EURO-FINANCE AD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INDIVIDUAL

31.12.2012

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MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE ACTIVITY OF EURO-FINANCE AD IN 2012

I. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Four years after the beginning of the global financial crisis, the state of the global economy still remains uncertain and volatile. Developing countries remain the major driver of the world economy, contributing to nearly 80% of GDP growth globally, but their productivity decreases and remains at levels lower than before the crisis. Undying debt crisis and recessionary processes in the eurozone, the U.S. inability to cope with exponentially rising budget costs and the stagnation of the labor market, Japan's impossibility to escape the deflationary spiral – are only part of the general picture, characterizing the state of developed economies over the past year.

By preliminary data of the World Bank, global economic growth in 2012 will slow down to 2.3% (vs. 2.7% in 2011). The cumulative growth of GDP of developed countries in 2012 (again, according to data of the World Bank) is expected to reach 1.3%, while that of developing countries – 5.1%. In comparison, for 2011 these were 1.6% and 5.9%.respectively

As expected, the central focus was once again reserved for the eurozone countries with their multifaceted problems - political, structural, financial, competitive, etc. The deepening problems in the eurozone and the lack of adequate long-term decisions by the European political elite logically led to a new wave of credit ratings downgrades of EU countries. This time, however, the attention of rating agencies, besides the usual "suspects" from the periphery of the EU (Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal), focused on a number of countries with traditionally high credit rating, like France and Austria. The increase in credit cost to critical levels for most of the EU countries has forced the European Central Bank (ECB) to act decisively (despite objections from some member states), starting the program for "direct monetary transactions." With the introduction of the program, the ECB is committed to buy in "unlimited quantities" a government debt, issued by member states of the eurozone, in return for fundamental economic reforms. Following the intervention of the ECB the 10-year government bond yields, issued by Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal (the most problematic countries in the eurozone), decreased to 12%, 4.25%, 5.3% and 7% at the end of 2012. For comparison, in early 2012, these yields were 37%, 7%, 7.5% and 17% respectively. With its actions the European Central Bank, headed by Mr. Draghi, managed to win valuable time for European politicians to address the problems in the individual European economies, but the fundamental problems in the eurozone remain unresolved – the deepening recessionary processes, exacerbated by the restrictive fiscal policies and continued growth in unemployment.

The situation in the U.S. remains no less complicated and difficult to predict. Despite the huge amount of government spending, amounting to $ 3.6 trillion (or 22.9% of U.S. GDP), and the unprecedented increase in the money supply on the part of Federal Reserve, the largest economy in the world continues to struggle with stagnation and unemployment.

In the conditions of exclusively weak economic growth the U.S. Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank continued to apply expansionary monetary policies. In July 2012 the ECB lowered the basic interest rate in the eurozone (the interest rate on which the banks are financed by the ECB) to record low level of 0.75%.

At the end of the third quarter of 2012 Bulgaria ranks among the countries with the lowest budget deficit and the lowest government debt as a percentage of GDP, according to data from Eurostat. While for the third quarter of the year Greece, Italy and Portugal registered the highest ratios of government debt to GDP, respectively 152.6%, 127.3%, 120.3%, in Bulgaria this indicator is only 18.7%, surpassed only by Estonia (9.6%) . According to data of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Bulgaria at the end of November 2012 the budget balance of the country reached 102.4 million BGN.

World Bank (WB) predicted in its annual report for 2012 a growth of the global economy by 2.4% in 2013. World Bank economists expect that in 2013 the economy of the eurozone countries will decrease by 0.1%, which represents some improvement compared to 2012 (-0.4%). Bulgaria is among the countries, for which the forecast is a modest growth of 1.8%, caused by a decline in exports, because 60% is aimed precisely to other eurozone countries.

II. BRIEF REVIEW OF OUR BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Last year can be defined as beneficial for the company. Our forecasts for revenue growth and changes in its structure materialized. In 2012 EURO-FINANCE AD recorded net income of 1.651 million BGN. Earnings before taxes accounted for 9 thousand BGN.

The following table presents the essential revenue sources of the company related to investment intermediary activities for the last four years.

Type of Income	2012 (BGN)	2011 (BGN)	2010 (BGN)	2009 (BGN)
Fees and commissions from financial instruments transactions	342 359	663 151	589 082	311 384
Interest and related income	869 593	857 941	774 539	867 104
Trading portfolio income/expenses	123 149	48 199	385 612	-11 739
Impairment of investment portfolio assets	-	-429 046	-	-
Total	**1 335 101**	**1 140 245**	**1 749 233**	**1 166 749**

Revenue from fees and commissions declined from 663 thousand BGN to 342 thousand BGN due to weaker market activity from the company's clients. On the other hand, interest and related income registered a 1.4% growth, while the trading portfolio income expanded more than 150% from 48 thousand BGN to 123 thousand BGN.

The following table describes the changes in the main indicators related to the company's activity in financial instruments transactions on the domestic capital market. The number of orders declined from a year ago to 6,856 which resulted to a lower number of completed transactions of 4,716. This is due mainly to weaker investor activity on the domestic capital market as a whole. The total turnover for own account marked a significant increase compared to 2011, accounting for more than 7 million BGN.

Activity	2012	2011	2010
Buy/Sell share orders*	**6,856**	**9,503**	**9,938**
Incl. submitted by EFOCS	4,650	6,437	6,498
Executed orders	3,204	4,442	4,921
Fulfilled transactions of shares**	4,716	7,084	6,112
Incl. on a regulated market	3,532	5,376	3,351
on the OTC market	1,184	1,708	2,761
Total turnover in BGN	**93,211,455**	**163,458,579**	**78,743,194**
Incl. for own account	7,152,659	3,015,390	15,891,478

*excludes repo transactions orders/includes only orders quoted in BGN
**completed transactions exluding repurchase agreements

The result achieved in the local market can be considered a success, given the modest performance of the Bulgarian capital market in 2012, as provided by the following table.

Trading data on the domestic regulated stock market (according to BSE Sofia)	2012	2011	2010
Completed transactions	68,855	109,260	109,738
Turnover in BGN	864,038,427	717,023,440	682,941,581
Market capitalization in BGN	9,828,089,752	12,435,857,618	10,754,101,686
SOFIX	345,46	322.11	362.35
BG 40	125,11	113.69	114.70
BG TR30	257,87	264.50	303.51
BG REIT	79,62	51.25	43.35

Our forecasts are that the next 2013 performance of the Bulgarian capital market will be directly dependent on the prospects of the national economy. As a majority shareholder in the BSE, the Bulgarian state has a vested interest in restoring investor confidence and reviving the stock exchange activity.

The future long-awaited privatization of the Bulgarian Stock Exchange - Sofia AD can be considered a catalyst for the domestic capital market through which the prospects of trading expansion to improve for market participants.

In the last year EURO-FINANCE AD systematically endeavored to develop the segment of services focused on foreign financial instruments transactions. The main index of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange - DAX added 29.15% compared to the level at the beginning of the year, while the leading index of the local stock market - SOFIX added 7.25% on annual basis.

Since mid-2009 EURO-FINANCE AD is a member of Deutsche Boerse – XETRA. This proved to be an extremely positive step for the company, allowing new trading segments to be developed as well as the analytical department of the company to expand its area coverage. In addition to providing services directly to individual customers, EURO-FINANCE also assists other investment firms with transactions on XETRA.

The following table presents summarized information of the company's operating activity in relation to transactions on the Frankfurt stock exchange (FWB), Germany. The downturn in the total annual turnover is mainly caused by the reduction in trading operations for own account imposed by new company policies aiming at less risk exposure on investments for own account.

The year 2013 would be another challenge ahead of financial markets participants. EURO-FINANCE AD actions would target the optimal balance between a tolerable risk level and investment liquidity.

Activity	2012	2011	2010
Accepted buy/sell orders for financial instruments on the FSE	1,104	4 388	3 134
Incl submitted via EFOCS	698	1 161	1 427
Executed orders	800	3 543	2 554
Fulfilled transactions	955	6 935	4 282
Total turnover in BGN	32,853,975	752 185 907	181 230 354
Incl for own account	2,867,944	709 010 392	83 969 736

III. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FSC's ORDINANCE No. 35 on the capital adequacy and liquidity of investment intermediaries

In accordance with the regulations of Ordinance № 35 of the FSC on capital adequacy and liquidity of investment intermediaries, EURO-FINANCE has adopted and implemented rules of risk management and assessment, as well as procedures of assessment or reserves revaluation and privacy disclosure rules. The company policy and objectives redarding risk management were initially formulated in a decision by the Board of Directors on the 30th of September 2007, stating that the company follows a moderately conservative risk management policy, therefore aiming at a steady and consistent over time profit increment and protection of stockholder's equity.

The following table presents the structure of EURO-FINANCE AD investments to 31.12.2012 regarding the adopted policy of risk management.

Type	2012		2011		2010	
	amount in BGN '000	% of equity	amount in BGN '000	% of equity	amount in BGN '000	% of equity
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits	1 221	7.83	1 795	11.39	2 376	14.58
Equity securities (common stock, equity rights, etc.)	5 465	35.06	3 191	20.26	4 408	27.05
Debt securities (debentures and treasury bonds issued by governments and financial institutions)	592	3.80	2 492	15.82	2 981	18.29
Debt securities of other issuers	5 805	37.24	4 748	30.14	2 876	17.65
Repurchase agreements net receivables	2 113	13.56	3 157	20.04	3 436	21.09
Total	**15 196**	**97,49%**	**15 383**	**97.65**	**16 077**	**98.66**

During the last reporting period EURO-FINANCE AD had been constantly monitoring the compliance to the capital adequacy and liquidity requirements as stated in article 21 of the Ordinance and the above mentioned policy. No violations have been found. At any given moment the company's capital reserves have been exceeding the capital adequacy requirements for coverage of all risks deriving from the financial intermediary activity of EURO-FINANCE AD.

We draw special attention to the fact that some of the investments in equity securities, shown in the table above, are reported in the Company's investment portfolio (refer to note No.6).

Significant items in the investment portfolio are stated in the table below.

Issuer	Shares number	Nominal value	Book value	Market value to 31.12.2012	Total market value of the position
Bulland Investments REIT	787 000	1.25	983 750	0.955	751 585
Etropal AD	32 525	5.49	178 595	4.15	134 979
Sentinel Asset Management AD	76 000	1.05	79 800	1.07*	81 320
Total:			**1 242 145**		**967 884**

* The value of Sentinel Asset Management is calculated by applying the equity accounting method

At the time of compiling the report the management of EURO-FINANCE AD has assumed that in the presence of ongoing extraordinary circumstances on the domestic capital market, in the face of investor outflow and limited liquidity, it is not possible the fair value of the assets to be calculated, as well as the absence of any evident or persistant signs of their depreciation, considering the company can keep the abovementioned assets for indefinite period of time. In addition to the securities listed in the table above, the company has also added to its investment portfolio a debt issuance of Asterion Bulgaria AD with a nominal value of 1 150 000 EUR and a debt issuance of Eurolease Auto AD with nominal value of 1 000 000 EUR as recorded at acquisition cost amounting to 100% of par and published in non-current debt securities.

By the 31st of December 2012 the equity of the company, in compliance to the audited statement of financial position amounts to 15 588 000 BGN, while the capital base equals 15 344 000 BGN and is calculated as follows:

Item / Year		2012	2011	2010
A	Initial equity (BGN incl)	15 583 376	15 583 376	15 583 376
1	Issued (registered capital)	14 100 000	14 100 000	14 100 000
2	Statutory reserves	1 410 000	1 410 000	1 410 000
3	Other reserves	73 376	73 376	73 376
B	Additional equity	-	-	-
1	Debt-capital (hybrid instrument)	-	-	-
C	Total initial and additional equity (A+B)	15 583 376	15 583 376	15 583 376
D	Net income and retained earnings	4 470	171 257	712 993
E	Balance sheet equity (C+D)	15 587 845	15 754 633	16 296 369
F	Total decrease in initial and additional capital	239 199	363 991	359 802
1	Noncurrent intangible assets	147 719	160 945	4 977
2	Interests in insurers and re-insurers and insurance holdings	11 680	203 046	354 825
3	Interest in other financial institutions	79 800	**-**	**-**
	CAPITAL BASE (C-F)	**15 344 177**	**15 219 385**	**15 223 574**

By the 31st of December 2012 the capital requirements for risk coverage amounted to 1 999 000 BGN. In accordance to the adopted policy of calculating capital requirements, EURO-FINANCE AD applies the standard approach, except for the operational risk, where the base indicator approach is used.

The capital requirements in relation to the character and scope of activity of EURO-FINANCE AD are presented in the following table:

Risk type	Capital requirement in BGN
Credit risk	758 103
Settlement risk	-
Exposition, currency and commodity risk	1 011 927
Operational risk	228 603
Total capital requirements	**1 998 633**

The credit risk capital requirement is calculated on the basis of the following reference information as to 31.12.2012:

Item	Balance 2012
Computers, peripherals and software	79 459
Vehicles	100 860
Fixtures and fittings	38 326

Long-term investments – non–controlling interest	1 242 155
Depreciation of fixed tangible assets	-147 894
Non-current debt securities	4 205 059
Receivables on exchange differences with respect to CFD revaluations	8 543
Receivables on exchange differences with respect to Netting revaluations	8 624
Receivables on exchange differences with respect to Margine Trades revaluations	95 114
Accounts with administration institutions	1 439
Receivables from overpaid tax according to the CITA	40 675
Other debtors	105 147
Receivables from clients	38 307
Prepaid expenses	14 660
Receivables from repo-agreements	3 630 487
Investment portfolio interests	70 834
Total:	**9 531 795**

According to the classified approach, receivables are classified in groups, each of whom is assigned a risk weight used for the capital requirement to be calculated in the amount of 8% of the respective risk weighted value of the exposure as follows:

Type of receivables (group)	Amount of receivables	% risk weight	Risk-weighted amount of the receivables	Capital coverage requirement (8%)
Repo agreements	3 630 487	100	3 630 487	290 439
Receivables from institutions	1 439	20	288	23
Minor exposures	217 428	75	163 071	13 046
Other exposures	5 682 441	100	5 682 441	454 595
Total:	**9 531 795**			**758 103**

The capital requirements for exposition, currency and commodity risk amounting to 1 012 000 BGN represents the sum of the requirements for debt securities exposition risk, shares and foreign exchange risk coverage. No commodity or foreign exchange risk occurred in the activity of EURO-FINANCE AD during the accounting period. The trading portfolio of the company is presented more detailed in the section „Additional information” at the end of the current statement.

The calculation of the capital requirements regarding the debt securities exposition risk is performed on the basis of the maturity method, suggesting that the separate currency positions are matched depending on their maturity structure and coupon. The specific risk capital requirement for debt securities is calculated separately.

Капиталовото изискване за позиционния риск в акции се състои от два компонента – общ риск и специфичен риск, за които капиталовото изискване е съответно 8% и 4%. Отделно от това, капиталовото изискване за позициите в предприятия за колективно инвестиране е в размер на 32% от съответната позиция.

The capital requirement for shares exposition risk consists of two components – general and specific risk with capital requirement respectively of 8% and 4%. In addition the capital requirement for collective investment positions amounts to 32% of the corresponding position.

To determine the capital requirement for currency risk, 8% is calculated on the total long, respectively short, exposure in foreign currency different from the euro.

The components of the capital coverage requirements for exposition, foreign exchange and commodity risk are presented in the table below:

Type	Amount of the capital coverage requirement in BGN
Exposition risk of debt insstruments	177 615
Exposition risk of shares	834 312
Currency risk	-
Commodity risk	-
Total	**1 011 927**

To determine the capital requirements regarding operational risk by applying the basic indicator approach, 15% of the average value of the net interest income and the net noninterest income for the preceeding three years is taken into account. The result excludes investment portfolio securities sales, as well as the additional revenue and insurance benefits received.

The respective values for the preceeding three years are as follows:

Year	Value	Average value	Capital requirement in BGN (15%)
2011	1 330 474		
2010	1 901 361		
2009	1 340 224		
		1 524 020	**228 603**

By the 31st of December 2012 EURO-FINANCE AD has accumulated an exposure to the parent company EUROHOLD BULGARIA AD and its subsidiaries totaling 2 765 000 BGN as listed below:

Issuer	ISIN	Balance in BGN
IC EUROINS AD	BG1100081055	11 680
EUROHOLD BULAGRIA AD	BG1100114062	183 125
AUTO UNION AD	BG2100025126	170 652
STARCOM HOLDING AD	BG2100010110	418 626
EUROLEASE AUTO AD	BG2100019129	1 980 961
Total:		**2 765 044**

The respective position does not exceed the legally defined maximum of 25% from the capital basis. To 31.12.2012 the company's capital basis, after reduction, tops the legally stated requirements by 13 346 000 BGN.

The rules and procedures for assessment and value preservation, together with the type and distribution of internal capital, necessary for the appropriate coverage of risks EURO-FINANCE AD is exposed to, are an element of the Risk Assessment and Management Rules, whose reliability and efficiency is inspected by the Board of Directors before January the 30th every year.

IV. DISCLOSURE OF MANTADORY AND OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

At the date of preparation of this statement, the Board of Directors of EURO-FINANCE AD is presented by:

Asen Hristov	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Kiril Boshov	Executive Officer
Momchil Petkov	Member of the Board of Directors
Ivo Seizov	Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors
Krasimir Kirov	Executive Officer

During the past year a change in the composition of the Board of Directors of EURO-FINANCE AD occurred:

As of the 1st of January 2012 the Board of Directors of EURO-FINANCE AD is presented by:

Asen Hristov	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Kiril Boshov	Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors
Momchil Petkov	Executive Officer
Ivo Seizov	Executive Officer
Toma Kavroshilov	Member of the Board of Directors

After a held general meeting of shareholders on the 30^{th} of October 2012 and a received approval from the FSC, Krasimir Svilenov Kirov was registered as a member of the Board of Directors as Toma Kavroshilov resigned from the Board.

The members of the Board of Directors do not directly own shares and/or bonds issued by EURO-FINANCE AD and have not been granted special rights or options for acquiring shares and bonds of the company. None of the members of the Board of Directors participates in a commercial partnership as a general partner.

Mr. Asen Milkov Hristov owns more than 25% of the capital of the following commercial entities:
“STARCOM HOLDING” AD – Etropole;
“ALPHA EUROAKTIV” EOOD - Sofia;
“CORPORATE ADVISORS” EOOD - Sofia;

Mr. Kiril Ivanov Boshov owns more than 25% of the capital of the following commercial entities:
“STARCOM HOLDING” AD – Etropole;
“ALCOMERCE” EOOD - Sofia.

Mr. Ivo Seizov owns more than 25% of the capital of the following commercial entities:
“CAPITAL ADVISOR” EOOD – Sofia
“ADVISOR.BG” EOOD - Sofia. – indirectly through "CAPITAL ADVISOR” EOOD
“*HUMAN ADVISOR*” *EOOD – Sofia- indirectly through "CAPITAL ADVISOR*” *EOOD*

Mr. Krasimir Kirov owns more than 25% of the capital of the following commercial entities:
„ECO RESIDENCE“ EOOD

Mr. Assen Milkov Hristov participates in the management of the following commercial entities:

"AUTO UNION" AD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"AUTOPLAZA" EAD – Member of the Board of Directors;
"ALPHA EUROAKTIV" EOOD – Manager;
"BALKAN INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL LEAGUE" OOD – Manager;
"BASKETBALL CLUB CHERNO MORE" EAD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"BULSTAR INVESTMENT" AD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"EUROINS OSIGURUVANJE" AD, Macedonia - Chairman of the Board of Directors;
*"*EUROINS *ROMANIA ASIGURARI REASIGURARI" SA – Member of the Board of Directors;*
"EURO-FINANCE" AD - Chairman of the Board of Directors;
”EUROHOLD BULGARIA” AD – Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"CORPORATE ADVISORS" EOOD –Manager;
"SMARTNET" EAD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"STARCOM HOLDING" AD – Executive member of the Board of Directors;
"FORMOPLAST 98" AD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;

Mr. Kiril Ivanov Boshov participates in the management of the following commercial entities:

"AUTO UNION" AD – Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors;
“ALCOMERCE” EOOD – Manager;

"AUTOPLAZA" EAD – Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"EUROAUTO" OOD – Manager;
"EUROINS INSURANCE GROUP" AD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"EUROINS–HEALTH INSURANCE" EAD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"EUROINS *ROMANIA ASIGURARI REASIGURARI" SA – Chairman of the Board of Directors;*
"EUROINS OSIGURUVANJE" AD, Macedonia – Member of the Board of Directors;
"EUROLEASE AUTO" EAD, Romania – Member of the Board of Directors;
"EURO-FINANCE" AD – Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"EUROHOLD BULGARIA" AD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"CAPITAL – 3000" AD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"STARCOM HOLDING" AD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;
"STARCOM HOLD" AD – Chairman of the Board of Directors;

Mr.Ivo Seizov participates in the management of the following commercial entities:

- *"CAPITAL ADVISOR" EOOD – Sofia*
- *"*ADVISOR.BG" EOOD *– Sofia*
- "*HUMAN ADVISOR*" *EOOD – Sofia*
- *"SENTINEL ASSET MANAGEMENT" AD – Sofia*
- *"MEDICAL ASSISTANCE MARCIANOPOL*" EAD *– Sofia*
- *"LOREX" OOD - Sofia*
- *"EURO-FINANCE" AD – Sofia*

Mr. Momchil Petkov Petkov participates in the management of the following commercial entities:

- *"EUROSYS" EOOD – Sofia*
- *"EURO-FINANCE" AD – Sofia*

Mr. Krasimir Svilenov Kirov participates in the management of the following commercial entities:

- *"EURO-FINANCE" AD – Sofia*
- *„ECO RESIDENCE" EOOD*

During the reporting period the Board of Directors has not taken resolutions for transactions apart from the ordinary operations of the company. No pending deals of significant importance for the business of the company are known at the preparation of the current report. Imperative for us will be the preservation of applied until now cautious approach as efforts will be directed towards further expansion of transactions with foreign financial instruments.

V. IMPORTANT EVENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED AFTER THE DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT REPORT

At the time of preparing the current report no important events have occured

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

In accordance to Bulgarian legislation the management is supposed to prepare a financial statement report every fiscal year that is to provide true and fair view of the overall condition and financial result of the company by the end of the year. The management has prepared the current financial statement in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the EU.

The management confirms that as well as consistent accounting policies have been applied at the preparation of the financial statements by the 31st of December 2012, they are also compliant with the principle of precautionary valuation of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The management assures that it has adhered to current IFRS, with the financial statements prepared on a going concern basis.

The management is responsible for the proper keeping of accounting records, safeguarding the assets and taking the reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other misuse.

Sofia, 13.02.2013 г.	Kiril Boshov Executive Officer
	Krasimir Kirov Executive Officer

Financial statements as at 31.12.2012

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	NOTES	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Interest revenue and similar revenue		926	952
Interest expenses and similar expenses		(56)	(94)
Net interest revenue		**870**	**858**
Other operating revenue	3	781	472
Gross operating revenue		**1 651**	**1 330**
Operating expenses	4	(1 642)	(1 151)
Net result before taxes and extraordinary items		**9**	**179**
Result from extraordinary items		-	-
Net result before taxes		**9**	**179**
Tax expenses	5	(4)	(8)
Profit (loss)		**5**	**171**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income		**5**	**171**
Net profit/ loss per share (BGN)		**0,0004**	**0,01**

Date: 13.02.2013 г.

Hristo Hristov
Chief Accountant

Kiril Boshov
Executive Officer

Krasimir Kirov
Executive Officer

Certified by: BDO Bulgaria OOD

Stoyanka Apostolova, Managing Partner
CPA, REGISTERED AUDITOR

Explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31.12.2012

	NOTES	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	6	1 242	1 293
Non-current debt securities	7	4 205	2 249
Fixed non-financial assets	8	219	295
		5 666	**3 837**
Current assets			
Cash	9	2 012	2 612
Equity securities	10	4 223	1 898
Debt securities	11	2 192	4 991
Other current assets	12	3 930	3 439
Other assets	13	20	27
		12 377	**12 967**
Total assets		**18 043**	**16 804**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	14	14 100	14 100
General reserves	15	1 410	1 410
Other reserves	16	73	73
Result from current period		5	171
		15 588	**15 754**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial lease liabilities	17	20	50
		20	**50**
Current liabilities			
Financial lease liabilities	17	9	19
Bank liabilities	18	3	-
Tax liabilities	19	5	6
Other	20	2 418	975
		2 435	**1 000**
Total equity and liabilities		**18 043**	**16 804**

Date: 13.02.2013 г.

Hristo Hristov
Chief Accountant

Kiril Boshov
Executive Officer

Krasimir Kirov
Executive Officer

Certified by: BDO Bulgaria OOD

Stoyanka Apostolova, Managing Partner
CPA, REGISTERED AUDITOR

Explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
As at 31.12.2012

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Net result before taxes	9	179
Adjusted with:		
Depreciations	73	22
Taxes	(4)	(8)
Changes in investments and noncurrent debt securities	(1,905)	-
Change in current assets	(10)	(443)
Change in prepaid expenses for subsequent period	-	(9)
Change in current liabilities and adjustments	1 442	(905)
Cash flow from operating activity	**(395)**	**(1 164)**
Cash flow from common investing activity	**3**	**250**
Cash flow from financial activity	**(208)**	**(644)**
Net cash flow	**(600)**	**(1 558)**
Cash in the beginning of the year	2 612	4 170
Cash at the end of the year	**2 012**	**2 612**

Date: 13.02.2013 г.

Hristo Hristov
Chief Accountant

Kiril Boshov
Executive Officer

Krasimir Kirov
Executive Officer

Certified by: BDO Bulgaria OOD

Stoyanka Apostolova, Managing Partner
CPA, REGISTERED AUDITOR

Explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNRES' EQUITY
As at 31.12.2012 г.

	SHARE CAPITAL BGN'000	GENERAL RESERVS BGN'000	OTHER RESERVS BGN'000	PROFIT (LOSS) BGN'000	TOTAL BGN'000
Balance as at 31.12.2010	**14 100**	**1 410**	**73**	**713**	**16 296**
Changes in equity for 2011					
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	171	171
Dividends	-	-	-	(713)	(713)
Balance as at 31.12.2011	**14 100**	**1 410**	**73**	**171**	**15 754**
Changes in equity for 2012					
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5	5
Dividends	-	-	-	(171)	(171)
Balance as at 31.12.2012	**14 100**	**1 410**	**73**	**5**	**15 588**

Date: 13.02.2013 г.

Hristo Hristov
Chief Accountant

Kiril Boshov
Executive Officer

Krasimir Kirov
Executive Officer

Certified by: BDO Bulgaria OOD

Stoyanka Apostolova, Managing Partner
CPA, REGISTERED AUDITOR

Explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at 31.12.2012

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Bulgarian accounting legislation requires the use of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Commission.

Executive management presents annual financial statements as at 31 December 2011, prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS), endorsed by the European Parliament, which is also in compliance with the national accounting legislation.

The financial statements are presented in Bulgarian levs (BGN), as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

In December 2012 EURO-FINANCE AD sold 100% of its share in EUROSYS EOOD and 81% of its share in Sentinel Asset Management EAD and therefore the company will not issue comprehensive financial statement report for 2012.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICY

Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates

According to the requirements of the Bulgarian legislation the Company presents its financial statements in Bulgarian levs (BGN). The Bulgarian lev is fixed to the euro at 1 EUR = 1.95583 BGN. The financial statements are presented in thousands of levs.

At their initial report foreign currency transactions are recorded in BGN by applying the Bulgarian National Bank's quoted exchange rate at the date of the operation.

In the annual financial statements and intermediate financial statements foreign currency monetary amounts and non-monetary items are recorded as follows:

foreign currency monetary amounts are reported using a closing rate, whereas during the course of the year – by applying the Bulgarian National Bank's quoted rate of exchange on the date of the financial statements;

non-monetary items carried at fair value in foreign currency are reported at the rate that existed when the fair values were determined.

Exchange differences resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized on the comprehensive income statement.

Recognition of revenue and expenses

Revenue estimate – Revenue is estimated at fair value of the consideration received or receivable in terms of cash or cash equivalents.

Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis for interests, commissions, etc.

Revenue is recognized in the financial result during the period when the services are rendered regardless of the period the payment is effected.

Expenses are accrued and recognized in the Statement of comprehensive income encompassing the overall period until the end of the financial period.

Fixed Tangible Assets

The property, plant and equipment include real estates, plant and equipment, vehicles and fixture and fittings at initial acquisition cost of more than BGN 700 that have an independent identifiable useful life more than one year of exploitation.

Initially property, plant and equipment are estimated at acquisition cost, which includes the purchase price (including customs duties and nonrefundable taxes) and all direct expenses.

Subsequent costs – with the subsequent expenses related to a separative fixed tangible asset is adjusted with the carrying amount when it is probable future economic benefit to flow to the enterprise beyond this initially estimated standard efficient of the existing asset.

Evaluation after initial recognition – The alternative approach is allowed to be applied for lands and buildings. Following the initial recognition of an asset, every fixed tangible asset is reported at acquisition cost after depreciation and revaluations made.

All other fixed tangible assets are valued using a recommended approach - at acquisition cost reduced by depreciation accrued and accumulated impairment loss.

Recoverability of carrying amount – the company reviews the carrying amount of the fixed tangible assets and determines their recoverable value. The asset is disposed of when no future economic benefits are expected.

Disposal of fixed tangible assets from the statement of the financial position is to be applied when sold or when the asset is completely withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected.

Fixed tangible assets following the straight-line method over their useful life of exploitation, their book value or revaluation value is reduced to the amount of their residual value with the following annual depreciation rates:

Buildings	4%
Machines, production equipment, installations	30%
Computers, software and software leases	50%
Vehicles	25%
Other fixed assets	15%

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software products and licenses.

Initially the intangible assets are estimated at acquisition cost, which includes the purchase price (including customs duties and nonrefundable taxes) and all direct expenses for the asset preparation for its functional use.

Evaluation after initial recognition – the intangible asset is accounted at acquisition cost reduced by accumulated depreciation and eventually accumulated impairment loss.

Recoverability of carrying amount – the Company does not measure recoverable value. When sufficient reliable conditions exist, the enterprise reviews the carrying amount of the intangible assets and determines their recoverable value.

Intangible assets are written off from the statement of the financial position when sale or when the asset is completely withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal.

Intangible assets are depreciated following the straight-line method with the following annual amortization rates:

Software and software leases	50%

The accrual of amortization starts from the month following the month in which the amortizable asset is acquired or entered into exploitation.

The company uses a professional software product, developed to support financial institutions, financial intermediaries and management companies main activity.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Financial assets are initially recorded at acquisition cost including fair price plus any expenses related to the transaction.

Financial assets in subsidiaries and associates are reported at acquisition cost. Due to the fact that the investments in subsidiaries and associates are not actively traded on stock markets, their fair value cannot be determined with reliable degree of certainty including by using alternative procedures.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified as held for trading:

Financial instruments are initially recorded at acquisition - at acquisition cost, which includes all transaction costs.

According to risk management rules of EURO-FINANCE, the subsequent valuation of the financial instruments is performed on a daily basis using readily available closing prices, provided by an independent source, including stock exchange prices or prices from market information, quotations from independent dealers with sound reputation. For the purposes of the mark-to-market valuation of financial instruments the more conservative from the rates “bid” and “asked” prices is used unless EURO-FINANCE Ltd. is a market-maker regarding the financial instrument and may close the position at a mid-market price.

When market valuation is not possible, the Company uses a valuation model for the positions and its portfolios. The valuation model is each valuation that is compared to values of comparative valuation /benchmark/, extrapolation and calculations different from the market data. The valuation model should meet certain requirements provided for in Ordinance No. 35 on capital adequacy and liquidity of investment intermediaries.

Following the above methodology and considering the extraordinary market conditions, resulting from the deepening financial crisis, EURO-FINANCE AD performs subsequent valuation of its assets in the trading portfolio on the following the procedures:

/1/ for Bulgarian and foreign shares and rights admitted to trading on a regulated market in the Republic of Bulgaria as well as Bulgarian shares and rights admitted to trading on a regulated market in a member countries:

a/ at the last price of a transaction concluded with them announced in the exchange bulletin if the volume of the transactions concluded with them for the day is:

not less than 0.02% of the volume of the respective issue or

has reached the valuation volume

b/ if no price could be determined on the order of item a/, the price of the shares respectively the rights is determined as an average arithmetic of the highest “bid” respectively “asked” price for short positions from the orders that are valid as at the moment regulated market closing on the valuation day and the last price for a concluded transaction with the respective securities for the same day. The price is determined on this order only in case that there are transactions concluded and orders submitted “bid” respectively “asked” price

c/ in case that there are no deals concluded with securities from the respective issue the subsequent valuation of the shares, respectively the rights, is made by using the average arithmetic of the highest “bid” respectively “asked” price for short positions valid as at the moment of the regulated market closing on the valuation day, and the weighted average cost from the last prices of the transactions concluded with the respective securities and the trading volumes within the last 30 days period. In case that during the last 30 days period there was a capital increase or shares split of the issuer, for the calculation of the weighted average cost the period from the day is taken after which the holders has no right to participate in the capital increase respectively –from the day of the split until the date of the shares valuation

d/ in case the ways of valuation as per items a-c is impossible to be applied, the valuation of rights is calculated using the following formula:

$Pr=(Pxr – E)*X/Y$,

where:

Pxr – current share price Ex Rights;

E – issue price of new shares;

Pr – fair value of rights;

X – number of new shares that can be subscribed against one right;

Y – number of rights.

e/ when it is impossible the valuation ways to be applied as per items a-c, as well as regarding shares that are not traded on regulated markets, the subsequent valuation is made on the basis of the net carrying amount of the assets.

/2/ for shares of collective investment schemes not traded on a regulated market, including the cases of temporary suspension of redemption:

a/ at the most recently announced share redemption price.

b/ at the most recently set and announced issue price per share less the amount of the expenses on the issue provided in the rules of the mutual fund and redemption of a share in the cases when the collective investment scheme had not reached the minimum amount of the net value of assets.

/3/ for derivative financial instruments – on the order stated in /1/ and when it is impossible to apply this valuation method – using a suitable valuation model for derivative financial instruments.

/4/ for Bulgarian and foreign bonds admitted to trading on a regulated market in the Republic of Bulgaria, Bulgarian bonds admitted to trading on a regulated market of securities in member countries in the meaning of in the Ordinance No. 35 on capital adequacy and liquidity of investment intermediaries, bonds not traded on a regulated market as well as government securities issued under the provisions of BNB's Ordinance No. 5 are valued using the future discounted cash flow method with a discount factor based on a risk-free rate plus risk premium. The risk-free rate assumed is the YTM of German government securities with remaining term to maturity commensurate with the remaining term to maturity of the valued securities. The risk premium is set at as follows:

- for 200 basis points / 2.00%/ – for government securities issued under the provisions of BNB's Ordinance No. 5;
- for 350 basis points /3.50%/ – for corporate bonds.

/5/ foreign securities admitted to or accepted for trading on internationally recognized and liquidity regulated markets of securities abroad;

- a) at the last price of a transaction concluded with them of the respective market on the valuation day;
- b) when it is impossible the valuation method to be applied as per item "a" the valuation is made at "bid" respectively "asked" price at the market closing on the valuation day quoted in an automated quotations system about securities valuation information;
- c) when it is impossible the valuation method to be applied as per item b/, the valuation is made at the last price of the transaction concluded with them within the most recent 30-day period;

/6/ In the cases when trade is not carried out on a regulated market during working days in the country as well as in the cases when a trading session is not carried out on a regulated market due to a holiday in the respective country whereas it is a regular working day in the Republic of Bulgaria, for subsequent valuation of securities admitted to trading on a regulated market is accepted the valuation valid in the day of the most recent trading session. Regarding the subsequent valuation of bonds under the first sentence, the accumulated interest is also accounted for the respective days.

/7/ Bank deposits, cash on hand, cash in current accounts and short-term receivables are valued as at the valuation day as follows:

1. Bank deposits – at their par value and the accumulated interest due according to the contract;
2. Cash on hand – at par value;
3. Cash in current accounts – at par value;
4. Short-term receivables without specified interest rate or income – at cost
5. Short-term receivables with specified interest rate or income – at cost increased with the accrued interest or income according to the contract.

/8/ Foreign currencies denominated financial assets are recalculated in BGN by using the Bulgarian National Bank's fixed rate of exchange valid on the day for which the valuation refers to.

Sources of prices are the regulated markets of securities – Bulgarian Stock Exchange AD (BSE) and the foreign regulated markets on which the respective securities are admitted to trading.

Other sources of quotations can be recognized world famous information agencies such as REUTERS, BLOOMBERG, etc..

Taxes

According to the Bulgarian Tax Legislation the Company is subject to corporate income tax. The corporate income tax rate is 10%.

The Companies are VAT registered and are levied a tax of 20% for the sales carried out.

Risk management

Significant risks may be classified into the following main categories – credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and currency risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is risk due to the impossibility of the clients and the counterparties to meet their obligations.

The Company's credit risk is associated mainly with its commercial and financial receivables. The amounts presented in the statement of the financial position are on net basis excluding allowances for doubtful receivables considered by the management as doubtful on the basis of previous experience and current economic conditions.

The credit risk related to liquidity resources and financial instruments is limited since the counterparties are mainly banking institutions with high credit rating.

The Company is characterized with insignificant concentration of the credit risk, the latter being diversified among a large number of counterparties.

Market risk

Market risk is a result of the change in the in the market conditions – a change in market prices of the financial instruments, the currency rates and interest rates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk originates from the timing structure of cash flows of the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments of the Company.

The management of Euro-Finance has built the necessary framework for managing the risk.

Currency risk

As a result of the Currency Board in the country, the Bulgarian currency is pegged to EUR. Since the Company presents its financial statements in BGN these statements are exposed only to the effect from changes in foreign exchange rates of currencies outside the Eurozone and leva.

Derivatives

Derivatives represent off-balance sheet financial instruments, valued on the basis of interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other market prices. The derivatives are an effective tool for management of the market risk and limitation of the exposure to a given counterparty.

The most commonly used derivatives are:

- currency swap;
- interest swap;
- floors and ceilings;
- forward currency and interest contracts;
- futures;
- options

Contract terms and conditions are determined in standardized documents.

Regarding the derivatives the same procedures of controlling the market and credit risk are applied like the remaining financial instruments. They are aggregated with the remaining exposures with the purpose of monitoring the overall exposure to a given counterparty and they are managed within the approved limits for a given counterparty.

The derivatives are held both with a purpose of trading and hedging instruments used for managing the interest and currency risk.

The derivatives held for trading are valued at fair value, the gains and losses being referred to the statement of comprehensive income as a result from commercial operations.

The derivatives used as hedging instruments are recognized according to the accounting treatment of the hedging object. Recognition criteria for a hedging derivative are the presence of a documented evidence of the intent to hedge a certain instrument and the hedging instrument should provide reliable basis for eliminating the risk.

When a given hedged position is closed, the hedging instrument is recognized as held for trading at fair value. The gains and losses are immediately recognized in the statement of comprehensive income commensurate with the hedged instrument.

The hedging transactions which are closed prior to the hedged position are measured at fair value, the gains and losses being reported for the period of existence of the hedged position.

Securities of clients

Initially the customers' securities are accounted at the price of the order. The subsequent evaluation is made on the basis of the fair value method of these securities for which the latter can be measured and the differences in the value being accounted for as an increase or a decrease in the securities value as a result in a change of their fair value.

For the purposes of the Financial Supervising Commission the company prepares report with information regarding clients' securities and cash as well as the payables on them. More detailed information is presented in Section “Additional information for better understanding of the financial statements and operations”.

Accounting Standards

The adopted accounting policies are consistent with those applied during the previous reporting period.

NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS EFFECTIVE FROM JANUARY 1ST 2012

The following amendments to existing standards are effective for the current reporting period and have not been applied in the preparation of these financial statements. It is not expected the following amendaments to have significantly affected the financial statements of the company.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure - Transfers of Financial Assets - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011, adopted by the EU on 22 November 2011, published in Official Journal (OJ) on 23 November 2011 .

IFRS 7 amendment leads to greater transparency in the reporting of transactions of financial instruments and facilitates the understanding of users of financial statements regarding exposure to risks of financial assets transfer and their impact on the financial position of the company, especially in the case of securitization of such assets.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to standards issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU, not effective at current date

Amendments to IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" - amendments on Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for first-time adopters, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, adopted by EU on 11 December 2012, published in the OJ on 29 December 2012

The amendments include two changes in the standard. January 1, 2004 was replaced by the date of transition to IFRS for transactions related to disposals of assets and liabilities and the determination of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities by using valuation techniques. The second change allows the company after a period of hyperinflation to assess the financial assets and liabilities held before the normalization of the economy, at fair value and use it as a default value in the preparation of the first report under IFRS.

Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, adopted by the EU on 13 December 2012, published in the OJ on 29 December 2012.

The new disclosures are associated with quantitative information on approved financial instruments, netted in the statement of financial position, as well as those financial instruments for which there is a netting agreement no matter if they are already netted.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, adopted by the EU on December 11, 2012, published in the OJ on December 29, 2012

IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" introduces a new definition of control based on certain principles that should be applied to all investments in determining the scope of consolidation.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012, published in the OJ on 29 December 2012

Joint Arrangements IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and replaces the three categories of 'joint ventures', 'jointly controlled operations' and 'jointly controlled assets' with two categories - 'joint operations' and 'joint ventures'. The option of using proportionate consolidation in accounting of joint ventures is no longer acceptable. The equity method is mandatory for the accounting of all joint ventures.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012, published in the OJ on 29 December 2012

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities is a new standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint ventures, associates, special purpose companies and other unconsolidated companies.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012, published in the OJ on 29 December 2012

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement defines fair value as the price that would be received after selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a common transaction between market participants at the valuation date. The standard clarifies that fair value is based on a transaction in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in their absence - in the market with the most favorable conditions. The main market is the market with the greatest volume and activity for the asset or liability.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Presentation of items of other comprehensive income - effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012, adopted by the EU on 5 June 2012, published in the OJ on June 6, 2012

The amendment requires the presenting of separate items in the other comprehensive income into two groups depending on whether they will be reclassified to profit or losses in subsequent periods. Items that are not reclassified, eg. revaluation of property, plant and equipment are presented separately from items that will be reclassified, eg. deferred gains and losses on cash flow hedges. The companies that have chosen to present the other comprehensive income items before taxes must show the amount of tax for each of the groups separately. The name of the income statement has been changed to 'statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income ", but can use other titles. The amendments should be applied retrospectively.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Assets, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012, published in the OJ on 29 December 2012

The standard requires companies to assess the deferred tax relating to an asset depending on the way their book value is expected to be recovered, through use or sale. For investment properties accounted at fair value according to IAS 40 Investment Property, it is difficult and subjective to determine what part of the refund will be done by subsequent use or sale. The amendment introduces an exception to the principle - a presumption that the carrying value of the investment property will be recovered only through sale. As a result of the amendments, SIC-21 Income Taxes - Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets is canceled.

Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, adopted by the EU on June 5, 2012, published in the OJ on June 6, 2012

Amendments to IAS 19 eliminate the corridor approach and calculate the financial costs and revenues on a net basis. Actuarial gains and losses are renamed to revaluation and should be recognized immediately in the other comprehensive income. They are not reclassified to the profit or losses in subsequent periods. The amendments should be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (revised 2011) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012, published in the OJ on 29 December 2012

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (Revised) is now regarding only individual financial statements, the requirements for which are not substantially changed.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures "(revised 2011).), Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012, published in the Official Journal on 29 December 2012

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (revised) continues to prescribe the equity method. Changes in the scope of the standard is made due to the publication of IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements.

Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Introduction – Netting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014, adopted by the EU on 13 December 2012, published in the OJ on 29 December 2012

The amendment clarifies that the right of netting financial assets and liabilities must be effective at the present time, and not dependant on a future event. It also must be applicable by all parties in the ordinary course of activity, and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

IFRIC 20 Costs for removal of the surface layer of a Surface Mine in the production phase, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012, published in the OJ on 29 December 2012

The clarification requires existing capitalized costs for the removal of the surface layer to be reclassified as a component of the asset referred to the activity of removing the surface layer. If an identifiable part of the minimg field to which the component may be referred directly, is missing, it is recognized in retained earnings.

IASB / IFRIC documents not yet endorsed by the EU:

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

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, issued on 12 November 2009 and Appendices to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 16 December 2011), in force since 1 January 2015, not yet endorsed by the EU

IFRS 9 is the first part of the project of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" by the end of 2010. It replaces the four categories of financial assets at their evaluation in IAS 39 classification based on a single principle. IFRS 9 requires all financial assets to be measured at either amortized cost or fair value. Depreciation value provides information useful for taking decisions regarding financial assets that are with the purpose of generating cash flows, including principal and interest. For all other financial assets, including those held for trading, fair value is the most relevant measurement basis. IFRS 9 eliminates the need of various impairment methods by providing a method of depreciation only of assets carried at amortized cost. Additional sections in relation to impairment and hedge accounting are still being developed. The company management should assess the effect of the amendments on financial statements. However, it does not expect changes to be implemented before the release of all sections of the standard and before the overall effect can be assessed.

Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards "(issued on March 13, 2012) - Government loans, effective from 1 January 2013, not yet adopted by the EU

The amendment provides guidance on how to report government with interest rate lower than the market levels in the preparation of the first report under IFRS. It also adds an exemption from retrospective application in accordance with IAS 20.

Annual Improvements 2009 - 2011 G. (issued on 17 May 2012), effective from 1 January 2013, not yet adopted by the EU

Amendments to IFRS 1 clarify that an entity can apply IFRS 1 more than once under certain circumstances. An option of applying IAS 23 is introduced - from the date of transition or at an earlier date.

IAS 1 amendment clarifies that entities that represent two comparative periods in the statement of financial position according to IAS 8 should not include information about the opening balances of the preceding period in the notes. If management additional comparative information in the balance sheet or income statement and the notes it should include additional information.

The amendment to IAS 16 clarifies that spare parts and servicing equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment, and not inventory when the definition of property, plant and equipment is applicable and they are used for more than one year.

The amendment to IAS 32 clarifies that the reporting of income tax in relation to the distribution of dividends and transaction costs to the owners is based on IAS 12. Income taxes in relation to the distribution of dividends are recognized in profit or loss while income taxes in relation to the cost of transactions with owners are recognized in equity.

The amendment to IAS 34 clarifies that the total amount of assets and liabilities by segment is presented in the interim consolidated financial statement in the event that this information is provided regularly by the persons responsible for taking operative decisions and it has changed significantly compared to information disclosed in the last annual financial statement.

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 (issued on 28 June 2012) effective from January 1, 2013 and regarding transitional instructions .

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (issued on October 31, 2012) effective from January 1, 2014 and regarding investment firms.

3. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE

The structure of other operating revenue is as follows:

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	**31.12.2011 BGN'000**
Foreign currency exchange gains	3 739	2 575
Foreign currency exchange losses	(3 731)	(2 558)
Net foreign currency exchange results	8	17
Income from equity interest	267	152
Investment transactions revenue	387	-
Book value of investments	(345)	-
Investment transactions net result	42	-
Revenue from transactions with financial assets and instruments	4 446	7 305
Expenses incurred in operations with financial assets and instruments	(4 323)	(7 686)
Financial assets and instruments operations net result	123	(381)
FTA sales revenue	1	21
FTA book value	(1)	-
FTA sales net result	-	21
Other financial operations revenue	465	877
Other financial operations expenses	(123)	(214)
Other financial operations net result	342	663
Advisory services revenue	150	-
Advisory services expenses	(150)	-
Advisory services net result	-	-
Other revenue	11	-
Other expenses	(12)	-
Net result	(1)	-
	781	**472**

4. OPERATING EXPENSES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Expenses on materials and external services	(529)	(438)
Expenses on remunerations and social security	(874)	(581)
Depreciation expenses	(73)	(22)
Other	(166)	(110)
	(1 642)	**(1 151)**

5. TAX EXPENSES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Current tax	(4)	(8)
	(4)	**(8)**

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Profit before tax	9	179
Corporate income tax – tax rate 10%	(1)	(18)
Tax effect from expenses, unrecognized for tax purposes and tax relieves	(3)	10
Tax effect from temporary differences and tax losses	-	-
Deferred tax effect	-	-
Tax expenses	**(4)**	**(8)**

6. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Investments in subsidiaries	-	130
Non-controlling interest	1 242	1 163
	1 242	**1 293**

Investments in subsidiaries:

	31.12.2012	% of capital	31.12.2011	% of capital
Eurosys EOOD	-	-	5	100
Sentinel Asset Management AD	-	-	125	50
	-		**130**	

As the Company's long-term financial assets include mainly participations in companies that are not actively traded on stock markets, their fair value cannot be determined with reliable certainty. The management assumes that there are no conditions for impairment (also refer to page 6).

Non-controlling interest:

Issuer	Available count	Unit price	Carrying value

			BGN'000
Central Depository AD	1	-	-
Bulland Investments REIT	787 000	1.25	984
Etropal AD	32 525	5.49	178
Sentinel Asset Management AD	76 000	1.05	80
Total:			**1 242**

7. NON-CURRENT DEBT SECURITIES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Bonds	4 205	2 249
	4 205	**2 249**

The non-current debt securities include bond issue of Asterion Bulgaria AD with par value of 1 150 000 EUR and Eurolease Auto AD with par value 1 000 000 reported at acquisition cost on 100%.
Corporate bonds of Eurolease Auto AD are issued under private placement as they are nontransferable.

8. FIXED NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The group of fixed non-financial assets includes:

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Fixed Tangible Assets (FTA)	71	134
Fixed Intangible Assets (FIA)	148	161
	219	**295**

The structure of FTA is as follows:

	Other FTA	Computers and other peripheral devices	FTA Acquisition Expenses	Total
Book value				
As at 31.12.2011	184	92	-	**276**
Acquired	4	13	3	**20**
Written-off	(49)	(26)	(2)	**(77)**
Transfers	-	1	(1)	**-**
As at 31.12.2012	139	80	-	**219**
Depreciation				
As at 31.12.2011	(74)	(68)	-	**(142)**
Depreciation for the year	(28)	(18)	-	**(46)**
Written-off	14	26	-	**40**
As at 31.12.2012	(88)	(60)	-	**(148)**
Net book value				
As at 31.12.2011	**110**	**24**	**-**	**134**

	Other FTA	Computers and other peripheral devices	FTA Acquisition Expenses	Total
As at 31.12.2012	**51**	**20**	**-**	**71**

The net book value of the PPE under financial lease terms is BGN 39 thousand.

The structure of fixed intangible assets is as follows:

	Licenses	Other	Total
Book value			
As at 31.12.2011	171	20	**191**
Acquired	1	13	**14**
Written-off	-	-	**-**
As at 31.12.2012	172	33	**205**
Depreciation			
As at 31.12.2011	(30)	-	**(30)**
Annual amortization	(24)	(3)	**(27)**
Written-off	-	-	**-**
As at 31.12.2012	(54)	(3)	**(57)**
Book value			
As at 31.12.2011	**141**	**20**	**161**
As at 31.12.2012	**118**	**30**	**148**

In its amortization plan the Company has available assets to 31.12.2011 with a net book value of zero. Their amortized value is as follows: FTA 126 thousand BGN and FIA BGN 30 thousand.

9. CASH

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Safe money	56	115
Cash in current accounts	975	2 051
Other cash	981	446
	2 012	**2 612**

Cash is distributed as follows:

	Euro-Finance AD	Clients	Total
Safe money	56	-	56
Cash in current accounts	519	456	975
Other cash	646	335	981
	1 221	**791**	**2 012**

10. EQUITY SECURITIES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Equity securities (additional information)	4 223	1 898
	4 223	**1 898**

11. DEBT SECURITIES

Debt securities are structured as follows (additional information):

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	Share %	31.12.2011 BGN'000	Share %
Government debt	-	-	43	1
Corporate bonds	2 082	95	4 825	97
Other	110	5	123	2
	2 192	**100**	**4 991**	**100**

12. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Receivables from repo-agreements	3 631	3 157
Receivables from clients	138	120
Accounts with administration institutions	1	1
Receivables from participations	-	64
Other	160	97
	3 930	**3 439**

13. OTHER ASSETS

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Other assets	20	27
	20	**27**

The other assets represent pre-paid expenses for the next period (15 000 BGN) and receivables from customers from non-financial transactions (5 000 BGN).

14. SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31.12.2012 the share capital structure is as follows:

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Legal entities	14 100	14 100
EUROHOLD BULGARIA AD	*14 100*	*14 100*
	14 100	**14 100**

15. GENERAL RESERVES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
General reserves	1 410	1 410
	1 410	**1 410**

General reserves are defined in compliance with the provisions of the Commercial Act.

16. OTHER RESERVES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Additional reserves	73	73
	73	**73**

17. FINANCIAL LEASE LIABILITIES

Financial lease liabilities are analyzed as follows:

	2012	2011
Gross liabilities	32	77
Unrealized financial expenses	(3)	(8)
Net Liabilities	**29**	**69**

Financial lease net liabilities are analyzed as follows:

	2012	2011
Net liabilities		
Within 1 year	9	19
From 1 to 5 years	20	50
	29	**69**

This includes net liabilities under financial lease to related parties:

	2012	2011
Net liabilities		
Within 1 year	9	18
From 1 to 5 years	20	50
	29	**68**

18. BANK LIABILITIES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Bank liabilities	3	-
	3	**-**

Bank liabilities represent credit card liabilities.

19. TAX LIABILITIES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Tax payables	5	6
	5	**6**

20. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Other short-term payables	2 418	975
	2 418	**975**

To 31.12.2011 their structure is as follows:

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Payables to investors	791	817
Repo agreements payables	1 518	
Payables from FX transactions and currency differences	67	63
Payables to personnel and social security liabilities	5	5
Suppliers	25	66
Others	12	24
	2 418	**975**

21. RELATED PARTIES

As at 31.12.2012 the company executed the following transactions with related parties:

Cash-related liabilities (Note 20)

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Eurohold Bulgaria AD	-	1
Eurolease Auto EAD	2	402
Euroins Health Assurance AD	-	3
EUROINS INSURANCE GROUP	-	1
EUROINS INSURANCE AD	1	54
EUROINS ROMANIA S.A.	335	7
SCANDINAVIA MOTORS EAD	-	1
EUROHOLD PROPERTIES EOOD	2	-
AUTO UNION SERVICE	1	1
	341	**470**

Other liabilities (Note 20)

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000

EUROHOLD PROPERTIES EOOD	15	1
	15	**1**

Short-term receivables (Note 12)

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Receivables from participations– Eurosys EOOD	-	64
	-	**64**

21. Addition to RELATED PARTIES

Repo-agreements receivables	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
STARCOM HOLDING AD	3 090	3 012
	3 090	**3 012**

Other Receivables	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
STARCOM HOLDING AD	14	-
EUROLEASE AUTO	25	-
EUROINS AD	28	-
EUROHOLD BULGARIA	-	28
AUTO UNION AD	1	-
	68	**28**

Divident Income (Note 3)

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
From EUROSYS EOOD	-	64
From SENTINEL ASSET MANAGEMENT	-	7
	-	**71**

Revenue from commissions (Note 3)

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
EUROHOLD BULGARIA	-	93
EUROINS INSURANCE GROUP EAD	10	12
EUROLEASE AUTO EAD	1	5
AUTO UNION AD	-	2
EUROINS AD	24	39
Euroins Health Assurance EAD	12	13
EUROINS ROMANIA SA	53	55
EUROINS OSIGURUVANKE SKOPJE	7	7
SENTINEL ASSET MANAGEMENT	1	-
STARCOM HOLDING AD	14	87
	122	**313**

Other Revenue (Note 3)

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
EUROSYS	1	-
STARCOM HOLDING AD	150	-
EUROLEASE AUTO EAD	11	-
	162	**-**

Repo Agreements Interest Revenues

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
STARCOM HOLDING AD	300	224
	300	**224**

21. Addition to RELATED PARTIES

Interest Expenses

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
EUROHOLD AD	-	2
EUROLEASE AUTO EAD	1	4
EUROINS AD	-	1
EUROINS ROMANIA SA	1	2
AUTO UNION AD	-	1
STARCOM HOLDING AD	-	2
	2	**12**

Interest Revenue

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
EUROHOLD AD	-	-
EUROINS OSIGURUVANKE SKOPJE	1	1
EUROLEASE AUTO EAD	25	-
EUROINS INSURANCE CO	2	2
EUROINS ROMANIA SA	2	1
AUTO UNION AD	1	-
STARCOM HOLDING AD	59	2
	90	**6**

Other Expenses

	31.12.2012 BGN'000	31.12.2011 BGN'000
Bulvaria Holding EAD	1	-
Eurohold Properties EOOD	148	185
	149	**185**

	Разходи по лихви, такси и неустойки	Суми, дължими на свързани лица
	хил. лв.	*хил. лв.*
Financial lease		

Eurolease Auto EAD	2012	2	29
Eurolease Auto EAD	2011	1	68
	2012	**2**	**29**
	2011	**1**	**68**

21. Addition to RELATED PARTIES

Investment Portfolio Securities (Note 7)

Asset	ISIN code	Issuer	Number 31.12.2012	Number 31.12.2011	Currency	Value 31.12.2012 BGN'000	Value 31.12.2011 BGN'000
Bonds	BG2100019129	ЕВРОЛИЙЗ АУТО АД	1,000	-	EUR	1,956	-

Trading Portfolio Securities (Notes 10 and 11)
Explained in additional information for a better understanding of the financial statements and operations.

22. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No significant events have occurred between the accounting date and the date of preparation of this report, which could alter the financial statements to 31.12.2012

23. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by management of the company and signed on its behalf by:

Kiril Boshov

Executive Officer

Krasimir Kirov

Executive Officer

TO

THE SHAREHOLDERS

OF EURO-FINANCE AD

SOFIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements of EURO-FINANCE AD, which include a statement of financial position to December 31, 2012, a statement of comprehensive income, as well as equity changes and cash flow statements for the respective year and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of the current financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, including the implementation of an internal control policy, determined efficient enough for preparing financial reports, free from inaccuracies, whether due to fraud or erroe, is held by the management.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of EURO-FINANCE AD to December 31, 2012, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the respective year, accounted in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards accepted by EU.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We conducted verification of the annual management report of EURO-FINANCE AD as at 31.12.2012 with regard to the correspondence between the annual management report and the annual financial statements for the same reporting period in accordance with the requirements of the Accountancy Act.

As a result of this verification the annual management report corresponds to the annual financial statements as at December 31, 2012 with regard to the financial information.

Matter of emphasis

Without questioning our audit opinion, we draw attention to the following:

As at December 31, 2012 the Company manages BGN 197,152 thousand in assets (BGN 195,571 thousand as at 31.12.2011).

Sofia, 14.02.2013

BDO Bulgaria OOD

Stoyanka Apostolova, Managing Partner
CPA, Registered Auditor

Additional information for better understanding of the financial statements and operations

Securities owned by EURO-FINANCE LTD.

Structure of stock securities **in BGN '000**

Asset	Code	Issuer	Number 31.12.2012	Number 31.12.2011	Currency	Market value 31.12.2012	Market value 31.12.2011
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Shares	DE0005810055	Deutsche Boerse NA O.N	-	700	EUR	-	55
Shares	DE0008430026	Munchener Ruckversicherungs GesellshaftAG	-	1 000	EUR	-	185
Shares	CH0012214059	Holcim Ltd.	-	900	CHF	-	73
Shares	DE0007164600	SAP AG	-	1 000	EUR	-	80
Shares	DE0007500001	ThyssenKrupp AG	-	1 500	EUR	-	52
Shares	DE000BASF111	BASF SE O.N	-	700	EUR	-	74
Shares	GB00B7N0K053	Premier Foods PLC	89	894	GBP	-	-
Shares	SE0000115446	Volvo AB	-	4	EUR	-	-
Shares	US00846U1016	Agilent Technologies Inc.	-	25	USD	-	1
Shares	US18683K1016	Cliffs Natural Resources Inc.	-	6	USD	-	1
Shares	US42805T1051	Hertz Global Holdings, Inc.	-	39	USD	-	1
Shares	US7136613046	Peregrine Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	1 257	1 257	USD	2	2
Shares	US8520611000	Sprint Nextel Corporation		90	USD	-	-
Shares	BG11SOSOBT18	Sopharma AD	-	200	PLN	-	1
Funds	BG9000002055	MF Sentinel Principal	19 083	19 083	BGN	20	19
Funds	BG9000005058	MF Sentinel Rapid	776 312	793 174	BGN	971	967
Shares	BG1100038048	ERG Capital -1 REIT	-	21 300	BGN	-	95
Shares	BG1100030052	ERG Capital -2 REIT	-	20 000	BGN	-	87
Shares	BG1100098059	BACB AD	-	300	BGN	-	1
Shares	BG1100095071	Mekom AD	30 000	30 000	BGN	1	5
Shares	BG1100075065	Monbat AD	-	200	BGN	-	1
Shares	BG11ORRUAT13	Orgachim AD	-	217	BGN	-	20
Shares	BG1100046066	Chiminport AD	-	100	BGN	-	-
Shares	BG1100016978	BSE Sofia AD	-	24 704	BGN	-	64
Shares	BG1100114062	EUROHOLD AD	35 979	80 413	BGN	38	96
Shares	BG1100114062	EUROHOLD AD	131 890	-	PLN	145	
Shares	BG1100081055	Euroins AD	16 066	16 066	BGN	12	18
Shares	BG11FOKAAT18	Formoplast AD	112 352	-	BGN	444	
Shares	BG1100067054	Bulland Investments REID	1 790 443	-	BGN	1 710	
Shares	BG1100001038	Etropal AD	212 000	-	BGN	880	
					ОБЩО :	**4 223**	**1 898**

Debt securities structure:

Bulgarian government securities: **in BGN '000**

Asset	Code	Issuer	Number of securities/ par value 31.12.2012	Number of securities/ par value 31.12.2011	Currency	Market value 31.12.2012	Market value 31.12.2011
Government debt	BG2009794228	The Republic of Bulgaria – Ministry of Finance	-	24 837	USD	-	36
Government debt	BG2040099223	The Republic of Bulgaria – Ministry of Finance	-	3 324	EUR	-	7
					ОБЩО:	**-**	**43**

Other bonds: **in BGN '000**

Asset	Code	Issuer	Number of securities/par value 31.12.2012	Number of securities/par value 31.12.2011	Currency	Market value 31.12.2012	Market value 31.12.2011
Government bonds	DE0001135382	Germany	250 000	250 000	EUR	577	560
Government bonds	DE0001137362	Germany	-	107 000	EUR	-	210
Bonds	BG2100008072	EUROLEASE AUTO	-	40	EUR	-	20
Bonds	BG2100001119	GPS Control EAD	306	620	EUR	599	1 212
Bonds	BG2100021117	VEI Prject AD	-	12	EUR	-	1 173
Bonds	BG2100005078	Eurobank EFG	-	150	BGN	-	150
Bonds	BG2100010110	Starcom Holding AD	413	1 500	BGN	413	1 500
Bonds	BG2100003123	Synthetica AD	30	-	BGN	30	-
Bonds	BG2100005128	EC Bobov Dol EAD	50	-	BGN	50	-
Bonds	BG2100016125	Formoplast AD	200	-	BGN	200	-
Bonds	BG2100025126	Auto Union AD	170	-	BGN	170	-
Bonds	BG2100006092	Asterion Bulgaria AD	8	-	EUR	16	-
Government bonds	XS0441511200	Republic of Hungary	3 000	-	EUR	6	-
Bonds	XS0173549659	OTE Plc	11 000	-	EUR	21	-
					ОБЩО:	**2 082**	**4 825**

Securities owned by clients of EURO-FINANCE AD

Structure **in BGN '000**

Asset	Currency	Number of securities/ par value 31.12.2012	Number of securities/par value 31.12.2011	Market value 31.12.2012		Market value 31.12.2011	
				Общо	incl. held at depository institution	Total	incl. held at depository institution
Shares	BGN	97 176 831	102 768 397	153 606	153 606	138 804	138 804
	EUR	427 233	153 065	1 484	1 484	1 295	1 295
	USD	27 222	35 996	499	499	540	540
	GBP	35 478	43 982	3	3	2	2
	SEK	150	150	5	5	6	6
	PLN	-	19 050	-	-	26	26
	NOK	74	-	-	-	-	-
		97 666 988	**103 020 640**	**155 597**	**155 597**	**140 673**	**140 673**
Mutual funds shares	BGN	**520 916**	**1 021 572**	**663**	**663**	**1 188**	**1 188**
Compensatory instruments	BGN	**1 821 396**	**1 699 519**	**1 057**	**1 057**	**1 001**	**1 001**
Bonds of non-governmental issuers	BGN	18 426	6 940 599	24 428	24 428	29 784	29 784
	EUR	445 420	2 147 665	5 509	5 509	12 338	12 338
	USD	552 000	-	835	835		
		1 015 846	**9 088 264**	**30 772**	**30 772**	**42 122**	**42 122**
Government securities	BGN	2 844 459	6 212 372	3 148	3 148	6 361	6 361
	EUR	2 737 055	1 741 888	5 718	5 718	3 130	3 130
	USD	125 204	127 262	197	197	1 096	1 096
		5 706 718	**8 081 522**	**9 063**	**9 063**	**10 587**	**10 587**
TOTAL		**106 731 864**	**123 038 779**	**197 152**	**197 152**	**195 571**	**195 571**