EUROHOLD BULGARIA AD

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 January – 30 June 2019

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT

containing information on important events that occurred during the first three months of 2019 according to Art. 100o, paragraph 4, item 2 of POSA

IMPORTANT EVENTS FOR THE EUROHOLD GROUP THAT OCCURRED IN THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2019

During the reporting period, the following important events took place, affecting the results in the financial statements of Eurohold Bulgaria AD as of 31.03.2019:

H1 2019

1. ANNOUNCEMENT FOR DIVIDEND PAYMENT

With reference to the adopted decision by the General Meeting of Shareholders of EUROHOLD BULGARIA AD, held on 30.06.2019, the Management Board of the Company approved the following conditions for dividend payment:

- Issue identification - ISIN BG1100114062
- Number of shares – 197 525 600
- Nominal value per share – BGN 1.00
- Total amount of dividend – BGN 2 469 070
- Gross dividend per share – BGN 0.0125
- Net dividend per share – BGN 0.011875
- Commercial Bank for payment of dividend - Unicredit Bulbank AD
- Date, according Article 115v, para 3 of POSA – 14.07.2019
- Initial date for dividend payment – 27.08.2019
- Final date for dividend payment – 27.11.2019
- Way of dividend payment - To shareholders whose securities accounts are located in personal accounts, the dividend will be paid through the branches of Unicredit Bulbank AD, to shareholders whose securities accounts are located in accounts with an investment intermediary, dividend will be paid by the investment firm in cooperation with the Central Depository.
- After expiration of the final date for payment of the dividend 27.11.2019, all shareholders which had not received their dividends for the year 2018 will have the right to receive their dividends from the company. Unclaimed and unreceived dividends after the expiry of the five-year limitation period shall be taken in the Company's Reserve Fund.

2. Eurohold has already submitted to the Commission for Protection of Competition (CPC)

Eurohold has already submitted to the Commission for Protection of Competition (CPC) the documents in relation with the acquisition of CEZ Group's subsidiaries in Bulgaria. On 20th of June 2019, Eurohold signed a contract with CEZ Group for the acquisition of Czech energy group's business in Bulgaria. The transaction is subject to approval from the Bulgarian antitrust body.

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3. Eurohold agreed to acquire CEZ Group's assets in Bulgaria

On 20th of June 2019 Eurohold Bulgaria AD signed an agreement with CEZ Group, the Czech energy group, to acquire CEZ Group's assets in Bulgaria.

Eurohold Bulgaria AD will pay EUR 335 million for the acquisition of CEZ Group's assets in Bulgaria.

Eurohold Bulgaria AD will finance the acquisition through a combination of equity and debt financing.

Eurohold Bulgaria AD has mandated two global investment banks with significant experience in raising similar debt financing to arrange the funding for the transaction.

Eurohold has already set up an advisory board comprising of experts with solid international experience in power distribution business that will consult the process of integrating CEZ Bulgaria's operations into the structure of Eurohold. Additionally, Eurohold has secured that CEZ Bulgaria's current senior management, including the chief executive officer, will remain in the company in order to ensure a smooth transition period.

CEZ's assets in Bulgaria comprise power utility CEZ Distribution Bulgaria, power supplier CEZ Electro Bulgaria, licensed electricity trader CEZ Trade Bulgaria, IT services company CEZ ICT Bulgaria, solar park Free Energy Project Oreshetz, biomass-fired power plant Bara Group and CEZ Bulgaria.

Eurohold's acquisition of CEZ Group's assets in Bulgaria is expected to be finalized after obtaining regulatory approvals.

Morrison & Foerster in London is representing EuroHold, led on the corporate side by partner Gary Brown and associate Carlo Pia, and led on the finance side by partner Christopher Kandel and counsel John Burge. Stoeva, Tchompalov & Znepolski, led by partners Iordan Tchompalov and Irina Stoeva, and senior associate Miroslava Iordanova, is advising EuroHold on Bulgarian legal matters.

ČEZ is represented by Czech firm Skils s.r.o, with a team led by partners Karel Dřevínek and Vladimír Kykal, and associate Tomáš Bayer. Penkov, Markov & Partners, led by partner Ivan Markov, is advising ČEZ on Bulgarian legal matters.

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4. The energy advisory board called by Eurohold started its activity officially

Sofia, July 19th 2019 - The energy advisory board called by Eurohold Bulgaria AD with reference to the deal for the acquisition of CEZ Group's business in Bulgaria held its working meeting with the management of the holding company.

For the moment the energy board formed by Eurohold consists of three experts with solid international experience in the energy business and the distribution of electricity - Garry Levesley, Dan Catalin Stancu and Georgi Mikov. The three experts will support the company on the acquisition process of CEZ Group's business in Bulgaria and will oversee the integration of CEZ assets into the structure of the Bulgarian holding. The board will also elaborate a strategy for the development of the energy company that will be set up within Eurohold and will consolidate the operations of CEZ's subsidiaries in Bulgaria.

Here is a short bio of each of the three experts:

Garry Levesley

Garry Levesley is British and has over 40-year experience in the energy sector on a global level. He has been an executive vice president, operating and executive director for Europe and Central Asia of the US-based ContourGlobal, the majority shareholder of Bulgaria-based Maritsa East 3 Power Plant. As a senior manager of ContourGlobal Levesley has been working in Sofia since 2011 and has built an in-depth view over the development of the energy sector in Bulgaria. He has lead and closed the EUR 230- million acquisition of MW Maritsa East 3 Thermal Power Plant from Italy-based Enel and has participated directly in the development and implementation of the 3-year business plan that significantly improved the business operational KPI's, safety performance and financial results of the Bulgarian power plant. He has started his career as a marine engineer on Shell's oil and liquefied natural gas tankers. He has been a vice president, operating director and general director of AES Corporation, where he has consecutively managed several company's power plants in 5 countries - Great Britain, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine. Levesley has also been a managing director of AES Drax power plant, the largest coal fired plant in Western Europe, producing 4000 MW. He has managed the construction of renewable and thermal power plants in Brazil, Nigeria, Togo, Ukraine, Poland, Romania, Italy and N. Ireland. Garry Levesley holds a BSc in Engineering from the Open University in Great Britain and has passed Executive Management Training at Darden Business School, University of Virginia.

Dan Catalin Stancu

Dan Catalin Stancu is Romanian and has 30-year experience in the energy sector in Romania, including employment in listed energy companies. He has been the group CEO and chairman of the board of the three electro distribution subsidiaries of Electrica Energetica SA. a listed company that generates more than EUR 1.2 billion annually and has over 9000 employees - Transylvania Nord, Transylvania Sud и Muntenia Nord, each of which accumulates over EUR 250 million annually and employs more than 2000 employees. He has sat on the board of E.ON Moldova and CEZ Oltenia S.A. Stancu has also been a board member of E.ON Romania where he has managed the strategic and corporate development of two of the company's subsidiaries - - E.ON Distributie Romania и E.ON Renewables. He has graduated the Faculty of Energetics at the Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest. He holds a UK-diploma in Management from Codecs-Open University and EMBA in Management and Business Administration from Sheffield University.

Georgi Mikov

Georgi Mikov is Bulgarian and has 28-year experience in the energy sector in Bulgaria. He has been CEO of the National Electricity Company EAD (NEC) in 2009-2012. He has woked in Electro Distribution Stolichno and CEZ Distribution Bulgaria. He has been a member of the management board of CEZ Bulgaria EAD. He is an engineer in Electroengineering. He holds an MBA degree in Business Administration from the American university in Bulgaria.

The number of the seats on Eurohold's energy advisory board is expected to grow up to five. The names of the other two experts will be announced later.

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5. Fitch placed Eurohold's rating under observation

1st July 2019 - With reference to the agreement that Eurohold Bulgaria AD signed to acquire CEZ's assets in Bulgaria, Fitch Ratings, the international credit rating agency, placed Eurohold Bulgaria AD's Rating under observation.

Eurohold is publishing Fitch Ratings' statement directly:

Fitch Ratings has placed Eurohold Bulgaria AD's (Eurohold) Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) and Insurance Company Euroins AD's (Euroins Bulgaria), Euroins Romania Asigurare Reasigurare S.A.'s, and Insurance Company EIG Re AD's Insurer Financial Strength (IFS) Ratings on Rating Watch Negative (RWN).

The RWN follows the announcement that Eurohold plans to acquire the Bulgarian assets of the Czech power utility company CEZ a.s. (CEZ assets) for EUR335 million (BGN655 million). The completion of the transaction is subject to approvals from the Bulgarian Competition Authority and the Bulgarian energy regulator.

KEY RATING DRIVERS

The RWN reflects Fitch's view that the proposed acquisition of CEZ assets could give rise to financial risks due to the expected high debt proportion in the financing structure as well as integration and execution risks.

The planned high debt proportion in the financing structure (minimum 75% of the acquisition price) could significantly reduce distributable earnings from CEZ assets especially in the initial period. However, power distribution, the largest and most profitable business in the transaction, is regulated and produces stable cash flows, and therefore the acquisition of CEZ assets should over time contribute to higher stability and predictability of Eurohold's earnings. This could contribute positively to the group's credit profile in the medium- to long-term.

Eurohold lacks previous management experience in power utilities and will therefore rely on current management of CEZ assets to ensure smooth operations. Fitch understands from management that Eurohold aims to retain the existing management team of CEZ assets. Additionally, Eurohold has formed an advisory board of energy experts, which is supporting the company on the acquisition process and will oversee the integration of CEZ assets during and after transaction closing.

However, we expect the integration will also require significant management resources from Eurohold. As a predominantly financial investor, Eurohold is also likely to look for cost-saving opportunities to further improve its return on investment, which could give rise to additional execution risks.

Fitch expects the transaction to be broadly neutral to Eurohold's insurance-related financial leverage ratio and capitalisation, which would exclude both the equity and debt financing relating to the acquisition of CEZ assets. Eurohold's capitalisation based on Fitch's Prism Factor Based Model was 'Weak' and the group's Fitch-calculated financial leverage stood at 65% at end-2018 (2017: 64%).

However, Fitch expects the transaction to increase financial leverage at consolidated Eurohold level due to the highly leveraged nature of the transaction. Fitch also believes Eurohold would provide additional support to the financing structure (with or without a legal obligation) if necessary to protect its investment. Such a scenario could put additional pressure on Eurohold's capitalisation and/or financial leverage.

Eurhold plans to issue EUR80 million (BGN156 million) preferred shares to partly fund the acquisition of CEZ assets. These shares would carry fixed dividends to be covered by Eurohold's net or retained earnings. Fitch expects this to be slightly negative for Eurohold's insurance-related fixed charge coverage ratio, which would have been 1.2x calculated on a pro-forma basis at end-2018 after inclusion of these expenses (end-2018 actual: 1.3x).

Fitch expects interest costs arising from financial debt related to the transaction to be covered by revenues generated by CEZ assets. However, Fitch sees high execution risk associated with the debt servicing capability of CEZ assets.

RATING SENSITIVITIES

Fitch will resolve the RWN on the regulatory approvals of the transaction and after completing its assessment of the standalone credit profile of CEZ assets and the final financing structure.

FULL LIST OF RATING ACTIONS

Insurance Company Euroins AD

--IFS Rating 'BB-' placed on RWN

Euroins Romania Asigurare Reasigurare S.A.

--IFS Rating 'BB-' placed on RWN

Insurance Company EIG Re AD

--IFS Rating 'BB-' placed on RWN

Eurohold Bulgaria AD

--Long-Term IDR 'B' placed on RWN

--Long-term senior debt 'B'/'RR4' rating placed on RWN

6. EUROHOLD TO BUY COMPANIES OF GERMAN ERGO IN CZECH REPUBLIC, ROMANIA AND BELARUS

EIG will acquire three ERGO divisions in Romania and the Czech Republic, specializing in life and non-life insurance, as well as one non-life insurance company in Belarus. Both parties have already signed agreements and the deal will be finalized after approval by the relevant regulatory authorities.

Under the terms of the agreement, EIG will acquire all the shares in the four ERGO divisions, including ownership of employee contracts, customer portfolio and IT systems.

7. EUROHOLD BULGARIA LAUNCHES THE CAPITAL INCREASE PROCEDURE BY PUBLIC OFFERING OF 80 MILLION NEW SHARES

Eurohold Bulgaria AD is in the procedure of increasing its capital through public offering of nearly 80 million new shares. At its extraordinary session of the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 22 of April,2019, a decision was taken to increase the company's capital up to BGN 277 million through issuing of preferred shares.

The public offering of a share issue of a capital increase provides for the subscription of a new issue of shares up to a maximum of 79,010,240 shares. The nominal value of each share is BGN 1.00 (one) and the issue price per share is 1.95 (one and 0.95 BGN). The maximum amount that Eurohold can raise in case the issue will be subscribed and paid up to a maximum amount is BGN 154,069,968 (one hundred and fifty four million sixty nine thousand nine hundred and sixty eight). The capital increase of Eurohold will be deemed successful if at least 25.3% (20 million) of the shares offered will be subscribed and paid in full.

The new preferred shares will not give voting rights to the general shareholders' meeting but will guarantee to their holders receiving dividend every year under the following scheme: 6% of the nominal value per share for the first five years after the entering of the issue in the Commercial Register; 3% of the nominal value between the sixth and the tenth year; and 1% after the tenth year of the entry.

All funds raised from the current public offering of shares will be fully utilized for the planned expansion of the company in new regulated business segments offering great opportunities for sustainable growth. The long-term investment strategy of the company includes investment in the energy sector, namely acquisition of CEZ's assets in Bulgaria.

The manager of the issue will be Euro-Finance AD, one of the largest investment intermediaries in Bulgaria.

8. EUROHOLD SUBMITTED AN INDIVIDUAL OFFER TO ACQUIRE CEZ GROUP'S ASSETS IN BULGARIA AND OBTAINED EXCLUSIVITY

On 1st of April 2019, after an in-depth research and analysis on the financial performance of the Bulgarian units of CEZ Group, the Czech power utility, Eurohold Bulgaria AD submitted a binding offer to acquire the assets of CEZ Group in Bulgaria.

Eurohold is participating in the procedure individually and is not in partnership with another candidate in the tender.

Eurohold will finance the transaction through own funds and additional funding to be extended by Western European banks.

The intention to acquire CEZ Group’s assets in Bulgaria is part of holding company’s long-term strategy to penetrate in new regulated business segments that provide large opportunities for growth. Simultaneously with the acquisition of CEZ Group’s assets in Bulgaria, Eurohold is analysing the opportunity to divest part of its assets outside the insurance business in order to focus on the segments with the highest potential.

On 17th of April 2019, Eurohold Bulgaria obtained exclusivity for the acquisition of CEZ Group’s assets in Bulgaria.

9. EUROINS INSURANCE GROUP INCREASED ITS PARTICIPATION IN THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIAN INSURANCE COMPANY EUROINS UP TO 48.61%

Euroins Insurance Group (EIG) increased its participation in the capital of Russian Insurance Company Euroins up to 48.61%, representing 244,002,300 shares, after on 01.02.2019 was registered in the unified state register of legal entities of Russia increase of the capital of the Russian insurance company. The increase was in amount of 121,500,000 rubles, which is fully subscribed by EIG.

EUROHOLD BULGARIA

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 2019 (unaudited)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

Eurohold Bulgaria reports successful first half of 2019 with a significant 31% growth in consolidated revenue, consistent with the company's goals and strategies

The achieved growth of revenue on consolidated level is entirely due to the growth of all insurance companies in the period (30% in North Macedonia, 47% in Euroins Bulgaria and reaching a remarkable 75% in one of the most recent acquisitions - ERV Ukraine). Particularly positive is the fact that the growth was achieved in conjunction with Euroins Insurance Group's operating profit exceeding BGN 14 million.

Key ratios as of 30th of June 2019

	Change %	H1 2019	Change Mln BGN	H1 2018
Revenue from operating activities	*+31%*	786	+186	600
Gross profit	*+,9%*	60.1	+0.5	59.6
EBITDA	*+5.3%*	20	+1	19
Net profit, including:	-	4	-	4
- *Net profit, attributable to the owners of the parent company*	*+50%*	*3*	*+1*	*2*
Total assets	*+4.7%*	1 461	+66	1 395
Equity, including:	*-3.9%*	199	-8	207
- *Equity, attributable to the owners of the parent company*	*-3%*	*164*	*-4*	*169*
Total liabilities and subordinated debts	*+2.2%*	522	+11	511
Insurance reserves	*+9.5%*	740	+64	676
Cash ans cash equivalents, time deposits	*+15.7%*	81	+11	70

FINANCIAL RESULTS FROM ACTIVITIES OF EUROHOLD GROUP

For the first six months - until June 30, 2019, Eurohold Bulgaria realised a net profit in amount of BGN 4 million.

The net profit attributable to the owners of the parent company increased by 25% to BGN 2.6 million compared to BGN 1.9 million as of 30 June 2018, due to an increase in the share held by Eurohold Bulgaria in the insurance sub-holding - Euroins Insurance Group.

At the same time, the consolidated EBITDA increase by 4% to BGN 20.1 million compared to BGN 19.4 million as of June 30, 2018.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS BY SEGMENTS

Consolidated operating income by segments

Mln BGN	Insurance	Automotive	Leasing	Investment banking	Parent company	Group operating income
30.6.2019	656.5	114.6	11.8	2.8	0.8	786.5
30.6.2018	458.6	127.2	11.6	1.8	1.3	600.5
Change %	**43%**	**-10%**	**2%**	**58%**	**-34%**	**31%**

According to the interim consolidated financial report for the first half of 2019, the consolidated operating income of the Eurohold group increased by 31% to BGN 786.5 million, while for the comparative period they amounted to BGN 600.5 million.

The highest growth in absolute value in the segment performance was recorded in the revenue generated by the insurance sector amounting to BGN 656.5 million. Of these, the gross written premiums amounted to BGN 410.5 million compared to BGN 299.1 million as of June 30, 2019, with an increase of 37% on this indicator.

Leasing activity reported income growth of BGN 0.2 million in connection with newly generated business.

Investment Banking and Asset Management increased by more than BGN 1 million.

For the first six months of 2019 the automotive activity registered a decrease in operating revenues of BGN 12.7 million. The decline in revenue was due to lower sales to corporate customers compared to the previous six months.

Consolidated operating expenses by segments

Mln BGN	Insurance	Automotive	Leasing	Investment banking	Parent company	Group operating expenses
30.6.2019	620.1	102.1	2.6	1.5	0.01	726.3
30.6.2018	423.1	114.6	1.8	1.3	0.05	540.9
Change %	**47%**	**-11%**	**43%**	**17%**	**-75%**	**34%**

The Group's operating expenses increased with the growth rate of revenues and amounted to BGN 726.3 million as the reported growth of the total consolidated expenses for the current period was 34%.

Comparable to the growth of the business in the insurance activities, total operating expenses increased by the largest amount, amounting to BGN 197 million.

The leasing business reported an increase of its operating expenses by BGN 0.8 million for the current period.

The activity of investment banking and asset management increased by BGN 0.2 million.

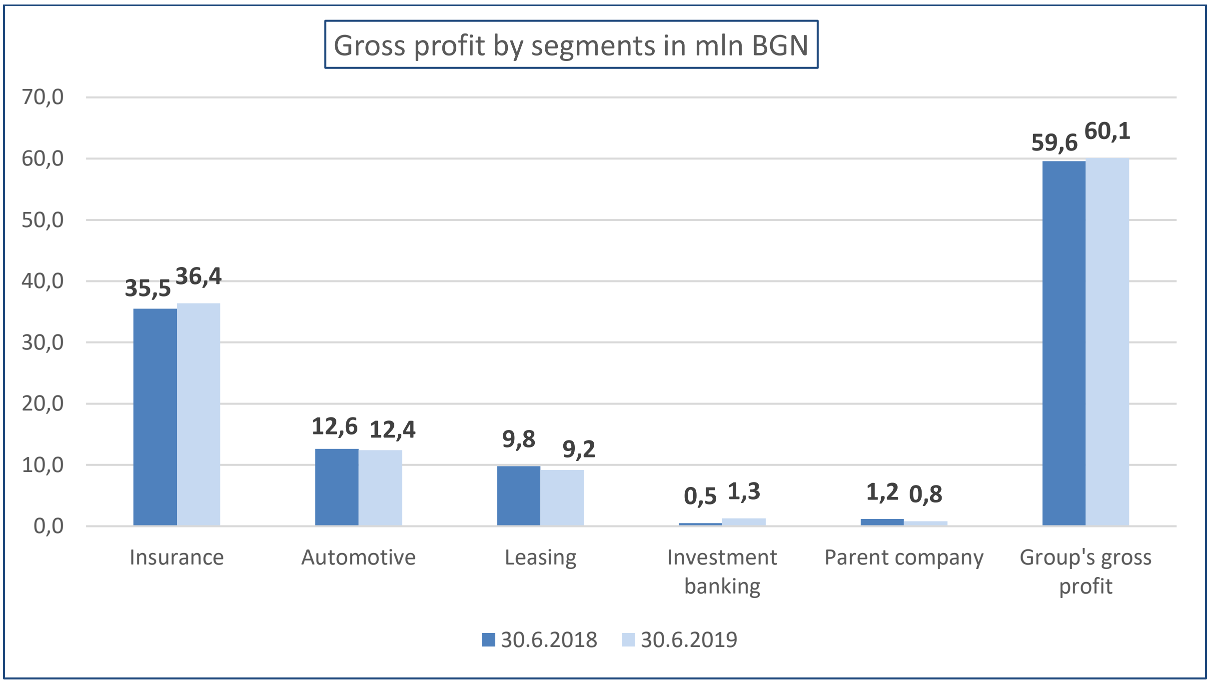
Considering the decrease in the generated revenue of the automobile activity, the expenses for the operating activity logically decreased by BGN 12.5 million.

Consolidated operating result (gross profit) by segments

Mln BGN	Insurance	Automotive	Leasing	Investment banking	Parent company	Group's gross profit
30.6.2019	36.4	12.4	9.2	1.3	0.8	60.1
30.6.2018	35.5	12.6	9.8	0.5	1.2	59.6
Change %	**3%**	**-1.6%**	**-6%**	**160%**	**-33%**	**0.8%**

The consolidated gross profit from operating activities of the Eurohold Group amounted to BGN 60.1 million compared to BGN 59.6 million as at 30 June 2018.

The graph below presents an analysis of segment gross profit as of June 30, 2019, compared to the first half of 2018.



Other consolidated results

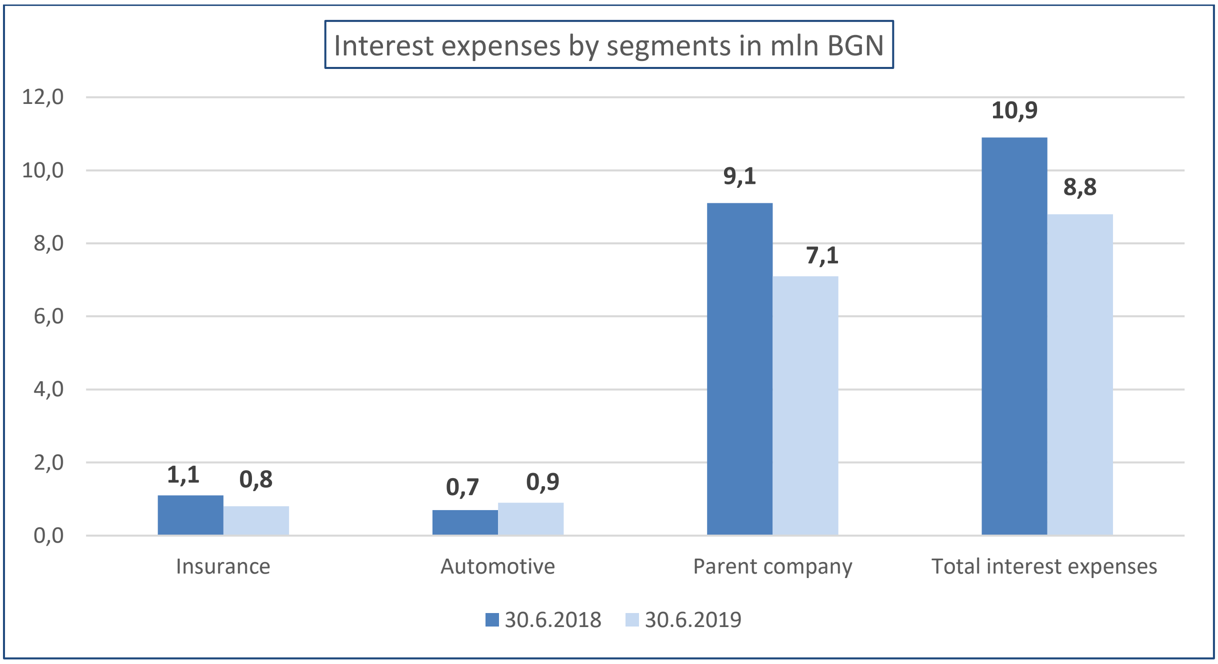
Mln BGN	Other income/expenses net	Financial income/expenses net	Depreciation expense	Tax expense	Total for the Group
30.6.2019	40.0	9.4	6.4	0.3	56.1
30.6.2018	40.2	10.3	5.0	-	57.4
Change %	**-0.5%**	**-8.7%**	**+28%**	**n/a**	**-2.3%**

For the first six months of 2019, the companies in the economic group of Eurohold Bulgaria managed to reduce the amount of financial and other operating expenses by 2.3%.

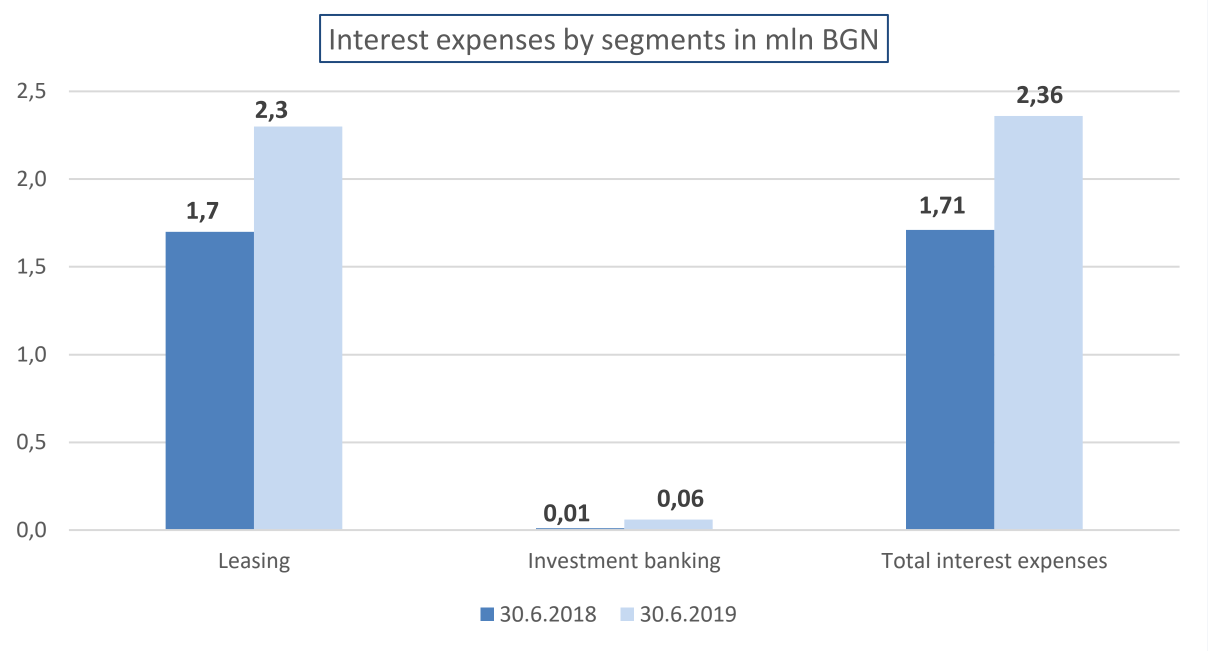
The net other income/expenses for the Group's activities amount to BGN 40 million, while their amount as of June 30, 2018 was BGN 40.2 million, which is a decrease of 0.5%.

Net financial income/expense includes interest income/expense, the net effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and other financial expenses. As of June 30, 2019, their total amount was BGN 9.4 million, a decrease of 8.7% compared to the previous six months, which equates to BGN 2.8 million less financial expenses. For comparison, the net financial income/expenses reported in the comparable period amounted to BGN 10.3 million.

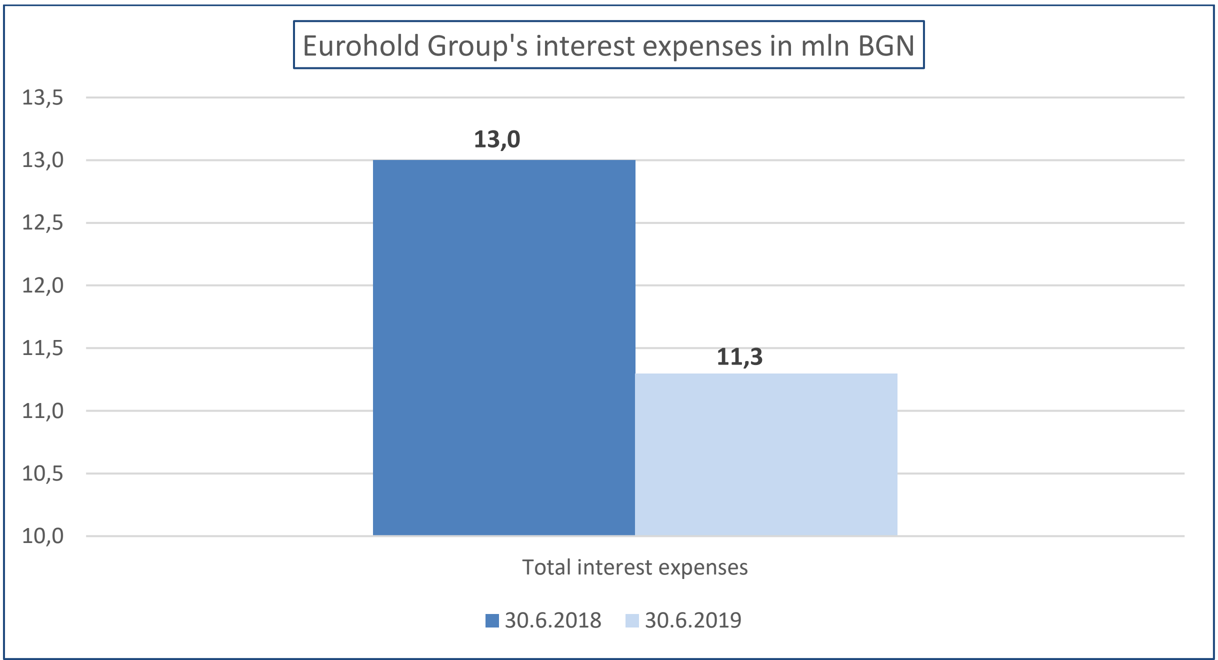
The amount of interest expense includes the respective costs of the insurance and motor business and of the parent company. Interest expense for the leasing business and investment banking and asset management reported for the period is an operating expense because of the nature of their business and is related to the operating expenses of these segments.



For more detailed information, although they are included in operating expenses, the graph below provides information on changes in interest expenses on leasing business and investment banking and asset management.



Total Interest expenses of the Eurohold Group as of June 30, 2019



For the six months to 30 June 2019, the Eurohold Group was able to significantly reduce its interest expense by BGN 1.7 million (representing 13%), from BGN 13 million being reduced to BGN 11.3 million.

As shown in the graphs above, the largest interest expense was generated by the parent company in connection with the borrowing of interest-bearing borrowings for the purpose of the Group's expansion, incl. new acquisitions of insurance companies in the CEE region. During the first half of 2019, the parent company reduced its interest expenses by 18%

(a decrease of BGN 2 million), which is mainly due to the reduction of interest-bearing liabilities of the company and the negotiation of better interest rates.

The leasing business is accompanied by high levels of interest expense due to the specific nature of attracted financing. For the reporting period, the leasing activity reported BGN 2.3 million of interest expenses, with an increase of 35.3% on this indicator. This change is due to a new attracted funding resulting from business growth.

The automotive group also uses borrowed capital for working capital. The amount of these attracted funds is determined by the expansion of the automotive business, transactions with corporate customers, stock - cars and spare parts, etc. For the reporting period, the automotive group increased its interest expense by BGN 0.2 million.

The insurance business does not require borrowing, so interest expense reported in this business line is a loan from Euroins Insurance Group. For the first six months of 2019, interest expense reported by the insurance sub-holding amounted to BGN 0.8 million, a decrease of BGN 0.3 million versus the comparable period.

The interest expenses reported in the field of investment banking and asset management are not generated by loan capital, they represent interest from brokerage and trading in securities and financial instruments, in this sense they are extremely small and insignificant.

Depreciation expenses of the Eurohold Group's companies amounted to BGN 6.4 million, while for the previous six months their amount was BGN 5 million. The increase in depreciation expense was due to the consolidation of the tangible fixed assets owned and the corresponding depreciation expense of the insurance companies acquired in Georgia and Ukraine in the fourth quarter of 2018.

RESULTS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY BASED ON UNCONSOLIDATED DATA

The table below provides information on the incomes earned by the subsidiaries as at 30 June, 2019 vs. 30 June, 2018. There is also a comparison of EBITDA earned by Eurohold subsidiaries, as well as the financial result before intragroup eliminations.

EBITDA			
Sectors	*Change*	H1.2019	H1.2018
	%	'000 BGN	'000 BGN
Insurance and Health assurance	*3%*	14 051	13 692
Automotive	*-8%*	2 834	3 091
Leasing	*25%*	3 438	2 744
Asset management and brokerage	*-1112%*	885	73
Total for the subsidiaries	***8%***	**21 208**	**19 600**
Parent company	*-43%*	482	840
Totalbefore eliminations	***6%***	**21 690**	**20 440**
Intragroup eliminations	*43%*	*(1 546)*	*(1 084)*
Total EBITDA	***4%***	**20 144**	**19 356**

Financial results			
Sectors	*Change*	H1.2019	H1.2018
	%	*'000 BGN*	*'000 BGN*
Insurance and Health assurance	*-1%*	11 375	11 534
Automotive	*-182%*	(323)	395
Leasing	*325%*	468	110
Asset management and brokerage	*-2042%*	771	36
Total for the subsidiaries	***2%***	**12 291**	**12 075**
Parent company	*-2%*	(7 618)	(7 787)
Totalbefore eliminations	***9%***	**4 673**	**4 288**
Intragroup eliminations	*220%*	*(669)*	*(209)*
Total	***-2%***	**4 004**	**4 079**

Revenues from the activities of the companies in the Eurohold Group realized growth of 30%, marking an increase of BGN 183.3 million before accounting for the inter-group estimates. As of 30.06.2019 their amount is BGN 793 million compared to BGN 609.7 million for the first half of 2018.

Earnings before interest, depreciation and taxes (EBITDA) increased by 6% or in digital terms by BGN 1.3 million before reporting intragroup eliminations to BGN 21.7 million.

The financial results of the Group companies before intragroup eliminations amounted to BGN 4.7 million, with a difference of BGN 0.4 million, representing a growth of 9%.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Consolidated Assets

During the first six months of 2019 Eurohold Group companies achieved an increase of consolidated assets by 4.7%, which at the end of the reporting period amounted to BGN 1.461 billion compared to BGN 1.395 billion at 31.12.2018.

The most significant change in consolidated assets was recorded in cash and deposits, receivables and reinsurers' share of technical reserves, as well as in the value of inventories.

At the end of the reporting period, the Eurohold Group has free cash and deposits in banks amounting to BGN 81.2 million, an increase of BGN 11.5 million, representing a growth of 16.5%. For comparison by the end of 2018, cash and deposits amounted to BGN 69.7 million.

Receivables increased by BGN 38.7 million for the period reaching BGN 294.8 million, of which the current receivables amounted to BGN 219 million increasing by BGN 42.8 million vs. the end of the year 2018. The largest share of current receivables was accounted by receivables from insurance operations, amounting to BGN 123.4 million for the reporting period compared to BGN 99.4 million as of December 31, 2018. Non-current receivables amounted to BGN 75.8 million, a decrease of BGN 4 million. They represent mainly financial lease receivables amounting to BGN 53 million at the end of the current reporting period, while at the end of 2018 their amount was BGN 53.7 million.

As of the end of the reporting period, the share of reinsurers in technical reserves of the insurance companies in structure of EIG grew by BGN 33.2 million as they reached BGN 441.6 million, an increase of 8.1%.

As of 30.06.2019 the financial assets held by Eurohold Group companies reported a decrease by BGN 12.8 million compared to the end of 2018 as they amounted to BGN 277.2 million.

The inventories of the companies participating in the consolidation amounted to BGN 49 million, decreasing by BGN 11.6 million for the current reporting period, compared to the end of 2018, when they amounted to BGN 60.6 million.

Consolidated equity and liabilities

Total equity of Eurohold Bulgaria amounted to BGN 199.1 million, decreasing by BGN 8.2 million compared to 31.12.2018. The capital belonging to the parent company amounted to BGN 164.3 million, while the capital belonging to the non-controlling interest for the period amounted to BGN 37.8 million. For comparison, at the end of 2018, the capital belonging to the parent company was amounted to BGN 168.6 million, and the capital belonging to the non-controlling interest - of BGN 38.7 million.

In support of equity, the Group holds subordinated debt instruments amounting to BGN 19.6 million, which remain unchanged as of 31.12.2018.

The total amount of equity and subordinated debt instruments amounted to BGN 218.6 million, while at the end of 2018 they amounted to BGN 226.9 million.

Part of the liabilities of the Group are borrowing obligations to: banks and non-banking financial institutions, bond loans, non-current liabilities, incl. financial leasing liabilities. At the date of reporting period, they amounted to BGN 351.3 million after an increase of BGN 26.4 million compared to 31 December 2018, when they amounted to BGN 324.9 million. The non-current portion of these liabilities amounted to BGN 277 million, while at the end of 2018 their amount was BGN 266.8 million. The current part of the borrowing obligations amounted to BGN 73.8 million compared to BGN 57.6 million at the end of 2018.

	%	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
Liabilities, bond issues and financial leasing:	*Change*	*'000 BGN*	*'000 BGN*
To banks and non-banking financial institutions, including:	**4.8%**	**149.0**	**142.2**
- non-current liabilities	*3.4%*	*98.1*	*94.9*
- current liabilities	7.6%	*50.9*	*47.3*
Bond issues, including:	**8.9%**	**171.2**	**157.6**
- non-current liabilities	*1.0%*	*148.7*	*147.2*
- current liabilities	*123.3%*	*23.0*	*10.3*
Financial leasing liabilities – non-current	**13.6%**	**21.3**	**18.7**
Total liabilities	**7.4%**	**342.0**	**318.5**

The Group's current consolidated liabilities increased by BGN 47.5 million at the end of the reporting period and amounted to BGN 890.8 million. Current liabilities represent current obligations, trade and other payables, liabilities to reinsurance operations and insurance reserves.

The main part of the current liabilities are allocated insurance reserves in the amount of BGN 739.9 million, which for the current reporting period increased by BGN 63.5 million compared to the end of 2018.

ACTIVITY OF THE SUBSIDIARIES FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2019

EUROINS INSURANCE GROUP

In the first half of 2019 Euroins Insurance Group (EIG, the Group) has realized consolidated gross written premiums of BGN 410.8 million compared to BGN 299.5 million in the same period of 2018. Main reason for the growth of over 37% is the growth of Euroins Bulgaria and Euroins Romania. But almost all subsidiaries in the Group have registered growth. And then there is also the business written by European Travel Insurance, Ukraine, and Euroins Georgia, the two companies, which EIG has consolidated for the first time in Q4 2018. The Group has reported an unaudited consolidated profit of BGN 11.7 million before taxation compared to a profit of BGN 11.5 million in 2018, which, as with the gross premiums, is mainly down to Euroins Bulgaria and Euroins Romania with Euroins Osiguruvanje, North Macedonia, European Travel Insurance, Ukraine, and Euroins Life, Bulgaria, also contributing.

On 4 October 2018 a decision has been voted by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Euroins Insurance Group to increase the capital of the Group from BGN 483,445,791 to BGN 543,445,791 by way of issuing 60,000,000 ordinary, registered, materialized, non-privileged shares with nominal and issue value of 1 (one) Bulgarian lev per share, with 1 (one) voting right in the General Meeting of the Shareholders, with dividend right and liquidation quota. The newly issued shares have been entirely subscribed by the majority shareholder Eurohold Bulgaria AD. The increase has been entered in the Trade Register on 25 October 2018. On 5 October 2018 25% of the nominal value of the newly issued shares, BGN 15,000,000, have been paid in. Further BGN 3,950 thousand have been paid in in 2019.

In 2018 Fitch Ratings confirmed the ratings that were assigned to Eurohold Bulgaria and Euroins Romania in 2017, namely Long-Term Default Rating "B" to Eurohold Bulgaria with Stable outlook and Insurer Financial Strength Rating "BB-" with Stable outlook to Euroins Romania. As part of the same process, because Euroins Romania and Euroins Bulgaria were the key components of Eurohold Bulgaria, Fitch Ratings assigned Insurer Financial Strength Rating "BB-" with Stable outlook to Euroins Bulgaria as well. And in addition, Fitch Rating assigned the same rating to EIG Re reflecting the expected strategic importance of the company as a captive reinsurer within Euroins Insurance Group.

- **Euroins Bulgaria**

In the first six months of 2019 Euroins Bulgaria has reported total GWP of BGN 118.3 million compared to BGN 80.3 million written in the same period of 2018. Reason for the growth of more than 47% is the direct insurance business written both locally in Bulgaria and in Greece and Poland. The Greek business has been written according to the EU directive for Freedom of establishment, while the Polish – according to the EU directive for Freedom of services.

All main non-motor lines of business have registered growth: Accident and Travel (84%), Health (36%), Property (14%), Cargo (7%). Credit and suretyship insurance business has more than tripled compared to the six months of 2018. MTPL has grown by more than 41%, Motor Hull – by more than 15%. Rate increase in Bulgaria, business growth in Greece and start of the sales in Poland are behind the MTPL growth. Euroins Bulgaria has reported gross premiums of BGN 7.2 million written in Poland for the first six months of the year.

Net earned premiums amount to BGN 60.6 million, while net incurred claims reach BGN 23.6 million.

As a result, Euroins Bulgaria has reported profit for group purposes of BGN 5.8 million before taxation compared to profit of BGN 470 thousand in 2018. Main reason for the improvement is the stability of the incurred claims and their successful handling. But a contributing factor is also the decrease of 2% in the administrative expenses.

The improved financial condition of the Company has been also reaffirmed by the updated Long-Term Claims Paying Ability Rating assigned by BCRA, Credit Rating Agency, in January 2019. The assigned rating is "BBB-" with Stable long-term outlook.

All circumstances above would help the management of Euroins Bulgaria to focus on the challenges in 2019, which are the introduction by way of enactment of the Bonus Malus system on the local MTPL insurance market and the operational start of the insurance branch in Greece, which as of the date of this report is already a fact.

Bonus Malus has been part of the underwriting policy of Euroins Bulgaria since 2012. But so far, the Company has limited its application only on drivers that are either current or former clients. With the introduction of the system on the entire market Euroins Bulgaria will be in position to perfect it and apply its conservative underwriting approach to all clients and thus improve its technical result.

- **Euroins Romania**

In the first six months of 2019 Euroins Romania has written gross premiums of BGN 256.4 million compared to BGN 200.1 million in the same period of 2018. The total growth is mainly down to the growth in MTPL of more than 32%. However, the non-Motor lines of business have also grown: Accident (30%), Cargo (5%), Property (3%).

Net earned premiums grow by app. 13%, while net claims incurred grow by 15%. The latter is result of an increase in the number of reported claims and a slight growth of the average claim paid, which is mainly due to the material damages and inflation as well as certain legislation changes introduced last year but impacting the current one. In 2018 the Company has invested in a network of loss survey points as well as in a total remodeling of its strategy in claims handling process aiming to improve the customer service and to guarantee high level of customer satisfaction.

There is a decrease of the acquisition cost ratio, while administrative costs have slightly grown compared to 2018 due to the newly introduced GDPR legislation and the efforts made to digitalize the processes in the Company. The management has initiated full reorganization of the sales and claim handling processes as well as some back office functions, whose impact will be felt towards the end of the year.

The reason for the profit being 50% lower than last year is mainly the increased net claims incurred.

Euroins Macedonia

In the six months ended 30 June 2019 gross premiums written by Euroins Macedonia have grown by more than 29% reaching BGN 12.8 million. Main business lines growing are Motor Hull by 15%, Cargo by 12%, MTPL by 8%, Accident by 7% and Liability by 7%. The Company continues to strengthen its positions in Agricultural insurance with the written business growing significantly to reach EUR 1.6 million. There is a plan to enter the Health insurance market as well with the positive results expected to be seen later during the year.

Net claims incurred have increased as a result of the business growing. In the same period net earned premiums have grown by 12%.

Following the initiatives of the company management administrative cost ratio has decreased from 9.2% at Q2 2018 to 7.6% in the current period.

As a result of the above there is a profit for group purposes of BGN 959 thousand before taxation compared to a profit of BGN 769 thousand in 2018.

Euroins Life

Gross premium income of Euroins Life for the period amounts to BGN 1,189 thousand reporting growth of nearly 28% compared to 2018.

The Company reports a profit for group purposes of BGN 513 thousand before taxation compared to a loss of BGN 450 thousand in 2018. The main reason is the improvement of the technical result and more precisely the increase of net earned premiums and the decrease of net claims incurred with the loss ratio dropping from 63% to 42%. The excellent investment result is also a main contributing factor to the profit of Euroins Life.

Euroins Ukraine

In the first six months of 2019 the Company has written gross premiums of BGN 8.2 million registering a decrease of 5% compared to last year. The reason is that top line growth is not an end in itself. The management of Euroins Ukraine has focused on writing quality business that is profitable. As a result, there is also an improvement in the technical result. Despite that, however, the Company has reported a loss for group purposes of BGN 1,078 thousand before taxation.

In addition, there are also the initiatives undertaken by the management to develop new risk management and claims handling processes as well as insurance fraud prevention measures, all of which should improve the performance of the Company in medium term.

EIG Re

For the six months of 2019 EIG Re has reported gross premiums of BGN 1,189 thousand registering decrease compared to 2018 due to restructuring of the inward reinsurance portfolio written by the Company in the period. As a result, there is a loss for group purposes of BGN 164 thousand before taxation.

The strategy of the management of Euroins Insurance Group and EIG Re is for the Company to continue its development as a reinsurer. The foundations were laid down in 2017 when the first proportional and non-proportional insurance treaties were signed off. There were also series of initiatives in 2018 to analyze the potential for the development of EIG Re also as a captive reinsurer optimizing the entire reinsurance program of the Group. One of the starting points of these projects was also a possible participation of EIG Re as captive reinsurer in the optimization of the capital requirements of the Group and its subsidiaries in the context of Solvency II.

➢ **European Travel Insurance, Ukraine**

European Travel Insurance is one of the top Travel insurers in Ukraine and is the only one that specializes only in these insurance products by offering them both to individual and to corporate clients. In its portfolio ETI offers tailor made products developed for its partners in banking and tourist business sectors such as travel agencies and tour operators. The Company relies on innovative products offered via extremely well-developed distribution channels. Results from the planned and already in motion processes to use the potential for synergies and know-how share with the other subsidiaries in the Group are to be seen soon.

In the first six months of 2019 the Company has written gross premiums of GWP 9.7 million reporting growth of 75% compared to the same period of 2018. The profit for group purposes amounts to BGN 1,842 thousand before taxation.

➢ **Euroins Georgia**

The acquisition of Euroins Georgia is part of the strategy of Euroins Insurance Group for development in the region where markets have huge growth potential. With Georgia this is mainly due to the low insurance market penetration, positive regulatory changes and the expected introduction of compulsory third-party liability insurance both in motor and construction lines of business. The economic indicators that shows expected growth of the Georgian economy of 5% in 2019 and 2020 will contribute additionally to the growth of the Georgian insurance market, a growth in which the Group would like to participate.

Insurance Company Euroins Georgia is specialized in Accident and Health. In the first half of 2019 these lines of business account for app. 30% of the insurance portfolio of the Company, while the rest is split between Motor Hull (29%), MTPL (18%), Property (6%), Cargo (4%), etc. Total gross premiums written in the six months amount to BGN 5,156 thousand growing by 35%. The result for group purposes is a loss of 558 thousand before taxation. The main reason for the loss is the small premium earnings coming from the new business written predominantly in Motor Hull and Property in 2019 as well as the investments made in the development of own agency network as preparation for the launch of new insurance products on the Georgian market.

➢ **Euroins Russia**

Entering the Russian insurance market has been in line with the development strategy of the Group in Eastern Europe.

In the first six months of 2019 the Company has written gross premiums of app. BGN 26.7 million, a growth of more than 11%. And as continuation of the sound performance from last year the Company has reported a profit of BGN 576 thousand after taxation.

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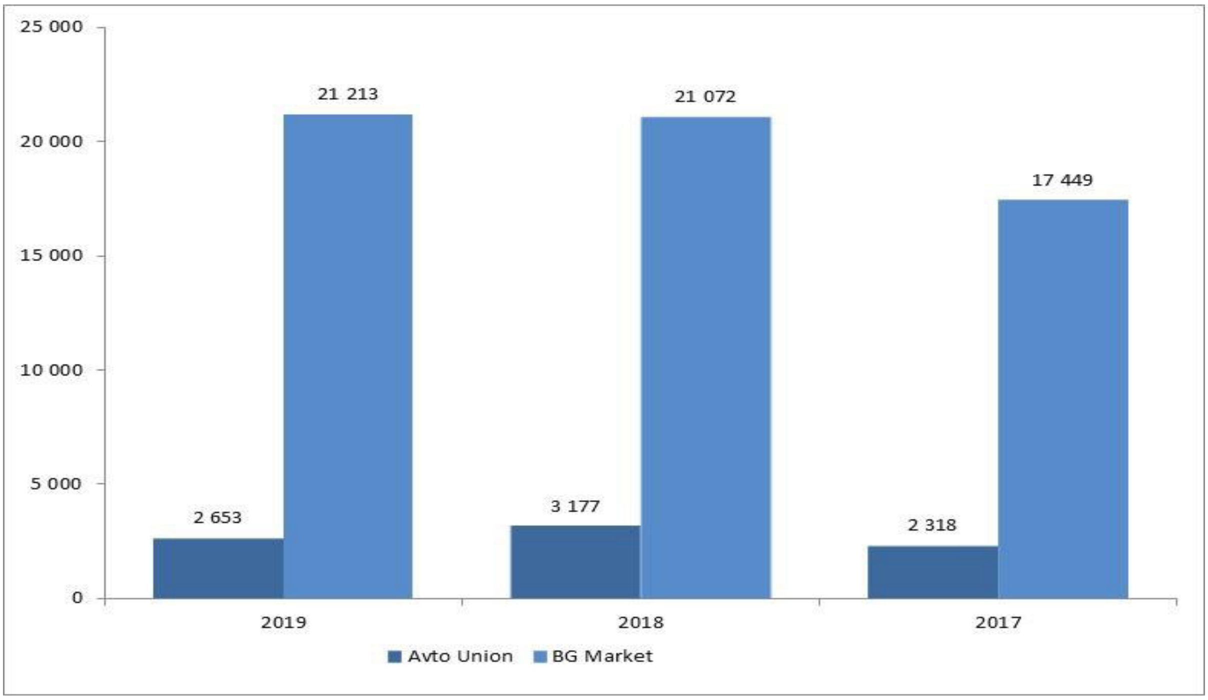
AVTO UNION

The consolidated financial result of the Group for the period from 01.01.2019 until 30.06.2019 was a loss of BGN 323 thousand (2018 – a profit of BGN 395 thousand). The consolidated financial result for the parent company's owners for the same period was a loss of BGN 1 055 thousand, compared to the same period in 2018 when it was a loss of BGN 487 thousand.

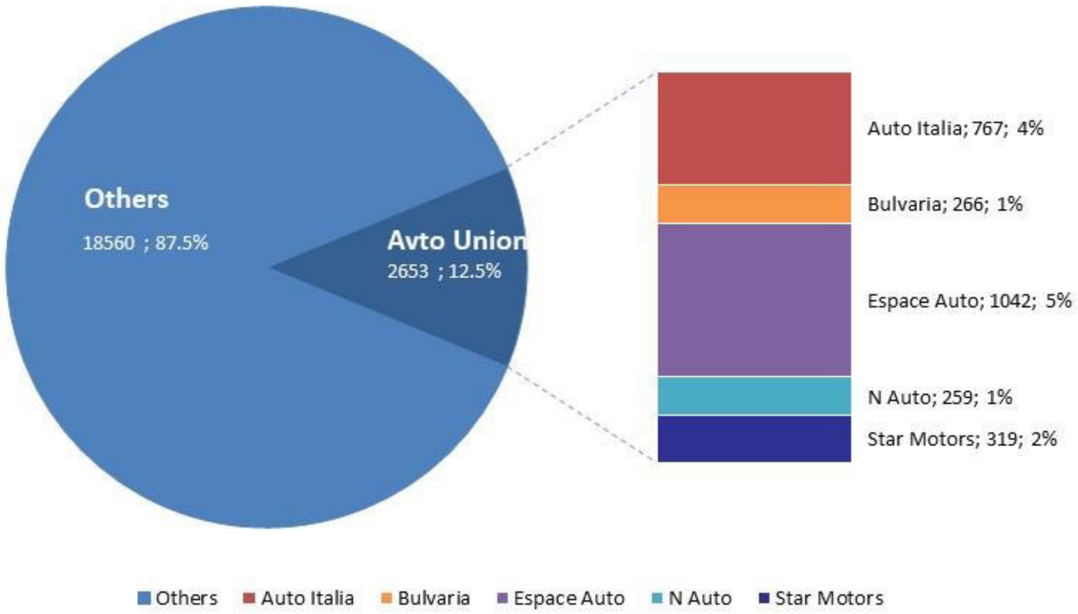
The number of cars sold for H1’2019 increased by 16.5% compared to the same period of 2018. Revenues from sales of cars, spare parts, oils and fuels decreased by 4.3%, and the revenues from service sales remain at their 2018 level.



Sales of new cars from Avto Union as of the end of June'2019 compared to those on the Bulgarian market as a whole, number of cars – H1 YTD 2017, H1 YTD 2018 and H1 YTD 2019, source: ACM

Operating expenses for the first half of 2019 marked an increase of 1% compared to the same period in 2018, due to a change in accounting policies in some subsidiaries regarding depreciation accounting. All types of operating expenses, with the exception of depreciation and external services, are down compared to the same period last year, as a result of the actively implemented management policy to optimize costs in the automobile holding. The highest decline was recorded in the personnel expenses which decreased by 4.3% or BGN 304 thousand, as well as, the other expenses which decreased by 29.2% or BGN 253 thousand. Services expenses, in turn, increased by 4.4% or BGN 222 thousand, while depreciation expenses increased by 44.6% or BGN 599 thousand. The financial expenses increased by 2.6%, or BGN 36 thousand and financial revenues, in turn, also increased - by 370% or BGN 36 thousand.

For the period ending on 30.06.2019 the sales of new personal cars and light commercial vehicles realized by Avto Union - the automobile holding in the group of Eurohold Bulgaria, amounted to 2,653 units, compared to 3,177 units sold in the same period of 2018, which represents a decline of 16.5%. According to the Union of Automobile Importers in Bulgaria, the new car market in the first half of 2019 did not account for a significant change compared to the same period last year - around 21,200 new registrations. During the reporting period Opel registered a growth of 15% for Sofia and 14% for Varna. Espace Auto OOD registered sales decline for both of its brands compared to 2018 – by 34% for Renault and by 25% for Dacia. In N Auto EAD, there was a decline in sales by 33% for Nissan cars. Auto Italia EAD increased its sales of Fiat by 9%, but decreased sales of Alfa Romeo by 13%. Star Motors marks a 6% decline in sales of new Mazda cars compared to the same period of previous year.



Number of cars sold and market share of automotive companies in the Auto Union Group for H1'2019.

During the reporting period the companies from the automobile holding have concluded fleet transactions for a total of 829 vehicles at a total value of approximately BGN 20 million, while the ratio for the comparable period was 1109 automobiles at a total value of approximately BGN 28 million.

Avto Union Group	**Sales 2019**	**2018**	**% Change**
January – June (YTD)	2 653	3 177	-16.5%
By quarter:			
Q1 (January-March)	1 015	1 282	-20.8%
Q2 (April-June)	1 638	1 895	-13.6%
Q3 (July-September)	*n/a*	*1 298*	*n/a*
Q4 (October-December)	*n/a*	*1 257*	*n/a*

At a constituent meeting held on 23.11.2018, it was decided to set up a subsidiary of Auto Italia EAD, namely Auto Italia-Sofia EOOD, the decision itself was entered in the Commercial Register on 16 January 2019. The intention of the management is a division of the import and dealership activities of the FIAT, Maserati and Alfa Romeo brands - the newly established company performs the functions of a dealer for Sofia and Auto Italia EAD specializes in the functions of an importer for the brands in Bulgaria.

On 11.02.2019, an increase of the capital by BGN 550 thousand of "Benzin Finance" EAD was entered in the Commercial Register - thus the registered capital of the subsidiary of Motobul EAD has increased and reached the amount of BGN 1.050 thousand.

On March 22, 2019 Milen Asenov Christov was entered in the Commercial Register as Procurator of the subsidiary Auto Italia EAD.

On July 12, 2019, Auto Union AD signed another annex to the Framework Agreement for Issuing Bank Guarantees (for the purposes of its subsidiaries) with Municipal Bank AD, through which the parties agreed to reduce the credit limit granted to the Borrower in the form of bank guarantees. guarantees and documentary letters of credit by EUR 500,000. Thus, the total limit for bank guarantees at the end of the reporting period granted for use by Auto Union AD and its subsidiaries amounts to EUR 750,000.

For the observed period, the subsidiary company Espas Auto EOOD has distributed a dividend of BGN 750 thousand to its parent company (N Auto Sofia EAD). The dividend income was eliminated for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements as of 30.06.2019.

For the observed period, the subsidiary company Daru Car EAD has distributed a dividend of BGN 963 thousand to its parent company Avto Union AD. The dividend income was eliminated for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements as of 30.06.2019.

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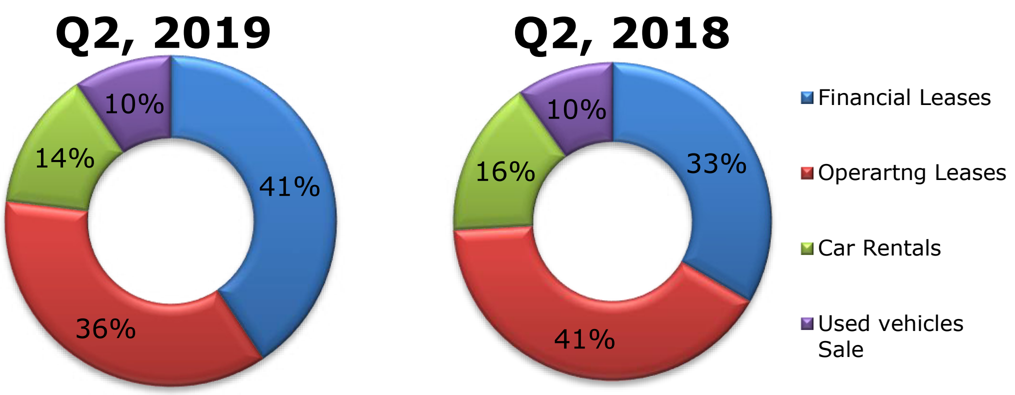
EUROLEASE GROUP

For the reporting period Eurolease Group realizes consolidated profit of BGN 468 thousand compared to BGN 110 thousand for the second quarter of 2018.

The consolidated revenues of the company are formed by the different business lines of the subholding, namely: revenue from financial and operating leases, rent-a-car services and sale of used cars, the distribution of which is shown in the following graphic.



The observed changes are caused by the following factors:

- During the reporting period the total revenues from the different lines of the business amount to BGN 9,818 thousand compared to BGN 8,444 thousand at the end of the second quarter of 2018.
- Financial leasing – the share of revenues from financial leasing increases due to the significant volume of new business generated during 2018 by Eurolease Auto EAD and the volume of new business generated by Amigo Leasing EAD. In absolute terms, the revenues from this line amount to BGN 4,008 thousand in comparison with BGN 2,820 thousand as at 30.06.2018.

- Operating lease – the revenues from this line remained decreased slightly. As at 30.06.2019 they amount to BGN 3,581 thousand.
- Rent-a-car services - the amount of revenues decreases by 4.38% to BGN 1,287 thousand compared to BGN 1,346 thousand at the end of June 2018.
- Sale of used cars - the share of revenues from the sale of used cars remained unchanged. In absolute terms, these revenues amount to BGN 942 thousand compared to BGN 838 thousand as of 30.06.2018.

An increase of 7.97% was also reported in operating expenses, as they amounted BGN 6,925 thousand at the end of the second quarter of 2019, compared to BGN 6,414 thousand for the same period in 2018.

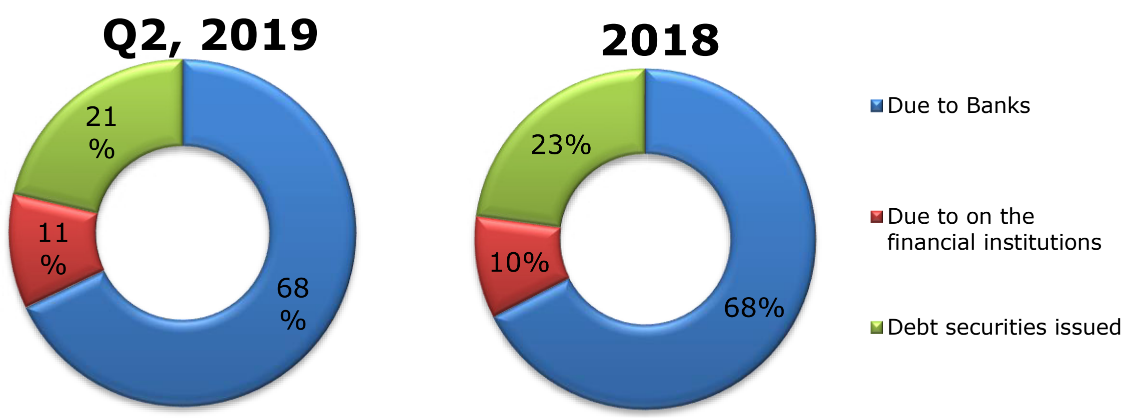
Eurolease Group consolidated assets amount at BGN 140,717 thousand compared to BGN 137,585 thousand as at 31 Dec 2018.

Consolidated net investment in finance leases increased slightly to BGN 79,914 thousand with 2.16%, compared to BGN 78,225 thousand as at the end of 2018.

As at the end of the reporting period Eurolease Group consolidated fixed assets amount at BGN 29,621 thousand compared to BGN 28,075 thousand in the end of 2018.

As of the end of June 2019 there were no significant changes in the relative share of the type of funding used:

- Due to banks - amounted to BGN 80,454 thousand compared to BGN 78,303 thousand for the comparable reporting period.
- Due to other financial institutions - amounted to BGN 12,686 thousand as at 30 June 2019. The amount is payable by the subsidiary Eurolease Rent A Car to leasing companies that finance its activities;
- At the end of the second quarter of 2019, amounts due under debt securities issued are BGN 25,326 thousand compared to BGN 26,707 thousand as at 31 December 2018.



Stand-alone financial result of Eurolease Group is loss of BGN 297 thousand compared to loss of BGN 164 thousand at the end of relative reporting period of 2018. Total assets of the company are BGN 36,830 thousand.

- **Eurolease Auto Bulgaria**

The financial result of Eurolease Auto Bulgaria for the second quarter of 2019 is profit of BGN 630 thousand, which is an increase of 71.66% in comparison with the result for the second quarter of 2018 (BGN 367 thousand). The reported growth is due to the generated new business during 2018, as well as the decrease of interest costs on loans.

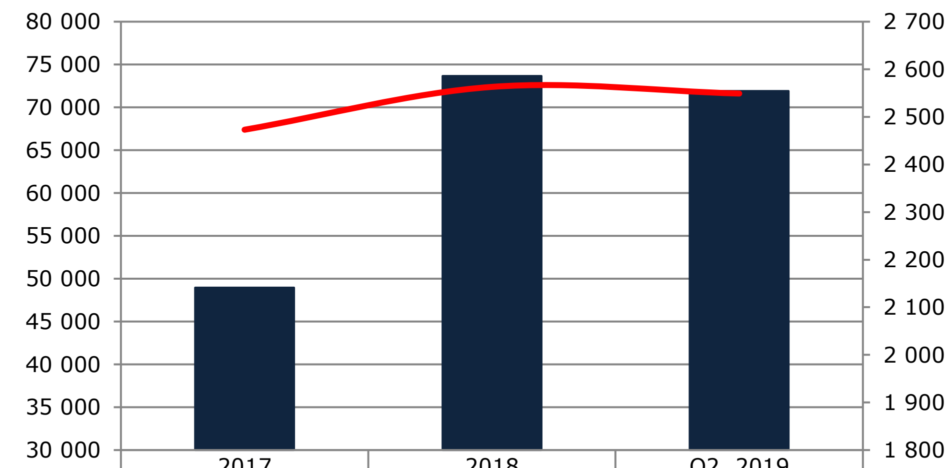
Net interest income increases by 12.91% and as of the end of June 2019 amount to BGN 1, 391 thousand vs BGN 1, 232 thousand as of June 30, 2018.

The administrative expenses of the Company at the end of reporting period amount to BGN 999 thousand compared to BGN 1 040 thousand at the end of second quarter of 2018.

As of the end of June total assets of the Company amount to BGN 102,781 thousand compared to BGN 101,371 thousand at the end of December 2018.

The net investment in financial leasing reported a slight decrease of 2.37% and as at 30 June 2019 amounted to BGN 71,903 thousand compared to BGN 73,647 thousand at the end of 2018.

The following graph shows the movement in the net investment in a financial lease of the company for the specified period, together with the movement in the number of the leasing assets, part of the company's portfolio.

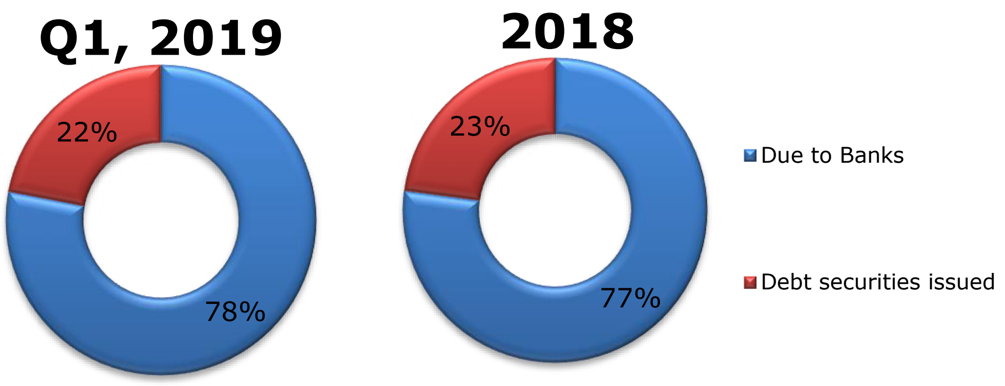


	2017	2018	Q2, 2019
Portfolio (in '000 EUR)	48 964	73 647	71 903
Total number of vehicles	2 473	2 563	2 549

As at the end of June 2019, company's equity amounted to BGN 20,687, compared to BGN 20,057 thousand as at 31 December 2018.

At the end of the reporting period the liabilities of the company amounted to BGN 82,094 thousand and BGN 81,314 thousand as at 31 December 2018.

Eurolease Auto finances its activities through borrowed funds in the form of bank loans from local and international financing institutions and issuance of debt instruments. The following table shows the distribution of the funding used by the company.



During the reporting period no changes occurred in this type of obligation:

- Bank loans - at the end of June 2019 amount to BGN 60,155 thousand compared to BGN 60,924 thousand at the end of 2018.
- Company's liabilities under debt instruments issued amount to BGN 16,970 thousand compared to BGN 18,106 thousand as at 31 December 2018.

➢ Eurolease Auto North Macedonia

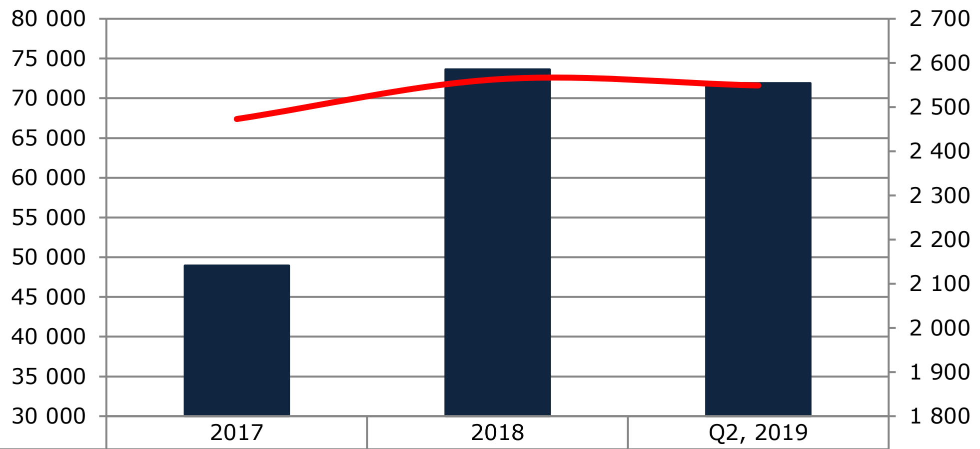
Eurolease Auto North Macedonia finished Q2 2019 with profit at BGN 77 thousand compared to profit at BGN 47 thousand a year ago.

Interest income grew by 7.97% YoY to BGN 298 thousand in Q2 2019 compared to BGN 276 thousand in Q2 2018.

Interest expenses marked uplift by 13.54% YoY to BGN 218 thousand, compared to BGN 192 in Q2 2018. As a result net interest income in Q2 2019 amounts at BGN 80 thousand.

Net investment in financial lease reached BGN 7,625 thousand compared to BGN 6,861 thousand as at Q2 2018.

The following chart shows the change in net investment in financial lease as well as the number of leased assets.



	2017	2018	Q2, 2019
Portfolio (in '000 EUR)	48 964	73 647	71 903
Total number of vehicles	2 473	2 563	2 549

As at 30 June 2019 company's assets amount at BGN 9,816 thousand compared to BGN 8,441 thousand a year ago.

Bank loans as at the end of the second quarter stand at BGN 7,018 thousand (BGN 5,471 thousand as at 30 June 2018).

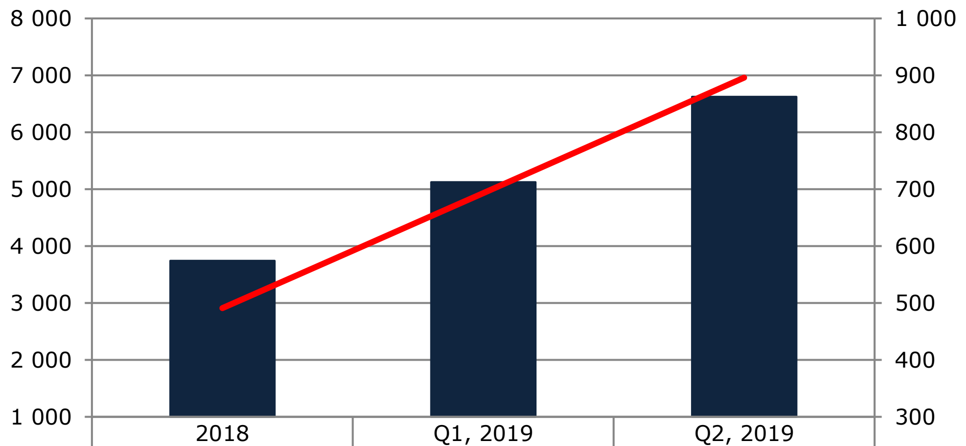
➢ Amigo Leasing

The main activity of Amigo Leasing is financial lease of used vehicles and lending to individuals.

In Q2 2019 Amigo Leasing realized BGN 648 thousand interest income, which is a growth of 27,37% QoQ compared to the first quarter of 2019 (BGN 285 thousand for the period 01.01.2019 - 31.03.2019)

Net investment in financial lease as at 30.06.2019 reached BGN 6,625 thousand, reprting a growth of 77,19% in comparison with the end of 2018 (BGN 3,739 thousand).

The following chart shows the change in net investment in financial lease as well as the number of leased assets.



	2018	Q1, 2019	Q2, 2019
Portfolio (in '000 EUR)	3 739	5 126	6 625
Total number of vehicles	491	693	896

The receivables from loans to individuals amount to BGN 262 thousand, compared to BGN 218 thousand as at the end of 2018.

The interest expense amounts at BGN 111 thousand and the net interest income stands at BGN 537 thousand.

During that period the company incurred administrative expenses at BGN 479 thousand and finished the quarter with profit at BGN 206 thousand.

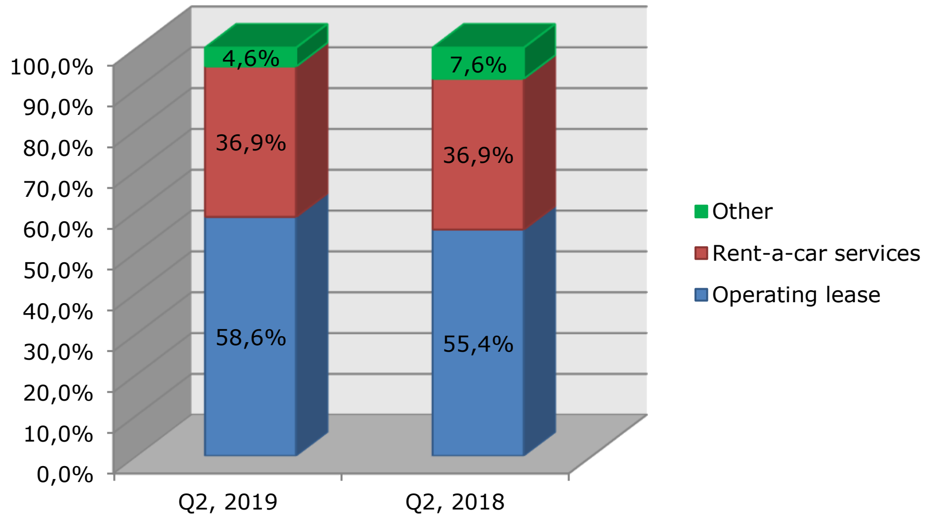
Amigo Leasing finances its activity with own funds and bank loans; the latter amount at BGN 4,435 thousand as at the end of Q2 2019.

➢ Eurolease Rent a Car

Eurolease Rent a Car is a provider of short-term and long-term rent of vehicles under AVIS and BUDGET brands.

In Q2 2019 Eurolease Rent a Car generated a loss at BGN 143 thousand compared to loss at BGN 115 thousand a year ago. Traditionally strong for Eurolease Rent a Car are the second and third quarters due to the seasonal business.

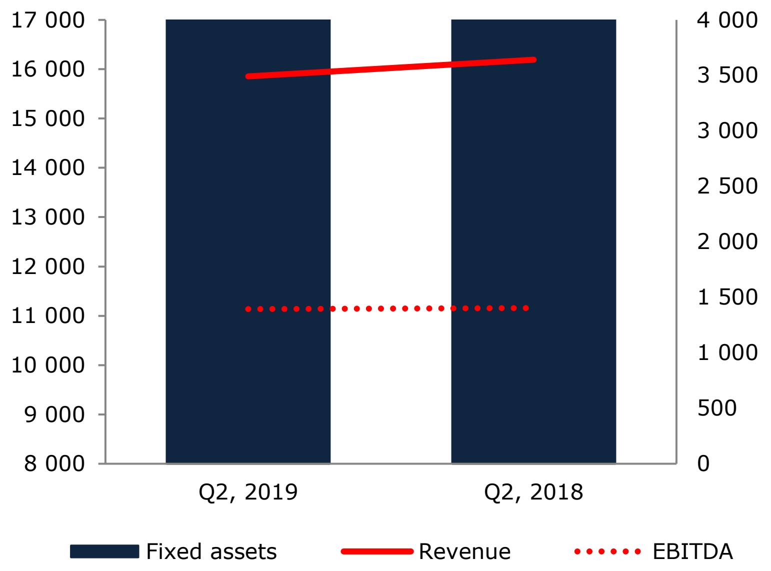
The following chart shows the breakdown of company's revenue by business line as at the second quarer of 2018 and 2019:



In Q2 2019 interest expenses grow slightly to BGN 281 thousand compared to BGN 271 thousand YoY.

Company's administrative expenses in Q2 2019 amount at BGN 3,339 thousand compared to BGN 3,471 thousand a year ago.

The chart below presents company's fixed assets, revenues and EBITDA.



Eurolease Rent a Car total assets amount at BGN 20,435 thousand as at the end of the second quarter 2019 compared to BGN 21,023 thousand a year ago.

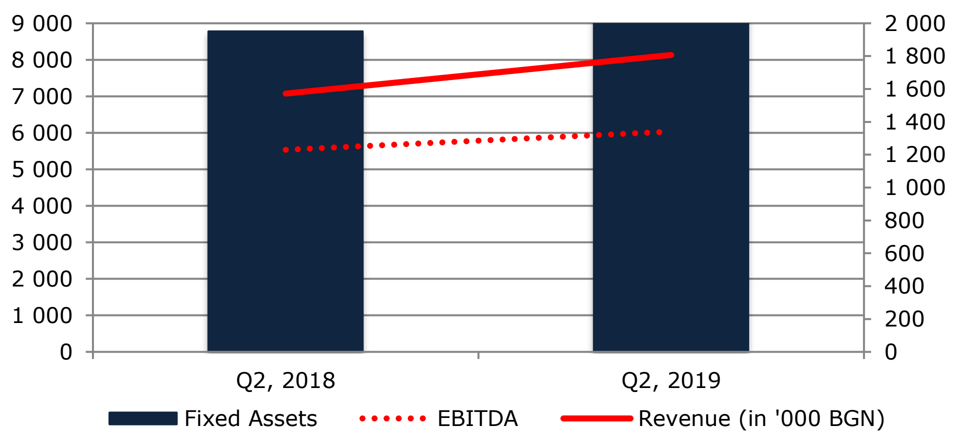
Company's liabilities amount at BGN 19,582 thousand compared to BGN 20,013 thousand as at Q2 2018.

Sofia Motors

The main activity of Sofia Motors is related to the rental of vehicles to individuals and small and medium enterprises.

The financial result of Sofia Motors at the end of second quarter of 2019 is a profit of BGN 18 thousand compared to profit of BGN 37 thousand for the comparable period.

The chart below shows the relationship between the company's fixed assets, revenue and EBITDA. During the first quarter of 2019 the growth rate of revenues (14.95%) exceeds the same of fixed assets (8.43%).



Total assets of the company as of 30 June 2019 amounted to BGN 10,311 thousand compared to BGN 10,373 thousand as at 31 December 2018.

The total liabilities of the company amounted to BGN 10,050 thousand compared to BGN 10,130 thousand for the comparable reporting period.

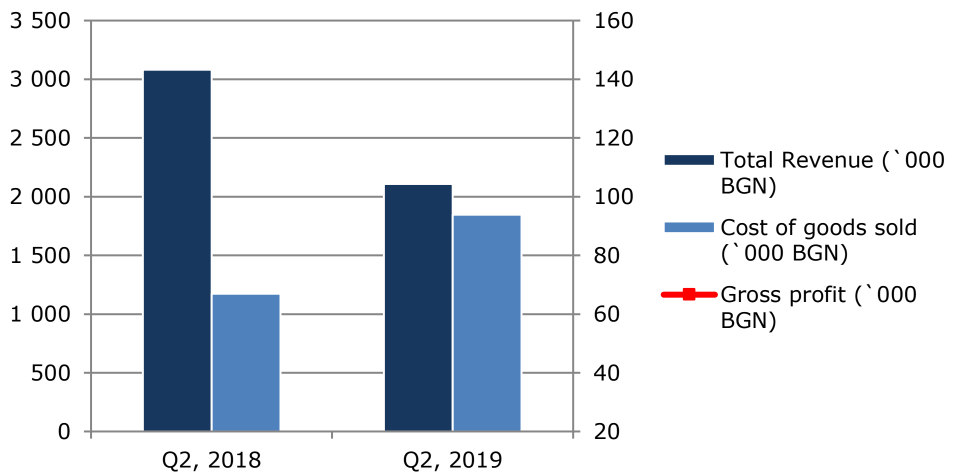
- **Autoplaza**

The main activity of Autoplaza EAD involves the sale of vehicles returned from lease, rent-a-car and "buy-back". The company operates in close cooperation with Auto Union, Eurolease Auto Bulgaria and Eurolease Rent Car. Autoplaza experts participate in international tender procedures aiming to be able to offer their clients a larger variety of automobiles as brands and level of equipment. In the last year Autoplaza affirmed its reputation as a preferred clent and loyal partner in the tender procedures.

Autoplaza`s result in Q2 2019 is a profit at BGN 6 thousand compared to profit at BGN 50 thousand in the comparable period.

Autoplaza gross income from sale of goods and services in Q2 2019 amounts at BGN 402 thousand compared to BGN 334 thousand as at June 2018.

The chart below shows the change in total revenues, book value of sold cars and company's realized gross income.



Company's assets amount at BGN 2,623 as of the end of Q2 2019 thousand compared to BGN 2,414 thousand a year ago.

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EURO-FINANCE

EURO-FINANCE is an investment intermediary, a member of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, providing a direct access to Xetra® through the EFOCS trade platform. The Company also offers trade in currencies, indexes, shares and precious metals by way of contracts for difference through the EF MetaTrader 5 platform.

According to the FSC data, the Company is the one having the highest amount of equity from among all the investment intermediaries.

The company realized net incomes from core operations in the amount of BGN 1 626 thousand for the first six months of 2019, generated by:

- Interest revenue - BGN 252 thousand;
- Other revenue from main activities – BGN 1 374 thousand;

The expenses for the reported period, related to the day-to-day operations of the company, amounted to BGN (773) thousand.

EUROHOLD BULGARIA (Standalone base)

Eurohold Bulgaria AD as a holding company does not carry out regular commercial transactions, and in this respect, its main (operating) revenues are of a financial nature, as the most significant of them - revenues from financial operations occur in different reporting periods and do not have a permanent occurrence. In this respect, investors and stakeholders should read this individual report together with the consolidated statement giving a clear and complete picture of the results, financial situation and prospects for the development of the Eurohold Group.

FINANCIAL RESULT

As of 30th of June,2019 Eurohold Bulgaria AD reported an improvement of the realized financial result on standalone base with a loss amounting to BGN 7.6 million versus a loss of BGN 7.8 million for the comparable period last year.

REVENUES

The revenues of the company over the reporting period amounted to BGN 1.3 million, of which dividend income in amount of BGN 0.7 million, profits from financial instruments amounting to BGN 0.3 million and interest income BGN 0.3 million.

The reported revenues in H1’2018 amounted to BGN 2.7 million, representing dividend income in amount of BGN 0.2 million, revenue from operations with financial instruments in amount of BGN 0.6 million, interest income of BGN 0.6 million and other income (positive differences from exchange rate changes) in the amount of BGN 1 million.

EXPENSES

For the reporting period Eurohold Bulgaria managed to decrease the operating expenses by 1.4 million as they amounted to BGN 9.1 million compared to BGN 10.5 million as of 30.06.2018. This decrease in operating expenses by 13.3% is due entirely to the marked decrease in interest expenses by more than BGN 1.7 million. As of 30.06.2019 interest expenses amounted to BGN 7.8 million, compared to BGN 9.5 million in the previous period.

The 18.02% reduction in interest expense was mainly due to reducing the interest-bearing liabilities of the company and negotiating better interest rates.

The remaining operating expenses do not account for a significant deviation from the costs of the normal business of the company. The only slight increase was observed in the value of other financial expenses, which increased by BGN 0.17 million and reached BGN 0.3 million.

ASSETS

As of 30th of June 2019 the company's assets increased by 2% and amounted to BGN 590.8 million compared to BGN 579.4 million as of the end of 2018.

The growth of the assets was entirely due to an increase of BGN 11.4 million on the investment in the subsidiary Euroins Insurance Group AD. The increase is in connection with the redemption of part of the residual minority interest in the subsidiary insurance holding, as well as in connection with an additional contribution of BGN 3.95 million made in February 2019 from the current capital increase of Euroins Insurance Group AD.

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

The total equity amounted to BGN 327.7 million compared to BGN 337.8 million at 31.12.2018.

The company's liabilities increased by 8.9% from BGN 241.6 million as at 31.12.2018 reached BGN 263.1 million.

For the reporting period, non-current liabilities remained virtually unchanged from BGN 166.1 million at the end of 2018 to BGN 166.8 million.

At the end of the reporting period, current liabilities increased by BGN 20.3 million, amounting to BGN 95.9 million. The bulk of current liabilities represent current liabilities on loans from financial and non-financial institutions in amount of BGN 42.7 million, as well as the current portion of debt obligations on bond loans amounting to BGN 5.2 million. At the same time, the amount of short-term trade and other payables and payables to related parties increased slightly by BGN 2.7 million for the reporting period.

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DESCRIPTION OF MAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

1. Systematic risks

Influence of the international environment

Over the last few years, economists from different countries have been united around the thesis that the prosperity of the world economy depends on all the big ones as well as on a growing number of developing and smaller players. Issues of aging populations in all parts of the world, instability in energy and agricultural products prices, unequal distribution of income among members of the population and the risk of systematic global financial fluctuations are central topics for discussion in many international forums. These trends are inextricably linked with the Bulgarian macroeconomic environment and have a constant influence on the results of the local companies and their future development. Another outstanding issue is the excessive exhaustion and neglect of the importance of using limited global resources. Against the backdrop of these facts, economists are united around the thought that ultimately the change in the way in which global business operates will be dictated and imposed by the worsening environment and the reduction of beneficial opportunities for single entrants. The exit from the realization of certain risks related to the international environment will depend to a large extent on the previously established plans and the preventive measures of individual states and international institutions as evidenced by the last global economic crisis. The risk of the impact of the international environment on firms can not be diversified and affects all players, but on the other hand it can become an engine for innovation development and implementation that dramatically changes and increases business efficiency on a global scale.

Macroeconomic risk

The macroeconomic situation and the economic growth in Bulgaria and Europe are of main importance for the development of the Eurohold Bulgaria AD, and this includes also the governmental policies of the respective countries, and in particular the regulations and decisions made by the respective Central Banks, which influence the monetary and interest rate policy, exchange rates, taxes, GDP, inflation, budget deficit and foreign debt, the unemployment rate and the income structure.

Potential internal risk remains the theoretical liberalization of fiscal policy, which would lead to a serious further increase in the deficit and violation of the currency board principles.

Macroeconomic risks include: The political one; the credit risk of the state; inflation, currency and interest rate risk; emerging market risks and the risks associated with the Bulgarian securities market.

Political risk

The political risk reflects the influence of the political processes in the country on the economic and investment process and in particular on the return on investments. The degree of political risk is determined by the likelihood of changes in the unfavorable direction, of the government led long-term economic policy, which may have a negative impact on investment decisions. Other factors related to this risk are the possible legislative changes concerning the economic and investment climate in the country.

The Republic of Bulgaria is a country with political and institutional stability based on contemporary constitutional principles such as a multiparty parliamentary system, free elections, ethnic tolerance and a clear system of separation of powers. Bulgaria is a member of NATO and since 1 January 2007 is a member of the European Union (EU). The desire for European integration, the presence of a dominant political formation, the pursuit of strict fiscal discipline and adherence to moderate deficits, create predictability and minimize political risk.

Unemployment

In market economy countries, unemployment is recognized as a social risk on the labor side. As a socially assessed risk, unemployment is subject to compulsory social security and benefits under certain conditions. The overall activity on the formation and implementation of the state policy on unemployment insurance, as well as the promotion and support of the unemployed, when seeking and starting work and / or other type of economic activity, gives the content of the process of management of this social risk.

According to the latest published NSI data, the unemployment rate in the country for the second quarter of 2018 was 5.5% or 0.8 percentage points lower than the second quarter of 2017. The number of people without work equals 182.2 thousand people or is reported a reduction in the number of unemployed by 31.7 thousand people compared to the second quarter of 2017. Over the same period, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.8 percentage points for men and 1.0 percentage points for women. Of the total number of unemployed persons, 109.8 thousand (60.3%) are men 72.4 thousand (39.7%) - women.

Of all unemployed persons 13.61% have higher education, 49.1% - with an average, and 37.3% - with basic or lower education. Unemployment rates by grade of education is 2.4% for higher education, 4.8% for secondary education and 20.5% for basic education and lower education.

Source: www.nsi.bg

Credit risk of the country

The credit risk is the possibility for deterioration of the international credit ratings of given country. The low credit ratings of the country might lead to higher interest rates, tougher financing conditions for the economic subjects, including Eurohold and its economic group.

On 01.06.2018, the rating agency Fitch Ratings consolidated the outlook for the credit rating of Bulgaria as stable. The agency raised Bulgaria's long - term credit rating from "BBB-" to "BBB" in foreign and local currency and confirmed BBB + rating ceiling as well as the short-term credit rating in foreign and local currency "F2". The confirmation of the prospect as stable, reflects Fitch Ratings' assessment of the positive development of Bulgaria's external sector. The prolonged period of constant decline of the ratio of external debt to GDP and positive current account trends, have led to a better representation of Bulgaria's external finances compared to the countries of the rating group "BBB". Compared to other countries with a similar rating, Bulgaria's public finance performance indicators positively influence the upgrading of the rating. The State debt to GDP ratio will continue to decline below that of other "BBB" rating countries.

On 01.06.2018, S&P Global Ratings rated the credit rating outlook of Bulgaria as positive. At the same time, the agency has increased both long-term and short-term credit rating in foreign and local currency "BBB- / A-3". The confirmed perspective for Bulgaria's credit rating reflects the expectations of S&P Global Rartings that its fiscal and external indicators will continue to improve and the authorities will take further steps to strengthen the financial sector where the level of non-performing loans remains high. The agency notes that in 2018 the economic recovery of the country will continue with the growing contribution of domestic demand to net exports. Improvements are reflected in the labor market, thus increasing disposable income and private consumption. Public investment funded through European funds will also be an important factor for economic recovery. At the same time, Bulgaria continues to feel structural limitations from demographic challenges. Net emigration, especially in the skilled labor force and the aging population represent challenges to economic policy development and to the opportunities for social cohesion.

Source: www.minfin.bg

Inflation risk

The inflation risk is related to the possibility of inflation influencing the real return of investments.

The main risks associated with the inflation forecast refer to the dynamics of international prices and the rate of economic growth in Bulgaria. International commodity prices may increase more significantly as a result of political crises or increased demand. The limited supply of certain agricultural commodities, especially of cereals, internationally, in connection with adverse climatic events, may additionally cause higher inflation in the country. With the recovery of domestic demand, higher relative consumer prices of services are expected compared to food and non-food goods. According to the Ministry of Finance forecast for macroeconomic indicators by 2020, the growth rate of the economy is expected to slow down gradually and the projected average growth for the period 2017-2020 to amount to 2.0%.

Inflation might influence the expenses of the Company, since quite a big portion of the company's liabilities are interest-bearing. Their servicing is related to the current interest rates which reflect the inflation level in the country. That is why keeping low inflation levels in the country is considered as a significant factor for the activity of Eurohold Bulgaria AD.

At the moment and as a whole, the currency board mechanism provides guarantees that inflation in the country will remain under control and will have no adverse effect on the country's economy, and in particular on the Company's activities.

Given this, every investor should well understand and take into account both the current levels of inflation risk and future opportunities for its manifestation.

Currency risk

This risk is related to the possibility for depreciation of the local currency. Specifically for Bulgaria this is the risk of untimely cancelation of the conditions of the Currency Board at fixed national currency exchange rate. Considering the policy adopted by the government and the Bulgarian National Bank, it is expected for the Currency Board to be maintained until entering of the country in the Eurozone.

Each considerable depreciation of the Bulgarian Lev might have a considerable unfavorable effect on the economic subjects in the country, including the Company. Risk exists also when the income and costs of an entity are formed in different currencies. Exposure of the economic entities operating on the territory of Bulgaria to the US dollar, which is the main currency of a significant part of the world markets for raw materials and products, is particularly pronounced.

Changes in the different exchange rates did not materially affect the Company's operations until controlling interests were acquired in the countries of Romania, Macedonia and Ukraine. The financial results of these companies are denominated in local currency, Romanian leya (RON), Macedonian denarius (MKD), Ukrainian hryvnia (UAH) and Georgian lari (GEL), the exchange rate of which is almost freely determined on the local currency market. Consolidated revenue of Eurohold Bulgaria AD will be exposed to currency risk depending on the movement of these currencies against the Euro.

Interest rate risk

The interest risk is related to the possibility for change in the predominating interest levels in the country. Its influence is related to the possibility for decrease in the net income of the companies as a result of the increased interest rates, at which the Company finances its activity. Interest rate risk is included in the category of macroeconomic risks due to the fact that the main precondition for a change in interest rates is the emergence of instability in the financial system as a whole. This risk can be managed through balanced use of different sources of financial resource. A typical example of the emergence of this risk is the global economic crisis caused by the liquidity problems of large mortgage institutions in the United States and Europe, with the result that interest rate credit risk rewards were rethought and increased globally. The effect of this crisis had a tangible manifestation in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, expressed in limiting free access to borrowed funds.

All other conditions equal, the increase in interests would reflect on the cost of the financial resource used by the Eurohold Bulgaria AD for the realization of different business projects. Moreover, it can influence the amount of expenses of the company, since quite a big portion of the company's liabilities are interest-related and their servicing is related to the current interest rates.

2. Unsystematic risks

Risks related to the activity and structure of Eurohold Bulgaria AD

Eurohold Bulgaria AD is a holding company and an eventual worsening of operating results, financial position and perspectives for development ofits subsidiaries might have a negative effect on the operating results and the financial position of the company.

As far as the activity of the Company is related to the management of the assets of other companies, it cannot be related to a specific sector from the domestic economy and it is exposed to the sectoral risks of the subsidiaries. In general, the companies in the group of Eurohold Bulgaria AD operate in two main sectors: the financial sector, including insurance, leasing, investment intermediation and the car sales sector.

The main risk related to the activity of Eurohold Bulgaria AD is the ability to reduce the sales revenue of the companies in which it participates. It influences the dividends received. In this regard, this might influence the growth of company revenue, as well as the change in profitability.

The greatest risk is concentrated in the insurance sector where the significant part of the group's revenue is generated. The companies with the largest share in the revenues, respectively - in the financial results of the insurance field are the companies operating in the Bulgarian and Romanian market, part of the group of Euroins Insurance Group AD.

The main risk in the leasing business is the ability to provide at an affordable price a sufficient financial means to expand the leasing portfolio and to provide the financing of the rented car rental services (rent-a-car services). The leasing Sub-Holding "Eurolease Group" EAD has issued a bond issue registered for trading on BSE-Sofia AD. The leading company of the leasing sub-holding "Eurolease Auto" EAD has issued bond issues, registered for trading on BSE-Sofia AD.

The Automotive Sub-Holding "Avto Union" AD operates mainly in the sphere of sale of new cars, warranty and after-sales service of cars, sale of spare parts and oils. The activity is directly dependent on the availability of permits and authorizations granted by the respective car manufacturers to the companies of the Auto Union AD group. Termination or revocation of such rights may abruptly reduce sales of the car group. This is particularly relevant in the context of the global restructuring of the automotive industry. The business environment in the automotive industry is also influenced by purely internal factors related to the purchasing power of the population, access to finance, business mood, stock availability and other.

The financial direction of the group is presented by the investment intermediary Euro-Finance AD. The risk in the financial intermediation and asset management sector is related to the high volatility of debt and capital markets, changes in the financial sentiment and investment culture of the population.

Deteriorated results of one or more subsidiaries could lead to a deterioration of the results on a consolidated basis. This in turn, is related to the price of the Company’s shares, as the share market price reflects the business potential and the assets of the economic group as a whole.

Risks associated with the company's development strategy

The future profits and economic value of the Eurohold Bulgaria AD depend on the strategy selected by the senior management of the company and its subsidiaries. Selecting an inappropriate strategy might lead to considerable losses.

Eurohold Bulgria AD tries to manage the risk of strategic errors through continuous monitoring of the different stages upon implementation of its marketing strategy and the results thereof. This is extremely important, so that they can react in a timely manner, in case a change in the strategic development plan is needed at a certain stage. Untimely or inappropriate changes to the strategy may also have a significant negative effect on the company's operations, operating results and financial condition.

Risks related to the management of Eurohold Bulgaria AD

The risks related to the management of the company are the following:

• making wrong decisions about the current management of investments and the liquidity of the company, both on the part of the senior management and the operating officers of the Company;

• inability of the management to start the implementation of the projects planned or lack of suitable management for specific projects;

• possible technical errors in the unified management information system;

• possible errors in the internal control system;

• key employees leaving the company and inability to employ personnel with the necessary qualities;

• risk of excessive increase in the expenses for management and administration, which leads to a decrease in the total profitability of the company.

Financial risk

The financial risk is the additional uncertainty with regard to the investor in obtaining income, when the company uses borrowed or borrowed funds. This additional financial insecurity adds to the business risk. When part of the funds used for financing of the activity of the company are in the form of loans or debt securities, the repayment of these funds represents a fixed liability. The financial autonomy and financial indebtedness indicators take into account the ratio between own funds and attracted funds in the capital structure of the company. The high level of the financial autonomy ratio, respectively the low level of the financial indebtedness ratio, is a kind of guarantee to investors for the company's ability to pay its long-term liabilities on a regular basis. The indicators show how much of the total capital represents the attracted funds. The larger the share of long-term debt compared to equity, the greater the probability of problems with the payment of fixed obligations. The increase in the value of this indicator also shows an increase in the financial risk. Another set of indicators refers to the revenue stream that makes it possible to pay the Company's liabilities. An indicator that can be used is the coverage ratio of the fixed interest payable (interest). This indicator shows how many times fixed interest payments are included in the value of earnings before interest payments and taxation. It gives a good indication of the company's ability to pay its long-term liabilities. The effect of using borrowed funds (debt) to increase the final net income attributable to shareholders is called financial leverage. The benefit of financial leverage occurs when the company benefits from the attracted funds more than the costs (interest) on attracting them. The risk indicator in this case is the degree of financial leverage, which is expressed as the ratio of the income before interest and taxes to the income before the payment of taxes, the so called interest rate burden. The acceptable or "normal" degree of financial risk depends on business risk. If there is a small business risk for the firm, it may be expected that investors would agree to take a higher financial risk and vice versa.

Currency risk

As a whole, the activity of Eurohold Bulgaria AD on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria does not generate currency risk due to the current currency board and the fixing of the national currency to the euro. Currency risk exists for the Group's investments abroad, mainly from the insurance sector in Romania, Macedonia and Ukraine, and a leasing line in Romania and Macedonia.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is related to the possibility that Eurohold Bulgaria AD, is not able to repay its liabilities in the amount agreed and/or within the stipulated deadline. The presence of good financial indicators of profitability and capitalization of a certain company does not guarantee the smooth coverage of current payments. Liquidity risk might occur in case of late customer payments.

Eurohold Bulgaria AD strives to minimize this risk through optimal cash flow management within the group itself. The Group applies an approach which should provide the liquid resource needed to cover the liabilities which have occurred from normal or exceptional conditions, without realizing unacceptable losses or damaging the reputation of the separate companies and the business group as a whole.

The companies are making financial planning to meet the expenses and their current liabilities for a period of thirty days, including the servicing of financial obligations. This financial planning minimizes or totally excludes the potential effect of emerging extraordinary circumstances.

The management of Eurohold Bulgaria AD supports the efforts of the subsidiaries in the group to attract bank resources for investments and to use the opportunities that this type of financing provides for the provision of working capital. The volumes of these borrowed funds are maintained at certain levels and are allowed after proof of economic efficiency for each company.

The policy of the Company's management is aimed at raising financial resources from the market in the form of mainly equity securities and debt instruments (bonds) to invest in its subsidiaries by granting them loans to finance their own projects. The raised funds are also used for capital increases of subsidiaries.

Risk of possible realization of transactions between the companies in the Group, whose conditions differ from the market conditions, as well as risk of co-dependence on the activity of the subsidiaries

The relationships with related parties result from contracts for temporary financial assistance for the subsidiaries and transactions related to the ordinary commercial activity of the subsidiaries.

The risk of possible realization of transactions between the companies in the Group, under conditions which differ from the market conditions, is the risk of achieving low profitability from the provided inter-group financing. Another risk which may be assumed is not obtaining enough revenue from the inter-group commercial transactions, and subsequently not making good profit for the respective company. On a consolidated level, this might have a negative impact on the profitability of the whole group.

Within the Group are performed transactions between the Parent Company and the subsidiaries, as well as between the subsidiaries themselves, which originate from the nature of their main activity. All transactions with related parties are made under conditions which do not differ from the usual market prices and in compliance with IAS 24.

Eurohold Bulgaria AD operates through its subsidiaries, which means that its financial results are directly dependent on the financial results, development and prospects of the subsidiaries. One of the main goals of Eurohold Bulgaria AD is to realize significant synergy between its subsidiaries as a consequence of the integration of the three business lines - insurance, leasing and car sales. Poor results of one or several subsidiaries could lead to a deterioration in financial results on a consolidated basis. This in turn is also related to the share price of the Company, which may change as a result of the investors' expectations about the company's prospects.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The elements through which the Group manages risks, are directly related to specific procedures for prevention and solving any problems in the operations of EuroHold in due time. These include current analysis in the following directions:

- Market share, pricing policy and marketing researches for the development of the market and the market share;
- Active management of investments in different sectors;
- Comprehensive policy in asset and liabilities management aiming to optimize the structure, quality and return on assets;
- Optimization of the structure of raised funds aiming to ensure liquidity and decrease of financial expenses for the group;
- Effective management of cash flows;
- Administrative expenses optimization, management of hired services;
- Human resources management.

Upon occurrence of unexpected events, the incorrect evaluation of current market tendencies, as well as many other micro- and macroeconomic factors could impact the judgment of management. The single way to overcome this risk is work with experienced professionals, maintain and update of fully comprehensive database on development and trends in all markets of operation.

The Group has implemented an integrated risk management system based on the Enterprise Risk Management model. The risk management process covers all the Group's organizational levels and is aimed at identifying, analyzing and limiting risks in all areas of the Group's operations. In particular, the Group minimizes insurance risk through proper selection and active monitoring of the insurance portfolio, matching the duration of asset and liabilities as well as minimizing F/X exposure. An effective risk management system allows the Group to maintain stability and a strong financial position despite the ongoing crisis on the global financial markets.

Risk management in the Group aims to:

- identify potential events that could impact the Group's operations in terms of achieving business objectives and achievement related risks;
- manage risk so that the risk level complies with the risk appetite specified and accepted by the Group;

- ensure that the Group's objectives are attained with a lower than expected risk level

Date: 12 August 2019

Asen Minchev,

Executive Member of the Management Board

Eurohold Bulgaria AD
Interim Consolidated Statement of profit or loss
For the period ended June 30, 2019

In thousand BGN	*Notes*	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
Revenue from operating activities			
Revenue from insurance business	*3*	656 465	458 635
Revenue from car sales and after sales	*5*	114 573	127 243
Revenue from leasing business	*6*	11 809	11 560
Revenue from asset management and brokerage	*8*	2 778	1 761
Revenue from the activities of the parent company	*10*	825	1 258
		786 450	**600 457**
Expenses of operating activities			
Expenses of insurance business	*4*	(620 108)	(423 076)
Cost of cars and spare parts sold		(102 101)	(114 610)
Expenses of leasing business	*7*	(2 597)	(1 817)
Expenses of asset management and brokerage	*9*	(1 517)	(1 298)
Expenses of the activities of the parent company	*11*	(13)	(51)
		(726 336)	**(540 852)**
Gross Operating Profit		**60 114**	**59 605**
Other income/(expenses), net	*12*	(2 174)	(2 644)
Other operating expenses	*13*	(37 828)	(37 605)
(Accrued)/recovered impairment loss on financial assets, net	*14*	32	-
EBITDA		**20 144**	**19 356**
Financial expenses	*15*	(9 198)	(11 259)
Financial income	*16*	48	41
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	*17*	(282)	944
EBTDA		**10 712**	**9 082**
Depreciation and amortization	*18*	(6 380)	(5 001)
EBT		**4 332**	**4 081**
Tax expenses	*19*	(328)	(2)
Net profit for the period		**4 004**	**4 079**
Net profit, attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		2 580	1 938
Non-controlling interests		1 424	2 141

Prepared by: Signed on behalf of BoD: Procurator:

/Ivan Hristov/ /Asen Minchev/ /Hristo Stoev/

12.08.2019

These interim consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of Eurohold Bulgaria AD.
The notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

Eurohold Bulgaria AD
Interim Consolidated Statement of other comprehensive income
For the period ended June 30, 2019

In thousand BGN	*Note*	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
Net profit for the period	*45*	**4 004**	**4 079**
Other comprehensive income			-
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		-	-
Net loss from change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income		1 727	184
Net loss from change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		-	-
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(1 081)	1 234
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**646**	**1 418**
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**4 650**	**5 497**
Total comprehensive income, attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		2 982	3 235
Non-controlling interests		1 668	2 262
		4 650	**5 497**

Prepared by: Signed on behalf of BoD: Procurator:

/Ivan Hristov/ /Asen Minchev/ /Hristo Stoev/

12.08.2019

Eurohold Bulgaria AD
Interim Consolidated statement of financial position
As at June 30, 2019

In thousand BGN	*Note*	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	*20*	64 041	49 540
Time Deposits at banks	*21*	17 171	20 157
Reinsurers' share in technical reserves	*22.1*	441 614	408 377
Insurance receivables	*22.2*	123 394	99 448
Trade receivables	*23*	43 443	37 518
Other receivables	*24*	52 178	39 262
Machinery, plant and equipment	*25, 25.2-5*	57 720	51 467
Intangible assets	*27*	3 421	3 274
Inventory	*28*	49 029	60 622
Financial assets	*29*	277 243	290 023
Deferred tax assets	*30*	14 479	14 676
Land and buildings	*25, 25.1*	15 151	15 043
Investment property	*26*	18 845	20 209
Investments in associates and other investments	*31*	14 368	12 698
Other financial investments	*32*	2 404	2 403
Non-current receivables	*33*	75 787	79 826
Goodwill	*34*	190 458	190 458
TOTAL ASSETS		**1 460 746**	**1 395 001**

Prepared by: Signed on behalf of BoD: Procurator:

/Ivan Hristov/ /Asen Minchev/ /Hristo Stoev/

12.08.2019

These interim consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of Eurohold Bulgaria AD.
The notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

Eurohold Bulgaria AD
Interim Consolidated statement of financial position (continued)
As at June 30, 2019

In thousand BGN	*Notes*	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Issued capital	*44.1*	197 526	197 526
Treasury shares	*44.1*	(295)	(77)
Share Premium	*44.2*	49 568	49 568
General reserves		7 641	7 641
Revaluation and other reserves		(58 183)	(55 632)
Retained earnings/(losses)		(34 511)	(44 781)
Profit for the year	*45*	2 580	14 385
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**164 326**	**168 630**
Non-controlling interests	*46*	34 755	38 692
Total equity		**199 081**	**207 322**
Subordinated debts	*35*	**19 558**	**19 558**
LIABILITIES			
Bank and non-bank loans	*36*	148 987	142 167
Obligations on bond issues	*37*	171 668	157 564
Non-current liabilities	*38*	30 219	24 745
Current liabilities	*39*	38 134	35 330
Trade and other payables	*40*	83 581	108 308
Payables to reinsurers	*41*	29 181	23 265
Deferred tax liabilities	*42*	470	396
		502 240	**491 775**
Insurance reserves	*43*	739 867	676 346
		739 867	**676 346**
Total liabilities and subordinated debts		**1 261 665**	**1 187 679**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1 460 746**	**1 395 001**

Prepared by: Signed on behalf of BoD: Procurator:

/Ivan Hristov/ /Asen Minchev/ /Hristo Stoev/

12.08.2019

These interim consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of Eurohold Bulgaria AD.
The notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

Eurohold Bulgaria AD
Interim Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the period ended June 30, 2019

In thousand BGN	*Note*	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
Operating activities			
Profit for the period before tax:		**4 332**	**4 081**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	*18*	6 380	5 001
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		(3 429)	(21)
Impairment of assets		-	45
Interest costs		11 206	12 590
Interest income		(7 634)	(5 762)
Dividend income		(124)	(113)
Other non-cash adjustments		(1 411)	(4 980)
Operating profit before change in working capital		**9 320**	**10 841**
Change in trade and other receivables		76 024	17 273
Change in inventory		(11 790)	7 677
Change in trade and other payables and other adjustments		(48 672)	(5 065)
Cash generated from operating activities		**24 882**	**30 726**
Interest (paid)/received		746	149
Income tax paid		(1 263)	(468)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**24 365**	**30 407**
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2 859)	(4 228)
Proceeds from the disposal of property, plant and equipment		7 529	1 249
Loans granted		(33 051)	(23 064)
Repayment of loans, including financial leases		15 371	18 549
Interest received on loans granted		1 468	781
Purchase of investments		(52 547)	(110 313)
Sale of investments		39 703	76 835
Dividends received		2 489	49
Effect of exchange rate changes		80	121
Other proceeds/(payments) from investing activities, net		(913)	(1 819)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(22 730)**	**(41 840)**

Prepared by: /Ivan Hristov/

Signed on behalf of BoD: /Asen Minchev/

Procurator: /Hristo Stoev/

12.08.2019

These interim consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of Eurohold Bulgaria AD.
The notes are an integral part of the interim consolidated financial statements.

Eurohold Bulgaria AD
Interim Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)
For the period ended June 30, 2019

In thousand BGN	*Note*	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of shares		-	-
Proceeds from loans		50 669	133 957
Repayment of loans		(28 491)	(106 136)
Repayment of financial leases		(4 311)	(8 916)
Payment of interest, charges, commissions on investment loans		(3 470)	(6 716)
Dividends paid		(367)	(244)
Other proceeds/(payments) from financing activities, net		(1 164)	1 124
Net cash flows from financing activities		**12 866**	**13 069**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**14 501**	**1 636**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	*20*	49 540	45 945
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	***20***	**64 041**	**47 581**

Prepared by: Signed on behalf of BoD: Procurator:

/Ivan Hristov/ /Asen Minchev/ /Hristo Stoev/

12.08.2019

Eurohold Bulgaria AD
Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the period ended June 30, 2019

In thousand BGN	Share capital	Share premium	General reserves	Revaluation and other reserves	Retained earnings/ (losses)	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as at 31 December 2017 (Restated) *	**197 449**	**49 568**	**7 641**	**(57 203)**	**(26 952)**	**170 503**	**43 606**	**214 109**
Adjustment upon initial application of IFRS 9	-	-	-	-	(11 584)	**(11 584)**	85	**(11 499)**
Adjustment for initial application of IFRS 15	-	-	-	-	(2 102)	**(2 102)**	-	**(2 102)**
Balance as at 1 January 2018 (Restated)	**197 449**	**49 568**	**7 641**	**(57 203)**	**(40 638)**	**156 817**	**43 691**	**200 508**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(1 800)	**(1 800)**	(1 127)	**(2 927)**
Change in non-controlling interest due to transactions without change of control	-	-	-	1 462	(2 343)	**(881)**	(6 383)	**(7 264)**
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	14 385	**14 385**	2 489	**16 874**
Other comprehensive income:								
Revaluation reserve from recalculations in the foreign currency presentation	-	-	-	115	-	**115**	23	**138**
Changes in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(6)	-	**(6)**	(1)	**(7)**
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**109**	**-**	**109**	**22**	**131**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**109**	**14 385**	**14 494**	**2 511**	**17 005**
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**197 449**	**49 568**	**7 641**	**(55 632)**	**(30 396)**	**168 630**	**38 692**	**207 322**
Balance as at 1 January 2019	**197 449**	**49 568**	**7 641**	**(55 632)**	**(30 396)**	**168 630**	**38 692**	**207 322**
Treasury shares repurchased	(218)	-	-	-		**(218)**	-	**(218)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(2 471)	**(2 471)**	(367)	**(2 838)**
Change in non-controlling interest due to transactions without change of control	-	-	-	(2 953)	(1 644)	**(4 597)**	(5 238)	**(9 835)**
Profit for the period					2 580	**2 580**	1 424	**4 004**
Other comprehensive income:								
Revaluation reserve from recalculations in the foreign currency presentation	-	-	-	(1 171)	-	**(1 171)**	90	**(1 081)**
Changes in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1 573	-	**1 573**	154	**1 727**
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**402**	**-**	**402**	**244**	**646**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**402**	**2 580**	**2 982**	**1 668**	**4 650**
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**197 231**	**49 568**	**7 641**	**(58 183)**	**(31 931)**	**164 326**	**34 755**	**199 081**

Prepared by: Signed on behalf of BoD: Procurator:

/Ivan Hristov/ /Asen Minchev/ /Hristo Stoev/

12.08.2019

Consolidated statement of profit or loss by Business Segments
For the period ended June 30, 2019

In thousand BGN	Note	30.06.2019 Consolidated	30.06.2019 Insurance business	30.06.2019 Automotive	30.06.2019 Leasing business	30.06.2019 Asset manage-ment and brokerage	30.06.2019 Parent company	30.06.2019 *Elimination*
Revenue from operating activities								
Revenue from insurance business	*3*	656 465	656 956	-	-	-	-	*(491)*
Revenue from car sales and after sales	*5*	114 573	-	118 407	-	-	-	*(3 834)*
Revenue from leasing business	*6*	11 809	-	-	12 908	-	-	*(1 099)*
Revenue from asset management and brokerage	*8*	2 778	-	-	-	3 100	-	*(322)*
Revenue from the activities of the parent company	*10*	825	-	-	-	-	1 631	*(806)*
		786 450	**656 956**	**118 407**	**12 908**	**3 100**	**1 631**	***(6 552)***
Expenses of operating activities								
Expenses of insurance business	*4*	(620 108)	(623 840)	-	-	-	-	*3 732*
Cost of cars and spare parts sold		(102 101)	-	(102 116)	-	-	-	*15*
Expenses of leasing business	*7*	(2 597)	-	-	(2 778)	-	-	*181*
Expenses of asset management and brokerage	*9*	(1 517)	-	-	-	(1 518)	-	*1*
Expenses of the activities of the parent company	*11*	(13)	-	-	-	-	(34)	*21*
		(726 336)	**(623 840)**	**(102 116)**	**(2 778)**	**(1 518)**	**(34)**	***3 950***
Gross profit		**60 114**	**33 116**	**16 291**	**10 130**	**1 582**	**1 597**	***(2 602)***
Other income/(expenses), net	*12*	(2 174)	-	-	(2 541)	13	-	*354*
Other operating expenses	*13*	(37 828)	(19 065)	(13 457)	(4 151)	(742)	(1 115)	*702*
(Accrued)/recovered impairment loss on financial assets, net	*14*	32	-	-	-	32	-	*-*
EBITDA		**20 144**	**14 051**	**2 834**	**3 438**	**885**	**482**	***(1 546)***
Financial expenses	*15*	(9 198)	(1 008)	(1 437)	-	-	(7 803)	*1 050*
Financial income	*16*	48	-	221	-	-	-	*(173)*
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	*17*	(282)	-	-	-	-	(282)	*-*
EBTDA		**10 712**	**13 043**	**1 618**	**3 438**	**885**	**(7 603)**	***(669)***
Depreciation and amortization	*18*	(6 380)	(1 342)	(1 941)	(2 970)	(112)	(15)	*-*
EBT		**4 332**	**11 701**	**(323)**	**468**	**773**	**(7 618)**	***(669)***
Tax expenses	*19*	(328)	(326)	-	-	(2)	-	*-*
Net profit for the period		**4 004**	**11 375**	**(323)**	**468**	**771**	**(7 618)**	***(669)***

Consolidated statement of profit or loss by Business Segments
For the period ended June 30, 2018

In thousand BGN	Note	30.06.2018 Consolidated	30.06.2018 Insurance business	30.06.2018 Automotive	30.06.2018 Leasing business	30.06.2018 Asset manage-ment and brokerage	30.06.2018 Parent company	30.06.2018 *Elimination*
Revenue from operating activities								
Revenue from insurance business	*3*	458 635	459 396	-	-	-	-	*(761)*
Revenue from car sales and after sales	*5*	127 243	-	131 630	-	-	-	*(4 387)*
Revenue from leasing business	*6*	11 560	-	-	12 261	-	-	*(701)*
Revenue from asset management and brokerage	*8*	1 761	-	-	-	2 138	-	*(377)*
Revenue from the activities of the parent company	*10*	1 258	-	-	-	-	1 834	*(576)*
		600 457	**459 396**	**131 630**	**12 261**	**2 138**	**1 834**	***(6 802)***
Expenses of operating activities								
Expenses of insurance business	*4*	(423 076)	(426 828)	-	-	-	-	*3 752*
Cost of cars and spare parts sold		(114 610)	-	(114 628)	-	-	-	*18*
Expenses of leasing business	*7*	(1 817)	-	-	(1 998)	-	-	*181*
Expenses of asset management and brokerage	*9*	(1 298)	-	-	-	(1 299)	-	*1*
Expenses of the activities of the parent company	*11*	(51)	-	-	-	-	(51)	*-*
		(540 852)	**(426 828)**	**(114 628)**	**(1 998)**	**(1 299)**	**(51)**	***3 952***
Gross profit		**59 605**	**32 568**	**17 002**	**10 263**	**839**	**1 783**	***(2 850)***
Other income/(expenses), net	*12*	(2 644)	-	-	(3 446)	19	-	*783*
Other operating expenses	*13*	(37 605)	(18 876)	(13 911)	(4 073)	(785)	(943)	*983*
(Accrued) / recovered impairment loss on financial assets, net	*14*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*-*
EBITDA		**19 356**	**13 692**	**3 091**	**2 744**	**73**	**840**	***(1 084)***
Financial expenses	*15*	(11 259)	(1 179)	(1 401)	-	-	(9 560)	*881*
Financial income	*16*	41	-	47	-	-	-	*(6)*
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	*17*	944	-	-	-	-	944	*-*
EBTDA		**9 082**	**12 513**	**1 737**	**2 744**	**73**	**(7 776)**	***(209)***
Depreciation and amortization	*18*	(5 001)	(979)	(1 342)	(2 634)	(35)	(11)	*-*
EBT		**4 081**	**11 534**	**395**	**110**	**38**	**(7 787)**	***(209)***
Tax expenses	*19*	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-	*-*
Net profit for the period		**4 079**	**11 534**	**395**	**110**	**36**	**(7 787)**	***(209)***

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for H1.2019

Founded in 1996, Eurohold Bulgaria operates in Bulgaria, Romania, Northern Macedonia, Ukraine, Georgia and Greece. The company owns a large number of subsidiaries in the insurance, financial services and car sales sectors.

1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ECONOMIC GROUP

Eurohold Bulgaria AD (parent company) is a public joint stock company established by virtue of article 122 of the Public Offering of Securities Act and article 261 of the Commerce Act.

The parent company is registered in Sofia City Court under corporate file 14436/2006 and is established by merger of Eurohold AD registered under corporate file № 13770/1996 as per the inventory of Sofia City Court and Starcom Holding AD registered under corporate file № 6333/1995 as per the inventory of Sofia City Court.

The seat and registered address of Eurohold Bulgaria AD are as follows: city of Sofia, 43 Christopher Columbus Blvd.

The parent company has the following managing bodies: General Meeting of Shareholders, Supervisory Board /two-tier system/ and Management Board, with the following members as at 30.06.2019:

Supervisory board:
Asen Milkov Christov – Chairman;
Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov – Deputy Chairman;
Radi Georgiev Georgiev – Member;
Kustaa Lauri Ayma – Independent Member;
Lyubomir Stoev – Independent Member;
Louis Gabriel Roman – Independent Member.

Management board:
Kiril Ivanov Boshov - Chairman, Executive Member;
Asen Mintchev Mintchev – Executive Member;
Velislav Milkov Hristov – Member;
Assen Emanouilov Assenov – Member;
Dimitar Kirilov Dimitrov – Member;
Razvan Stefan Lefter – Member.

As at 30.06.2019, the Company is represented and managed by Kiril Ivanov Boshov and Assen Mintchev Mintchev – Executive Members of the Management Board, and Hristo Stoev – Procurator, jointly by the one of the executive members and the Procurator of the Parent Company only.

The Audit Committee supports the work of the Management board and plays the role of those charged with governance who monitor and supervise the Parent Company's internal control, risk management and financial reporting system.

As at 30.06.2019, the Audit Committee of the Parent Company comprises the following members:
Ivan Georgiev Mankov– Chairman;
Dimitar Stoyanov Dimitrov – Member;
Rositsa Mihaylova Pencheva – Member.

1.1 Scope of Activities

The scope of activities of the parent company is as follows: acquisition, management, assessment and sales of participations in Bulgarian and foreign companies, acquisition, management and sales of bonds, acquisition, assessment and sales of patents, granting patent use licenses to companies in which the parent company participates, funding companies, in which the Parent company participates.

1.2 Structure of the economic group

The investment portfolio of Eurohold Bulgaria AD comprises three economic sectors: insurance, finance and automobile. The insurance sector has the biggest share in the holding's portfolio, and the automobile sector is the newest line.

Companies involved in the consolidation and percentage of participation in equity

Insurance Sector

Company	% of participation in the share capital 30.06.2019	% of participation in the share capital 31.12.2018
Euroins Insurance Group AD (EIG AD) *	**93.38%**	**91.84%**
Indirect participation through EIG AD:		
Insurance Company Euroins AD, Bulgaria	98.28%	98.27%
Euroins Insurance AD, Romania	98.51%	98.51%
Euroins Insurance AD, Northern Macedonia	93.36%	93.36%
Euroins Health Insurance EAD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Insurance Company EIG Re AD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Euroins Ukraine AD, Ukraine	92.62%	98.36%
Euroins Ukraine AD, Ukraine through European Travel Insurance AD, Ukraine	5.74%	-
Euroins Claims OOD, Greece	100.00%	66.00%
Euroins Georgia AD, Georgia	50.04%	50.04%
European Travel Insurance AD, Ukraine	99.99%	99.99%

*direct participation

Automobile Sector

Company	% of participation in the share capital 30.06.2019	% of participation in the share capital 31.12.2018
Avto Union AD (AU AD)*	**99.99%**	**99.99%**
Indirect participation through AU AD:		
Avto Union Service EOOD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
N Auto Sofia EAD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Espace Auto OOD, Bulgaria through N Auto Sofia EAD	51.00%	51.00%
EA Properties EOOD, Bulgaria	51.00%	51.00%
Daru Car AD, Bulgaria	100.00%	99.84%
Auto Italy EAD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Auto Italy – Sofia EOOD, Bulgaria through Auto Italy EAD (established on 16.01.2019)	100.00%	
Bulvaria Varna EOOD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Bulvaria Holding EAD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Bulvaria Sofia EAD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Star Motors EOOD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Star Motors DOOEL, Northern Macedonia through Star Motors EOOD	100.00%	100.00%
Star Motors SH.P.K., Kosovo through Star Motors EOOD	100.00%	100.00%
Motohub OOD, Bulgaria	51.00%	51.00%
Motobul EAD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Benzin Finance EAD, Bulgaria through Motobul EAD	100.00%	100.00%
Bopar Pro S.R.L., Romania through Motobul EAD	99.00%	99.00%

*direct participation

Finance Sector

Company	% of participation in the share capital 30.06.2019	% of participation in the share capital 31.12.2018
Euro-Finance AD, Bulgaria*	**99.99%**	**99.99%**

*direct participation

Company	% of participation in the share capital 30.06.2019	% of participation in the share capital 31.12.2018
Eurolease Group EAD*	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Indirect participation through Eurolease Group EAD:		
Eurolease Auto EAD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Eurolease Auto Romania AD, Romania	77.98%	77.98%
Eurolease Auto Romania AD through Euroins Insurance Romania AD	20.45%	22.02%
Eurolease Auto DOOEL, Northern Macedonia	100.00%	100.00%
Eurolease Rent A Car EOOD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Amigo Leasing EAD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Autoplaza EAD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%
Sofia Motors EOOD, Bulgaria	100.00%	100.00%

*direct participation

2. SUMMARY OF THE GROUP'S ACCOUNTING POLICY

2.1 Basis for Preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statement

The interim consolidated financial statements of Eurohold Bulgaria AD are prepared in compliance with all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), interpretations of the Standing Interpretation Committee (SIC), interpretations of the IFRS interpretation committee (IFRIC), which are effectively in force and are adopted by the Commission of the European Union.

The Group has considered all standards and interpretations applicable to its activity as at the date of preparation of the present financial statement.

The inteirm consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle, except for investment properties and those financial instruments and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value.

2.2 New Standards, Explanations and Amendments in effect since January 1, 2019

IFRS 16 Leasing (issued on January 13, 2016), effective January 1, 2019, adopted by the EU on 31 October 2017, published in the OJ on 9 November 2017.

IFRS 16 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of the lease and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17 Leases. On the commencement date of the lease, the lessee will recognize an obligation to make lease payments (ie, a lease liability) and an asset - entitlement to use the underlying asset over the lease term (ie, the right to use the asset). Lessees will have to recognize separately the interest expense on the lease obligation and the depreciation cost of the right to use the asset. Similarly, lessees will be required to re-determine the value of the lease liability at the occurrence of certain events (eg, change in the lease term, change in future lease payments as a result of an index change or percentage used to determine such payments). In principle, the lessee will recognize the amount of the revaluation of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right to use the asset.

Essentially, accounting under IFRS 16 for lessors will not change significantly from current accounting in accordance with IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases by applying the same classification principle as IAS 17 and distinguishing between two types of lease: operational and financial.

In addition, IFRS 16 requires lessees and lessors to make more detailed disclosures than IAS 17.

Transition to IFRS 16
The Group plans to adopt IFRS 16 by applying a modified retrospective approach, with the cumulative effect of applying it being recognized on the date of initial application in the opening balance of the capital and no comparative information is restated. The Group will choose to apply the Standard to contracts that were previously identified as a lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. Therefore, the Group will not apply the Standard to contracts that were previously not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Group will choose to use the exceptions proposed by the Standard for Leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months and Leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

The management of the Group is in process of evaluating the impact of the implementation of the standard,but still is not able to provide quantitative information.

2.3 Comparative data

The Group retains the presentation of the information in the financial statements during the periods. Where necessary, comparative information is reclassified to reflect the changes occurring in the current year.

2.4 Consolidation

The interim consolidated financial statements include a interim consolidated statement of financial position, an interim consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, an interim consolidated cash flow statement and an interim consolidated statement of changes in equity as of 31 March 2019. These statements include the Parent Company and all subsidiaries. A subsidiary is consolidated by the Parent Company by holding, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting shares of the capital or by the ability to manage its financial and operating policies in order to obtain economic benefits from its activities.

The full consolidation method is applied. Reports are aggregated in order, with items such as assets, liabilities, property, income and expense aggregated. All domestic transactions and balances between the group companies are eliminated. There is elimination of counter-elements: capital, financial, trade, goodwill on the acquisition date.

The non-controlling interest in the net assets of the subsidiaries is determined by the shareholder structure of the subsidiaries at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

For business combinations covering enterprises or businesses under common control, the Group has opted to apply the purchase method in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The Group has made an accounting policy choice regarding these transactions as they are currently outside the scope of IFRS 3 and do not contain guidance for them in existing IFRSs. According to IAS 8, in the absence of a standard or explanation that is specifically applicable to an operation, other event or condition, management uses its own judgment to develop and apply accounting policies.

Principles of consolidation

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. This method requires the acquirer to recognize, separately from goodwill, acquired acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities assumed and participation that does not constitute control in the acquiree. Costs that are not directly related to the acquisition are attributable to profit or loss for the period.

The identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities in a business combination are measured at fair value at the acquisition date regardless of the extent of the non-controlling interest. The Group has the ability to measure participations that do not represent control of the acquiree either at fair value or as a pro rata share in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

The excess of the acquisition cost over the acquirer's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree is recognized as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is lower than the investor's interest in the fair values of the net assets of the company, the difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period.

Self-recognized goodwill on the acquisition of subsidiaries is tested for impairment at least annually. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains or losses on disposal (disposal) of a subsidiary of the Group also include the carrying amount of the goodwill, the deductible for the (released) company.

Each recognized goodwill is identified as belonging to an object generating cash proceeds when a business combination is realized, and this object is applied when carrying out the impairment tests. In determining the cash-generating entities, the entities that were expected to benefit from future business combinations in the business combination and for which the goodwill itself arose.

Transactions with non-controlling interest

Non-controlling operations are treated by the Group as transactions with entities owning the equity instruments of the Group. The effects of the sale of units of the Parent Company without loss of control to non-controlling interests are not treated as components of the Group's current profit or loss but as movements in the components of its equity. Conversely, in the case of purchases by the Parent Company of non-controlling interests of any non-controlling interests, any difference between the amount paid and the corresponding share of the net book value of the subsidiary's net assets is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. changes in equity, usually to the "unallocated profit / (uncovered loss)" line.

When the Group ceases to have control and significant influence, any remaining minority investment as a share in the capital of the company concerned is remeasured at fair value, the difference to carrying amount being recognized in current profit or loss, respectively all amounts previously recognized in other components of comprehensive income are accounted for, as in the case of a direct exemption operation, of all those associated with the initial investment (in the subsidiary or associate).

2.5 Functional and reporting currency

The functional and reporting currency of the Group is the Bulgarian Lev. The data in the consolidated report and its annexes are presented in thousands of BGN. From 1 January 1999, the Bulgarian lev has a fixed exchange rate to the euro: BGN 1,95583 for 1 euro. Cash, receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are reported in BGN on the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are revalued on an annual basis using the official exchange rate of the BNB on the last working day of the year.

2.6 Accounting assumptions and approximate accounting estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS adopted by the EU requires the Group's management to apply approximate accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Although the assessments are based on the knowledge of the current events management, the actual results may differ from the accounting estimates used.

Significant judgments

Deferred tax assets
Tax loss
The assessment of the probability of future taxable income for the use of deferred tax assets is based on the last approved estimate, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expense, and specific restrictions on the transfer of unused tax losses or loans. If a reliable estimate of taxable income implies the probable use of a deferred tax asset, particularly in cases where the asset can be used without a time limit, the deferred tax asset is recognized as a whole. Recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic constraints or uncertainties is judged by the management on a case-by-case basis based on the specific facts and circumstances.

Revenue from contracts with customers

When recognizing revenue under contracts with customers, the management makes various judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported revenue, expense, assets and liabilities under contracts. Additional information is disclosed in attachment 2.7 Revenues

Uncertainty of accounting estimates

Evaluation of the pending payment reserve

The Reserve for Outstanding Payments includes RBNS claims as at the date of the consolidated financial statements as well as unrecognized claims (IBNRs).

Liabilities on claimed but unpaid claims are individually assessed for each claim based on the best estimate of expected cash outflows for them.

The assessment of the liabilities for the IBNR is based on the assumption that the Group's experience in the development of claims from past years can be used to predict the future development of claims and their ultimate obligations. The development of claims is analyzed by year of event. Additional qualitative judgment is made to assess the extent to which past trends may not be applicable in the future.

The nature of the business makes it difficult to accurately determine the likely outcome of a particular damage and the overall amount of damage sustained. Any damage claimed is individually reviewed due to the circumstances, the information provided by damage experts and the historical data on the amount of such damage. Estimates of damage are reviewed and updated regularly with new information available. Reserves are based on the current available information.

The final amount of liabilities, however, may differ as a result of subsequent events and catastrophic cases. The impact of many circumstances that determine the final cost of settling the damage is difficult to predict. Difficulties in assessing reserves vary from one business class to another, depending on the insurance contracts, the complexity, the volume and the significance of the damage, the date of occurrence of the damage and the delay in making the claim.

The reserve for incurred but unproven damages is calculated on the basis of statistical and actuarial methods. The key method used or a combination of methods depends on the business class and the observed historical level of the loss ratio. The biggest share in this reserve is Motor Third Party Liability (civil liability of a motor vehicle).

The actuarial method used to determine technical provisions since 2016 is in line with generally accepted actuarial practices and a unified approach to assessing the provision for unsecured and unannounced civil liability insurance claims for all companies in the Group. The methodology is based on the Chain-Pillar method, which is based on the number of damages claimed for a period of not less than 3 years. The amount of the provision for unforeseen damage has been calculated on the basis of the expected number of claims and the average amount of damage.

The number of damages expected to be delayed is calculated on the Chain-Pillar Method based on the actuarial triangles Claims Damages - Paid Damages and the Pending Payout Reserve at the Date of the Consolidated Financial Statement.

Claims on recourse claims

Claims on recourse claims by insurance companies and other individuals (physically and legally) are recognized as an asset and income when recourse is made to the extent that future economic benefits to the Group are expected. Receivables are reviewed on an individual basis on recognition and subsequently on any impairment indications.

The Group has the practice of settling claims on regressions from insurance companies by offsetting its claims on recourse claims.

Share of reinsurers in technical provisions

The insurance companies of the Group are a party to quota reinsurance contracts that provide for the transfer of a share in the existing technical reserves upon the entry into force of the contract. IFRS does not provide for specific reporting requirements for such contracts. Due to the specific nature of this type of contract, the Group has made an analysis of the degree of risk transfer to the reinsurer and the results show that there is such a transfer, contracts meet the objective criteria for reinsurance. For the analysis, a commonly agreed stochastic model was used and the accepted reinsurer risk limit of 1%.

The Group has adopted an accounting policy for accounting for reinsurance contracts that at the date of entry into force of the contract, the Group recognizes the reinsurers share of the technical provisions as an asset and the corresponding change in the reinsurer's share of the technical provisions in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; other comprehensive income, and the liabilities to reinsurers under these contracts are recorded in the subsequent periods of the contracts.

During the term of the contracts in subsequent periods, the Group will remit to the reinsurers the respective percentage of premiums and damages on motor vehicle insurance. Upon termination or termination of reinsurance contracts, the reinsurers' share of the technical provisions will be released or transferred to another reinsurer. The terms of these contracts are indefinite and, by their nature, the contracts are indefinite. Due to the conventions relating to the future development of the contracts and their cash flows, the management of the Group considers that the adopted accounting policy is appropriate.

Inventories - Impairment
At the end of the reporting period, the management reviews the available inventories - materials, commodities to determine whether there are those with a net realizable value below their carrying amount. During this review as of 30.06.2019 there were no indications for impairment of inventories.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment
In accordance with IAS 36, at the end of the reporting period, an estimate is made as to whether there is any indication that the value of an asset in property, plant and equipment is impaired. In the case of such indications, the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated and the impairment loss is determined. As of 30.06.2019 there is no impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Actuarial assessments
In determining the present value of long-term employee retirement liabilities, calculations of certified actuaries based on mortality assumptions, staff turnover rates, future salary levels, and discount factors have been used, which assumptions have been judged by management to be reasonable and relevant for the Group.

Impairment of goodwill
The Group performs an impairment test of goodwill at least once a year. The recoverable amounts of the units that generate cash are determined on the basis of the value in use or the fair value, net of the cost of the sale. These calculations require the use of estimates as described in Note 34.

Impairment of loans and receivables and net investment in finance leases

- **Net investment in finance leases**

In determining the impairment of finance lease receivables, the Group is based on a three-tier approach that seeks to reflect the deterioration in the credit quality of the financial instrument. At each reporting date after the initial recognition, the Group assesses to what extent the financial asset that is the subject of the impairment test is at which stage. The stage defines the relevant impairment requirements. The Group uses a 5-point credit rating system for each transaction, with the criteria of the system being used to consider both the lease asset, transaction parameters (initial installment, term, residual value) and the financial status of the individual client.

- **Cash and cash equivalents**

The Group categorizes the banks in which it holds cash on the basis of their rating agencies (Moody's, Fitch, S & P, BCRA) and, depending on it, applies a different percentage for the expected credit losses for 12 months.

- **Loans receivables**

The Group has loan receivables that are categorized depending on whether the borrower has a rating, and whether or not the receivables from such loans are overdue.

- **Litigation and claims**

The Group's court and assignment receivables are categorized in Group 3, respectively as such, they are individually reviewed by the management and each such receivable is assigned an individual impairment.

Fair value of financial instruments

The management uses techniques to measure the fair value of financial instruments in the absence of quoted prices in an active market. Details of the assumptions used are presented in the notes on financial assets and liabilities. In applying valuation techniques, management uses the market data and assumptions that market participants would use when evaluating a financial instrument. When no applicable market data is available, management uses its best estimate of the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may differ from the actual prices that would have been determined in a fair market transaction between informed and willing parties at the end of the reporting period.

2.7 Revenues

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when the control of the goods or services is transferred to the client in an amount that reflects the remuneration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group recognizes revenue when (or is) satisfied the obligation to perform, under the terms of the contract, by transferring the promised product or service to the client. An asset (product or service) is transferred when (or as) a customer has control over that asset.

Clients' contracts typically include a single performance obligation:
•Sales of cars (spare parts);
•Car Services.

Sales are made under contracts with clients. Sales contracts with customers meet the criteria set out in IFRS 15. Typically, the Group expects to collect the remuneration for contracts with clients.

The following table provides information on the Group's accounting policy for recognition of revenue and time to satisfy obligations for the execution of contracts with clients under IFRS 15 and IAS 18.

Type of product / service	**Nature and timing of fulfillment of performance obligations, including essential payment arrangements**	**Recognition of income under IFRS 15 (effective from 1 January 2018)**	**Recognition of income under IAS 18 (applicable before 1 January 2018)**
Car sales	Performance obligations satisfied at a certain point. Customers receive control when: 1 / the client has a legal right of ownership; 2 / The Group has transferred the physical possession of the asset; 3 / the client carries significant risks and benefits from the asset; 4 / The Group has an existing payment entitlement. The asset is derecognised at the time the control is transferred to the sold asset.	Revenue from the sale of vehicles is recognized by the liability method at a specified time, in accordance with IFRS 15, when the control of the vehicle is transferred to the customer. This is usually done by passing the vehicles and the physical knowledge of them to the customer and the buyer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract. The transaction price can be defined as a market price, reduced by discounts (net of taxes), which may include fixed remuneration and variable remuneration. The allocation of the transaction	Revenue from sales is recognized when significant risks and rewards are transferred to the buyer when the customer has accepted the goods and has reasonably confirmed the resulting receivables. Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be reliably determined when the Group may obtain future economic benefits.

Type of product / service	Nature and timing of fulfillment of performance obligations, including essential payment arrangements	Recognition of income under IFRS 15 (effective from 1 January 2018)	Recognition of income under IAS 18 (applicable before 1 January 2018)
	Invoices are payable within 30-40 days.	price to the performance obligations is based on unit sales prices (market).	
Revenue from sales of short-term assets (spare parts and accessories)	Delivery occurs when the assets have been shipped to the customer, the risks of potential losses have been passed on to the buyer and / or he has taken the assets in accordance with the sales contract. The usual payment term is up to 30 days after delivery.	Revenues from sales of short-term assets are recognized when the control of the assets sold is transferred. Delivery occurs when the assets have been shipped to the client, the risks of potential losses are passed on to the buyer and either he has accepted the assets in accordance with the sale contract.	Revenue is recognized when the significant benefits and risks of ownership of the assets are transferred to the buyer. It is considered that significant risks and rewards have been passed on to the buyer when the customer has accepted the assets without objection.
Revenue from services	The control is transferred when the service is performed. Receipt is due immediately.	Revenue from services is recognized using the liability method over time. If, at the end of the reporting period, the service contract is not fully realized, revenue is recognized on the basis of the actual service provided by the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided as the client receives and consumes the benefits simultaneously . This is determined on the basis of actual time spent or reported time for work, in relation to the total expected time of service.	Revenue from provision of services is recognized on the basis of the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion of the transaction is determined in proportion to the term of the contract for which the services are agreed. When the outcome of the transaction (the contract) can not be reliably measured, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Type of product / service	Nature and timing of fulfillment of performance obligations, including essential payment arrangements	Recognition of income under IFRS 15 (effective from 1 January 2018)	Recognition of income under IAS 18 (applicable before 1 January 2018)
Extended warranties	Separate obligation to implement. They are deferred if the Group is the principal of the extended guarantees. It is analyzed whether the Group is a principal or an agent.	The Group has found that, when selling extended warranties, the Group companies providing extended guarantees have the role of agent and the way of reporting extended guarantees changed. The Group considers that all sales of extended warranties and repairs should be accounted for at the expense of the manufacturer or the insurance company Car-Guarantie Vesrsiherung AG (whichever is the principal).	They were not a separate obligation. The sale was only reported as income from a commodity without distributing the portion of the extended warranty

IFRS 15 does not have a material effect on the Group's accounting policies with respect to the other types of income it recognizes.

The transaction price is the amount of the consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for the customer's transfer of the promised goods or services, except for amounts collected on behalf of third parties (eg value added tax). The consideration promised in the contract with the client may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

The Group examines whether there are other promises in client contracts that are separate performance obligations for which part of the transaction price should be allocated.

When determining the transaction price, account is taken of the impact of variable remuneration, including price discounts, the existence of significant components of funding, non-monetary remuneration and remuneration payable to the client (if any).

In the contracts of the Group companies there are discounts that the client receives at the sale and which are reported as a reduction of the total price. In accordance with the requirement of IFRS 15, all discounts are reported as a reduction in sales revenue, at the same time as recognizing the sale proceeds of the goods for which the respective discounts are due. The policy of recognition of due price discounts applied so far does not differ from the requirements of IFRS 15.

The Group has reviewed its accounting policies and has assessed the areas in which there are changes from the application of IFRS 15.

➢ *Free goods*

For a large number of contracts, the Group provides free of charge to its customers free of charge (in the form of accessories, tires, alarms, etc.).

The provision of additional goods (in the form of an alarm, tires or accessories) is a separate obligation to perform.

In accordance with IFRS 15, the Group recognizes these free goods as variable remuneration, thereby reducing the fixed price of the products on the price list if they are provided additionally and free of charge.

- *Sales with redemption capability*

Revenue is recognized when the vehicle is sold, but the estimate of the redemption option is deducted from revenue and recognized as deferred income, as well as a liability to the customer for redemption. Similarly, the estimate of the value of the vehicle to be returned is reduced by the cost of the sale and is also deferred.

The group has estimated that in first half year for 2019, no contractual obligations in relation to a redemption option.

Approach for recognizing major types of revenue under customer contracts

Revenue from sale is realized by the following:
- car sales;
- car leasing;
- services, repair services;
- sales of spare parts.

Revenue from car sales

Revenue from the sale of vehicles is recognized by the method of meeting the obligations at a specific time in accordance with IFRS 15 when the control of the good is transferred to the customer.

This is usually the case with the passing of the cars and the physical knowledge to them by the customer and the buyer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract.

For most contracts, there is a fixed unit price for each contract, taking into account the discounts provided to the client. The group is able to determine the distribution of the total contract price (delivery, order) for each site based on the scope of the goods / services under the contract that form the performance obligations.

The distribution of the transaction price to the performance obligations is based on unit sales prices (contractual or market).

Revenue from services

Revenue from provision of services is recognized in the period in which the services are provided. The group transfers control over the service over time and therefore satisfies the obligation to execute and recognizes revenue over time. If, by the end of the reporting period, the service contract has not been fully implemented, revenue is recognized using the inputs method based on actual time spent on work, over the total expected service delivery time.

In cases where the services provided by the Group exceed the payment, an asset is recognized under the contract. If payments exceed the services provided, a liability under a contract is recognized.

Revenue from sales of current assets

Revenues from sales of short-term assets and material are recognized when the control of the assets sold is transferred. Delivery occurs when the assets have been shipped to the customer, the risks of potential losses are transferred to the buyer and / or he has accepted the assets in accordance with the sale contract.

Principal or agent

The group is the principal when controlling the promised product or service before transferring it to the customer. The Group is an agent if the Group's obligation to perform is to arrange the delivery of the goods or services from a third party.

The signs that it is the principal includes:

- The Group has the primary responsibility for implementing the promise to provide a particular good or service;
- There is a risk to the Group's inventory before the specific good or service is transferred to the customer or after the transfer of the client's control;
- The Group has discretion in determining the price of the particular good or service.

Transactions where it is the principal

The Group is the principal in the following transactions:

- Sales of cars;
- Sales of spare parts;
- Additional Services;
- Sales of oils.

The Group is an agent for the following transactions:

- Sales of extended guarantees;
- Sale of fuel with cards;
- Extended warranty repair services.

The Group has established that it is an agent in the sale of extended warranties and in the sale of fuels through cards. The Group accepts that all repairs carried out should be accounted for at the expense of the manufacturer / insurer party to the contracts for these guarantees.

Extended warranties

In the case of car sales, an extended warranty can be purchased, which can be purchased separately.

The extended guarantees are a separate performance obligation, which should be deferred if the Group is the principal. If the extended guarantees are issued by the manufacturer, the Group is an agent and should account for the revenue from these sales as an agent on a net basis.

The group has found to be an agent and has changed its way of reporting on extended guarantees.

Other revenues/income

Other income includes operations that are incidental to the Group's core activities and are income or income that are recognized under other standards and are outside the scope of IFRS 15.

The following table provides information about the material conditions and related policies for recognizing other earnings.

Income	**IFRS / IAS - Applicable to Recognition of Revenue (Income)**	**Recognition approach**
Net gain on the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	IAS 16 IAS 38	Gains or losses arising on the disposal of a property, plant, equipment or intangible asset as a result of a sale are included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. The asset is derecognised at the time the control is transferred to the sold asset.

Income	IFRS / IAS - Applicable to Recognition of Revenue (Income)	Recognition approach
Rental income	IAS 17	Lease income from operating leases is recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the Group's management considers that another systematic basis reflects the timing model in which the lessor's benefit is reduced leased asset.
Surplus assets and asset liquidation	Conceptual framework	Revenues from surplus assets are recognized when surpluses are established.
Income from insurance events	Conceptual framework	Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.
Income from penalties		Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.
Income from write-off of liabilities	IFRS 9	Revenue from write-offs is recognized when the liability expires or the creditor waives its rights.

Interest income

Interest income is accounted for using the effective interest method, which is the percentage that accurately discounts the expected future cash payments for the expected term of the financial instrument or for a shorter period, where appropriate, to the carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in the financial income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Dividend income shall be recognized when the right to receive them is established. In the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the dividends declared for the financial year by the subsidiaries are recognized as internal estimates and eliminated and therefore do not participate in the formation of the financial result.

The financial revenue generated by Eurohold Group generated stems from:

- investment operations;
- positive differences from operations with financial instruments and currency exchange operations;
- fee and commission income;
- dividends;
- interest on loans granted.

2.8 Expenses

Expenses in the Group are recognized at the time they are incurred and based on the principles of accrual and comparability.

Administrative expenses are recognized as expenses incurred during the year that are related to the management and administration of the Group companies, including expenses related to administrative staff, management staff, office and other external services.

Financial costs include: costs arising from investment operations, negative financial operations and currency exchange rate differences, interest expense on bank and commercial loans and debt securities, and charges for fees and commissions.

Prepayments (deferred expenses) are deferred for recognition as current expense over the period in which the contracts to which they relate are met.

Other operating income and expenses include items of a minor nature in respect of the core business of the Group companies.

2.9 Interests

Interest income and expense are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the one that accurately discounts the expected future cash payments and proceeds over the life of the financial asset or liability to the carrying amount of the asset or liability. The effective interest rate is determined at the initial recognition of the financial asset or liability and is not subsequently adjusted.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all commissions received or paid, transaction costs, as well as discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Transaction costs are intrinsic costs directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the interim consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes: Interest recognized on an effective interest rate basis on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Unprofitable financial income represents the difference between the gross and net investment in the lease, the gross investment in the lease being the amount of the minimum lease payments and the unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor. Interest income from lease transactions (financial income) is allocated over the term of the lease and is recognized on a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment.

2.10 Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions income and expense that are an integral part of the effective interest rate for a financial asset or liability are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate.

Other fee and commission income, including fees for logistics services, insurance and other intermediation, are recognized through the performance of the related services.
Other charges for fees and commissions related mainly to banking services are recognized on receipt of the related services.

2.11 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in revenue-generating activities and costs, including income and expense, that relate to transactions with each other of the Group's other components.

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on the products and services they provide and includes the following reportable segments:

Insurance:
- Insurance Services

Financial services:
- Lease services
- Investment intermediation

Car sales:
- Sale of new cars
- Auto services
- Rental services

2.11.1 Insurance business

Recognition and measurement of insurance contracts

Non-life insurance premiums
Non-life insurance premiums are booked on an annual basis.
Gross gross premiums written for non-life insurance are the premiums under the direct insurance or co-insurance contracts that were concluded during the year, although the premiums may be wholly or partly related to a later accounting period. Premiums are reported gross of commissions paid by intermediaries.

The portion of the insurance premiums written, including unexpired insurance contracts, is recognized as income. Subscribed insurance premiums are recognized at the date of the insurance contract.

Premiums paid to reinsurers are recognized as an expense in accordance with reinsurance services received.

Health insurance premiums
Subscribed health insurance premiums are recognized as income on the basis of the annual premium payable by insured persons for the premium period beginning in the financial year or the one-time premium payable for the entire coverage period for annual health insurance contracts concluded during the financial year.

Gross written health insurance premiums are not recognized when future cash receipts are not certain. The recorded health insurance premiums are shown gross of commissions due to agents.

Life insurance premiums
Subscribed life insurance premiums are recognized as income on the basis of the annual premium payable by the insured persons for the premium period commencing in the financial year or the one-time premium payable over the entire policy coverage period concluded during the financial year.

Gross written premiums are not recognized when future cash receipts are uncertain. Subscribed premiums are shown gross of commissions due to agents.

The unearned premium reserve
The carry-over reserve consists of the portion of gross written insurance / health insurance premiums that is calculated to be earned in the next or further financial periods. The carry-over provision includes accrued and recognized insurance premiums during the reporting period less the premiums written to reinsurers that are to be recognized in the next financial year or subsequent financial periods. The reserve is calculated separately for each insurance / health insurance contract using a proportional daily basis method. The carry-over provision is calculated as net of commission to intermediaries, advertising and other acquisition costs.

Reserve for unexpired risks
The reserve is formed to cover risks for the time between the end of the reporting period and the expiry date of the relevant insurance / health insurance contract in order to cover the payments and expenses expected to exceed the prepaid reserve.

Compensations arising from general insurance and health insurance and pending damages
Compensations incurred in respect of non-life insurance and health insurance include benefits and processing costs payable during the financial year together with the amendment to the pending loss reserve.

Management is of the opinion that the gross prudential reserve and the relevant share of the reinsurers' reserves are fairly presented on the basis of the information available to them at the date of the consolidated financial statements, the final obligation will change as a result of subsequent information and events and may require material adjustment of the amount initially charged. Corrections to the pending loss reserve established in previous years are recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made and disclosed separately if they are material. The methods to be used and the estimates to be made when calculating the reserve are reviewed on a regular basis.

Reinsurance
In its normal course of business, the insurance companies in the Group assign a risk to reinsurers in order to reduce their potential net losses through risk diversification. Reinsurance does not cancel the direct liability of the company concerned to the insured.

Reinsurance assets include the balances due from reinsurance companies for ceded insurance liabilities. Recovery values from reinsurers are valued in a similar way as for outstanding claims reserves or terminated claims related to reinsured policies.

Premiums and losses relating to these reinsurance contracts are treated as income and expense in the same way as would be considered if reinsurance was a direct business, taking into account the classification of reinsurance business products.

Coupled (or accepted) premiums and reimbursed benefits (or paid damages) are reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of financial position as gross amounts.

Contracts where substantial insurance risk is transferred are accounted for as insurance contracts. Recoverable amounts are recognized in the same year as the corresponding loss.

Premiums on long-term reinsurance contracts are accounted for in parallel with the period of validity of related insurance policies, using similar assumptions as those for accounting for the relevant policies.

The recoverable amount of receivables under reinsurance contracts is reviewed for impairment at each date of the consolidated statement of financial position. Such assets are valued if objective evidence exists as a result of an event occurring after its initial recognition.

Deferred acquisition costs
Deferred acquisition costs represent the amount of the acquisition cost deducted in the calculation of the carry-over provision reserve. They are defined as the portion of the acquisition cost under the end-of-period contracts as a percentage of the insurance technical plan and relating to the time between the end of the reporting period and the expiry date of the insurance / health insurance contract. Current acquisition costs are recognized as an expense during the reporting period.

Acquisition costs
Costs of commissions include accrued commissions to intermediaries, costs of participating in the result that are charged to the insured / health insured persons at a low loss rate. Indirect acquisition costs include advertising costs and costs arising from the conclusion or renewal of insurance / health insurance contracts.

2.11.2 Leasing activity

The leasing activity of the Group is related to leasing of transport equipment, industrial equipment, real estate, etc., under contracts for financial and operational leasing.

A finance lease contract is an arrangement under which the lessor grants the lessee the right to use a particular asset for an agreed term for remuneration. Leases are accounted for as finance when the lessor transfers to the lessee all significant risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the asset.

Typical indicators that the Group considers to determine whether all material risks and rewards are transferred include: the present value of the minimum lease payments as compared to the beginning of the lease; the term of the lease relative to the economic life of the leased asset; and whether the lessee will acquire ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term. All other leasing contracts that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases.

Minimum lease payments

Minimum lease payments are those payments that the lessee will make or may be required to make during the lease term. From the point of view of the Group, the minimum lease payments also include the residual value of the asset guaranteed by a third party not party to the Group, provided that that party is financially capable of meeting its commitment under the guarantee or redemption agreement. In the minimum lease payments, the Group also includes the cost of exercising any option that the lessee holds to purchase the asset, and at the beginning of the lease it is highly certain that the option will be exercised.
Minimum lease payments do not include contingent rentals, as well as service and tax charges that are paid by the Group and subsequently re-invoiced to the lessee.

Beginning of the lease contract and beginning of the lease term

A distinction is made between the start of the lease and the commencement of the lease term. Start of the lease is the earlier of the two dates - the lease agreement or the engagement of the parties to the basic terms of the lease. At that date: the lease is classified as a finance or operating lease; and in the case of a finance lease, the amounts to be recognized at the start of the lease term are determined. The start of the lease term is the date from which the lessee can exercise the right to use the leased asset. This is also the date on which the Group initially recognized the lease receivable.

Initial and post evaluation

Initially, the Group recognizes a lease receivable equal to its net investment that includes the present value of the minimum lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value for the Group. The present value is calculated by discounting the minimum lease payments payable with the interest rate inherent in the lease.

Initial direct costs are included in the calculation of the finance lease receivable. During the term of the lease, the Group charges financial income (interest income under finance leases) to the net investment.

Receivables under finance leases

Lease payments received are treated as a reduction in the net investment (repayment of principal) and recognition of financial income in a way that ensures a constant rate of return on the net investment. Subsequently, net investment in finance lease contracts is net, net of individual and portfolio provisions for uncollectability.

2.11.3 Financial intermediation activity

Financial Intermediation is related to transactions with financial instruments. They are classified as financial assets as part of an investment portfolio or as part of a trading portfolio.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and trade receivables that do not have a significant financial component. The initial measurement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is not adjusted for transaction costs that are reported as current expenses.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets for which a business model "held for contractual cash flows" or a business model "held for collection and sale" is not applicable, as well as financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not only principal and interest payments are reported at fair value through profit or loss. All derivative financial instruments are reported in this category except for those that are designated and effective as hedging instruments and for which hedge accounting requirements apply.

Changes in the fair value of assets in this category are reflected in profit or loss. The fair value of financial assets in this category is determined using either quoted market prices or using valuation techniques in the absence of an active market.
This category classifies the securities from the trading portfolio and the equity instruments of the investment portfolio of the firm.

According to the Risk Management Rules of EURO-FINANCE AD, subsequent valuation of financial instruments from the trading book is made on a daily basis, at easily accessible closing prices from an independent source such as stock prices or prices from market information systems, quotes from independent brokers with good reputation. In the market valuation, the more conservative of the Buy and Sell rates is used unless EURO-FINANCE AD is significant to the market participant for the respective financial instrument and can close its position at an average market price.

When market valuation is not possible, the company uses a model to evaluate its positions and portfolios.

A subsequent valuation of its assets in the trading book under the following procedures:

/ 1 / For Bulgarian and foreign shares and rights admitted to trading on a regulated securities market in the Republic of Bulgaria as well as Bulgarian shares and rights admitted for trading on a regulated market in Member States:

a/ at the last price of a transaction concluded with them, announced in the stock exchange bulletin, if the volume of the transactions concluded with them for the day is not less than 0.02 per cent of the volume of the respective issue or reaches the estimated volume.

b/ if a price can not be determined under (a) - the arithmetic mean of the highest bid price or short selling respectively of the orders that are valid at the time of closing the regulated market on the estimated day , and the last price of a transaction concluded with the relevant securities for the same day.

c/ in the event that for the valuation day there are no deals with securities of the respective issue, the average of the highest bid or short selling offer respectively, valid at the moment of closing the regulated market for the assessed day, and the weighted average price of the last prices of the transactions concluded with the relevant securities and the traded volumes within the last 30-day period.

d/ If it is not possible to apply the valuation methods in a-c as well as for the non-traded shares, the post evaluation shall be based on the net book value of the assets.

/ 2 / For units of collective investment undertakings not traded on a regulated market, including in cases of temporary suspension of redemption:

a/ at the last announced redemption price.

b/ at the last designated and announced issue value per unit, less the amount of the unit-redemption and redemption costs provided for under the fund rules, in cases where the collective investment scheme has not reached the minimum amount of the net asset value.

/3/ for derivative financial instruments - in the order indicated in / 1 /, and in case of impossibility to apply this method of valuation - by an appropriate model for valuation of derivative financial instruments.

/4/ for Bulgarian and foreign bonds, as well as government securities issued pursuant to BNB Ordinance No. 5 - by the method of discounted future net cash flows with a discount factor consisting of a risk-free rate and a risk premium.

/5/ for foreign securities admitted for trading on internationally recognized and liquid regulated securities markets abroad:
a) at the last price of a transaction concluded with them on the relevant market on the day of valuation;
b) if it is not possible to apply the valuation method under "a", the valuation shall be made at the "buy" or "sell" price, upon closing of the market on the day of the valuation announced in the electronic securities price information system;
c) if it is impossible to apply the assessment method under letter b) the valuation shall be made at the last price of a transaction concluded with them within the last 30-day period;
/6/ In cases where there is no trading on a regulated market in working days for the country, the valuation valid for the day of the last trading session shall be accepted. In the subsequent assessment of bonds under the first sentence, the accrued interest for the respective days shall also be reported.

Price sources are regulated securities markets - the Bulgarian Stock Exchange and foreign regulated markets where the relevant securities are traded.

Quotation sources can be recognized by world news agencies such as REUTERS, BLOOMBERG, and so on.

Derivatives
Derivatives are off-balance sheet financial instruments the value of which is determined on the basis of interest rates, exchange rates or other market prices. Derivatives are an effective tool for managing market risk and limiting exposure to a counterparty.

The most commonly used derivatives are:
- foreign exchange swap;
- interest rate swap;
- floors and ceilings;
- Forward foreign exchange and interest rate contracts;
- futures;
- options.

All derivative financial instruments used for hedging are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

For derivatives, the same procedures for controlling market and credit risk apply as for other financial instruments. They aggregate with other exposures to monitor the total exposure to a counterparty and are managed within the limits approved for the counterparty.

Derivatives are held for trading purposes as well as hedging instruments used to manage interest rate and currency risk. Derivatives held for trading are measured at fair value and gains and losses are reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a result of trading transactions.

2.12 Taxes

Income tax

Current tax comprises the amount of tax to be paid on the expected taxable profit for the period based on the effective tax rate applicable at the date of preparation of the consolidated statement of financial position and any adjustments to past tax payable.

Current taxes on profits of Bulgarian companies in the Group are determined in accordance with the requirements of Bulgarian tax legislation - the Corporate Income Tax Act. The nominal tax rate for Bulgaria in 2019 is 10% (2018: 10%).

Subsidiaries abroad are taxed according to the requirements of the relevant tax laws by country at the following tax rates:

Country	Tax rate	
	2019	2018
Romania	16%	16%
Northern Macedonia	10%	10%
Ukraine	18%	18%
Georgia	15%	15%
Greece	29%	29%

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated by applying the balance sheet method to all temporary differences between the carrying amount of the financial statements and the amounts for tax purposes.

Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rate that is expected to be incurred when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. The effect on deferred tax on change in tax rates is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except when it relates to amounts previously accrued or accounted for directly in equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which unused tax losses or tax credit can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced in line with the decrease in probability of tax benefits.

As at 30.06.2019 the deferred taxes on the profits of the Group companies are assessed at a rate valid for 2019, which for the Bulgarian companies is 10% and for the subsidiaries abroad is as follows:

Country	Tax rate for 2019
Romania	16%
Northern Macedonia	10%
Ukraine	18%
Georgia	15%
Greece	29%

2.13. Non-current assets

2.13.1 Property, plant and equipment

Fixed tangible assets are measured at cost less the amount of accrued amortization and any impairment losses.

The Group has set a materiality threshold of BGN 700 below which the assets acquired, despite having a characteristic of a fixed asset, are reported as current expense at the time they are acquired.

Initial acquisition

Initial valuation of tangible fixed assets is carried out:

At acquisition cost, which includes: the purchase price (including customs duties and non-recoverable taxes), all direct costs of bringing an asset into working condition in accordance with its intended purpose - for assets acquired from external sources;

At fair value: for those received as a result of a free transaction;

Under assessment: accepted by the court, and all direct costs of bringing an asset into working condition in accordance with its purpose - for assets received as an in-kind contribution.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are included in the acquisition cost (cost) of that asset. All other borrowing costs are reported as current in profit or loss for the period.

Subsequent assessment
The Group's approach to subsequent balance sheet valuation of property, plant and equipment is the cost model under IAS 16, the historical cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs
Subsequent repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income at the time they are performed unless there is clear evidence that their performance will result in increased economic benefits from the use of the asset. Then these costs are capitalized at the asset's carrying amount.

Gains and losses on sale
In the case of a sale of tangible fixed assets, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale price of the asset is recognized as a gain or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Write-off of tangible fixed assets on the balance sheet is at the time of sale or when the asset is definitively disposed of and after the write-off is not expected to have any other economic benefits.

Depreciation methods
The Group applies a straight-line depreciation method. Depreciation of assets begins in the month following the month of acquisition. The land and assets under construction are not depreciated. Useful life by group of assets is consistent with: physical wear and tear, specifics of the equipment, future intentions for use, and the assumed obsolescence.

The defined useful life by group of assets is as follows:

Asset group	Useful life in years
Buildings	25-46
Machinery and equipment	3-10
Vehicles	4-6
Business inventory	3-19
Computers	2-5

Impairment
The carrying amounts of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount may be permanently different from their recoverable amount. If there are such indicators that the estimated recoverable amount is lower than their carrying amount, the latter is adjusted to the recoverable amount of the assets.

Impairment losses are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year of their occurrence.

2.13.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are presented in the consolidated financial statements at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses.

The Group applies a straight-line method of amortization of intangible assets over a useful life of 5-7 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment when there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount could exceed their recoverable amount.

2.13.3 Investment property

Investment property is such property that is held for rent or capital gains, or both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business of the Group, or for the use of services or administrative needs.

Investment property is measured on the basis of the present fair value with any change reflected as a gain or loss.

2.14 Pension and other payables to employees and social legislation staff

The employment and social security relations with the employees of the Group are based on the provisions of the Labor Code and the provisions of the current insurance legislation for the companies operating in Bulgaria, the Romanian Code - for the companies in Romania, the labor legislation for the companies in Ukraine , of labor law for companies in Northern Macedonia.

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognized as an expense when the related service is provided. Liabilities are recognized for the amount expected to be paid on a short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plan if the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to pay that amount as a result of past service provided by an employee and the liability may be evaluate reliably. The Group recognizes as an obligation the undiscounted amount of estimated expense paid annual leave expected to be paid to employees in exchange for their work for the past reporting period.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan whereby the Group pays contributions to another person and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay additional amounts afterwards. The Government of Bulgaria is responsible for providing pensions under defined contribution plans. Expenses on the Group's commitment to transfer contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in profit or loss on an ongoing basis.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Group has committed itself clearly, without any real possibility of withdrawal, with a formal detailed plan either to terminate a business relationship before the normal retirement date or to provide termination benefits as a result of a proposal , made to encourage voluntary departure.

Termination benefits for voluntary departure are recognized as an expense if the Group has made a formal offer for voluntary termination, and it is probable that the offer will be accepted and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, they are discounted to their present value.

2.15 Financial assets

2.15.1 Investments in non-current financial assets

Undertakings in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and may have significant influence but not exercise control functions are considered as associates.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus any changes in the Group's share of the associate's net assets after the acquisition. The goodwill associated with the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. The consolidated statement of profit or loss reflects the share of the associate's operating results. The share of the profit is displayed on the face of the report.

2.15.2 Investments in financial instruments

- **Recognition and derecognition**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is fulfilled is derecognized or expires.

- **Classification and initial measurement of financial assets**

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and trade receivables that do not have a significant financial component. The initial measurement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is not adjusted for transaction costs that are reported as current expenses. The initial measurement of trade receivables that do not have a significant financial component represents the transaction price under IFRS 15.

Depending on the method of subsequent reporting, financial assets are classified into one of the following categories:

- debt instruments at amortized cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, with or without reclassification in profit or loss, whether they are debt or equity instruments.

The classification of financial assets is determined on the basis of the following two conditions:

- the business model of the Financial Assets Management Group;
- the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets recognized in profit or loss are included in financial expenses, financial income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables, which is presented in line with other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

- **Subsequent valuation of financial assets**

Debt instruments at amortized cost
Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the assets meet the following criteria and are not designated for fair value through profit or loss:

- The Group manages the assets within a business model that aims to hold the financial assets and to collect their contractual cash flows;
- According to the contractual terms of the financial asset at specific dates, cash flows arise, which are only principal payments and interest on the outstanding amount of the principal.

This category includes non-derivative financial assets such as loans and receivables with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discarding is not done when its effect is insignificant. The Group classifies in this category the cash and cash equivalents / cash, trade and other receivables as well as listed bonds that previously had been classified as held-to-maturity financial assets in accordance with IAS 39.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets for which a business model "held for contractual cash flows" or a business model "held for collection and sale" is not applicable, as well as financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not only principal and interest payments are reported at fair value through profit or loss. All derivative financial instruments are reported in this category except for those that are designated and effective as hedging instruments and for which hedge accounting requirements apply (see below).

Changes in the fair value of assets in this category are reflected in profit or loss. The fair value of financial assets in this category is determined by quoted prices in an active market or by using valuation techniques in the absence of an active market.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
The Group recognizes financial assets at fair value in other comprehensive income if the assets meet the following conditions:
- The Group manages assets within a business model that aims to hold the financial assets to collect contractual cash flows and sell them; and
- According to the contractual terms of the financial asset at specific dates, cash flows arise, which are only principal payments and interest on the outstanding amount of the principal.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include:
- Equity securities that are not held for trading and which the Group irrevocably has chosen at initial recognition to recognize in this category.
- Debt securities where the contractual cash flows are only principal and interest and the Group's business model is aimed at both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets.

With the exemption from equity instruments of this category, any value recognized in the revaluation reserve of the instruments is reclassified to retained earnings.

In the case of debt-reliefs in this category, any value recorded in the revaluation reserve of the instruments is reclassified to profit or loss for the period.

- **Classification and measurement of financial liabilities**

The financial liabilities of the Group include borrowings, liabilities under finance leases, trade and other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group has designated a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for derivatives and financial liabilities that are designated for measurement at fair value through profit or loss (except for derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging tool).

All interest-related expenses and, if applicable, changes in the fair value of the instrument that are recognized in profit or loss are included in financial expenses or financial income.

- **Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

The Group applies prospectively the new hedge reporting requirements in IFRS 9. All hedging relationships that are hedging relationships under IAS 39 at 31 December 2017 meet the IFRS 9 hedge accounting criteria as of 1 January 2018 and are therefore hedged considered as continuing hedging relationships.

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives designated as hedging instruments for cash flow hedges that require specific accounting treatment. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet all of the following requirements:

- there is an economic link between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk is not an essential part of the changes in value that result from this economic relationship;
- the hedging relationship's hedge ratio is the same as the one resulting from the amount of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the amount of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge this amount of hedged items.

All derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting are initially recognized at fair value and are reported at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position.

To the extent that hedging is effective, changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income and included in the hedge of the cash flow in equity. Any inefficiency in the hedging relationship is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

At the moment when the hedged item affects profit or loss, the gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and is presented as a reclassification adjustment to other comprehensive income. However, if a non-financial asset or liability is recognized as a result of the hedged transaction, gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are included in the initial measurement of the hedged item.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any related gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred immediately to profit or loss. If the hedging relationship ceases to be effective, hedge accounting is discontinued and the related gain or loss is recognized as a reserve in equity until the estimated transaction.

2.16 Inventory

Materials and goods are valued at shipping cost. Their value is the sum of all purchase costs and other costs incurred in delivering them to their current location and status.

The write-off of materials and commodities upon their consumption is based on a specific or weighted average value depending on the segments.

The net realizable value of the inventories is stated at the sale price, less the completion costs and costs incurred to realize the sale and is determined with respect to marketing, obsolescence and development at expected sales prices.

When the inventory value of inventories is higher than the net realizable value, it is reduced to the net realizable value. The decrease is recorded as other current expenses.

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Liabilities provisions include expected costs associated with guarantees, restructuring, etc.

2.18 Equity

The share capital of the Parent Company is presented at its nominal value according to the court decisions for its registration.

Equity that does not belong to the economic group (non-controlling interest) is part of the net assets, including the net result for the year of the subsidiaries, attributable to interests not directly or indirectly held by the Parent Company.

2.19 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to shareholders, holders of ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the period.

The weighted average number of shares is the number of ordinary shares outstanding at beginning of period, adjusted by the number of repurchased ordinary shares issued during the period multiplied by the average time factor. This factor expresses the number of days the specific shares were held in relation to the total number of days during the period.

In capitalization, bonus issue or split, the number of ordinary shares that are outstanding at the date of this event is adjusted to reflect the proportional change in the number of ordinary shares outstanding as if the event had occurred at the beginning of the submitted the earliest period. Reduced earnings per share are not calculated as there are no dilutive potential issued shares.

2.20 Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized over the period of the loan by the amount of receipts received, the principal, less the transaction costs. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost equal to the capitalized value when applying the effective interest method. In the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, loan costs are recognized over the period of the loan.

Current liabilities, such as payables to suppliers, group and associates and other payables, are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income for future periods recognized as liabilities includes payments received in respect of earnings for subsequent years.

2.21 Financial Risk Management

Factors that determine the financial risk

In carrying out its activities, the Group companies are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, changes in the fair value of financial instruments under the influence of market interest rates and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and risk of change of future cash flows as a result of changes in market interest rates.

The overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and aims to reduce any adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Currency risk
The Group is exposed to currency risk through payments in foreign currency and through its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. Foreign currency exposures result in gains or losses that are reflected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. These exposures comprise the Group's cash assets that are not denominated in the currency used in the financial statements of resident companies.

In cases where the local currency is exposed to significant currency risk, its management is achieved through investments in Euro denominated assets.

Interest rate risk
The Group is exposed to interest rate risk in relation to the bank and trade credits used as part of the borrowings are variable interest rate agreed as basic interest (EURIBOR / LIBOR), increased by a certain margin. Variable interest rate loans are denominated in euro. Interest rates are listed in the relevant appendices.

The credit risk of the Group is mainly related to trade and financial receivables.

Amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position are on a net basis and exclude provisions for uncollectible receivables assessed as such by management on the basis of past experience and current economic conditions.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The policy in this area is aimed at ensuring that sufficient liquidity is available to service the obligations when they become due, including in extraordinary and unforeseen situations. The objective of the management is to maintain a constant balance between the continuity and flexibility of financial resources through the use of adequate forms of funding.

Liquidity risk management is the responsibility of the Group's management and includes maintaining sufficient cash, negotiating adequate credit lines, preparing analysis and updating cash flow projections.

The table below presents an analysis of the consolidated liabilities of Eurohold Bulgaria AD by maturity period based on the remaining period from the date of the consolidated statement of financial position to the date of the liability's realization based on the agreed undiscounted payments:

2.22 Determination of fair values

Fair value is the price that would have been obtained on the sale of an asset or paid on the transfer of an obligation in a typical transaction between market participants at the valuation date.

Fair value measurement implies that the transaction for the sale of the asset or the transfer of the liability is carried out:

•the underlying market for that asset or liability;
or
•in the absence of a major market - the most profitable market for that asset or liability.

The main or most advantageous market should be available to the Group.

In measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the ability of a market participant to generate economic benefits by using the asset to maximize its value or by selling it to another market participant that will use it in such a way is taken into account. The Group uses cost-appropriate valuation methods, for which there is sufficient available fair value measurement data, using as much as possible the relevant observable hypotheses and minimizing the use of non-observable ones.

All assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized according to a fair value hierarchy described as follows and based on the lowest rank of observable assumptions that are significant for the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Adjusted (unadjusted) active market prices for identical assets or liabilities to which the Group may have access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which observable lower rank hypotheses that are relevant for fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which observable lower case scenarios that are relevant for fair value measurement are unobservable.

External valuers have been used to measure the fair value of significant assets such as goodwill and investment property.

2.23 Cash and cash equivalents

The consolidated cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows for operating, investing and financing activities during the year, changes in cash and cash equivalents for the year, cash and cash equivalents at beginning and end of the year.

Operating cash flows are calculated as a result for the year, adjusted for non-monetary operating positions, changes in net working capital and corporate tax.

Cash flows from investing activities include payments in connection with the purchase and sale of fixed assets and cash flows associated with the purchase and sale of businesses and activities. Purchase and sale of other securities that are not cash and cash equivalents are also included in investing activities.

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or composition of share capital and related costs, borrowing and repayment of interest-bearing loans, purchase and sale of own shares and payment of dividends.

3. Revenue from insurance business

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Gross premiums written from insurance	410 493	299 137
Received recoveries from reinsurers	109 049	74 229
Positive change in the gross provision for unearned premiums and unexpired risk reserve	-	6 754
Positive change in reinsurers' share in unearned premium reserve	27 095	5 218
Change in the reinsurers' share in other reserves	18 548	17 433
Positive change in other technical reserves	7 019	-
Recourse income	6 897	4 747
Fees and commissions income	52 502	19 966
Investment income	19 817	14 239
Other revenue	5 045	16 912
	656 465	**458 635**

4. Expenses of insurance business

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Paid claims, claims handling and prevention expenses	(228 068)	(192 211)
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums and unexpired risk reserve	(40 520)	(11 128)
Change in other technical reserves	(38 453)	(29 778)
Change in the reinsurers' share in the other reserves	(6 659)	-
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(182 467)	(98 811)
Acquisition expenses	(92 733)	(70 636)
Investment expenses	(5 442)	(8 335)
Other expenses	(25 766)	(12 177)
	(620 108)	**(423 076)**

5. Revenue from car sales and after sales

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Revenue from sale of cars and spare parts	111 649	123 405
Revenue from after sales and rent-a-car services	2 924	3 838
	114 573	**127 243**

6. Revenue from leasing business

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Revenue from services	8 476	9 285
Interest income	3 042	2 234
Gains from sale of financial assets and instruments	208	-
Foreign exchange gains	14	2
Other financial revenue	69	39
	11 809	**11 560**

7. Expenses of leasing business

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Interest expenses	(2 301)	(1 687)
Losses from sales of financial assets and instruments	(220)	
Foreign exchange losses	(48)	(12)
Other expenses	(28)	(118)
	(2 597)	**(1 817)**

8. Revenue from asset management and brokerage

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Interest income	241	356
Dividend income	85	91
Gains from sale of financial assets and financial instruments	2 081	686
Foreign exchange gains, net	9	279
Other revenue	362	349
	2 778	**1 761**

9. Expenses of asset management and brokerage

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Interest expenses	(58)	(13)
Losses from sales of financial assets and financial instruments	(1 035)	(1 232)
Foreign exchange losses,net	-	-
Other expenses	(424)	(53)
	(1 517)	**(1 298)**

10. Revenue from the activities of the parent company

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Gains from sale of financial assets and financial instruments	266	570
Interest revenue	368	688
Other revenue	191	-
	825	**1 258**

11. Expenses of the activities of the parent company

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Losses from sales of financial assets and financial instruments	(13)	(51)
	(13)	**(51)**

12. Other income/(expenses), net

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Other income/(expenses), net	(2 174)	(2 644)
	(2 174)	**(2 644)**

12.1. Other expenses

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Automotive business	-	-
Leasing business	(2 187)	(2 663)
	(2 187)	**(2 663)**

12.2. Other income

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Automotive business	-	-
Asset management and brokerage	13	19
	13	**19**

13. Other operating expenses

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Expenses on materials	(1 415)	(1 412)
Expenses on hired services	(14 745)	(14 180)
Employee benefits expenses	(18 155)	(16 916)
Other expenses	(3 513)	(5 097)
	(37 828)	**(37 605)**

13.1 Expenses on materials by segments

	30.06.2019	30.06.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Insurance business	(412)	(309)
Automotive business	(855)	(974)
Leasing business	(133)	(111)
Asset management and brokerage	(13)	(15)
Parent company	(2)	(3)
	(1 415)	**(1 412)**

13.2 Expenses on hired services by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Insurance business	(6 850)	(6 751)
Automotive business	(5 049)	(4 680)
Leasing business	(1 856)	(1 780)
Asset management and brokerage	(224)	(313)
Parent company	(766)	(656)
	(14 745)	**(14 180)**

13.3 Employee benefits expenses by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Insurance business	(9 300)	(8 065)
Automotive business	(6 772)	(7 076)
Leasing business	(1 458)	(1 221)
Asset management and brokerage	(368)	(338)
Parent company	(257)	(216)
	(18 155)	**(16 916)**

13.4 Other expenses by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Insurance business	(2 503)	(3 751)
Automotive business	(614)	(867)
Leasing business	(194)	(319)
Asset management and brokerage	(116)	(93)
Parent company	(86)	(67)
	(3 513)	**(5 097)**

14. (Accrued) / recovered impairment loss on financial assets, net

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
(Accrued) impairment loss on financial assets	(3)	-
Recoverable impairment loss on financial assets	35	-
	32	**-**

14.1 (Accrued) impairment loss on financial Assets by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Asset management and brokerage	(3)	
	(3)	

14.2 Recovered impairment loss on financial assets by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Automotive business	-	-
Asset management and brokerage	35	-
	35	**-**

15. Financial expenses

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Interest expenses	(8 847)	(10 890)
Other financial expenses	(351)	(369)
	(9 198)	**(11 259)**

15.1 Interest expenses by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Insurance business	(804)	(1 073)
Automotive business	(948)	(708)
Parent company	(7 095)	(9 109)
	(8 847)	**(10 890)**

15.2 Other financial expenses by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Automotive business	(343)	(347)
Parent company	(8)	(22)
	(351)	**(369)**

16. Financial income

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Interest revenue	48	41
	48	**41**

16.1 Financial income by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	30.06.2018 *BGN'000*
Automotive business	48	41
	48	**41**

17. Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	30.06.2018 BGN'000
Automotive business	5	989
Parent company	(287)	(45)
	(282)	**944**

18. Depreciation and amortization by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	30.06.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	(1 342)	(979)
Automotive business	(1 941)	(1 342)
Leasing business	(2 970)	(2 634)
Asset management and brokerage	(112)	(35)
Parent company	(15)	(11)
	(6 380)	**(5 001)**

19. Tax expenses

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	30.06.2018 BGN'000
Income tax expense	(336)	(2)
Deferred tax	8	-
	(328)	**(2)**

19.1 Tax expenses by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	30.06.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	(326)	-
Asset management and brokerage	(2)	(2)
	(328)	**(2)**

20. Cash and cash equivalents

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Cash on hand	1 055	1 569
Deposits up to 3 months	61 871	46 660
Restricted cash	649	596
Cash equivalents	595	844
Impairment	*(129)*	*(129)*
	64 041	**49 540**

21. Time deposits at banks by segments

	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Insurance business	17 211	20 197
Impairment	*(40)*	*(40)*
	17 171	**20 157**

22.1 Reinsurers' share in technical reserves

	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Unearned premium reserve	164 852	139 095
Claims reserves, incl.:	276 762	265 621
Reserves for incurred, but not reported claims	*97 082*	*102 066*
Reserves for reported, but not settled claims	*179 680*	*163 555*
Other technical reserves	-	3 661
	441 614	**408 377**

22.2 Receivables from insurance business

	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Receivables from direct insurance	95 565	70 298
Receivables from reinsurers or sedants	12 786	18 514
Receivables from recourse/subrogation	15 043	10 636
	123 394	**99 448**

23. Trade receivables

	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Trade receivables	18 571	15 830
Impairment	*(926)*	*(935)*
Financial lease receivables	24 271	21 383
Advances paid	1 246	1 259
Impairment	*(20)*	*(20)*
Other	301	1
	43 443	**37 518**

23.1. Trade receivables by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	31.12.2018 *BGN'000*
Insurance business	2 016	870
Automotive business	13 311	11 718
Impairment	*(872)*	*(881)*
Leasing business	2 996	3 148
Impairment	*(49)*	*(49)*
Asset management and brokerage	-	13
Parent company	243	76
	17 645	**14 895**

24. Other receivables

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	31.12.2018 *BGN'000*
Insurance business	31 944	19 525
Impairment	*(577)*	*(577)*
Automotive business	2 751	3 395
Impairment	*(166)*	*(166)*
Leasing business	2 003	2 713
Impairment	*(111)*	*(111)*
Parent company	10 177	10 284
Impairment	*(98)*	*(98)*
Prepaid expenses	4 555	2 078
Receivables under court procedures	2 298	2 275
Impairment	*(1347)*	*(1 347)*
Tax receivables	751	1 293
Impairment	*(2)*	*(2)*
	52 178	**39 262**

24.1. Tax receivables by segments

	30.06.2019 *BGN'000*	31.12.2018 *BGN'000*
Insurance business	161	138
Automotive business	95	931
Impairment	*(2)*	*(2)*
Leasing business	356	208
Parent company	139	16
	749	**1 291**

25. Property, plant and equipment

	Land plots	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Assets under construction	Other	Total
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Cost								
At 1 January 2018	**5 490**	**17 672**	**9 058**	**55 878**	**7 183**	**1 029**	**1 754**	**98 064**
Acquisition of a subsidiary	-	912	168	68	35	17	-	**1 200**
Additions	-	161	784	26 238	1 341	229	168	**28 921**
Disposals	(386)	-	(766)	(19 622)	(650)	(346)	-	**(21 770)**
Other changes	50	448	-	-	(16)	-	-	**482**
Transfer to investment properties	-	(5 931)	-	-	-	-	-	**(5 931)**
At 31 December 2018	**5 154**	**13 262**	**9 244**	**62 562**	**7 893**	**929**	**1 922**	**100 966**
At 1 January 2019	**5 154**	**13 262**	**9 244**	**62 562**	**7 893**	**929**	**1 922**	**100 966**
Additions	172	160	323	13 454	193	796	4 480	**19 578**
Disposals	-	-	(375)	(7284)	(31)	(959)	(1 844)	**(10 493)**
Other changes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
At 30 June 2019	**5 328**	**13 422**	**9 192**	**68 732**	**8 055**	**766**	**4 558**	**110 053**
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2018	**-**	**3 072**	**6 996**	**17 637**	**4 467**	**5**	**1 167**	**33 344**
Depreciation for the period	-	433	783	8 160	527	-	105	**10 008**
Disposals	-	(64)	(772)	(7 317)	(674)	-	(1)	**(8 828)**
Other changes	-	(68)	-	-	-	-	-	**(68)**
At 31 December 2018	**-**	**3 373**	**7 007**	**18 480**	**4 320**	**5**	**1 271**	**34 456**
At 1 January 2019	**-**	**3 373**	**7 007**	**18 480**	**4 320**	**5**	**1 271**	**34 456**
Depreciation for the period	-	226	400	4 887	296	-	256	**6 065**
Disposals	-	-	(270)	(2 905)	(27)	-	(137)	**(3 339)**
At 30 June 2019	**-**	**3 599**	**7 137**	**20 462**	**4 589**	**5**	**1 390**	**37 182**
Net book value:								
At 1 January 2018	**5 490**	**14 600**	**2 062**	**38 241**	**2 716**	**1 024**	**587**	**64 720**
At 1 January 2019	**5 154**	**9 889**	**2 237**	**44 082**	**3 573**	**924**	**651**	**66 510**
At 30 June 2019	**5 328**	**9 823**	**2 055**	**48 270**	**3 466**	**761**	**3 168**	**72 871**

25.1. Land and buildings by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	5 400	5 170
Automotive business	9 751	9 873
	15 151	**15 043**

25.2. Machinery and equipment by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	730	787
Automotive business	1 284	1 404
Leasing business	41	46
	2 055	**2 237**

25.3. Vehicles by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	4 941	5 145
Automotive business	15 155	10 991
Leasing business	28 016	27 826
Asset management and brokerage	32	40
Parent company	126	80
	48 270	**44 082**

25.4. Furniture and fittings and other assets by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	1 194	1 151
Automotive business	2 773	2 935
Leasing business	1 494	126
Asset management and brokerage	1 163	10
Parent company	10	2
	6 634	**4 224**

25.5. Assets under construction by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	29	228
Automotive business	732	696
	761	**924**

26. Investment property

	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
	BGN'000	BGN'000
Net book value at 1 January	**20 209**	**12 698**
Acquired upon purchase of subsidiaries	-	1 170
Acquired	-	294
Revaluation / (Impairment)	(1 364)	116
Transfer from buildings	-	5 931
Net book value as at the period end	**18 845**	**20 209**

27. Intangible assets

	Software	Licenses	Other	Total
	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000	BGN'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2018	**6 744**	**115**	**1 612**	**8 471**
Acquisition of a subsidiary	409	-	15	**424**
Additions	1 106	-	151	**1 257**
Disposals	(52)	(1)	(147)	**(200)**
Other changes	61	-	-	**61**
At 31 December 2018	**8 268**	**114**	**1 631**	**10 013**
At 1 January 2019	**8 268**	**114**	**1 631**	**10 013**
Additions	615	-	146	**761**
Disposals	(313)	-	-	**(313)**
Other changes	-	-	-	**-**
At 30 June 2019	**8,570**	**114**	**1 777**	**10 461**

27. Intangible assets(continued)

Amortization				
At 1 January 2018	**5 304**	**114**	**855**	**6 273**
Amortization for the period	431	-	102	**533**
Disposals	(45)	-	(22)	**(67)**
At 31 December 2018	**5 690**	**114**	**935**	**6 739**
At 1 January 2019	**5 690**	**114**	**935**	**6 739**
Amortization for the period	269	-	46	**315**
Disposals	(14)	-	-	**(14)**
At 30 June 2019	**5 945**	**114**	**981**	**7 040**
Net book value:				
At 1 January 2018	**1 440**	**1**	**757**	**2 198**
At 1 January 2019	**2 578**	**-**	**696**	**3 274**
At 30 June 2019	**2 625**	**-**	**796**	**3 421**

28. Inventories by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	417	373
Automotive business	46 263	57 492
Leasing business	2 349	2 757
	49 029	**60 622**

29. Financial assets by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Government bonds measured at FVTPL, incl.:	119 293	138 688
Insurance business	*119 293*	*138 291*
Asset management and brokerage	*-*	*397*
Government bonds measured at OCI, incl.:	1 156	1 156
Insurance business	*1 156*	*1 156*
Total government bonds	**120 449**	**139 844**
Corporate bonds measured at FVTPL, incl.:	54 109	59 778
Insurance business	*53 485*	*59 192*
Asset management and brokerage	*624*	*585*
Total corporate bonds	**54 109**	**59 777**
Capital investments measured at FVTPL, incl.:	100 976	82 250
Insurance business	*92 164*	*80 640*
Leasing	*85*	*158*
Asset management and brokerage	*8 727*	*1 452*
Total capital investments	**100 976**	**82 250**

29. Financial assets by segments(continued)

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost, incl.:	1 709	8 297
Insurance business	*1 374*	*282*
Asset management and brokerage	*482*	*8 015*
Impairment	(482)	*(145)*
Total other financial assets	**1 709**	**8 152**
	277 243	**290 023**

30. Deferred tax assets

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	13 883	14 154
Automotive business	497	421
Leasing business	99	101
	14 479	**14 676**

31. Investments associates and other investments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	7 161	6 070
Asset management and brokerage	7 207	6 628
	14 368	**12 698**

32. Other financial investments by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	2 404	2 403
Parent company	9	9
Impairment	*(9)*	*(9)*
	2 404	**2 403**

33. Non-current receivables

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Finance lease receivables	52 938	53 738
Parent company	-	-
Subsidiaries	22 850	26 089
Impairment	*(1)*	*(1)*
	75 787	**79 826**

34. Goodwill

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Euroins Insurance Group AD	165 123	165 123
Motobul EAD	12 538	12 538
Bulvaria Varna EOOD	5 591	5 591
Daru Car OOD	1 461	1 461
Eurolease Group EAD	1 312	1 312
Eurolease Rent-a-Car EOOD	1 803	1 803
Sofia Motors EOOD	10	10
Euro-Finance AD	2 620	2 620
	190 458	**190 458**

35. Subordinated debts by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance and health insurance - issued	19 558	19 558
	19 558	**19 558**

The subordinate debt of the insurance business is in the form of a bond loan ,dated December 18, 2014. The bond loan is issued in the form of 100 materialized, subordinated, unsecured as of the emission date bonds with nominal value of EUR 100 thousand each. The loan has contracted amount of EUR 10,000 thousand (BGN 19,958 thousand) and maturity date 18.12.2021. The interest rate consists of floating and fixed interest component – 13% plus 3M Euribot, due at the end of each quarter.

Under the terms of the bond loan there is a clause the interest rate to be reduced to 9.75% plus Euribor if a guarantee by Eurohold Bulgaria AD is issued. Such guarantee was issued on March 18, 2015, which reduced the interest rate.

36. Bank and non-bank loans by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	9 320	17
Automotive business	18 134	19 045
Leasing business	80 454	78 303
Parent company	41 079	44 802
	148 987	**142 167**

36.1. Bank and non-bank loans by segments – long term

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business, incl.	9 302	-
Loans from non-bank financial institutions	*9 302*	-
Automotive business, incl.:	2 293	2 272
Bank loans	*2 272*	*2 272*
Loans from non-bank financial institutions	*21*	-
Leasing business, incl.:	55 999	57 056
Bank loans	*55 999*	*57 056*
Parent company, incl.:	30 543	35 549
Bank loans	*30 543*	*35 549*
	98 137	**94 877**

36.2. Bank and non-bank loans by segments – short term

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business, incl.:	18	17
Bank loans	*16*	*17*
Loans from non-bank financial institutions	*2*	-
Automotive business, incl.:	15 841	16 773
Bank loans	*15 582*	*16 070*
Loans from non-bank financial institutions	*259*	*703*
Leasing business, incl.:	24 455	21 247
Bank loans	*24 455*	*21 247*
Parent company, incl.:	10 536	9 253
Bank loans	*10 536*	*9 253*
	50 850	**47 290**

37. Bond obligations by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Automotive business	13 584	13 634
Leasing business	19 265	20 380
Parent company	138 819	123 550
	171 668	**157 564**

37.1 Bond obligations – long term, by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Automotive business	12 736	12 746
Leasing business	2 291	11 654
Parent company	133 664	122 824
	148 691	**147 224**

37.2 Bond obligations – short term, by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Automotive business	848	888
Leasing business	16 974	8 726
Parent company	5 155	726
	22 977	**10 340**

38. Non-current liabilities

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Other non-current liabilities	8 888	5 972
Finance lease liabilities	21 331	18 773
	30 219	**24 745**

38.1. Other non-current liabilities by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	6	7
Automotive business	5 602	5 131
Leasing business	2 115	828
Asset management and brokerage	1 159	-
Parent company	6	6
	8 888	**5 972**

38.2. Finance lease liabilities – non-current, by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Automotive business	13 681	11 069
Leasing business	7 650	7 704
	21 331	**18 773**

39. Current liabilities

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Payables to employees	4 382	3 979
Social-security liabilities	1 992	1 912
Tax liabilities	6 131	6 063
Other current liabilities	16 439	12 145
Finance lease liabilities	7 914	7 317
Deferred revenue	501	687
Provisions	775	3 227
	38 134	**35 330**

39.1. Payables to employees by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	3 099	2 699
Automotive business	987	1 007
Leasing business	253	233
Parent company	43	40
	4 382	**3 979**

39.2. Social-security liabilities by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	1 527	1 339
Automotive business	366	422
Leasing business	84	145
Parent company	15	6
	1 992	**1 912**

39.3. Tax liabilities by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	3 452	2 574
Automotive business	1 982	2 564
Leasing business	386	557
Asset management and brokerage	10	75
Parent company	301	293
	6 131	**6 063**

39.4. Other current liabilities by segments

	30.06.2019	*31.12.2018*
	BGN'000	*BGN'000*
Insurance business	*12 272*	*7 883*
Automotive business	*1 022*	*2 507*
Leasing business	*1 494*	*1 269*
Asset management and brokerage	*87*	*158*
Parent company	*1 564*	*328*
	16 439	***12 145***

39.5. Finance lease liabilities – current, by segments

	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
	BGN'000	BGN'000
Automotive business	4 188	3 706
Leasing business	3 726	3 611
	7 914	**7 317**

39.6. Deferred revenue – current, by segments

	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
	BGN'000	BGN'000
Insurance business	78	103
Automotive business	423	584
	501	**687**

40. Trade and other payables by segments

	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
	BGN'000	BGN'000
Insurance business	5 222	6 275
Automotive business	50 348	57 291
Leasing business	3 689	2 542
Asset management and brokerage	5	31
Parent company	24 317	42 169
	83 581	**108 308**

41. Payables to reinsurers

	30.06.2019	31.12.2018
	BGN'000	BGN'000
Insurance business	29 181	23 265
	29 181	**23 265**

42. Deferred tax liabilities by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	234	223
Automotive business	142	79
Leasing business	94	94
	470	**396**

43. Insurance reserves

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Unearned premium reserve, gross amount	256 361	218 027
Reinsurers' share in unearned premium reserve	*(164 852)*	*(139 095)*
Unexpired risks reserve, gross amount	147	147
Reinsurers' share in unexpired risks reserve	*-*	*-*
Reserve for incurred but not reported claims, gross amount	168 503	171 780
Reinsurers' share in reserve for incurred but not reported claims	*(97 082)*	*(102 066)*
Reserve for reported but not settled claims, gross amount	310 257	275 507
Reinsurers' share in reserve for reported but unsettled claims	*(179 680)*	*(163 555)*
Other technical reserve	4 599	10 885
Reinsurers' share in other technical reserves	-	*(3 661)*
	739 867	**676 346**

44. Share capital and share premium

44.1 Share capital

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Issued shares	197 526	197 526
Treasury shares	(295)	(77)
Share capital	**197 231**	**197 449**
Number of shares	**197 525 600**	**197 525 600**

As at June 30, 2019, 77 387 shares of Eurohold Bulgaria AD are held by companies in Eurohold Group (31 December 2018 – 77 387 shares).

The share capital at 30 June 2019 is distributed as follows:

Share holders	%	Number of shares	Par value
Starcom Holding AD	52.88%	104 448 874	104 448 874
KJK Fund II Sicav-Sif Balkan Discovery	14.23%	28 116 873	28 116 873
Blubeard Investments Limited	7.42%	14 647 400	14 647 400
Other companies	30.54%	60 320 875	60 320 875
Other individuals	2.35%	4 638 978	4 638 978
Total	**100.00%**	**197 525 600**	**197 525 600**

44.2 Share premium	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Share premium	49 568	49 568
	49 568	**49 568**

45. Net profit for the year

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Current result attributable to the shareholders	2 580	14 385
Current result attributable to the non-controlling interest	1 424	2 489
	4 004	**16 874**

45.1. Net profit for the year by segments

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Insurance business	11 375	9 910
Automotive business	(323)	3 438
Leasing business	468	1 218
Asset management and brokerage	771	834
Parent company	(7 618)	1 660
Pfofit/(Loss) attributable to the non-controlling interest	(1 424)	(2 489)
Intercompany eliminations of dividends and other	(669)	(186)
	2 580	**14 385**

46. Non-controlling interests

	30.06.2019 BGN'000	31.12.2018 BGN'000
Non-controlling interest attributable to profit	1 424	2 489
Non-controlling interest attributable to equity	33 331	36 203
	34 755	**38 692**

47. Events after the end of the reporting period

The Management Board of Eurohold Bulgaria AD is not aware of other significant events occurring after the reporting period.

EUROHOLD

DECLARATION
in accordance with article 100o, paragraph 4, item 3 of
Public Offering of Securities Act

The undersigned,

1. Kiril Boshov – Chairman of the Management Board of Eurohold Bulgaria AD
2. Asen Minchev – Executive member of the Management Board of Eurohold Bulgaria AD
3. Ivan Hristov – Financial Controller of Eurohold Bulgaria AD (complier of the financial statements)
4. Hristo Stoev – Procurator of Eurohold Bulgaria AD

hereby DECLARE that to our best knowledge:

1. The set of interim consolidated financial statements for H1' 2019, composed in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, contain true and fair information regarding the assets and liabilities, the financial standing and the profit of Eurohold Bulgaria AD;

2. The interim consolidated management report of Eurohold Bulgaria AD for H1' 2019 contains credible review of the information under article 100o, paragraph 4, item 2 of Public Offering of Securities Act.

Declarers:

1. Kiril Boshov

2. Asen Minchev

3. Ivan Hristov

4. Hristo Stoev