bozhidar Dachev.

c) information on the outcome from organizational changes within the issuer, such as

restructuring, sale of companies from the economic group, in-kind contributions by the company, renting of property, long-term investments, suspension of operations:

See „b” above.

d) opinion of the managing body regarding the feasibility of the forecasts published for the current financial year, taking into account the results of the current quarter, as well as information about the factors and circumstances that will affect the achievement of the forecast results at least for the next quarter:

No forecasts were published for the results for 2016.

e) information on the persons holding directly or indirectly at least 5 per cent of votes in the General Meeting at the end of the respective quarter, and changes in the votes held by such persons since the end of the previous quarter:

	<i>at 30 Sept 2016</i>		<i>at 31 Dec 2016</i>	
	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>
Mr Tseko Minev	46 750 000	42,50%	46 750 000	42,50%
Mr Ivaylo Mutafchiev	46 750 000	42,50%	46 750 000	42,50%

f) information about the shares held by the management and supervisory bodies of the issuer at the end of the respective quarter, as well as on the changes which have occurred since the end of the preceding quarter for each person:

<i>Members of the Managing Board</i>	<i>At 30 Sept 2016</i>		<i>At 31 Dec 2016</i>	
	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>
Vassil Christov	21 676	0,02	No change	
Maya Oyfalosh	2 350	0,00	No change	
Dimitar Kostov	0	0	No change	
Svetoslav Moldovansky	0	0	No change	
Jivko Todorov*	0	0,00	No change	
Nadya Koshinska	234	0,00	No change	

<i>Members of the Supervisory Board</i>	<i>At 30 Sept 2016 z.</i>		<i>At 31 Dec 2016 z.</i>	
	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>
Evgeni Lukanov	337 139	0,31	No change	
Maya Georgieva	11 388	0,01	No change	
Jordan Skortchev	19 125	0,02	No change	
Georgi Mutafchiev	9 454	0,01	No change	
Radka Mineva	-	0,00	No change	
Jyrki Koskelo	-	0,00	No change	

g) Information about pending judicial, administrative or arbitration procedures concerning liabilities or receivables amounting to at least 10 per cent of the equity of the issuer; if the total amount of liabilities or receivables of the issuer in all initiated procedures exceeds 10 per cent of its equity, information shall be presented for each procedure separately:

No events have occurred.

h) information about loans granted by the issuer or any of its subsidiaries, guarantees provided or liabilities assumed to a single entity or its subsidiary, including related parties, indicating the nature of relations between the issuer and the entity, outstanding principal amount, interest rate, maturity date, initial amount of the liability, term and conditions:

First Investment Bank AD is a public company part of whose main activity is the public attraction of deposits or other repayable funds and granting of loans or other financing. In this sense, for the period until 31 December 2016 no events have occurred beyond the ordinary activity of the Bank.

**INFORMATION AS AT 31 December 2016
UNDER ART. 33, PARA. 3
OF ORDINANCE NO2**

on the prospectuses to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market and on disclosure of information

1. Transactions between related parties concluded during the reporting period of the current financial year that had significant effect on the financial position or performance of the company in this period:

First Investment Bank AD enters into transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of its banking business, on terms which would be customary in transactions with unrelated parties. These transactions do not affect the financial condition or performance of First Investment Bank AD.

2. Changes in transactions concluded with related parties disclosed in the annual report that have significant impact on the financial position or performance of the company during the reporting period of the current financial year.

As at 31.12.2016, no changes have occurred in transactions concluded with related parties that have significant impact on the financial position or performance of First Investment Bank AD.

(signed)
Vassil Christov
Chief Executive Officer
MB Chair

(signed)
Dimitar Kostov
Executive Director
MB Member

(signed)
Svetoslav Moldovanski
Executive Director
MB Member

(signed)
Yanko Karakolev
Director of Finance Department

DECLARATION

under Art. 100o, para. 4(3) with relation to Art. 100o¹, Para. 7 of the Public Offering of Securities Act (POSA) and Art. 33a², para. 2 of Ordinance No 2 of the Financial Supervision Commission on the prospectuses to be published when securities are offered to the public or admitted to trading on a regulated market and on disclosure of information

The undersigned, Vassil Christov Christov, Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Managing Board of First Investment Bank AD, Dimitar Kostov Kostov, Executive Director and member of the Managing Board of First Investment Bank AD, Svetoslav Stoyanov Moldovanski, Executive Director and member of the Managing Board of First Investment Bank AD, and Yanko Karakolev, Director of Finance Department of First Investment Bank AD, hereby declare that to the best of our knowledge:

- the financial statements (consolidated) of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 December 2016, prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, financial position and profit of First Investment Bank AD and the consolidated entities;
- the interim report on the activities of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 December 2016 contains a fair review of the information under Art. 100o, para. 4(2) of the Public Offering of Securities Act.

(signed)
Vassil Christov
Chief Executive Officer
MB Chair

(signed)
Dimitar Kostov
Executive Director
MB Member

(signed)
Svetoslav Moldovanski
Executive Director
MB Member

(signed)
Yanko Karakolev
Director of Finance Department

1 March 2017

ver2.5
FINV9150 First Investment Bank AD
31.12.2016 Reporting date
consolidated Basis for application
IFRS Accounting standard

in BGN `000

1. Balance sheet [statement of financial position]

c010

1.1 Assets

		References	Breakdown in table	Carrying amount
				010
010	Cash and cash balances with central banks and other deposits payable on demand	Para. 54 (i) of IAS 1		1 639 888
020	Cash	part 2, item 1 of Appendix V		159 841
030	Cash balances with central banks	part 2, item 2 of Appendix V		1 157 100
040	Other deposits payable on demand	part 2, item 3 of Appendix V	5	322 947
050	Financial assets held for trading	Para. 8, (a)(ii) of IFRC 7; Para. 9, AG 14 of IAS 39		9 562
060	Derivatives	Para. 9 of IAS 39	10	0
070	Equity	Para. 11 of IAS 32	4	3 891
080	Debt securities	part 1, items 24, 26 of Appendix V	4	5 671
090	Loans and advances	part 1, items 24, 27 of Appendix V	4	0
100	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 8 (a)(i) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39	4	0
110	Equity	Para. 11 of IAS 32	4	0
120	Debt securities	part 1, items 24, 26 of Appendix V	4	0
130	Loans and advances	part 1, items 24, 27 of Appendix V	4	0
140	Financial assets available-for-sale	Para. 8, (d) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39	4	619 836
150	Equity	Para. 11 of IAS 32	4	14 461
160	Debt securities	part 1, items 24, 26 of Appendix V	4	605 375
170	Loans and advances	part 1, items 24, 27 of Appendix V	4	0
180	Loans and receivables	Para. 8 (c) of IFRC 7; Para. 9, AG 16, AG 26 of IAS 39; part 1, item 16 of Appendix V	4	5 095 347
190	Debt securities	part 1, items 24, 26 of Appendix V	4	0
200	Loans and advances	part 1, items 24, 27 of Appendix V	4	5 095 347
210	Investments held to maturity	Para. 8 (b) of IFRC 7; Para. 9, AG 16, AG 26 of IAS 39	4	262 437
220	Debt securities	part 1, items 24, 26 of Appendix V	4	262 437
230	Loans and advances	part 1, items 24, 27 of Appendix V	4	0
240	Derivatives - hedge accounting	Para. 22 (d) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39	11	0
250	Changes in the fair value of hedged positions when hedging a portfolio for interest rate risk	Para. 89A (a) of IAS 1		0
260	Investments in a subsidiary, jointly-controlled entity or associate	Para. 54 (e) of IAS 1; part 2, item 4 of Appendix V	4, 40	0
270	Tangible assets			319 506
280	Property, Plant and Equipment	Para. 6 of IAS 16; Para. 54 (a) of IAS 1	21,42	97 239
290	Investment Property	Para. 5 of IAS 40; Para. 54 (b) of IAS 1	21, 42	222 267
300	Intangible assets	Para. 54(c) of IAS 1; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 115 of Reg 575		10 186
310	Goodwill	Para. B67, (d) of IFRC 3; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 113 of Reg 575		673
320	Other intangible assets	Paras. 8, 118 of IAS 38	21, 42	9 513
330	Tax assets	Para. 54 (n)-(o) of IAS 1		334
340	Current tax assets	Para. 54(n) of IAS 1; Para. 5 of IAS 12		328
350	Deferred tax assets	Para. 54, (o) of IAS 1; Para. 5 of IAS 12; Art. 4, Para. 106 of Reg 575		6
360	Other assets	part 2, item 5 of Appendix V		1 132 430
370	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	Para. 54, (j) of IAS 1; Para. 38 of IFRC 5; part 2, item 6 of Appendix V		0
380	TOTAL ASSETS	Para. 9, (a), IN 6 of IAS 1		9 089 526

1. Balance sheet [statement of financial position]

c010

1.2 Liabilities

		References	Breakdown in table	Carrying amount
				010
010	Financial liabilities held for trading	Para. 8, (e)(ii) of IFRC 7; Para. 9, AG 14-15 of IAS 39	8	0
020	Derivatives	Para. 9, AG 15(d) of IAS 39	10	0
030	Short positions	AG15 (b) of IAS 39	8	0
040	Deposits	Part 2, item 9 of Appendix 2 to ECB/2013/33; Part 1, item 30 of Appendix V	8	0
050	Issued debt securities	part 1, item 31 of Appendix V	8	0
060	Other financial liabilities	part 1, items 32-34 of Appendix V	8	0
070	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 8, (e)(i) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39	8	0
080	Deposits	Part 2, item 9 of Appendix 2 to ECB/2013/33; Part 1, item 30 of Appendix V	8	0
090	Issued debt securities	part 1, item 31 of Appendix V	8	0
100	Other financial liabilities	part 1, items 32-34 of Appendix V	8	0
110	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Para. 8, (f) of IFRC 7; Para. 47 of IAS 39	8	8 195 949
120	Deposits	Part 2, item 9 of Appendix 2 to ECB/2013/33; Part 1, item 30 of Appendix V	8	7 916 842
130	Issued debt securities	part 1, item 31 of Appendix V	8	208 740
140	Other financial liabilities	part 1, items 32-34 of Appendix V	8	70 367
150	Derivatives - hedge accounting	Para. 22 (b) of IAS 7; Para. 9 of IFRC 39; part 1, item 23 of Appendix V	8	0
160	Changes in the fair value of hedged positions when hedging a portfolio for interest rate risk	Para. 89A (b) of IAS 39		0
170	Provisions	Para. 10 of IAS 37; Para. 54 (l) of IAS 1	43	1 144
180	Pensions and other subsequent obligations to pay defined post-employment benefits	Para. 63 of IFRC 19; Para. 78(d) of IAS 1; part 2, item 7 of Appendix V	43	0
190	Other long-term employee benefits	Para. 153 of IFRC 19; Para. 78(d) of IAS 1; part 2, item 8 of Appendix V	43	0
200	Restructuring	Para. 71, AG 84(a) of IAS 37	43	0
210	Pending legal matters and tax-related court cases	IAS 37, addendum B, examples 6 and 10	43	1 144
220	Loans and guarantees	Appendix C.9 to IAS 37	43	0
230	Other provisions		43	0
240	Tax liabilities	Para. 54 (n)-(o) of IAS 1		15 638
250	Current tax liabilities	Para. 54(n) of IAS 1; Para. 5 of IAS 12		471
260	Deferred tax liability	Para. 54, (o) of IAS 1; Para. 5 of IAS 12; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 108 of Reg 575		15 167
270	Share capital payable upon request	Illustrative example (IE) 33 of IAS 32; IFRC 2; part 2, item 9 of Appendix V		0
280	Other liabilities	part 2, item 10 of Appendix V		21 356
290	Liabilities in disposal groups classified as held for sale	Para. 54, (p) of IAS 1; Para. 38 of IFRC 5; part 2, item 11 of Appendix V		0
300	TOTAL LIABILITIES	Para. 9, (b), IN 6 of IAS 1		8 234 087

1. Balance sheet [statement of financial position]

c010

1.3 Total own funds

		References	Breakdown in table	Carrying amount
				010
010	Equity	<i>Para. 54(r) of IAS 1; Para. 22 of DOB</i>	46	110 000
020	Paid up share capital	<i>Para. 78, (e) of IAS 1</i>		110 000
030	Not fully paid-up capital	<i>Para. 78 (e) of IAS 1; part 2, item 14 of Appendix V</i>		0
040	Premium reserves	<i>Para. 78(e) of IAS 1; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 124 of Reg 575</i>	46	97 000
050	Issued capital instruments other than share capital	<i>part 2, items 15-16 of Appendix V</i>	46	0
060	Component of the share capital in compound financial instruments	<i>Paras. 28 -29 of IAS 32; part 2, item 15 of Appendix V</i>		0
070	Other issued equity instruments	<i>part 2, item 16 of Appendix V</i>		0
080	Other own funds	<i>Para. 10 of IFRS 2; part 2, item 17 of Appendix V</i>		0
090	Accumulated other comprehensive income	<i>Art. 4, para. 1, item 100 of Reg 575</i>	46	23 000
095	Items which cannot be reclassified as profit or loss	<i>Para. 82A (a) of IAS 1</i>		4 500
100	<i>Tangible assets</i>	<i>Paras. 39 -41 of IAS 16</i>		4 500
110	<i>Intangible assets</i>	<i>Paras. 85 -87 of IAS 38</i>		0
120	<i>Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit plans</i>	<i>Para. 7 of IAS 1</i>		0
122	<i>Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale</i>	<i>Para. 38, IN example 12 of IFRS 5</i>		0
124	<i>Share of the other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures</i>	<i>Para. 82(i) of IAS 1; Para. 11 of IAS 28</i>		0
128	Items which can be reclassified as profit or loss	<i>Para. 82A (a) of IAS 1</i>		18 500
130	<i>Hedges of net investments in foreign operations [effective portion]</i>	<i>Para. 102(a) of IAS 39</i>		0
140	<i>Currency exchange</i>	<i>Para. 52 (b) of IFRC 21; Paras. 32, 38-49 of IAS 21</i>		-2 043
150	<i>Derivatives from hedging Cash flow hedges [effective portion]</i>	<i>Para. 23, (c) of IFRC 7; Paras. 95-101 of IAS 39</i>		0
160	<i>Financial assets available-for-sale</i>	<i>Para. 20, (a)(ii) of IFRC 7; Para. 55(b) of IAS 39</i>		20 543
170	<i>Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale</i>	<i>Para. 38, IN example 12 of IFRS 5</i>		0
180	<i>Share of the other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures</i>	<i>Para. 82(i) of IAS 1; Para. 11 of IAS 28</i>		0
190	Retained earnings	<i>Art. 4, para. 1, item 123 of Reg 575</i>		487 528
200	Revaluation reserve	<i>Para. 30, D5-D8 of IFRS 1; part 2, item 18 of Appendix V</i>		0
210	Other reserves	<i>Para. 54 of IAS 1; Para. 78 (e) of IAS 1</i>		39 865
220	Reserves or loss from the write-off of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	<i>Para. 11 of IAS 28; part 2, item 19 of Appendix V</i>		0
230	Other	<i>part 2, item 19 of Appendix V</i>		39 865
240	(-) Repurchased own shares	<i>Para. 79 (a)(vi) of IFRC 1; Paras. 33-34, IE14, IE36 of IAS 32; part 2, item 20 of Appendix V</i>	46	0
250	Profit or loss attributable to the owners of the parent company	<i>Para. 28 of IAS 27; Para. 81B(b)(ii) of IAS 1</i>	2	95 589
260	(-) Interim dividends	<i>Para. 35 of IAS 32</i>		0
270	Minority interests [Non-controlling interests]	<i>Para. 4 of IAS 27; Para. 54 (r) of IAS 1, Para. 27 of IAS 27</i>		2 457
280	Accumulated other comprehensive income	<i>Paras. 27-28 of IAS 27; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 100 of Reg 575</i>	46	0
290	Other items	<i>Paras. 27 -28 of IAS 27</i>	46	2 457
300	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<i>Para. 9 (c), IN 6 of IAS 1</i>	46	855 439
310	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND TOTAL LIABILITIES	<i>IN 6 of IAS 1</i>		9 089 526

Vassil Christov
Chief Executive Officer

Svetoslav Moldovansky
Executive Director

Dimitar Kostov
Executive Director

Yanko Karakolev
Director of Finance Department

2. Profit and Loss Account

c010

		References	Breakdown in table	Current period
				010
010	Interest income	Para. 97 of IAS 1; Para. 35, (b) of IAS 18; part 2, item 21 of Appendix V	16	441 291
020	Financial assets held for trading	Para. 20, (a)(i) of IFRC 7; part 2, item 24 of Appendix V		300
030	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRC 7		0
040	Financial assets available-for-sale	Para. 20, (b) of IFRC 7; Para. 55, (b) of IAS 39; Para. 9 of IAS 39		14 957
050	Loans and receivables	Para. 20 (b) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39; Para. 46 (a) of IAS 39		424 316
060	Investments held to maturity	Para. 20 (b) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39; Para. 46 (b) of IAS 39		1 718
070	Derivatives — hedge accounting, interest rate risk	Para. 9 of IAS 39; part 2, item 23 of Appendix V		0
080	Other assets	part 2, item 25 of Appendix V		0
085	Revenue from interest on liabilities	part 2, item 25 of Appendix V		0
090	(Interest expense)	Para. 97 of IAS 1; part 2, item 21 of Appendix V	16	122 046
100	(Financial liabilities held for trading)	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRC 7; part 2, item 24 of Appendix V		0
110	(Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss)	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRC 7		0
120	(Financial liabilities at amortised cost)	Para. 20, (b) of IFRC 7; Para. 47 of IAS 39		120 999
130	(Derivatives — hedge accounting, interest rate risk)	Para. 9 of IAS 39; part 2, item 23 of Appendix V		0
140	(Other liabilities)	part 2, item 26 of Appendix V		16
145	(Interest on assets cost)	part 2, item 26 of Appendix V		1 031
150	(Expense for share capital payable upon request)	Para. 11 of IFRIC 2		0
160	Dividend income	Para. 35, (b), (v) of IAS 18; part 2, item 28 of Appendix V		586
170	Financial assets held for trading	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRC 7		26
180	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39		0
190	Financial assets available-for-sale	Para. 20, (a)(ii) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39; Para. 55, (b) of IAS 39		560
200	Fee and commission income	Para. 20 (c) of IFRS 7	22	111 052
210	(Fee and commission expense)	Para. 20 (c) of IFRS 7	22	19 566
220	Net profits or (-) losses from write-off of financial assets and liabilities which are not accounted at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 20, (a), (ii) to (v) of IAS 7; part 2, item 97 of Appendix V	16	40 115
230	Financial assets available-for-sale	Para. 20, (a)(ii) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39; Para. 55, (b) of IAS 39		28 298
240	Loans and receivables	Para. 20, (a), (iv) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39; Para. 56 of IAS 39		11 318
250	Investments held to maturity	Para. 20, (a), (iii) of IFRC 7; Para. 9 of IAS 39; Para. 56 of IAS 39		0
260	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Para. 20, (a), (v) of IFRC 7; Para. 56 of IAS 39		0
270	Other			499
280	Net profits or (-) losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	Para. 20, (a)(i) of IFRC 7; Para. 55, (a) of IAS 39	16	815
290	Net profits or (-) losses from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 20, (a)(i) of IFRC 7; Para. 55, (a) of IAS 39	16,45	0
300	Net profits or (-) losses from hedge accounting	Para. 24, IFRC 7; part 2, item 30 of Appendix V	16	0
310	Net exchange rate differences [profit (-) loss]	Para. 28, AG 52(a) of IAS 21		13 122
330	Net profits or (-) losses from write-off of non-financial assets	Para. 34 of IAS 1	45	0
340	Other operating income	part 2, items 141-143 of Appendix V	45	34 903
350	(Other operating expense)	part 2, items 141-143 of Appendix V	45	45 149
355	NET TOTAL OPERATING INCOME			455 123
360	(Administrative expenses)			174 949
370	(Personnel costs)	Para. 7 of IAS 19; Para. 102, IN 6 of IAS 1	44	60 884
380	(Other administrative expenses)			114 065
390	(Amortisation)	Paras. 102, 104 of IAS 1		17 184
400	(Property, Plant and Equipment)	Para. 104 of IAS 1; Para. 73, (e), (vii) of IAS 16		13 923
410	(Investment Property)	Para. 104 of IAS 1; Para. 79, (d), (iv) of IAS 40		0

2. Profit and Loss Account

c010

		References	Breakdown in table	Current period
420	(Other intangible assets)	<i>Para. 104 of IAS 1; Para. 118, (e), (vi) of IAS 38</i>		3 261
430	(Provisions or (-) reversed provisions)	<i>Para. 59, 84 of IAS 37; Para. 98, (b), (f), (g) of IAS 1</i>	43	0
440	(Loans and guarantees)			0
450	(Other provisions)			0
460	(Impairment or (-) impairment adjustment of financial assets which are not accounted at fair value through profit or loss)	<i>Para. 20, (e) of IFRC 7</i>	16	156 120
470	(Financial assets assessed by the expense method)	<i>Para. 20, (e) of IFRC 7; Para. 66 of IAS 39</i>		0
480	(Financial assets available-for-sale)	<i>Para. 20, (e) of IFRC 7; Para. 67 of IAS 39</i>		0
490	Loans and receivables	<i>Para. 20, (e) of IFRC 7; Para. 63 of IAS 39</i>		156 120
500	(Investments held to maturity)	<i>Para. 20, (e) of IFRC 7; Para. 63 of IAS 39</i>		0
510	(Impairment or (-) reversed impairment of investments in a subsidiary, jointly-controlled entity or associate)	<i>Paras. 40 -43 of IAS 28</i>	16	0
520	(Impairment or (-) reversed impairment of non-financial assets)	<i>Para. 126(a)-(b) of IAS 36</i>	16	0
530	(Property, Plant and Equipment)	<i>Para. 73, (e), (v)-(vi) of IAS 16</i>		0
540	(Investment Property)	<i>Para. 79, (d), (v) of IAS 40</i>		0
550	(Goodwill)	<i>B67, (d), (v) of IFRC 3; Para. 124 of IAS 36</i>		0
560	(Other intangible assets)	<i>Para. 118, (e), (iv)-(v) of IAS 38</i>		0
570	(Other)	<i>Para. 126(a)-(b) of IAS 36</i>		0
580	Negative goodwill in profit or loss	<i>B64, (n)(i) to IFRC 3</i>		0
590	Share of profit or (-) loss from investments in a subsidiary, jointly-controlled entity or associate	<i>Para. 82, (c) of IAS 1</i>		0
600	Profit or (-) loss from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale, which do not meet the requirements for discontinued operations	<i>Para. 37 of IFRS 5; part 2, item 27 of Appendix V</i>		0
610	PROFIT OR (-) LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS	<i>Para. 102, IN 6 of IAS 1; Para. 33 A of IFRC 5</i>		106 870
620	(Tax expense or (-) income relating to the profit or loss from current operations)	<i>Para. 8, (d) of IAS 1; Para. 77 of IAS 12</i>		11 178
630	PROFIT OR (-) LOSS AFTER TAX FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS	<i>IN 6 of IAS 1</i>		95 692
640	Profit or (-) loss after tax from discontinued operations	<i>Para. 82, (e) of IAS 1; Para. 33, (a), Para. 33 A of IFRC 5</i>		0
650	Profit or (-) loss before tax from discontinued operations	<i>Para. 33, (b)(i) of IFRC 5</i>		0
660	(Tax expense or (-) income related to discontinued operations)	<i>Para. 33, (b)(i) of IFRC 5</i>		0
670	PROFIT OR (-) LOSS FOR THE YEAR	<i>Para. 81A (a) of IAS 1</i>		95 692
680	Relating to minority interests [non-controlling interests]	<i>Para. 83, (a)(i) of IAS 1</i>		103
690	Attributable to the owners of the parent company	<i>Para. 81B (b)(ii) of IAS 1</i>		95 589

Vassil Christov
Chief Executive Officer

Svetoslav Moldovansky
Executive Director

Dimitar Kostov
Executive Director

Yanko Karakolev
Director of Finance Department