S.S.I.F. BLUE ROCK FINANCIAL SERVICES S.A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS
ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

31 DECEMBER 2014

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS OF S.S.I.F. BLUE ROCK FINANCIAL SERVICES S.A.

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of S.S.I.F. Blue Rock Financial Services S.A. (the "Company"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

6. In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as they were adopted by European Union.

Other Aspects

7. This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinion we have formed.

TPA Horwath Audit SRL — Bucharest, Romania, 29 June 2015

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014
(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2014	2013
Services rendered		1,772	1,647
Net loss on financial instruments held for trading	6	719	299
Interest income		54	75
Operating expenses	7	(2,849)	(2,118)
Net foreign currency gain		41	63
Loss before taxation		**(263)**	**(34)**
Profit tax	8	-	-
Loss of the year		**(263)**	**(34)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(263)**	**(34)**

The financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors, on 29 June 2015 and were signed by:

Administrator, Outsourced Accounting Firm,

For signature please refer to the original Romanian version

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014
(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Assets			
Tangible non-current assets	9	70	100
Intangible non-current assets	10	202	10
Deferred tax receivables	15	48	48
Other non-current assets	16	396	229
Total non-current assets		**716**	**387**
Inventories		7	25
Trade and other receivables	12a)	625	504
Current assets related to trading activity	12b)	2,551	1,503
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	11	5,199	2,474
Financial assets available for sale	11	28	28
Bank accounts on behalf of its clients	13	26,707	8,896
Cash and cash equivalents	13	5,156	9,499
Total current assets		**40,273**	**22,929**
Total assets		**40,989**	**23,316**
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	17	15,559	15,559
Legal reserves	17	47	47
Retained earnings	17	(2,771)	(2,508)
Total shareholders' equity		**12,835**	**13,098**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other liabilities	14a)	529	773
Current assets related to trading activity	14b)	27,625	9,445
Total current liabilities		**28,154**	**10,218**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**40,989**	**23,316**

The financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors, on 29 June 2015 and were signed by:

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S.S.I.F. BLUE ROCK FINANCIAL SERVICES S.A.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014
(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as at 1 January 2013	**6,618**	**47**	**(2,492)**	**4,173**
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit or loss	-	-	(34)	(34)
Movement in other reserves	-	-	18	18
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(16)**	**(16)**
Transactions with shareholders recorded in equity				
Increase in share capital	8,941	-	-	-
Total contributions from and distribution to shareholders	**8,941**	**-**	**-**	**8,941**
Balance as at 31 December 2013	**15,559**	**47**	**(2,508)**	**13,098**
Balance as at 1 January 2014	**15,559**	**47**	**(2,508)**	**13,098**
Total comprehensive income for the year				
Profit or loss	-	-	(263)	(263)
Movement in other reserves	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(263)**	**(263)**
Transactions with shareholders recorded in equity				
Increase in share capital	-	-	-	-
Total contributions from and distribution to shareholders	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2014	**15,559**	**47**	**(2,771)**	**12,835**

The financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors, on 29 June 2015 and were signed by:

Administrator, Outsourced Accounting Firm,

For signature please refer to the original Romanian version

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014
(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss for the year		(263)	(34)
Adjustment for:			
Other reserve carried forward		-	18
Depreciation charge	9, 10	82	65
Loss/(gain) from evaluation of financial assets held for trading		(432)	151
Dividend income		(55)	(26)
Gains on sale of shares		(204)	(424)
Interest income		(55)	(75)
Income tax expenses	8	-	-
		(927)	**(325)**
Change in trade and other receivables		(1,170)	(1,012)
Change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(2,292)	(1,859)
Change in trade and other liabilities		17,935	8,453
Change in the bank accounts on behalf of its clients		(17,810)	(8,264)
Change in long term financial assets		(167)	-
Change in inventories		18	9
Net cash used in operating activities		**(4,413)**	**(2,998)**
Cash flows from investment activities			
Interest received		55	75
Dividends received		55	26
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	9, 10	(244)	(13)
Gains on sale of financial assets held for trading		204	-
Net cash flows from investment activities		**70**	**88**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in share capital		-	8,941
Net cash from financing activities		**-**	**8,941**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(4,343)**	**6,031**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	13	9,499	**3,468**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**13**	**5,156**	**9,499**

The financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors, on 29 June 2015 and were signed by:

Administrator ,   Outsourced Accounting Firm,

For signature please refer to the original Romanian version

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Blue Rock Financial Services S.A. („the Company”) is a joint stock company. As at 31 December 2014 its main shareholder was Blue Rock Capital GmbH (former Euro Invest Bank A.G.).
The headquarters of Company are on Bucharest, district 1, 28 Dr. Iacob Felix Street, 4th Floor,
The main activity of the Company consists in rendering of other financial services, other than insurance and pension.

2. BASES OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The stand alone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as they have been adopted by the European Union, in force at the reporting date, 31 December 2014. The Company prepared these stand alone financial statements in order to meet the requirements of the Instruction No. 6/2011 of National Securities Commission (“CNVM”) regarding the application of IFRS by the authorized entities, regulated and supervised by the CNVM whose responsibilities and powers were taken over by the Financial Supervisory Authority (“ASF”).

The Company prepared the first financial statements in accordance with IFRS for 2011 and IFRS 1 (First-time adoption of International Reporting Standards) has been applied as at 31 December 2011.

These financial statements include the statement of financial position, statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the explanatory notes.

Differences between the statutory financial statements and IFRS financial statements

The Company maintains its accounting records in Romanian Lei (“RON”), in accordance with the Romanian Accounting Standards ("RAS"). The statutory accounts have been restated as to reflect the differences between RAS and IFRS. The statutory accounts have been adjusted accordingly, where necessary, to bring the financial statements, in all material respects, in accordance with IFRS.

The main changes in the statutory financial statements for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with IFRS are:

- grouping several items into more comprehensive captions;
- adjustment related to assets and liabilities in accordance with IAS 29 ("Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies"), as the Romanian economy was a hyperinflationary economy until 31 December 2003;
- adjustments to fair value and impairment of financial instruments in accordance with IAS 39 ("Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement");
- provisioning for deferred tax (IAS 12 "Income Taxes");
- disclosures required under IFRS.

2. BASES OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Presentation of financial statements

The stand alone financial statements are presented in accordance to the requirements of IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. The Company has adopted a presentation based on liquidity in the statement of financial position and a presentation of incomes and expenses according to their nature in the statement of comprehensive income, considering that these methods of presenting information are more relevant and credible than those which would have been submitted in other ways permitted by IAS 1.

(c) Bases of valuation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost or amortized cost convention, except for financial assets held for trading faired valued through profit or loss.
Other financial assets and liabilities are presented at amortized cost.
The methods used to determine fair value are disclosed in Note 4.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The management of the Company considers the Romanian leu (RON) as the functional currency as defined by IAS 21 "The Effects of exchange rate variation".
The stand alone financial statements are presented in RON, rounded to the nearest RON, the currency chosen by the Company's management as the presentation currency.

(e) Use of estimates and professional judgement

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the amounts of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported. The estimates and judgments associated with them are based on historical and other factors considered to be relevant in these circumstances. The result of these factors form the basis of judgments used in determining the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for which there are no other sources available for valuation. Actual results may differ from the estimated amounts.

The estimates and the assumptions are reviewed periodically. The accounting estimates revisions are recognized, if the revision affects only that period, in the period in which the estimate is revised or if the revision affects both current period and subsequent periods, in the current and also the subsequent periods.

The judgments of the management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and the estimates that involve a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed in Note 4.

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The methods and the significant accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company during the financial years presented in these financial statements.

The stand alone financial statements are prepared based on the assumption that the Company will continue its operations in the foreseeable future. To assess the practicability of this hypothesis, the management analyzes the estimates relating to future cash inflows.

(a) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from settlement thereof and from the conversion of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency using the exchange rate as at the end of the year are recognized in the profit or loss account. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency that are measured at historical cost are recorded in RON using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are recorded in RON using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the fair value measurement.

Conversion differences are presented in the profit or loss account, except for the differences arising on the translation of financial instruments classified as available for sale, which are included in the reserve from the change in fair value of these financial instruments. The exchange rates of the main currencies were as follows:

Currency	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
EURO	4.4821	4.4847
USD	3.6868	3.2551

(b) Accounting of hyperinflation effect

According to IAS 29 ("Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies") the financial statements of a Company whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy should be presented in terms of current purchasing power of the currency at the reporting date, namely the non-monetary items are restated by applying the general price index at the date of acquisition or contribution.

According to IAS 29 an economy is considered hyperinflationary if, among other factors, the cumulative inflation rate is approaching, or, exceeds 100% over a three year period

The steady decrease in the rate of inflation and other factors related to the characteristics of the economic environment in Romania, indicate that the economy whose functional currency was adopted by the Company ceased to be hyperinflationary with effect for financial periods beginning with 1 January 2004. The IAS 29 provisions were adopted in preparing the financial statements only for those holdings older than 1 January 2004. The amounts expressed in the current measuring unit as at 31 December 2003 are considered the basis for the carrying amounts in the financial statements and do not represent the revalued amounts, the replacement cost or any other measurement of the current value of the assets or the prices at which transactions would occur at present time.

For the purpose of preparing these stand alone financial statements, the Company adjusted the share capital to be expressed in the current measurement unit as at 31 December 2014.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

The accounts receivable and deposits are initially recognized by the Company at the date of their recording. All other financial assets (including assets at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date when the Company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Any risk and reward in the transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The financial assets and liabilities can be offset and the statement of financial position will present their net value, only when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the obligation at the same time.

The Company classifies financial assets held as follows: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets held to maturity, accounts receivable and financial assets available for sale.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

A financial asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss if is classified as held for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and decides to buy or sell based on fair value. On initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in the profit or loss account when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and the subsequent changes are recognized in the profit or loss account.

The derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading if they do not represent instruments used for hedge accounting.

(ii) Financial assets held to maturity

If the Company intends and is able to hold the instruments to maturity, then the financial assets are classified as held to maturity investments. Financial assets held to maturity are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets held to maturity are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss amount. Any sale or reclassification before maturity other than insignificant amounts of held-to-maturity investments and which does not come close to the maturity results in the reclassification into assets available for sale, and the Company will not be able to classify those instruments as held to maturity investments in the current and the next two financial years.

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company has no investment assets classified as held to maturity.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iii) Trade receivables

Trade receivable are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade receivable are measured at the initial value less any impairment loss amount. Trade receivable includes trade and other long term receivables.

(iv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise petty cash, cash at bank and deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Bank accounts on behalf of clients include funds deposited with banks on behalf of clients, from advances paid by the latter for future transactions.

(v) Financial assets available for sale

Financial assets available for sale are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale and not classified in any of the above mentioned categories. Company's investments in equity instruments and in certain debt instruments are classified as financial assets available for sale.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and the subsequent changes, other than impairment losses and foreign exchange differences relating to equity instruments available for sale are recognized in other comprehensive income and are presented within equity in the reserve. When an investment is derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss account.

If fair value cannot be reliably measured, the financial assets available for sale are carried at the restated cost less impairment provision.

Financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes debt instruments issued and subordinated liabilities on the date they are recorded. All other liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss) are initially recognized on the transaction date, when the Company becomes a party according to the contractual terms of the respective debt instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are paid, are cancelled or they expire.

Financial liabilities are offset with the corresponding financial assets and in the statement of financial position the net value is presented only when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to simultaneously realize the asset and settle the obligation

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities consist of trade payables and other liabilities. These financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(d) Tangible fixed assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Tangible assets are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. No restatement of the cost of tangible assets in accordance with IAS 29 was necessary, because the Company has no fixed assets acquired before 31 December 2003.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The Company recognizes in the carrying amount of tangible assets the replacement cost if it is probable that the economic benefits included in the asset will be transferred to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other costs are charged to the profit and loss as incurred.

The expenses incurred to replace a separately booked component of a tangible asset, including inspections or overhauls are capitalized. Other subsequent expenses are capitalized to the extent that they enhance the future performance of those tangible assets. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the profit and loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation of tangible assets

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line depreciation method during the estimated useful life of each item of property and equipment.

Useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Equipment and machinery	3-5 years
Furniture and fittings	3-6 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted accordingly.

(e) Intangible fixed assets

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets (including software) purchased by the Company and with a determined useful life are measured at cost or revalued cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Intangible assets (continued)

(i) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the value of the asset to which they are performed. All other expenses, including impairment for goodwill and internally generated brands are recognized in the profit and loss when incurred.

(i) Amortisation

The amortisation is calculated for the cost of asset or for the other value which substituted the cost less residual value. The amortisation is recognized in the profit or loss using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets, other than goodwill, as of the date they are available for use; this faithfully method reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the economic expected future benefits embodied in the asset.

The useful life for current period and for the comparative period is the following:

Software	1-3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted accordingly.

(f) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit and loss is evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence regarding the existence of impairment. A financial asset is considered impaired if there is objective evidence to indicate that after the initial recognition of the asset, an event took place that caused a loss that can be estimated reliably and has a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset.

Objective evidence indicating that financial assets (including equity instruments) are impaired can include: failure of payment by a debtor, restructuring of an amount owed to the Company, under terms that the Company would otherwise not accept, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy or insolvency, the disappearance of an active trading market for a certain instrument. Furthermore, for an investment in equity instruments, a significant and prolonged decrease in its fair value below its cost represents objective evidence of impairment.

The Company takes in consideration, as evidence of impairment for receivables and held to maturity investments, events that took place both at a collective and specific asset level. All receivables and held to maturity investments that are individually significant are assessed for impairment. All receivables that are individually significant for which no specific impairment evidence has been identified, are tested collectively in order to determine the existence of an impairment that has not been identified yet.

Receivables that are not individually significant are grouped according to similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

In order to assess collective impairment the Company uses historical trends concerning the probability of default, the period required for debt recovery and the loss amount incurred, adjusted according to the management's professional judgment related to the likelihood that, due to current economic conditions, the effective losses will be higher or lower than those indicated by historical trends.

An impairment loss related to a financial asset held at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate of the asset. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and are presented in an allowance for receivables account. When a subsequent event causes the decrease in impairment losses, it is reflected through profit and loss accounts, without exceeding the initial allowance value.

Impairment losses on available for sale investments are recognized by transferring to profit or loss accounts the cumulative loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in the equity accounts. The cumulative loss transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss.
Changes in provisions for impairment attributable to the time value of money are reflected as a component of interest income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired debt instrument available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively linked to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized in the profit and loss, then the impairment loss is reversed and the amount of the reversal is recognized in the profit and loss accounts. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available for sale instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is evidence of the existence of impairment. If any such evidence exists, the recoverable amount of the asset value is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful life or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or any other cash-generating unit is calculated as the maximum between value in use and fair value less costs of sales. In determining the value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted in order to determine the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(ii) Non-financial assets (continued)

Concerning the impairment assessment: assets that cannot be individually assessed are grouped at the lowest level of cash generating assets group that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets ("cash-generating unit "). In order to assess goodwill, cash-generating units to which goodwill was allocated are monitored for internal reporting purposes, in their respective operational segment. Goodwill acquired in a business merger is allocated to groups of cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the merger.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is any indication that a corporate asset is impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss. Recognized impairment losses related to cash-generating units are used firstly to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the respective units if the case, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the cash-generating unit (group of units) on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In relation to other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are reassessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is evidence that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there were changes in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment would be recognized.

Goodwill that is part of the carrying amount of an investment in a related party is not recognized separately and therefore is not assessed for impairment separately. Instead, the total value of an investment in a related party is assessed for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment in the related party may be impaired.

(g) Employee benefits

(i) Short-time benefits

Short-term employee benefits include salaries, wages and social security contributions. Short-term benefits are recognized as an expense as the services are rendered.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

Under a defined contribution plan, the entity pays fixed contributions into a state fund (social security fund, unemployment benefits fund and health insurance fund) during the Company’s normal course of business. All members and employees of the Company are also legally obliged to contribute (through social security contributions) to the Romanian pension plan (defined contribution plan of the State). All related contributions are recognized in the respective period’s financial result.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Defined benefit plans

These are post-employment benefit plans other than a defined contribution plans.

The Company has no obligation towards its employees, according to Romanian law, related to pensions and does not participate in any other retirement plan. Allowance for pension due to illness retirement is granted only if the retirement decision is final.

(iv) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company does not grant long-term employee benefits other than those stated above.

(v) Termination benefits

Termination of employment benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company can demonstrate, without a realistic possibility of withdrawal, the commitment to a detailed formal plan to either terminate the employment contracts before the normal retirement date or to provide benefits for termination of employment as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary unemployment.

During 2014 and 2013, the Company did not provide termination benefits.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company acquires an obligation related to a past event that will probable generate a future outflow of economic resources in order to extinguish the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made in relation to the value of the respective obligation. In determining the allowance, future cash flows are discounted using a discount rate before taxes that reflects current market conditions and the risks specific to the liability in question. The allowance is considered a financial expense.

A provision for reorganization is recognized when the Company has approved a detailed and formal reorganization plan and the process has either begun or it has been publicly announced. Future operating losses are not provisioned

As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, the Company has not booked any provisions in the statement of financial position.

(i) Income

(i) Income from services rendered

Income from services rendered is recognized in the income statement in the period in which services are provided.

The main sources of income are the revenues from fees related to brokered transactions. Revenues are recognized net of commission.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Income (continued)

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. The interest income is received from current accounts and deposits opened at credit institutions.

(iii) Income from dividends

Income from dividends is recognized in the profit and loss on the date on which the Company gains the right to receive such income.

(iii) Income from dividends (continued)

In case of dividends received in the form of shares as an alternative to cash payments, dividend income is recognized on the cash that would have been received in correspondence with the increase in shares. The Company does not record income from dividends related to free shares when they are distributed proportionately to all shareholders.

The Company records income from dividends at gross value including dividend tax, which is recognized as income tax expense.

(j) Net gain / (loss) from financial assets held for trading

Net gain/(loss) from financial assets held for trading include gains / losses from: sale of financial assets held for trading, changes in fair value of financial assets recognized at fair value through the profit and loss and dividends received as a result of holding such financial assets.

Income from dividends is recognized in the profit and loss on the date on which the Company gains the right to receive the payment which, in case of floating financial instruments, is the ex-dividend date.

(k) Income tax

Income tax for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the end of year result, unless it is related to company merger or to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax to be paid for the income during the period, or received for the loss registered in the period, determined using tax rates applicable at the reporting date and any adjustment to the payment obligations of corporate tax for prior periods.

Deferred tax is determined based on the temporary differences that arise between the tax base for assets and liabilities and their carrying value used for financial reporting. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, liabilities arising from the initial recognition of an asset/liability other than in a business combination which, at the time of the transaction, does not affect either the accounting or the taxable profit and liabilities arising from temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, but only to the extent that the

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Income tax (continued)

entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the differences and it is probable that the reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates/laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit can be obtained after offsetting previous year's tax loss and profit tax to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that the related tax benefit is unlikely to be achieved.

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same date with the liability to pay the dividend.

The tax rate used to calculate current and deferred taxes at December 31, 2014 was 16% (31 December 2013: 16%).

(l) Legal reserve

In accordance with the legislation in Romania, companies must allocate an amount equal to at least 5% of profit before tax to legal reserves until they reach 20% of the share capital. Once this level was reached, the Company can make additional allocations but only from the net profit. The legal reserve is tax deductible up to 5% on the accounting profit before income tax.

(m) Dividends

Dividends are treated as profit appropriation for the period in which they are declared and approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The profit available for dividends distribution is the one recorded in the statutory accounts during the year, which differs from the profit from these financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, due to differences between Romanian accounting law and IFRS.

(n) Changes of accounting policies

Except for the changes described below the Company consistently applied significant accounting policies described in the previous paragraphs for all financial periods presented in these financial statements.

The Company has adopted the following new standards, amendments thereto, and any other important changes in other standards effective from 1 January 2014:

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Changes of accounting policies (continued)

IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", published by IASB on 12 May 2011. The amendment replaces the consolidation guidance in IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12 Consolidation — Special Purpose Entities by introducing a single consolidation model for all entities based on control, irrespective of the nature of the investee (i.e., whether an entity is controlled through voting rights of investors or through other contractual arrangements as is common in special purpose entities). Under IFRS 10, control is based on whether an investor has 1) power over the investee; 2) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and 3) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the returns.

IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements", published by IASB on 12 May 2011, introduces new accounting requirements for joint arrangements, replacing IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures. The option to apply the proportional consolidation method when accounting for jointly controlled entities is removed. Additionally, IFRS 11 eliminates jointly controlled assets to now only differentiate between joint operations and joint ventures. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control have rights to the net assets.

IFRS 12 "Disclosure interests in other entities" published by the IASB on 12 May 2011. IFRS 12 will require improved information on both the unconsolidated and consolidated entities in which an entity is involved. The objective of IFRS 12 is to require an entity to disclose information that enable users may evaluate the basis of control, any restrictions on consolidated assets and liabilities, risk exposures arising from unconsolidated structured entities and the implications of the involvement of holders of non-controlling interests in entities activities.

IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" (revised in 2011) published by the IASB on 12 May 2011. The requirements relating to separate financial statements are unchanged and are included in the amended IAS 27 standard. The other paragraphs of IAS 27 are replaced by IFRS 10.

IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" (revised 2011), published by IASB on 12 May 2011. IAS 28 is modified to align with the amendments of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements", to IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities", Transition guide issued by IASB on 28 June 2012. The amendments are intended to provide additional transition relief in IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 by "limiting the requirement to provide comparative information to only the preceding comparative period". Also, amendments were made to IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 to eliminate the requirement to provide comparative information for periods prior to the immediately preceding periods.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Changes of accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", to IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" and to IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements", published by IASB on 31 October 2012. The amendments provide an exception from the consolidation requirements of IFRS 10 and require the investment entities to rather value certain subsidiaries at fair value through profit and loss, than consolidation. The amendments establish the disclosure requirements for investment entities.

Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments:disclosure" published by IASB on 16 December 2011. The amendments bring clarifications regarding offseting rules and focus on four main areas: a) the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; b) the application of simultaneous realisation and settlement; c) the offsetting of collateral amounts and d) the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements.

Amendments to IAS 36 "Impairment of assets" - Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets, published by IASB on 29 May 2013. The amendments to IAS 36 address the disclosure of information regarding recoverable amount of the depreciated assets, if the amount is based on fair value less costs to dispose. At the issuance of IFRS 13 – "Fair value measurement", IASB has decided to amend IAS 36 for the disclosure of information on recoverable amount of depreciated assets. The current changes clarify the initial intention of IASB as the disclosure to be limited to the recoverable value of depreciated assets, which is based on fair value less cost to dispose.

Amendments to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" - 'Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting' published by IASB on 27 June 2013. The amendment allows the continuation of hedge accounting in certain circumstances in which the counterparty to a hedging instrument changes in order to achieve clearing for that instrument if certain conditions are met (in these circumstances, the novation occurs when the parties agree to replace the original counterparty with a new one).

Standards and interpretations issued but not effective yet

Standards issued but not yet come into force at the date of the financial statements of the Company are listed below. The Company expects that this list of standards and interpretations issued to be applicable at a future date, intending to adopt these standards when they come into force.

The Company anticipates that the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations to the existing standards will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2010-2012)" published by the IASB on 12 December 2013. Amendments to various standards and interpretations resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8 IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24 and IAS 38) have the aim to remove inconsistencies and clarify wording. The amendments clarify the accounting recognition if allowed free interpretation. The most important changes include new or revised requirements regarding: (i) the definition of "vesting conditions"; (ii) accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination; (iii) aggregation of

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Changes of accounting policies (continued)

operating segments and reconciliation of the total reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets; (v) measurement of short-term assets and liabilities; (v) the restatement of accumulated depreciation proportional revaluation method; (vi) clarifications on key management personnel.

Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRSs (cycle 2011-2013)" published by the IASB on 12 December 2013. Amendments to various standards and interpretations resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40) are aimed at removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording. The revisions clarify the accounting recognition if allowed free interpretation. The most important changes include new or revised requirements regarding: (i) explanation of IFRS in force in IFRS 1; ii) Exceptions to the joint venture; iii) the purpose of paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 (exception of portfolio) and iv) clarify the link between IFRS 3 and IAS 40 on the classification of property as investment property or real estate property occupied by the owner.

Amendments to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" - Defined benefit plans: employee contributions published by the IASB on 21 November 2013. The amendments relate to employees and third party contributions to defined benefit plans. Their purpose is to simplify accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years in service, for example, employee contributions are calculated as a fixed percentage of salary.

Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB, but have not been adopted by the EU

Standards issued by the IASB, but which have not been adopted by the EU are listed below. The Company expects that this list of standards and interpretations issued to be applicable at a future date, intending to adopt these standards when they come into force.

The Company anticipates that the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards will not have a material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application, except for IFRS 9 implementation impacts that can not be estimated at this time.

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" published on 24 July 2014 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments:

Recognition and Measurement - IFRS 9 contains requirements for recognition and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting de-recognition.
Classification and Measurement - IFRS 9 introduces a new approach for classification of financial assets, which derived from cash flow characteristics but also the business model in which the asset is held. This unique approach based on principles replace rules-based requirements in IAS 39. The new model involves one type of impairment for all financial instruments.
Depreciation - IFRS 9 has introduced a new model of expected loss that will require early recognition of expected losses. Specifically, the new standard require entities to account for expected losses from loans since the financial instruments are recognized the first time and recognize expected losses throughout the whole loan much earlier.
Hedge accounting - IFRS 9 introduces a model for hedge accounting substantially reformed with improved information on risk management activities. The new model represents a

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Changes of accounting policies (continued)

significant revision that aligns hedge accounting with the accounting treatment of risk management activities.
Own credit - IFRS 9 eliminates volatility in profit or loss that has been caused by changes in the credit risk of debt selected to be measured at fair value. This change in accounting means that gains damage caused by own credit risk of the debt will not be recognized in the income statement.

IFRS 14 "regulatory deferral accounts" published by IASB on 30 January 2014. This standard is intended to allow entities adopting IFRS for the first time, and who recognize in regulatory deferral accounts currently under previously applicable accounting standards, to continue to do so until the transition to IFRS.

IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" published by the IASB on 28 May 2014. IFRS 15 specifies how and when, an entity that reports IFRS will recognize revenue, and also providing users of financial statements certain relevant information. The standard replaces IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts" and a number of interpretations related to revenue. Standard application is mandatory for all entities that report under IFRS and apply to almost all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leasing, financial instruments and insurance contracts. The basic principle of the new standard is that entities recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers to reflect the amount that the company expects to receive in exchange for goods or services (ie, payment). The new standard will also lead to improved revenue presentation will provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed extensively (eg service revenues and changes to contracts) and will provide guidance for multiple-element contracts.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - sale or contribution of assets between an investor and the associate or joint venture IASB published on 11 September 2014. The amendments address a conflict between IAS 28 and IFRS requirements 10 and clarifies that a transaction involving an associate or joint venture gain and loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitutes a business.

Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 12 "Information presented on interests in other entities" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - investment entities: Application of consolidation exception published by the IASB on 18 December 2014. Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 introduce clarification on the accounting requirements relating to investment entities. The amendments also provide for certain exemptions in certain situations.

Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Ventures" - **Accounting for acquisitions of interests in jointly controlled undertakings** which are published by the IASB on 6 May 2014. The amendments provide guidance on the accounting for interests in jointly controlled undertakings that constitute a business. The amendments also specify the appropriate accounting treatment for acquisitions.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Changes of accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Disclosure Initiative published by the IASB on 18 December 2014. Amendments to IAS 1 are designed to encourage companies to apply professional judgment in determining the information disclosed in the financial statements. For example, the amendments clarify that materiality applies to the full set of financial statements and disclosure of immaterial information may reduce the usefulness of financial information. In addition, the amendment clarifies that companies can use professional judgment to determine where and in what order the information should be disclosed in the financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 16 "Property and equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible assets" - Clarification accepted methods for depreciation and amortization published by the IASB on 12 May 2014. The amendments clarify that the use of methods based on revenue to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not adequate, because the income generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset, reflect different factors of consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The amendments also clarify that income is an inappropriate basis for measuring consumption economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption may be rebutted in limited circumstances.

Amendments to IAS 16 "Property and equipment" and IAS 41 "Agriculture" - Agriculture: biological assets published by the IASB on 30 June 2014. The amendments establish that biological assets be accounted for similar tangible assets, biological assets that are used to develop new products, in scope of IAS 16.

Amendments to IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" - the equity method in the separate financial statements published by the IASB on 12 August 2014. The amendments restore the equity method as an option accounting for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in separate financial statements of an entity.

Amendments to various standards "Improvements to IFRS (cycle 2012-2014)" published by the IASB on 25 September 2014. Amendments to various standards and interpretations resulting from the annual improvement project of IFRS (IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34) were mainly aimed to remove inconsistencies and clarify expressions. The revisions clarify the accounting recognition in cases where free interpretation was permitted. Changes include new or revised requirements regarding: (i) changes in the methods of sale; (ii) contracts for services; (iii) amendments to IFRS 7 applicability in abridged interim financial statements; (iv) the discount rate: the local market; (v) submission of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'.

4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Certain accounting policies and information disclosure requirements of the Company, require the determination of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values were determined in order to evaluate and/or to retrieve information based on the methods described below. When applicable, further information about the assumptions used in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(a) Investments in equity and debt securities

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss is determined by reference to the closing quote for the bid price at the reporting date. Financial assets available for sale represent own equity instruments. These instruments owned by the Company do not have a quoted market price on the active market and their fair value could not be reliably determined using a valuation technique, therefore, they are measured at cost and are subject to impairment assessment.

(b) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated based on the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market interest rate at the reporting date, i.e. 31 December 2014. This fair value is determined only for presentation purposes. For financial instruments such as receivables and short term liabilities, management believes that the carrying value is a reasonable approximation of the fair value and therefore it is not necessary to present a fair value separately.

(c) Fair value hierarchy

The Company measures the fair value of financial instruments using one of these hierarchy methods:

i) Level 1: Active market quotation for similar instruments.

ii) Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable market data. This category includes instruments valued using: quotations in active markets for similar instruments; market quotes for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable in the market data.

iii) Level 3: Valuation techniques based on data that cannot be observed in the market. This category includes all instruments whose valuation method is not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs have a significant influence on the instrument evaluation. This category includes instruments that are valued on the basis of market quotations for similar instruments where unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to the following risks as a result of its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk, including interest risk and exchange rate risk
- Operational risk;
- Economic environment risk;
- Tax risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure towards each risk mentioned above, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and capital management procedures.

(a) The general risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the Company's risk management establishment and oversight.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for examining and approving the Company's strategic plan and the operational, financial and corporate structure.

The Company's risk management policies are defined to ensure the identification and analysis of risk the Company is facing, setting appropriate controls, risk monitoring and compliance limits. Policies and risk management systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training standards, procedures and management, aims to develop an orderly and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The internal audit of the Company oversees how management monitors compliance with Company's policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by entity.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a financial loss due to non-fulfilment of contractual obligations by a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument, the risk results mainly from the Company's trade receivables and financial investments.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer and the country in which it operates. Most of the Company's clients operate in Romania.

Company's customer base is comprised of individuals and companies who invest in the stock market.

The Company calculates a provision for impairment of receivables which represent estimated losses on trade receivables, other receivables and investments. The first component of this adjustment is the specific loss component related to bad debts for which the process of debt recovery has begun.

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

The second is the collective loss component, corresponding to the losses that have been incurred, but not yet identified, were being calculated on the bases of aging analysis of receivables after the application of the principle of contamination, using the historical loss rates.

(ii) Financial instruments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid instruments issued by counterparty that have a satisfactory credit quality. Management constantly monitors the credit quality and, considering that Company has invested only in instruments with high credit quality, the management does not expect these counterparties do not fulfil their contractual obligations. The table below presents the ratings given by rating agencies to banks where the Company has cash and deposits at the end of financial reporting periods.

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	Rating agency
Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft	AA+	AA+-	S&P
Banca Transilvania S.A.	BB-	BB-	Fitch Ratings
Banca Comerciala Romana S.A.	BBB	BBB+	Fitch Ratings
BRD Goupe Societe Generale S.A.	BBB+	BBB+	Fitch Ratings

Exposure to the credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the exposure from statement of financial position at the reporting date and was as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Other long term financial assets	396	229
Financial assets available for sale	28	28
Trade and other receivables	610	490
Current assets related to trading activity	2,551	1,503
Financial assets for trading	5,199	2,474
Cash and cash equivalents	5,156	9,499
Bank accounts on behalf of its clients	26,707	8,896
Total	**40,647**	**23,119**

The Company monitors exposure to credit risk by analyzing the receivables aging.

The Company is exposed to the credit risk through the activity of intermediation carried of financial transactions for individuals and legal entities, transactions which are carried out on the basis of advance payments received from the customers.

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face difficulties in fulfilling its obligations associated with the financial liabilities that are settled in cash or another financial asset transfer. The Company's approach to liquidity risk is to ensure that, to the extent possible, at all times holds sufficient liquidities to deal with the liabilities when they become due, both under normal and stress conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or to risk the Company reputation.

The Company has no borrowings, needing liquidity just to cover the current operating expenses and settlement performed within clearing-settlement systems that it operates. Taking into account the fact that a significant proportion of the Company assets consist of investments with high liquidity level, the liquidity risk level to which the Company is exposed is a low one.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including the estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements, are the following:

31 December 2014	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 6 month	6 to12 month	1 to2 years	2 to5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Trade liabilities and other liabilities	529	529	529	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities related to trading activity	27,625	27,625	27,625	-	-	-	-
Total	**28,154**	**28,154**	**28,154**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

31 December 2013	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 6 month	6 - 12 month	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Trade liabilities and other liabilities	773	773	773	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities related to trading activity	9,445	9,445	9,445	-	-	-	-
Total	**10,218**	**10,218**	**10,218**	-	-	-	-

The cash flows included in the analysis of maturity are not expected to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different value.

The Company maintains sufficient liquid assets (residual maturity less than 3 month) in order to cover all the outstanding debts.

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the market prices variation, such as exchange rate, interest rate and the price of equity instruments, will affect the incomes of the Company or value of the financial instruments owned.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control the exposures at market risks within acceptable parameters, and also to optimize return of investment.

Exposure to foreign exchange risk

The exposure of Company to currency risk is presented below, based on theoretical value in lei equivalent.

31 December 2014	**EURO**	**RON**	**USD**	**CAD**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Financial assets available for sale	-	28	-	-	28
Other non-current financial assets	269	127	-	-	396
Trade receivables and other receivables	156	469	-	-	625
Current assets related to trading activity	1,605	129	817	-	2,551
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	3,135	930	1,134	-	5,199
Bank accounts on behalf of its clients	21,153	3,159	2,395	-	26,707
Cash and cash equivalents	5,088	68	-	-	5,156
Total financial assets	**31,406**	**4,910**	**4,346**	**-**	**40,662**
Financial liabilities					
Trade liabilities and other liabilities	(8)	(511)	-	(10)	(529)
Current liabilities related to trading activity	(21,481)	(3,415)	(2,729)	-	(27,625)
Total financial liabilities	**(21,489)**	**(3,926)**	**(2,729)**	**(10)**	**(28,154)**
Net financial assets	**9,917**	**984**	**1,617**	**(10)**	**12,508**

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Market risk (continued)

31 December 2013	EURO	RON	USD	CAD	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets available for sale	-	28	-	-	28
Other non-current financial assets	66	163	-	-	229
Trade receivables and other receivables	50	454	-	-	504
Current assets related to trading activity	1,075	109	273	46	1,503
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,478	996	-	-	2,474
Cash and cash equivalents	11,377	4,745	2,273	-	18,395
Total financial assets	**14,046**	**6,495**	**2,546**	**46**	**23,133**
Financial liabilities					
Trade liabilities and other liabilities	246	527	-	-	773
Current liabilities related to trading activity	2,288	4,573	2,539	45	9,445
Total financial liabilities	**2,534**	**5,100**	**2,539**	**45**	**10,218**
Net financial assets	**11,512**	**1,395**	**7**	**1**	**12,915**

The sensitivity analysis

If the leu had weakened as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, respectively against EURO, USD, GBP and CAD as indicated below, it would have caused an increase in Company's result by the values presented below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, particularly the interest rate, remain constant.

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
LEU weakened by 10% compared with the currencies mentioned above	1,152	1,151

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not hold financial instruments with variable interest rate. The financial instruments held up to maturity are not affected by the interest rate variations. Therefore, a change in rate interest at the reporting date would not affect the income statement and the equity.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Market risk (continued)

Exposure to price risk of financial assets held for trading

The price risk of financial assets held for trading represents the risk that the value of such instruments will fluctuate due to changes on the market prices, either due to specific factors of the issuer or factors which affect all the instruments traded on the market.

The Company holds financial instruments for trading in amount of RON 5,199 thousand as at 31 December 2014 (31 December 2013: RON 2,474 thousand), as detailed in the note 11. For these assets, an increase by ten percent of the price of transaction at the reporting date would lead to an increase in the Company earnings and equity by RON 1,372 thousand (31 December 2013: RON 247 thousand); a similar change in the opposite direction would determine a decrease in the Company earnings and equity by RON 1,372 thousand (31 December 2013: RON 247 thousand).

(e) Operational risk

The operational risk represents the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide range of causes associated with the processes, the staff, the technologies and the infrastructure of the Company, as well as external factors, other than credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk, such as those arising from the legal and regulatory requirements and the generally accepted standards related to the organizational behaviour. The operational risks arise from all the Company's operations. The main responsibility of development and implementation of the controls that refers to the operational risks returns to management. The responsibility is supported by the development of the general standards of the Company to manage the operational risk on the following areas:

- Requirements to segregate the responsibilities, including the independent authorization of the transactions;
- Requirements on reconciliation and monitoring the transactions;
- Compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements;
- Documentation of the controls and the procedures;
- Requirements related to periodic analysis of the operational risk to which the Company is exposed and the appropriateness of the controls and procedures to prevent the identified risks;
- Requirements to report operational losses and proposals for improving the causes that have generated them;
- Development of plans for operational continuity;
- Development and continuous professional training;
- Set-up of ethical standards;
- Prevent the litigation risk, including insurance were applicable;
- Risk mitigation, including the efficient use of the insurance were applicable;

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(f) Capital adequacy

The policies of the Board of Directors are to preserve a solid base of capital needed for maintain the confidence of investors, creditors and market and to support the future development of the Company. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital employed, defined by Company as net operating profit divided at total equity, less the interest out of control.

The ratio of the liabilities of the Company to equity at the end of the period was as follows:

	2014	2013
Total liabilities	28,154	10,218
Cash and cash equivalents	31,863	18,395
Net assets	**3,709**	**8,177**
Total equity	**12,835**	**13,098**

The specific requirements issued by ASF (former CNVM) related to the equity are: the initial share capital to exceed EUR 730 thousand, and own funds greater or equal to total capital needs, the requirements being met throughout 2014 and 2013.

(g) Economic environment risk

In the last years, the European financial sector had faced a public debt crisis, triggered by the major tax imbalances and public debts from several European countries. The current fears, as the deterioration in financial condition could contribute at a subsequent stage to an additional reduction of confidence of investors, determined a joint efforts of governments and of central banks to adopt special measures to counteract the vicious circle of the increasing aversion to risk and to ensure the normal functioning of the market.

The identification and the assessment of the investment influenced by a credit market devoid of liquidity, the analysis of the compliance of credit agreements and other contractual obligations, the assessment of the significant uncertainties, including the uncertainties related to the ability of an entity to continue to operate for a reasonable period of time, all of these trigger other challenges.

The effects on the financial market in Romania was the decrease of prices and liquidity on capital market and the increase of long term interest rate due to liquidity conditions at international level.

Debtors of the Company may also be affected by the liquidity crisis situations that could affect the ability to meet their current liabilities. Deterioration of operating conditions to the creditors affects the management of cash flows forecasts and the analysis of impairment of the financial and non-financial assets. To the extent that the information is available, management has included reviewed estimates of future cash flows in its policy of impairment.

Management is unable to reliably estimate the effects on the financial statement of the Company due to the worsening of financial market liquidity, the impairment of financial assets affected by illiquid market conditions and the high volatility of the national currency and financial market.

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(g) Economic environment risk (continued)

Management of the Company believes it is taking all necessary measures to support the growth of the Company in the current market conditions through:

i) liquidity management strategies and the establishment of specific measures of liquidity management in crisis situations;

ii) the current liquidity forecasts;

iii) daily monitoring of cash flows and estimation of effects on borrowers of the Company, due to limited access to funding and limited opportunities to support the business growth of in Romania.

iv) the examination of provisions and requirements included in the clearing and settlement commitments, at present and in the near future.

(h) Tax risk

Starting with 1 January 2007, following the accession of Romania to the European Union, the Company has adapted to European Union regulations and therefore was prepared for the application of the changes to European legislation. The Company implemented these changes, but their way of implementation remains open to the fiscal audits from the authorities for 5 years.

The interpretation of texts and practical implementation of the procedures of the new tax regulations applicable harmonized with European legislation could vary from entity to entity, and there is the risk that in some circumstances the fiscal authorities adopt a different position from that of the Company's.

Furthermore, the government has a number of authorized agencies to carry out audits (the control) of the companies operating on the territory of Romania. These controls are similar with tax audit from others countries and can cover not only the tax matters but also the other legal and regulation matters which present interest for these agencies. It is possible that the Company will continue to be subject to tax controls as new tax regulations will be issued.

6. NET LOSS FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING

The net losses from financial assets held for trading recognized in profit of loss include:

	2014	2013
Net gain/(loss) on evaluation at fair value of financial assets held for trading	433	(151)
Net income from disposal of financial assets held for trading	231	424
Dividends income	55	26
Net income from financial instruments held for trading	**719**	**299**

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

7. OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses include:

	2014	2013
Staff costs *i)*	921	950
Office rent and utilities	219	311
Expenses with services rendered by third parties *ii)*	629	314
Depreciation *(Note 9,10)*	83	65
Local tax expenses and other taxes	77	77
Expenses related to trading fees	505	137
Transport and travel expenses	54	23
Bank commission	48	31
Other expenses	313	210
Total	**2,849**	**2,118**

i) Staff costs include the following:

	2014	2013
Salaries	714	740
Contributions to the salaries	188	205
Other salaries expenses	19	5
Total staff costs	**921**	**950**

Number of employees in the Company was:

	2014		2013	
	End of the year	**Average of year**	**End of the year**	**Average of year**
Number of employees	**15**	**15**	**11**	**12**

ii) The expenses with services rendered by third parties mainly include promotion and introduction of new clients, legal assistance, tax, accounting, translation and others.

8. INCOME TAX PROFIT

	2014	2013
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred tax income	-	-
Total income	**-**	**-**

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

8. INCOME TAX PROFIT (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation between profit before tax and the income tax expenses in the profit and loss statement.

	2014	2013
Loss before tax	(263)	(34)
Tax in accordance with the statutory tax rate of 16% (income)	(42)	(5)
Effects on income tax of:		
Non-taxable income	(4)	(4)
Non-deductible expenses	15	4
Other adjustments	-	3
Income from profit tax	**(31)**	**(2)**

Deferred income tax at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013 was not recognized for reasons of prudence.

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

9. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	IT equipment, fixtures and furniture,	Total
Cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2013	**-**	**175**	**66**	**241**
Purchases	-	8	5	13
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2013	**-**	**183**	**71**	**254**
Balance as at 1 January 2014	**-**	**183**	**71**	**254**
Purchases	-	22	-	22
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2014	**-**	**205**	**71**	**276**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January 2013	**-**	**56**	**46**	**102**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	46	6	52
Depreciation relation to disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2013	**-**	**102**	**52**	**154**
Balance as at 1 January 2014	**-**	**102**	**52**	**154**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	46	6	52
Depreciation relation to disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2014	**-**	**148**	**58**	**206**
Net book values				
Balance as at 1 January 2013	**-**	**119**	**20**	**139**
Balance as at 31 December 2013	**-**	**81**	**19**	**100**
Balance as at 31 December 2014	**-**	**57**	**13**	**70**

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Licenses, software	Total
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January 2013	37	37
Purchases	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2013	**37**	**37**
Balance as at 1 January 2014	37	37
Purchases	222	222
Balance as at 31 December 2014	**259**	**259**
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 1 January 2013	14	14
Charge	13	13
Balance as at 31 December 2013	**27**	**27**
Balance as at 1 January 2014	27	27
Charge	30	30
Balance as at 31 December 2014	57	57
Net book values		
Balance as at 31 December 2013	**10**	**10**
Balance as at 31 December 2014	**201**	**201**

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments held by the Company are:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Financial assets available for sale *i)*	28	28
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss *ii)*	5,199	2,474

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

i) The financial assets available for sale represent shares at Casa de Compensare Bucureşti S.A., Casa Română de Compensaţie S.A., Fondul de Compensare a Investitorilor S.A. and IPAC SA. These are presented at cost. None of the institutions and companies above is listed on stock exchange.

The financial assets available for sale did not fluctuate during the financial years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

ii) The variation of financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss is presented below:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Balance as at 1 January	2,474	**342**
Purchases	27,264	9,523
Gain/(reduction) on revalued instruments	433	(151)
Sales	(24,972)	(7,240)
Balance as at 31 December	**5,199**	**2,474**

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyzes the financial instruments recorded at fair-value according to valuation method.

As at 31 December 2014:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading	5,199	-	-	5,199
	5,199	**-**	**-**	**5,199**

As at 31 December 2013:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets held for trading	2,474	-	-	2,474
	2,474	**-**	**-**	**2,474**

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

a) Trade and other receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Amounts to be recovered from former shareholders	432	432
Other gross receivables	178	58
Prepaid expenses	15	14
Total	**625**	**504**

b) Current assets related to trading activity

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Debtors in transactions on behalf of the clients	793	428
Debtors in transactions on behalf of the Company	1,758	1,075
Total	**2,551**	**1,503**

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents held by the Company are as follows

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Bank deposits with original maturity less than 3 month	-	1,162
Current bank accounts	5,145	8,336
Cash in hand	11	1
Total	**5,156**	**9,499**

Cash and cash equivalents do not include the amounts deposited at banks on behalf of clients amounting to RON 26,707 thousand (31 December 2013: RON 8,896 thousand) representing the advances paid by them for future transaction dealing. This amount is presented in the statement of financial position at “Bank accounts on behalf of its clients” caption.

Current bank accounts include an amount of RON 535 thousand for CCPA cash collateral deposits (31 December 2013: RON 355 thousand).

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

14. TRADE LIABILITIES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

a) Trade liabilities and other liabilities include:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Trade payables *i)*	54	264
Liabilities to employees	7	8
Social security contributions and payroll tax	31	82
Other debts to the state budget	431	419
Other liabilities	6	-
Total	**529**	**773**

i) The trade payables mainly represent the obligations to suppliers, paid early 2015.

Other debts to the state budget mainly represent the income tax and the related penalties due for the sale transactions of Bucharest Stock Exchange shares by the Company to former shareholders in 2010. These liabilities shall be settled as soon as the Ministry of Finance will communicate to the Company the transfer price for them.

b) Current liabilities related to trading activity

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Advance payments from customers	27,497	8,621
Creditors from transactions on behalf of its customers	-	691
Deferred income	128	133
Total	**27,625**	**9,445**

15. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Accounting loss	525	16
Deductions	**83**	64
Non-deductible incomes	55	26
Non-deductible expense	150	92
Fiscal loss	**513**	**14**
Reported fiscal loss	1,177	1,163
Accumulated fiscal loss	**1,690**	**1,177**

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

15. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2014, a deferred tax asset in the amount of RON 48 thousand is recognized (31 December 2013: RON 48 thousand). For prudence reasons, no additional deferred tax asset was recognized related to the accumulated fiscal loss as at 31 December 2014.

16. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Warranty at CCP Austria *i)*	269	-
Warranty at Casa Română de Compensaţie SA	-	37
Warranty at Depozitarul Central SA *ii)*	56	55
Warranty at Fondul de Garantare al Depozitarului Sibex *iii)*	51	50
Warranty at Interactive Brokers LLC for transactions on foreign market	-	67
Warranty for suppliers	20	20
Total non-current assets	**396**	**229**

i) The warranty at CCP Austria (Central Counterparty Austria) established for execution of the transactions by the Company on Vienna Stock Exchange. Settlement of these transactions is made through Kontroll Bank (OeKB).

ii) The warranty at Depozitarul Central Bucureşti established for execution of the transactions by the Company on Bucharest Stock Exchange, increased by RON 1 thousand during 2014 with the accumulated interest to the balance at the beginning of the year.

iii) The warranty at Fondul de Garantare al Depozitarului Sibex is necessary according to the legal requirements for execution of the transactions on Sibex Stock Exchange. This guarantee increased during 2014 by RON 1 thousand, the amount representing the accumulated interest to the balance at the beginning of the year.

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

17. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(a) Share capital

The subscribed and paid-in share capital as at 31 December 2014 was in amount of RON 14,122 thousand, representing the value of 14,122,654 shares with a nominal value of 1 RON/share, dematerialized, with equal voting rights. As at 31 December 2013 the share capital was in amount of RON 14,122 thousand.

The subscribed share capital was increased during the 2013, according to Decision of Extraordinary General Meeting No.1 on 9 September 2013 from RON 5,181,654 to RON 14,122,654, by the subscription of the main shareholder, Blue Rock Capital GmbH (former Euro Invest Bank AG) and contributed in cash.

Shareholders structure as at 31 December 2014	**Number of shares**	**% in share capital**
Legal persons, of which:		
- Blue Rock Capital GmbH (former Euro Invest Bank AG)	14,116,884	99.959%
Individuals, of which:		
- foreign	5,770	0.041%
Total	**14,122,654**	**100%**

Shareholders structure as at 31 December 2013	**Number of shares**	**% in share capital**
Legal persons, of which:		
- Blue Rock Capital GmbH (former Euro Invest Bank AG)	14,116,884	99.959%
Individuals, of which:		
- foreign	5,770	0.041%
Total	**14,122,654**	**100%**

The reconciliation of the share capital according to the IFRS with the share capital according to the Romanian regulations is presented in the table below:

	31 December 2014	**31 December 2013**
Share capital according to RAR	14,122	14,122
Effect of hyperinflation – IAS 29	1,437	1,437
Total	**15,559**	**15,559**

17. CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(b) Dividends

In 2014 and 2013 no dividends were distributed to shareholders, as the Company recorded a loss.

(c) Legal reserve

According to legal requirements, the Company creates legal reserves in the amount of at least 5% of the accounting profit before tax recorded under the RAR to the level of 20% of the share capital. The legal reserves cannot be distributed to shareholders.

Legal reserves can be used to cover the losses from operating activities.

(d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the result of the Company from previous years, as well the result of the current year that has not been allocated to other destinations.

18. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

	2014	**2013**
Revenues from commissions charged for transactions	3	3
Advances received for future financial investments	1,453	1,542

The Company brokered capital markets transactions for affiliated parties, as customers, in normal market conditions. The total volume of transactions, the fees collected and balances held by them in 2014 is shown below.

Related party	**Value transactions RON thousands**	**Value fee RON thousands**	**Balance as at 31.12.2014 RON thousands**
Gabriela Wanovits	25	0.13	27
Blue Rock Capital GmbH	148	0.20	803
Euro Invest Consulting	2,255	2.02	115
Gunter Woinar	155	0.26	508
Total	**2,583**	**2.61**	**1,453**

The Company brokered transactions on Romanian capital market for its main shareholder Blue Rock Capital GmbH (former Euro Invest Bank AG), as customer, in normal market requirements. The total value of the 2013 transactions is amounted to RON 1,661 thousand and are represented by purchases/sales of shares on behalf of its clients for which a commission income on capital market performed through the Company amounting to RON 3 thousand was recognized.

18. TRANZACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

Key management personnel

31 December 2014

Members of the Board of Directors:

Gunter Woinar – president
Josef Julius Stummer - member
Franz Wanovits - member

Executive members

Ploscaru Monica

31 December 2013

Members of the Board of Directors:

Gunter Woinar – president
Josef Julius Stummer - member
Franz Wanovits - member

Executive members:

Ploscaru Monica

During the year 2014, the wages paid to key management personnel were in amount of RON 130 thousand (2013: RON 332 thousand). No indemnities have been paid to members of the Management Board.

The Company did not grant loans, advances or guarantees in favour of members of the Board and of Directors.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Litigations

The Company had no litigations as at 31 December 2014 and as at 31 December 2013, respectively.

(b) Off-balance sheet commitments

The Company had no off-balance sheet commitments as at 31 December 2014 and as at 31 December 2013, respectively.

(c) Transfer pricing

The fiscal legislation in Romania contains rules regarding the transfer prices between affiliated persons, since 2000. The current legal framework defines the “market value” principle for transactions between affiliated persons, as well as methods to establish the transfer price. Therefore, the fiscal authorities may initiate detailed controls of transfer prices in order or ensure that the fiscal result and/or the customs value of imported goods are not distorted by the prices applied between affiliated persons. The Company cannot assess the result of such a control.

(d) Rent

The value of future lease payments after 31 December 2014 to the date of expiry of lease contracts is RON 131 thousand.

(all amounts are expressed in lei thousands, unless otherwise stated)

20. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT UNDER RAS WITH THE ONE UNDER IFRS

	2014	2013
Net loss under RAS	(525)	(16)
Movement in other reserves	-	-
Movement in retained earnings to other reserves	-	(18)
Marking to market derivatives	262	-
Other adjustments	-	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Net loss under IFRS	**(263)**	**(34)**

21. RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY UNDER RAS WITH THE ONE UNDER IFRS

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013
Equity under RAS	12,525	13,050
Marking to market derivatives	262	-
Deferred tax receivables	48	48
Equity under IFRS	**12,835**	**13,098**

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Until the issue of these financial statements no other significant subsequent events have occurred.