

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

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

Cc:
The public via *x3news*

30 May 2023

Re: Consolidated (unaudited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 March 2023

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 March 2023, containing:

1. Financial statements as at 31.03.2023 as per Art. 100o, para. 4(1) and with relation to Art. 100o¹, para. 7 of POSA;
2. Notes to the financial statements as at 31.03.2023;
3. Interim activity report under Art. 100o, para. 4(2) and with relation to Art. 100o¹, para. 7 of POSA;
4. Declaration under Art. 100o, para. 4(3) and with relation to Art. 100o¹, para. 7 of POSA;

Sincerely,

(signed)

Nikola Bakalov
Chief Executive Officer
MB Chairperson

(signed)

Chavdar Zlatev
Executive Director
Member of the MB

FIRST INVESTMENT BANK AD

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months ended 31 March 2023

unaudited

in BGN '000

	three months ended on 31 March 2023	three months ended on 31 March 2022
Net cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit	38 429	16 292
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Allowance for impairment	30 973	29 325
Net interest income	(92 853)	(71 514)
Depreciation and amortization	4 031	3 204
Tax expense	4 649	2 352
Loss from sale and write-off of tangible and intangible fixed assets, net	-	(11)
Profit from sale of other assets, net	(298)	(249)
(Positive) revaluation of investment property	-	-
	(15 069)	(20 601)
Change in operating assets		
(Increase) of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(32)	(246)
Decrease /(Increase) of financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income	103 901	(14 478)
Decrease in loans and advances to banks and financial institutions	1 103	3 972
(Increase) in loans to customers	(213 410)	(12 488)
Net (increase)/decrease in other assets	(26 569)	(80 839)
	(135 007)	(104 079)
Change in operating liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in deposits from banks	4 124	(4 412)
Increase in amounts owed to other depositors	189 747	229 326
Net increase in other liabilities	25 888	71 528
	219 759	296 442
Interest received	151 892	87 930
Interest paid	(3 603)	(4 431)
Dividends received	-	110
Paid profit tax, net	(953)	(836)
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	217 019	254 535
Cash flow from investing activities		
(Purchase) of tangible and intangible fixed assets	(4 741)	(6 424)
Sale of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-	14
(Acquisition)/Sale of other assets	(748)	1 028
(Increase)/decrease of investments	(336 585)	149 154
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(342 074)	143 772
Financing activities		
Increase/(decrease) in borrowings	19 787	(36 959)
Increase/(decrease) in subordinated liabilities	279	(1)
Increase of shareholders' equity by newly issued shares	-	-
Increase of premium reserve related to the newly issued shares	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	20 066	(36 960)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(104 989)	361 347
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF PERIOD	2 226 780	2 017 645
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF PERIOD	2 121 791	2 378 992

NIKOLA BAKALOV
Chief Executive Officer

CHAVDAR ZLATEV
Executive Director

IANKO KARAKOLEV
Chief Financial Officer

FIRST INVESTMENT BANK AD

Consolidated statement of the financial position as at 31/03/2023

unaudited

in BGN '000

	31.3.2023	31.12.2022
ASSETS		
Cash and balances with Central Banks	1 975 015	2 042 858
Investments in securities	3 057 171	2 819 193
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	183 582	221 900
Loans and advances to customers	6 952 227	6 823 003
Property and equipment	102 622	108 376
Intangible assets	23 142	16 611
Derivatives held for risk management	1 765	1 609
Current tax assets	0	0
Deferred tax assets	3 719	3 948
Repossessed assets	426 209	423 585
Investment Property	752 204	750 324
Right-of-use assets	187 014	171 638
Other assets	127 900	115 937
TOTAL ASSETS	13 792 570	13 498 982
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Due to banks	17 177	13 152
Due to other customers	11 644 863	11 454 906
Liabilities evidenced by paper	143 920	123 846
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4 626	8 488
Subordinated term debt	19 600	19 410
Hybrid debt	263 005	256 861
Derivatives held for risk management	0	0
Deferred tax liabilities	27 882	27 823
Current tax liabilities	4 819	645
Lease liabilities	186 623	171 217
Other liabilities	37 421	23 012
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12 349 936	12 099 360
Issued share capital	149 085	149 085
Share premium	250 017	250 017
Statutory reserve	39 865	39 865
Revaluation reserve on investments in securities	(14 228)	(18 047)
Revaluation reserve on property	4 500	4 500
Reserve from translation of foreign operations	7 132	6 368
Other reserves and retained earnings	1 001 002	962 805
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	1 437 373	1 394 593
Non-controlling interest	5 261	5 029
TOTAL GROUP EQUITY	1 442 634	1 399 622
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND GROUP EQUITY	13 792 570	13 498 982

NIKOLA BAKALOV
Chief Executive Officer

CHAVDAR ZLATEV
Executive Director

IANKO KARAKOLEV
Chief Financial Officer

FIRST INVESTMENT BANK AD

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and of other comprehensive income for the three months ended 31/03/2023

unaudited

in BGN '000

	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
Interest income	103 132	82 770
Interest expense	(10 279)	(11 256)
Net interest income	92 853	71 514
Fee and commission income	46 989	40 221
Fee and commission expense	(12 353)	(10 548)
Net fee and commission income	34 636	29 673
Net trading income	5 607	4 044
Other net operating income	2 875	3 140
TOTAL INCOME FROM BANKING OPERATIONS	135 971	108 371
Administrative expenses	(58 944)	(55 673)
Other expenses, net	(2 977)	(4 729)
PROFIT BEFORE IMPAIRMENT	74 050	47 969
Allowance for impairment	(30 973)	(29 325)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	43 077	18 644
Income tax expense	(4 648)	(2 352)
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAX	38 429	16 292
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	764	(467)
Revaluation reserve on investments in securities	3 819	(28 200)
Total other comprehensive income	4 583	(28 667)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	43 012	(12 375)
Net profit attributable to:		
Ordinary equity holders	38 197	16 165
Non-controlling interest	232	127
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Ordinary equity holders	42 780	(12 502)
Non-controlling interest	232	127
Basic and diluted earnings per share (BGN)	0.26	0.11

NIKOLA BAKALOV
Chief Executive Officer

CHAVDAR ZLATEV
Executive Director

IANKO KARAKOLEV
Chief Financial Officer

FIRST INVESTMENT BANK AD

Consolidated statement of shareholders' equity for the three months ended 31/03/2023

unaudited

in BGN '000

	Issued share capital	Share premium	Other reserves and retained earnings	Revaluation reserve on investments in securities	Revaluation reserve on property	Reserve from translation of foreign operations	Statutory reserve	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance at 01/01/2022	149 085	250 017	860 339	9 115	4 500	2 592	39 865	4 329	1 319 842
Total comprehensive income for the period									
Net profit for 2022	-	-	97 241	-	-	-	-	749	97 990
Other comprehensive income for the period									
Revaluation reserve on investments in securities	-	-	-	(27 162)	-	-	-	-	(27 162)
Reserve from translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	3 776	-	-	3 776
Effect from consolidation of significant subsidiary	-	-	1 096	-	-	-	-	-	1 096
Effect from deconsolidation of subsidiaries	-	-	4 129	-	-	-	-	(49)	4 080
Balance as at 31/12/2022	149 085	250 017	962 805	(18 047)	4 500	6 368	39 865	5 029	1 399 622
Total comprehensive income for the period									
Net profit for the three months ended on 31/03/2023	-	-	38 197	-	-	-	-	232	38 429
Other comprehensive income for the period									
Revaluation reserve on investments in securities	-	-	-	3 819	-	-	-	-	3 819
Reserve from translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	764	-	-	764
Balance as at 31/03/2023	149 085	250 017	1 001 002	(14 228)	4 500	7 132	39 865	5 261	1 442 634

NIKOLA BAKALOV
Chief Executive Officer

CHAVDAR ZLATEV
Executive Director

IANKO KARAKOLEV
Chief Financial Officer

**ADDENDUM TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
FIRST INVESTMENT BANK AD
AS AT 31/03/2023**

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, Tsarigradsko Chausee Blvd. 111P.

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 six months ended 31 March 2023 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 were drawn up in accordance with the principle of fair value of derivative financial instruments, financial assets reported at fair value in profit or loss, investment property, as well as the assets at fair value in other comprehensive income. 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 2023

There are no new standards, nor amendments to existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Boards effective for the current period that could have any significant impacts on the Bank’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 2022 r.

(a) Income recognition

(i) Interest income

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.

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(a) Income recognition, continued

(i) Interest income, continued

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.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate on the gross value of the financial asset, except for impaired assets for which the effective interest rate is applied at the amortised cost of the financial asset.

(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.

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.

(v) 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.

(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

(i) Recognition

The Group recognizes a financial asset when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group initially recognizes trade and other receivables on the date of transaction. Advances to customers are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers. At initial recognition, the Bank measures all financial assets at fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The Group classifies financial assets in the following categories: financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of investments at initial recognition according to the business model for management of the specific class of financial assets and the contractual features of the cash flows associated with that financial asset.

(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

Debt instruments held within the Group's business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and where the contractual cash flows give rise only to principal and interest payments are recognised at amortised cost. After the initial recognition assets are booked at amortised cost.

Recognition at amortised cost requires application of the effective interest rate method. The amortised cost of a financial asset is the value at which the financial asset was initially recognised, minus the principal repayments plus or minus the amortisation accrued by using the effective interest rate method for each difference between the initial value and the value at the maturity date and minus impairment.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments held within the Group's business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell the asset and where the contractual cash flows give rise only to principal and interest payments are recognised at fair value in other comprehensive income. After initial recognition, the asset is measured at fair value with changes in fair value in revaluation reserve of investments in securities (other comprehensive income). When the debt instrument is written off, the profit or loss accrued and recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

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

The position contains two categories: financial assets held for trading and financial assets not classified in the above two categories. A financial asset is classified in this category if it was acquired for the purpose of short-term sale or if its contractual characteristics do not meet the requirement for generating payments of only principal and interest. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

The Group does not designate any debt instrument as at fair value through profit or loss to remove or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch.

(v) Capital instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group may make an irrevocable election to recognize changes in fair value of investments in equity instruments through other comprehensive income, not through profit or loss. A gain or loss from fair value changes will be shown in other comprehensive income and will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. When the debt instrument is written off, the profit or loss accrued and recognised in other comprehensive income is directly transferred to other reserves and retained earnings.

(vi) Reclassification

If the Group reclassifies a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss measurement category and into the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset shall continue to be measured at fair value. The revaluation reserve for the instrument shall be formed from changes to fair value after the reclassification date.

If the Group reclassifies a financial asset out of the amortized cost measurement category and into the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, its fair value shall be measured at the reclassification date. Any revaluation difference shall be recognized in profit or loss.

If the Group reclassifies a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss measurement category and into the amortized cost measurement category, its fair value at the reclassification date shall become its new gross carrying amount.

If the Group reclassifies a financial asset out of the amortized cost measurement category and into the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, its fair value shall be measured at the reclassification date. Any revaluation difference shall be recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses shall not be adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

If the Group reclassifies a financial asset from the 'measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' category to the 'measured at amortized cost' category, the entire value of the accumulated revaluation reserve at the date of reclassification is offset against the fair value of the financial asset. Thus, in practice, it turns out that at the date of reclassification the financial asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortized cost. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses shall not be adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

Such reclassification is only possible after a change in the business model by which financial assets are managed.

In case of a change of the business model from “hold to collect and sell” to “hold to collect”, the Bank reclassifies the financial assets concerned. To this end, it periodically reviews its business model historically and analyses the extent to which the purpose of holding financial assets meets the ‘hold to collect’ business model as opposed to the ‘hold to collect and sell’ business model. In this analysis, the following criteria may serve as indication for change in the business model: government securities with sufficiently long residual term that have not been traded since their acquisition; or privately placed securities without an active market where Fibank holds a significant part of the issue. In case of a significant predominance of the 'hold to collect' business model, the Group needs to consider whether to reclassify the financial assets from the 'Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income' category to the 'Measured at amortized cost' category, continuing to manage financial assets in such a way as to generate cash flows only from collecting contractual payments.

If the Group reclassifies a financial asset out of the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category and into the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset shall continue to be measured at fair value. The cumulative revaluation reserve at the reclassification date shall be reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group shall not reclassify any financial liability.

(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.

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. Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Group on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk, are 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. 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 profit taking by short-term sales or repurchase are classified as financial assets for trading. Investments in debt instruments held by the Group as part of a business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows are classified as financial assets at amortised cost. Investments in debt instruments held by the Group as part of a business model for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and sale are classified as financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income. All other investments, including those whose contractual terms do not meet the requirement for generation of only principal and interest payments are classified as recognised at fair value in profit or loss.

(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.

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 Financial Assets

The Group recognizes 12-month expected credit loss as loss allowance when there is no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial asset. When there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses for the whole life of the financial assets are recognized as loss allowance.

Whether credit risk is significantly increased or not is determined based on the following factors and events for the debtor or the exposure:

- Internal behavioural scoring of natural persons, companies and institutions whose exposures are above the threshold for significance;
- Decrease in credit rating (internal or external) by a given number of notches for companies and institutions whose exposures are above the threshold for significance.
- Delinquencies;
- Other factors.

(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.

2. Significant accounting policies, continued

(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	%
• Licenses and trademarks	10 - 14
• Software and licences	10 - 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 a 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 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.

(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 March 2023 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:

- Notes 4, 15 - 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. The Management uses valuation techniques for the fair value of financial instruments (when there is no quoted price in an active market) and non-financial assets. In applying the valuation techniques, the Management uses to a maximum degree market data and assumptions which market participants would take into account in pricing an instrument. When there is no available market data, the Management uses its best judgement of the assumptions that market participants would make. These judgements may differ from the actual prices that may be determined in a fair market transaction between informed and willing parties at the end of the reporting period.
- Notes 10, 12, 14 – measuring the expected credit loss – credit losses constitute the difference between all contractual cash flows payable to the Group and all cash flows which the Group expects to receive. Expected credit loss is the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses which require the Group's judgement. Expected credit loss is discounted with the initial effective interest rate (or with the loan-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or initially created financial assets with credit impairment).
- Notes 12, 14 – debt instruments at amortised cost – the analysis and intentions of the Management are confirmed by the business model of holding debt instruments that meet the requirements for receiving only principal and interest payments and holding assets until collecting the contractual cash flows from the bonds which are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.
- Note 23 – in accordance with IAS 37 — Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the internal rules for setting aside provisions for pending court cases the bank has recognised provisions for pending court cases. The Group is a defendant in pending cases and the outcome of those cases may lead to liabilities in an amount different from the amount of provisions recognized in the financial statement.

(i) Assessment of repossessed assets from collaterals

Assets accepted as collateral are recognized at the lower of the cost of acquisition and the net realizable value. When evaluating the net realizable value of the assets the Bank 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).

(ii) Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant estimates are required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and

calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. 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 Group'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 a 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) **Leases**

(i) **The Company as lessee**

For new contracts concluded on or after 1 January 2019 the Group assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an asset (the identified asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. In order to apply this definition, the Group assesses three key elements:

- Whether the contract refers to an identified asset which is either explicitly specified in a contract, or implicitly specified at the time that the asset is made available for use;
- The Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, within the scope of its right of use defined in the contract;
- The Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

The Group assesses whether it has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use.

Assessment and recognition of leases by the Group as lessee

On the commencement date of the lease contract the Group recognises the right-of-use asset and the lease liability in the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is assessed at cost which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset at the end of the lease contract, and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use asset using the linear method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also reviews the right-of-use assets for impairment, where such indicators exist.

On the commencement date of the lease contract the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments at that date, discounted using the borrowing rate stipulated in the lease contract, if that rate can be readily determined, or the company's incremental borrowing rate.

As of 01.01.2019 the Bank applies IFRS 16 Leases. To this end, an analysis was made of the requirements of this Standard, and the following key elements were identified:

IFRS 16 Leases introduces new rules for reporting lease agreements. First of all, the standard requires that an analysis be made of whether and which agreements with or without the legal form of lease constitute a lease or contain lease components in accordance with the definition of lease contained in IFRS 16, paragraph 9. According to Paragraph 9, a contract is, or contains, a lease if:

- there is an identified asset, and
- the contract conveys the right to control the use of the identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

In the general case, the lessee is required recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date.

Also, instead of applying the requirements for recognition of a right-of-use asset in return for consideration under a lease contract, the lessee may choose to report lease contracts as an expense under the linear method for the duration of the lease in the following types of contracts:

- - ending within 12 months of the date of initial application of IFRS 16
- - lease of low-value assets.

In the process of assessing the effects of application of this Standard, the Bank did the following:

- o Full review of all agreements was made in order to establish whether it may be necessary to consider additional agreements as lease agreements according to the new IFRS 16 definition;
- o A decision was made for partial retrospective application (which means that the comparative information will not be changed). Under the modified approach it is possible not to assess whether existing agreements contain leases and other relief.

The Management analysed the effect of application of the Standard for contracts expected to last up to five years because a big part of the rental agreements to which the Group is a party as a tenant, the Bank can terminate after a three- or six-months' notice without owing an indemnity. Even in the other contracts this possibility is available in accordance with the law.

This reflects on the expected actual duration of the lease because the contract term depends on the probability that the Group would exercise that option. With relation to this the Group considers that a duration of five years is indicative of the maximum duration of the lease term, irrespective of whether contracts of longer duration exist or not.

In order to determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group uses an interest rate consisting of the risk-free interest rate and a surcharge reflecting the credit risk related to the Bank and additionally adjusted for the specific conditions of the lease contract, including term, country, currency, and collateral.

Lease payments included in measuring the lease liability comprise fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, and the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

After the commencement date, the lease liability shall be decreased with the amount of payments made and shall be increased with the amount of the interest. The lease liability is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of the remeasurement is recognised in the right-of-use asset or in profit or loss, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Group has chosen to report short-term leases and leases of low-value assets by using practical expedients envisaged in the standard. Instead of recognising right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, the Bank recognizes the payments related to them as an expense in profit or loss using the linear method during the lease term.

In the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets are presented on a separate row "Right-of-use assets", and the liabilities under lease contracts are also presented on a separate row - "Lease liabilities".

Extension options or termination options are included in a number of the Group's property rentals. They are used to increase the operative flexibility in the management of assets used in its operations.

In the portion of IFRS 16 which concerns the Group as lessor no significant changes were found in comparison to the previous IAS 17. The Group classifies a lease contract as a finance lease if it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards related to ownership of the asset subject to the lease. All other lease contracts are classified as operating.

In case of a finance lease, the Group recognises as asset a receivable under the contract in an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. During the lease term the Group recognizes interest income on the amount receivable at an interest rate reflecting the return rate of the net investment in the lease.

In case of operating lease, the Group recognises lease payments as revenue on a linear basis.

As lessor, the Group classifies each of its lease contracts as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

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.

	Bulgarian operations		Foreign operations		Total	
	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
Interest income	91,872	76,332	11,260	6,438	103,132	82,770
Interest expense	(8,195)	(9,405)	(2,084)	(1,851)	(10,279)	(11,256)
Net interest income	83,677	66,927	9,176	4,587	92,853	71,514
Fee and commission income	41,892	35,158	5,097	5,063	46,989	40,221
Fee and commission expense	(11,684)	(10,074)	(669)	(474)	(12,353)	(10,548)
Net fee and commission income	30,208	25,084	4,428	4,589	34,636	29,673
Net trading income	4,907	3,590	700	454	5,607	4,044
Administrative expenses	(53,976)	(51,938)	(4,968)	(3,735)	(58,944)	(55,673)
	31.03.2023	31.12.2022	31.03.2023	31.12.2022	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Assets	12,938,471	12,469,881	854,099	1,029,101	13,792,570	13,498,982
Liabilities	10,818,925	10,593,267	1,531,011	1,506,093	12,349,936	12,099,360

The table below shows assets and liabilities and income and expense by business segments as at 31/03/2023.

Business	Assets	Liabilities	Net interest income	Net fee and commission income	Net trading income	Other net operating income
Large enterprises	2,260,419	1,753,816	21,532	8,015	-	195
Medium enterprises	982,086	504,633	12,561	3,932	-	-
Small business	939,293	726,613	11,224	7,279	-	486
Retail Banking	2,770,429	8,725,013	36,531	18,517	-	13
Treasury	5,217,534	64,540	18,465	(2,439)	5,607	339
Other	1,622,809	575,321	(7,460)	(668)	-	1,842
Total	13,792,570	12,349,936	92,853	34,636	5,607	2,875

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)(vi).

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 a Risk Management function, which is independent of Treasury division and reports to management, and which has overall responsibility for independently verifying the results of trading and investment operations and all significant fair value measurements. Specific controls include:

- verification of observable pricing;
- a review and approval process for new models and changes to models involving the Risk Analysis and Control Division and 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 Analysis and Control 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.

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 March 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,666	264,329	85	274,080
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	363,312	66,709	-	430,021
Derivatives held for risk management	890	875	-	1,765
Total	373,868	331,913	85	705,866
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	4,626	-	4,626

in thousands of BGN

31 December 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,313	261,740	85	271,138
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	368,521	161,639	-	530,160
Derivatives held for risk management	718	891	-	1,609
Total	378,552	424,270	85	802,907
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	8,488	-	8,488

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

in thousands of BGN

31 March 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total balance sheet value
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Banks	-	1,975,015	-	1,975,015	1,975,015
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,241,404	-	-	2,241,404	2,353,070
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	183,582	-	183,582	183,582
Loans and advances to customers	-	763,516	6,254,173	7,017,689	6,952,227
Total	2,241,404	2,922,113	6,254,173	11,417,690	11,463,894
Liabilities					
Due to banks	-	17,177	-	17,177	17,177
Due to other customers	-	7,603,297	4,003,996	11,607,293	11,644,863
Liabilities evidenced by paper	-	143,883	-	143,883	143,920
Subordinated term debt	-	19,600	-	19,600	19,600
Hybrid debt	-	263,005	-	263,005	263,005
Total	-	8,046,962	4,003,996	12,050,958	12,088,565

in thousands of BGN

31 December 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total balance sheet value
Assets					
Cash and balances with Central Banks		2,042,858	-	2,042,858	2,042,858
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,890,323	-	-	1,890,323	2,017,895
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	-	221,900	-	221,900	221,900
Loans and advances to customers	-	910,372	5,989,938	6,900,310	6,823,003
Total	1,890,323	3,175,130	5,989,938	11,055,391	11,105,656
Liabilities					
Due to banks	-	13,152	-	13,152	13,152
Due to other customers	-	7,592,602	3,832,938	11,425,540	11,454,906
Liabilities evidenced by paper	-	123,792	-	123,792	123,846
Subordinated term debt	-	19,410	-	19,410	19,410
Hybrid debt	-	256,861	-	256,861	256,861
Total	-	8,005,817	3,832,938	11,838,755	11,868,175

5. Net interest income

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
Interest income		
Accounts with and placements to banks and financial institutions	1,146	127
Revenue from interest on liabilities	-	-
Large enterprises	21,681	19,161
Medium enterprises	12,685	11,018
Small business	10,308	9,630
Microlending	3,036	2,162
Retail Banking	36,177	32,882
Debt instruments	18,099	7,790
Other interest income	-	-
	103,132	82,770
Interest expense		
Deposits from banks	(111)	(7)
Deposits from other customers	(1,700)	(1,636)
Liabilities evidenced by paper	(769)	(152)
Subordinated term debt	(194)	(94)
Hybrid debt	(7,012)	(7,985)
Interest on assets cost	(161)	(1,290)
Interest expense on financial liabilities reported in profit or loss	(36)	-
Lease agreements and other	(296)	(92)
	(10,279)	(11,256)
Net interest income	92,853	71,514

The distribution of the loan portfolio is reported as per the business segments in the Bank.

6. Net fee and commission income

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
Fee and commission income		
Letters of credit and guarantees	838	1,039
Payment operations	7,366	6,802
Customer accounts	11,091	12,201
Card services	12,917	10,915
Other	14,777	9,264
	46,989	40,221
Fee and commission expense		
Letters of credit and guarantees	(137)	(226)
Payment systems	(1,078)	(1,009)
Card services	(6,297)	(4,950)
Other	(4,841)	(4,363)
	(12,353)	(10,548)
Net fee and commission income	34,636	29,673

7. Net trading income

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
Net trading income arises from:		
- Debt instruments	(3)	(224)
- Equities	379	15
- Foreign exchange rate fluctuations	5,231	4,253
Net trading income	5,607	4,044

8. Other net operating income

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
Other net operating income arising from:		
- Net income from transactions and revaluation of gold and precious metals	229	270
- Rental income	1,613	1,361
- Debt instruments	339	1,188
- Income from management of assigned receivables	681	171
- Gain on administration of loans acquired through business combination	13	150
Other net operating income	2,875	3,140

9. Administrative expenses

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
General and administrative expenses comprise:		
- Personnel cost	23,970	19,519
Amortization of property, equipment and tangible fixed assets	4,031	3,204
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	9,574	11,549
- Advertising	2,980	2,394
-Telecommunication, software and other computer maintenance	3,760	3,509
- Other expenses for external services	14,629	15,498
Administrative expenses	58,944	55,673

10. Allowance for impairment

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
Write-downs		
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	(131,961)	(38,592)
<i>Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	(22)	(14)
<i>Off balance sheet commitments</i>	(536)	(398)
Reversal of write-downs		
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	101,099	9,171
<i>Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	1	19
<i>Off balance sheet commitments</i>	446	489
Impairment cost, net	(30,973)	(29,325)

10a. Other income/(expenses), net

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
Profit from the sale and write-off of assets acquired as collateral	433	202
(Loss)/profit from sale and write-offs of investment property	(231)	110
Net earned insurance premiums	2,308	2,018
(Cost) of guarantee schemes	(6,515)	(5,891)
Claims incurred	(1,299)	(1,063)
Other income/(expenses), net	2,327	(105)
Total	(2,977)	(4,729)

10b. Earnings per share

	three months ended on 31/03/2023	three months ended on 31/03/2022
Net profit attributable to shareholders (in thousands of BGN)	38,197	16,165
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in 000's)	149,085	149,085
Earnings per share (BGN)	0.26	0.11

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 2023 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.

11. Cash and balances with Central Banks

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Cash on hand		
- in BGN	262,609	184,777
- in foreign currency	88,147	79,554
Balances with Central Banks	1,317,180	1,521,699
Current accounts and amounts with local banks	1,290	1,291
Current accounts and amounts with foreign banks	305,789	255,537
Total	1,975,015	2,042,858

12. Investments in securities

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Bonds and notes issued by:		
Bulgarian Government		
- denominated in BGN	449,539	447,675
- denominated in foreign currencies	116,105	131,448
Foreign governments	2,131,990	1,792,929
Corporates	317,784	405,558
Banks	10,588	10,477
Other issuers – equity instruments	31,165	31,106
Total	3,057,171	2,819,193
Of which financial assets:		
at fair value through other comprehensive income	430,021	530,160
at amortised cost	2,353,070	2,017,895
at fair value through profit or loss	274,080	271,138
Total	3,057,171	2,819,193

13. Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions

(a) Analysis by type

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Placements with banks	106,094	97,588
Other	77,488	124,312
Total	183,582	221,900

(b) Geographical analysis

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Domestic banks and financial institutions	64,248	105,275
Foreign banks and other financial institutions	119,334	116,625
Total	183,582	221,900

14. Loans and advances to customers

in thousands of BGN

		31/03/2023	
	Gross value	Allowance for impairment	Amortised cost
Large enterprise	2,379,083	(118,664)	2,260,419
Medium enterprise	1,201,467	(219,381)	982,086
Small business	950,130	(10,837)	939,293
Micro enterprise	244,913	(3,920)	240,993
Retail Banking			
- Consumer loans	1,130,822	(46,904)	1,083,918
- Mortgage loans	1,325,000	(12,180)	1,312,820
- Credit cards	148,027	(18,349)	129,678
- Other programmes and collateralised financing	3,020	-	3,020
Total	7,382,462	(430,235)	6,952,227

in thousands of BGN

		31/12/2022	
	Gross value	Allowance for impairment	Amortised cost
Large enterprise	2,278,006	(120,003)	2,158,003
Medium enterprise	1,250,729	(191,128)	1,059,601
Small business	923,928	(12,791)	911,137
Micro enterprise	232,822	(3,882)	228,940
Retail Banking			
- Consumer loans	1,104,419	(45,025)	1,059,394
- Mortgage loans	1,285,749	(13,196)	1,272,553
- Credit cards	144,823	(14,463)	130,360
- Other programmes and collateralised financing	3,015	-	3,015
Total	7,223,491	(400,488)	6,823,003

The distribution of the loan portfolio is reported as per the business segments in the Bank.

(a) Movement in impairment allowances

in BGN '000

Balance as at 01 January 2023	400,488
Additional allowances	131,961
Amounts released	(101,099)
Write-offs	(71,299)
Recovered against impairment	70,268
Other	(84)
Balance at 31 March 2023	430,235

Distribution of trade receivables and impairment as adjustment for financial assets (receivables from customers) according to the requirements of IFRS9:

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	31/03/2023		31/12/2022	
	Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	Allowance for impairment	Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	Allowance for impairment
Exposures without increase of credit risk after the initial recognition (phase 1)	5,130,334	(11,847)	4,692,718	(10,598)
Exposures with significant increase of credit risk after the initial recognition (phase 2)	1,127,248	(57,024)	1,279,839	(52,601)
Non-performing (impaired) exposures (phase 3)	1,124,880	(361,364)	1,248,045	(337,621)
Total	7,382,462	(430,235)	7,220,602	(400,820)

31 March 2023

Class of exposure	Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	Allowance for impairment	<i>in thousands of BGN</i>
			Carrying amount of loans and advances to customers
Performing			
Collectively impaired	6,257,582	(68,871)	6,188,711
Non-performing			
Collectively impaired	259,632	(74,652)	184,980
Individually impaired	865,248	(286,712)	578,536
Total	7,382,462	(430,235)	6,952,227

31 December 2022

Class of exposure	Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	Allowance for impairment	<i>in thousands of BGN</i>
			Carrying amount of loans and advances to customers
Performing			
Collectively impaired	5,972,557	(63,199)	5,909,358
Non-performing			
Collectively impaired	242,139	(73,392)	168,747
Individually impaired	1,005,906	(264,229)	741,677
Total	7,220,602	(400,820)	6,819,782

As at 31 March 2023 the gross amount of overdue advances to customers measured as 90+ days exposures is BGN 761,043 thousand (31 December 2022: BGN 833,547 thousand).

15. Property and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Assets under Construction	Leasehold Improvements	Total
<i>in thousands of BGN</i>						
Cost						
At 01 January 2023	29,325	145,521	6,808	38,714	66,328	286,696
Additions	-	38	52	4,604	17	4,711
Exchange rate differences	-	73	5	2	51	131
Write-offs	-	(5,806)	(60)	-	(1,302)	(7,168)
Transfers	-	2,705	-	(22,073)	11,871	(7,497)
At 31 March 2023	29,325	142,531	6,805	21,247	76,965	276,873
Amortisation						
At 01 January 2023	7,861	120,054	6,428	-	43,977	178,320
Exchange rate differences	-	54	3	-	17	74
Charge for the period	242	1,771	18	-	994	3,025
For write offs	-	(5,806)	(60)	-	(1,302)	(7,168)
At 31 March 2023	8,103	116,073	6,389	-	43,686	174,251
Carrying amount						
At 01 January 2023	21,464	25,467	380	38,714	22,351	108,376
At 31 March 2023	21,222	26,458	416	21,247	33,279	102,622

16. Intangible assets

	Software and licences	Goodwill	Total
<i>in thousands of BGN</i>			
Cost			
At 01 January 2023	54,111	433	54,544
Additions	30	-	30
Exchange rates and other adjustments	23	-	23
Write-offs	-	-	-
Transfers	7,497	-	7,497
At 31 March 2023	61,661	433	62,094
Amortisation			
At 01 January 2023	37,933	-	37,933
Exchange rates and other adjustments	13	-	13
Charge for the period	1,006	-	1,006
For write offs	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	38,952	-	38,952
Carrying amount			
At 01 January 2023	16,178	433	16,611
At 31 March 2023	22,709	433	23,142

17a. Repossessed assets

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Land	254,849	254,600
Buildings	159,888	157,719
Machines, plant and vehicles	10,631	10,425
Fixtures and fittings	841	841
Total	426,209	423,585

Repossessed assets acquired as collateral are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The net realizable value of the lands and buildings is approximately equal to their fair value.

17b. Investment Property

in thousands of BGN

Balance as at 01/01/2023	750,324
Additions	2,140
Repossessed assets acquired as collateral	-
Revaluation of investment property to the fair value recognised at transfer	-
Write-offs upon sale	(260)
Balance as at 31/03/2023	752,204

18. Other assets

in thousands of BGN

	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Deferred expense	17,983	11,768
Gold	2,835	2,683
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries	8,344	8,344
Other assets	98,738	93,142
Total	127,900	115,937

19. Due to banks

in thousands of BGN

	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Term deposits	12,786	11,389
Payable on demand	4,391	1,763
Total	17,177	13,152

20. Due to other customers

in thousands of BGN

	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Retail customers		
- current accounts	3,137,854	3,057,581
- term and savings deposits	4,813,275	4,707,972
Businesses and public institutions		
- current accounts	3,203,396	3,291,542
- term deposits	490,338	397,811
Total	11,644,863	11,454,906

21. Liabilities evidenced by paper

in thousands of BGN

	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Liabilities under repurchase agreements	7,832	7,764
Debt related to agreements for full swap of profitability	39,531	39,469
Financing from financial institutions	35,971	36,611
Liabilities related to structured investment products	2,377	6,884
Liabilities under loan contracts	58,209	33,118
Total	143,920	123,846

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 March 2023
European Investment Fund – JEREMIE 2	0% - 2.79%	30/09/2025	1,269
Bulgarian Bank for Development AD	3.05% - 4.60%	15.03.2027 - 30.11.2028	14,933
Manager of financial instruments in Bulgaria fund	0%	31/12/2033	19,769
Total			35,971

in thousands of BGN

Lender	Interest rate	Maturity	Amortised cost as at 31 December 2022
European Investment Fund – JEREMIE 2	0% - 2.79%	30/09/2025	1,506
Bulgarian Bank for Development AD	3.05% - 3.85%	15.03.2027 - 30.11.2028	14,931
Manager of financial instruments in Bulgaria fund	0%	31/12/2033	20,174
Total			36,611

22. Hybrid and subordinated debt

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	Principal amount	Amortised cost as at 31 March 2023
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 60 mio	117,350	127,004
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 30 mio	58,675	59,987
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 30 mio	58,675	56,026
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 10 mio	19,558	19,988
Total	254,258	263,005

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	Principal amount	Amortised cost as at 31 December 2022
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 60 mio	117,350	123,839
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 30 mio	58,675	58,829
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 30 mio	58,675	54,590
Hybrid debt with principal EUR 10 mio	19,558	19,603
Total	254,258	256,861

The bonds in all four hybrid instrument issues are registered, dematerialized, interest-bearing, perpetual, unsecured, freely transferable, non-convertible, deeply subordinated, and without incentives to redeem.

The four hybrid debt instruments fully comply with the requirements of Regulation 575/2013 for inclusion in the additional tier 1 capital.

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	Amortised cost as at 31 Dec. 2023	Amortised cost as at 31 Dec. 2022
Subordinated term debt with principal EUR 2 mio	3,987	3,943
Subordinated term debt with principal EUR 2.9 mio	5,727	5,679
Subordinated term debt with principal EUR 5 mio	9,886	9,788
Total	19,600	19,410

23. Other liabilities

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Liabilities to personnel	1,516	1,351
Insurance contract provisions	6,301	6,585
Provisions for pending court cases	440	440
Impairment on off balance sheet commitments	1,265	1,175
Other payables	27,899	13,461
Total	37,421	23,012

24. Shareholders

The subscription for the public offering of shares of First Investment Bank AD was completed successfully on 3 July 2020. Out of the 40 000 000 ordinary dematerialized shares with nominal value of BGN 1, and issue value of BGN 5.00 each, a total of 39 084 800 shares were subscribed and paid up.

On 31 July 2020 First Investment Bank's capital increase was registered in the Commercial Register and Register of Non-for-profit Legal Entities. This registration was carried out after the subscription for shares was successfully completed on 03 July 2020 based on the prospectus confirmed by the Financial Supervision Commission.

Thus, the Bank's capital was increased to BGN 149 084 800 by issue of 39 084 800 new ordinary, registered, dematerialized shares, each with one voting right in the general meeting, with nominal value of BGN 1 and issue value of BGN 5. The amount of the capital after the increase was reflected in the By-Laws of First Investment Bank AD after approval granted by the Bulgarian National Bank.

The table below shows those shareholders of the Bank holding shares as at 31/03/2023 together with the number and percentage of total issued shares.

	Number of shares	% of issued share capital
Mr. Ivailo Dimitrov Mutafchiev	46,750,000	31.36
Mr. Tzeko Todorov Minev	46,750,000	31.36
Bulgarian Bank for Development AD	27,350,000	18.35
Valea Foundation	11,734,800	7.87
Other shareholders (shareholders holding shares subject to free trade on the Bulgarian Stock Exchange – Sofia)	16,500,000	11.06
Total	149,084,800	100.0

In 2023, as in the previous year, the Bank did not distribute dividends.

25. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities

<i>in thousands of BGN</i>	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
Bank guarantees	167,313	160,332
Unused credit lines	897,657	858,510
Letters of credit	9,636	33,332
Total	1,074,606	1,052,174
Impairment on off balance sheet commitments	1,265	1,175

26. Related party transactions

Type of related party	Parties that control or manage the Bank		Enterprises under common control	
	31.03.2023	31.12.2022	31.03.2023	31.12.2022
<i>in thousands of BGN</i>				
Loans	2,901	2,944	76,336	78,316
Deposits and loans received:	17,245	14,195	16,773	15,418
Deposits placed	-	-	58,859	49,050
Other receivables	-	-	389	341
Other borrowings	-	-	1,924	50
Off-balance sheet commitments	993	1,023	2,243	2,004
Payables/receivables on lease liabilities	-	-	2,669	2,684

First Investment Bank announces that as at 31/03/2023:

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. No capital instruments were repaid or repurchased. Equity instruments have been issued as disclosed in Note 24.
4. No dividends were accrued or paid.

(signed)
Nikola Bakalov
Chief Executive Officer
MB Chairman

(signed)
Chavdar Zlatev
Executive Director
MB member

(signed)
Ianko Karakolev
Chief Financial Officer
MB member

**INTERIM REPORT
ON THE ACTIVITY OF FIRST INVESTMENT BANK AD
as at 31 March 2023**

(consolidated)

**prepared under Art. 100o, para. 4(2) and with relation to Art. 100o¹, para. 7 of the
Public Offering of Securities Act (POSA)**

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

Highlights in the activity of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 March 2023:

1. Disclosure of Information by First Investment Bank AD pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/637 was published on 03 January 2023;
2. The individual (unaudited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 December 2022 were published on 31 January 2023;
3. Information regarding repurchased Fibank perpetual notes under ISIN code BG2100008114 was published on 07 February 2023;
4. The consolidated (unaudited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 Dec 2022 –were published on 01 March 2023;
5. On 23 March 2023 was published notification pursuant to Art. 100y, Para. 1(2) and Para.2 of the Law on the Public Offering of Securities (LPOS) and the ordinances for its implementation regarding changes in the Management Board of First Investment Bank AD;
6. The annual individual (audited) financial statements of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 Dec 2022 were published on 30 March 2023.

Review of the activities of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 March 2023 on consolidated (unaudited) basis

- *Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023.*

The balance sheet assets of the Group as at 31.03.2023 reached BGN 13,793 million, showing an increase by BGN 294 million against the end of 2022. In terms of assets First Investment Bank AD retains its place among the leading banks in the Bulgarian banking system. As at 31.03.2023 the deposits from other customers amounted to BGN 11,645 million, with a net increase of BGN 190 million for 2023; as regards this indicator the Bank also retains its position as one of the leading banks in Bulgaria. As at the end of March 2023 the accounting equity amounted to BGN 1,443 million net, which means an increase by BGN 43 million for the period. Receivables from clients at 31 March 2023 amounted to BGN 6,952 million book value, a increase against the end of 2022 by BGN 129 million.

- *Consolidated profit as at 31 March 2023*

The net profit of the Group as at 31.03.2023 reached BGN 38,429 thousand. The profit before tax for Q1 2023 was BGN 43,077 thousand, the profit before provisions and impairment amounted to BGN 74,050 thousand.

The total revenue from banking operations as at 31 March 2023 amounted to BGN 135,971 thousand (Q1 2022: BGN 108,371 thousand). The net interest income for the period January-March 2023 amounted to BGN 92,853 thousand, marking an increase by BGN 21,339 thousand compared the same period of the previous year. The main reason for this is the increase in interest income from debt instruments as a result of the increased securities portfolio. In Q1 2023 the net fee and commission income amounted to BGN 34,636 thousand, BGN 4,963 thousand higher than the same period in 2022.

- *Capital resources*

The capital adequacy ratio of the Group as at 31 March 2023 reached 19.62 %. The Tier 1 capital ratio was 19.40%, while CET1 ratio was 16.11 %. The own funds amounted to BGN 1,517 million. As at 31 March 2023 the Bank was in compliance with and above the regulatory capital requirements.

- *Liquidity*

The liquidity coverage ratio of the Group as at 31 March 2023 reached 276.92 % and the net stable funding ratio was 147.73 %, showing a stable liquidity position.

- *A total of 125 branches and offices throughout the country*

As at 31 March 2023, First Investment Bank AD had a total of 123 branches and offices in Bulgaria – 40 of them in Sofia and 83 in towns throughout the country. The number of outlets reflects the adherence to a policy of synergy and maintaining optimum efficiency in the branch network of the Bank.

Appendix 1

**INFORMATION AS AT 31 March 2023
UNDER ART. 12, PARA. 1, P. 4
OF ORDINANCE No 2**

of the Financial Supervision on the initial and subsequent disclosure of information in the public offering of securities and the admission of securities for trading at a regulated market

- 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

There are no new standards, nor amendments to existing standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Boards effective for the current period that could have any significant impacts on the Bank's accounting policies.

The accounting policy applied by the Bank 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 2022.

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

There have been no changes in the Bank's economic group as at 31 March 2023.

- 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:

Based on these interim quarterly reports the management considers that the possibilities for achieving the forecasts regarding key ratios, as stated in the “Priorities for Development 2021-2023” remain.

- 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 31 December 2022</i>		<i>at 31 March 2023</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	31,36%	No change	
Mr Ivaylo Mutafchiev	46 750 000	31,36%	No change	
Bulgarian Development Bank AD	27 350 000	18,35%	No change	
Valea Foundation	11 734 800	7,87%	No change	

- 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 31 December 2022</i>		<i>at 31 March 2023</i>	
	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>
Nikola Bakalov	374	0,00	No change	
Chavdar Zlatev	27 173	0,01	No change	
Ralitsa Bogoeva	0	0,00	No change	
Svetozar Popov	5856	0,00	No change	
Ianko Karakolev	12	0,00	No change	
Nadia Koshinska	234	0,00	No change	

<i>Members of the Supervisory Board</i>	<i>at 31 December 2022</i>		<i>at 31 March 2023</i>	
	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% of capital</i>
Evgeni Lukanov	337 139	0,23	No change	
Maya Georgieva	11 388	0,01	No change	
Jordan Skortchev	19 125	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 March 2023 no events have occurred beyond the ordinary activity of the Bank

Appendix 2

**INFORMATION AS AT 31 March 2023
UNDER ART. 12, PARA. 3
OF ORDINANCE No. 2**

of the Financial Supervision on the initial and subsequent disclosure of information in the public offering of securities and the admission of securities for trading at a regulated market

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. The information on these transactions has been disclosed in Note 26 to the unaudited individual interim financial report.

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.

The information on these transactions has been disclosed in Note 26 to the unaudited consolidated interim financial report.

(signed)
Nikola Bakalov
Chief Executive Officer
Chairman of MB

(signed)
Svetozar Popov
Executive Director
Member of MB

(signed)
Ianko Karakolev
Chief Financial Officer
Member of MB

DECLARATION
under Art. 100o, para. 4(3) with relation to Art. 100o¹, para. 7 of the Public Offering of Securities Act (POSA)

The undersigned Nikola Bakalov, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Management Board of First Investment Bank AD, Chavdar Zlatev, Executive Director and member of the Management Board of First Investment Bank AD, and Ianko Karakolev, Chief Financial Officer and member of the Management Board 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 March 2023, 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;
- the interim report on the activities of First Investment Bank AD as at 31 March 2023 contains a fair review of the information under Art. 100o, para. 4(2) of the Public Offering of Securities Act.

(signed)
Nikola Bakalov
Chief Executive Officer
Chairman of the Management Board

(signed)
Chavdar Zlatev
Executive Director
Member of MB

(signed)
Ianko Karakolev
Chief Financial Officer
MB Member

30 May 2023

Bank	FINV3150	First Investment Bank:
Reporting date	31.3.2023	
Basis for application	consolidated	
Accounting standard	IFRS	
		Reporting currency in BGN '000

1. Balance sheet [statement of financial position]

1.1 Assets

		References	Breakdown in table	Carrying amount
				part 1, paragraph 27 of Appendix V 0010
0010	Cash and cash balances with central banks and other deposits payable on demand	Para. 54 (i) of IAS 1		2 011 413
0020	Cash	part 2, paragraph 1 of Appendix V		350 750
0030	Cash balances with central banks	part 2, paragraph 2 of Appendix V		1 317 181
0040	Other deposits payable on demand	part 2, paragraph 3 of Appendix V	5	343 482
0050	Financial assets held for trading	Supplement A to IFRS 9		6 247
0060	Derivatives	Supplement A to IFRS 9	10	0
0070	Equity	Para 11 of IAS 32	4	6 151
0080	Debt securities	part 1, paragraph 31 of Appendix V	4	96
0090	Loans and advances	part 1, paragraph 32 of Appendix V	4	0
0096	Non-tradable financial assets mandatorily reported at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 8, (a), (ii) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.4.1.4	4	264 409
0097	Equity	Para 11 of IAS 32	4	25 015
0098	Debt securities	part 1, paragraph 31 of Appendix V	4	239 394
0099	Loans and advances	part 1, paragraph 32 of Appendix V	4	0
0100	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 8 (a)(i) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.4.1.5	4	0
0120	Debt securities	part 1, paragraph 31 of Appendix V	4	0
0130	Loans and advances	part 1, paragraph 32 of Appendix V	4	0
0141	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Para. 8 (h) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.4.1.2A	4	430 021
0142	Equity	Para 11 of IAS 32	4	0
0143	Debt securities	part 1, paragraph 31 of Appendix V	4	430 021
0144	Loans and advances	part 1, paragraph 32 of Appendix V	4	0
0181	Financial assets at amortised cost	Para. 8 (f) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.4.1.2	4	9 444 910
0182	Debt securities	part 1, paragraph 31 of Appendix V	4	2 353 070
0183	Loans and advances	part 1, paragraph 32 of Appendix V	4	7 091 840
0240	Derivatives - hedge accounting	IFRS 9.6.2.1, part 1, paragraph 22 of Appendix V	11	0
0250	Changes in the fair value of hedged positions when hedging a portfolio for interest rate risk	Para. 89A (a) of IAS 39, IFRS 9.6.5.8		0
0260	Investments in a subsidiary, jointly-controlled entity or associate	Para. 54 (e) of IAS 1; part 1, paragraph 21 and part 2, paragraph 4 of Appendix V	40	11 158
0270	Tangible assets			854 815
0280	Property, Plant and Equipment	Para. 6 of IAS 16; Para. 54 (a) of IAS 1; Para 47 (a) of IFRS 16	21, 42	102 611
0290	Investment Property	Para. 5 of IAS 40; Para. 54 (b) of IAS 1; Para. 48 of IFRS 16	21, 42	752 204
0300	Intangible assets	Para. 54(c) of IAS 1; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 115 of Reg 575		22 697
0310	Goodwill	Para. B67, (d) of IFRS 3; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 113 of Reg 575		0
0320	Other intangible assets	Para. 8 and Para. 118 of IAS 38; Para. 47 (a) of IFRS 16	21, 42	22 697
0330	Tax assets	Para. 54 (n) and-(o) of IAS 1		3 719
0340	Current tax assets	Para. 54(n) of IAS 1; Para. 5 of IAS 12		0
0350	Deferred tax assets	Para. 54, (o) of IAS 1; Para. 5 of IAS 12; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 106 of Reg 575		3 719
0360	Other assets	part 2, paragraph 5 of Appendix V		734 197
0370	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	Para. 54, (j) of IAS 1; Para. 38 of IFRS 5; part 2, item 7 of Appendix V		0
0380	TOTAL ASSETS	Para. 9, (a), IN 6 of IAS 1		13 783 586

Bank	FINV3150	First Investment Bank:
Reporting date	31.3.2023	
Basis for application	consolidated	
Accounting standard	IFRS	
		Reporting currency BGN '000

1. Balance sheet [statement of financial position]

1.2 Liabilities

		References	Breakdown in table	Carrying amount
				part 1, paragraph 27 of Appendix V
				0010
0010	Financial liabilities held for trading	Para. 8, (e)(ii) of IFRS 7; BA Para. 6 of IFRS 9	8	0
0020	Derivatives	supplement A to IFRS 9, IFRS 9.4.2.1(a), BA, paragraph 7(a) of IFRS 9	10	0
0030	Short positions	BA, Paragraph 7(b) of IFRS 9	8	0
0040	Deposits	Part 2, item 9 of Appendix 2 to ECB/2013/33; Part 1, para. 36 of Appendix V	8	0
0050	Issued debt securities	part 1, paragraph 37 of Appendix V	8	0
0060	Other financial liabilities	part 1, paragraphs 38 -41 of Appendix V	8	0
0070	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 8 (e)(i) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.4.2.2	8	4 626
0080	Deposits	Part 2, item 9 of Appendix 2 to ECB/2013/33; Part 1, para. 36 of Appendix V	8	0
0090	Issued debt securities	part 1, paragraph 37 of Appendix V	8	0
0100	Other financial liabilities	part 1, paragraphs 38 -41 of Appendix V	8	4 626
0110	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	Para. 8 (g) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.4.2.1	8	12 096 321
0120	Deposits	Part 2, item 9 of Appendix 2 to ECB/2013/33; Part 1, para. 36 of Appendix V	8	11 717 159
0130	Issued debt securities	part 1, paragraph 37 of Appendix V	8	282 605
0140	Other financial liabilities	part 1, paragraphs 38 -41 of Appendix V	8	96 557
0150	Derivatives - hedge accounting	IFRS 9.6.2.1, part 1, paragraph 26 of Appendix V	11	0
0160	Changes in the fair value of hedged positions when hedging a portfolio for interest rate risk	Para. 89A (b) of IAS 39, IFRS 9.6.5.8		0
0170	Provisions	Para. 10 of IAS 37; Para. 54 (l) of IAS 1	43	1 705
0180	Pensions and other obligations to pay defined post-employment benefits	Para. 63 of IFRS 19; Para. 78(d) of IAS 1; part 2, para. 9 of Appendix V	43	0
0190	Other long-term employee benefits	Para. 153 of IFRS 19; Para. 78(d) of IAS 1; part 2, para. 10 of Appendix V	43	0
0200	Restructuring	Para. 71 and Para 84 (a) of IAS 37	43	0
0210	Pending legal matters and tax-related court cases	IAS 37, addendum B, examples 6 and 10	43	440
0220	Commitments and guarantees	IFRS 9.4.2.1(c), (d); 9.5.5; 9.C2.5; IAS 37; IFRS 4; part 2, para. 11 of Appendix V	9 12 43	1 265
0230	Other provisions	Para 14 of IAS 37	43	0
0240	Tax liabilities	Para. 54 (n) and-(o) of IAS 1		32 701
0250	Current tax liabilities	Para. 54(n) of IAS 1; Para. 5 of IAS 12		4 819
0260	Deferred tax liabilities	Para. 54, (o) of IAS 1; Para. 5 of IAS 12; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 108 of Reg 575		27 882
0270	Share capital payable upon request	IAS 32, Illustrative example 33; IFRIC 2; part 2, paragraph 12 of Appendix V		0
0280	Other liabilities	part 2, paragraph 13 of Appendix V		215 581
0290	Liabilities in disposal groups classified as held for sale	Para. 54, (p) of IAS 1; Para. 38 of IFRS 5; part 2, paragraph 14 of Appendix V		0
0300	TOTAL LIABILITIES	Para. 9, (b), IN 6 of IAS 1		12 350 934

1. Balance sheet [statement of financial position]

c0010

1.3 Total own funds

		References	Breakdown in table	Carrying amount
				0010
0010	Equity			
0020	Paid up share capital	Para. 54(s) of IAS 1; Para. 22 of DOB	46	149 085
0030	Not fully paid-up capital	Para. 78 (e) of IAS 1		149 085
0040	Premium reserves	part 2, paragraph 14 of Appendix V		0
0050	Issued capital instruments other than share capita	Para. 78(e) of IAS 1; Art. 4, Para. 1, item 124 of Reg 575	46	250 017
0060	Component of the share capital in compound financial instruments	part 2, paragraphs 18 -19 of Appendix V	46	0
0070	Other issued equity instruments	Paras. 28 -29 of IAS 32; part 2, para 18 of Appendix V		0
0080	Other own funds	part 2, paragraph 19 of Appendix V		0
0090	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Para. 10 of IFRS 2, part 2, para 20 of Appendix V		0
0095	Items which cannot be reclassified as profit or loss	Art. 4, para. 1, item 100 of Reg 575	46	-2 596
0100	Tangible assets	Para. 89A (a) of IAS 1		4 500
0110	Intangible assets	Paras. 39-41 of IAS 16		0
0120	Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit plans	Paras. 85-87 of IAS 38		4 500
0122	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	Para. 7, NI 6 of IAS 1; Para. 120(c) of IAS 19		0
0124	Share of the other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	Para. 38, IN example 12 of IFRS 5		0
0320	Changes in fair value of capital instruments at fair value in other comprehensive income	NI 6 of IAS1, paragraph 10 of IAS 28		0
0330	Inefficiency of hedging in fair value hedging of capital instruments at fair value in other comprehensive income	Para. 7 (d) of IAS 1; 5.7.5 and B5.7.1 of IFRS 9; part 2, paragraph 21 of Appendix V		0
0340	Changes in fair value of capital instruments at fair value in other comprehensive income [hedged position]	Para. 7 (d) of IFRS 1; IFRS 9.5.7.5 and 6.5.3; paragraph 24C of IFRS 7, part 2, paragraph 22 of Appendix V		0
0350	Changes in fair value of capital instruments at fair value in other comprehensive income [hedging instrument]	IFRS 9 5.7.5 and 6.5.8(b); part 2, paragraph 22 of Appendix V		0
0360	Changes in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value in profit or loss due to changes in credit risk	Para. 7, (e) of IFRS 1, IFRS 9 5.7.5 and 6.5.8(b); part 2, para. 57 of Appendix V		0
0128	Items which can be reclassified as profit or loss	Para. 7 (f) of IAS 1; IFRS 9.5.7.7; part 2, paragraph 23 of Appendix V		0
0130	Hedges of net investments in foreign operations [effective portion]	Para. 81A (a)(ii) of IAS 1		-7 096
0140	Currency exchange	IFRS 9.6.5.13(a); Paragraph 24B(b), items ii) and iii) of IFRS 7; Paragraph 24C(b), items i) and iv), and paragraph 24E(a) of IFRS 7; part 2, paragraph 24 of Appendix V		0
0150	Derivatives from hedging Cash flow hedges [effective portion]	Para. 52 (b) of IFRS 21; Paras. 32 and 38-49 of IAS 21		7 131
0155	Changes in fair value of debt instruments at fair value in other comprehensive income	Paragraph 7(e) of IAS 1; paragraph 24B(b), items ii) and iii) of IFRS 7; paragraph 24C(b), item i) and paragraph 24E of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.6.5.11(b); part 2, paragraph 25 of appendix V		0
0165	Hedging instruments [unreported elements]	Para. 7 (da) of IAS 1; IFRS 9.4.1.2A and 5.7.10; part 2, paragraph 26 of Appendix V		-14 227
0170	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	Paragraph 7, (g) and (h) of IAS 1, IFRS 9.6.5.13 and 6.5.8(b); part 2, paragraph 24 of IFRS 7		0
0180	Share of the other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	Para. 38, IN example 12 of IFRS 5		0
0190	Retained earnings	NI 6 of IAS1, paragraph 10 of IAS 28		0
0200	Revaluation reserve	Art. 4, para. 1, item 123 of Reg 575		96 158
0210	Other reserves	Para. 30, D5-D8 of IFRS 1; part 2, para 28 of Appendix V		0
0220	Reserves or losses from investments in a subsidiary, jointly-controlled entity or associate reported via the equity method	Para. 54 of IAS 1; Para. 78 (e) of IAS 1		902 126
0230	Other	Para. 11 of IAS 28; part 2, para 29 of Appendix V		0
0240	(-) Repurchased own shares	part 2, paragraph 29 of Appendix V		902 126
0250	Profit or loss attributable to the owners of the parent company	Para. 79 (a)(vi) of IAS 1; Paras. 33-34, IE14, IE36 of IAS 32; part 2, paragraph 30 of Appendix V	46	0
0260	(-) Interim dividends	Para. 81B (b)(ii) of IAS 1	2	37 862
0270	Minority interests [Non-controlling interests]	Para. 35 of IAS 32		0
0280	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Para. 54 (r) of IAS 1		0
0290	Other items	Art. 4, para. 1, item 100 of Reg 575	46	0
0300	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Art. 4, para. 1, item 100 of Reg 575	46	0
0310	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND TOTAL LIABILITIES	Para. 9 (c), IN 6 of IAS 1	46	1 432 652
		IN 6 of IAS 1		13 783 586

NIKOLA BAKALOV
Chief Executive Officer

CHAVDAR ZLATEV
Executive Director

IANKO KARAKOLEV
Chief Financial Officer

Bank	FINV3150	First Investment Bank:
Reporting date	31.3.2023	
Basis for application	consolidated	
Accounting standard	IFRS	
		Reporting currency BGN '000

2. Profit and Loss Account

		References	Breakdown in table	Current period
				0010
0010	Interest income	Para. 97 of IAS 1; part 2, para 31 of Appendix V	16	103 117
0020	Financial assets held for trading	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRS 7; part 2, paragraphs 33, 34 of Appendix V		1
0025	Non-tradable financial assets mandatorily reported at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRS 7, IFRS 9.5.7.1		2 910
0030	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRS 7		0
0041	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Para. 20(b) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.5.7.10-11, IFRS 9.4.1.2A		2 792
0051	Financial assets at amortised cost	Para. 20(b) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.4.1.2, IFRS 9.5.7.2		97 414
0070	Derivatives — hedge accounting, interest rate risk	supplement A to IFRS 9, C.6.6.16, part 2, paragraph 35 of Appendix V		0
0080	Other assets	part 2, paragraph 36 of Appendix V		0
0085	Revenue from interest on liabilities	IFRS 9.5.7.1, part 2, paragraph 37 of Appendix V		0
0090	(Interest expense)	Para. 97 of IAS 1; part 2, para 31 of Appendix V	16	10 281
0100	(Financial liabilities held for trading)	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRS 7; part 2, paragraphs 33, 34 of Appendix V		0
0110	(Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss)	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRS 7		36
0120	(Financial Liabilities at amortised cost)	Para. 20 (b) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.5.7.2		9 739
0130	(Derivatives — hedge accounting, interest rate risk)	Para. 9 of IAS 39; part 2, para 35 of Appendix V		0
0140	(Other liabilities)	part 2, paragraph 38 of Appendix V		345
0145	(Interest expense on assets)	IFRS 9.5.7.1, part 2, paragraph 39 of Appendix V		161
0150	(Expense for share capital payable upon request)	IFRIC 2, item 11		0
0160	Dividend income	part 2, paragraph 40 of Appendix V	31	0
0170	Financial assets held for trading	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRS 7; part 2, paragraphs 40 of Appendix V		0
0175	Non-tradable financial assets mandatorily reported at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 20, (a)(i), Para. B5, (e) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.5.7.1A, part 2, paragraphs 40 of Appendix V		0
0191	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Para. 20, (a)(ii) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.4.1.2A, IFRS 9.5.7.1A, part 2, paragraph 41 of Appendix V		0
0192	Investments in a subsidiary, jointly-controlled entity or associate reported via the equity method	part 2, paragraph 42 of Appendix V		0
0200	Fee and commission income	Para. 20 (c) of IFRS 7	22	47 297
0210	(Fee and commission expense)	Para. 20 (c) of IFRS 7	22	12 317
0220	Net profits or (-) losses from discontinued recognition of financial assets and liabilities which are not accounted at fair value through profit or loss	part 2, paragraph 45 of Appendix V	16	950
0231	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	IFRS 9.4.12A; IFRS 9.5.7.10-11		-20
0241	Financial assets at amortised cost	Para. 20, (a), (v) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.4.1.2; IFRS 9.5.7.2		970
0260	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	Para. 20, (a), (v) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.5.7.2		0
0270	Other			0
0280	Net profits or (-) losses from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	Para. 20, (a)(i) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.5.7.1, part 2, items 43, 46 of Appendix V	16	397
0287	Net profits or (-) losses from non-tradable financial assets and liabilities mandatorily reported at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 20, (a)(i) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.5.7.1, part 2, para 46 of Appendix V		0
0290	Net profits or (-) losses from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Para. 20, (a)(i) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.5.7.1, part 2, para 44 of Appendix V	16, 45	0
0300	Net profits or (-) losses from hedge accounting	part 2, paragraph 47 of Appendix V	16	0
0310	Net profits or (-) losses from exchange rate differences	Para. 28 and Para 52 (a) of IAS 21		5 231
0320	Net profits or (-) losses from derecognition of investments in subsidiaries joint ventures and associates	Application V, part 2.56		0
0330	Net profits or (-) losses from derecognition of non-financial assets	Para. 34 of IAS 1; part 2, para 48 of Appendix V	45	110
0340	Other operating income	part 2, paragraphs 314 -316 of Appendix V	45	5 390
0350	(Other operating expense)	part 2, paragraphs 314 -316 of Appendix V	45	1 420
0355	TOTAL NET OPERATING INCOME			138 474

	<i>References</i>	<i>Breakdown in table</i>	<i>Current period</i>
			0010
0360	(Administrative expenses)		53 363
0370	(Personnel costs)	<i>Para. 7 of IAS 19; Para. 102, IN 6 of IAS 1</i>	26 867
0380	(Other administrative expenses)		26 496
0385	(Cash instalments for restructuring funds and deposit guarantee schemes)	<i>part 2, paragraph 48i of Appendix V</i>	6 146
0390	(Amortisation)	<i>Paras. 102, 104 of IAS 1</i>	5 481
0400	(Property, Plant and Equipment)	<i>Para. 104 of IAS 1; Para. 73, (e), (vii) of IAS 16</i>	4 479
0410	(Investment Property)	<i>Para. 104 of IAS 1; Para. 79, (d), (iv) of IAS 40</i>	0
0420	(Other intangible assets)	<i>Para. 104 of IAS 1; Para. 118, (e), (vi) of IAS 38</i>	1 002
0425	Net profits or (-) losses from modification	<i>IFRS 9.5.4.3, supplement A to IFRS 9, part 2, paragraph 49 of Appendix V</i>	0
0426	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<i>Paragraph 35J of IFRS 7</i>	0
0427	Financial assets at amortised cost	<i>Paragraph 35J of IFRS 7</i>	0
0430	(Provisions or (-) reversed provisions)	<i>Para. 59, 84 of IAS 37; Para. 98, (b), (f), (g) of IAS 1</i>	91
0435	(Undertaken obligations to make payments for restructuring funds and deposit guarantee schemes)	<i>part 2, paragraph 48(i) of Appendix V</i>	0
0440	(Commitments and guarantees)	<i>IFRS 9.4.2.1(c), (d); IFRS 9.B2.5; IAS 37; IFRS 4; part 2, para. 50 of Appendix V</i>	91
0450	(Other provisions)		0
0460	(Impairment or (-) impairment adjustment of financial assets which are not accounted at fair value through profit or loss	<i>Para. 20, (a)(viii) of IFRS 7; IFRS 9.5.4.4, part 2, Items 51, 53 of Appendix V</i>	30 882
0481	(Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income)	<i>IFRS 9.5.4.4; IFRS 9.5.5.1; IFRS 9.5.5.2; IFRS 9.5.5.8</i>	20
0491	(Financial assets at amortised cost)	<i>IFRS 9.5.4.4, IFRS 9.5.5.1; IFRS 9.5.5.8</i>	30 862
0510	(Impairment or (-) reversed impairment of investments in a subsidiary, jointly-controlled entity or associate)	<i>Paras. 40-43 of IAS 28</i>	0
0520	(Impairment or (-) reversed impairment of non-financial assets	<i>Para. 126(a)-(b) of IAS 36</i>	0
0530	(Property, Plant and Equipment)	<i>Para. 73, (e), (v)-(vi) of IAS 16</i>	0
0540	(Investment Property)	<i>Para. 79, (d), (v) of IAS 40</i>	0
0550	(Goodwill)	<i>B67, (d), (v) of IFRS 3; Para. 124 of IAS 36</i>	0
0560	(Other intangible assets)	<i>Para. 118, (e), (iv)-(v) of IAS 38</i>	0
0570	(Other)	<i>Para. 126(a)-(b) of IAS 36</i>	0
0580	Negative goodwill in profit or loss	<i>B64, (n)(i) to IFRS 3</i>	0
0590	Share of profit or (-) loss from investments in a subsidiary, jointly-controlled entity or associate reported via the equity method	<i>part 2, paragraph 54 of Appendix V</i>	0
0600	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, para 55 of Appendix V</i>	0
0610	PROFIT OR (-) LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS	<i>Para. 102, IN 6 of IAS 1; Para. 33 A of IFRS 5</i>	42 511
0620	(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>	4 649
0630	PROFIT OR (-) LOSS AFTER TAX FROM CURRENT OPERATIONS	<i>IN 6 of IAS 1</i>	37 862
0640	Profit or (-) loss after tax from discontinued operations	<i>Para. 82, (e) of IAS 1; Para. 33(a) and paragraph 33A of IFRS 5; part 2, paragraph 56 of Appendix V</i>	0
0650	Profit or (-) loss before tax from discontinued operations	<i>Para. 33, (b)(i) of IFRS 5</i>	0
0660	(Tax expense or (-) income related to discontinued operations)	<i>Para. 33, (b)(i) and (iv) of IFRS 5</i>	0
0670	PROFIT OR (-) LOSS FOR THE YEAR	<i>Para. 81A (a) of IAS 1</i>	37 862
0680	Relating to minority interests [non-controlling interests]	<i>Para. 81B (b)(i) of IAS 1</i>	0
0690	Attributable to the owners of the parent company	<i>Para. 81B (b)(ii) of IAS 1</i>	37 862

NIKOLA BAKALOV
Chief Executive Officer

CHAVDAR ZLATEV
Executive Director

IANKO KARAKOLEV
Chief Financial Officer