UNICREDIT BULBANK AD

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
UniCredit Bulbank AD

Report on the Separate Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of UniCredit Bulbank AD ("the Bank"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2013, and the separate income statement, separate statement of comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank's preparation and fair presentation of the separate 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 Bank'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 separate financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS, as adopted by the European Union.

Other matter

The separate financial statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2012 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on February 19, 2013.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements - Annual separate report on the activities of the Bank, according to article 33 of the Accountancy Act

Pursuant to the requirements of the Bulgarian Accountancy Act, article 38, paragraph 4 we have read the accompanying Annual separate report on the activities of the Bank prepared by the Bank's management. The Annual separate report on the activities of the Bank is not a part of the separate financial statements. The historical financial information presented in the Annual separate report on the activities of the Bank prepared by the management is consistent, in all material aspects with the financial information disclosed in the separate financial statements of the Bank as of December 31, 2013, prepared in accordance with IFRS, as adopted by the European Union. Management is responsible for the preparation of the Annual separate report on the activities of the Bank, dated February 17, 2014.

Deloitte Audit

Deloitte Audit OOD

Sylvia Peneva
Statutory Manager
Registered Auditor

Специализирано одиторско предприятие
София
Рег. №033
"Делойт Одит" ООД

Sofia
February 18, 2014

SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT

In thousands of BGN

	Notes	2013	2012 (restated)
Interest income		639,081	638,019
Interest expense		(221,942)	(231,852)
Net interest income	7	**417,139**	**406,167**
Dividend income		**1,205**	**10,248**
Fee and commission income		174,581	162,378
Fee and commission expense		(9,482)	(8,157)
Net fee and commission income	8	**165,099**	**154,221**
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities held for trading and hedging derivatives	9	41,181	60,400
Net gains on other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	310	2,698
Net income from investments	11	1,826	734
Other operating income, net	12	12,235	4,905
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		**638,995**	**639,373**
Net income related to property, plant and equipment	13	922	1,215
Personnel expenses	14	(100,246)	(101,909)
General and administrative expenses	15	(120,801)	(116,492)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible fixed assets, investment properties and assets held for sale	16	(30,907)	(34,546)
Provisions for risk and charges	17	(9,691)	5,931
Net impairment loss on financial assets	18	(217,962)	(154,682)
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		**160,310**	**238,890**
Income tax expense	19	(16,671)	(24,593)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**143,639**	**214,297**

These separate financial statements have been approved by the Management Board of UniCredit Bulbank AD on February 17, 2014

Levon Hampartzoumian
Chairman of the Management Board and Chief Executive Officer

Andrea Casini
Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and Chief Operative Officer

Emilia Palibachiyska
Member of the Management Board and Chief Financial Officer

Deloitte Audit OOD

Sylvia Peneva
Registered auditor

СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРАНО ОДИТОРСКО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ София Рег. №033 "Делойт Одит" ООД

The accompanying notes 1 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

In thousands of BGN

	Notes	2013	2012 (restated)
Profit for the year		**143,639**	**214,297**
Other comprehensive income - items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial gains (losses)	42	3	(698)
Income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	70
		3	**(628)**
Other comprehensive income - items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Available for sale investments		1,664	36,943
Cash flow hedge		2,884	(1,127)
Income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(454)	(3,581)
		4,094	**32,235**
Total other comprehensive income net of tax for the year		**4,097**	**31,607**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**147,736**	**245,904**

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SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

In thousands of BGN

	Notes	31.12.2013	31.12.2012 (restated)	01.01.2012 (restated)
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with Central Bank	20	728,729	906,397	886,703
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	21	13,872	80,697	129,174
Derivatives held for trading	22	81,915	124,265	112,024
Derivatives held for hedging	23	326	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	24	61,549	69,626	79,682
Loans and advances to banks	25	1,841,958	1,713,901	1,893,753
Loans and advances to customers	26	8,637,803	8,546,838	7,812,435
Available for sale investments	27	901,585	634,769	383,947
Held to maturity investments	28	125,071	254,997	273,247
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	29	49,004	27,499	27,499
Property, plant, equipment and investment properties	30	129,729	141,224	151,260
Intangible assets	31	24,591	27,707	31,734
Current tax assets	32	6,602	1,918	-
Deferred tax assets	33	8,996	7,882	6,979
Non-current assets and disposal group classified as held for sale	34	-	-	797
Other assets	35	58,442	55,915	47,445
TOTAL ASSETS		**12,670,172**	**12,593,635**	**11,836,679**
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities held for trading	36	61,494	121,667	88,386
Derivatives used for hedging	23	4,079	7,669	6,027
Deposits from banks	37	1,464,959	1,835,550	2,164,333
Deposits from customers	38	8,705,491	8,227,899	7,293,666
Subordinated liabilities	39	220,005	218,643	216,710
Provisions	40	39,967	32,261	39,066
Current tax liabilities	32	-	-	6,218
Deferred tax liabilities	33	11,622	11,901	11,584
Other liabilities	41	58,226	66,530	66,778
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**10,565,843**	**10,522,120**	**9,892,768**
EQUITY				
Share capital		285,777	285,777	285,777
Revaluation and other reserves		19,396	15,299	(16,308)
Retained earnings		1,655,517	1,556,142	1,674,442
Profit for the year		143,639	214,297	-
TOTAL EQUITY	42	**2,104,329**	**2,071,515**	**1,943,911**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**12,670,172**	**12,593,635**	**11,836,679**

These separate financial statements have been approved by the Management Board of UniCredit Bulbank AD on February 17, 2014

Levon Hampartzoumian Chairman of the Management Board and Chief Executive Officer	Andrea Casini Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and Chief Operative Officer	Emilia Palibachiyska Member of the Management Board and Chief Financial Officer

Deloitte Audit OOD

Sylvia Peneva
Registered auditor

СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРАНО ОДИТОРСКО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕ
София
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The accompanying notes 1 to 47 are an integral part of these financial statements

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

In thousands of BGN

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Property revaluation reserve	Available for sale investments reserve	Cash flow hedges reserves	IAS 19 reserve	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2012	**285,777**	**342,378**	**1,258,969**	**133,381**	**(12,165)**	**(4,004)**	**-**	**2,004,336**
Restatement due to change in accounting policy on property valuation	-	-	73,095	(133,381)	-	-	-	**(60,286)**
Restatement due to changes in IAS 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	(139)	**(139)**
Balance as of January 1, 2012 (restated)	**285,777**	**342,378**	**1,332,064**	**-**	**(12,165)**	**(4,004)**	**(139)**	**1,943,911**
Profit for the year	-	-	214,297	-	-	-	-	**214,297**
Actuarial gains (losses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(698)	**(698)**
Change of revaluation reserve on available for sale investments	-	-	-	-	36,943	-	-	**36,943**
Change of revaluation reserve on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	(1,127)	-	**(1,127)**
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(3,694)	113	70	**(3,511)**
Total other comprehensive income for the year net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33,249**	**(1,014)**	**(628)**	**31,607**
Total comprehensive income for the year net of tax	**-**	**-**	**214,297**	**-**	**33,249**	**(1,014)**	**(628)**	**245,904**
Dividends paid	-	-	(118,270)	-	-	-	-	**(118,270)**
Other distribution	-	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	**(30)**
Balance as of December 31, 2012 (restated)	**285,777**	**342,378**	**1,428,061**	**-**	**21,084**	**(5,018)**	**(767)**	**2,071,515**

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Property revaluation reserve	Available for sale investments reserve	Cash flow hedges reserves	IAS 19 reserve	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2013	**285,777**	**342,378**	**1,353,720**	**132,826**	**21,084**	**(5,018)**	**-**	**2,130,767**
Restatement due to change in accounting policy on property valuation	-	-	74,341	(132,826)	-	-	-	**(58,485)**
Restatement due to changes in IAS 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	(767)	**(767)**
Balance as of January 1, 2013 (restated)	**285,777**	**342,378**	**1,428,061**	**-**	**21,084**	**(5,018)**	**(767)**	**2,071,515**
Profit for the year	-	-	143,639	-	-	-	-	**143,639**
Actuarial gains (losses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	**3**
Change of revaluation reserve on available for sale investments	-	-	-	-	1,664	-	-	**1,664**
Change of revaluation reserve on cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	2,884	-	**2,884**
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(166)	(288)		**(454)**
Total other comprehensive income for the year net of tax	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,498**	**2,596**	**3**	**4,097**
Total comprehensive income for the year net of tax	**-**	**-**	**143,639**	**-**	**1,498**	**2,596**	**3**	**147,736**
Business combinations under common control	-	-	(8,643)	-	-	-	-	**(8,643)**
Dividends paid	-	-	(106,248)	-	-	-	-	**(106,248)**
Other distribution	-	-	(31)	-	-	-	-	**(31)**
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**285,777**	**342,378**	**1,456,778**	**-**	**22,582**	**(2,422)**	**(764)**	**2,104,329**

These separate financial statements have been approved by the Management Board of UniCredit Bulbank AD on February 17, 2014

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SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

In thousands of BGN

	Notes	2013	2012 (restated)
Net profit		**143,639**	**214,297**
Current and deferred tax income, recognised in income statement		(1,847)	(6,437)
Current and deferred tax expenses, recognised in income statement		18,518	31,030
Adjustments for non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	16	28,627	33,447
Impairment of financial assets	18	227,885	170,151
Impairment of property plant, equipment and investment properties	16	2,280	1,099
Provisions, net	40	9,692	(5,446)
Unrealised fair value losses (gains) through profit or loss, net		(16,897)	23,809
Unrealised fair value (gains) on FX revaluation		(14,539)	(1,030)
Net income from sale of property, plant, equipment and liquidation of associates		(975)	(1,257)
Net interest income		(417,139)	(406,167)
Dividend income		(1,205)	(10,248)
Increase in other accruals		14,820	9,505
Cash flows from profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(7,141)**	**52,753**
Operating activities			
Change in operating assets			
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and advances to banks		(346,705)	965,177
(Increase) in loans and advances to customers		(333,608)	(910,252)
(Increase) in available for sale investments		(268,855)	(213,718)
Decrease in financial instruments held for trading and hedging derivatives		66,202	48,418
Decrease in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		7,482	6,388
(Increase) in other assets		(16,372)	(840)
Change in operating liabilities			
(Decrease) in deposits from banks		(367,532)	(326,825)
Increase in deposits from customers		514,438	940,904
Provisions utilization		(1,691)	(1,703)
(Decrease) in other liabilities		(3,946)	(23,487)
Interest received		643,117	635,769
Interest paid		(228,069)	(226,998)
Dividends received on available for sale investments		1,205	1,101
Taxes paid		(25,012)	(30,610)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**(366,487)**	**916,077**

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

In thousands of BGN

	Notes	2013	2012 (restated)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Cash payments to acquire tangible assets		(12,524)	(13,632)
Cash receipt from sale of tangible assets		2,262	2,596
Cash payments to acquire intangible assets		(5,067)	(7,607)
Cash receipt from sale of intangible assets		1	172
Cash payment for acquisition of investments in subsidiaries		(30,068)	-
Cash receipts from liquidation of associates		7	42
Dividends received from associates		-	9,147
Cash receipts from redemption of held to maturity investments		117,017	15,464
Net cash flow from investing activities		**71,628**	**6,182**
Cash flow from financial activities			
Dividends paid		(106,248)	(118,270)
Other cash payments related to financing activities		(31)	(30)
Net cash flows from financial activities		**(106,279)**	**(118,300)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**3,371**	**416**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(397,767)**	**804,375**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	46	**2,377,794**	**1,573,419**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	46	**1,980,027**	**2,377,794**

These separate financial statements have been approved by the Management Board of UniCredit Bulbank AD on February 17, 2014

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NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting entity

UniCredit Bulbank AD (the Bank) is a universal Bulgarian bank established upon a triple legal merger, performed on April 27th, 2007 between Bulbank AD, HVB Bank Biochim AD and Hebros Bank AD.

UniCredit Bulbank AD possesses a full-scope banking licence for performing commercial banking activities. It is domiciled in the Republic of Bulgaria with registered address city of Sofia, 7 "Sveta Nedelya" sq. The Bank is primarily involved in corporate and retail banking and in providing asset management services.

The Bank operates through its network comprising of 199 branches and offices.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by International Accounting standards Board (IASB) and adopted by European Commission.

These separate financial statements have been prepared on unconsolidated basis as required by Bulgarian Accountancy Act. They should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements which were approved by the Management Board of the Bank on February 17, 2014. Whenever deemed necessary for comparison reasons, certain positions in prior year financial statements have been reclassified.

These financial statements are approved by the Management Board of UniCredit Bulbank AD on February 17, 2014.

(b) Basis of measurement

These separate financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for:

- derivative financial instruments measured at fair value;
- trading instruments and other instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss measured at fair value;
- available for sale financial instruments measured at fair value, where such can be reliably determined;
- liabilities for defined benefit obligation presented as present value of defined benefit obligation.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These separate financial statements are presented in Bulgarian Lev (BGN) rounded to the nearest thousand. Bulgarian Lev is the functional and reporting currency of UniCredit Bulbank AD.

(d) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements requires the Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgement (continued)

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in notes **4** and **5**.

3. Significant accounting policies

There have been no changes in significant accounting policies for the periods presented in these financial statements, except as described below. Whenever certain information in the current period is presented in a different way for the purposes of providing more fair and true view of the financial position of the Bank, prior period information is also recalculated for comparative reasons.

Change in accounting policy

1. Voluntary change of accounting policy

In the annual financial statements of the Bank for the years ended up until December 31, 2012, the Bank has disclosed and presented investments in properties under revaluation model in accordance with IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment”. Those properties are mainly involved in the ordinary banking business and they account about 95% of the previously recognized revaluation reserve (out of which about 53% relates to Head Office buildings in Sofia). Management assessed that further continuation of application of revaluation model adds no additional value to the financial statements and in this regard cost model seems the more appropriate one, considering also that the cost model is the benchmark approach as per IAS 16 which is followed by the UniCredit Group. As a result in 2013 Management approved change in accounting policy, thus changing the model for subsequent measurement of properties from revaluation model to cost model. Prior period financial statements have been restated in accordance with IAS 8 “Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” as if the cost model has always been applied. For the purposes of restatement, the valuation of properties as of December 31, 2003 (the year of first time adoption of IFRS for statutory purposes) has been accepted as deemed cost.

2. Change in accounting policy upon initial application of revised IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”

In the annual financial statements of the Bank for the years ended up to December 31, 2012, Bank has applied “corridor” method of accounting for actuarial gains/losses out of defined benefit plans. Upon first application of revised IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”, starting from January 1, 2013, the “corridor” method is no longer allowed. All actuarial gain/losses should adjust the defined benefit obligation with off-setting item presented in Statement of other comprehensive income. Considering the above, Bank has restated prior period financial statements as if the requirements of revised standard have always been applied.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The actual restatement amounts impacting separate statement of financial position and separate income statements are as follows:

In thousands of BGN

Separate statement of Financial Position	Reported 01.01.2012	Restatement due to change in the accounting policy on property valuation	Restatement IAS 19	Restated amount 01.01.2012
Revaluation and other reserves	117,212	(133,381)	(139)	(16,308)
Retained earnings	1,601,347	73,095	-	1,674,442
Property, plant, equipment and investment properties	218,244	(66,984)	-	151,260
Deferred tax assets	6,964	-	15	6,979
Deferred tax liabilities	18,282	(6,698)	-	11,584
Provisions	38,912	-	154	39,066

In thousands of BGN

Separate statement of Financial Position	Reported 31.12.2012	Restatement due to change in the accounting policy on property valuation	Restatement IAS 19	Restated amount 31.12.2012
Revaluation and other reserves	148,892	(132,826)	(767)	15,299
Retained earnings	1,483,602	72,540	-	1,556,142
Property, plant, equipment and investment properties	206,206	(64,982)	-	141,224
Deferred tax assets	7,797	-	85	7,882
Deferred tax liabilities	18,398	(6,497)	-	11,901
Provisions	31,409	-	852	32,261
Profit for the year	212,496	1,801	-	214,297

In thousands of BGN

Separate income statement	Reported for 2012	Restatement due to change in the accounting policy on property valuation	Restatement IAS 19	Restated amount for 2012
Net income related to property, plant and equipment	1,006	209	-	1,215
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible fixed assets, investment properties and assets held for sale	(36,339)	1,793	-	(34,546)
Income tax expense	(24,392)	(201)	-	(24,593)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the Income statement following the accruing principle, taking into account the effective yield of the asset/liability in all material aspects. Interest income and expenses include the amortization of any discount or premium or other differences between the initial carrying amount of an interest bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

Interest income and expense presented in the Income statement include:

- interest on financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest rate basis;
- interest on available for sale investment securities calculated on an effective interest rate basis;
- interest on financial instruments held for trading;
- interest on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss;
- interest on derivatives designated as effective hedging instruments.

(b) Fee and commission income and expenses

Fee and commission income and expense arise on financial services provided/received and are recognized upon rendering/receiving of the corresponding service.

Fee and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate thus presented as interest income or expense.

(c) Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading

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

(d) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency at the official Bulgarian National Bank foreign exchange rate effective at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing foreign exchange rate being the official rate of the Bulgarian National Bank. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated at the foreign exchange rate effective at the date of the transaction.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Foreign currency transactions (continued)

As of each reporting date, all foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are revaluated on net basis using Bulgarian National Bank closing exchange rates. Any gain/loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

(e) Net gains (losses) on other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains (losses) on other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss include all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences on assets which are managed on fair value basis and for which the Bank has applied “fair value option” upon initial recognition.

(f) Dividend income

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

(g) Lease payments made

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.
Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term and so producing a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(h) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition

The Bank initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date at which they are originated. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognised on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus (for an item not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss) transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition cost.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification

a) Cash and balances with the Central Bank

Cash and balances with the Central bank include notes and coins on hand and unrestricted balances held with the Central Bank. They are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

b) Financial assets and derivatives held for trading

Financial assets and derivatives held for trading are those that the Bank holds for the purpose of short-term profit taking. These include securities and derivative contracts that are not designated as effective hedging instruments, and liabilities from short sales of financial instruments. All derivatives with positive fair values and purchased options are reported separately as derivatives held for trading. All derivatives with negative fair values and written options are reported as financial liabilities held for trading.

Financial assets and derivatives held for trading are carried at fair value in the statement of financial position.

c) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments that are not held for trading but which are part of a group of financial assets which performance is internally evaluated and reported on a fair value basis are initially designated and subsequently reported as financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets, designated at fair value through profit or loss are carried at fair value in the statement of financial position.

d) Loans and advances to banks and customers

Loans and advances to banks and customers are instruments where the Bank provides money to a debtor other than those created with the intention of short-term profit taking or selling in the near term.

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

e) Available for sale investments

Available for sale investments are non-derivative investments that are designated as available for sale or are not classified in another category of financial assets. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost. All other available for sale investments are carried at fair value.

Fair value changes are recognised directly in other comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired, whereupon the cumulative gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are recognised in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

f) Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity and which are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale and do not meet the definition of loans and receivables.
A sale or reclassification of a more than insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity investments as available for sale, and would prevent the Bank from classifying investment securities as held to maturity for the current and the following two financial years. However, sales and reclassifications in any of the following circumstances would not trigger a reclassification:

- sales or reclassifications that are so close to maturity that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value;
- sales or reclassifications after Bank has collected substantially all of the asset's original principal;
- sales or reclassifications attributable to non-recurring isolated events beyond the Bank's control that could not have been reasonably anticipated (such as material creditworthiness deterioration of the issuer).

Held to maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

g) Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries comprise of equity participations in entities where the Bank exercises control through owning more than half of the voting power of such entities or through virtue of an agreement with other investors to exercise more than half of the voting rights.

Investments in associates comprise of equity participations in entities where the Bank does not exercises control but have significant influence in governing the investees' activities through owing more than 20% of the voting power of such entities.

In the separate financial statements Bank has adopted the policy of carrying all investments in subsidiaries and associates at cost.

h) Deposits from banks, customers and subordinated liabilities

Deposits from banks, customers and subordinated liabilities are financial instruments related to attracted funds by the Bank, payable on demand or upon certain maturity and bearing agreed interest rate.

Subordinated liability meets some additional requirements set by Bulgarian National Bank (see note **39**).

Deposits from banks, customers and subordinated liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Reclassification

Bank does not reclassify financial instruments in or out of any classification category after initial recognition.

(iv) Derecognition

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

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

The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised from the statement of financial position. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, securities lending and repurchase transactions.
In transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognises the asset if it does not retain control over the asset. The rights and obligations retained in the transfer are recognised separately as assets and liabilities as appropriate. In transfers in which, control over the asset is retained, the Bank continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In certain transactions the Bank retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognised in its entirety if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognised for the servicing contract, depending on whether the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

(v) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

(vi) Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In accordance with IFRS 7 “Financial instruments: Disclosures” Bank applies three-level fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in measurements (for more details see note **5**).

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when both the Bank and the counter party have a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and the transactions are intended to be settled on a net basis.

(viii) Repurchase agreements

UniCredit Bulbank AD enters into purchases (sales) of financial instruments under agreements to resell (repurchase) substantially identical instruments at a certain date in the future at a fixed price. Instruments purchased subject to commitments to resell them at future dates are not recognized. The amounts paid are recognized in loans to either banks or customers. Financial instruments sold under repurchase agreements continue to be recognized in the statement of financial position and measured in accordance with the accounting policy. The proceeds from the sale of the investments are reported in the statement of financial position under deposits from customers or banks, respectively. The difference between the sale and repurchase consideration is recognised on an accrual basis over agreed term of the deal and is included in net interest income.

(i) Impairment

The carrying amounts of Bank's assets are regularly reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence for impairment as follows:

- for loans and receivables – by the end of each month for the purposes of preparing interim financial statements reported to the Bulgarian National Bank and Management;
- for available for sale, held to maturity financial assets and investments in subsidiaries and associates - semi-annually based on review performed the Bank and decision approved by ALCO;
- for non-financial assets – by the end of each year for the purposes of preparing annual financial statements.

If any impairment indicators exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Impairment (continued)

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Loans and advances to banks and customers are assessed for impairment indicators on a monthly basis for the purposes of preparing monthly financial statements of the Bank. Review is performed and decisions are taken by Bank's Provisioning and Restructuring Committee which is a specialized internal body for monitoring, valuation and classification of risk exposures. Loans and advances are presented net of allocated allowances for impairment. Impairment allowances are made against the carrying amount of loans and advances that are identified as being impaired based on regular reviews of outstanding balances. Impairment allowances on portfolio basis are maintained to reduce the carrying amount of portfolios of similar loans and receivables to their estimated recoverable amounts at the reporting date. The expected cash flows for portfolios of similar assets are estimated based on previous experience, late payments of interest, principals or penalties. Increases in the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss. When a loan is known to be uncollectible, all the necessary legal procedures have been completed, and the final loss has been determined, the loan is directly written off.

Assets classified as held to maturity are assessed for impairment on a semi-annual basis based on available market data. Review is performed and decision is taken my Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) of the Bank.

If in a subsequent period the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down or allowance is reversed through profit or loss thus increasing the amortized cost to the amount that never exceeds the amortised cost had the loan never been impaired.

(ii) Financial assets remeasured to fair value directly in other comprehensive income

Financial assets remeasured to fair value directly through other comprehensive income are those classified as available for sale financial investments.

Where an asset remeasured to fair value directly through other comprehensive income is impaired, and a write down of the asset was previously recognized directly in other comprehensive income, the write-down is transferred to profit or loss and recognized as part of the impairment loss.

Where debt instrument measured to fair value directly through other comprehensive income is impaired, and an increase in the fair value of the instrument was previously recognized in other comprehensive income, the increase in fair value of the instrument recognized in other comprehensive income is reversed to the extent the asset is impaired. Any additional impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. For equity instruments, no reversal of impairment is recognized in profit or loss. Any increase in fair value after impairment is recognized in other comprehensive income.

If in subsequent periods the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down is reversed through profit or loss.

Assessment of impairment indicators of available for sale investments is done semi-annually. Decision for existence of any impairment is taken by ALCO.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Derivatives used for hedging

Derivatives used for hedging include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as held for trading. Derivatives used for hedging are designated as effective hedging instruments and are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

In 2009 Bank has developed hedge accounting methodology aiming at effective management of interest rate risk out of the banking book positions through certain fair value hedge and cash flow hedge relationships.

In accordance with the approved methodology, upon initial designation of the hedge, the Bank formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, including risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedge, together with the method that will be used to assess and measure the effectiveness of the hedge relationship. Assessment is performed, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on ongoing basis, as to whether the hedging instruments are expected to be “highly effective” in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within the range of 80-125 percent. The Bank also makes an assessment for each cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, as to whether the forecast transaction is highly probable to occur and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss.

Fair value hedge

When a derivative is designated as hedging instrument in a hedge of fair value of recognized asset or liability that could affect profit or loss, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized immediately in profit or loss together with the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, fair value hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any adjustment up to that point to a hedged item, for which the effective interest method is used, is amortised to profit or loss as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life. Amortisation starts immediately when hedge relationship no longer exists.

Cash flow hedge

Bank designates derivatives as hedging instruments in hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to particular type of risk associated with highly probable forecast transaction that could ultimately affect profit or loss. While the derivative is carried at fair value in the statement of financial position, the effective portion of the changes of the fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income under cash flow hedge reserve and the ineffective part is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked then the hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

As Bank’s hedging strategy covers forecast cash flows as hedged items, the cumulative amount, recognized in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective, is recycled in profit or loss when the forecast transactions occur. In case the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the whole balance outstanding in other comprehensive income is reclassified in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Property, plant, equipment and investment property

As disclosed in Note **3** above, in 2013 Bank has changed its accounting policy for presenting investments in properties from “revaluation” model to “cost” model.

All items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or impairment losses.

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business or use for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation.

Properties acquired upon foreclosure procedure, which are neither intended to be used in the banking business nor kept as investment properties, but intended to be sold or constructed for the purposes to be sold, are presented in other assets in accordance with IAS 2 “Inventories” (see also Note **35**)

The gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property and equipment, and are recognized net in profit or loss.

Depreciation on all items of property, plant and equipment and investment property is provided on a straight-line basis at rates designed to write down the cost or valuation of fixed assets over their expected useful lives. Assets are not depreciated until they are brought into use and transferred from construction in progress into the relevant asset category.

The applicable annual depreciation rates based on expected useful life on major assets categories are as follows:

	Annual depreciation rates (%)	*Equivalent expected useful life (years)*
▪ Buildings	4	25
▪ Computer hardware	20-50	2-5
▪ Fixtures and fittings	15-20	5-7
▪ Vehicles	25	4

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 intangible assets includes primarily investments in software and related licenses.
Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the asset. The average useful life of intangible assets controlled by the Bank is estimated to 5 years, which is an equivalent of approximately 20% annual amortization rate.

(m) Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale

Bank represents as non-current assets held for sale, investments in property which carrying amount will be recovered principally through sale transaction rather than continuing use. Items are only included in this category when the Management of the Bank has clear intention to finalize the sale and has already started looking for a buyer.

Non-current assets held for sale are carried at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. As of December 31, 2013 Management has reviewed Bank's legal and constructive obligation and to the extent they meet the requirement for recognition, provision is recorded, respectively.

(o) Employees' benefits

(i) Short-term employee's benefits

Short-term employees' benefits comprise of amounts due to personnel on the basis of unused paid leave accounted for each and single employee as of the reporting date as well as expected additional bonus payments for achieved results during the current financial year.

The amount of the unused paid-leave obligation includes the overall undiscounted amount of the obligation that the Bank has to settle should the employment contract is terminated as of the reporting date. Short-term employees' benefits are presented as other liabilities and disclosed separately in the Notes.

(ii) Defined benefit obligation

Defined benefit obligations are those agreed in the Collective Labour Agreement.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Bank's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods and discounting that benefit to determine its present value. The discount rate used is those of Bulgarian local currency government bonds at the reporting date. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary. To determine the net amount in the statement of financial position, any actuarial gains and losses is presented separately in the Statement of other comprehensive income.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) UniCredit Group Short and Long-Term incentive plans

UniCredit Group Short and Long-Term incentive plans comprise of deferred cash payments (cash settled) as well as stock options and performance share (equity settled) granted by the ultimate parent UniCredit S.p.A. They are allocated to selected group of top and senior managers of the Bank.

Whenever the vesting period of the stock options or performance shares ends, UniCredit Bulbank is required to settle the monetary amount, corresponding to the economic value of the respective instruments. Thereafter the parent effectively grants the instruments to the respective managers.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 UniCredit Bulbank presents the corresponding part of the economic value of the stock options and performance shares and respective accruals on the deferred cash payments as payroll costs under personnel expenses in the Income statement and the related obligation as other liability.

(p) Share capital and reserves

(i) Share capital

As described in Note **1**, HVB Bank Biochim AD and Hebros Bank AD merged into Bulbank AD legally as of April 27th, 2007 with retroactive effect for accounting purposes since January 1st, 2007. At the time of the merger the three merging entities were under direct control of UniCredit bank Austria AG and ultimately under control of UniCredit S.p.A. The merger represented a share-exchange transaction, where share-exchange ratios based on fair valuation of the net assets of the three Banks, certified by independent auditor, as required by the Bulgarian Commercial Act, were applied. The share capital of UniCredit Bulbank AD as of the date of the merger was in the amount of BGN 239,256 thousand and comprise of the share capital of Bulbank AD before the merger in the amount of BGN 166,370 thousand, increased by the newly issued ordinary shares exchanged for the ordinary shares of the merging Banks - HVB Bank Biochim AD and Hebros Bank AD (increase in the amount of BGN 72,886 thousand).

In September 2010 shareholders of UniCredit Bulbank AD approved a capital increase in the amount of BGN 179,000 thousand through issuing 24,655,650 new shares with issuing price BGN 7.26 and face value BGN 1, each. The capital increase was dully completed and registered and as of December 31, 2010 the share capital of the Bank amounted to BGN 263,911 thousand.

In May 2011 shareholders of UniCredit Bulbank AD approved a capital increase in the amount of BGN 158,744 thousand through issuing 21,865,500 new shares with issuing price BGN 7.26 and face value BGN 1, each. The capital increase was dully completed and registered and as of December 31, 2011 the share capital of the Bank amounts to BGN 285,777 thousand. No changes in the share capital were performed in 2013 and 2012.

(ii) Reserves

Reserves consist of statutory reserves and retained earnings held within the Bank as well as reserves on available for sale investments, cash flow hedges and reserve resulted from defined benefit obligation actuarial gains and losses. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the reserves includes also the premium of previously issued shares corresponding to the difference between the issuing price and the face value.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Taxation

Tax on the profit for the year comprises current tax and the change in deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly to other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income. Current tax comprises tax payable calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year, using the tax rates enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment of tax payable for previous years.

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

Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates that are expected to apply for the periods when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. The effect on deferred tax of any changes in tax rates is charged to the Income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items previously charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income.

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

(r) Segment reporting

As of January 1, 2009 the Bank has adopted IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" which requires the Bank to present operating segments based on the information that is internally provided to the Management. This adoption did not represent a change in accounting policy as the business segments that have been previously determined and presented by the Bank in accordance with IAS 14 "Segment Reporting" are also the primary operating segments which are regularly reported to the Management of the Bank.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) New IFRS, amendments to existing IFRS and interpretations (IFRIC) adopted for the first time in the financial statements as of at the reporting date

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

- IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013);
- Amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoption of IFRS” – Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013);
- Amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoption of IFRS” – Government Loans, adopted by the EU on 4 March 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013);
- Amendments to IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, adopted by the EU on 13 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013);
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Presentation of financial statements” – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income, adopted by the EU on 5 June 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012);
- Amendments to IAS 12 “Income Taxes” – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013);
- Amendments to IAS 19 “Employee Benefits” – Improvements to the Accounting for Post-employment Benefits, adopted by the EU on 5 June 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013);
- Amendments to various standards “Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2009-2011)” resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IAS 1, IAS 16, IAS 32, IAS 34) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording, adopted by the EU on 27 March 2013 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013),
- IFRIC 20 “Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine”, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

The adoption of these new IFRS, amendments to existing IFRS and interpretations (IFRIC) has not led to any changes in the Bank’s accounting policies except for the amendments of IAS 19 “Employee Benefits” (see Note **3** and Note **40**)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) New IFRS and interpretations (IFRIC) adopted by the EU but not yet effective as at the reporting date

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations issued by IASB and adopted by the EU were in issue but not yet effective:

- IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);
- IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);
- IFRS 12 “Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities”, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);
- IAS 27 (revised in 2011) “Separate Financial Statements”, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);
- IAS 28 (revised in 2011) “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures”, adopted by the EU on 11 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);
- Amendments to IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”, IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements” and IFRS 12 “Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities” – Transition Guidance, adopted by the EU on 4 April 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);
- Amendments to IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”, IFRS 12 “Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities” and IAS 27 (revised in 2011) “Separate Financial Statements” – Investment Entities, adopted by the EU on 20 November 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);
- Amendments to IAS 32 “Financial instruments: presentation” – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, adopted by the EU on 13 December 2012 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);
- Amendments to IAS 36 “Impairment of assets” - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets, adopted by the EU on 19 December 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014);
- Amendments to IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting, adopted by the EU on 19 December 2013 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

(u) Standards and Interpretations 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 from the following standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations, which were not endorsed for use in EU as at the date of publication of these separate financial statements (the effective dates stated below is for IFRS in full):

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and subsequent amendments (effective date was not yet determined);
- Amendments to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014);
- 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 (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014);
- Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2011-2013)" resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40) primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording (amendments are to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014);
- IFRIC 21 "Levies" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

The Bank anticipates that the adoption of these standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application, except for the one noted below which might have material effect on the financial statements:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value, replacing the many different rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments (its business model) and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the many different impairment methods in IAS 39.

At the same time, hedge accounting regarding the portfolio of financial assets and liabilities, whose principles have not been adopted by the EU, is still unregulated.

According to the bank's estimates, application of hedge accounting for the 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 balance sheet date.

4. Financial risk management

(a) General framework

UniCredit Bulbank AD is exposed to the following risks from financial instruments:

- market risk;
- liquidity risk;
- credit risk;
- operational and reputational risk.

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Bank's management of capital.

Different types of risks are managed by specialized departments and bodies within the Bank's structure. The applicable policies entirely correspond to the requirements of Risk Management Group Standards as well as all respective requirements set by Bulgarian banking legislation. Bank manages risk positions on aggregate basis, focusing in reaching optimal risk/return ratio.

Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) is a specialized body established in the Bank for the purposes of market risk and structural liquidity management.

Credit risk in the Bank is specifically monitored through Provisioning and Restructuring Committee (PRC). It is a specialized body responsible for credit risk assessment, classification of credit risk exposures and impairment losses estimation. Assessment of the credit risk is in accordance with the Group standards and for regulatory purposes in accordance with Bulgarian National Bank requirements.

Management of the Bank has approved certain limits aiming to mitigate the risk impact on the Bank's result. These limits are within the overall risk limits of the banking group. The limits for credit risk depend on size of the exposure. Management Board approves the big exposure – 10 % of the capital of the Bank (requirement of Law on Credit Institutions). There is an effective procedure established in the Bank for limits monitoring, including early warning in case of limits breaches.

The operational risk governance system of UniCredit Bulbank AD is set to identify, manage and mitigate the operational risk exposure, defining a system of clearly outlined responsibilities and controls. Senior management is responsible for the effective oversight over operational risk exposure and approves all material aspects of the framework. Fundamental element of the operational risk system is the existence of an Operational Risk Committee. Starting from Q2 2011 UniCredit Bulbank AD applies the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for its capital calculation of operational risk, making it the first bank in Bulgaria certified to use AMA.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risks

Risk monitoring and measurement in the area of market risks, along with trading activities control is performed by Market Risk department. Market risks control function is organized independently from the trading and sales activities. Prudent market risk management policies and limits are explicitly defined in Market Risk Rule Book and Financial Markets Rule Book, reviewed at least annually. A product introduction process is established in which risk managers play a decisive role in approving a new product.

Market risk management in UniCredit Bulbank AD encompasses all activities in connection with Markets and Investment Banking operations and management of the assets and liabilities structure. Risk positions are aggregated at least daily, analysed by the independent Market risk management unit and compared with the risk limits set by the Management Board and ALCO. The risk control function also includes ongoing monitoring and reporting of the risk positions, limit utilization, and daily presentation of results of Markets & Brokerage and Assets and Liabilities Management (ALM) operations.

UniCredit Bulbank AD applies uniform Group risk management procedures. These procedures make available the major risk parameters for various trading operations at least once a day. Besides Value at Risk, other factors of equal importance are stress-oriented sensitivity and position limits. Additional element is the loss-warning level limit, providing early indication of any accumulation of position losses.

For internal risk management and Group compliant risk measurement, the Bank applies UniCredit Group's internal model IMOD. It is based on historical simulation with a 500-day market data time window for scenario generation and covers all major risk categories: interest rate risk and equity risk (both general and specific), currency risk and commodity position risk. Internal model also includes quantification of Stressed VaR and Incremental risk charge values. The simulation results, supplemented with distribution metrics and limit utilization are reported on a daily basis to the Management. In addition to the risk model results, income data from market risk activities are also determined and communicated on a daily basis. Reporting covers the components reflected in IFRS-based profit and the mark to market of all investment positions regardless of their recognition in the IFRS-based financial statements ("total return").

During 2013, VaR (1 day holding period, confidence interval of 99 %) moved in a range between EUR 2.75 million and EUR 4.32 million, averaging EUR 2.88 million, with credit spreads and interest rates being main drivers of total risk in both, trading and banking books.

VaR of UniCredit Bulbank AD by risk category in EUR million for 2013 is as follows:

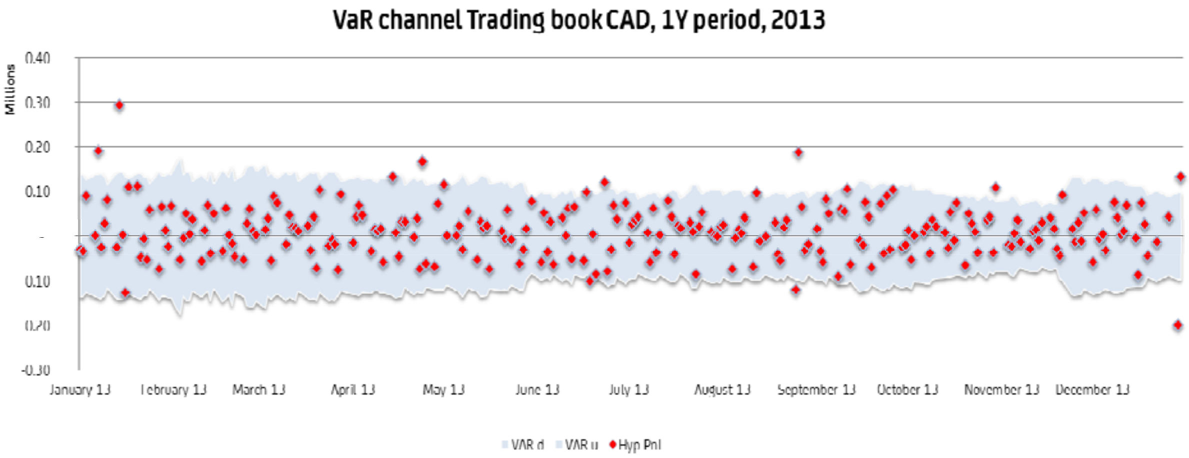
Risk Category	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Year-end
Interest rate risk	0.30	2.15	0.44	0.58
Credit spread	2.73	3.38	2.82	2.92
Exchange rate risk	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Vega risk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VaR overall[1]	**2.75**	**4.32**	**2.88**	**2.92**

[1] Including diversification effects between risk factors

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risks (continued)

Reliability and accuracy of the internal model is monitored via daily back-testing, comparing the simulated results with actually observed fluctuations in market parameters and in the total value of books. Back-testing results for 2013 confirm the reliability of used internal model. There were 3 negative back-testing excesses during 2013.



In addition to VaR, risk positions of the Bank are limited through sensitivity-oriented limits. The most important detailed presentations include: basis point shift value (interest rate /spread changes of 0.01 % by maturity bucket), credit spread basis point value (credit spread changes of 0.01% by maturity bucket) and FX sensitivities. In the interest rate sector, the Basis-Point-Value (BPV) limit restricts the maximum open position by currency and time buckets, with valuation changes based on shift by 0.01% (1 basis point).

The sensitivities' table below provides summary of interest rate risk exposure of UniCredit Bulbank AD on stand-alone basis (trading and banking book) as of December 31, 2013 (change in value due to 1 basis point shift, amounts in EUR):

IR Basis Point Shift

CCY	0-3M	3M-1Y	1Y-3Y	3Y-10Y	10Y-	Sum
AUD	0					0
BGN	9,200	-6,989	-8,294	-16,476	-602	-23,160
CAD	0					0
CHF	-237	627	-59	1	3	336
DKK	0					0
EUR	12,717	23,011	-4,657	-19,804	-11,156	111
GBP	-243	261	30			48
JPY	0					0
NOK	0					0
PLN	0					0
RON	0					0
RUB	0					0
TRY	0					0
USD	1,199	-4,659	-3,996	-19		-7,475
TOTAL	23,597	35,547	17,035	36,300	11,761	31,132

Measured by the total basis-point value, the credit spread sensitivity measure for UniCredit Bulbank AD as of December 31, 2013 totalled EUR 157,067. Treasury-near instruments continue to account for the largest part of the credit spread positions while the current exposure to financials and corporates is relatively lower.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risks (continued)

SP Basis Point Shift

Issuer/Risk factor	0-3M	3M-1Y	1Y-3Y	3Y-10Y	10Y-	Long	Short	Sum
MARKIT_CONSUMER_GOODS_BB_CDS	-7	-4				-11		-11
MARKIT_CONSUMER_GOODS_B_CDS	0	-63	-44			-107		-107
MARKIT_FINANCIAL_B_CDS	-13	-1,895	-3,176			-5,084		-5,084
MARKIT_GOVERNMENT_BB_CDS	-6	-89	-1,116	-4,450		-5,661		-5,661
TREAS_BG_CDS	-238	-20,303	-39,174	-86,404	-8	-146,127		-146,127
TREAS_IT	0	-73	-4			-78		-78
Sum	-264	-22,428	-43,513	-90,854	-8	-157,067	0	-157,067
Total	264	22,428	43,513	90,854	8	157,067	0	157,067

Internal model results are complemented by various stress scenarios to identify potential effects of stressful market conditions on the Bank's earnings. The assumptions under such stress scenarios include extreme movements in prices or rates and deterioration in market liquidity. Stress results for major asset classes and portfolios (credit, rates and FX) and estimated impact on liquidity position up to 60 days are reported at least monthly to ALCO. In 2013 the Bank's Management continued prudent risk management practice with primary focus on client-driven business.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risks (continued)

UniCredit Bulbank AD is exposed to exchange rate risk through transactions in foreign currencies. Net FX open positions in trading and banking book are monitored on daily basis and are restricted by volume overnight limits.

As of December 31, 2013 the FX balances of UniCredit Bulbank AD are as outlined in the table below:

In thousands of BGN

	EUR and BGN	Other currencies	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Central Bank	716,423	12,306	**728,729**
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	13,872	-	**13,872**
Derivatives held for trading	67,385	14,530	**81,915**
Derivatives held for hedging	326	-	**326**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	61,549	-	**61,549**
Loans and advances to banks	1,611,957	230,001	**1,841,958**
Loans and advances to customers	8,384,086	253,717	**8,637,803**
Available for sale investments	737,299	164,286	**901,585**
Held to maturity investments	1,532	123,539	**125,071**
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	49,004	-	**49,004**
Property, plant, equipment and investment properties	129,729	-	**129,729**
Intangible assets	24,591	-	**24,591**
Current tax assets	6,602	-	**6,602**
Deferred tax assets	8,996	-	**8,996**
Other assets	58,255	187	**58,442**
TOTAL ASSETS	**11,871,606**	**798,566**	**12,670,172**
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities held for trading	47,849	13,645	**61,494**
Derivatives used for hedging	2,327	1,752	**4,079**
Deposits from banks	1,393,263	71,696	**1,464,959**
Deposits from customers	7,909,323	796,168	**8,705,491**
Subordinated liabilities	220,005	-	**220,005**
Provisions	22,230	17,737	**39,967**
Current tax liabilities	-	-	**-**
Deferred tax liabilities	11,622	-	**11,622**
Other liabilities	56,325	1,901	**58,226**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**9,662,944**	**902,899**	**10,565,843**
EQUITY	**2,104,329**	**-**	**2,104,329**
Net off-balance sheet spot and forward position	**(105,099)**	**104,874**	**(225)**
Net position	**(766)**	**541**	**(225)**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risks (continued)

As of December 31, 2012 the FX balances of UniCredit Bulbank are as outlined in the table below:

In thousands of BGN

	EUR and BGN	Other currencies	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Central Bank	896,657	9,740	**906,397**
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	80,657	40	**80,697**
Derivatives held for trading	110,940	13,325	**124,265**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	65,832	3,794	**69,626**
Loans and advances to banks	1,693,184	20,717	**1,713,901**
Loans and advances to customers	8,287,191	259,647	**8,546,838**
Available for sale investments	529,567	105,202	**634,769**
Held to maturity investments	106,431	148,566	**254,997**
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	27,499	-	**27,499**
Property, plant, equipment and investment properties	141,224	-	**141,224**
Intangible assets	27,707	-	**27,707**
Current tax assets	1,918	-	**1,918**
Deferred tax assets	7,882	-	**7,882**
Other assets	55,714	201	**55,915**
TOTAL ASSETS	**12,032,403**	**561,232**	**12,593,635**
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities held for trading	109,710	11,957	**121,667**
Derivatives used for hedging	4,669	3,000	**7,669**
Deposits from banks	1,807,420	28,130	**1,835,550**
Deposits from customers	7,530,093	697,806	**8,227,899**
Subordinated liabilities	218,643	-	**218,643**
Provisions	13,722	18,539	**32,261**
Current tax liabilities	-	-	**-**
Deferred tax liabilities	11,901	-	**11,901**
Other liabilities	64,999	1,531	**66,530**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**9,761,157**	**760,963**	**10,522,120**
EQUITY	**2,071,515**	**-**	**2,071,515**
Net off-balance sheet spot and forward position	**(213,740)**	**199,815**	**(13,925)**
Net position	**(14,009)**	**84**	**(13,925)**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

In line with Group standards, UniCredit Bulbank deals with liquidity risk as a central risk in banking business by monitoring and steering short-term and medium-term liquidity requirements. In this context, liquidity situation is analysed against standard and stress scenarios. Methods of liquidity analysis, management responsibilities, as well as contingency plan and funding plan procedures are laid down in the Bank's Liquidity Management Policy.

Liquidity is operationally managed through Markets/Treasury Department and the structural liquidity through Asset-Liability Management Department. According to the Liquidity Policy, Asset-Liability Management Department monitors on a daily basis short term flows, arising from interbank activities with a time horizon up to three months. The structural liquidity is monitored on a weekly basis prepared under going concern scenario. For the purposes of liquidity management short-term limits are monitored daily, defined as function of the primary funds and liquidity stress-test results. Structural liquidity limit ratios define minimum required coverage of long-term assets with coherent liabilities.

Integral part of liquidity management process is monitoring the results of regular stress tests. Market risks control function performs liquidity stress tests on regular basis, using standardised Group-wide scenarios and specific local set. These scenarios describe the effects of market-driven or name-driven crisis signals, with assumptions about behaviour of non-financial customers. The liquidity outflows expected to occur are compared with available collateral (essentially, securities eligible as collateral at the central bank) to examine banks' risk-taking capacity over two months horizon. The extreme scenario combining market- and name-driven crisis was covered without exceptions during 2013, meaning that assuming extreme stress conditions the Bank is expected to cope with liquidity shock using own resources.

The following tables provide basic analysis of the financial assets expected recoverability and financial liabilities of the Bank split into relevant maturity bands based on the remaining contractual periods to repayment for items with defined maturity and model mapping for items with no defined maturity or roll over assumptions. The gross amounts include also estimated contractual interest payments. Actual outflows may materially differ from those presented in the tables as historically most of the clients' attracted deposit have economic maturity much longer than the contractual one (deposits are consistently rolled over).

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

In thousands of BGN

Maturity table as at 31 December 2013	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
ASSETS			
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	13,872	-	**13,872**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	61,549	**61,549**
Loans and advances to banks	1,649,931	192,027	**1,841,958**
Loans and advances to customers	2,906,976	5,730,827	**8,637,803**
Available for sale investments	148,515	753,070	**901,585**
Held to maturity investments	1,532	123,539	**125,071**
Other assets	34,620	23,822	**58,442**
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**4,755,446**	**6,884,834**	**11,640,280**

In thousands of BGN

Maturity table as at 31 December 2012	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
ASSETS			
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	80,697	-	**80,697**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	69,626	**69,626**
Loans and advances to banks	1,713,901		**1,713,901**
Loans and advances to customers	3,261,844	5,284,994	**8,546,838**
Available for sale investments	37,332	597,437	**634,769**
Held to maturity investments	121,367	133,630	**254,997**
Other assets	35,001	20,914	**55,915**
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**5,250,142**	**6,106,601**	**11,356,743**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

In thousands of BGN

Maturity table as at 31 December 2013	Carrying amount	Gross in (out) flow	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year
Non derivative instruments						
Deposits from banks	**1,464,959**	**(1,533,409)**	(203,649)	(15,415)	(76,190)	(1,238,155)
Deposits from customers	**8,705,491**	**(8,800,061)**	(5,576,174)	(1,195,249)	(1,773,534)	(255,104)
Subordinated liabilities	**220,005**	**(240,946)**	-	-	(52,851)	(188,095)
Unutilized credit lines	**-**	**(1,339,779)**	(20,097)	-	(247,859)	(1,071,823)
Total non-derivative instruments	**10,390,455**	**(11,914,195)**	**(5,799,920)**	**(1,210,664)**	**(2,150,434)**	**(2,753,177)**
Trading derivatives, net	**20,421**					
Outflow	**-**	**(2,271,009)**	(1,137,062)	(346,441)	(468,928)	(318,578)
Inflow	**-**	**2,296,619**	1,140,283	344,755	473,236	338,345
Derivatives used for hedging, net	**(3,753)**					
Outflow	**-**	**(72,737)**	(908)	(1,611)	(5,324)	(64,894)
Inflow	**-**	**71,821**	63	199	732	70,827
Total derivatives	**16,668**	**24,694**	**2,376**	**(3,098)**	**(284)**	**25,700**
Total financial liabilities	**10,407,123**	**(11,889,501)**	**(5,797,544)**	**(1,213,762)**	**(2,150,718)**	**(2,727,477)**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

In thousands of BGN

Maturity table as at 31 December 2012	Carrying amount	Gross in (out) flow	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year
Non derivative instruments						
Deposits from banks	**1,835,550**	**(1,927,297)**	(170,395)	(13,849)	(79,906)	(1,663,147)
Deposits from customers	**8,227,899**	**(8,292,839)**	(2,456,225)	(1,587,219)	(2,749,156)	(1,500,239)
Subordinated liabilities	**218,643**	**(242,064)**	-	-	-	(242,064)
Issued financial guarantee contracts	**13,626**	**(13,626)**	-	-	-	(13,626)
Unutilized credit lines	**-**	**(1,245,507)**	(18,683)	-	(230,419)	(996,406)
Total non-derivative instruments	**10,295,718**	**(11,721,333)**	**(2,645,303)**	**(1,601,068)**	**(3,059,481)**	**(4,415,482)**
Trading derivatives, net	**2,598**					
Outflow	**-**	**(2,658,172)**	(1,369,465)	(366,675)	(569,174)	(352,858)
Inflow	**-**	**2,664,528**	1,358,471	367,342	570,968	367,747
Derivatives used for hedging, net	**(7,669)**					
Outflow	**-**	**(9,785)**	(2,546)	(253)	(1,356)	(5,630)
Inflow	**-**	**2,086**	373	37	207	1,469
Total derivatives	**(5,071)**	**(1,343)**	**(13,167)**	**451**	**645**	**10,728**
Total financial liabilities	**10,290,647**	**(11,722,676)**	**(2,658,470)**	**(1,600,617)**	**(3,058,836)**	**(4,404,754)**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risks

Credit risk is defined as potential losses arising from not fulfilment of any contractual obligation with regard to issued or originated financial instrument.

Bank effectively manages credit risk inherent to its trading and banking book.

Bank applies different approach and has established different departments with regard to monitoring the credit risk related to corporate clients, small and middle enterprises and individuals.

(i) Credit risk in the trading book

For the purposes of portfolio management and risk limitation in the derivatives and security financing business with banks and customers, UniCredit Bulbank uses the group internal counterparty risk model based on Monte Carlo simulations by estimating the potential future exposure at portfolio level for each counterpart. Calculations are based on market volatilities, correlations between specific risk factors, future cash flows and stress considerations, taking into account netting and collateral agreements, if applicable. Subject to simulations are all major types of transactions, e. g. foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives, equity / bond-related instruments, credit derivatives and commodity derivatives.

Treasury credit lines utilisation for derivatives and security financing business is available on-line in the central treasury system operated on group-wide basis.

Additionally, UniCredit Bulbank limits the credit risk arising from its derivatives and repo-based business through strict use of master agreements, ongoing monitoring of documentation standards by legal experts, and application of break clauses and collateral agreements.

Regulatory trading book includes financial assets held for trading purposes and derivatives, not held in conjunction with banking book positions.

The analysis based on client credit quality and rating (where available) as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as shown in the next table:

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Government bonds		
Rated BBB	13,001	50,242
Bonds of credit institutions		
Rated AAA	-	29,841
Corporate bonds		
Unrated	872	614
Derivatives (net)		
Banks and financial institution counterparties	(34,566)	(94,802)
Corporate counterparties	54,986	97,400
Total trading assets and liabilities	**34,293**	**83,295**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risks (continued)

(ii) Credit risk in the banking book

Credit risk, inherent in the banking book, is managed as the creditworthiness of Bank's clients is assessed for the whole life of the loan, from the date of initial loan application till the date of final repayment. Issued Letters of Guarantees, Letters of Credit and all other irrevocable credit commitments fell also within the scope of Bank's credit risk monitoring. As a credit risk mitigation policy, Bank accepts different types of collaterals depending on the product and client.

Competences for evaluation and classification of risk exposures, assessment and quantification of impairment allowances and provisions for credit risk are exclusively within the responsibility of Provisioning and Restructuring Committee (PRC) established in the Bank.

The Bank applies the principle of individual and collective assessment of credit risk exposures depending on existence or non-existence of objective impairment indicators and considering the adopted individually significant materiality threshold.

Objective impairment indicators are those "loss events" that have occurred after initial recognition of the exposure and which have an impact on the exposure estimated future cash flows. In order to provide consistency in the risk measurement, the Bank assumes existence of objective impairment indicators in case of occurrence of a default event as per the approved "Methodology paper on Default according to Basel II".

Exposures with objective evidence for impairment (defaulted exposures) generally trigger specific impairment allowances (calculation amount based on individual assessment or portfolio model-based). For all exposures that are not defaulted, impairment assessment is done on a portfolio basis combining exposures with similar credit characteristics. The Bank adopts Expected Loss (EL) concept for assessing impairment on portfolio basis, considering expected default probability within one year horizon, adjusted by Loss Confirmation Period (LCP) in order to translate it into incurred loss as defined by IFRS (IBNR concept).

Risk assessment is done at least once per month. Credit risk methodology adopted by the Bank is explicitly defined in the Policy for evaluation of risk exposures. The process of evaluation of contingent liabilities and allocation of provisions as per the requirements of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" is performed specifically whenever provision allocation indicator exists, as per the current Policy, and mandatory by the year-end for the purposes of drawing annual financial statements of the Bank.

Credit risk monitoring is also focused on fulfilment of statutory lending limits set in Law on Credit Institutions. Exposure to one customer or group of related customers exceeding 10% of the capital base are treated as big exposures and it has to be approved by the Management Board. Maximum amount of an exposure to one customer or group of related customers must not exceed 25% of the capital base of the Bank. The table below shows the ratio of the biggest exposure to a group of customers and the top five biggest groups of customers as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

In thousands of BGN

	Credit risk exposure before risk transfer		Credit risk exposure after risk transfer		% of own funds	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Biggest credit risk exposure to customers' group	480,503	314,258	442,913	265,362	23.5%	14.1%
Credit risk exposure to top five biggest customers' groups	1,037,893	876,633	946,466	799,631	50.2%	42.5%

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risks (continued)

(ii) Credit risk in the banking book (continued)

The table below analyses the breakdown of impairment allowances as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 on loans and advances to customers:

In thousands of BGN

	Carrying amount before impairment		Impairment allowance		Carrying amount	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Impaired	**1,424,134**	**1,216,733**	**838,117**	**693,991**	**586,017**	**522,742**
individually assessed	*759,076*	*516,945*	*358,585*	*254,034*	*400,491*	*262,911*
portfolio based	*665,058*	*699,788*	*479,532*	*439,957*	*185,526*	*259,831*
Collectively impaired	**6,795,826**	**6,846,587**	**51,578**	**60,613**	**6,744,248**	**6,785,974**
Past due but not impaired	***197,097***	***233,702***	**-**	**-**	***197,097***	***233,702***
individually assessed	*135,714*	*159,310*	-	-	*135,714*	*159,310*
portfolio based	*61,383*	*74,392*	-	-	*61,383*	*74,392*
Past due comprises						
up to 90 days	*21,397*	*42,010*	-	-	*21,397*	*42,010*
from 91 to 180 days	*6,420*	*12,168*	-	-	*6,420*	*12,168*
over 181 days	*169,280*	*179,524*	-	-	*169,280*	*179,524*
	197,097	*233,702*	-	-	*197,097*	*233,702*
Neither past due nor impaired	**1,110,441**	**1,004,420**	**-**	**-**	**1,110,441**	**1,004,420**
Total	**9,527,498**	**9,301,442**	**889,695**	**754,604**	**8,637,803**	**8,546,838**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risks (continued)

(ii) Credit risk in the banking book (continued)

The breakdown of the fair value of collaterals pledged in favour of the Bank on loans and advances to customers is as follows:

In thousands of BGN

	Loans and advances to customers	
	31.12.2013	**31.12.2012**
Impaired defaulted exposures		
Cash collateral	237	395
Property	1,311,587	1,034,050
Other collateral	2,573,937	2,635,478
Collectively impaired performing exposures (IBNR)		
Cash collateral	53,754	22,108
Property	7,240,872	6,989,031
Debt securities	-	119
Other collateral	16,925,587	18,821,462
Past due but not impaired defaulted exposures		
Cash collateral	798	327
Property	475,658	550,931
Other collateral	407,145	553,438
Neither past due nor impaired performing exposures		
Cash collateral	83,754	80,169
Property	1,986,664	2,140,023
Debt securities	9,638	10,000
Other collateral	577,306	662,374
Total	**31,646,937**	**33,499,905**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Credit risks (continued)

(ii) Credit risk in the banking book (continued)

The concentration of risk exposures in different sectors of the economy as well as geographical spread out is as outlined in table below as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2013.

In thousands of BGN

	Loans and advances to customers		Loans and advances to banks		Investment securities	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
Concentration by sectors						
Sovereign	313,270	64,925	-	-	1,014,662	874,758
Manufacturing	1,974,560	2,030,038	-	-	-	-
Commerce	1,848,318	1,941,503	-	-	-	-
Construction and real estate	1,690,299	1,662,072	-	-	97	97
Agriculture and forestry	300,881	225,671	-	-	-	-
Transport and communication	260,757	252,408	-	-	655	655
Tourism	164,456	153,892	-	-	-	
Services	342,580	313,055	-	-	-	-
Financial services	196,716	223,349	1,841,958	1,713,901	60,246	41,755
Retail (individuals)						
Housing loans	1,652,031	1,653,414	-	-	-	-
Consumer loans	783,630	781,115	-	-	-	-
	9,527,498	**9,301,442**	**1,841,958**	**1,713,901**	**1,075,660**	**917,265**
Impairment allowances	(889,695)	(754,604)	-	-	-	-
Total	**8,637,803**	**8,546,838**	**1,841,958**	**1,713,901**	**1,075,660**	**917,265**
Concentration by geographic location						
Europe	9,466,671	9,262,823	1,836,387	1,704,275	1,075,660	914,287
North America	25,952	129	5,298	8,533	-	2,978
Asia	311	532	133	986	-	-
Africa	34,458	37,859	-	-	-	-
South America	16	7	-	-	-	-
Australia	90	92	140	107	-	-
	9,527,498	**9,301,442**	**1,841,958**	**1,713,901**	**1,075,660**	**917,265**
Impairment allowances	(889,695)	(754,604)	-	-	-	-
Total	**8,637,803**	**8,546,838**	**1,841,958**	**1,713,901**	**1,075,660**	**917,265**

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events (including legal risk). Examples include compensations paid to customers for incorrect/inadequate product-related advice, IT system failures, damage to property, processing errors or fraud, subject to consolidated risk measurement and management (collection of loss data, external data, scenarios, indicators), on which the calculation of capital held for operational risk is based.

In UniCredit Bulbank AD the operational risk management framework is a combined set of policies and procedures for controlling, measuring and mitigating the operational risk exposure, which includes the UniCredit Group guidelines and local documents. The Bank has a dedicated function to operational risk management, which is independent from the business and operational areas. The responsibilities of the unit are in line with those envisaged by the Holding and Sub-Holding. Nominated operational risk managers in the branch network and the Head Office, working on a decentralized basis, are responsible for loss data identification and reporting as well as for adoption of measures to reduce and prevent risks in their respective areas.

For the past five years, the established Operational Risk Committee (recently renamed to Operational and Reputational Risk Committee with the introduction of a Reputational Risk function in the Bank) greatly enhanced the regular exchange of information and promotion of the operational risk awareness within the Bank. Meetings are held quarterly and are attended by the Bank’s senior management. The Operational and Reputational Risk Committee acts also as a Permanent Workgroup, where current operational risk issues and developments are reported, and serves as a platform for discussion of unresolved issues for the purpose of finding risk mitigation solutions.

In 2013 a new function was introduced within the scope of the responsibility of the Operational and Reputational Risk Unit, the Reputational Risk. Reputational risk is defined as the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse perception of the image of the financial institution on the part of customers, counterparties, shareholders/investors, regulators or employees (stakeholders). The function is in the final stage of the setup phase; the general set of principles and rules for monitoring the Reputational Risk exposure are being adopted in compliance with the UniCredit Group guidelines.

The activities in 2013 were concentrated on the further development of the operational risk management with focus on preventative and mitigation actions to reduce future losses and increase the extent of involvement of the Operational and Reputational Risk Unit in the approval process for relevant projects and products. Moreover, the risk culture within the Bank was further enhanced through an innovative online training. The latest reports show that all employees have passed the operational risk training, which illustrates outstanding operational risk awareness at Bank level.

Overall, the organisation of operational and reputational risk management at UniCredit Bulbank AD is well established, at a high level of quality, as stated in the annual self-validation report. This was confirmed by the control verifications of UniCredit Group Internal Validation, Group and Bank’s Internal Audit inspections. Based on these independent assessments, the operational risk management and control system was found sound and well developed with focus on proactiveness, proposal and implementation of mitigation actions with the active involvement of the operational and reputational risk function, and all relevant units in the Bank. This fact was further supported by the “Bank of the year 2013” award to UniCredit Group by the “Operational and Regulation Risk” magazine, the most renowned and prestigious in its field worldwide. It’s the first time the Group gets this prestigious award for operational risk management excellence.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Basel II disclosure

Since January 1st, 2007 Bulgarian banks apply BASEL II requirements for measurement of the capital adequacy. Under the regulatory framework, Bank allocates capital for covering three major types of risk, namely credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

In 2011 UniCredit Bulbank AD became the first Bulgarian bank authorized to use:

- Foundation Internal Rating Based (Foundation IRB or F-IRB) Approach under Basel II for the calculation of credit risk capital requirements for corporate clients and credit institutions and
- Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for the calculation of operational risk capital requirements

Credit Risk Weighted Assets and capital requirements calculated under the F-IRB Approach are risk sensitive as they depend directly on the borrowers' creditworthiness illustrated by their Probabilities of Default. In order to allow for smooth transition in the calculation of the capital requirements for credit risk and operational risk, Bulgarian National Bank sets a floor limit of the latter being not less than 80% of the same requirements calculated under Basel II standardised approach (STA).

Statutory limits exposed to Banks require Bank to maintain total capital adequacy ratio not less than 12% and Tier I ratio not less than 6%. As a response to the ongoing world financial crisis Bulgarian National Bank strongly recommended all the Banks in Bulgaria to maintain minimum Tier I ratio of 10%.

Securitization

In 2011 Bank has signed First Loss Guarantee Agreement (FLPG) with European Investment Fund, covering newly disbursed SME loans. In 2012 upon agreement for the regulatory treatment with Bulgarian National Bank, the above mentioned transaction is presented as synthetic securitization under STA for the purposes of allocating capital for credit risk under Basel II. Summary of FLPG as of December 31, 2013 is presented in the table below:

NAME	**EIF JEREMIE**	
Type of securitisation:	First Loss Portfolio Guarantee	
Originator:	UniCredit Bulbank	
Issuer:	European Investment Fund	
Target transaction :	Capital Relief and risk transfer	
Type of asset:	Highly diversified and granular pool of newly granted SME loans	
Quality of Assets as of December 31, 2013	Performing loans	
Agreed maximum portfolio volume:	EUR 50,000 thousand	
Nominal Value of reference portfolio :	BGN 75,848 thousand	
Issued guarantees by third parties:	First loss cash coverage by EIF	
Amount and Condition of tranching:		
Type of tranche	Senior	Junior
Reference Position as of December 31, 2013	BGN 42,111 thousand	BGN 18,568 thousand

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Basel II disclosures (continued)

(i) Capital base (own funds)

Capital base (own funds) eligible for regulatory purposes include Tier I and Tier II capital as defined by Bulgarian National Bank.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the unconsolidated Capital base of UniCredit Bulbank AD comprises as follows:

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012 (restated)
Share capital	285,777	285,777
Statutory reserve	342,378	342,378
Retained earnings	1,312,866	1,212,905
Total capital and reserves	**1,941,021**	**1,841,060**
Deductions		
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale instruments	(694)	(155)
Intangible assets	(24,591)	(27,707)
Total deductions	**(25,285)**	**(27,862)**
Total Tier I capital	**1,915,736**	**1,813,198**
Subordinated liabilities	89,186	127,520
Total Tier II capital	**89,186**	**127,520**
Additional deductions from Tier I and Tier II capital	**(120,022)**	**(108,215)**
Total Capital base (Own funds)	**1,884,900**	**1,832,503**

For comparative reasons, due to change in accounting policy with regards to property valuation, the Bank has recalculated prior year own funds as if this policy has been effective as of December 31, 2012.

The additional deductions from the Capital base relates to Bank's participation in unconsolidated entities which represent 10% or more than 10% of the registered capital of such entities as well as the excess of regulatory provisions on loans over recognized impairment allowances under IFRS (for exposures treated under standardized approach) and short fall (excess of regulatory Expected Loss over IFRS impairment allowances) for exposures treated under F-IRB. For regulatory purposes the deduction is split equally between Tier I and Tier II capital.

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(f) Basel II disclosures (continued)

(ii) Capital requirements

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the capital requirements for credit, market and operational risks are as follows:

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012 (restated)
Capital requirements for credit risk		
Exposures under standardized approach	202,694	214,086
Exposures under FIRB	453,175	494,605
Total capital requirements for credit risk	**655,869**	**708,691**
Capital requirements for market risk	**7,985**	**10,672**
Total capital requirements for operational risk	**90,383**	**78,173**
Total capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk	**754,237**	**797,536**
Additional capital requirements subject to National discretions from the Regulator	**377,118**	**398,768**
Total regulatory capital requirements	**1,131,355**	**1,196,304**
Capital Base (Own funds)	1,884,900	1,832,503
there off Tier I	1,855,725	1,759,091
Free equity (Own funds)	753,545	636,199
Total capital adequacy ratio	**19.99%**	**18.38%**
Tier I ratio	**19.68%**	**17.65%**

For comparative reasons, due to change in accounting policy with regards to property valuation, the Bank has recalculated prior year own funds as if this policy has been effective as of December 31, 2012.

Capital requirements for credit risk cover credit risk and dilution risk in the banking book, counterparty risk in the overall business and settlement risk in the trading book.

Capital requirements for market risk cover market risk in the trading book, foreign-exchange and commodity risks in the overall business.

Operational risk is calculated on applying AMA approach as described in note **4 (e)**

The additional capital requirements, presented above, are subject to National discretion of Bulgarian National Bank. They are calculated as 50% of the total capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

5. Use of estimates and judgements

For the purposes of preparation of these financial statements Management has used certain estimates and judgement in order to provide fair and true presentation of the financial position of the Bank. These estimates and judgement require Management to get used all information available in order to assess and where possible to quantify potential impact on the Bank's financial position as a result of some uncertain events.

In general the estimates and judgement are widely used in assessing:

- Fair value determination of financial instruments;
- Fair value determination of non-financial assets;
- Impairment of financial instruments, especially loans;
- Quantification of the provisions for constructive and/or legal obligations.

(a) Fair value determination of financial instruments

As described in note **3 (h) (vi)** Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- **Level 1**: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument;
- **Level 2**: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data;
- **Level 3**: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. Unobservable in this context means that there is little or no current market data available from which to determine the price at which an arm's length transaction would be likely to occur.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Bank determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, various option pricing models and other valuation models.

Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other inputs used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the fair value of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants and that represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer liability in an orderly transaction. The Bank uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, like interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over the counter derivatives like interest rate swaps. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to liquidity, changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

5. Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(a) Fair value determination of financial instruments (continued)

Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of management judgement and estimation. Management judgement and estimation are usually required for selection of appropriate valuation model, determination of probability of default and prepayment speeds and selection of appropriate discount rates.

Upon first adoption of IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”, in 2013 Bank paid specific attention on assessing and revising its valuation techniques, especially with regards to valuation of OTC derivatives and other Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments, otherwise carried at amortized cost (loans and deposits to/from customers and banks). In doing such revision Bank has adopted UniCredit Group valuation techniques and methodologies.

OTC derivatives

CVA (Credit Value Adjustment) represents adjustment made on the valuation of OTC derivative transaction in order to properly reflect the credit risk of the derivative counter-party. It can also be referred as emanation of market value of counter-party credit risk. According to the UniCredit Group adopted methodology, CVA is calculated on bilateral basis for financial institutions and large corporate clients with available single name CDS or observable similar counterparties’ asset swap spreads and CDS sector/rating index and unilateral for other corporate or retail clients based on internal risk parameters (PD and LGD). In bilateral computations DVA (Debt Value Adjustment) representing market value of Bank’s own credit risk towards counterparty, is also considered (for the actual amounts of CVA/DVA adjustments for 2013 see also Note **9**).

Loans and advances to banks and customers

The embodied fair valuation technique represents DCF method, where the applicable discount factor is the sum of risk free rate, expected loss and unexpected loss. The latter is valid for performing loans (those where default events are not encountered). For defaulted loans, as the allocation of impairment requires deeper analysis of the expected cash flows, in accordance with Group methodology, Management can reasonably assume that the fair value is equal to the carrying amount and all such instruments are mapped to Level 3 fair value hierarchy.

As all loans are not traded on active markets, attention should be paid to proper mapping them into the FV hierarchy as per IFRS 7. In this regard, according to the UniCredit Group methodology, also adopted by the Bank, whenever risk-free FV deviates by more than 5% from risk-adjusted FV, then the unobservable input has material impact on the final fair value determination, therefore the fair value of the respective instrument is mapped to Level 3. If the deviation is within the 5% threshold, the instrument is mapped to Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

Deposits from banks and customers

The embodied fair valuation technique represents DCF method, where the applicable discount factor is the sum of risk free rate and own credit spread (liquidity spreads). Since own credit spread does not have material impact on fair valuation, the fair values of all deposits form banks and customers are presented within Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

5. Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(a) Fair value determination of financial instruments (continued)

The table below analyses financial instruments by valuation method applied by the Bank as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

In thousands of BGN

Instrument category	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Non derivative financial assets held for trading	-	-	13,001	80,083	871	614	**13,872**	**80,697**
Derivatives held for trading	-	-	81,865	124,265	50	-	**81,915**	**124,265**
Derivatives used for hedging	-	-	326	-	-	-	**326**	**-**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	6,875	61,549	62,751	**61,549**	**69,626**
Available for sale Investments	194,285	3,232	689,569	613,041	17,731	18,496	**901,585**	**634,769**
Held to maturity investments	128,965	18,270	1,538	247,342	-	-	**130,503**	**265,612**
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	1,843,091	1,713,788	-	-	**1,843,091**	**1,713,788**
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	6,526,073	7,790,539	2,533,426	756,444	**9,059,499**	**8,546,983**
	323,250	**21,502**	**9,155,463**	**10,575,933**	**2,613,627**	**838,305**	**12,092,340**	**11,435,740**
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	61,494	121,667	-	-	**61,494**	**121,667**
Derivatives used for hedging	-	-	4,079	7,669	-	-	**4,079**	**7,669**
Deposits from banks	-	-	1,413,521	1,838,727	-	-	**1,413,521**	**1,838,727**
Deposits from customers	-	-	8,727,933	8,272,616	-	-	**8,727,933**	**8,272,616**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	212,847	218,643	-	-	**212,847**	**218,643**
	-	**-**	**10,419,874**	**10,459,322**	**-**	**-**	**10,419,874**	**10,459,322**

The movement in financial instruments belonging to Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2013 is as follows:

In thousands of BGN

	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale Investments
Opening balance (January 1, 2013)	**614**	**62,751**	**18,496**
Increases	**469**	**1,553**	**-**
Profit recognized in income statement	328	1,553	-
Transfer from other levels	141	-	-
Decreases	**(162)**	**(2,755)**	**(765)**
Sales	-	-	-
Redemption	(73)	(2,081)	(600)
Loses recognized in income statement	(89)	(674)	(10)
Loses recognized in equity	-	-	(72)
Other decreases	-	-	(83)
Closing balance (December 31, 2013)	**921**	**61,549**	**17,731**

5. **Use of estimates and judgements (continued)**

(a) **Fair value determination of financial instruments (continued)**

The tables below analyses the fair value of financial instruments by classification as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

In thousands of BGN

December 2013	Fair value through profit or loss	Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	CFH deriv.	Other amortized cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
ASSETS								
Cash and balances with Central bank		-	-	-	-	728,729	**728,729**	**728,729**
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	13,872	-	-	-	-	-	**13,872**	**13,872**
Derivatives held for trading	81,915	-	-	-	-	-	**81,915**	**81,915**
Derivatives held for hedging	-	-	-		326		**326**	**326**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	61,549	-	-	-	-	-	**61,549**	**61,549**
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	1,841,958	-	-	-	**1,841,958**	**1,843,091**
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	8,637,803	-	-	-	**8,637,803**	**9,059,499**
Available for sale Investments	-	-	-	901,585	-	-	**901,585**	**901,585**
Held to maturity Investments	-	125,071	-	-	-	-	**125,071**	**130,503**
TOTAL ASSETS	**157,336**	**125,071**	**10,479,761**	**901,585**	**326**	**728,729**	**12,392,808**	**12,821,069**
LIABILITIES								
Financial liabilities held for trading	61,494	-	-	-	-	-	**61,494**	**61,494**
Derivatives used for hedging	-	-	-	-	4,079	-	**4,079**	**4,079**
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	1,464,959	**1,464,959**	**1,413,521**
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-	8,705,491	**8,705,491**	**8,727,933**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	220,005	**220,005**	**212,847**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**61,494**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,079**	**10,390,455**	**10,456,028**	**10,419,874**

5. Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(a) Fair value determination of financial instruments (continued)

In thousands of BGN

December 2012	Fair value through profit or loss	Held-to-maturity	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	CFH derivatives	Other amortized cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
ASSETS								
Cash and balances with Central bank	-	-	-	-	-	906,397	**906,397**	**906,397**
Non-derivative financial assets held for trading	80,697	-	-	-	-	-	**80,697**	**80,697**
Derivatives held for trading	124,265	-	-	-	-	-	**124,265**	**124,265**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	69,626	-	-	-	-	-	**69,626**	**69,626**
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	1,713,901	-	-	-	**1,713,901**	**1,713,788**
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	8,546,838	-	-	-	**8,546,838**	**8,546,983**
Available for sale Investments	-	-	-	634,769		-	**634,769**	**634,769**
Held to maturity Investments	-	254,997	-	-	-	-	**254,997**	**265,612**
TOTAL ASSETS	**274,588**	**254,997**	**10,260,739**	**634,769**	**-**	**906,397**	**12,331,490**	**12,342,137**
LIABILITIES								
Financial liabilities held for trading	121,667	-	-	-	-	-	**121,667**	**121,667**
Derivatives used for hedging	-	-	-	-	7,669	-	**7,669**	**7,669**
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	1,835,550	**1,835,550**	**1,838,727**
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-	8,227,899	**8,227,899**	**8,272,616**
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	218,643	**218,643**	**218,643**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**121,667**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,669**	**10,282,092**	**10,411,428**	**10,459,322**

5. Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

(b) Fair value determination of non-financial assets

Fair value determination of non-financial assets is usually applied on non-recurring basis when measuring recoverable amount of investment properties. Bank has adopted the approach whereas recoverable amount for all investment properties is deemed to be their fair value (cost to sell considered immaterial). Fair value is assessed based on external valuation considering highest and best use of the asset. As of December 31, 2013 all investment properties have undergone external fair valuation and whenever the assessed fair value was below carrying amount, impairment has been recognized (see also Note **30**)

(c) Impairment of financial instruments

In estimating the impairment on financial instruments carried at amortised cost, Management makes judgements about the present value of the net cash flow to be received. By doing that, counterparty's financial position as well as realizable value of the underlying collateral is considered.

Collectively assessed impairment losses cover credit losses inherent in portfolios of loans bearing similar economic characteristics when there is an objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired loans. In such assessments, factors that are mostly considered include credit quality, portfolio size, concentration and economic factors. Practically collective impairment allowances are based on expected loss calculated for the respective portfolio, adjusted by average loss confirmation period in order to arrive at incurred loss as of the measurement date. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the average applied loss confirmation period is 6 months.

The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well these estimate future cash flows for specific counterparty impairment and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective impairment.

(d) Provisions

Assessing the provisions, Management used estimates provided by experts in certain areas such as legal and regulatory advisors as well as credit risk specialists. Usually, more conservative approach is followed in order to protect the Bank in case of adverse development of uncertain events.

6. Segment reporting

Business segments pay and receive interest from the Asset-Liability Management Department (ALM) on arms' length basis, through given Fund Transfer Pricing rate (FTP) to reflect the funding costs per currencies/tenors. Allocation of capital is also carried out, in proportion to respective RWA.

The Bank operates the following main business segments:

- Retail banking;
- Corporate and Investment Banking and private Banking;
- Asset-Liability Management Dept. and other.

6. Segment reporting (continued)

In thousands of BGN

December 2013	Retail Banking	CIB and Private Banking	ALM and other	Total
Net interest income	215,670	241,165	(39,696)	**417,139**
Dividend income	-	-	1,205	**1,205**
Net fee and commission income	100,603	64,581	(85)	**165,099**
Net gains (losses) from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	14,874	37,438	(11,131)	**41,181**
Net gains (losses) from other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	310	-	**310**
Net income from investments	-	1,819	7	**1,826**
Other operating income	350	(353)	12,238	**12,235**
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**331,497**	**344,960**	**(37,462)**	**638,995**
Personnel expenses	(42,507)	(14,617)	(43,122)	**(100,246)**
General and administrative expenses	(77,603)	(24,767)	(18,431)	**(120,801)**
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible fixed assets, investment properties and assets held for sale	(16,394)	(3,238)	(11,275)	**(30,907)**
Total direct expenses	**(136,504)**	**(42,622)**	**(72,828)**	**(251,954)**
Allocation of indirect and overhead expenses	(44,418)	(23,434)	67,852	**-**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**(180,922)**	**(66,056)**	**(4,976)**	**(251,954)**
Provisions for risk and charges	-	-	(9,691)	**(9,691)**
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(38,792)	(179,177)	7	**(217,962)**
Net income related to property, plant and equipment	-	-	922	**922**
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	**111,783**	**99,727**	**(51,200)**	**160,310**
Income tax expense	-	-	(16,671)	**(16,671)**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**111,783**	**99,727**	**(67,871)**	**143,639**
ASSETS	**2,993,196**	**7,340,189**	**2,336,787**	**12,670,172**
LIABILITIES	**4,454,527**	**4,308,196**	**1,803,120**	**10,565,843**

6. Segment reporting (continued)

In thousands of BGN

December 2012 (restated)	Retail Banking	CIB and Private Banking	ALM and other	Total
Net interest income	210,573	223,020	(27,426)	**406,167**
Dividend income			10,248	**10,248**
Net fee and commission income	93,950	60,448	(177)	**154,221**
Net gains (losses) from financial assets and liabilities held for trading	13,591	47,727	(918)	**60,400**
Net gains (losses) from other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,698	-	**2,698**
Net income from investments	-	692	42	**734**
Other operating income	95	(599)	5,409	**4,905**
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	**318,209**	**333,986**	**(12,822)**	**639,373**
Personnel expenses	(43,138)	(14,679)	(44,092)	**(101,909)**
General and administrative expenses	(74,797)	(23,756)	(17,939)	**(116,492)**
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible fixed assets, investment properties and assets held for sale	(18,967)	(3,634)	(11,945)	**(34,546)**
Total direct expenses	**(136,902)**	**(42,069)**	**(73,976)**	**(252,947)**
Allocation of indirect and overhead expenses	(46,996)	(24,640)	71,636	**-**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**(183,898)**	**(66,709)**	**(2,340)**	**(252,947)**
Provisions for risk and charges	-	-	5,931	**5,931**
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(30,826)	(123,918)	62	**(154,682)**
Net income related to property, plant and equipment	-	-	1,215	**1,215**
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	**103,485**	**143,359**	**(7,954)**	**238,890**
Income tax expense	-	-	**(24,593)**	**(24,593)**
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	**103,485**	**143,359**	**(32,547)**	**214,297**
ASSETS	**2,959,540**	**8,326,168**	**1,307,927**	**12,593,635**
LIABILITIES	**4,106,931**	**4,172,054**	**2,243,135**	**10,522,120**

7. Net interest income

	In thousands of BGN 2013	2012
Interest income		
Financial assets held for trading	1,503	4,675
Derivatives held for trading	54,870	40,366
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	4,286	4,727
Loans and advances to banks	5,362	7,952
Loans and advances to customers	540,931	547,327
Available for sale investments	24,569	18,920
Held to maturity investments	7,560	14,052
	639,081	**638,019**
Interest expense		
Derivatives held for trading	(47,673)	(36,036)
Derivatives used for hedging	(2,513)	(2,619)
Deposits from banks	(22,608)	(32,701)
Deposits from customers	(144,250)	(154,758)
Subordinated debt	(4,898)	(5,738)
	(221,942)	**(231,852)**
Net interest income	**417,139**	**406,167**

For the financial years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the interest income recognized on impaired financial instruments (loans and advances to customers) is in the amount of BGN 25,693 thousand and BGN 28,859 thousand, respectively.

8. Net fee and commission income

	In thousands of BGN 2013	2012
Fee and commission income		
Collection and payment services	91,495	78,542
Lending business	21,417	23,726
Account services	10,642	17,681
Management, brokerage and securities trading	6,756	3,430
Documentary business	16,612	14,968
Package accounts	12,381	10,803
Other	15,278	13,228
	174,581	**162,378**
Fee and commission expense		
Collection and payment services	(8,139)	(6,746)
Management, brokerage and securities trading	(1,036)	(815)
Lending business	(110)	(185)
Other	(197)	(411)
	(9,482)	**(8,157)**
Net fee and commission income	**165,099**	**154,221**

9. Net gains on financial assets and liabilities held for trading and hedging derivatives

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012
FX trading income, net	38,741	39,172
Net income from debt instruments	1,297	2,843
Net income from equity instruments	-	422
Net income from derivative instruments	1,140	17,963
Net income from hedging derivative instruments	3	-
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities held for trading and hedging derivatives	**41,181**	**60,400**

The total CVA (net of DVA) for the year ended December 31, 2013, included in position net income from derivative instruments is in the amount of BGN (6,355) thousand.

10. Net gains on other financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

Bank designates as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss only marketable debt securities, which fair value can be reliably measured. Net income recorded on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss includes realized gains and losses on such instruments as well as unrealized ones due to fair value change. The amounts for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are BGN 310 thousand and BGN 2,698 thousand, respectively.

11. Net income from investments

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012
Realised gains on disposal of available for sale investments	1,819	692
Income from liquidation of associates	7	42
Net income from investments	**1,826**	**734**

Income from liquidation of associates represents recovery from previously written down investment in an associate upon its liquidation.

12. Other operating income, net

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012
Other operating income		
Income from intergovernmental agreements	10,146	-
Income from non-financial services	2,213	1,506
Rental income from investment property	495	481
Other income	1,398	3,251
	14,252	**5,238**
Other operating expenses		
Other operating expenses	(2,017)	(333)
	(2,017)	**(333)**
Other operating income, net	**12,235**	**4,905**

12. Other operating income, net (continued)

In 2013 the Bank has recognized income related to letters of credit acquired by the Bank in previous periods, the final settlement of which is covered by intergovernmental agreements.

13. Net income related to property, plant and equipment

Net income related to property, plant and equipment represents the net gain the Bank has realized upon disposal of long-term assets. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the gains are in the amount of BGN 922 thousand and BGN 1,215 thousand respectively.

14. Personnel expenses

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012
Wages and salaries	(83,580)	(83,341)
Social security charges	(10,553)	(11,844)
Pension and similar expenses	(516)	(485)
Temporary staff expenses	(1,276)	(1,288)
Share-based payments	(988)	(1,046)
Other	(3,333)	(3,905)
Total personnel expenses	**(100,246)**	**(101,909)**

As of December 31, 2013 the total number of employees, expressed in full time employee equivalent is 3,553 (December 31, 2012: 3,752)

Pension and similar expenses comprise of current services costs and interest costs related to defined benefits obligation of the Bank to its employees upon retirement. For more details about the pension scheme see note **40**.

As described in note **3 (o) (iii)** ultimate parent company UniCredit S.p.A has granted stock options and performance shares to top and senior managers of UniCredit Bulbank AD. Upon expiration of the vesting period of any of the granted instruments, UniCredit Bulbank AD is required to settle in cash to the parent amounts corresponding to the economic value of the respective instruments. In addition to that, employees of the Bank can voluntarily participate in Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP), where the advantages are that by buying UniCredit ordinary shares employees can receive free ordinary shares, measured on the basis of the shares purchased by each participant during the “Enrolment period”. The granting of free ordinary shares is subordinated to vesting conditions.

14. Personnel expenses (continued)

The table below analyses the costs and movement in the Bank's liability by type of instruments granted:

In thousands of BGN

	Economic value at December 31, 2012	2013 Cost (Gains)	Settled in 2013	Economic value at December 31, 2013
Stock Options 03 2011	234	(234)	-	**-**
Deferred Short Term Incentive (stock options)	32	49	-	**81**
Total Stock Options	**266**	**(185)**	**-**	**81**
Performance Shares 03 2011	**344**	(344)	**-**	**-**
Total Performance Shares	**344**	**(344)**	**-**	**-**
Deferred Short Term Incentive (ordinary shares)	**829**	**1,375**	**-**	**2,204**
Total Deferred Short Term Incentive (shares)	**829**	**1,375**	**-**	**2,204**
ESOP and shares for Talents	**243**	**142**	**-**	**385**
Total Options and Shares	**1,682**	**988**	**-**	**2,670**

15. General and administrative expenses

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012
Deposit guarantee fund annual contribution	(34,453)	(30,589)
Advertising, marketing and communication	(7,918)	(7,139)
Credit information and searches	(2,134)	(2,048)
Information, communication and technology expenses	(33,478)	(31,228)
Consulting, audit and other professionals services	(2,131)	(3,036)
Real estate expenses	(12,127)	(12,148)
Rents	(12,636)	(13,121)
Travel expenses and car rentals	(3,261)	(3,249)
Insurance	(1,161)	(1,212)
Supply and miscellaneous services rendered by third parties	(9,567)	(8,698)
Other costs	(1,935)	(4,024)
Total general and administrative expenses	**(120,801)**	**(116,492)**

16. Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible fixed assets, investment properties and assets held for sale

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012 (restated)
Depreciation charge	(28,627)	(33,447)
Impairment	(2,280)	(1,099)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses on tangible and intangible fixed assets, investment properties and assets held for sale	**(30,907)**	**(34,546)**

As part of the standard year-end closure procedures, Bank performs impairment assessment of its long-term assets. Impairment is recognized whenever recoverable amount of the assets is lower than their carrying amount. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the impairment of long-terms assets, is in the amount of BGN 2,280 thousand and BGN 1,099 thousand, respectively.

17. Provisions for risk and charges

Provisions are allocated whenever based on Management best estimates Bank has present obligation (legal or constructive) arising from past events for the settlement of which outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required. Whenever based on new circumstances and evidences it is not any more likely the outflow of resources to occur, the previously allocated provisions are reversed (for more details see also Note **40**).

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012
Additions of provisions		
Legal cases provisions	(9,726)	(1,949)
Other provisions	(25)	(761)
Provisions on constructive obligations	(459)	-
	(10,210)	**(2,710)**
Reversal of provisions		
Provisions on letters of guarantee	-	306
Legal cases provisions	519	7,170
Provisions on constructive obligations	-	1,165
	519	**8,641**
Net provisions charge	**(9,691)**	**5,931**

18. Net Impairment loss on financial assets

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012
Balance 1 January		
Loans and advances to customers	**754,604**	**677,844**
Increase		
Loans and advances to customers	296,161	250,180
Decrease		
Loans and advances to customers	(68,276)	(80,029)
Recoveries from loans previously written-off	(9,923)	(15,469)
	(78,199)	(95,498)
Net impairment losses	**217,962**	**154,682**
FX revaluation effect on impairment allowances	(968)	(399)
Other movements	562	-
Written-off		
Loans and advances to customers	(92,388)	(92,992)
Balance December 31		
Loans and advances to customers	**889,695**	**754,604**

19. Income tax expense

Taxation is payable at a statutory rate of 10 % on adjusted profits under the annual tax return prepared under the Bulgarian Corporate Income Tax Law. Deferred tax is calculated using a tax rate of 10 %, applicable for 2014.

The breakdown of tax charges in the income statement is as follows:

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012 (restated)
Current tax	(18,411)	(27,596)
Deferred tax income (expense) related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,847	4,097
Underprovided prior year income tax	(107)	(1,094)
Income tax expense	**(16,671)**	**(24,593)**

19. Income tax expense (continued)

The tax on the Bank's profit before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

In thousands of BGN

	2013	2012 (restated)
Accounting profit before tax	160,310	238,890
Corporate tax at applicable tax rate (10% for 2013 and 2012)	(16,031)	(23,890)
Tax effect of non-taxable revenue	120	1,025
Tax effect of non-tax deductible expenses	(786)	(795)
Overprovided (underprovided) prior year income tax	26	(933)
Income tax expense	**(16,671)**	**(24,593)**
Effective tax rate	**10.40%**	**10.29%**

20. Cash and balances with Central bank

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Cash in hand and in ATM	181,428	161,981
Cash in transit	52,359	42,935
Current account with Central Bank	494,942	701,481
Total cash and balance with Central Bank	**728,729**	**906,397**

21. Non-derivative financial assets held for trading

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Government bonds	13,001	50,242
Bonds of credit institutions	-	29,841
Corporate bonds	871	614
Total non-derivative financial assets held for trading	**13,872**	**80,697**

Financial assets held for trading comprise of bonds that Bank holds for the purpose of short-term profit taking by, selling or repurchasing them in the near future.

21. Non-derivative financial assets held for trading (continued)

In October 2008 Management has adopted amendments in IAS 39 “Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement” issued by IASB that same month. Considering the ongoing financial markets turmoil as a possible example of “rare circumstances”, Management has changed its intention with regard to certain government bonds, previously classified as held for trading and reclassified them into held to maturity category.

The reclassification was performed retrospectively, as allowed by the amendments, with effective date July 1st, 2008. Additional information on the reclassification is presented in the table below.

In thousands of BGN

	2013	Cumulatively since reclassification (July 2008 - December 2013)
Fair value changes		
Fair value gain (loss) that should have been recognized had the assets not been reclassified	(3,861)	2,575
Net interest income		
Net interest income recognized for the period after reclassification	2,139	22,730
Net interest income after reclassification that should have been recognized had the assets not been reclassified	3,014	29,772

22. Derivatives held for trading

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Interest rate swaps	53,441	97,217
Equity options	5107	1,139
FX forward contracts	6,842	11,071
FX options	4	5
Other options	864	9
FX swaps	7,475	8,193
Commodity swaps	5,402	6,631
Commodity options	2,780	-
Total trading derivatives	**81,915**	**124,265**

Derivatives comprise of trading instruments that have positive market value as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. They are traded for Bank’s own purposes, including off-setting some FX, interest rate or credit risks in banking and trading book as well as covering Bank’s customers’ business positions.

23. Derivatives used for hedging

As described in Note **3 (j)** in 2009 Bank has adopted hedge accounting methodology aiming at managing the residual interest rate risk in banking book. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 Bank has designated only cash flow hedge relationships with hedging instruments being interest rate swaps and hedged items being highly probable forecasted interest cash flows derived from customers' and banks' business (attracted deposits).

24. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Government bonds	-	6,875
Municipality bonds	1,191	1,719
Corporate bonds	60,358	61,032
Total financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	**61,549**	**69,626**

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are non-trading assets with determinable market price that form a portfolio which performance is managed by the Bank on a fair value basis.

As of December 31, 2012 assets designated at fair value through profit or loss in the amount of BGN 80 thousand are pledged either on open repo-deals and other funding deals or under regulatory requirement to pledge government bonds as collateral for servicing State Budget accounts (see also Note **44**).

25. Loans and advances to banks

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Loans and advances to banks	1,802,769	948,923
Current accounts with banks	39,189	764,978
Total loans and advances to banks	**1,841,958**	**1,713,901**

Loans and advances to banks include also receivables under repurchase agreements. The outstanding amounts of such agreements as well as the market value of collaterals as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013		31.12.2012	
	Carrying value	Collateral value	Carrying value	Collateral value
Loans and advances to banks				
Receivables under repurchase agreements	84,071	82,477	27,150	27,250
Total	**84,071**	**82,477**	**27,150**	**27,250**

26. Loans and advances to customers

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Companies	6,792,226	6,816,923
Individuals		
Housing loans	1,652,031	1,653,414
Consumer loans	783,630	781,115
Central and local governments	299,611	49,990
	9,527,498	9,301,442
Less impairment allowances	(889,695)	(754,604)
Total loans and advances to customers	**8,637,803**	**8,546,838**

27. Available for sale investments

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Government bonds	883,554	613,041
Municipality bonds	6,037	6,722
Bonds of credit institutions	-	2,932
Equities	11,994	12,074
Total available for sale investments	**901,585**	**634,769**

Government and corporate bonds classified as available for sale investments are held by the Bank for the purposes of maintaining middle and long-term liquidity, coverage of interest rate risk and State Budget funds within the Bank. They have determinable fair value.

Equities presented as available for sale investments comprise of minority participation of the Bank in companies where neither control nor significant influence is exercised. These investments are carried at fair value, when such can be reliably measured, otherwise at cost. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 all available for sale investments are assessed for impairment. As a result of this assessment, no impairment has been recognized for the years.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 available for sale investments in the amount of BGN 381,121 thousand and BGN 286,760 thousand, respectively, are pledged either on open repo-deals and other funding deals or under regulatory requirement to pledge government bonds as collateral for servicing State Budget accounts (see also Note **44**).

28. Held to maturity investments

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Government bonds	125,071	252,019
Bonds of credit institutions	-	2,978
Total held to maturity investments	**125,071**	**254,997**

Held to maturity investments comprise only of first class government and corporate bonds with determinable payments that the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. All such investments are assessed for impairment and as a result of this assessment no impairment has been recognized as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 held to maturity investments in the amount of BGN 123,114 thousand and BGN 41,428 thousand, respectively, are pledged either on open repo-deals and other funding deals or under regulatory requirement to pledge government bonds as collateral for servicing State Budget accounts (see also Note **44**).

29. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Company	Activity	Share in capital December 2013	Share in capital December 2012	Carrying value in thousands of BGN Dec 2013	Carrying value in thousands of BGN Dec 2012
UniCredit Factoring EAD	Factoring activities	100%	100%	3,000	3,000
Hypovereins Immobilien EOOD	Transport services	100%	100%	655	655
UniCredit Consumer Financing EAD	Consumer lending and other similar activities in line with the applicable law and regulations	100%	49.9%	39,238	19,574
UniCredit Leasing EAD	Leasing activities	100%	24.4%	3,408	1,770
HVB Leasing EOOD*	Leasing activities	100%	2.4%	203	80
Cash Service Company AD	Accepting, processing, safekeeping and delivering of valuable consignments with banknotes and coins to the banks	20%	20%	2,500	2,500
		Total		**49,004**	**27,579**

Included within available for sale investments as of December 31, 2012

29. Investments in subsidiaries and associates (continued)

As described in Note **3 (h) (ii) g)**, investments in subsidiaries and associates comprise of equity participations in entities where Bank exercises either control or significant influence.

Acquisitions performed in 2013

Following UniCredit Group decision for strategic reorganization activities, several acquisitions have been performed in 2013.

In January 2013, UniCredit Bulbank AD finalized the deal for acquiring the remaining 50.1% from the capital of UniCredit Consumer Financing AD from UniCredit S.p.A thus the Bank became sole owner of the capital of the company. The acquisition was effectively completed on the first working day of January 2013, therefore control is presumed on full 2013 year basis. Upon deal completion the company was renamed to UniCredit Consumer Financing EAD.

In December 2013, UniCredit Bulbank AD acquired the remaining 75.6% from the capital of UniCredit Leasing AD and 97.6% from the capital of HVB Leasing OOD, both from UniCredit Leasing S.p.A. The deals were effectively completed in mid of December and the control over the two companies is considered effective as of year-end (December 31, 2013). Upon deal completion Bank became sole owner of the capital of both companies and they were renamed, respectively to UniCredit Leasing EAD and HVB Leasing EOOD. In parallel to gaining control over the above mentioned two leasing companies, Bank also became indirect sole owner of their subsidiaries, namely Bulbank Leasing EAD, UniCredit Auto Leasing EOD and UniCredit Insurance Broker EOOD being fully owned by UniCredit Leasing EAD, as well as HVB Auto Leasing EOOD and BA Creditanstalt Bulus EOOD, being fully owned by HVB Leasing EOOD.

All acquisitions performed in 2013 represent business combinations under common control as the ultimate parent before and after the deals remains unchanged – UniCredit S.p.A. In accordance with UniCredit Group accounting policy, such combinations are performed on arm's length principle and purchase price is based on explicit external valuations. As such combinations have no effect on ultimate parent's consolidation level, the values of the newly acquired shares are presented in these financial statements at the values they have been recorded in the separate financial statements of the seller and the difference in the amount of BGN (8,643) thousand, between these values and the purchase prices paid is presented in retained earnings (see the table below).

In thousands of BGN

Book values of newly acquired shares in subsidiaries in the separate financial statement of the transferee at the date of transfer	
UniCredit Consumer Financing EAD	19,664
UniCredit Leasing EAD	1,637
HVB Leasing EOOD	124
	21,425
Total purchase price paid for new acquisitions	(30,068)
	(30,068)
Business combination under common control reserve	**(8,643)**

All investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for in the separate financial statements of UniCredit Bulbank AD at cost. In addition Bank also prepares Consolidated Financial Statements where all entities in which the Bank has directly or indirectly more than 50% of the participation in equity are fully consolidated and the rest below 50% where the Bank exercise significant influence, are consolidated under equity method.

30. Property, plant, equipment and investment properties

In thousands of BGN

	Lands	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic equipment	Other	Investment property	Total
Cost							
As of December 31, 2012 (restated)	**5,739**	**146,067**	**5,204**	**76,500**	**41,473**	**8,694**	**283,677**
Additions	-	2,032	540	4,331	5,621	-	**12,524**
Transfers	(111)	(2,060)	13	74	(87)	2,171	**-**
Write offs	-	(603)	(284)	(2,813)	(2,280)	(3,757)	**(9,737)**
Disposals	-	-	(6)	(5,344)	(485)	(1,306)	**(7,141)**
As of December 31, 2013	**5,628**	**145,436**	**5,467**	**72,748**	**44,242**	**5,802**	**279,323**
Depreciation							
As of December 31, 2012 (restated)	**-**	**51,910**	**2,911**	**55,761**	**29,138**	**2,733**	**142,453**
Depreciation charge	-	7,206	686	7,388	5,091	344	**20,715**
Impairment	-	14	3	39	48	1,905	**2,009**
Write offs	-	(603)	(284)	(2,813)	(2,280)	(3,757)	**(9,737)**
On disposals	-	0	(4)	(5,031)	(482)	(329)	**(5,846)**
Transfers	-	(675)	6	29	(35)	675	**-**
As of December 31, 2013	-	**57,852**	**3,318**	**55,373**	**31,480**	**1,571**	**149,594**
Net book value as of December 31, 2013	**5,628**	**87,584**	**2,149**	**17,375**	**12,762**	**4,231**	**129,729**
Net book value as of December 31, 2012 (restated)	**5,739**	**94,157**	**2,293**	**20,739**	**12,335**	**5,961**	**141,224**

30. Property, plant, equipment and investment properties (continued)

In thousands of BGN

	Lands	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic equipment	Other	Investment property	Total
Cost							
As of December 31, 2011	**6,400**	**188,814**	**4,739**	**82,956**	**38,303**	**10,145**	**331,357**
Restatement due to change in accounting policy on property valuation	(550)	(43,071)	-	-	-	(1,943)	(45,564)
As of December 31, 2011 (restated)	**5,850**	**145,743**	**4,739**	**82,956**	**38,303**	**8,202**	**285,793**
Additions	-	2,570	575	5,638	4,849	-	**13,632**
Transfers*	(68)	(1,633)	-	-	-	1,848	**147**
Write offs	-	(613)	(110)	(8,791)	(1,214)	-	**(10,728)**
Disposals	(43)	-	-	(3,303)	(465)	(1,356)	**(5,167)**
As of December 31, 2012 (restated)	**5,739**	**146,067**	**5,204**	**76,500**	**41,473**	**8,694**	**283,677**
Depreciation							
As of December 31, 2011	**-**	**24,472**	**2,412**	**57,953**	**26,372**	**1,904**	**113,113**
Restatement due to change in accounting policy on property valuation	-	21,091	-	-	-	329	21,420
As of December 31, 2011 (restated)	**-**	**45,563**	**2,412**	**57,953**	**26,372**	**2,233**	**134,533**
Depreciation charge	-	7,802	608	9,262	4,380	111	**22,163**
Impairment	-	357	1	541	22	-	**921**
Write offs	-	(1,423)	(110)	(8,830)	(1,173)	-	**(11,536)**
On disposals	-	-	-	(3,165)	(463)	-	**(3,628)**
Transfers	-	(389)	-	-	-	389	**-**
As of December 31, 2012 (restated)	**-**	**51,910**	**2,911**	**55,761**	**29,138**	**2,733**	**142,453**
Net book value as of December 31, 2012 (restated)	**5,739**	**94,157**	**2,293**	**20,739**	**12,335**	**5,961**	**141,224**
Net book value as of December 31, 2011 (restated)	**5,850**	**100,180**	**2,327**	**25,003**	**11,931**	**5,969**	**151,260**

***** *The transfers in the amount of BGN 147 thousand represent properties previously classified as non-current assets held for sale for which disposal in near term is no longer certain.*

30. Property, plant, equipment and investment properties (continued)

As disclosed in Note **3** above**,** in 2013 Management approved voluntarily change in accounting policy for valuation of items of property from “revaluation” model to “cost” model. Changes have been applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 as if this policy has always been in place.

As part of the year-end closing procedure, Bank has assessed all items of property, plant, equipment and investment properties for existence of any impairment indicators. For non-real estate items, impairment is usually recognized when those items are found to be obsoleted or their usage is planned to be discontinued. In such cases the recoverable amount on those items is reasonably assessed to be immaterial (close to zero), therefore the remaining carrying amount is fully impaired.

For investment property Bank assesses that fair value of the assets closely approximates their recoverable amount (costs to sell are ignored as immaterial). As of December 31, 2013 all investment properties have undergone external independent fair valuation and when the latter resulted in lower value than the carrying amount, impairment has been recognized (total impairment on investment properties recognized for the year ended December 31, 2013 amounts to BGN 1,905 thousand). The following table illustrates the fair value of investment properties as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The fair value of is investment properties as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is ranked Level 2 as per fair value hierarchy.

In thousands of BGN

	Carrying amount		**Fair value**	
	2013	**2012 (restated)**	**2013**	**2012**
Investment properties				
Land	354	540	988	583
Buildings	3,877	5,421	4,881	7,982
Total investment properties	**4,231**	**5,961**	**5,869**	**8,565**

31. Intangible assets

In thousands of BGN

Cost	
As of December 31, 2012	**74,520**
Additions	5,067
Write offs	(583)
As of December 31, 2013	**79,004**
Depreciation	
As of December 31, 2012	**46,813**
Depreciation charge	7,912
Impairment	271
Write offs	(583)
As of December 31,2013	**54,413**
Net book value as of December 31, 2013	**24,591**
Net book value as of December 31, 2012	**27,707**

31. Intangible assets (continued)

In thousands of BGN

Cost	
As of December 31, 2011	**69,542**
Additions	7,607
Write offs	(2,438)
Disposals	(191)
As of December 31,2012	**74,520**
Depreciation	
As of December 31, 2011	**37,808**
Depreciation charge	11,284
Impairment	178
Write offs	(2,438)
On disposals	(19)
As of December 31,2012	**46,813**
Net book value as of December 31, 2012	**27,707**
Net book value as of December 31, 2011	**31,734**

32. Current tax

The current tax assets comprise of Bank's net tax position with regard to corporate income tax as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. According to the statutory requirements, Bank pays during the year advance instalments for corporate income tax on the basis of its tax profit for the prior year. Based on that as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 Bank has net prepaid position in the amount of BGN 6,602 thousand BGN 1,918 thousand, respectively. Both amounts are presented as current tax assets.

33. Deferred tax

The origination breakdown of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as outlined below:

In thousands of BGN

	Assets		**Liabilities**		**Net**	
	2013	**2012 (restated)**	**2013**	**2012 (restated)**	**2013**	**2012 (restated)**
Property, plant, equipment, investment properties and intangible assets	(44)	(30)	7,818	8,094	7,774	8,064
Available for sale investments	(2,663)	(2,377)	3,535	3,249	872	872
Provisions	(2,292)	(1,520)	-	-	(2,292)	(1,520)
Actuarial gains (losses)	(85)	(85)	-	-	(85)	(85)
Cash flow hedge	(269)	(558)	269	558	-	-
Other liabilities	(3,643)	(3,312)	-	-	(3,643)	(3,312)
Net tax (assets) liabilities	**(8,996)**	**(7,882)**	**11,622**	**11,901**	**2,626**	**4,019**

33. Deferred tax (continued)

The movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities on net basis throughout 2013 are as outlined below:

In thousands of BGN

	Balance 31.12.2012 (restated)	Recognised in P&L	Recognised in equity	Balance 31.12.2013
Property, plant, equipment, investment properties and intangible assets	8,064	(290)	-	7,774
Available for sale investments	872	(166)	166	872
Provisions	(1,520)	(772)	-	(2,292)
Actuarial gains (losses)	(85)	-	-	(85)
Cash flow hedge	-	(288)	288	-
Other liabilities	(3,312)	(331)	-	(3,643)
Net tax (assets) liabilities	**4,019**	**(1,847)**	**454**	**2,626**

34. Non-current assets and disposal group classified as held for sale

Bank presents as non-current assets and disposal group held for sale only properties that no longer will be used in the ordinary activity of the Bank nor will be utilized as investment properties. For all such assets Management has started intensively looking for a buyer and the selling negotiations are in advance stage as of the year-ends. The assets in the amount of BGN 797 thousand as of December 31, 2011, have been fully disposed in 2012 with exception of one property for which the disposal in near term became uncertain. That property has been reclassified back to property, plant, equipment and investment properties (see also Note **30**)

35. Other assets

In thousands of BGN

	31.12. 2013	31.12.2012
Receivables and prepayments	29,034	28,722
Receivables from the State Budget	-	18
Materials, spare parts and consumables	778	1,210
Other assets	4,851	5,051
Foreclosed properties	23,779	20,914
Total other assets	**58,442**	**55,915**

36. Financial liabilities held for trading

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Interest rate swaps	35,405	84,425
FX forward contracts	7,565	25,792
Equity options	5,438	1,137
Other options	73	9
FX options	5	5
FX swaps	5,469	5,154
Commodity swaps	4,670	5,145
Commodity options	2,869	-
Total trading liabilities	**61,494**	**121,667**

37. Deposits from banks

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Current accounts and overnight deposits		
Local banks	89,541	55,779
Foreign banks	48,096	15,742
	137,637	**71,521**
Deposits		
Local banks	137,297	119,252
Foreign banks	1,173,887	1,626,261
	1,311,184	**1,745,513**
Other	**16,138**	**18,516**
Total deposits from banks	**1,464,959**	**1,835,550**

38. Deposits from customers

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12/2012
Current accounts		
Individuals	749,642	658,854
Corporate	2,217,725	1,827,671
Budget and State companies	288,491	235,877
	3,255,858	**2,722,402**
Term deposits		
Individuals	2,898,209	2,819,484
Corporate	1,778,912	2,056,437
Budget and State companies	52,250	65,902
	4,729,371	**4,941,823**
Saving accounts	**612,564**	**488,426**
Transfers in execution process	**107,698**	**75,248**
Total deposits from customers	**8,705,491**	**8,227,899**

38. Deposits from customers (continued)

Deposits from customers comprise of outstanding balances on clients' current accounts, term deposits and saving accounts as well as respective accrued interest on them as of the reporting date.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 there are transfers in execution that have either not left the Bank's patrimony (outgoing payments), or clients' accounts have not been yet credited (incoming payments). These temporary balances are presented as deposits from customers under transfers in execution and process.

39. Subordinated liabilities

As of December 31, 2013 the subordinated liabilities with total amount of BGN 220,005 thousand represents the outstanding debt (principal and accrued interest) on five loan facilities provided by UniCredit Bank Austria AG as outlined in the table below:

In thousands of BGN

Start date	Term to maturity	Amount of the original principal	Outstanding amount as of December 31, 2013	Outstanding amount as of December 31, 2012
November 26, 2004	10 years	19,558	26,070	25,733
December 20, 2004	10 years	19,558	26,102	25,765
February 3, 2005	10 years	25,426	32,881	32,543
August 2, 2005	10 years	29,337	37,020	36,686
November 19, 2008	10 years	97,792	97,932	97,916
Total		**191,671**	**220,005**	**218,643**

All of them meet the requirements of Bulgarian National Bank for Tier II inclusion for which Bank has received written approval. No principal repayments are allowed prior to final maturity of the loans unless explicitly approved by Bulgarian National Bank.

Under the clauses of subordinated agreements UniCredit Bank Austria has agreed that all the subordinated indebtedness is unsecured, and that any repayment of these liabilities in case of insolvency, liquidation or dissolution of the Borrower (UniCredit Bulbank AD) shall be admitted after all other Borrowers' creditors have been reimbursed and satisfied.

40. Provisions

Balances of provisions as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

In thousands of BGN

	Letters of guarantee	Legal cases	Retirement benefits	Constructive obligations	Other	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
Balance as of December 31, 2012 (restated)	**13,626**	**12,429**	**4,685**	**756**	**765**	**32,261**
Allocations	-	9,726	516	459	25	10,726
Releases	-	(519)	-	-	-	(519)
Additions due to FX revaluation	5,592	2,016	-	-	-	7,608
Releases due to FX revaluation	(6,185)	(2,230)	-	-	-	(8,415)
Actuarial gains/losses recognized in OCI	-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Utilization	-	(1,033)	(256)	(168)	(234)	(1,691)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	**13,033**	**20,389**	**4,942**	**1,047**	**556**	**39,967**

40. Provisions (continued)

(a) Provisions on letters of guarantees

Provisions on letters of guarantees represent inherent credit risk losses embedded in undertaken by the Bank contingent liabilities, whereas based on performed risk assessment by the respective bodies of the Bank, it is more likely that the Bank would have to settle the obligation upon fulfilment of some uncertain events.
As of December 31, 2013 Bank assessed its entire portfolio of issued letters of guarantee and quantified provisions in the amount of BGN 13,033 thousand.

(b) Provisions on legal cases

Provisions on legal cases are recognized when based on legal expertise the Bank would most likely have to settle the obligation in the near future.

As of December 31, 2013 Bank has assessed its position in legal cases against it, and provision in the amount of BGN 20,389 thousand has been recognized.

(c) Retirement benefit provision

Retirement benefit provision represents the present value of the bank's liability in accordance with Collective Labour Agreement as of the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses adjust the value of the defined benefit liability with corresponding item recognized in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Major assumptions underlying in 2013 Defined benefit obligation are as follows:

- Discount rate – 3.40%;
- Salary increase – 5% p.a.;
- Retirement age: Men 63 and 8 months, women 60 and 8 months for 2013 and increase by 4 months each year until we get 65 for men and 63 for women (increase starts from 2015 as for 2014 the retirement age is frozen to the level of 2013)

The movement of the defined benefit obligation for year ended 2012 and expected services cost, interest costs and amortization of actuarial gains/losses for the following year are outlined in the table below:

In thousands of BGN

Recognized defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2012 (restated)	**4,685**
Current service costs for 2013	363
Interest cost for 2013	153
Actuarial gains recognized in OCI	(3)
Benefits paid	(256)
Recognized defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2013	**4,942**
Interest rate beginning of the year	3.40%
Interest rate end of the year	3.60%
Future increase of salaries	5.0%
Expected 2014 service costs	356
Expected 2014 interest costs	166
Expected 2014 benefit payments	757

Current service cost and interest cost are presented under Personnel expenses (See note **14**).

40. Provisions (continued)

(c) Retirement benefit provision (continued)

The major factors impacting the present value of defined benefit obligation are those of discount rate and future salary increase rate. Sensitivity analysis of those two shows that by increasing/decreasing the discount rate by 0.25%, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would be respectively BGN 4,827 thousand and BGN 5,063 thousand. By increasing/decreasing the expected salary increase rate by 0.25%, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would be respectively BGN 5,061 thousand and BGN 4,828 thousand.

(d) Provisions on constructive obligation

In the course of regular business, Bank has to follow certain rules as defined by specific Banking legislation prevailing in Bulgaria. The respective amounts as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

In thousands of BGN

	31.12. 2013	31.12.2012
Provisions in accordance with Instruction I-171 of BNB and Ministry of Internal Affairs	588	756
Provisions related to passportization of buildings	459	-
Total provisions on constructive obligation	**1,047**	**756**

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the provisions on constructive obligations in accordance with Instructions I-171 of BNB and Ministry of Internal Affairs, related to security standards of the premises and safe-deposits boxes, are provided.

In accordance with the requirements set out in Law on Territory Planning, Energy Efficiency Act and some other related regulations Bank has to perform until the end of 2014, energy efficiency assessment and technical passportization of all owned buildings with Gross Floor Area above 500 sq. m. Management of the Bank has assessed that 73 properties should undergo technical passportization and estimated that the direct cost related to its successful completion amount to BGN 459 thousand. The latter represents constructive obligation of the Bank based on already effective, as of date of preparation of this financial statements, legal requirements, therefore provision in the amount of BGN 459 thousand has been provided as of December 31, 2013.

(e) Other provision

Other provisions in the amount of BGN 556 thousand (BGN 765 thousand in 2012) relates to coverage of claims related to credit cards business as well as other claims.

41. Other liabilities

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Liabilities to the State budget	4,301	3,912
Liabilities to personnel	23,745	21,930
Liabilities for unused paid leave	5,486	5,839
Dividends	460	461
Incentive plan liabilities	2,670	1,682
Other liabilities	21,564	32,706
Total other liabilities	**58,226**	**66,530**

Liabilities to the State Budget include current liabilities related to different tax positions of the Bank.

Liability to personnel includes accrued not paid liability to employees with regard to additional performance payments. The amounts represent Management best estimate for the goals achieved throughout 2013 and 2012 in accordance with the defined target settings and adopted incentive programs.

Liabilities for unused paid leave represent quantification of Bank's current liability due to employees for unutilized current and prior years leave.

As described in note **3 (o) (iii)** selected group of Top and Senior Managers are given UniCredit S.p.A stock options and performance shares as part of their remuneration packages. The economic value of the options and shares is presented as other liability, as upon expiring of the vesting period respective amounts have to be settled in cash. The breakdown of the liabilities by type of instruments is presented in note **14** above.

42. Equity

a) Share capital

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 share capital comprises of 285,776,674 ordinary shares with nominal value of BGN 1 each. All shares give equal voting rights to their holders.

b) Statutory reserves

Statutory reserves represent allocated profits after taxation into Reserve Fund in accordance with requirements of the Bulgarian Commercial Act. The share-premium of newly issued ordinary shares are also allocated into statutory reserves.

c) Retained earnings

Under Retained earnings Bank shows the excess of all reserves, formed out of net profit in prior years and transformation of revaluation reserves over statutory reserves amount. In this position Bank also shows the difference between the purchase price paid for newly acquired subsidiaries in business combinations under common control and their book value as recorded in the separate financial statements of the transferor as of the date of transfer. In 2013 following the acquisitions in UniCredit Consumer Financing EAD, UniCredit Leasing EAD and HVB Leasing EOOD, that difference is in the amount of BGN (8,643) thousand.

42. Equity (continued)

d) Revaluation and other reserves

Revaluation reserves include those related to fair value changes on available for sale investments and derivatives designated as effective hedging instrument in cash flow hedge relationship as well as actuarial gains/losses on remeasurement of defined benefit obligation in accordance with IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”.

Revaluation reserves related to available for sale investments and derivatives designated as effective hedging instruments in cash flow hedge relationship are subject to recycling through profit or loss upon certain conditions being met (e.g. derecognition, hedge revoke etc.). For the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 only reserves related to available for sale investments have been recycled to profit or loss following their derecognition. The amounts are BGN (323) thousand and BGN (169) thousand, respectively, net of tax.

43. Contingent liabilities

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Letters of credit and letters of guarantee	1,551,887	1,134,916
Credit commitments	1,339,779	1,245,507
Total contingent liabilities	**2,891,666**	**2,380,423**

a) Memorandum items

The Bank provides financial guarantees and letters of credit to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties.

The contractual amounts of financial guarantees and letters of credit are set out in the above table. The amounts reflected in the table for commitments assume that amounts are fully advanced. The amounts for guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognized if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted.

These commitments and contingent liabilities are reported off-balance sheet and only fees and accruals for probable losses are recognized in the statement of financial position until the commitments are fulfilled or expire. Most of the contingent liabilities and commitments expire without being advanced in whole or in part.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the Bank has made assessment in compliance with IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets”. Due to abnormal credit risk related to certain clients’ exposures, Bank’s Management has evaluated the risk, where it is more probable that any issued Bank guarantee could lead to an outflow of resources from the Bank (see also Note **40**).

b) Litigation

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 there are open litigation proceedings against the Bank. There is significant uncertainty with regard to the timing and the outcome of such proceedings. Since the ultimate outcome of the claims against the Bank cannot presently be determined with sufficient reliability, provisions have been accrued only on cases where sufficient degree of certainty exists. Litigation claims provided for in these financial statements as of December 31, 2013 are in the amount of BGN 20,389 thousand (BGN 12,429 thousand in 2012), (see also Note **40)**.

43. Contingent liabilities (continued)

c) Credit commitments

During the course of normal lending activity the Bank has negotiated with clients different types of credit facilities including credit lines, overdraft facilities and revolving loans. Contractually the Bank has committed itself for a certain amount which is at clients' disposal.

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 the Bank presents unutilized credit facilities as part of its off-balance sheet positions.

44. Assets pledged as collateral

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Securities pledged for budget holders' account service	314,819	287,858
Securities pledged on REPO deals	3,979	-
Securities pledged on other deals	185,437	40,410
Blocked deposit on other deals	1,447	-
	505,682	**328,268**
Pledged assets include:		
Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	80
Available for sale assets	381,121	286,760
Assets held to maturity	123,114	41,428
Loans and advances	1,447	-
	505,682	**328,268**

Securities pledged on other deals include those contractually pledged on long-term financing provided to the Bank by foreign institutions.

45. Related parties

UniCredit Bulbank AD has a controlling related party relationship with its direct parent company UniCredit Bank Austria AG and its ultimate parent UniCredit S.p.A (jointly referred as parent companies). In addition the Bank has relatedness with its subsidiaries and associates (see also Note **29**) as well as all other companies within UniCredit Group and key management personnel (jointly referred as other related parties).

The related parties' transactions in terms of statement of financial position items as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and Income statement items for the years ended thereafter are as follows:

45. Related parties (continued)

In thousands of BGN

As of December 31, 2013	Parent companies	Subsidiaries	Associates	Other related parties	Total
Financial assets held for trading				11,675	**11,675**
Current accounts and deposits placed	1,667,452	-	-	683	**1,668,135**
Extended loans	-	86,539	-	15,268	**101,807**
Other assets	1,635	6,517	-	2,174	**10,326**
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	46,143	**46,143**
Derivatives used for hedging	59	-	-	4,020	**4,079**
Current accounts and deposits taken	638,801	-	-	7,894	**646,695**
Subordinated liabilities	220,005	-	-	-	**220,005**
Other liabilities	1,270	28	-	513	**1,811**
Guarantees received by the Group	**35,238**	**-**	**-**	**35,640**	**70,878**

In thousands of BGN

As of December 31, 2012	Parent companies	Subsidiaries	Associates	Other related parties	Total
Financial assets held for trading	-	-	-	13,128	**13,128**
Available for sale investments	2,932	-	-	-	**2,932**
Current accounts and deposits placed	1,437,756	-	-	3,182	**1,440,938**
Extended loans	-	33,556	45,244	58,777	**137,577**
Other assets	2,689	1	-	1,730	**4,420**
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	-	-	111,097	**111,097**
Derivatives used for hedging	-	-	-	7,669	**7,669**
Current accounts and deposits taken	1,345,321	13,094	216,842	100,987	**1,676,244**
Subordinated liabilities	218,643	-	-	-	**218,643**
Other liabilities	1,682	-	-	162	**1,844**
Guarantees received by the Group	**40,671**	**-**	**-**	**27,658**	**68,329**

In thousands of BGN

Year ended December 31, 2013	Parent companies	Subsidiaries	Associates	Other related parties	Total Income (Expense)
Interest incomes	4,548	3,525	-	529	**8,602**
Interest expenses	(23,201)	(2,507)	-	(31,307)	**(57,015)**
Fee and commissions income	836	6,546	-	999	**8,381**
Fee and commissions expenses	(89)	(1)	-	(14)	**(104)**
Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	2,499	-	-	-	**2,499**
Other operating income	10	294	-	13	**317**
Administrative and personnel expenses	(737)	(1,396)	(889)	(6,810)	**(9,832)**
Total	**(16,134)**	**6,461**	**(889)**	**(36,590)**	**(47,152)**

45. Related parties (continued)

In thousands of BGN

Year ended December 31, 2012	Parent companies	Subsidiaries	Associates	Other related parties	Total Income (Expense)
Interest incomes	6,845	446	4,837	582	**12,710**
Dividend income	-	-	9,147	-	**9,147**
Interest expenses	(30,011)	(234)	(5,288)	(30,579)	**(66,112)**
Fee and commissions income	745	46	3,381	1,011	**5,183**
Fee and commissions expenses	(315)	-	(1)	(17)	**(333)**
Net gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	(2,229)	-	-	-	**(2,229)**
Other operating income	135	22	-	1	**158**
Administrative and personnel expenses	(272)	(1,603)	(779)	(7,377)	**(10,031)**
Total	**(25,102)**	**(1,323)**	**11,297**	**(36,379)**	**(51,507)**

As of December 31, 2013 the loans extended to key management personnel amount to BGN 680 thousand (BGN 784 thousand in 2012). For the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 the compensation paid to key management personnel amounts to BGN 3,685 thousand (BGN 3,585 thousand in 2012).

46. Cash and cash equivalents

In thousands of BGN

	31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Cash in hand and in ATM	181,428	161,981
Cash in transit	52,359	42,935
Current account with the Central Bank	494,942	701,481
Current accounts with banks	39,189	764,978
Receivables under repurchase agreements	84,071	27,150
Placements with banks with original maturity less than 3 months	1,128,038	679,269
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,980,027**	**2,377,794**

Cash and cash equivalent include cash in hand as well as current accounts with Central Bank and other banks and placement with original maturity up to 3 months.

47. Leasing

Bank has concluded numerous operating lease agreements to support its daily activity.
Under operating lease contracts Bank acts both as a lessor and lessee in renting office buildings and cars. Summary of non-cancellable minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are presented in the tables below.

47. Leasing (continued)

(a) Operating lease contracts where the Bank acts as a lessee

In thousands of BGN

Residual maturity	Total future minimum lease payment 31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Up to one year	5,493	5,672
Between one and five years	6,475	5,208
Beyond five years	1,119	3,239
Total	**13,087**	**14,119**

(b) Operating lease contracts where the Bank acts as a lessor

In thousands of BGN

Residual maturity	Total future minimum lease payment 31.12.2013	31.12.2012
Up to one year	110	74
Total	**110**	**74**