



CosmoCo
Services Ltd

Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors - CY

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2014

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2014

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NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:

Anna Matyushina
Petros Nakouzi
Sergei Potapov
Konstantin Yasnov
Liudmila Lisanskaya (Appointed on 16/10/2014)

Company Secretary:

Andreas Petrou
Lakedaimonias 15
Strovolos, 2028
Nicosia, Cyprus

Independent Auditors:

CosmoCo Services Ltd
Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors
6, Neoptolemou Street
1087, Nicosia, Cyprus

Registered office:

Constantinou Papparigopoulou 9
Frema House, Office M01
3106, Limassol
Cyprus

Bankers:

Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd
Open Joint Stock Company Nomos Bank
Russian Commercial Bank (Cyprus) Ltd
Rigensis Bank AS
Limited Liability Company "Inbank"

Registration number:

HE289258

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors presents its report and audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activity

The principal activities of the Company are the investment services which are the reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments and execution of orders on behalf of clients and the ancillary services which are the safekeeping and administration of financial instruments for the account of clients, including custodianship and related services such as cash/collateral management, portfolio management, the granting credits or loans to an investor to allow him to carry out a transaction in one or more financial instruments, where the firm granting the credit or loan is involved in the transaction, and the foreign exchange services where these are connected to the provision of investment services. The Company is regulated from the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (CYSEC) under authorisation number 162/12 issued on 4 January 2012 by which it is licensed to provide the above mentioned services.

Review of current position, future developments and significant risks

The Company's development to date, financial results and position as presented in the financial statements are considered satisfactory.

The main risks and uncertainties faced by the Company and the steps taken to manage these risks, are described in note 3 of the financial statements.

Results

The Company's results for the year are set out on page 5.

Dividends

The Board of Directors does not recommend the payment of a dividend and the net profit for the year is retained.

Share capital

There were no changes in the share capital of the Company during the year under review.

Board of Directors

The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 December 2014 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1. On 16th of October 2014, Mrs. Liudmila Lisanskaya was appointed as director of the Company.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all directors presently members of the Board continue in office.

There were no significant changes in the assignment of responsibilities and remuneration of the Board of Directors.

Independent Auditors

The Independent Auditors, CosmoCo Services Ltd, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,



Andreas Petrou
Secretary

Nicosia, 22 April 2015



Independent auditor's report

To the Members of NBI Investments Limited

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of NBI Investments Limited (the "Company") on pages 5 to 25 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Board of Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

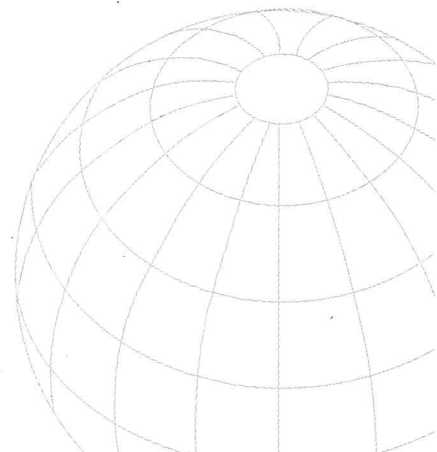
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about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

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 of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 the Board of Directors as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of NBI Investments Limited as at 31 December 2014, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.





Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the Members of NBI Investments Limited

Report on other legal requirements

Pursuant to the requirements of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Law of 2009, we report the following:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company.
- The Company's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, in the manner so required.
- In our opinion, the information given in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 34 of the Auditors and Statutory Audits of Annual and Consolidated Accounts Law of 2009 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

Stelios Ioannou
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of
CosmoCo Services Ltd
Certified Public Accountants and Registered
Auditors

Nicosia, 22 April 2015

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 €	2013 €
Revenue	5	518,297	212,581
Other income	6	1,339	-
Administration expenses		(575,965)	(504,181)
Other expenses		(386)	(827)
Operating loss	7	(56,715)	(292,427)
Finance income	9	97,789	8,977
Finance costs	9	(25,933)	(57,185)
Profit/(loss) before tax		15,141	(340,635)
Tax	10	(37)	(104)
Net profit/(loss) for the year		15,104	(340,739)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		15,104	(340,739)

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

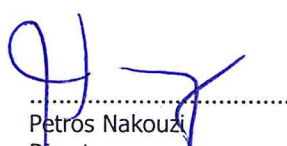
NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 €	2013 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	8,296	11,319
Intangible assets	12	-	8,245
		<u>8,296</u>	<u>19,564</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	71,980	78,408
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14	189	575
Refundable taxes	18	8,242	8,242
Cash at bank and in hand	15	698,829	686,042
		<u>779,240</u>	<u>773,267</u>
Total assets		<u><u>787,536</u></u>	<u><u>792,831</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	16	302,000	302,000
Retained earnings		<u>459,652</u>	<u>444,548</u>
Total equity		<u><u>761,652</u></u>	<u><u>746,548</u></u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	<u>25,884</u>	<u>46,283</u>
		<u>25,884</u>	<u>46,283</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>787,536</u></u>	<u><u>792,831</u></u>

On 22 April 2015 the Board of Directors of NBI Investments Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.


.....
Konstantin Yasnov
Director


.....
Petros Nakouzi
Director


.....
Sergei Potapov
Director

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2013	302,000	785,287	1,087,287
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(340,739)	(340,739)
Balance at 31 December 2013/ 1 January 2014	302,000	444,548	746,548
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	15,104	15,104
Balance at 31 December 2014	<u>302,000</u>	<u>459,652</u>	<u>761,652</u>

Companies which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the relevant tax law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed as dividends 70% of these profits. Special contribution for defence at 20% for the tax years 2012 and 2013 and 17% for 2014 and thereafter will be payable on such deemed dividends to the extent that the shareholders (companies and individuals) are Cyprus tax residents. The amount of deemed distribution is reduced by any actual dividends paid out of the profits of the relevant year at any time. This special contribution for defence is payable by the Company for the account of the shareholders.

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 €	2013 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit/(loss) before tax		15,141	(340,635)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11	3,023	3,023
Unrealised exchange (profit) /loss		(79,885)	40,366
Amortisation of computer software	12	8,245	8,176
Fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		386	-
Interest income	9	(123)	(694)
Interest expense	9	1	753
Cash flows used in operations before working capital changes		(53,212)	(289,011)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		6,428	(20,725)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(575)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(20,399)	3,342
Cash flows used in operations		(67,183)	(306,969)
Tax paid		(37)	(104)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(67,220)	(307,073)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	12	-	(201)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	11	-	(580)
Interest received		123	694
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		123	(87)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Unrealised exchange profit/(loss)		79,885	(40,366)
Interest paid		(1)	(753)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		79,884	(41,119)
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		12,787	(348,279)
Cash and cash equivalents:			
At beginning of the year		686,042	1,034,321
At end of the year	15	698,829	686,042

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company NBI Investments Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 23 June 2011 as a private limited liability Company under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Constantinou Paparigopoulou 9, Frema House, Office M01, 3106, Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activity

The principal activities of the Company are the investment services which are the reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments and execution of orders on behalf of clients and the ancillary services which are the safekeeping and administration of financial instruments for the account of clients, including custodianship and related services such as cash/collateral management, portfolio management, the granting credits or loans to an investor to allow him to carry out a transaction in one or more financial instruments, where the firm granting the credit or loan is involved in the transaction, and the foreign exchange services where these are connected to the provision of investment services. The Company is regulated from the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (CYSEC) under authorisation number 162/12 issued on 4 January 2012 by which it is licensed to provide the above mentioned services.

2. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, investment property, available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

During the current year the Company adopted all applicable new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), all revised International Accounting Standards (IASs) and all new and revised interpretations which are relevant to its operations and are applicable for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2014 as stated below:

- IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements.
- IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Revised).
- IAS 36 Impairment of Assets (Amended).
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements.
- IFRS 12 Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities.

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs (continued)

Adoption of the above did not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effect

Up to the date of approval of the financial statements, certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that are not yet effective for the current reporting period and which the Company has not early adopted, as follows:

Standards and interpretations issued by the IASB and adopted by the EU

- IAS 19 Employee benefits (Amended).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010 – 2012 Cycle.
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011 – 2013 Cycle.

Standards and interpretations issued by the IASB but not yet adopted by the EU

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.
- IFRS 11 Joint arrangements (Amendment): Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations.
- IAS 16 Property, Plant & Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible assets (Amendment): Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation.
- IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (Amended).
- Amendment in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014 Cycle.
- IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative (Amendment).
- IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments).
- IAS 16 Property, Plant & Equipment and IAS 41 Agriculture (Amendment): Bearer Plants.

The above are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements when they become effective.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced amount for the sale of goods and services net of Value Added Tax, rebates and discounts. Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

- **Fee and commission income**

Brokerage commissions: Brokerage commissions are recognised when the ownership of the securities is transferred.

- **Interest income**

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

- **Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

The Company and its employees contribute to the Government Social Insurance Fund based on employees' salaries. The Company's contributions are expensed as incurred and are included in staff costs. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Finance income

Finance income includes interest income which is recognised based on an accrual basis.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

	%
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10
Computer hardware	20

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Computer software

Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique computer software products controlled by the Company and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year are recognised as intangible assets. Subsequently computer software is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the computer software. Costs associated with maintenance of computer software programs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Computer software costs are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of three years. Amortisation commences when the computer software is available for use.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

(1) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented investment strategy. Information about these financial assets is provided internally on a fair value basis to the Company's key management personnel. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within twelve months from the reporting date.

- Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and for which there is no intention of trading the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

- Held-to-maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, that do not meet the definition of loans and receivables. During the year, the Company did not hold any investments in this category.

- Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets, unless management intends to dispose of the investment within twelve months of the reporting date.

(2) Recognition and measurement

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the "financial assets at fair value through 'profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs. Equity investments for which fair values cannot be measured reliably are recognised at cost less impairment.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences on monetary securities are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, while translation differences on non-monetary securities are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are included in profit or loss as gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets the cumulative loss which is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss, is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

In respect of available for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve. In respect of available for sale debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Borrowings

Borrowings are recorded initially at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are initially accounted for at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value is calculated using the current values, discounted cash flow analysis or option valuation methods. Derivatives are recorded as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The adjustments on the fair value of derivatives held at fair value through profit or loss are transferred to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Off Balance sheet arrangements

In order to render investment services to clients, the Company holds assets on behalf of clients. The assets are kept in the Company's name on behalf of its clients in a fiduciary capacity and are not included as part of the Company's assets and liabilities in the financial statements.

Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

3. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to market price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and capital risk arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below. The primary objectives of the financial risk management are to establish risk limits and then ensure that exposure to the risks stays within these limits.

3.1 Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. As at 31 December 2014, the Company hold financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the investments (Note 14). Although the amount of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is immaterial, the Company will manage any market risk arising in the future from holding these financial assets, through diversification of its investment portfolio.

3.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Company did not have any borrowings. The Company as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 had fixed rate deposits as per table below. The Company's Management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of interest- bearing financial instruments was:

	2014 €	2013 €
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	<u>3,038</u>	<u>6,003</u>
	<u>3,038</u>	<u>6,003</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and monitors on a continuous basis the ageing profile of its receivables. Cash balances are held with various medium to high credit quality financial institutions and the Company has policies to limit the amount of credit exposure to any financial institution both in Cyprus and abroad. As at 31 December 2014, there were no impaired receivables (2013: €Nil).

3.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets.

As at 31 December 2014 the management of the Company does not believe the current maturity profile of the Company exposes itself to any material liquidity risk, taking into account the level of cash at year end.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

31 December 2014	Carrying amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	3 months or less €	Between 3-12 months €	Between 1-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Trade and other payables	10,059	10,059	-	10,059	-	-
	10,059	10,059	-	10,059	-	-
31 December 2013	Carrying amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	3 months or less €	Between 3-12 months €	Between 1-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Trade and other payables	27,040	27,040	-	27,040	-	-
	27,040	27,040	-	27,040	-	-

3.5 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the US Dollar and the Russian Rouble. The Company's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	€	€	€	€
Russian Roubles	3,800	10,373	4,396	705
United States Dollars	1,647	8,487	672,542	672,982
	5,447	18,860	676,938	673,687

At 31 December 2014, if the Euro had weakened/strengthened by 10% relative to the US dollar and Russian Rouble with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been €61.291 higher/lower (2013: €59.530).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.6 Capital risk management

Capital risk is the risk that the Company may lose value on its capital. When managing capital, the Company's objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide terms for shareholders and for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Management of the Company carries out regular risk reviews and based on the identified level of risks ensures the adequate relation of the risk profile of the Company to its capital.

The legal and regulatory framework under which the Company operates, the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission ("CySEC"), stipulates that the Company must maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 8%. The method of calculation is set up by the regulatory authority based on the International Basel II capital adequacy standards. The Company aims to always maintain a high capital adequacy ratio well above the required minimum. As at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, Management believes that the Company's activities are strongly supported by shareholders' funds, with capital adequacy in excess of 30%.

According to the requirements of Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission Directive DI144-2007-05 – Capital Requirements of Investment Firms more detailed information related to risks and risk management of the Company is disclosed on the Company's website www.nbinvest.com.

The capital risk management is currently considered by Management as one of the priority directions for the development of a risk management function and it is evolving together with the increasing business requirements.

The Company has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout 2014 and 2013.

Fair value estimation

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts at the reporting date.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets, such as publicly traded trading and available-for-sale financial assets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. The appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

- **Provision for bad and doubtful debts**

The Company reviews its trade and other receivables for evidence of their recoverability. Such evidence includes the customer's payment record and the customer's overall financial position. If indications of irrecoverability exist, the recoverable amount is estimated and a respective provision for bad and doubtful debts is made. The amount of the provision is charged through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The review of credit risk is continuous and the methodology and assumptions used for estimating the provision are reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

- Income taxes**

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

- Fair value of financial assets**

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. The fair value of the financial assets available for sale has been estimated based on the fair value of these individual assets.

- Impairment of intangible asset**

Intangible assets are initially recorded at acquisition cost and are amortized on a straight line basis over their useful economic life. Intangible assets that are acquired through a business combination are initially recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are reviewed for impairment at least once per year. The impairment test is performed using the discounted cash flows expected to be generated through the use of the intangible assets, using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimations and the risks associated with the asset. When it is impractical to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit in which the asset belongs to.

5. Revenue

	2014	2013
	€	€
Rendering of services	2,861	-
Fee and commission income	515,436	212,581
	<u>518,297</u>	<u>212,581</u>

6. Other income

	2014	2013
	€	€
Sundry operating income	1,339	-
	<u>1,339</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Operating (loss)

	2014	2013
	€	€
Operating loss is stated after charging the following items:		
Amortisation of computer software (included in "Administration expenses") (Note 12)	8,245	8,176
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	3,023	3,023
Directors' fees	3,500	5,301
Staff costs including Directors in their executive capacity (Note 8)	380,999	315,054
Auditors' remuneration	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,950</u>

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

8. Staff costs

	2014 €	2013 €
Wages and salaries	348,829	289,021
Social insurance costs and other funds	25,193	20,253
Social cohesion fund	6,977	5,780
	<u>380,999</u>	<u>315,054</u>
Average number of employees (including Directors in their executive capacity)	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

9. Finance income/(cost)

	2014 €	2013 €
Interest income	123	694
Exchange profit	97,666	8,283
Finance income	<u>97,789</u>	<u>8,977</u>
Net foreign exchange transaction losses	(20,528)	(40,366)
Interest expense	(1)	(753)
Sundry finance expenses	(5,404)	(16,066)
Finance costs	<u>(25,933)</u>	<u>(57,185)</u>
Net finance income/(cost)	<u>71,856</u>	<u>(48,208)</u>

10. Tax

	2014 €	2013 €
Defence contribution - current year	37	104
Charge for the year	<u>37</u>	<u>104</u>

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2014 €	2013 €
Profit/(loss) before tax	15,141	(340,635)
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	1,893	(42,579)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4,544	7,428
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(13,581)	(1,487)
Tax effect of tax loss for the year	7,144	36,638
Defence contribution current year	37	104
Tax charge	<u>37</u>	<u>104</u>

The corporation tax rate is 12,5% (2013:12,50%).

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 30% (2013:30%). In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 20% for the tax years 2012 and 2013 and 17% for 2014 and thereafter.

Due to tax losses sustained in the year, no tax liability arises on the Company. Under current legislation, tax losses may be carried forward and be set off against taxable income of the five succeeding years.

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture, fixtures and equipment €	Computer hardware €	Total €
Cost			
Balance at 1 January 2013	3,801	12,926	16,727
Additions	580	-	580
Balance at 31 December 2013/ 1 January 2014	4,381	12,926	17,307
Balance at 31 December 2014	4,381	12,926	17,307
Depreciation			
Balance at 1 January 2013	380	2,585	2,965
Charge for the year	438	2,585	3,023
Balance at 31 December 2013/ 1 January 2014	818	5,170	5,988
Charge for the year	438	2,585	3,023
Balance at 31 December 2014	1,256	7,755	9,011
Net book amount			
Balance at 31 December 2014	3,125	5,171	8,296
Balance at 31 December 2013	3,563	7,756	11,319

12. Intangible assets

	Computer software €
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2013	24,329
Additions	201
Balance at 31 December 2013/ 1 January 2014	24,530
Balance at 31 December 2014	24,530
Amortisation	
Balance at 1 January 2013	8,109
Amortisation for the year (Note 7)	8,176
Balance at 31 December 2013/ 1 January 2014	16,285
Amortisation for the year (Note 7)	8,245
Balance at 31 December 2014	24,530
Net book amount	
Balance at 31 December 2014	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	8,245

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

13. Trade and other receivables

	2014 €	2013 €
Trade receivables	598	8,071
Deposits and prepayments	<u>71,382</u>	<u>70,337</u>
	<u>71,980</u>	<u>78,408</u>

The Company does not hold any collateral over the trading balances.

The fair values of trade and other receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to trade and other receivables is reported in note 3 of the financial statements.

14. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2014 €	2013 €
Balance at 1 January	575	-
Additions	-	575
Change in fair value	<u>(386)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>189</u>	<u>575</u>

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss represent shares in Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd that were obtained as a result of the "bail in" provisions applicable on Bank of Cyprus Public Company Ltd.

15. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2014 €	2013 €
Cash at bank and in hand	695,791	680,039
Bank deposits	<u>3,038</u>	<u>6,003</u>
	<u>698,829</u>	<u>686,042</u>

Included in bank balances there is an amount of €2.730 (2013: €5.280) that has been pledged as a security for the issue of four letters of guarantee in favour of the Cyprus Chief Immigration Officer needed for the foreign employees of the Company under the local laws and regulations (Note 23).

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 3 of the financial statements.

16. Share capital

	2014 Number of shares	2014 €	2013 Number of shares	2013 €
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>302,000</u>	<u>302,000</u>	<u>302,000</u>	<u>302,000</u>
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	<u>302,000</u>	<u>302,000</u>	<u>302,000</u>	<u>302,000</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>302,000</u>	<u>302,000</u>	<u>302,000</u>	<u>302,000</u>

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

17. Trade and other payables

	2014	2013
	€	€
VAT	743	5,338
Accruals	15,082	13,905
Other payables	10,059	27,040
	<u>25,884</u>	<u>46,283</u>

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

18. Refundable taxes

	2014	2013
	€	€
Corporation tax	(8,242)	(8,242)
	<u>(8,242)</u>	<u>(8,242)</u>

19. Operating Environment of the Company

The Cyprus economy has been adversely affected from the crisis in the Cyprus banking system in conjunction with the inability of the Republic of Cyprus to borrow from international markets. As a result, the Republic of Cyprus entered into negotiations with the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund (the "Troika"), for financial support, which resulted into an agreement and the Eurogroup decision of 25 March 2013. The decision included the restructuring of the two largest banks in Cyprus through "bail in". During 2014, the Cyprus economy contracted further with a decrease in the Gross Domestic Product. Following the positive outcome of the first and second quarterly reviews of Cyprus's economic programme by the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund during 2013 and 2014, the Eurogroup endorsed the disbursement of the scheduled tranches of financial assistance to Cyprus. The deterioration of operating conditions could have an impact on the cash flow forecasts of the Company's management and their assessment of impairment of financial and non- financial assets.

The Company's customers are primarily located in the Russian Federation. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the economic and financial markets of the Russian Federation which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in the Russian Federation.

The recent conflict in Ukraine and related events has increased the perceived risks of doing business in the Russian Federation. The imposition of economic sanctions on Russian individuals and legal entities by the European Union, the United States of America, Japan, Canada, Australia and others, as well as retaliatory sanctions imposed by the Russian government, has resulted in increased economic uncertainty including more volatile equity markets, a devaluation of the Russian Rouble, a reduction in both local and foreign direct investment inflows and a significant tightening in the availability of credit. In particular, some Russian customers may be experiencing difficulties in accessing international equity and debt markets and may become increasingly dependent on Russian state banks to finance their operations. The longer term effects of recently implemented sanctions, as well as the threat of additional future sanctions, are difficult to determine.

While management believes it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Company's business in the current circumstances, unexpected further deterioration in the areas described above could negatively affect the Company's results and financial position in a manner not currently determinable.

The Company's management is unable to predict all developments which could have an impact on the Cyprus and Russian economies and consequently, what effect, if any, they could have on the future financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Company.

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

19. Operating Environment of the Company (continued)

On the basis of the evaluation performed, the Company's management has concluded that no provisions or impairment charges are necessary.

The Company's management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the development of its business in the current business and economic environment.

20. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

20.1 Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of Directors and other members of key management was as follows:

	2014	2013
	€	€
Non-Executive Directors' fees	3,500	5,301
Directors' remuneration	<u>166,145</u>	<u>135,978</u>
	<u>169,645</u>	<u>141,279</u>

21. Off Balance sheet arrangements

The Company in its ordinary course of business which primarily involves investment services holds on behalf of clients' cash and securities. These assets are not included in these financial statements (off balance sheet items). The clients cash balances and fair value of securities as at 31 December 2014 were €1.221.619 (active clients represent €1.198.029) (2013: €2.271.886) and €42.512.541 (active clients represent €40.666.002) (2013: €36.697.363) respectively.

22. Contingent liabilities

Off balance sheet risk

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into agreements to manage funds and assets of clients in accordance with the criteria established by the client. As a common practice, according to those agreements, the Company has no potential liability in respect of any losses and damage suffered by the clients as the result of common risks of investing and owning of the securities, except if resulting from gross negligence or willful default of the Company. Moreover, the Company does not provide any guaranteed returns to its clients from the assets that the Company manages on behalf of them.

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2014 and 2013. As at 31 December 2014 and 2013 the Company was not engaged in any litigation proceedings.

23. Commitments

The Company has issued seven letters of guarantee in favour of the Cyprus Chief Immigration officer needed for the foreign employees of the Company under the local laws and regulations for the amount of €2.730 (2013:€5.280). The amount is repayable upon demand subject to the local laws and regulations.

The Company had no any other capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2014 and 2013.

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2014

24. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on pages 3 and 4

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2014

	Page	2014 €	2013 €
Revenue			
Rendering of services		2,861	-
Fee and commission income		515,436	212,581
Other operating income			
Sundry operating income		<u>1,339</u>	<u>-</u>
		519,636	212,581
Operating expenses			
Administration expenses	27	<u>(575,965)</u>	<u>(504,181)</u>
		(56,329)	(291,600)
Other operating expenses			
Other non-allowable expenses		-	(827)
Fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		<u>(386)</u>	<u>-</u>
Operating loss		<u>(56,715)</u>	<u>(292,427)</u>
Finance income	28	97,789	8,977
Finance costs	28	<u>(25,933)</u>	<u>(57,185)</u>
Net profit/(loss) for the year before tax		<u><u>15,141</u></u>	<u><u>(340,635)</u></u>

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

OPERATING EXPENSES

Year ended 31 December 2014

	2014 €	2013 €
Administration expenses		
Directors' remuneration	166,145	135,978
Staff salaries	182,684	153,043
Social insurance etc.	25,193	20,253
Social cohesion fund	6,977	5,780
Rent	13,808	18,179
Common expenses	436	693
Municipality taxes	626	614
Annual levy	350	350
Electricity	2,836	3,041
Water supply and cleaning	29	32
Insurance	256	-
Repairs and maintenance	-	520
Sundry expenses	1,936	3,087
Telephone and postage	3,510	3,991
Courier expenses	3,349	5,761
Stationery and printing	1,923	4,062
Subscriptions and contributions	148	-
Staff training	1,780	2,745
Sundry staff costs	207	8,744
Computer supplies and maintenance	7,731	7,685
Auditors' remuneration	5,000	5,950
Accounting fees	23,420	-
Other professional fees	20,629	29,131
Directors' fees	3,500	5,301
Fines	-	1,249
Travelling	8,070	-
Internal audit fees	7,997	8,890
Direct operation fees and commission expense	59,975	59,672
CYSEC fees	4,370	8,231
Depository fee client	11,812	-
Amortisation of computer software	8,245	8,176
Depreciation	3,023	3,023
	<u>575,965</u>	<u>504,181</u>

NBI INVESTMENTS LIMITED

FINANCE INCOME/COST

Year ended 31 December 2014

	2014 €	2013 €
Finance income		
Bank interest	123	694
Realised exchange profit	411	8,283
Unrealised exchange profit	<u>97,255</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>97,789</u>	<u>8,977</u>
 Finance costs		
Interest expense		
Bank overdraft interest	1	-
Other interest	-	753
 Sundry finance expenses		
Bank charges	5,404	9,658
Other finance expenses	-	6,408
 Net foreign exchange transaction losses		
Realised exchange loss	3,158	-
Unrealised exchange loss	<u>17,370</u>	<u>40,366</u>
	<u>25,933</u>	<u>57,185</u>