

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**

**Financial Statements**

for the six-month period January 1 – June 30, 2019

## **Report of the Company Directors**

The directors of BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited (the “Company”) are pleased to present the Company’s unaudited financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alpine Cayman Islands Ltd. (the “Parent”) and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of UniCredit Bank Austria AG (“UniCredit BA”).

The operating results so far for the 2019 year was positive, as expected. The Company was established for the sole purpose of issuing hybrid subordinated securities. The proceeds of these securities are used for general corporate purposes of UniCredit BA, its subsidiaries and affiliates. The Company is designed to take in interest revenue from a subordinated deposit with the Parent and pay dividends on the subordinated securities, in the process generating net interest income.

The outlook for the rest of 2019 is expected to be roughly the same.

Sincerely,

MARKUS SCHWIMANN

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Mr. Markus Schwimann, Director  
September 30, 2019

NICOLA CORSETTI

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Mr. Nicola Corsetti, Director  
September 30, 2019

## **Responsibility Statement**

The directors of BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited (the “Company”) submit herewith the unaudited financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2019.

### Company overview

The Company is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of UniCredit Bank Austria AG (“UniCredit BA”). The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on January 27, 2005. The Company is economically dependent on UniCredit BA.

The Company was established to issue hybrid subordinated securities. The proceeds of these securities are used for general corporate purposes of UniCredit BA, its subsidiaries and affiliates.

### Statement as required by the Decree Implementing the Directive on Transparency for Issuers under the Financial Supervision Act (“Wft”):

The accompanying financial statements for the Company, prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the IASB, provide to the best of our knowledge a true and fair view of the Company’s situation as at June 30, 2019 and results of its operations during the six- month period then ended. Material risks, if any, are promptly disclosed.

The Report of the Company Directors has been presented in such a way as to provide a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company.

Approved on behalf of the Board on September 30, 2019:

MARKUS SCHWIMANN

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Mr. Markus Schwimann, Director

NICOLA CORSETTI

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Mr. Nicola Corsetti, Director

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**June 30, 2019 (unaudited)**  
*(stated in Euro)*

	Note	June 30, 2019 (unaudited)	December 31, 2018*
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,3,6	€ 1,907,861	€ 1,908,061
Receivable from Support Agreement with related party	5	-	-
Other assets		2,083	4,166
Due from Parent	6	1,237,046	1,165,156
Subordinated deposit, including interest receivable	2,4,7	107,643,078	124,907,125
		<u>€ 110,790,068</u>	<u>€ 127,984,508</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Other liabilities		€ 7,494	€ 21,649
Hybrid subordinated securities, including interest payable	2,5,6,7	109,800,124	127,333,016
		<u>109,807,618</u>	<u>127,354,665</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY</b>			
Ordinary shares, €1 par value 15,000 shares authorised and outstanding	8	15,000	15,000
Retained earnings	2,3,7	967,450	614,843
		<u>982,450</u>	<u>629,843</u>
		<u>€ 110,790,068</u>	<u>€ 127,984,508</u>

\* The 2018 figures were prepared in accordance with IFRS and including IFRS 9 which was adopted on January 1, 2018.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors on September 30, 2019:

MARKUS SCHWIMANN DIRECTOR

NICOLA CORSETTI DIRECTOR

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)**  
**for the period January 1 – June 30, 2019 (unaudited)**  
*(stated in Euro)*

	Note	January 1 - June 30, 2019 (unaudited)	Year ended December 31, 2018*
<b>INCOME</b>			
Interest income		€ 763,133	€ 1,859,197
Income from Support Agreement with related party	5	-	-
		<u>763,133</u>	<u>1,859,197</u>
<b>VALUATION GAIN/LOSS</b>	2,3,7	<u>329,416</u>	<u>189,390</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Interest expense	5,6	702,608	1,712,675
Administrative expenses	6	37,334	63,886
		<u>739,942</u>	<u>1,776,561</u>
<b>NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u>352,607</u>	<u>272,026</u>
<b>NET INCOME AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR</b>		<u>€ 352,607</u>	<u>€ 272,026</u>

\* The 2018 figures were prepared in accordance with IFRS and including IFRS 9 which was adopted on January 1, 2018.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity**  
**for the period January 1 – June 30, 2019 (unaudited)**  
*(stated in Euro)*

	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total
<b>As at January 1, 2018</b>	€ 15,000	€ 52,334	€ 67,334
IFRS 9 transition effect		290,483	290,483
Net income for the year	-	272,026	272,026
<b>As at December 31, 2018</b>	€ 15,000	€ 614,843	€ 629,843
Net income for the year	-	352,607	352,607
<b>As at June 30, 2019 (unaudited)</b>	€ 15,000	€ 967,450	€ 982,450

*See accompanying notes to financial statements.*

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**for the period January 1 – June 30, 2019 (unaudited)**  
*(stated in Euro)*

	<b>January 1 - June 30, 2019 (unaudited)</b>	<b>Year ended December 31, 2018*</b>
<b>CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):</b>		
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net income (loss)	€ 352,607	€ 272,026
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Valuation gain	(329,416)	(189,390)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Interest receivable	1,124,963	(209,651)
Receivable from Support Agreement with related party	-	6,410
Due from Parent	(71,890)	(69,645)
Other assets	2,083	(200)
Interest payable	(1,064,392)	184,175
Other liabilities	(14,155)	6,274
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(200)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(200)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IFRS 9 FTA EQUITY EFFECT</b>		<b>(759)</b>
<b>BEGINNING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<u>1,908,061</u>	<u>1,908,820</u>
<b>ENDING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<u>€ 1,907,861</u>	<u>€ 1,908,061</u>
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION</b>		
Interest received	€ 1,888,050	€ 1,649,546
Interest paid	€ (1,767,000)	€ (1,528,500)

\* The 2018 figures were prepared in accordance with IFRS and including IFRS 9 which was adopted on January 1, 2018.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**for the period January 1 – June 30, 2019 (unaudited)**  
*(stated in Euro)*

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**1. The Company and its principal activity**

BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited (the “Company”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alpine Cayman Islands Ltd. (the “Parent”) and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of UniCredit Bank Austria AG (“UniCredit BA”).

The Company was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on January 27, 2005 for an unlimited duration and with limited liability under the Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. The Company is economically dependent on the Parent.

The Company was established to issue hybrid subordinated securities. The proceeds of these securities were advanced to the Parent and are used for general corporate purposes of UniCredit BA, its subsidiaries and affiliates.

The Company has received an undertaking from the Cayman Islands Government exempting it from all local income, profits, and capital gains taxes until March 1, 2025. No such taxes are levied in the Cayman Islands at the present time.

The Company’s registered office is located at PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.

**2. Significant accounting and reporting policies**

***(a) Statement of compliance***

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by IASB. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Company and are consistent with those used in previous years, with the exception of IFRS 9.

***(b) Basis of preparation***

The financial statements are presented in Euro.

The interim financial statements of the Company for the first half of 2019 are unaudited and have not been reviewed by the auditors. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value as of June 30, 2019 has been disclosed in Note 7.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense.

The key areas of estimate are the estimations of fair value. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).



**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
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**2. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

***(c) Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balances with a financial institution with an original maturity of three months or less.

***(d) Subordinated deposit***

The subordinated deposit consists of an interest bearing balance held with the Parent. The Subordinated deposit is classified as loans.

***(e) Due from Parent***

Due from Parent consists of a receivable balance the Parent holds in cash on behalf of the Company. In turn, the Parent utilizes this balance to cover the day to day operational expenses of the Company. Due from Parent is classified as short-term receivables.

***(f) Hybrid subordinated securities***

Hybrid subordinated securities have been classified by the Company as a liability in accordance with International Accounting Standard 32, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* (“IAS 32”). In the event of the winding-up of the Company, holders at the time will be entitled to receive the nominal value of each security plus accrued and unpaid dividends, but will have no right or claim to any of the remaining assets of the Company.

The hybrid subordinated securities entitle holders to receive non-cumulative preferential cash dividends subject to certain limitations as identified in the offering circular (dated February 18, 2005). However, these limitations do not create the unconditional right for the Company to avoid delivering payment to holders of the securities. Dividend payments made to holders of the securities are classified as interest expense on the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

The securities are valued at fair value through P&L in accordance with the adoption of IFRS 9.

***(g) Interest income and expense***

Interest income and expense are recorded on an accrual basis. Interest income comprises interest earned on subordinated deposit. Interest expense comprises dividend payments on hybrid subordinated securities.

***(h) Income from Support Agreement with related party***

Proceeds due from the Support Agreement are recorded on an accruals basis as and when the interest expense from the dividend payments on the hybrid subordinated securities is recognized. See Note 5 for further details.

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
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*(stated in Euro)*

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**2. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

As of December 31, 2018, the European Commission endorsed the following accounting principles that will be applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019:

- IFRS 16 - Leasing (EU Regulation 2017/1986);
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (Reg. UE 2018/1595);
- Amendments to IFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (EU Regulation 2018/498).

No impact is expected from these pronouncements.

In 2016 the European Commission endorsed the following accounting principles that are applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The significant changes required by IFRS 9 in the organization are split into two main areas:

- “Classification and Measurement”, with the goal of ensuring that financial instruments are classified under the new IFRS 9 criteria, and
- “Impairment”, with the goal of developing and implementing models and methods to calculate impairments.

The Classification and Measurement of financial assets is based on

- a) The business model in which the assets are held and
- b) The contractual cash-flow characteristics of the respective instruments (the so-called “SPPI-criterion”, as instruments must result in payments that are “solely payments of principal and interest”, otherwise they must be measured mandatorily at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income (loss)).

For all financial assets held by the Company, the business model is “held-to-collect”, which means the prime aim is to hold the instruments until maturity and collect the cash in-flows of interest and principal.

As cash management is done by means of overnight and short-term fixed deposits, disposals before maturity are not part of the business model and only occur in rare circumstances. The business model would thus allow for all financial assets to be classified as amortised cost.

However, the Company has a particular purpose; it has issued the hybrid subordinated securities and has deposited the gathered funds with UniCredit BA (via the Parent). The corresponding deposit is of a subordinate character, as the interest received on this deposit is dependent on positive results in the financial statements of UniCredit BA. This means that under certain conditions, as discussed in Note 5, interest can be cancelled based on the terms of the subordinated deposit and such cancellations do not represent a default event.

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
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**2. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

In addition, the interest tenor incorporates a modification of the time value, as the annual interest payments are linked to the 10-year swap rate but are reset on an annual basis. This time-value modification would require a benchmark-test according to IFRS 9.4.1.9B, but it has been concluded on a qualitative basis, that such a benchmark-test fails.

Based on this assessment, the financial assets related to the subordinated deposit are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 9 does generally not change the treatment of financial liabilities, as compared to IAS 39. However, IFRS 9 brings about certain changes for the accounting for financial assets (in the case of the Cayman entities, in particular in relation to the subordinate deposits). These changes have an impact on retained earnings and thus equity. Therefore, IFRS 9 allows reassessing the “Fair Value Option” (the one-time choice to designate certain instruments to the category “voluntarily designated as @FV/P&L”).

In relation to financial liabilities, the transition requirement in IFRS 9.7.2.10 allows for such designation, if such designation will mitigate an accounting mismatch that would otherwise emerge (IFRS 9.4.2.2). Leaving the hybrid securities accounted for at amortised costs, while the relating deposits are measured @FV/P&L would definitely result in such an accounting mismatch with severe impacts of the equity of the entity. The resulting accounting mismatch would lead to the fact that the financial statements would no longer convey the true and fair view of the economic performance of the entity.

One should note in this context that under the (new) fair value option for financial liabilities under IFRS 9, changes in the fair value of these liabilities that are attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability shall generally be presented in other comprehensive income, following IFRS 9.5.7.8. In the particular case of these liabilities, the relevant credit risk is the one of UCBA (as there is a “support agreement” that UCBA will always make sure that the issuing entities will be in a position to make the relevant payments out of the notes).

However, this would still not fully do away with the accounting mismatch, as the same credit risk effect will cause fluctuations in the relating assets (deposits), that inevitably need to be measured against P&L (in their entirety). For such situations, IFRS 9.5.7.8 foresees an exception, under which it is allowed to show the entire fair value changes of the liability in P&L.

The Company elected the fair value option for their hybrid securities in order to bring the measurement in line with the mandatorily fair value measurement of the subordinate deposits. The fair value of the hybrid subordinated securities has been calculated and presented at Note 7 as prescribed under IAS 39. The process has not been changed under IFRS 9.

The Company has decided to exploit the option provided by the accounting standard not to restate comparative figures of previous years, consequently, the first time adoption of the new standard is January 1, 2018.

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
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*(stated in Euro)*

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**2. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

The net effect of the fair value election is a positive impact on the statement of comprehensive income (loss) caused by the fact that the nominal amounts of the hybrid subordinated securities are slightly higher than the subordinated deposits. When applied at January 1, 2018, the net impact would be a gain of approximately €290,000. Further detailed analysis is included in Notes 3 and 7.

IFRS 9 also changes the way credit loss allowances for instruments measured at amortised cost are to be calculated. The main change is that for all such instruments, at least the 12m expected credit loss (ECL) must be booked. In case a significant increase in the credit risk has to be observed in relation to a certain financial asset, this asset must carry a credit loss allowance based on the lifetime expected credit losses for that instrument. There was not a significant increase in credit risk in 2018 and it is observed that the majority of financial assets is in relation to UniCredit BA (which has opted to be measured at fair value, discussed above), while all other receivables against third parties are negligible. Therefore, the impact of impairment is deemed to be immaterial.

There is no impact from IFRS 15, as the Company has no customers and therefore no revenue from contracts with customers.

**3. Cash and cash equivalents**

IFRS 9 also changes the way, credit loss allowances for instruments measured at amortised cost (or FV/OCI) need to be calculated. The main change is that for all such instruments, at least the 12m expected credit loss (ECL) must be booked. In case a significant increase in the credit risk has to be observed in relation to a certain financial asset, this asset must carry a credit loss allowance based on the lifetime expected credit losses for that instrument. There was not a significant increase in credit risk in 2019.

The carrying and amortized cost values of cash and cash equivalents, including the IFRS 9 provision as of June 30, 2019 are summarised as follows:

	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Provision</u>	<u>Amortized cost</u>
<b>Cash at bank</b>	€ 1,908,619	€ (758)	€ 1,907,861

The carrying and amortized cost values of cash and cash equivalents, including the IFRS 9 provision as of January 1, 2019 are summarised as follows:

	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Provision</u>	<u>Amortized cost</u>
<b>Cash at bank</b>	€ 1,908,820	€ (759)	€ 1,908,061

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
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*(stated in Euro)*

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**4. Subordinated deposit**

Upon receipt of proceeds from issuance of the hybrid subordinated securities, the Company deposited an amount of €147,000,000 with the Parent. The deposit, together with any accrued interest and costs and expenses in connection therewith, are subordinated to the claims of all the creditors of the Parent, but are senior to the claims of the holders of the ordinary shares of the Parent.

The deposit bore interest at 7.95% per annum until March 22, 2006; thereafter such deposit bears interest at a variable rate as stipulated in the subordinated deposit agreement (the “Deposit Agreement”) dated February 18, 2005. Interest is receivable annually in arrears. The deposit is repayable solely at the option of the Parent until the date the hybrid subordinated securities are redeemed. The interest receivable for June 30, 2019 is €333,078 (Dec 31, 2018: €1,457,994).

On March 16, 2017 the Company was informed by the Parent that the interest under the Deposit Agreement due on March 22, 2017 would not be paid. Since March 23, 2017, the Company resumed accruing interest income in accordance with the Deposit Agreement.

**IFRS 9 Transition Effect**

As noted above, the subordinated deposits are accounted for at fair value with the initial valuation losses accounted for directly in equity and the 2018 related valuation losses flowing through the P&L. We have summarized the impact below.

*Initial impact on Equity*

	<b>IAS 39 31.12.2017 EUR</b>	<b>IFRS 9 01.01.2018 EUR</b>	<b>FTA-Effect EUR</b>
Subordinated deposit	147,000,000	132,729,240	-14,270,260

*Fair value impact on P&L*

	<b>IFRS 9 01.01.2018 EUR</b>	<b>IFRS 9 12.31.2018 EUR</b>	<b>2018 Impact on P&amp;L EUR</b>
Subordinated deposit	132,729,240	123,449,130	-9,280,110

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
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*(stated in Euro)*

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**4. Subordinated deposits (continued)**

**Fair value hierarchy**

The fair value measurements used above for the subordinated deposits have been categorized as Level 2 fair value based on the fact that market quotes are not available for these deposits. The factors used to determine the fair value of the subordinated deposits are the prices of the hybrid subordinated securities discussed in Note 5. The payment terms of the subordinated deposits were set up to replicate the hybrid subordinated securities and the Support Agreement allows for the replication of credit risk to be applied to the subordinated deposits.

This change in market value is based on comprehensive factors such as the yield curve for EUR denominated fixed income securities, credit risk related to UniCredit Bank Austria AG (which is the appropriate credit risk due to the Support Agreement) and liquidity of securities that have limited trading volume.

**5. Hybrid subordinated securities**

On February 22, 2005 the Company issued 150,000 Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Voting Fixed/Floating Rate Preferred Securities at €1,000 each. These securities are listed on Euronext Amsterdam N.V. and other European exchanges.

These securities are redeemable at the option of the Company, subject to the prior consent of UniCredit Bank Austria AG.

The hybrid subordinated securities entitle holders to receive non-cumulative preferential cash dividends subject to certain limitations. These limitations are identified in the offering circular (dated February 18, 2005) as follows:

- a) Unavailability of distributable profit.
- b) UniCredit BA determines that in accordance with Austrian Banking regulations, UniCredit BA fails to meet capital ratios and would be limited in making payment to holders of hybrid subordinated securities.
- c) There is in effect, any law of relevant regulatory authority which prohibits UniCredit BA from making any payment to holders of hybrid subordinated securities.

For the period from (and including) February 22, 2005 to (but excluding) March 22, 2006, the preferential cash dividends were calculated at a rate of 7.5% per annum; after March 21, 2006, the preferential cash dividends were calculated at a variable rate as stipulated in the offering circular dated February 18, 2005. Dividends are payable annually in arrears and are reported as interest expense in the accompanying financial statements. The interest payable for June 30, 2019 is €300,125 (December 31, 2018: €1,364,516).

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**for the period January 1 – June 30, 2019 (unaudited)**  
*(stated in Euro)*

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**5. Hybrid subordinated securities (continued)**

These securities were issued with the benefit of a support agreement entered into with UniCredit BA (the “Support Agreement”) on February 22, 2005. Should the Company have insufficient funds to enable it to meet in full all of its obligations under or in respect of these securities, UniCredit BA will make available to the Company sufficient funds to enable it to meet its payment obligations.

Since the Company did not receive interest on the subordinated deposit during 2017, as discussed in Note 4, the Company requested financial support from UniCredit BA under the Support Agreement on the coupon due and paid in March 2017.

At June 30, 2019, €Nil (2018: €Nil) of financial support is receivable by the Company in relation to certain expenses. During the period ended June 30, 2019, the Company earned €Nil (2018: €Nil) in income pursuant to proceeds due under the Support Agreement. As discussed in Note 4, the Support Agreement was not utilized during 2018 and 2019 because the Company resumed accruing interest income on the subordinated deposit on March 22, 2017.

**IFRS 9 Transition Effect**

As noted above, the hybrid subordinate bonds are accounted for at fair value with the initial valuation gains accounted for directly in equity and the 2018 related valuation gains flowing through the P&L. We have summarized the impact below.

*Initial impact on Equity*

	<b>IAS 39 31.12.2017 EUR</b>	<b>IFRS 9 01.01.2018 EUR</b>	<b>FTA-Effect EUR</b>
Hybrid subordinated securities	150,000,000	135,438,000	14,562,000

*Fair value impact on P&L*

	<b>IFRS 9 01.01.2018 EUR</b>	<b>IFRS 9 12.31.2018 EUR</b>	<b>2018 Impact On P&amp;L EUR</b>
Hybrid subordinated securities	135,438,000	125,968,500	9,469,500

**Fair value hierarchy**

The fair value measurements used above for the hybrid subordinated securities have been categorized as Level 2 fair value based on the market quotes obtained from Bloomberg along with the following comprehensive factors: the yield curve for EUR denominated fixed income securities, credit risk related to UniCredit Bank Austria AG (which is the appropriate credit risk due to the Support Agreement) and liquidity of securities that have limited trading volume.

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
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*(stated in Euro)*

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**6. Related party transactions**

Significant related party balances and transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements include the following:

At June 30, 2019, the Company held cash and cash equivalents with UniCredit BA, the ultimate parent of the Company, of €1,908,619 (2018: €1,908,820).

At June 30, 2019, the Company had a receivable due from the Parent in the amount of €1,237,046 (2018: €1,165,156).

The Company was charged administrative fees of €15,000 (2018: €15,000) by the Parent. These amounts are included in administrative expenses on the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

At June 30, 2019, UniCredit BA owned 66.4% (2018: 66.4%) of the outstanding hybrid subordinated securities with a book value of €99,799,283 (2018: €100,521,175). As a result, the Company incurred €466,532 (2018: €1,137,387) of related interest expense during the year of which €199,283 (2017: €906,175) is payable at period end.

**7. Fair value disclosure of financial instruments**

The following disclosures represent the Company's best estimate of the fair value of financial instruments. As noted in Notes 4 and 5, the fair value of hybrid subordinated securities is based on current market quotations as these are exchange-traded. As discussed in Note 4, proceeds from the initial issuance of the hybrid subordinated securities were placed in a subordinated deposit with the Parent. Concurrent with the initial deposit, the Company entered into the Support Agreement discussed in Note 5 to guarantee the Company's obligations under the hybrid subordinated securities.

Collectively, the sole purpose and use of the subordinated deposit and the Support Agreement is to fund the Company's obligations under the securities, whether for the funding of future dividend payments or possible redemption amounts. Accordingly, the collective fair value of the subordinated deposit and Support Agreement will approximate the fair value of the hybrid subordinated securities.

As noted above, the subordinate deposits and the hybrid subordinate bonds are accounted for at fair value with the initial valuation gains / losses accounted for directly in equity and the 2018 related valuation gains / losses flowing through the P&L.



**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**for the period January 1 – June 30, 2019 (unaudited)**  
*(stated in Euro)*

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**7. Fair value disclosure of financial instruments (continued)**

The fair value of financial instruments that are short-term in nature or re-priced frequently and have a history of negligible credit losses is considered to approximate their carrying value. Those instruments include balances recorded in interest receivable, cash, interest payable and other liabilities (as this statement is necessary for all assets and liabilities which are not included in Note 4 & Note 5).

As discussed in Note 4 and 5, the fair value measurements used above for the subordinated deposits and hybrid subordinated securities have been categorized as Level 2.

*Credit risk*

Credit risk arises from the chance of counterparties defaulting on their contractual obligations. The risk of credit losses is mitigated as the Parent is a part of a large multinational bank with investment grade ratings.

*Market risk*

Market risk is the potential loss the Company may incur as a result from changes in the market prices of a particular instrument, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to the instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Company is not directly exposed to any market risk on its financial instruments, but may be indirectly exposed to market risk through interest risk.

*Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. As the interest rates on the subordinated deposit and hybrid subordinated securities are reset at the same time, and determined using the same reference rate, interest rate risk is hedged.

*Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities. The liquidity risk is mitigated by timing the payment obligations on its hybrid subordinated securities concurrently with the liquidity terms of the subordinated deposit and by the support received from UniCredit BA.

*Foreign currency risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not subject to foreign currency risk as all assets and liabilities are denominated in the functional currency of the Company.

**BA-CA Finance (Cayman) (2) Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**for the period January 1 – June 30, 2019 (unaudited)**  
*(stated in Euro)*

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**8. Share capital**

		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Authorised:			
15,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	€	15,000	15,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
15,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	€	15,000	15,000

The common stock issued by the Company is held entirely by the Parent. Each share has a right to vote and a right to dividends.

**9. Capital risk management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to the shareholder through the optimization of the debt and equity balances. The overall strategy remains unchanged from 2017.

**10. Subsequent events**

There are no subsequent events to disclose for the Company.