1. Status and subject of activity

"Gradus" AD, Stara Zagora, was established on 28 November 2017.
Registered office address: town of Stara Zagora, "Industrialen" Residential District, "Gradus" Poultry Slaughterhouse
Statistical Registration number (BULSTAT): 204882907
The Company is registered under the Value Added Tax Act.

Management bodies of the Company

- General Meeting of the shareholders
- Board of Directors

2. Basis for the execution of the Individual Financial Statement

The present Individual Financial Statement is prepared upon observation of the principle of operating enterprise, the current assessment and the historical price, except for properties, installations, plant and equipment, which are subject to reporting according to the model of the reassessed value in IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and investment properties, which are reported according to the fair value pursuant to IAS 40 "Investment Property". The Individual Financial Statement is prepared in compliance with all International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which cover the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRSIC), approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) and the International Accounting Standards (IAS), and the interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), approved by the IAS Committee (IASC), in force as of 1 January 2018 and approved by the European Union Committee.

Functional and representation currency

According to the requirements of the Bulgarian legislation, the Company keeps accounting and prepares financial statements in the national monetary unit of the Republic of Bulgaria – Bulgarian lev (BGN), which since 1 January 1999 has been having a fixed currency exchange rate to the Euro (EUR) in ratio EUR 1 = BGN 1.95583.

2.1. Individual and Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company

The present Individual Financial Statement of "Gradus" AD shall be included into the Company's Consolidated Financial Statement as at 30.06.2018, in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for 2018.

The present Individual Financial Statement is prepated in BGN'000 (BGN thousand).

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency operations are reported in the functional currency according to the currency exchange rate applicable on the day of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are reported in the functional currency according to the final exchange rate on the date of drawing up the Statement of Financial Condition. The profit or loss from differences in the currency exchange rate, which result from monetary positions, mean the difference between the amortized value in a functional currency in the beginning of the period, as corrected with the applicable interest rate and the payments during the period and the amortized value in a foreign currency converted according to the currency exchange rate in the end of the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated into foreign currencies, which are reported according to their fair value, are converted into the functional currency according to the currency exchange rate on the date of determination of the fair value. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in a foreign currency, which are assessed according to the historical price, are converted in the functional currency according to the currency exchange rate on the transaction date. Differences in currency exchange rates, which result from the conversion in the functional currency, are reported in profits and losses, except for differences resulting from conversion into the functional currency of capital instruments available for sale, or cash flow hedges corresponding to the conditions, which are recognized in another comprehensive income (if any).

(b) Property, plant, installations and equipment

(i) Recognition and valuation

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

Initial recognition
Property, plant, installations and equipment are initially evaluated according to their cost of acquisition, which includes the costs directly connected with the asset acquisition.
The cost of acquisition includes the purchase price, including customs duties and non-reimbursable taxes on the purchase, as well as all other costs related directly to putting the asset to a location and condition, as necessary for its exploitation in the way stipulated by the Management. The value of the assets, which are acquired economically, includes costs incurred for materials, direct labour input and the respective proportionate part of the indirect manufacturing costs; the costs directly related to putting of the asset to a location and condition necessary for its exploitation; initial approximate valuation of the costs for asset disassembly and movement and for restoration of the ground, on which the asset is located, and capitalized interest expenses. Purchased software, the lack of which makes it impossible for the purchased equipment to function, is capitalized as a part of such equipment.
When the property, plant, installations and equipment contain components of different duration of the useful life, the same should be reported separately.

Subsequent valuation
Following their initial acquisition, fixed tangible assets are reported according to the revaluaiton model from IAS 16. The fair value of the fixed tangible assets is determined based on market evidence presented in a report prepared by an approved licensed appraiser. Revaluation is stipulated to take place every 3 years. When the fair value changes significantly for a shorter period of time, the revaluation may be made more frequently in order to ensure that their book value as at the respective reporting date has no significant difference as compared to their fair value.
The profits and losses upon disposal of property, plant, installations and equipment are determined by comparing the receipts and the balance value of the asset, and recognized as net in Other Income / Other Costs in Profits and Losses. When the reassessed assets are sold or disposed due to any other reason, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are reclassified in the non-allocated profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Any subsequent costs occurred in order to replace a part of an asset of the property, plant, installations and equipment are capitalized in the balance value of the respective asset only whenever possible for the enterprise to receive future economic benefits connected with this part of the asset, as the costs may be reliably assessed. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are recognized as expenditure upon their occurrence.

(iii) Amortization

Property, plant, installations and equipment are subject to amortization as of the date of their installation and readiness for use, or for those acquired economically – as of the date, on which the asset is complete and ready for use. The amortization is acknowledged up to the amount of the initial asset value minus the anticipated residual value of the asset based on the linear method on the grounds of the expected useful life of each compotent of the property, plant, installations and equipment. The amortization is reported in Profits and Losses, unless it is included in the book value of another asset. The amortization of acquired assets under the conditions of financial lease is assessed for the contractual term or their useful life, whichever shorter, except for the cases of practically secure acquisition of the ownership on those up until the end of the contractual term. The land is not subject to amortization.

The adopted amortization norms are as follows:

	annual amort. norm in %
• Buildings and installations	1.5
• Plant and equipment	8
• Vehicles	10
• Computer equipment	33.3
• Fixtures and fittings	10
• Other fixed assets	4 – 10

The amortization methods, useful life and residual values (unless insignificant) are subject to review as at every date of execution of the Financial Statement.

3. Significant accounting policies (Cont.)

(c) Intangible assets

(i) Intangible assets other than reputation

Intangible assets are trademarks, licenses, software and other intangible assets.
Intangible assets, acquired by the subsidiary Companies and having a limited useful life, are presented according to their acquisition cost decreased by the accumulated amortization and losses from depreciation.
The book value of the intangible assets is subject to review for depreciation in case of any events present or changes in the circumstances showing that the book value could exceed their reimbursable value. Then the depreciation is included in the form of expense for amortizations in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (OCI) (in the Profit and Loss for the year). Intangible assets are removed from the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition whenever permanently taken out of use and without any economic benefits expected from them, or without any expectation for the same to be sold. The profits or losses from the sale of separate assets within the Group of "intangible assets" are determined by comparing the income from sales and the book value of the asset as at the date of sale. The same are reported as net, towards the "other income/(losses) from activity, net" on the title page of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (in the Profit or Loss for the year).

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalized only when adding to the future economic benefit from the specific asset they relate to. All other costs, including costs for internally generated reputation and trademarks, are recognized as expenditure at the moment of their occurrence.

(iii) Amortization
Intangible assets, other than reputation and trademarks, are amortized based on the linear method in Profits and Losses based on the expected term of their useful life as of the date, on which they are ready for use.

	annual amort. norm in %
• Intellectual property rights	15
• Industrial property rights	15
• Other intangible assets	6.67 – 33.33

The amortization methods, useful life and residual values are subject to revision as at each date of execution of Financial Statement.

(d) Investments

Long-term investments, which represent investments in financial instruments, are presented in the Financial Statement according to their cost of acquisition, which represents as follows:
- the fair value of the remuneration paid for the acquisition of shares, and/or
- the value of the deposited company monetary share, and/or
- the value of shares contributed in kind against the issued shares, the value of which is determined by appraisers appointed by the court, including the direct costs for the acquisition of the investment, decreased by the losses from depreciation.

Those investments are not subject to trade on stock exchanges. This circumstance does not provide an opportunity for ensuring the quotation of market prices on an asset market, so that to express sufficiently reliably the fair value of these shares.

The Company's investments are subject to review for depreciation. Upon establishment of any conditions and indicators for depreciation, the same is calculated as the difference upon comparing the book value as compared to the reimbursable value of the investment and is recognized in the Comprehensive Income Statement (in the Profit and Loss for the year). In cases of any subsequent depreciation reimbursement, it is recognized in the Comprehensive Income Statement (in the Profit and Loss for the year).

3. Significant accounting policies (Cont.)

Investments are disposed upon transferring the rights resulting from them to other persons upon the occurrence of legal grounds for this and thus losing the control over the economic benefits from the investments.

(e) Monetary funds and cash equivalents

Monetary funds and equivalents include cash availabilities and the checking accounts with banks.

The following policies have been adopted for the purpose of drawing up the Cash Flow Statement:

- monetary receipts from clients and monetary payments towards suppliers are presented with their gross value, inclusive of VAT (20%);
- the VAT paid for purchases of fixed assets is given on line "Payments towards Suppliers" towards the monetary flows from operating activity, as far as it takes part and is reimbursed together and in the operations flows of the Company for the respective period (month);
- the paid interests and bank fees connected with credits, which service the current activity, are included into an operating activity, and the interests and bank fees paid under loans of investment purpose are included into the financial activity.

(f) Trade and other liabilities

Trade and other current liabilities are reported and presented in the Financial Statement according to the value of the original invoices (cost of acquisition), which is deemed the fair value of the transaction and which shall be paid in the future against the received goods and services. In cases of deferred payments above the usual credit risk, at which no additional payment of an interests is stipulated or at which the interest is quite different than the average market interest percentage, the liabilities are initially assessed according to their fair value, and subsequently – according to the amortized value, following the deduction of the interest incorporated into their nominal value, as determined according to the effective interest method.

(g) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the cases, when as a result of past events the Company has a legal or constructive liability, which is reliably measurable and the redemption of which is most likely to take place in return for an outgoing flow of economic benefits. Provisions are determined through the discount of expected future monetary flows with an interest percentage before taxation, which reflects the current market value of the money at the time and risks that are specific for the liability. The accumulation of interest on the discounted value is recognized as financial expenditure.

(h) Income

The income from dividends is recognized in the current profit or loss on the date of acquisition by the Company of the right to receive the payment as a result of a decision take for the allocation of the profits accumulated in the subsidiary companies.

(i) Financial income and costs

The financial income includes the income from interest under invested funds in bank deposits. The income from interests is recognized at the moment of its assessment according to the effective interest method.

Financial costs include costs for interests under loans and costs as a result of the increase of the liability due to the accession of a period to the date set for the realization for provisions.

Costs under loans, which cannot be directly referred to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset corresponding to the conditions, are recognized in Profits and Losses by applying effective interest method.

3. Significant accounting policies (Cont.)

Profits and losses from differences in currency exchange rates are reported on a net basis or as financial income, or as financial costs, depending on whether or not the differences in currency exchange rates represent net profit or net loss.

(j) Profit Tax

Profit Tax is recognized in Profits and Losses, except for the one related to articles, which are directly recognized in the share capital, or in Other Comprehensive Income.

The current tax is the expected tax liability or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the period under review upon application of tax rates in force or essentially entered to the reporting date, and all corrections for taxes due for preceding years. The current tax liabilities also include each tax liability occurring as a result of the declaration of dividends.

Deferred taxes are calculated on the temporary differences between the amounts of the assets and the liabilities used for the purposes of drawing up the Financial Statement, and the amounts used for tax purposes. A deferred tax is not recognized as temporary differences from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in case of a transaction, which is not a business combination and which does not affect the profits and losses neither for accounting, nor for tax purposes.

A deferred tax is assessed according to the tax rates, which is expected to be applied for temporary differences whenever shown conversely, by virtue of the laws in force or introduced in essence as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are compensated only if there are legal grounds for the deduction of current tax assets and liabilities, and if they refer to profit taxes imposed by the same tax authorities.

An asset under deferred taxes is assessed for unused tax losses, credits and decreasable temporary differences, as far as there is a probable future taxable profit, against which the same may be used. Deferred tax assets are considered as at each reporting date and decreased as far as there is no probable future benefit to be realized.

Upon determination of the current and deferred tax, the Company takes into consideration the effect of uncertain tax positions and whether or not any additional taxes or interests may be due. The Company believes that the assessments for liabilities are adequate to all open tax years based on the valuation of a number of factors, including interpretation of tax laws and previous experience. Such valuation is based on approximate valuations and assumptions, and may include assessments for future events. New information may become available, based on which the Company takes a decision for the change of its assessments of the adequacy of the existing tax liabilities; such changes in the tax liabilities would affect the expenditure on taxes for the period of making such determination.

(k) Subsidiary companies

These are companies, including enterprises, non-legal entities, in which the parent company possesses, directly or indirectly, more than 50 % of the voting rights in the General Meeting (in the share capital) and/or has the right to appoint more than 50 % of the Boards of Directors of the respective company or by virtue of a written agreement for supervision concluded the shareholders, and has the right to exert control on their financial and operating policy (including by virtue of an agreement for supervision concluded between the shareholders). The subsidiary companies are consolidated as of the date of acquisition of the effective control by the Group and no longer consolidate as of the date, on which it is deemed that the supervision is terminated and transferred outside the Group. The method of complete consolidation is applicable for their consolidation.

Acquisitions of companies under common control

Acquisition under common control is a transaction, under which the companies or businesses – participants are controlled by one and the same person or persons, both before and after the transaction. These transactions occur whenever there is a change of the direct owner of the subsidiary companies, but, however, the final controller remains unchanged.

When the transferred remuneration is less than the fair value of the acquired distinctive net assets, the difference is recognized in the share capital in the form of instalments by the shareholders of the acquirer. When the transferred remuneration exceeds the fair value of the acquired distinctive net assets, the respective difference is recognized as reputation in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

(l) Approximate key assessments and assumptions

Depreciation of receivables - Loss from depreciation of receivables is formed whenever there is objective evidence that the Company shall not be able to collect the entire sum as per the original conditions of the receivables.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor under the receivable, a possibility for the debtor to enter into insolvency proceedings, or any other financial reorganization, the delayed payment by more than 90 days shall be all taken into consideration by the Management upon determination and classification of a given receivable for depreciation. Upon assessment of the collectability of the receivables, the Management analyzes the full exposure by each contractor in view of establishment of the actual possibility for their collection. Upon establishing a high level of insecurity as regards the collectability of a given receivable, an assessment is made as regards the level of guaranteed receiving of the funds.

The loss from depreciation is subject to reimbursement if such reimbursement may be objectively referred to an event occurred following the recognition of a loss from depreciation.
The depreciated value is the difference between the book value of the given receivable and the current value of the prognosticated future monetary flows as discounted according to the effective interest rate. The book value is corrected by using a corrective account, where all depreciations are accumulated. When a given receivable is assessed as totally non-collectible, then it is disposed in return for the corrective.

Useful life of fixed assets – the Company reviews the determined useful life of the amortizable fixed assets in the end of each reporting period.

Recognition of tax assets - Upon recognition of deferred tax assets, the probability is assessed for the separate decreasable temporary differences to be characterized with future reverse manifestation and the possibilities for the Company to generate in perspective sufficient tax profits for their compensation against those profits.

(m) New standards and interpretations, which have not been applied yet

During the current period the Company has adopted all new and amended IFRS connected with its activity and applicable for the period under review starting on 1 January 2018. Their application has not resulted in any significant changes in the Accounting Policy of the Company.

As at the date of execution of the Interim Financial Statement, the IASC/IFRSIC has issued standards and interpretations, which have not entered into force yet. Some of these have been adopted by the European Union, and others not yet. The Management expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Below are listed the standards issued by the IASC/IFRSIC, which as at the date of issuance of the Interim Financial Statement have not entered into force yet and have not been applied beforehand. The Company intends to approve these standards whenever they enter into force.

Published standards, which have not entered into force yet and have not been adopted earlier

As at the date of execution of the present Financial Statement, the following standards have been issued by the IASC and adopted by the EU, but not entered into force yet:

IFRS 16 Leases – adopted by the EU on 31 October 2017 (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019); The Standard is a significant change in the accounting representation and reporting with lessees. It requires the recognition of assets and liabilities under all lease agreements (financial and operating), unless at a low price or for less than 12 months. Upon adoption of the Standard, the lease agreements shall form an asset called "Right to Use" and the lease liability for future payments.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

Amendment to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019);

New standards and interpretations issued by the IASC, which have not been adopted by the EU yet

Currently, the IFRS adopted by the EU do not differ significantly from those adopted by the IASC, except for the following new standards, amendments to existing standards and new interpretations, which have not been adopted by the EU yet as at the date of execution of the present Financial Statement (the dates of entry into force specified below refer to the complete IFRS):

IFRS 17 "Insurance Agreements" (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2021);

Amendments to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019);

Amendments to different standards "Improvements to IFRS (2015-2017 cycle)", resulting from the Annual Project for Improvements to IFRS (IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12, and IAS 23), mainly for the purpose of elimination of any discrepancies and interpretation of formulations (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019);

IFRSIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019);

Amendment to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" – Amendment, shortening or settlement of the plan (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2019). Amendments to the references to the General Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in the International Financial Reporting Standards (in force for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2020);

4. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are programme products.

In BGN'000	**Software**	**Total**
Book value		
Balance on 01 January 2018	-	-
Acquired	3	3
Balance on 30 June 2018	3	3
Amortization		
Balance on 01 January 2018	-	-
Amortization for the period	-	-
Balance on 30 June 2018	-	-
Book value		
Book value on 01 January 2018	-	-
Book value on 30 June 2018	3	3

5. Investments in subsidiary companies

As at 30 June 2018 the Company holds shares in the following companies:

Company	**Country**	**Share – BGN**	**Capital share - %**

Lora-2004 EOOD	Bulgaria	11 100	100
Zhyuliv EOOD	Bulgaria	16 200	100
Millenium 2000 EOOD	Bulgaria	35 700	100
Gradus-1 EOOD	Bulgaria	149 760	100
Gradus-98 AD	Bulgaria	52 200	99,94
Total:		**264 960**	

Gradus-1 EOOD holds 96% of the capital of Gradus-3 AS, which is also the effective share of Gradus AD in Gradus-3 AD.

6. Current receivables from related parties within the Group

The current receivables are assessed income from dividends from the subsidiary companies, to the amount of BGN 21 326 thousand, allocated as follows: “Gradus – 1” EOOD – BGN 1 500 thousand, “Zhyuliv“ EOOD – BGN 2 500 thousand, “Gradus – 98” AD – BGN 6 995 thousand, “Millenium 2000” EOOD – BGN 10 331 thousand.

7. Other current receivables

The other current receivables amount to BGN 18 thousand and are taxes for reimbursement.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

In BGN’000	**30 June 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Funds under checking accounts	1	1
Blocked funds	81 391	239
Total funds and cash equivalents	**81 392**	**240**

Blocked funds are:

-Funds received at a special fund raising account from initial public offering of shares.

9. Deferred tax assets

Recognized deferred tax assets

Recognized deferred tax assets are due in the following positions:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
In BGN’000	30.06.2018	31.12.2017	30.06.2018	31.12.2017	30.06.2018	31.12.2017
Tax loss	-	-	39	-	39	-
Net tax assets	-	-	39	-	39	-

Movement in the temporary differences in the period 01.01.2018 – 30.06.2018

In BGN'000		Recognized in:		
	Balance 31.12.2017	**Profits and losses**	**Other comprehensive income**	**Balance 30.06.2018**
Tax loss	-	39	-	39
Total:	**-**	**39**	**-**	**39**

10. Share capital

Registered capital

The registered capital consists of:

	Number of voting shares	**Number of non-voting shares**	**Value in BGN thousand**
As at 30 June 2018	221 000 000	-	221 000

The total number of shares is 221 000 000 shares with a nominal value of BGN 1 each. The share capital is deposited in full.

The shareholders of "Gradus" AD as at 30 June 2018 are as follows:

Company	**Number of voting shares**	**Number of non-voting shares**	**Shareholding %**
Ivan Angelov Angelov	110 500 000	-	50
Luka Angelov Angelov	110 500 000	-	50
Total:	**221 000 000**	-	**100**

Registered capital

In BGN'000	**30 June 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Registered capital	221 000	221 000
Premium reserve	44 200	44 200
Allocated profit/loss	20 971	(1)
Total share capital	**286 171**	**265 199**

The registered capital is presented according to the nominal value of the issued and paid shares. Receipts above their nominal value are reported as premium reserves.

11. Trade liabilities

In BGN'000	**30 June 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Liabilities towards suppliers	64	1
	64	**1**

12. Tax liabilities

In BGN'000	**30 June 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Income tax liabilities	3	-
	3	**-**

13. Liabilities towards the personnel and for social security liabilities

In BGN'000	**30 June 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Liabilities towards the personnel	26	-
Social security liabilities	2	-
Total	**28**	**-**

14. Other current liabilities

In BGN'000	**30 June 2018**	**31 December 2017**
Liabilities towards shareholder 1	20 348	-
Liabilities towards shareholder 2	20 348	
Accounts for emission of shares	40 695	
Deducted guarantee for a certificate	81	-
Total	**81 472**	**-**

15. Costs for external services

In BGN'000	**30 June 2018**
Consulting activities	6
Translation activities	10
Marketing and advertising costs	12
Audit costs	30
Fees and commissions costs	108
Other costs	11
Total	**177**

16. Personnel costs

In BGN'000	**30 June 2018**
Current remuneration costs	178
Social security costs	6
Total	**184**

17. Other costs

In BGN'000

	30 June 2018
Official trips costs	6
Representative costs	15
Total	**21**

18. Financial costs

Financial costs are bank fees and amount to BGN 11 thousand.

19. Tax costs

In BGN'000

	30 June 2018
Deferred tax – temporary differences	39
	39

20. Financial instruments

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of loss due to non-payment of liabilities of a debtor of a loan or a credit line (or another type of debt) and any part of it – principal, interest, or all.
The company is not exposed to any such risk.

Currency risk
As at moment this risk is minimum, for the Company has no transactions in currencies other than the Bulgarian lev (BGN).

Liquidity risk
The Company has no insufficiency of funds.

Interest risk
At at 30.06.2018 the Company has no interest-bearing financial liabilities.

21. Transactions with related parties

Identification of related parties

For the purpose of drawing up the present Financial Statement, the owners, the companies under their control, the management personnel (key management personnel), as well as close members of their families, including companies under their control, are treated as related parties, namely:

Related parties:	**Relation**
Luka Angelov Angelov	Owner of the capital
Ivan Angelov Angelov	Owner of the capital
"Gradus-1" EOOD	Company under common control
"Gradus-3" AD	Company under common control
"Millenium 2000" EOOD	Company under common control
"Gradus-98" AD	Company under common control
"Zhyuliv" EOOD	Company under common control
"Lora-2004" EOOD	Company under common control
"Gradus-2" LTD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Agro Invest-7" LTD ("Gradus-7" LTD)	Relation through a person having significant influence

"Mirena" LTD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Gold Agro-2005" LTD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Ayazmo" AD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Marieta" EOOD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Targovski Dom" EOOD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Volf" LTD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Biser Oliva" AD	Relation through a person having significant influence
ET "Gradus-Ivan Angelov-55"	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Equity Invest-1" AD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Equity Invest-2" LTD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"M.O.Stara Zagora" LTD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Biser Distribution" LTD	Relation through a person having significant influence
"Zagora Oil" LTD	Relation through a person having significant influence

The Company is also connected as a related party with the key management personnel of the Company.

At at 30 June 2018 the transactions taken place between Gradus AD and the related companies are as follows:

In BGN'000	**Transaction Type**	**Transaction Value for the period 01.01.-30.06.2018**	**Total Receivables** 30 June 2018
Persons related to Gradus AD			
Gradus-1 EOOD	Income from dividends	1 500	1 500
"Millenium 2000" EOOD	Income from dividends	10 331	10 331
"Gradus-98" AD	Income from dividends	6 995	6 995
"Zhyuliv" EOOD	Income from dividends	2 500	2 500
Total balance of related parties within the Group		**21 326**	**21 326**

22. *Transactions with key management personnel*

The assessed remunerations of the Directors and the Board members amount to BGN 162 thousand. (2017 0);

23. Events after the reporting date

On 17.07.2018 the capital increase of "Gradus" AD was registered into the Trade Register – Registry Agency. The Company increased its capital from BGN 221 000 000 to BGN 243 608 710;

On 20.07.2018 the emission of the capital increase of "Gradus" AD was registered into the "Central Depository" AD under **ISIN BG1100002184**. Registered 243 608 710 shares with a nominal value of BGN 1 (one) each, capital of the emission - BGN 243 608 710;

On 30.07.2018, by **Decision No. 770 – ПД/30.07.2018**, the Financial Supervision Commission entered "Gradus" AD as a public company into the Register of public companies and other emitents of securities pursuant to Art. 30, para 1, item 3 of the Financial Supervision Commission Act, kept by the Financial Supervision Commission.