

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT December 31, 2016.

Of JOINT STOCK COMPANY "UBB ASSET MANAGEMENT"



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

	Clarifications	2016	2015
Operating income	3	2,028	1,911
Interest income	4	44	43
Other incomes	3.1	1	_
Total revenue		2,073	1,954
Operating expenses	6.1 and 6.2	(265)	( 234)
Personnel expenses	7	(731)	(623)
Expenses for amortization and depreciation		(13)	(6)
Other costs (including financial)	5 and 6.3	(42)	(32)
Total expenses	_	(1,051)	( 895)
Net profit for the period before taxes		1,022	1,059
Tax expenses	8	(102)	(105)
Net profit for the period after taxes	=	920	954
Earnings per share	9	1.31	1.36
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Comprehensive income for the period		920	954



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

	Clarifications	2016	2015
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	1	1
Intangible assets	11	62	54
Total non-current assets		63	55
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	359	1,950
Fixed Term Deposits	13	2,510	255
Receivables	14	237	172
Prepaid Expenses	15	4_	4
Total current assets		3,110	2,381
Total assets	=	3,173	2,436
Liabilities and Equity			
Equity capital			
Fixed capital	16	700	700
General reserves		552	552
Loss from previous years		954	-
Current result		920	954
Total equity		3,126	2,206
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to staff	17	3	2
Commercial liabilities	18	38	183
Tax liabilities	19	6	45
Total current liabilities	<u> </u>	47	230
Total liabilities and equity	<u> </u>	3,173	2,436
Foreign assets under management	20	144,213	94,945

Tax liabilities 19 6
Total current liabilities 47
Total liabilities and equity 3,173
Foreign assets under management 20 144,213

This financial report was approved by the Board of Directors on February ......, 2017 r.

Prepared by: Katina Peycheva Stefan Tamnev Elena Kyoseva Executive Director Procurator

Chief Accountant

Application notes are an integral part of this financial report.

Silvia Peneva Registered auditor Date: March ....., 2017



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

Registered auditor

Date: March ....., 2017

		Clarifications	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating	g activity			
Money proceeds related to u	= -		70,067	52,890
Money payments related to			(70,189)	(52,857)
Money proceeds related to t	Money proceeds related to the management of CIS		1,908	1,844
Money proceeds related to t portfolios	the management of individual investment		80	63
Money payments related to portfolios	the management of the CIS and individual		( 354)	( 273)
Money payments related to	remuneration and social security payments	S	(711)	(620)
Money proceeds of taxes on	the Tariff		2	-
Bank fees			(3)	(2)
Paid income tax			(142)	(91)
Other taxes paid /on represe	entatives, rent/		(4)	(5)
Other money proceeds			(4)	-
Other payments related to st	taff		(16)	(5)
Other money proceedings			-	10
Net money flow (for)/from	operating activities		634	954
Cash flows from investing			001	
Money proceeds related to f			252	850
Money payments related to	-		(2,500)	(252)
Money payments related to	-		(14)	-
Money proceeds related to i			37	52
Net cash flow from investi			(2,225)	650
Net change in cash funds a	_		(1,591)	1,604
_	_	12		346
Cash funus and cash equiv	valents at the beginning of the period	10	1,950	
Cash funds and cash equiv	valents at the end of the period	12	359	1,950
This financial report wa	as approved by the Board of Directo	ors on February	, 2017 г.	
Prepared by: Elena Kyoseva Chief Accountant	Katina Peycheva Executive Director	Stefan Tamney Procurator	·	
	n integral part of this financial repo	ort.		
Silvia Peneva	_			



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

	Fixed capital	Reserves	Financial result	Total
December 31, 2014	700		552	1,252
Carry forward losses from previous years	-	552	(552)	-
Profit for the period	-	-	954	954
<b>December 31, 2015</b>	700	552	954	2,206
Profit for the period	-	-	920	920
<b>December 31, 2016</b>	700	552	1,874	3,126

Dece	ember 31, 2016	700	552	1,874
This financial report was a	pproved by the Bo	oard of Dire	ectors on Febr	лагу, 2017 г.
Prepared by: Elena Kyoseva Chief Accountant	Katina Peyche Executive Dire			n Tamnev nrator
Application notes are an in	tegral part of this	financial re	eport.	
Silvia Peneva Registered auditor				
Date: March, 2017				



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 1 Organization and activity

Management company (MC) "UBB Asset Management" (the Company), Sofia was established in 2003 and is registered in the Commercial Register on company case № 4098 from 23.04.2004 of the Sofia City Court as a single-stock company. With the decision of 29.06.2006 of Sofia City Court, the Company was transformed into a joint stock company with the name "UBB Asset Management". The same Decision also increases the share capital of 300 000 lev to 330 000 lev, by issuing new 30 registered dematerialized ordinary shares with voting aloud, with a nominal value of 1000 lev each. By Decision № 9 from 25.07.2007 of the Sofia City Court the Company's capital of 330 000 lev is increased to 700 000 Levs.

Shareholders in the "UBB Asset Management" JSC are "United Bulgarian Bank" JSC, holding 90.86% of the capital and NBG Asset Management, Greece, holding 9.14% of the capital. "UBB Asset Management" has no participations in subsidiary or associated companies.

"UBB Asset Management" JSC has its seat and registered Office in the city of Sofia, municipality Vazrazhdane, № 5 "Sveta Sofia" Street, mailing address: city of Sofia, bul. Todor Aleksandrov № 9, tel.: + 359 2 / 811 37 63, fax. +359 2/811 37 69, e-mail: ubbam@ubb.bg, Internet site (web-site): www.ubbam.bg.

The purposes of the Company are:

- 1. Management of the activity of collective investment schemes, including:
  - a) investments management;
- b) administration of the units, including legal and accounting services related to asset management, requests for information to investors, valuation of assets and calculation of the price of the units, monitoring of compliance with legal requirements, keeping the book of unit-holders, in case of operation management of a collective investment scheme from another Member country, the distribution of dividends and other payments, issuance, sale and redemption of units, execution of contracts, record keeping;
  - c) marketing services.
- 2. Management of the activities of national investment funds.
- 3. Management, in accordance with the contract concluded with the client portfolio, including the portfolio of a collective investment undertaking, involving financial instruments at its own discretion without special instructions by the client.
- 4. Providing investment advices on financial instruments.
- 5. Storage and administration of units of collective investment undertakings.

As of December 31, 2016 the Company manages these collective investment schemes:

- Mutual Fund "UBB Premium Equity" License № 715-DF from 23.11.2005 of the Financial Supervision Commission;
- Mutual Fund "UBB Platinum Bonds" License № 716-DF from 23.11.2005 of the Financial Supervision Commission;



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 1 Organisation and activities (continued)

- Mutual Fund "UBB Balanced Fund" Decision № 747- ID from 13.10.2004 of the Financial Supervision Commission. The mutual fund has been established as an open type investment company with the name "UBB Balanced Fund" JSC, as by decision of the Financial Supervision Commission (FSC) № 711- MF from 24.09.2013 is inscribed "UBB Balanced Fund" as an issuer in the register and was written off as an issuer "UBB Balanced Fund" JSC from the register maintained by the FSC;
- Mutual Fund "UBB Patrimonium Land" Decision № 1007- MF from 04.08.2008 of the Financial Supervision Commission;
- Mutual Fund "UBB Global Pharm Invest" License № 306- MF from 14.05.2010 of the Financial Supervision Commission. The mutual fund has been established with the name "UBB Premium Euro Equity" by Decision of the Financial Supervision Commission № 1123- MF from 05.12.2012 was approved a change in the rules of the Fund, including its name from "UBB Premium Euro Equity" to "UBB Global Pharm Invest":
- Mutual Fund "UBB Euro Money" License № 305- MF from 14.05.2010 of the Financial Supervision Commission. The mutual fund has been established with the name "UBB Platinum Euro Bonds" as by Decision of the Financial Supervision Commission № 457- MF from 05.09.2014 has been approved a change in the rules of the Fund, including its name from "UBB Platinum Euro bonds" to "UBB Euro Money";
- Mutual Fund "UBB Global Child Fund" License № 145-MF from 12.03.2016 of the Financial Supervision Commission;
- Mutual Fund "UBB Global Dividend" License № 153- MF from 17.03.2016г. of the Financial Supervision Commission;
- Mutual Fund "UBB Global Growth" License № 154- MF from 17.03.2016 $\Gamma$ . of the Financial Supervision Commission;

As of December 31,2016 the Company has concluded six contracts for management of individual investment portfolios (as of 31.12.2015: six signed contracts).

The company has one tier system of management. The management bodies of "UBB Asset Management" JSC are the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors.

During the reporting year there have been no changes of the structure of "UBB Asset Management" JSC.

The annual financial report is approved by the Board of Directors of "UBB Asset Management" JSC with Minutes № ....... from .......02.2017.

#### 2 Significant elements of the accounting policy

#### 2.1 Basis for preparation and presentation of financial reports

This financial report has been prepared in all significant aspects, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the interpretations issued by the Committee Interpretations (IFRIC) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and applicable in Republic of Bulgaria. IFRS adopted by the EU do not differ from IFRS as issued by the IASB, and are effective for reporting periods ending on December 31, 2016.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.1 Basis for preparation and presentation of financial reports (continued)

In the preparation of the current financial report, the Company used as a basis for reporting of assets and liabilities the method of historical cost.

The financial report includes statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and explanatory notes to them.

Accounting of "UBB Asset Management" in the role of the management company is kept separately from the accounts of the collective investment schemes it manages.

# 2.2 Changes in IFRS

# Initial application of new amendments to the existing standards effective for the current reporting period

The following amendments to the existing standards and new interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU are effective for the current reporting period:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception adopted by the EU on 22 September 2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations adopted by the EU on 24 November 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" Disclosure Initiative adopted by the EU on 18 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation adopted by the EU on 2 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and IAS 41 "Agriculture" Bearer Plants - adopted by the EU on 23 November 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),
- Amendments to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions adopted by the EU on 17 December 2014 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015),
- Amendments to IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements adopted by the EU on 18 December 2015 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016),



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

# 2.2 Changes in IFRS (continued)

- Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2010-2012)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24 and IAS 38) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording adopted by the EU on 17 December 2014 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015),
- Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2012-2014)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording adopted by the EU on 15 December 2015 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

The adoption of these amendments to the existing standards has not led to any material changes in the Company's financial statements.

# Standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB and adopted by the EU but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following new standards and amendments to standards issued by IASB and adopted by the EU are not yet effective:

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" adopted by the EU on 22 November 2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- **IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"** and amendments to IFRS 15 "Effective date of IFRS 15" adopted by the EU on 22 September 2016 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

# New standards and amendments to the existing standards issued by IASB but not yet adopted by the EU

At present, IFRS as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from regulations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) except for the following new standards, amendments to the existing standards and new interpretation, which were not endorsed for use in EU as at the date of publication of these financial statements (the effective dates stated below is for IFRS in full):

- IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016) the EU has decided not to launch the endorsement process of this interim standard and to wait for the final standard,
- IFRS 16 "Leases" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019),
- Amendments to IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.2 Changes in IFRS (continued)

- Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 or when IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" is applied first time).
- Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture and further amendments (effective date deferred indefinitely until the research project on the equity method has been concluded),
- Amendments to IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" Disclosure Initiative (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017),
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017),
- Amendments to IAS 40 "Investment Property" Transfers of Investment Property (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2014-2016)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 12 and IAS 28) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (amendments to IFRS 12 are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 and amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018),
- IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

The Company anticipates that the adoption of these new standards and amendments to the existing standards will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

Hedge accounting for a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities whose principles have not been adopted by the EU remains unregulated.

According to the Company's estimates, the application of hedge accounting to a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to IAS 39: "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" would not significantly impact the financial statements, if applied as at the reporting date.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2.3 Operating concern

The financial report of the Company have been prepared on the going concern principle.

#### 2.4 Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make accounting estimates and reasonable assumptions that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, incomes and expenses for the period. These estimates and assumptions are based on information available at the date of preparation of the separate financial statement and prospective actual results may differ from these estimates.

# 2.5 Functional currency and presentation currency

The Company functional currency is the currency of the Republic of Bulgaria - lev ("Levs"). The financial report has been prepared and presented in thousands lev (thousand Lev).

#### 2.6 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies, i.e. transactions denominated in currencies other than lev, which is the functional currency of the Company, are recorded at the exchange rate applicable on the date of the transaction. Gains and losses arising from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies, are included in the result for the period.

Monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies, are evaluated in lev on the official rates of exchange as follows:

Currency	31-12-2016_	31-12-2015
EUR*	1.95583	1.95583
USD	1.85545	1.79007

<sup>\*</sup> Fixed exchange rate in accordance with the Law on the Bulgarian National Bank

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the financial report, the Company accounts as cash and cash equivalents available cash amounts and cash equivalent amounts in current accounts at banks or deposits with maturity up to 3 (three) months.

#### 2.8 Fixed Term Deposits

For the purposes of the financial report, the Company accounts as deposits these with genuine maturity of more than three months.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.9 Financial assets and liabilities

In accordance with IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" (IAS 39) all financial assets and liabilities, including derivative financial instruments must be recognized and valued in the statement of financial position according to the category to which they are classified.

#### **Financial assets**

Financial assets are classified in accordance with IAS 39 in four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss investments held to maturity, loans and receivables and financial assets available for sale. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

In the management of its own funds, the Company maintains structure and composition of the portfolio, under the following limits:

Types of financial instruments	Limit of a relative share in the portfolio
Debt securities, admitted to or traded on regulated markets and debt securities recently issued in terms of whose issue is included a commitment admission, and within a period not exceeding one year from their issue, to be admitted to trading on an official	
market of stock exchange or on another regulated market;	Up to 100 %
Bank deposits repayable on demand or at right to be withdrawn at any time and date to maturity not exceeding 12 months;	Up to 100 %
Money market instruments, admitted to or traded on regulated markets;	Up to 100 %
Units of collective investment schemes, whose investment policy corresponds to the	
risk orientation and the management objectives of the funds of the Company	Up to 30 %
Share securities admitted to or traded on regulated markets;	Up to 20 %
Share securities recently issued in terms of whose issue is included a commitment an admission, and within a period, not exceeding one year from their issue, to be	
admission, and within a period, not exceeding one year from their issue, to be admitted to trading on official market of a stock exchange or another regulated market	Up to 10 %

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015. Management Company "UBB Asset Management" has not invested its own funds in financial instruments such as government securities, bonds, stocks, shares of collective investment schemes and other financial instruments other than bank deposits.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.9 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

#### Receivables

The Company's receivables are current in nature and are expected to be collected within the next reporting period. The receivables are stated at their nominal value, net of depreciation.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities which are not derivatives or are not defined at their acquisition at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortized cost. They are initially recognized at "cost", i.e. the fair value of incoming cash flows upon occurrence of liability, decreased by transaction costs. Subsequently any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in net income for the period using the effective interest rate for the term of the liability.

#### Calculating the fair value

IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurement or disclosure of valuation at fair value as financial instruments and non-financial assets. The standard is not applicable to transactions with payment based on shares falling within the scope of IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment Shares", leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17 "Leases"; as well as assessments that have some similarities to fair value measurement, but do not constitute such - as assessment at net realizable value in IAS 2 "Inventories" or value in use in IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets".

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price for the sale of an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date on a basic (or most advantageous) market at current market conditions. The fair value under IFRS 13 is outgoing price, whether that price is directly accessible for observation or evaluated approximately by another valuation technique.

#### Fair Value Disclosure

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" requires disclosure in the notes to the financial statements of information about fair value of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's policy is to disclose the fair value of these assets and liabilities for which there is available market information, and whose fair value significantly differs from their recorded amounts.

Financial instruments of the Company include cash in hand and held in bank accounts, term deposits, receivables and payables. In order to evaluate the fair value of each class of financial instruments, the following methods and assumptions are used:

Cash in hand and held in bank accounts - due to liquidity nature of these instruments, their carrying amount corresponds to the fair value.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

# 2.9 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Fixed term deposits are initially recognized at fair value. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost. Since term fixed deposits are with maturity up to one year, the Company considers, that the carrying value of term fixed deposits does not differ significantly from their fair value.

Other receivables and payables are presented at nominal value, such receivables are reduced by the impairment loss. The carrying value of these instruments is the best estimate of their expected fair value.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Currently and at the end of each reporting period, the Company determines whether there are objective evidence of impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets. A financial asset or group of financial assets is considered impaired only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the asset / group assets and these events have an effect on the expected cash flows of the asset / group assets.

# Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognized on the value date after the Company has no more control over the contractual rights and has transferred substantially the risks of ownership. This occurs when the rights are realized, expire or are redeemed. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished.

#### Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net value is presented in statement of financial position only when the Company has a legal right to make such offset and intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 2.10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment include tangible assets with a useful life time more than one year. They are initially recognized at cost, which includes the purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable expenses for rendering the asset to working condition for its intended use.

The subsequent costs, related to certain property, plant and equipment that has already been recognized are added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is likely that the company has economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.10 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

After the initial recognition of an asset each individual item of property, plant or equipment accounts at acquisition cost, decreased with all depreciations and the accumulated impairment losses.

The Company's management reviews the carrying value of properties, plants and equipment and determines their recoverable value. In cases where the carrying amount of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is depreciated and the Company recognizes an impairment loss.

A given property, plant and equipment is derecognised from the balance sheet on disposal or when the asset is permanently withdrawn from use and are not expected any other economic benefits. Upon sale of fixed assets, the difference between the book value and the sale price of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the current period.

Properties, plants and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their useful service life. The following annual depreciation rates in individual assets are used:

	Annual amortization rate
Computers and servers	30%
Peripheral devices for computers	20%
Cars	20%
Office furnishing and economic stock	15%

#### 2.11. Intangible assets

The intangible assets consist of licenses, software and more. Initially intangible assets are recognized at cost less which includes the purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable expenses for rendering the asset to working condition for its intended use.

The subsequent costs on an intangible asset after its acquisition are directly expensed at the moment of its occurrence, except in the following cases:

- when costs are likely to help the asset to generate future economic benefits more than initially forecasted;
- when these costs can be reliably measured and correlated to the asset.

If the specified conditions are met, the subsequent expenses are added to the cost of an intangible asset.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.11. Intangible assets (continued)

The subsequent costs on an acknowledged intangible asset is recorded as an expense, if they are necessary to maintain originally intended standard state of the asset.

After the initial recognition intangible assets are carried at cost, decreased by the accumulated amortization and any possible accumulated impairment losses.

The Company evaluates whether the useful life of an intangible asset is limited or unlimited and, if it is with limited duration, or the number of production or similar units, constituting that useful life.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash flows for the Company.

The intangible assets with limited useful lives are amortized and intangible assets with unlimited useful life are not amortized.

The intangible assets that are subject of amortization are amortized using the straight-line method over their useful service life. The following annual rates in individual assets are used:

	Ailluai
	amortization rate
Software and right to use software	20%
Other intangible fixed assets	15%

#### 2.12. Commercial and other payables and credits

Commercial and other payables are financial liabilities arising from the direct receiving of goods, services, cash or cash equivalents from suppliers and creditors.

After the initial recognition loans and commercial obligations that have no fixed maturity are stated at their estimated acquisition value.

Credits and liabilities with fixed maturity are reported at their amortized cost.

#### 2.13. Payables to employees and provisions for long-term employee benefits

Liabilities to employees include liabilities of the Company in the context of a past work by personell and the relevant insurance contributions as required by law. In accordance with IAS 19 Employee benefits are include calculated short-term employee benefits originating unused by personnel holidays and accrued on the basis of the current rates of insurance, insurance contributions on this income.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.13. Payables to employees and provisions for long-term employee benefits (continued)

According to the requirements of the Labor Code the enterprises in the country are obliged upon termination of employment relationships with an employee who has reached retirement age will pay a lump sum for compensation from 2 to 6 monthly salaries depending on his length of service in the Company. The Company has estimated the eventual amount of the liability for such compensation, but because of its insignificant size, and low average age of the staff is not accrued a provision in this annual financial report.

#### 2.14. Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recognized in the context of structural and legal obligations resulting from past events, in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

A legal obligation is an obligation that derives from:

- Contract (according to his explicit clauses and default);
- legislation; or
- another action of law.

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from the actions of the Company when:

- based on a trend of previous practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement the company showed other countries that it is ready to accept certain responsibilities; and
- As a result, the Company creates in other parties a certain expectation that it will fulfill these responsibilities.

A provision is recognized when:

- The Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events;
- is likely for settling the obligation to be needed outflow of resources embodying economic benefits; and
- can be made a reliable estimate of the value of the debt.

If these conditions are not met, provision is not recognized.

Provisions are recognized at the best estimate of the Company's management at the end of the period of expenditure, required to settle the present obligation.

Recognised amounts of provisions are reviewed at each end of the reporting period and are recalculated to reflect the best current estimate.

At the reporting date the Company has a provision for unused paid holidays of the personnel.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.15. Taxes

The Company accrues current taxes in accordance with Bulgarian laws. Income tax is calculated based on taxable profit for the period, determined in accordance with the rules established by the tax authorities under payable (recoverable) taxes.

The tax effect, related to transactions or other events, reported in the comprehensive income report are also recognized in the report of comprehensive income and the tax effects related to transactions and other events, recognized directly in the equity, are also taken directly to equity.

Deferred taxes liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences taxable, unless they arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, which at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit (tax loss).

The deferred tax claims are recognized for all temporary differences, liable to deduction, to the extent that it is probable to be taxable profit, against which to be deductible deferred tax claims. This does not apply to cases when they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, which at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred income taxes are recognized as income or expense and are included in the net profit for the period, unless the tax arises from a transaction or an event, recognized in the same or a different period, directly in equity. Deferred taxes are charged in or credited directly to equity when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged in the same or a different period, directly in the equity.

# 2.16. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses include contracted and documented expenses, paid in the current year, some of which relate to future periods (insurance, subscriptions, etc.).

#### 2.17. Equity capital

The Company reports its share capital by a nominal value of issued and registered shares. The shares are paid on time and size, in accordance with the legislation.

The subscribed capital of the Company is reflected in the financial report at historical cost at the date of registration.

The reserves are established and spent with a decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Company's equity is the residual value of the assets of the Company after deductibility of all of its liabilities.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.18. Operating incomes

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the received or due to receivable payment or compensation. They are accrued when they arise, regardless of cash proceeds.

Revenues associated with transactions in providing of services are recognized when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably.

The main incomes of the Company come by the management of collective investment schemes (CIS). These revenues are recognized on a monthly basis and are formed as a percentage of the average annual net asset value of each Fund, whose activity and/or portfolio "UBB Asset Management" manages.

The revenues from management of individual investment portfolios are calculated as a percentage of portfolios and are calculated monthly.

#### 2.19. Financial incomes and expenses

The interest incomes and the interest costs for all interest bearing instruments are recognized in the result for the period, using the effective interest rate method.

#### The effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating the interest income / expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all received fees and other allowances or discounts) for the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, for a shorter period to its balance value.

# 2.20. Expenses

Expenses are recognized when there is a decrease in future economic benefits associated with reduction of an asset or an increase in the liability, which can not be estimated reliably. The eligibility of costs for the current period is carried out when being charged their corresponding revenue.

When economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the relationship of the costs with revenue can be determined only generally or indirectly, the costs are recognized on the basis of procedures for systematic and rational allocation.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 2. Significant elements of the accounting policy (continued)

#### 2.20. Expenses (continued)

Expense is recognized immediately in the Comprehensive Income report when the expenditure does not create future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that future economic benefit does not qualify or ceases to meet the requirements for recognition of an asset in the report of the financial position.

Expenses are recognized on accrual accounting principle. They are assessed on the fair value of paid or upcoming payment amounts.

The main expenses of the company are for external services and related to remunerations.

# 2.21. Comparative information

The performance and classification of articles in the financial report are kept in the various reporting periods to ensure comparability of comparative information. The data for previous years are adjusted, where necessary for the purpose of comparability with the current year presentation.

In 2016 the Company has made changes in the presentation of certain elements in the report on financial state and the statement of cash flows due to these changes has been reclassified and the comparative information. The Company's management considers that the revised presentation gives clearer and more accurate picture of the financial position.

#### 3. Operating incomes

	2016	2015
Incomes from CIS management incl.: - costs associated with issuing and redemption of units of CIS	1,953 55	1,860 195
Incomes from contracts for management of individual portfolios	68	50
Incomes from taxes collected under the Tariff	7	1
Total	2,028	1,911

The main incomes of the Company represent a management fee, charged to each managed mutual fund as follows:

#### In 2016:

- MF "UBB Premium Equity" 2.90% of the average annual net asset value. (Valid throughout the entire 2015);
- MF "UBB Platinum Bond"— 0.50% of the average annual net asset value (valid from 11.08.2015, former was 0.77% of the average annual net asset value);
- MF "UBB Balanced Fund" 2.25% of the average annual net asset value. (Valid throughout the entire 2015);



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JOINT-STOCK COMPANY "UBB ASSET MANAGEMENT" STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 3. Operating incomes (continued)

- MF "UBB Patrimonium Land" 2.90% of the average annual net asset value (valid throughout the entire 2015)
- MF "UBB Global Pharm Invest" 3.00% of the average annual net asset value (valid throughout the entire 2015)
- MF "UBB Euro money" -0.50% of the average annual net asset value (valid from 11.08.2015, former was 0.65% of the average annual net asset value);
- MF "UBB Global Child Fund " 2.50% of the average annual net asset value;
- MF "OBB Global Dividend" 2.50% of the average annual net asset value;
- MF "OBB Global Growth" 2.50% of the average annual net asset value;

The applicable redemption fees in 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Fund	Redemption fees		Period	Date of taking effect of the new management fee
		held for up to 1 yr. and		
MF UBB PATRIMONIUM LAND	0.25%	6 months	18 months	29.03.2012
		held for up to 1 yr. and		
MF UBB PREMIUM EQUITY	0.40%	6 months	18 months	29.03.2012
		held for up to 5		
MF UBB PLATINUM BOND	0.50%	months	5 months	29.03.2012
MF UBB BALANCED FUND	0.40%	held for up to 1 yr.	12 months	16.05.2012
		held for up to 3		
MF UBB EURO MONEY	0.50%	months	3 months	09.05.2014

The applicable fees for issuance in 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Fund	Issuance	e fees
MF UBB GLOBAL PHARM INVEST		2%
MF UBB GLOBAL CHILD FUND	<ol> <li>For orders up to 25 000 levs (incl.) – 2%</li> <li>For orders from 25 000 levs to 100 000 levs (incl.) – 1.5%</li> <li>For orders from 100 000 levs to 200 000 levs (incl.) – 1%</li> </ol>	
	4. For orders over 200 000 levs – NAV per 1 unit.	
MF UBB GLOBAL DIVIDEND	<ol> <li>For orders up to 25 000 levs (incl.) – 2%</li> <li>For orders from 25 000 levs to 100 000 levs (incl.) – 1.5%</li> <li>For orders from 100 000 levs to 200 000 levs (incl.) – 1%</li> </ol>	
	4. For orders over 200 000 levs – NAV per 1 unit.	
MF UBB GLOBAL GROWTH	<ol> <li>For orders up to 25 000 levs (incl.) – 2%</li> <li>For orders from 25 000 levs to 100 000 levs (incl.) – 1.5%</li> <li>For orders from 100 000 levs to 200 000 levs (incl.) – 1%</li> </ol>	
	4. For orders over 200 000 levs – NAV per 1 unit.	

By decision of the Board of Directors № 317 of 15.11.2015 the management fees, fees for issuing of units and all other initial checks carried at the expense of "UBB Global Dividend" and "UBB Global Growth" start-up costs will not be charged to reach a minimum net asset value of 1 million lev of "UBB Global Dividend" and "UBB Global Growth"



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 3. **Operating incomes (continued)**

The management company recover the initial made at the expense of "UBB Global Dividend" and "UBB Global Growth" establishment expenses once they reach a minimum net asset value of the fund amounted to 1 million BGN.

The costs of preparation of all necessary documents to obtain permission from the FSC, due to the management company after reaching the net asset value of 1 million BGN.

As of 31.12.2016 "UBB Global Dividend" and "UBB Global Growth" have not reached the net asset value of 1 million BGN.

# 3.1. Other incomes

Repayments by employees under contract for training.

#### **Interest incomes**

Consumables

Total

		2016	2015
	Bank deposit interests	12	18
	Current accounts interests	32	25
	Total	44	43
5.	Other expenses (including financial)  Finance expenses for bank transfers Impairment expenses Total	2016 (3) (2) (5)	2015 (2) - (2)
6.	Operating expenses		
6.1	. Expenses for materials	2016	2015
	Office materials	(1)	(2)
	Fuel	(3)	(2)
	Equipment	(1)	(1)

(1)

(6)

(1)

(6)



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 6. Other expenses (including financial)

# **6.2.** Expenses for external services

	2016	2015
Expenses related to the maintenance of software products	(28)	(18)
Management of projects	(14)	(15)
Rents, supplies and maintenance of accommodation	(52)	(47)
Central Depository fees	(29)	(36)
Expenses related to Agency contract	(88)	(69)
AFR certification	(4)	(4)
Marketing and advertising	(28)	(26)
Authorized translations of documents in foreign languages	(7)	-
Annual fee for general financial supervision to FSC	(3)	(3)
Expenses MV	(4)	(4)
Expenses on safe working conditions	(1)	(1)
Subscriptions	(1)	-
Other external services	-	(1)
Accounting services	(250)	(4)
Total	( 259)	( 228)
6.3. Other non-financial expenses, including:	2016	2015
Expenses for business trips	(11)	(8)
Representation expenses and taxes on them	(9)	(8)
Memberships	(3)	(3)
Fines	(2)	(3)
Partial tax credit on VAT	(12)	(11)
Total	(37)	(30)
7. Personnel expenses As of December 31,2016 the staff of the company is 20 people (3)	31.12.2015: 19 people).	
7.1. Salary expenses		
	2016	2015
Salary expenses	(634)	(542)
Expenses for remunerations for unused holiday leaves	(3)	(2)
Total	(637)	(544)



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 7. Personnel expenses (continued)

#### 7.2. Social insurance expenses

Expenses for social insurance contributions of the personnel  Social insurance expenses for unused holiday leaves  Total  7.3. Other personnel expenses  Costs for additional health insurance, supplementary pension insurance and life insurance and accident  Expenses for qualification of the personnel  (12)  (3)	7.2. Social insurance expenses		
Social insurance expenses for unused holiday leaves Total  7.3. Other personnel expenses  Costs for additional health insurance, supplementary pension insurance and life insurance and accident Expenses for qualification of the personnel  (1)  201  (201  (3)		2016	2015
Total (77) (68)  7.3. Other personnel expenses  Costs for additional health insurance, supplementary pension insurance and life insurance and accident Expenses for qualification of the personnel (5) (5)	Expenses for social insurance contributions of the personnel	(76)	(68)
7.3. Other personnel expenses  2016  Costs for additional health insurance, supplementary pension insurance and life insurance and accident Expenses for qualification of the personnel  (12) (3) (5)	Social insurance expenses for unused holiday leaves	(1)	-
Costs for additional health insurance, supplementary pension insurance and life insurance and accident  Expenses for qualification of the personnel  (12)  (3)	Total	(77)	(68)
life insurance and accident  Expenses for qualification of the personnel  (5)	7.3. Other personnel expenses	2016	2015
		(12)	(3)
Ad hoc aid of personnel	Expenses for qualification of the personnel	(5)	(5)
Ad not aid of personner	Ad hoc aid of personnel	<u>-</u>	(3)
Total (17)	Total	(17)	(11)

# 8. Taxes

As of December 31, 2016 the relationship between the appearance of the tax in the Comprehensive Income report and the accounting profit is as follows:

	Year ended	Year ended
	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Profit before taxation	1,022	1,059
Applicable tax rate	10%	10%
Tax according to tax rate	(102)	(106)
Effect of deduction of tax losses from previous periods Effect of other temporary differences, for which is not recognized a	-	-
deferred tax asset		1
Tax expenses	(102)	(105)
Effective tax rate	10%	10%

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are not available unused tax losses to carry in subsequent periods.



*In thousands lev unless otherwise stated* 

# 9. Earnings per share

D .	•		
Basic	earnings	ner	share
- uni		PUL	DIIGI C

	2016	2015
1.Fixed capital	700	700
2.Uncovered loss from previous years at the beginning of the period	-	(37)
3. Financial result for the previous year	954	589
4.Basic earnings per share (lev per share) for the previous year (P.3: S.1)	1.36	0.84
6.Financial result	920	954
7.Basic earnings per share (lev per share) (r.5: p.1)	1.31	1.36

# 10. Property, plants and equipment

	Office equipment	Computers, computer peripheral equipment	Transportation vehicles	Total
1. Reporting value				
January 1, 2015	16	61	24	101
Acquired	-	-	-	-
December 31, 2015	16	61	24	101
Derecognized	(5)	-		(5)
December 31, 2016	11	61	24	96

#### 2. Accumulated amortization

January 1, 2015	15	61	24	100	
Accrued for the year	-	-	-	-	
December 31, 2015	15	61	24	100	
Derecognized for the year	(5)	-	-	(5)	
December 31, 2016	10	61	24	95	
3. Net book value					

As of December 31, 2015	1	 	1
As of December 31, 2016	1	 	1

The book value of fully depreciated assets to 31.12.2016 is 96 thousand lev (31.12.2015: 101 thousand lev).

# 11. Intangible assets

		Software and the rights to use software	Patents, licenses	Web page	Total
1. Reporting value	_				
•	January 1, 2015	59	1	22	82
Acquired	•	44	-	-	44
	December 31, 2015	103	1	22	126
Derecognized	_	21			21



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

The inousumus led unitess otherwise stated				
December 31, 2016	124	1	22	147
3. Net book value				
	56	1	9	66
As of December 31, 2015	2	<u> </u>	4	6
	58	1	13	72
As of December 31, 2016	10	<u> </u>	3	13
December 31, 2016	68	1	16	85
3. Net book value				
As of December 31, 2015	45	<u> </u>	9	54
As of December 31, 2016	56		6	62

# 12. Cash and cash equivalents

		31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Cash amounts		-	1
Cash on current accounts		359	1,949
	In Lev	345	1,949
	In Euro	14	-
	Total:	359	1,950

The BGN Lev cash holdings are shown at their nominal value. Available cash in euros are given in the BNB exchange rate as at December 31, 2016 and 2015. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Company has no assets denominated in currencies other than lev.

# 13. Fixed term deposits

	Total:	2,510	255
	In Lev	10	3
Interests accrued		10	3
	In Lev	2,500	252
Cash amounts in fixed term deposits with maturity up to 1 year		2,500	252
		31.12.2016	31.12.2015

Funds deposited to December 31, 2016 represent fixed deposit "United Bulgarian Bank" JSC maturing in August 2017 deposited funds at December 31, 2015 represent fixed deposit "United Bulgarian Bank" and is matured in 2016

#### 14. Receivables

	To 31.12.2016	To 31.12.2015
Receivables from management fees of collective investment schemes and fees for issuing and redemption of units	202	151
Receivables for establishment of collective investment schemes	17	13
Receivables for administration of units of collective investment schemes	7	-
Claims of remuneration for management of individual investment	7	6



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

portfolios - fiduciary management

Receivables on advance payments	2	2
Receivables from deposit interest rates	1	-
Other claims	1	-
Total	237	172

Receivables in BGN are valued at the cost incurred. Receivables in euros and dollars are set at exchange rate of the Bulgarian National Bank respectively to December 31, 2016 and 2015. Management Company "UBB Asset Management" has no long-term receivables.

# 15. Prepaid expenses

The indicated in the statement of financial position prepaid expenses represent rescheduled expenses, associated with:

	To 31.12.2016	To 31.12.2015
Audit expenses	2	2
Annual software maintenance fee	2	2
Total	4	4

# 16. Capital

The fixed capital of "UBB Asset Management" amounts to 700 thousand. Lev, divided into 700 pcs. dematerialized, registered, with voting aloud in GMS shares, with a nominal value 1,000 lev, distributed as follows:

Name of the shareholder	To 31.12.2016	<u></u>	To 31.12.2015	<u></u>
United Bulgarian Bank JSC	636	90,86%	636	90,86%
NBG Asset Management	64	9,14%	64	9,14%
TOTAL SHARES	700	100%	700	100%

# 17. Liabilities to the personnel

	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Liabilities to the personnel, including	3	2
for unused holiday leaves	3	2
Total:	3	2



*In thousands lev unless otherwise stated* 

# 1

18. C	ommercial liabilities		
		То	To
		31.12.2016	31.12.2015
C	Obligations to suppliers	38	54
L	Liabilities related to unit holders of CIS	-	122
C	Other liabilities	-	7
T	Total:	38	183
19. Ta	ax liabilities		
		To	To
		31.12.2016	31.12.2015
т	C C'4	4	4.4
	Tax profit	4	44
	Γax on representation expenses	1	1
V	VAT for importation	1	-
C	Общо:	6	45
20. Fo	oreign assets under management		

# 2

	To 31.12.2016	To 31.12.2015
Net assets of:		
MF "UBB Platinum Bond"	52,224	25,350
MF "UBB Premium Equity"	24,603	20,176
MF "UBB Patrimonium Land"	18,662	15,225
MF "UBB Global Pharm Invest"	12,598	14,057
MF "UBB Balanced Fund"	8,156	7,364
MF "UBB Euro Money"	14,862	6,529
MF "UBB Global Child Fund"	1,181	-
ДФ "ОББ Global Dividend"	481	_
ДФ "ОББ Global Growth"	200	-
Net value of individual investment portfolios	11,246	6,244
Total	144,213	94,945

# 21. Related parties and related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or significantly influence over the other in making financial or operational decisions, or they are both under joint control of a third party.



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 21. Related parties and related party transactions (continued)

The main related parties with whom the "UBB Asset Management" carries out its activities are:

Name of the company	Type of coherence
MF "UBB Balanced Fund"	coherence through key management personnel
MF "UBB Premium Equity"	coherence through key management personnel
MF "UBB Platinum Bonds"	coherence through key management personnel
MF "UBB Patrimonium Land"	coherence through key management personnel
MF "UBB Global Pharm Invest"	coherence through key management personnel
MF "UBB Euro Money"	coherence through key management personnel
MF "UBB Global Child Fund"	coherence through key management personnel
MF "UBB Global Dividend"	coherence through key management personnel
MF "UBB Global Growth"	coherence through key management personnel
NBG Asset Management	company under common control
"United Bulgarian Bank" JSC	parent company
Stilian Petkov Vatev	key management personnel
Ioannis Cleon Samios	key management personnel
Alexander Ivanoc Georgiev	key management personnel
Ivan Borissov Koutlov	key management personnel
Katina Slavkova Peycheva	key management personnel

Balances on transactions with related parties and corresponding expenses and revenues as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Transactions and balances	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
Incomes		
MF "UBB Balanced Fund" - management fees and redemption fees	163	176
MF "UBB Premium Equity"- management fees and redemption fees	596	612
MF "UBB Platinum Bonds" - management fees and redemption fees	204	134
MF "UBB Patrimonium Land" - management fees and redemption fees	492	378
MF "UBB Global Pharm Invest"- management fees and redemption fees	428	529
MF "UBB Euro Money" - management fees and redemption fees	54	31
MF "UBB Global Child Fund" - management fee, for prospectus and		
fees for issuance of units	22	
"United Bulgarian Bank" JSC		
- Incomes from interest rates on demand deposits	32	25
- Incomes from interest rates on fixed term deposits	12	14
Expenses	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
"United Bulgarian Bank" JSC		
- consumables and maintenance of premises	(11)	(11)
- expenses associated with Agency contract	(88)	(69)
- signed contract with the Office of Labour Medicine of "UBB" JSC	(3)	(2)
Transactions with key management personnel	(1)	(1)
- remunerations	(109)	(101)
Receivables		



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated		
MF "UBB Balanced Fund"	15	14
MF "UBB Premium Equity"	59	48
MF "UBB Platinum Bond"	26	10
MF "UBB Patrimonium Land"	47	36
MF "UBB Global Pharm Invest"	32	41
MF "UBB Euro Money"	6	3
MF "UBB Global Child Fund"	28	-
MF "UBB Global Dividend"	6	-
MF "UBB Global Growth"	6	-
MF under constitution	-	13
Key management personnel	1	-
Liabilities		
"UBB" JSC - under contract for maintenance of premises	2	1
"UBB" JSC - remuneration under Agency Contract	18	27
MF "UBB Balanced Fund"	-	31
MF "UBB Premium Equity"	-	3
MF "UBB Platinum Bonds"	-	80
MF "UBB Patrimonium Land"	-	4
MF "UBB Global Pharm Invest"	-	4
Cash equivalents and fixed term deposits	31.12.2016	31.12.2015
"UBB" JSC – current account in lev	345	1,949
"UBB" JSC – current account in euro	14	-
"UBB" JSC – fixed term deposit with calculated interests	2,510	255

Members of the Board of Directors do not receive remuneration for 2016 and 2015.

# 22. Risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risks related to its business: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and regulatory risk.

# 22.1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the probability of loss due to the inability of a counterparty to meet its obligations on time. The Company believes that its exposure to credit risk is limited due to the quality of its financial assets - cash and cash equivalents, interest receivables and receivables from CIS.

# 22. Risk management (continued)



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 22.1. Credit risk (continued)

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Company has no investments in corporate or government bonds.

Bank deposits of the Company are with maturity up to 1 year (to December 31, 2016: 2500 thousand Lev, 31 December 2015: 252 thousand Lev). The choice of bank of deposit is carried out, as the proposal comes from a portfolio manager and the approval is based on an analysis of the Company's management.

The Company did not use derivatives to manage credit risk.

#### 22.2. Market risk

The main components of market risk are interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk. Interest rate risk is the risk of reducing the value of an investment in a financial instrument due to changes in the level of interest rates affecting the value of this tool.

The following table presents the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates at December 31, 2016:

31.12.2016 г.	Interest-	with floating	with fixed	Total
	free	interest %	interest %	
Current assets				
Receivables	237	-	-	237
Cash amounts and cash equivalents	-	359	-	359
Fixed term deposits	-	-	2,510	2,510
Currents liabilities				
Commerce liabilities	38	-	-	38
Exposure to short-term risk				
Total financial assets	237	359	2,510	3,106
Total financial liabilities	38	<u> </u>		38
Total exposure to interest rate risk	<u>199</u>	359	2,510	3,068

The following table presents the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates at December 31, 2015:

31.12.2015 г.	Interest- free	with floating interest %	with fixed interest %	Total
Current assets			_	_
Receivables	172	-	-	172
Cash amounts and cash equivalents	1	1,949	-	1,950
Fixed term deposits	-	-	255	255
Currents liabilities				
Commerce liabilities	183	=	-	183
Exposure to short-term risk				
Total financial assets	173	1,949	255	2,377



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

Total financial liabilities	183			183
Total exposure to interest rate risk	(10)	1,949	255	2,194

# 22.3. Currency and price risk

Currency risk is the risk of reducing the value of an investment in a financial instrument denominated in currencies other than lev and euro due to changes in the exchange rate between that currency and lev / euro. (As a result, existing in Bulgaria currency board arrangement, the Bulgarian lev is fixed to the euro).

As of December 31, 2015 the Company has no assets denominated in currencies other than euro or lev. Therefore the management of the Company believes that it is not exposed to significant currency risk.

As of December 31, 2016 the Company will not assets denominated in currencies other than lev, EUR and USD.

Analysis of the currency structure of financial assets and liabilities of the Company as of December 31, 2016.

Assets	Levs	Euro	USD	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	345	14	_	359
Fixed term deposits	2,510	-	-	2,510
Receivables	232	4	1	237
<b>Total (thousand Levs)</b>	3,087	18	1	3,106
Total (in %)	99.39%	0.58%	0.03%	

Liabilities	Lev	Total
Commercial liabilities	38	38
<b>Total (thousand Levs)</b>	38	38
Total (in %)	100%	

Price risk is associated with changes in market prices of financial assets and liabilities where the Company may suffer a loss. The Company's management believes that due to the nature and quality of the assets and liabilities of the Company, it is not exposed to significant price risk.

# 22.4. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is danger of lack of sufficient cash resources at a time when the Company is to pay maturing obligations, that may arise from disparities in the frequency and amount of cash flows.

#### 22. Risk management (continued)



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

# 22.4. Liquidity risk

The Company strives to maintain a positive imbalance between incoming and outgoing cash flows.

Analysis of maturity groupings based on the remaining maturity of financial assets and liabilities of the Company as of December 31, 2016:

	Up to 3 months	from 3 to 12 months	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Cash amounts	-	-	-	-	-	359	359
Bank deposits  Commercial and other	-	2,510	-	-	-	-	2,510
takings	194	40			3	_	237
Total financial assets Financial	194	2,550	-	-	3	359	3,106
liabilities	38						38
Total financial liabilities	38	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	-	38
Discrepancy in the maturity structure	156	2,550			3	359	3,068

Analysis of maturity groupings based on the remaining maturity of financial assets and liabilities of the Company as of December 31, 2015:

	Up to 3 months	from 3 to 12 months	from 1 to 3 years	from 3 to 5 years	over 5 years	Without maturity	Total
Cash amounts			-	_		1,950	1,950
Bank deposits	-	255	-	-	_	-	255
Commercial and other							
takings	157	13			2		172
Total financial							
assets	157	268	-	-	2	1,950	2,377
Financial liabilities	176	7_					183
Total financial liabilities	176	7	-	-	_	-	183
Discrepancy in the maturity structure	(19)	261			2	1,950	2,194

# 22. Risk management (continued)



In thousands lev unless otherwise stated

#### 22.5. Operational risk

Operational risk is the possibility of incurring losses, related to errors or flaws in the organization, inadequately trained staff, unfavorable external non-financial events, including legal risk.

Operational risks can be:

- 1. Internal related to the work of the management company. Internal risks comprise, but are not limited to:
- a. Risks related to personnel;
- b. Risks related to the processes;
- c. Risks related to the systems.
- 2. External related to macroeconomic, political and other factors that have and / or may affect the business of the management company. The external risks comprise, but are not limited to:
- a. Risk environment;
- b. Risk of physical interference.

The Company's management controls the operational risk in accordance with developed and approved procedure for identifying, evaluating and controlling risks. Through 2016 and 2015 are not accounted losses due to operational events.

#### 23. Capital management

The Company carries out its activity with its own funds. The capital structure includes funds to the owner in the form of registered fixed capital and accumulated reserves from operations.

#### 24. Conditional assets and conditional liabilities

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the company has not issued guarantees to third parties.

#### 25. Events following the reporting period

On 08.02.2017 was registered in the Commercial Register change in the representation of the Management Company "UBB Asset Management" related to the appointment of a new Procurator.

After the balance sheet date there have been no events of correction and/or uncorrected nature, which should be reported or made public in the present financial report.