ATTICA MEDIA SRB D.O.O., BEOGRAD

Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2017 and
Independent Auditors' Report

CONTENTS

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Owners of Attica Media SRB d.o.o., Beograd

We have audited the accompanying financial statements (pages 3 to 21) of Attica Media SRB d.o.o., Beograd (hereinafter referred to as the "Entity"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017, and statement of 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 notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' 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 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 the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Attica Media SRB d.o.o., Beograd as of December 31, 2017 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following matters:

a) As disclosed in note 2.3 to the financial statements, the Entity's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by EUR 133 thousand and total liabilities exceeded total assets by EUR 261 thousand, i.e. as of December 31, 2017 the Entity reported a shareholders deficiency of EUR 261 thousand due to accumulated losses from prior years. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt upon the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The owners of the Entity has committed to provide financial support to the Entity in period not less than twelve months starting from March 14, 2018, that will ensure compliance of the Entity's financial performance in accordance with going concern assumptions.

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Owners of Attica Media SRB d.o.o., Beograd (Continued)

Emphasis of Matter (Continued)

b) As disclosed in note 22 to the financial statements, tax legislation in the Republic of Serbia is subject to frequent changes and varying interpretations. The interpretation of tax legislation by local tax authorities as applied to the Entity's transactions and activities, including transactions with its owners and other related parties abroad, may not coincide with interpretation of the Entity's management used in the preparation of these financial statements. As a result, certain transactions and activities may be challenged by local tax authorities and the Entity may be exposed to additional taxes, penalties and interest. The periods remain open to review by the tax and customs authorities with respect to tax liabilities for five years. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, it is not practical to predict impact of potential tax liabilities, if any, on the attached financial statements.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of the above matters.

Limitation on use

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Parent Entity management and the management of the Entity for use in the preparation of the Parent Entity consolidated financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and accordingly, the specified forms state the assets, liabilities, shareholder's equity and revenues and expenses as adjusted for that purpose. These financial statements have not been prepared for use by other parties and may not be appropriate for such use.

Deloitte d.o.o.

Deloitte d.o.o.
Belgrade
March 23, 2018

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year Ended December 31, 2017
All amounts are in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

	Notes	Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016
Sales	5	1,603	1,641
Cost of sales	6	(707)	(675)
Gross profit		896	966
Selling and distribution cost	7	(422)	(531)
Administrative expenses	8	(223)	(224)
		(645)	(755)
Profit from operation		251	211
Financial loss	9	(16)	(67)
Profit before income tax		235	144
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		235	144

The accompanying notes on the following pages form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the General Manager of Attica Media SRB d.o.o., Beograd on March 2, 2018.

Signed on behalf of Attica Media SRB d.o.o., Beograd:

Danijela Jovanovic
General Manager

ATTICA MEDIA SRB DOO BEOGRAD

Ljubinka Blagojević
Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2017
All amounts are in thousands of EUR, unless otherwise stated

BALANCE SHEET	Notes	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Tangible fixed assets	3.3,11	61	54
Current assets			
Inventory		38	28
Trade receivables	3.5, 12	556	578
Other receivables		8	9
Other assets	13	162	111
Cash and cash equivalents	3.6,14	82	47
		846	773
Deferred tax assets	10	100	100
TOTAL ASSETS		1,007	927
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Permanent investment	15	2,358	2,358
Accumulated losses		(2,801)	(3,036)
Foreign currency translation reserve		182	201
	2.3	(261)	(477)
Long-term liabilities			
Borrowings	16	457	16
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	3.7,17	297	440
Borrowings	3.8, 16	461	899
Accrued liabilities		53	49
		811	1,388
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,007	927

The accompanying notes on the following pages form
an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year Ended December 31, 2017
All *amounts are in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated*

	Permanent Investment	Accumulated Losses	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2016	2,358	(3,180)	191	(631)
Translation difference	-	-	10	10
Net loss for the year	-	144	-	144
Balance, December 31, 2016	2,358	(3,036)	201	(477)
Balance, January 1, 2017	2,358	(3,036)	201	(477)
Translation difference	-	-	(19)	(19)
Net profit for the year	-	235	-	235
At December 31, 2017	2,358	(2,801)	182	(261)

The accompanying notes on the following pages form
an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
Year Ended December 31, 2017
All *amounts are in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated*

	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash receipts from customers	1,899	1,896
Cash paid to suppliers	(1,445)	(1,498)
Cash paid to employees and social securities	(117)	(142)
Interest paid	(37)	-
Cash paid to collaborators	(13)	(10)
Cash paid to the State (VAT and other taxes)	(211)	(201)
Net cash generated by operating activities	76	45
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of fixed assets	(19)	(17)
Net cash used in investing activities	(19)	(17)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Long-term borrowings (net outflows)	(10)	-
Finance lease payments	(12)	(12)
Net decrease in cash from financing activities	(22)	(12)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	35	16
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	47	31
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	82	47

The accompanying notes on the following pages form
an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At December 31, 2017
All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Attica Media SRB DOO (hereinafter referred to as “the Entity”) is a limited liability company, established in Belgrade on November 19, 2004 (the Entity’s tax identification number - “PIN” is SR103618033). The Entity is a subsidiary of Attica Publications S.A., a company registered in Greece.

The Entity’s registered office is located at the address: Belgrade, Takovska 45. The Entity is represented by the Managing Director Mrs. Danijela Jovanovic.

The operations of Attica Media SRB DOO include the trading and publication of monthly magazines. The Entity publishes the Serbian Edition of the Italian magazines Grazia and Casa Viva and Serbian edition of the U.S. titles Esquire and Harper’s Bazaar

In 2017 the results of the Entity improved advertising sales of Harper'Bazaar and marketing activities, mainly related to “Grazia Shopping Night” events. In December 2017, the company decided to terminate the publications of Casaviva magazine due to bad performances.

As at December 31, 2017 the total number of the Entity’s employees was 14 (December 31, 2016: 16 employees).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

2.1. Statements of compliance

The financial statements of the Entity have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for small and medium-sized entities as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The functional currency of the Entity in the Republic of Serbia is Serbian Dinar (RSD). For the purpose of presenting financial statements into the presentation currency EUR, the Entity’s assets and liabilities are expressed in EUR using exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and recognized in the Entity’s foreign currency translation reserve.

2.3. Going Concern

As of December 31, 2017 the Entity’s current liabilities exceeded its current assets by EUR 133 thousand and total liabilities exceeded total assets by EUR 261 thousand, i.e. as of December 31, 2017 the Entity reported a shareholders deficiency of EUR 261 thousand due to accumulated losses from prior years. The owners of the Entity has committed to provide financial support to the Entity in period not less than twelve months starting from March 14, 2018, that will ensure compliance of the Entity’s financial performance with the regulations of the Republic of Serbia, as well as in accordance with going concern assumptions.

3. SUMMARY OF SINGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1. Revenue

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

3.1.2. Sales of goods

Revenues derived from the sale of goods are recognized when the risks and rewards associated with the right of ownership are transferred to the customer.

All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

3. SUMMARY OF SINGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.1. Revenue (Continued)

3.1.2. Sales of goods (Continued)

The Group policy concerning revenue recognition is as follows:

- Revenue from circulation: the revenues have to be included in the Entity's P&L as of the date of the first magazines sold, the base of assumption is that most of the copies are sold during the first week of sale, accordingly revenues from the sale of January (cover) issue are included in previous year results.

3.1.3. Rendering of services

Revenue from services rendered is recognized by reference to the state of completion of the transaction as at the balance sheet date, if that stage can be reliably measured, as well as the costs incurred on and the costs to complete the transaction. The stage of completion is determined following analysis of the completed work.

Revenues from advertisement services are recognized when the respective advertisements are published.

No revenue is recognized when significant doubt exists regarding the recovery of the amount due, the related costs or when there is probability for the goods to be returned.

3.1.4. Interest

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues (using the effective interest rate method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

3.2. Barter transactions

Barter transactions related to exchange of dissimilar advertising services are recognized in the income statement at the fair value of the advertising services that the Entity provides in a barter transaction, by reference to a non-barter transactions that involve advertising similar to the advertising in the barter transaction; occur frequently and do not involve same counterparty as in the barter transaction.

Revenue from barter transactions (advertising space in the magazines provided in exchange for goods and services) are recognized as income when commercials are published, and merchandise or service received are charged to expense or capitalized as appropriate when received or used.

3.3. Tangible fixed assets

Equipment is stated at cost, including their purchase price and all costs to the commissioning of the asset less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Description	Depreciation rates p.a.
Computer equipment	20 %
Other equipment	15 - 20%

The carrying values of equipment are reviewed for impairment when events change or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indications exist and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount. Impairment losses and reversal of impairment losses reported in prior periods are taken to the income statement. The recoverable amount of equipment is the greater of net selling price and value in use.

The Entity's management believes that in 2017 no circumstances existed that would result in impairment of equipment, accordingly no impairment losses were recorded in 2017.

3. SUMMARY OF SINGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.4. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to complete this asset and the estimated costs to make the sale.

Inventories mainly includes gadgets that have not been utilized in 2017 and will be inserted in the magazines in next financial years.

As the Group policy prescribes the inventory related to the unsold copies had been impaired to zero value.

3.5. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are presented and carried at the amount of the originally issued invoice, less any allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

The estimate of doubtful and uncollectible amounts is made when the collectability of the total amount is no longer probable. Uncollectible receivables are fully written down when identified.

3.6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash in hand and cash held at current accounts with domestic banks.

3.7. Payables to suppliers and other payables

Payables to suppliers and other current payables are stated at the original invoice amount (acquisition cost), which is considered as the fair value of the transaction and will be paid in the future for the goods and services received.

3.8. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at cost, being the fair value of the consideration received net of issue costs associated with the borrowing.

After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement.

3.9. Income tax – Current and Deferred

Current Income Taxes

Income tax is payable at the rate of 15% on the tax base reported in the annual corporate income tax return as reduced by any applicable tax credits. The taxable base stated in the income tax return includes the profit shown in the statutory statement of income, as adjusted for differences that are specifically defined under statutory tax rules.

The tax regulations of the Republic of Serbia do not envisage that any tax losses of the current period be used to recover taxes paid within a specific carry back period. However, current period tax losses may be used to reduce or eliminate taxes to be paid in future periods for duration of no longer than five ensuing years. Tax losses incurred before January 1, 2010 are available for carry forward for duration of ten ensuing years.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided using the balance sheet liability method, for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. The currently-enacted tax rates or the substantively-enacted rates at the balance sheet date are used to determine the deferred income tax amount. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, and the tax effects of income tax losses and credits are available for carry forward, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available, against which the deductible temporary differences and the tax loss/credits of the carry forwards can be utilized.

3. SUMMARY OF SINGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.9. Income tax – Current and Deferred (Continued)

Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. As of December 31, 2017, deferred tax assets and liabilities were measured at the rate of 15% (December 31, 2016: 15%).

Indirect Taxes and Contributions

Indirect taxes and contributions include property taxes and various other taxes and contributions paid pursuant to republic and municipal regulations.

3.10. Financial instruments

The Entity's financial instruments, other than trade debtors and trade creditors which arise directly from its operations, are cash and loans payable. The main risks arising from these financial instruments are foreign currency risks, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Entity enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies related to its operating activities; as a result of outstanding at the balance sheet date amount payable in US dollars, Euro and GBP the Entity's balance sheet can be affected by movements in these exchange rates. The Entity does not use any special financial instruments to hedge against these risks.

Credit risk

The Entity is exposed to credit risk in the event where its customers from the sale of services and magazines fail to meet their payment obligations. The Entity's policy is to trade with recognized, creditworthy third parties. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Entity's exposure to bed debts is not significant. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The Entity's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to the Entity's interest bearing loans and borrowings, payable to the parent company, which is at fixed interest rate. Therefore the Entity is not exposed to material interest rate risk.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, interest bearing loans and borrowings approximates their carrying value.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATIONS

In the application of the Entity's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the Management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At December 31, 2017
All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATIONS (Continued)

4.1. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4.2. Impairment of trade receivables

Impairment for doubtful accounts is calculated based on estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. The management estimates are based on the aging of account receivables balance and historical write-off experience, customer credit-worthiness and changes in customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the impairment loss for doubtful accounts. These involve assumptions about future customer behaviour and the resulting future cash collections. The management believes that there is no additional impairment provision required to be recognized in these financial statements.

4.3. Fair Value

The fair value of financial instruments for which no active market exists is assessed by means of appropriate methods. The Group applies professional judgment in selecting appropriate methods and assumptions. The methods used for measuring the fair value of financial instruments are presented in note 19.

5. SALES

	Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016
Sale of magazines:		
- Grazia	58	65
- Casa Viva	16	17
- Esquire	8	10
- Harper's Bazaar	79	79
	161	171
Advertising services on the domestic market:		
- Grazia	360	424
- Casa Viva	33	46
- Esquire	115	126
- Harper's Bazaar	572	482
	1,080	1,078
Other	362	392
	1,603	1,641

6. COST OF SALES

	Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016
Salaries	41	57
Printing cost	317	295
Editorial/Production cost	262	250
Freelancer	12	4
Royalties	57	60
Other	18	9
	707	675

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At December 31, 2017
All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

7. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION COST

	Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016
Salaries	4	19
Promotion cost	406	505
Gadget	12	7
	422	531

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016
Salaries	64	56
Postage costs	6	6
Rent	17	14
Consulting services	17	45
Audit services	5	4
Depreciation and amortization	13	12
Telephones and Internet cost	7	6
Write-off of receivables	32	10
Maintenance costs	11	6
Office supplies and utilities costs	7	7
Costs of fuel and energy	12	13
Business trips expenses	15	5
Transportation costs	8	4
Fees and taxes	6	5
Other expenses	3	31
	223	224

9. FINANCIAL LOSS

	Year Ended December 31, 2017	2016
Interest expense (net)	55	47
Foreign exchanging gain/loss (net)	(39)	20
	16	67

10. INCOME TAXES

a) Numerical Reconciliation of the Tax Expense and the Product of Accounting Results as Multiplied by the Statutory Income Tax Rate

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Net profit/(loss) before taxation	235	144
Income taxes at the statutory tax rate of 15%	35	22
Tax effects of undeductable expenses	6	10
Tax losses from previous years used in the current year	(41)	(32)
	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At December 31, 2017
All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

10. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

b) Deferred Tax Assets

	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets		
Tax losses available for carry-forward	100	100
Net deferred tax assets	100	100

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the tax effects of income tax losses available for carry-forward, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available, against which the deductible temporary differences and the tax losses available for carry-forward can be utilized.

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computers	Other equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance, January 1, 2016	112	75	187
Additions	1	16	17
Balance, December 31, 2016	113	91	204
Additions	4	15	19
Balance, December 31, 2017	117	106	223
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, January 1, 2016	104	34	138
Charge for the year	3	9	12
Balance, December 31, 2016	107	43	150
Charge for the year	2	10	12
Balance, December 31, 2017	109	53	162
Net Book Value at:			
- December 31, 2017	8	53	61
- January 1, 2017	6	48	54

12. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Trade receivables:		
- from domestic customers	538	566
- from foreign customers	48	41
Provision for bad debts	(30)	(29)
	556	578

13. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Prepaid expenses	103	91
Uninvoiced receivables	59	20
	162	111

All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Current accounts:		
- in RSD	82	47
	82	47

15. PERMANENT INVESTMENT

As of December 31, 2017 the capital amounts to EUR 2,358 thousand and is allocated among owners as follows:

- Attica Publications S.A. - Greece – 2,144,276 EUR
- Simeon Tshomokos - Cyprus – 213,394 EUR

As of December 31, 2017 subscribed and paid-in capital were as follows:

	% of stake	Subscribed Capital December 31, 2017	Paid in Capital December 31, 2017
Attica Publications S.A. - Greece	90.95	2,144,276	2,144,276
Simeon Tsomokos - Cyprus	9.05	213,394	213,394
	100.00	2,357,670	2,357,670

16. BORROWINGS

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Current	461	899
Non-current	457	16
	918	915

Long-term borrowings

The structure of long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is presented in the following table:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Borrowing from banks - Piraeus bank a.d., Beograd	457	-
Finance lease liabilities	-	16
	457	16

Short-term borrowings

The structure of short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 is presented in the following table:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Borrowing from banks - Piraeus bank a.d., Beograd (current portion)	41	500
Attica Publications S.A., Athens	415	395
Finance lease liabilities (current portion)	5	4
	461	899

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At December 31, 2017
All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

16. BORROWINGS (Continued)

Short-term borrowings (Continued)

Loan from Piraeus bank a.d., Beograd was approved to the Entity in December 2011 in the amount of EUR 500 thousand with the repayment period one year at the interest rate of 3M EURIBOR + 6% p.a. In January 2013, Annex 1 of the loan contract was concluded between the bank and the Entity which extended maturity date of the loan up to January 8, 2016. The loan repayment is securitized by the guarantee issued by Pireus bank S.A., Athens valid up to June 17, 2017, based on the last Annex concluded. On September 29, 2017, In Annex 4 the Entity agreed with Piraeus to transform the loan in local currency (RSD) with an interest rate of 3M BELIBOR + 5,5% p.a., quarterly repayment starting from December 2017 and maturity date up to December 31, 2020.

In June 2005 the Entity received an intercompany loan from the Parent company (Attica Publications S.A.) amounting to EUR 200 thousand at the interest rate of 5% p.a. As per the Annex to the Borrowing Agreement executed between the Entity and Attica Publications S.A. on June 23, 2006, maturity date has been extended until December 26, 2009. The Entity received two new tranches of the loan in the amount of EUR 25 thousand and EUR 16 thousand in April and November 2014, respectively. In November 2014, new Annex to the Borrowing Agreement was concluded with an interest rate of 6.5% p.a. and December 31, 2015 was agreed as a new maturity date for repayment of the loan. Interests on the loan is not paid but capitalized to the principal (capitalized interest for the year 2016 and 2017 amounts to EUR 19 and EUR 20, respectively). In February 2018, The Entity started with repayment of intercompany loan in the amount of EUR 30.

Finance lease liabilities

Present values of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are provided in the following table:

	Sum of Minimum Lease Payments		Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	
	December 31, 2017	**December 31, 2016**	**December 31, 2017**	**December 31, 2016**
Maturity:				
Within a year	5	5	5	4
From 2 to 5 years	-	16	-	16
Less: future cost of financing	-	(1)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	5	20	5	20
Included in the financial statements as:				
Long-term financial liabilities			-	16
Short-term financial liabilities			5	4
			5	20

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Liabilities for advances received	-	70
Payables to domestic suppliers	238	194
Payables to foreign suppliers	43	146
Other	16	30
	297	440

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At December 31, 2017
All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Items included in the income statement (in Euro)

	2017	2016
Income from services		
- Arnoldo Mondadori Editore Spa., Milano, Italy	5,040	3,718
	5,040	3,718
Royalty fees		
- Arnoldo Mondadori Editore Spa., Milano, Italy	15,991	21,934
	15,991	21,934
Net expenses	(10,951)	(18,216)

b) Outstanding receivables and liabilities (in Euro)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Trade receivables		
- Mondadori International Business S.R.L.	2,240	5,628
	2,240	5,628
Trade payables		
- Attica Media Bulgaria ltd, Bulgaria	-	9,577
- G. Dragounis Publications, S.A.	-	8,086
- Arnoldo Mondadori Editore Spa., Milano, Italy	6,122	13,387
- Mondadori International Business S.R.L.	-	16,344
- Attica Publications S.A., Greece	18,204	76,204
	24,326	123,598
Intercompany Loan and interest		
- Attica Publications S.A., Greece	415,372	395,331
	439,698	518,929

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

19.1. Capital risk management

There is no formal capital risk management framework implemented in the Entity. The Management focuses on capital risk on a case basis to mitigate risks and ensure that the Entity will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance**.** The capital structure of the Entity consists of equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital (permanent investments), as disclosed in note 15, and accumulated loss.

The persons controlling finances review the capital structure on an annual basis. As a part of this review the Management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on this review, the Entity will balance its overall capital structure through the further decrease of accumulated loss. The Entity's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2008.

All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

19.1. Capital risk management (Continued)

The gearing ratios of the Company as of the year-end were as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Debt (a)	918	915
Cash and cash equivalents	82	47
Net indebtedness	836	868
Equity b)	(261)	(477)
Debt to equity ratio	(3.20)	(1.82)

a) Debt is related to long-term and short-term borrowings.

b) Equity includes permanent investments, foreign currency translation reserve and accumulated loss.

19.2. Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the recognition criteria, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

19.3. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	82	47
Trade receivables	556	578
	638	625
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	281	369
Borrowings	918	915
	1,199	1,284

19.4. Financial risk management objectives

The Entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk). The Entity does not use derivative financial instruments or any other form of hedges against these risks.

There is no formal risk management framework implemented in the Entity. The Management focuses mainly on credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency exchange risk and acts on a case basis to mitigate risks and minimize losses. However, such activities, on as needed basis, may be not entirely effective, and therefore it cannot be precluded that fluctuations in the risk variables, might have some adverse effects on the operations, financial position and financial performance of the Entity.

Foreign currency risk exposure is measured using the sensitivity analysis. There has been no change in the manner in which the Entity mitigates and measures the risk.

All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

19.4. Financial risk management objectives (Continued)

Foreign currency risk

Currency risks arise on account of financial instruments being denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency and being of a monetary nature; differences resulting from the translation of financial statements into the Entity's functional currency are not taken into consideration. Relevant risk variables are generally all non-functional currencies in which the Entity has financial instruments.

The book value of financial assets and liabilities of the Entity denominated in foreign currency as of the reporting dates is as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
RSD	590	584	736	146

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Entity's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the functional currency against the non-functional foreign currency (RSD). The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for 10% change in foreign currency rates of RSD currency, with all other variables remaining constant.

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	RSD impact		RSD impact	
	+10%	-10%	+10%	-10%
Profit or (loss)	(15)	15	44	(44)

The Entity's sensitivity to foreign currency has been primarily driven by RSD denominated accounts receivables and accounts payable.

The amounts generated from the sensitivity analysis are forward-looking estimates of foreign currency exchange risk assuming certain market conditions. Actual results in the future may differ materially from those projected results due to the inherent uncertainty of global and local financial markets. The methods and assumptions used are the same as those applied in the previous reporting period.

19.5. Interest rate risk

The Entity is exposed to the risk from movements in interest rates inherent in liabilities linked to variable interest rates. Such risk depends upon the financial market and the Entity does not have instruments which may mitigate its effects.

The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities at the end of the period under review were as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Financial assets		
Non-interest bearing		
Cash and cash equivalents	82	47
Trade receivables	556	578
	638	625
Financial liabilities		
Non-interest bearing		
Trade payables	281	369
Fixed interest rate		
Borrowings	415	395
Variable interest rate		
Borrowings	503	520
	1,199	1,284

All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

19.6. Credit risk

The Entity was exposed to credit risk inherent in the possibility that debtors may not be able to settle their liabilities to the Entity when due and in full, which could lead to financial loss for the Entity. The Entity's exposure to this risk is limited to accounts receivable as of the balance sheet date.

The most significant customers, gross are presented in the following table:

	2017	%
CENTROSINERGIJA DOO	60	10%
Media House Doo	50	9%
Fashion Park Managment d.o.o.	45	8%
MINI STUDIO PUBLISHING GROUP	43	7%
MERCATOR-S d.o.o.	20	3%
Finest Breads doo	19	3%
Other	349	60%
	586	100%

The structure of accounts receivable as of December 31, 2017 is presented in the following table:

	Gross Exposure	Allowance for Impairment	Net Exposure
Accounts receivable not matured	342	-	342
Matured accounts receivable, provided for	30	(30)	-
Matured accounts receivable, not provided for	213	-	213
	586	(30)	556

The structure of accounts receivable as of December 31, 2016 is presented in the following table:

	Gross Exposure	Allowance for Impairment	Net Exposure
Accounts receivable not matured	303	-	303
Matured accounts receivable, provided for	29	(29)	-
Matured accounts receivable, not provided for	275	-	275
	607	(29)	578

Matured accounts receivable, not provided for

The age structure of matured accounts receivable, not provided for is presented in the following table:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Up to 30 days	73	101
31 to 90 days	57	72
91 to 180 days	16	24
181 to 365 days	14	17
Over 365 days	53	61
	213	275

All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

19.7. Liquidity risk

Responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Entity's Management, which is responsible for the management of the Entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves, by borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables present details of outstanding contractual maturities of financial assets. The amounts presented are based on the undiscounted cash flows arising from financial assets at the earliest collection date.

Maturities of financial assets

	Up to one month	From one month to three months	From three months to six months	From six months to one year	Over one year	Total
2017						
Non-interest bearing	521	117	-	-	-	638
	521	117	-	-	-	638
2016						
Non-interest bearing	454	171	-	-	-	625
	454	171	-	-	-	625

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following table details the Entity's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative 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 Entity can be required to pay.

	Up to one month	From one month to three months	From three months to six months	From six months to one year	Over one year	Total
2017						
Non-interest bearing	281	-	-	-	-	281
Fixed interest rate	415	-	-	-	-	415
Variable interest rate	-	18	14	27	561	620
	696	18	14	27	561	1,316
2016						
Non-interest bearing	369	-	-	-	-	369
Fixed interest rate	395	-	-	-	-	395
Variable interest rate	-	1	501	2	16	520
	764	1	501	2	16	1,284

19.8. Fair values

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined taking into account the assumption that the book value of receivables and payables balances approximates to fair value due to their relatively short maturities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At December 31, 2017
All amounts expressed in thousands of Euro, unless otherwise stated

20. LITIGATIONS

The Company has filed several legal suits against third parties for which bad debt provisions have been formed and included in the financial statements as of December 31, 2017. Moreover, as of that date there were several legal labour suits involving the Company as a defendant. (without defined claim amounts) Based on the management's estimates, no provisions were made in respect thereof.

21. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Since December 31, 2017 there have been no events that would require adjustments to or additional disclosures in the Entity's financial statements or notes to the financial statements.

22. TAXATION RISKS

The Republic of Serbia tax legislation is subject to different interpretations and changes occur frequently. The interpretation of tax legislation by tax authorities as applied to the transactions and activity of the Entity may not coincide with that of the management. As a result, transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and the Entity may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest, which can be significant. The periods remain open to review by the tax authorities with respect to tax liabilities for five years.

23. EXCHANGE RATES

The official exchange rates for major currencies used in the translation of the balance sheet components denominated in foreign currencies, into EUR were as follows:

	December 31, 2017	**December 31, 2016**
1000 RSD	7.4282	8.0989
1000 GBP	1,126.253	1,164.6863
1000 USD	836.6105	948.6767