NIS A.D. – Naftna industrija Srbije
Novi Sad

Naftna industrija Srbije A.D.

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

Novi Sad, 28 February 2018

This version of the financial statements is a translation from the original, which was prepared in the Serbian language. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original Serbian language version of the document takes precedence over this translation

Contents

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Naftna Industrija Srbije a.d. Novi Sad

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Naftna Industrija Srbije a.d. Novi Sad (the „Parent") and its subsidiaries (the „Group") which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2017 and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Accounting and accounting regulation effective in the Republic of Serbia, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law on Auditing and auditing regulation effective in the Republic of Serbia. These regulations require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Group's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2017, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Accounting and accounting regulation effective in the Republic of Serbia.

Milivoje Nešović
Licensed Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers d.o.o., Beograd

Belgrade, 28 February 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers d.o.o., Omladinskih brigada 88a, 11070 Belgrade, Republic of Serbia
T: +381 11 3302 100, F:+381 11 3302 101, www.pwc.rs

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	AOP	Note	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
A. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL UNPAID	**0001**		**-**	**-**
B. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (0003 + 0010 + 0019+ 0024 + 0034)	**0002**		**278,528,255**	**276,234,033**
I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (0004+0005+0006+0007+0008+0009)	**0003**	**8**	**22,261,148**	**21,845,039**
1. Development investments	0004		7,765,207	5,473,418
2 Concessions, licenses, software and other rights	0005		2,549,083	3,252,535
3. Goodwill	0006		1,743,490	1,844,850
4. Other intangible assets	0007		1,170,925	1,249,276
5. Intangible assets under development	0008		9,032,443	10,024,960
6. Advances for intangible assets	0009		-	-
II. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (0011+0012+0013+0014+0015+0016+0017+0018)	**0010**	**9**	**250,948,308**	**241,732,526**
1. Land	0011		16,849,316	17,283,666
2. Buildings	0012		134,940,466	126,587,960
3. Machinery and equipment	0013		69,551,913	70,472,014
4. Investment property	0014		1,530,356	1,549,663
5. Other property, plant and equipment	0015		86,623	86,696
6. Construction in progress	0016		25,649,268	23,663,299
7. Investments in leased PP&E	0017		271,904	279,562
8. Advances for PP&E	0018		2,068,462	1,809,666
III. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (0020+0021+0022+0023)	**0019**		**-**	**-**
1. Forest farming	0020		-	-
2. Livestock	0021		-	-
3. Biological assets in production	0022		-	-
4. Advances for biological assets	0023		-	-
IV. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (0025+0026+0027+0028+0029+0030+0031+0032+0033)	**0024**		**5,310,386**	**3,356,590**
1. Investments in subsidiary	0025		-	-
2. Investments in associates and joint ventures	0026	10	2,047,021	2,047,021
3. Investments in other legal entities and other available for sales financial assets	0027		119,919	148,665
4. Long term investments in parent and subsidiaries	0028		-	-
5. Long-term investments in other related parties	0029		-	-
6. Long-term investments - domestic	0030		-	-
7. Long-term investments - foreign	0031		-	-
8. Securities held to maturity	0032		-	-
9. Other long-term financial investments	0033	11	3,143,446	1,160,904
V. LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES (0035+0036+0037+0038+0039+0040+0041)	**0034**	**12**	**8,413**	**9,299,878**
1. Receivables from parent company and subsidiaries	0035		-	-
2. Receivables from other related parties	0036		-	-
3. Receivables from sale of goods on credit	0037		-	-
4. Receivables arising out of finance lease contracts	0038		8,413	7,872
5. Claims arising from guarantees	0039		-	-
6. Bad and doubtful receivables	0040		-	-
7. Other long-term receivables	0041		-	9,292,006
C. DEFFERED TAX ASSETS	**0042**	**13**	**2,197,910**	**3,771,354**

(continued)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

	AOP	Note	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
D. CURRENT ASSETS (0044+0051+0059+0060+0061+0062+0068+0069+0070)	**0043**		**106,828,207**	**94,311,133**
I. INVENTORY (0045+0046+0047+0048+0049+0050)	**0044**	**14**	**37,322,937**	**27,011,407**
1. Materials, spare parts and tools	0045		22,868,451	15,303,086
2. Work in progress	0046		3,961,298	3,119,239
3. Finished goods	0047		8,084,524	6,014,045
4. Merchandise	0048		2,002,670	2,399,695
5. Assets held for sale	0049		163	-
6. Advances for inventory and services	0050		405,831	175,342
II. TRADE RECEIVABLES (0052+0053+0054+0055+0056+0057+0058)	**0051**	**15**	**27,914,176**	**36,717,678**
1. Domestic trade receivables - parents and subsidiaries	0052		-	-
2. Foreign trade receivables - parents and subsidiaries	0053		-	-
3. Domestic trade receivables - other related parties	0054		1,447,646	675,178
4. Foreign trade receivables - other related parties	0055		1,024,133	1,047,541
5. Trade receivables - domestic	0056		24,013,778	34,046,147
6. Trade receivables - foreign	0057		1,428,619	948,812
7. Other trade receivbles	0058		-	-
III. RECEIVABLES FROM SPECIFIC OPERATIONS	**0059**		**529,292**	**677,079**
IV. OTHER RECEIVABLES	**0060**	**16**	**1,190,740**	**2,500,557**
V. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGHT PROFIT OR LOSS	**0061**		**-**	**-**
VI. SHORT TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (0063+0064+0065+0066+0067)	**0062**	**17**	**7,742,504**	**306,828**
1. Short-term loans and investments - parent companies and subsidiaries	0063		-	-
2. Short-term loans and investments - other related parties	0064		-	-
3. Short-term loans and investments - domestic	0065		72,681	-
4. Short-term loans and investments - foreign	0066		-	-
5. Other short-term loans and investments	0067		7,669,823	306,828
VII. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**0068**	**18**	**27,075,370**	**22,899,342**
VIII. VALUE ADDED TAX	**0069**		**286,562**	**274,292**
IX. PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME	**0070**	**19**	**4,766,626**	**3,923,950**
E. TOTAL ASSETS (0001+0002+0042+0043)	**0071**		**387,554,372**	**374,316,520**
F. OFF-BALANCE SHEET ASSETS	**0072**	**20**	**108,361,401**	**118,058,312**
A. EQUITY (0402+0411-0412+0413+0414+0415-0416+0417+0420-0421)	**0401**		**225,051,510**	**201,480,512**
I. EQUITY (0403+0404+0405+0406+0407+0408+0409+0410)	**0402**	**21**	**81,548,930**	**81,548,930**
1. Share capital	0403	21.1	81,548,930	81,548,930
2. Stakes of limited liability companies	0404		-	-
3. Stakes	0405		-	-
4. State owned capital	0406		-	-
5. Socially owned capital	0407		-	-
6. Stakes in cooperatives	0408		-	-
7. Share premium	0409		-	-
8. Other capital	0410		-	-
II. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL UNPAID	**0411**		**-**	**-**
III. OWN SHARES	**0412**		**-**	**-**
IV. RESERVES	**0413**		**-**	**-**
V. REVALUATION RESERVES FROM VALUATION OF INTANGIBLES, PROPERTIES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	**0414**		**81,796**	**80,607**
VI. UNREALISED GAINS FROM SECURITAS AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**0415**		**212,811**	**183,035**
VII. UNREALIZED LOSSES FROM SECURITIES AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**0416**		**64,013**	**662,464**
VIII. RETAINED EARNINGS (0418+0419)	**0417**		**143,271,986**	**120,330,404**
1. Retained earnings from previous years	0418		116,309,335	105,316,978
2. Retained earnings from current year	0419		26,962,651	15,013,426
IX. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	**0420**		**-**	**-**
X. LOSS (0422+0423)	**0421**		**-**	**-**
1. Loss from previous years	0422		-	-
2. Loss from current year	0423		-	-

(continued)

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (continued)

	AOP	Note	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
B. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES (0425+0432)	**0424**		**100,262,181**	**103,914,491**
I. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS (0426+0427+0428+0429+0430+4031)	**0425**	**22**	**9,766,303**	**9,617,973**
1. Provisions for warranty claims	0426		-	-
2. Provision for environmental rehabilitation	0427		8,904,782	7,801,828
3. Provisions for restructuring costs	0428		-	-
4. Provisions for employee benefits	0429		499,221	1,370,285
5. Provisions for litigations	0430		362,300	445,860
6. Other long term provisions	0431		-	-
II. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (0433+0434+0435+0436+0437+0438+0439+0440)	**0432**	**23**	**90,495,878**	**94,296,518**
1. Liabilities convertible to equity	0433		-	-
2. Liabilities to parent and subsidiaries	0434		24,796,612	31,585,938
3. Liabilities to other related parties	0435		-	-
4. Liabilities for issued long-term securities	0436		-	-
5. Long term borrowings - domestic	0437		43,049,008	23,842,201
6. Long-term borrowings - foreign	0438		22,210,666	38,504,763
7. Finance lease liabilities	0439		380,137	316,790
8. Other long-term liabilities	0440		59,455	46,826
C. DEFFERED TAX LIABILITIES	**0441**	**13**	**-**	**-**
D. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES (0443+0450+0451+0459+0460+0461+0462)	**0442**		**62,240,681**	**68,921,517**
I. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (0444+0445+0446+0447+0448+0449)	**0443**	**24**	**6,099,584**	**21,732,658**
1. Short term borrowings from parent and subsidiaries	0444		-	-
2. Short term borrowings from other related parties	0445		-	-
3. Short-term loans and borrowings - domestic	0446		-	10,468,337
4. Short-term loans and borrowings - foreign	0447		-	1,721,608
5. Liabilities relating to current assets and held-for-sale assets attributable to discounted operations	0448		-	-
6. Other short term liabilities	0449		6,099,584	9,542,713
II. ADVANCES RECEIVED	**0450**		**1,439,243**	**1,325,012**
III. TRADE PAYABLES (0452+0453+0454+0455+0456+0458)	**0451**	**25**	**30,100,904**	**24,465,282**
1. Trade payables - parent and subsidiaries - domestic	0452		-	-
2. Trade payables - parent and subsidiaries - foreign	0453		11,727,340	5,818,200
3. Trade payables - other related parties - domestic	0454		1,252,736	675,393
4. Trade payables - other related parties - foreign	0455		1,047,572	1,079,842
5. Trade payables - domestic	0456		9,506,890	7,511,772
6. Trade payables - foreign	0457		6,561,904	9,367,285
7. Other operating liabilities	0458		4,462	12,790
IV. OTHER SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES	**0459**	**26**	**9,397,192**	**8,599,455**
V. LIABILITIES FOR VAT	**0460**		**1,853,794**	**1,538,157**
VI. LIABILITIES FOR OTHER TAXES	**0461**	**27**	**9,187,515**	**7,479,910**
VII. ACCRUED EXPENSES	**0462**	**28**	**4,162,449**	**3,781,043**
E. LOSS EXCEEDING EQUITY (0412+0416+0421-0420-0417-0415-0414-0413-0411-0402)>=0=(0441+0424+0442-0071)>=0	**0463**		**-**	**-**
F. TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (0424+0442+0441+0401-0463)>=0	**0464**		**387,554,372**	**374,316,520**
G. OFF-BALANCE SHEET LIABILITIES	**0465**	**20**	**108,361,401**	**118,058,312**

Novi Sad, 28 February 2018

The person responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

M.P.

Legal representative

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	AOP	Note	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
INCOME FROM REGULAR OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
A. OPERATING INCOME (1002+1009+1016+1017)	**1001**	**7**	**234,711,482**	**192,104,367**
I. INCOME FROM THE SALE OF GOODS (1003+1004+1005+1006+1007+1008)	**1002**		**40,672,602**	**34,033,041**
1. Income from sales of goods to parent and subsidiaries on domestic market	1003		-	-
2. Income from sales of goods to parent and subsidiaries on foreign market	1004		-	-
3. Income from the sale of goods to other related parties on domestic market	1005		155	577
4. Income from the sale of goods to other related parties on foreign market	1006		10,015,978	8,376,140
5. Income from sale of goods on domestic market	1007		6,276,844	8,452,437
6. Income from sale of goods on foreign market	1008		24,379,625	17,203,887
II. INCOME FROM SALES OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES (1010+1011+1012+1013+1014+1015)	**1009**		**193,578,793**	**157,615,308**
1. Income from sales of products and services to parent and subsidiaries on domestic market	1010		-	-
2. Income from sales of products and services to parent and subsidiaries on foreign market	1011		-	-
3. Income from sales of products and services to other related parties on domestic market	1012		21,952,815	13,809,239
4. Income from sales of products and services to other related parties on foreign market	1013		592,358	839,061
5. Income from sales of products and services – domestic	1014		138,075,307	118,885,115
6. Income from sales of products and services – foreign	1015		32,958,313	24,081,893
III. INCOME FROM PREMIUMS, SUBVENTIONS AND DONATIONS	**1016**		**26,380**	**4,239**
IV. OTHER OPERATING INCOME	**1017**		**433,707**	**451,779**
B. OPERATING EXPENSES (1019-1020-1021+1022+1023+1024+1025+1026+1027+1028+1029)>=0	**1018**		**204,524,657**	**175,066,413**
I. COST OF GOODS SOLD	1019		28,700,433	25,284,968
II. WORK PERFORMED BY THE ENTITY AND CAPITALIZED	1020		10,697,349	11,184,068
III. INCREASE IN INVENTORIES OF UNFINISHED AND FINISHED GOODS AND ONGOING SERVICES	1021		3,213,109	-
IV. DECREASE IN INVENTORIES OF UNFINISHED AND FINISHED GOODS AND ONGOING SERVICES	1022		-	812,321
V. COST OF MATERIAL	1023		121,840,139	91,195,090
VI. COST OF FUEL AND ENERGY	1024		4,035,172	4,966,247
VII. COST OF SALARIES, FRINGE BENEFITS AND OTHER PERSONAL EXPENSES	1025		18,761,914	18,301,051
VIII. COST OF PRODUCTION SERVICES	1026	29	13,918,103	15,791,400
IX. DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION	1027	8,9	16,427,278	15,889,177
X. COST OF LONG-TERM PROVISIONING	1028		864,620	727,608
XI. NON-PRODUCTION COSTS	1029	30	13,887,456	13,282,619
C. OPERATING GAIN (1001-1018)>=0	**1030**		**30,186,825**	**17,037,954**
D. OPERATING LOSS (1018-1001)>=0	**1031**		**-**	**-**

(continued)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (continued)

	AOP	Note	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
E. FINANCE INCOME (1033+1038+1039)	**1032**	**31**	**12,955,289**	**3,281,762**
I. FINANCIAL INCOME FROM RELATED PARTIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME (1034+1035+1036+1037)	1033		2,863,316	883,490
1. Finance income - parent company and subsidiaries	1034		2,657,706	859,641
2. Finance income - other related parties	1035		43,951	20,291
3. Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	1036		-	-
4. Other financial income	1037		161,659	3,558
II. INTEREST INCOME (from third parties)	1038		1,105,589	1,040,015
III. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS (third parties)	1039		8,986,384	1,358,257
F. FINANCE EXPENSES (1041+1046+1047)	**1040**	**32**	**8,121,812**	**9,090,676**
I. FINANCIAL EXPENSES FROM RELATED PARTIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL EXPENSES (1042+1043+1044+1045)	1041		3,297,002	2,098,554
1. Finance expense - parent company and subsidiaries	1042		3,220,819	2,064,063
2. Finance expense - other related parties	1043		48,590	24,673
3. Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	1044		-	-
4. Other financial expense	1045		27,593	9,818
II. INTEREST EXPENSE (from third parties)	1046		2,553,231	3,093,080
III. FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOSSES (third parties)	1047		2,271,579	3,899,042
G. PROFIT FROM FINANCING OPERATIONS (1032-1040)	**1048**		**4,833,477**	**-**
H. LOSS FROM FINANCING OPERATIONS (1040-1032)	**1049**		**-**	**5,808,914**
I. INCOME FROM VALUATION OF ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	**1050**	**33**	**309,387**	**6,524,108**
J. LOSS FROM VALUATION OF ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS	**1051**		**586,650**	**283,173**
K. OTHER INCOME	**1052**	**34**	**1,213,935**	**1,997,398**
L. OTHER EXPENSES	**1053**	**35**	**1,737,858**	**1,825,734**
M. OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE TAX (1030-1031+1048-1049+1050-1051+1052-1053)	**1054**		**34,219,116**	**17,641,639**
N. OPERATING LOSS BEFORE TAX (1031-1030+1049-1048+1051-1050+1053-1052)	**1055**		**-**	**-**
O. NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, EXPENSES ARISING FROM CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CORRECTION OF PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS	**1056**		**-**	**-**
P. NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, EXPENSES ARISING FROM CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CORRECTION OF PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS	**1057**		**-**	**-**
Q. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (1054-1055+1056-1057)	**1058**		**34,219,116**	**17,641,639**
R. LOSS BEFORE TAX (1055-1054+1057-1056)	**1059**		**-**	**-**
II. INCOME TAX				
I. CURRENT INCOME TAX	1060	36	5,640,826	2,132,078
II. DEFERRED TAX EXPENSE FOR THE PERIOD	1061	36	2,073,470	1,153,890
III. DEFERRED TAX INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	1062	36	457,831	657,755
S. PERSONAL INCOME PAID TO EMPLOYER	**1063**		**-**	**-**
T. NET PROFIT (1058-1059-1060-1061+1062)	**1064**		**26,962,651**	**15,013,426**
V. NET LOSS (1059-1058+1060+1061-1062)	**1065**		**-**	**-**
I. NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	1066		-	-
II. NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNER	1067		26,991,074	15,037,973
III. NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	1068		28,423	24,547
IV. NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNER	1069		-	-
V. EARNINGS PER SHARE				
1. Basic earnings per share	1070		0.166	0.092
2. Diluted earnings per share	1071		-	-

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	AOP	Note	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
A. NET PROFIT/(LOSS)				
I. PROFIT, NET (AOP 1064)	**2001**		**26,962,651**	**15,013,426**
II. LOSS, NET (AOP 1065)	**2002**		**-**	**-**
B. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT OR LOSS				
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
1. Changes in the revaluation of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment				
a) increase in revaluation reserves	2003		1,189	80,607
b) decrease in revaluation reserves	2004		-	-
2. Actuarial gains (losses) of post employment benefit obligations				
a) gains	2005		12,180	21,546
b) losses	2006		-	-
3. Gains and losses arising from equity investments				
a) gains	2007		-	-
b) losses	2008		-	-
4. Gains or losses arising from a share in the associate's other comprehensive profit or loss				
a) gains	2009		-	-
b) losses	2010		-	-
b) Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss				
1. Gains (losses) from currency translation differences				
a) gains	2011		613,542	-
b) losses	2012		-	133,833
2. Gains (losses) on investment hedging instruments in foreign business				
a) gains	2013		-	-
b) losses	2014		-	-
3. Gains and losses on cash flow hedges				
a) gains	2015		-	-
b) losses	2016		-	-
4. Gains (losses) from change in value of available-for-sale financial assets				
a) gains	2017		2,505	13,047
b) losses	2018		-	-
I. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT BEFORE TAX (2003+2005+2007+2009+2011+2013+2015+2017)-(2004+2006+2008+2010+2012+2014+2016+2018)>=0	2019		629,416	-
II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS BEFORE TAX (2004+2006+2008+2010+2012+2014+2016+2018)-(2003+2005+2007+2009+2009+2011+2013+2015+2017)>=0	2020		-	18,633
III. TAX ON OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	2021			-
IV. TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT (2019-2020-2021)>=0	**2022**		**629,416**	**-**
V. TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (2020-2019+2021)>=0	**2023**		**-**	**18,633**
C. TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT				
I. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT, NET (2001-2002+2022-2023)>=0	2024		27,592,067	14,994,793
II. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS, NET (2002-2001+2023-2022)>=0	2025		-	-
D. TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT / (LOSS) (2027+2028)=AOP 2024>=0 или AOP 2025>0	**2026**		**27,592,067**	**14,994,793**
1. Attributable to shareholders	2027		27,592,067	14,994,793
2. Attributable to non-controling interest	2028		-	-

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(All amounts are in RSD 000 unless otherwise stated)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	AOP	Note	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
I. Cash inflow from operating activities (1 to 3)	**3001**		**440,902,299**	**382,762,574**
1. Sales and advances received	3002		439,897,897	382,057,884
2. Interest from operating activities	3003		570,695	252,911
3. Other inflow from operating activities	3004		433,707	451,779
II. Cash outflow from operating activities (1 to 5)	**3005**		**381,865,440**	**341,585,783**
1. Payments and prepayments to suppliers	3006		179,712,687	147,657,733
2. Salaries, benefits and other personal expenses	3007		18,675,293	18,128,411
3. Interest paid	3008		2,844,781	3,074,876
4. Income tax paid	3009		3,378,983	660,175
5. Payments for other public revenues	3010		177,253,696	172,064,588
III. Net cash inflow from operating activities (I - II)	**3011**		**59,036,859**	**41,176,791**
IV. Net cash outflow from operating activities (II - I)	**3012**		**-**	**-**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
I. Cash flows from investing activities (1 to 5)	**3013**		**2,516,845**	**1,008,030**
1. Sale of shares (net inflow)	3014		-	-
2. Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3015		291,282	832,619
3. Other financial investments (net inflow)	3016		2,225,407	175,346
4. Interest from investing activities	3017		-	-
5. Dividend received	3018		156	65
II. Cash outflow from investing activities (1 to 3)	**3019**		**41,697,700**	**29,806,063**
1. Acquisition of subsidiaries or other business (net outflow)	3020		-	-
2. Purchase of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment	3021		30,066,617	28,880,458
3. Other financial investments (net outflow)	3022		11,631,083	925,605
III. Net cash inflow from investing activities (I - II)	**3023**		**-**	**-**
IV. Net cash outflow from investing activities (II - I)	**3024**		**39,180,855**	**28,798,033**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
I. Cash inflow from financing activities (1 to 5)	**3025**		**36,955,269**	**24,059,274**
1. Increase in share capital	3026		-	-
2. Proceeds from long-term borrowings (net inflow)	3027		36,955,269	8,904,810
3. Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net inflow)	3028		-	15,154,464
4. Other long-term liabilities	3029		-	-
5. Other short-term liabilities	3030		-	-
II. Cash outflow from financing activities (1 to 6)	**3031**		**52,165,268**	**32,693,214**
1. Purchase of own shares	3032		-	-
2. Repayment of long-term borrowings (net outflow)	3033		35,994,428	22,064,579
3. Repayment of short-term borrowings (net outflow)	3034		12,032,433	6,602,674
4. Repayment of other liabilities (net outflow)	3035		-	-
5. Financial lease	3036		117,338	-
6. Dividend distribution	3037	21	4,021,069	4,025,961
III. Net cash inflow from financing activities (I - II)	**3038**		**-**	**-**
IV Net cash outflow from financing activities (II - I)	**3039**		**15,209,999**	**8,633,940**
D. TOTAL CASH INFLOW (3001+3013+3025)	**3040**		**480,374,413**	**407,829,878**
E. TOTAL CASH OUTFLOW (3005+3019+3031)	**3041**		**475,728,408**	**404,085,060**
F. NET CASH INFLOW (340-341)	**3042**		**4,646,005**	**3,744,818**
G. NET CASH OUTFLOW (341-340)	**3043**		**-**	**-**
H. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**3044**		**22,899,342**	**19,271,435**
I. CURRENCY TRANSLATION GAINS ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**3045**		**469,641**	**280,901**
J. CURRENCY TRANSLATION LOSSES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**3046**		**939,618**	**397,812**
K. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR (3042-3043+3044+3045-3046)	**3047**		**27,075,370**	**22,899,342**

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Equity components						*Other comprehensive income components*	
	AOP	Share capital	AOP	Loss	AOP	Retained earnings	AOP	Revaluation reserves
Balance as at 1 January 2016								
a) debit	4001	-	4055	-	4091	-	4109	-
b) credit	4002	**81,548,930**	4056	-	4092	**109,342,939**	4110	-
Adjustments of material errors and changes in accounting policies								
a) debit	4003	-	4057	-	4093	-	4111	-
b) credit	4004	-	4058	-	4094	-	4112	-
Restated opening balance as at 1 January 2016								
а) debit (1а+2а-2б)>=0	4005	-	4059	-	4095	-	4113	-
б) credit (1б-2а+2б)>=0	4006	**81,548,930**	4060	-	4096	**109,342,939**	4114	-
Changes in period								
a) debit	4007	-	4061	-	4097	4,025,961	4115	-
b) credit	4008	-	4062	-	4098	15,013,426	4116	80,607
Balance as at 31 December 2016								
а) debit (3а+4а-4б)>=0	4009	-	4063	-	4099	-	4117	-
б) credit (3б-4а+4б)>=0	4010	**81,548,930**	4064	-	4100	**120,330,404**	4118	**80,607**
Adjustments of material errors and changes in accounting policies								
a) debit	4011	-	4065	-	4101	-	4119	-
b) credit	4012	-	4066	-	4102	-	4120	-
Restated opening balance as at 1 January 2017								
а) debit (5а+6а-6б)>=0	4013	-	4067	-	4103	-	4121	-
б) credit (5б-6а+6б)>=0	4014	**81,548,930**	4068	-	4104	**120,330,404**	4122	**80,607**
Changes in period								
a) debit	4015	-	4069	-	4105	4,021,069	4123	-
b) credit	4016	-	4070	-	4106	26,962,651	4124	1,189
Balance as at 31 December 2017								
а) debit (7а+8а-8б)>=0	4017	-	4071	-	4107	-	4125	-
б) credit (7б-8а+8б)>=0	4018	**81,548,930**	4072	-	4108	**143,271,986**	4126	**81,796**

(continued)

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

	Other comprehensive income components							
	AOP	Acturial gain/(loss)	AOP	Gains (losses) from currency translation differences	AOP	Gains (losses) from change in value of available-for-sale financial assets	AOP	Total Equity
Balance as at 1 January 2016								
a) debit	**4127**	**-**	**4181**	**462,113**	**4217**	**79,565**		
b) credit	**4128**	**161,489**	**4182**	**-**	**4218**	**-**	**4235**	**190,511,680**
Adjustments of material errors and changes in accounting policies								
a) debit	4129	-	4183	-	4219	-		
b) credit	4130	-	4184	-	4220	-	4236	-
Restated opening balance as at 1 January 2016								
a) debit (1a+2a-2б)>=0	**4131**	**-**	**4185**	**462,113**	**4221**	**79,565**		
b) credit (1б-2a+2б)>=0	**4132**	**161,489**	**4186**	**-**	**4222**	**-**	**4237**	**190,511,680**
Changes in period								
a) debit	4133	-	4187	133,833	4223	-		
b) credit	4134	21,546	4188	-	4224	13,047	4238	10,968,832
Balance as at 31 December 2016								
a) debit (3a+4a-4б)>=0	**4135**	**-**	**4189**	**595,946**	**4225**	**66,518**		
b) credit (3б-4a+4б)>=0	**4136**	**183,035**	**4190**	**-**	**4226**	**-**	**4239**	**201,480,512**
Adjustments of material errors and changes in accounting policies								
a) debit	4137	-	4191	-	4227	-		
b) credit	4138	-	4192	-	4228	-	4240	-
Restated opening balance as at 1 January 2017								
a) debit (5a+6a-6б)>=0	**4139**	**-**	**4193**	**595,946**	**4229**	**66,518**		
b) credit (5б-6a+6б)>=0	**4140**	**183,035**	**4194**	**-**	**4230**	**-**	**4241**	**201,480,512**
Changes in period								
a) debit	4141	-	4195	-	4231	-		
b) credit	4142	12,180	4196	613,542	4232	2,505	4242	23,570,998
Balance as at 31 December 2017								
a) debit (7a+8a-8б)>=0	**4143**	**-**	**4197**	**-**	**4233**	**64,013**		
б) credit (7б-8a+8б)>=0	**4144**	**195,215**	**4198**	**17,596**	**4234**	**-**	**4243**	**225,051,510**

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 59 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Open Joint Stock Company Naftna Industrija Srbije (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together refer to as the "Group") is a vertically integrated oil company operating predominantly in Serbia. The Group's principal activities include:

- Exploration, development and production of crude oil and gas,
- Production of refined petroleum products,
- Petroleum products and gas trading and
- Electric generation and trading.

Other activities primarily include sales of other goods, works and services.

The Company was established in accordance with the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia on 7 July 2005. On 2 February 2009, PJSC Gazprom Neft (''Gazprom Neft'') acquired a 51% of the share capital of NIS a.d. which became a subsidiary of Gazprom Neft. In March 2011, under the Company's Share Sale and Purchase Agreement, Gazprom Neft acquired additional 5.15% of shares, thereby increasing its percentage of ownership to 56.15%.

The Company is an open joint stock company listed on the Belgrade Stock Exchange.

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been approved and authorized for issue by Chief Executive Officer and will be presented to Board of Directors for approval.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 were prepared in accordance with the Law on Accounting of the Republic of Serbia published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia (No. 62/2013), which requires full scope of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to be applied as translated into Serbian and the other regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia. In addition the Law requires certain presentations and treatments of accounts and balances which results in the following additional departures from IFRS:

- The financial statements are prepared in the format prescribed by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia,
- "Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities" are recorded on the face of the balance sheet. Such items do not meet the definition of either an asset or a liability under IFRS.

As a result, the accompanying consolidated financial statements cannot be considered as financial statements prepared in full compliance with IFRS.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Law on Accounting of the Republic of Serbia requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Subsequent events occurring after 31 December 2017 were evaluated through 28 February 2018, the date these Consolidated Financial Statements were authorised for issue.

2.2. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors and the General Manager Advisory Board. The main indicator for assessing performance of operating segments is EBITDA, which is regularly reported to the chief operating decision-maker. The information on segment assets and liabilities are not regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

2.3. Seasonality of Operations

The Group as a whole is not subject to significant seasonal fluctuation.

2.4. Foreign currency translation

(a) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ("the functional currency"). The Consolidated financial statements are presented in Serbian dinars (“RSD”), which is the Group’s functional and presentation currency.

(b) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents and other monetary assets and liabilities are presented in the Consolidated income statement within ‘finance income or expense’.

(c) *Group’s Companies*

The result and financial position of all Group companies whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency are calculated as follows:

I. assets and liabilities are translated into the RSD using the exchange rate as at reporting date;
II. income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates into RSD. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognized in reserves as separate items in equity.

2.5. Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over that entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company until the date that control ceases.

Inter-group transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated during the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial statements of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(a) *Joint Operations and Joint Ventures*

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Where the Group acts as a joint operator, the Group recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:
- Its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- Its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- Its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- Its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- Its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

With regards to joint arrangements, where the Group acts as a joint venturer, the Group recognises its interest in a joint venture as an investment and accounts for that investment using the equity method.

(b) *Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation*

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group’s interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(c) *Non-controlling interests*

In the Consolidated Financial Statements, non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group equity as non-controlling interests.

2.6. Business combinations

The Group accounts for its business combinations according to IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group and recognised goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

2.7. Goodwill

Goodwill is measured by deducting the net assets of the acquiree from the aggregate of the consideration transferred for the acquiree, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree and fair value of an interest in the acquiree held immediately before the acquisition date. Any negative amount ('bargain purchase') is recognized in profit or loss, after Management identified all assets acquired and all liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed and reviewed the appropriateness of their measurement.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in consolidated profit or loss. Transaction costs, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed (note 8).

2.8. Intangible assets

(a) *Licenses and rights (concessions)*

Separately acquired licenses are shown at historical cost. Licenses have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of licences over their estimated useful lives.

Licenses and rights include Oil and Gas Upstream Exploration adn Production Rights, which are amortised in accordance with the terms and conditions of the rights.

(b) *Computer software*

Costs associated with computer software primarily include the cost of the implementation of SAP software. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives (not to exceed 8 years).

2.9. Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources

(a) *Exploration and evaluation expenditure*

During the exploration period, costs of exploration and evaluation of oil and natural gas are capitalized until it is proven that oil and gas reserves will not suffice to justify exploration costs. Geological and geophysical costs as well as costs directly associated with exploration are capitalized as incurred. The costs of obtaining exploration rights are capitalised either as part of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets depending on the type of cost. When commercial reserves have been discovered, subsequent to exploration and development investment impairment testing, they are transferred to development of assets either within property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. No depreciation and/or amortisation are charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

(b) *Development costs of fixed and intangible assets*

Expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of commercially proven development wells is capitalized within construction in progress according to its nature. When development is completed, it is transferred to production assets. No depreciation and/or amortisation are charged during development.

(c) *Oil and gas production assets*

Oil and gas production assets comprise exploration and evaluation tangible assets as well as development costs associated with the production of proved reserves.

(d) *Depreciation/amortization*

Oil and gas properties/intangible assets are depleted using the unit-of-production method. The unit-of production rates are based on proved developed reserves, which are oil, gas and other mineral reserves estimated to be recovered from existing facilities using current operating methods. Oil and gas volumes are considered produced once they have been measured through meters at custody transfer or sales transaction points at the outlet valve on the field storage tank.

(e) *Impairment – exploration and evaluation assets*

Exploration property leasehold acquisition costs are assessed for impairment when there are indications of impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, exploration property leasehold acquisition costs subject to impairment testing are grouped with existing cash-generating units (CGUs) of related production fields located in the same geographical region.

(f) *Impairment – proved oil and gas properties and intangible assets*

Proven oil and gas properties and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

2.10. Property, plant and equipment

As of the date of establishment, the Group's property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the part that is replaced is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land and works of art are not depreciated. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Description	Useful lives
Buildings	10 - 50
Machinery and Equipment:	
- Production equipment	7 - 25
- Furniture	5 - 10
- Vehicles	7 - 20
- Computers	5 - 10
Other PP&E	3 - 10

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognised within "Other income/expenses" in the consolidated income statement (notes 34 and 35).

2.11. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.12. Investment property

Investment property is a property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

Investment property principally comprises of petrol stations and business facilities rented out for a period exceeding one year.

Investment property is carried at fair value, representing open market value based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. Changes in fair values are recorded in the consolidated income statement as part of Other income/expenses (notes 34 and 35).

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified to property, plant and equipment, and its carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its deemed cost to be subsequently depreciated.

2.13. Long–term financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: long-term loans and receivables and available for sale financial assets.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

2.13.1. Financial assets classification

(a) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date. These are classified as non-current assets.

(b) *Available for sale financial assets*

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the reporting date, in which case they are classified as current assets.

2.13.2. Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm’s length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

Available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value. Interest income on available-for-sale debt securities is calculated using the effective interest method and recognised in consolidated profit or loss for the year as finance income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in consolidated profit or loss for the year as finance income when the Group’s right to receive payment is established and it is probable that the dividends will be collected. All other elements of changes in the fair value are recognised in equity until the investment is derecognised or impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from equity to fair value measurement gains (losses) in Consolidated income statement (note 33).

2.13.3. Impairment of financial assets

a) *Assets carried at amortised cost*

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- The Group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
    - Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
    - National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The asset's carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Consolidated income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement.

b) *Assets classified as available for sale*

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. For debt securities, the Group uses the criteria referred to (a) above. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss — measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss — is removed from equity and recognised in the Consolidated income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the Consolidated income statement on equity instruments are not reversed through the Consolidated income statement. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in Consolidated profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the Consolidated income statement.

2.14. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises cost of raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. The impairment test of inventories i.e. spare parts due to damage or obsolescence is performed quarterly. Impairment losses are recognized as Other expense (note 35).

2.15. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for products and merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 90 days for state controlled companies and more than 60 days overdue for other customers) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement within 'loss from valuation of assets at fair value through consolidated profit and loss'. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amount previously written-off are credited to 'income from valuation of assets at fair value through profit and loss' in the Consolidated income statement (note 33).

2.16. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash represents cash on hand and in bank accounts, that can be effectively withdrawn at any time without prior notice. Cash equivalents include all highly liquid short-term investments that can be converted to a certain cash amount and mature within three months or less from the date of purchase. They are initially recognised based on the cost of acquisition which approximates fair value.

2.17. Off-balance sheet assets and liabilities

Off-balance sheet assets/liabilities include: material received from third parties for further processing and other assets not owned by the Group, as well as receivables/payables related to collaterals such as guarantees and other warrants.

2.18. Share capital

The Company is registered as open joint stock company. Ordinary shares are classified as share capital.

2.19. Earnings per share

The Group calculates and discloses the basic earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income that belongs to shareholders, the owners of ordinary shares of the Company, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares issued during the period.

2.20. Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration, asset retirement obligation and legal claims are recognised when: the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as cost of provision and charged to Consolidated income statement.

2.21. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

2.22. Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.23. Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case deferred tax liability is also recognized in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in Serbia, where the Group operates and generates taxable profit. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

2.24. Employee benefits

(a) *Pension obligations*

The Group operates a defined contribution pension plan. The Group pays contributions to publicly administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(b) *Employee benefits provided by the Collective Agreement*

The Group provides jubilee, retirement and other employee benefit schemes in accordance with the Collective Agreement. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age or the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of Serbian Treasury bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

(c) *Bonus plans*

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing based on an Individual performance assessment. The Group recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

In 2017, the Group has made decision to introduce new three-year (2018-2020) program for Group's managers which will be based on the Key Performance Indicators ("KPI") reached during the program (note 22).

2.25. Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is presented net of value-added tax, excise duty, returns, rebates and discounts after eliminating sales within the Group.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities. The amount of the revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingency relating to the sale have been resolved. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

(a) *Sales of goods – wholesale*

The Group manufactures and sells oil, petrochemical products and liquified natural gas in the wholesale market. Sales of goods are recognised when the Group has delivered products to the customer. Delivery does not occur until the products have been shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the wholesaler, and either the wholesaler has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Sales are recorded based on the price specified in the sales contracts, net of the estimated volume discounts and returns at the time of sale. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts and returns. The volume discounts are assessed based on anticipated annual sales. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term consistent with the market practice.

(b) *Sales – retail*

The Group operates a chain of petrol stations. Sales of goods are recognised when the Group sells a product to the customer. Retail sales are usually in cash, fuel coupons or by credit card.

(c) *Sales of services*

The Group sells oil and gas engineering services. These services are provided on a time and material basis or as a fixed price contract, with contract terms generally accepted in the industry.

Revenue from time and material contracts, typically from delivering engineering services, is recognised under the percentage of completion method. Revenue is generally recognized at the contractual rates. For time contracts, the stage of completion is measured on the basis of labour hours determined as a percentage of total hours to be delivered. For material contracts, the stage of completion is measured on the basis of direct expenses incurred as a percentage of the total expenses to be incurred.

Revenue from fixed-price contracts for delivering engineering services is also recognised under the percentage-of-completion method. Revenue is generally recognised based on the services performed to date as a percentage of the total services to be performed.

If circumstances arise that may change the original estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion, estimates are revised. These revisions may result in increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs and are reflected in income in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

(d) *Sales of electricity*

The Group sells electricity on a short and long term basis with a contract terms generally accepted in the energy industry. Majority of sales are made on a wholesale market without structured trades.

(e) *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

2.26. Leases

Leases under the terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised on the Group’s Consolidated Balance Sheet. The total lease payments are charged to consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.27. Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Group’s shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Group’s shareholders.

2.28. Capitalisation of borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial time to get ready for intended use or sale (qualifying assets) are capitalised as part of the costs of those assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

Preparing consolidated financial statements required Management to make estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Management reviews these estimates and assumptions on a continuous basis, by reference to past experience and other facts that can reasonably be used to assess the book values of assets and liabilities. Adjustments to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates is revised if the change affects only that period or in the period of the revision and subsequent periods, if both periods are affected.

In addition to judgments involving estimations, management also makes other judgments in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Actual results may differ from such estimates if different assumptions or circumstances apply.

Judgments and estimates that have the most significant effect on the amounts reported in these Consolidated financial statements and have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are described below.

3.1. Estimation of Oil and Gas Reserves

Engineering estimates of oil and gas reserves are inherently uncertain and are subject to future revisions. The Group estimates its oil and gas reserves in accordance with rules promulgated by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for proved and probable reserves. Accounting measures such as depreciation, depletion and amortization charges and impairment assessments that are based on the estimates of proved reserves are subject to change based on future changes to estimates of oil and gas reserves.

Proved reserves are defined as the estimated quantities of oil and gas which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic conditions. In some cases, substantial new investment in additional wells and related support facilities and equipment will be required to recover such proved reserves. Due to the inherent uncertainties and the limited nature of reservoir data, estimates of underground reserves are subject to change over time as additional information becomes available.

Oil and gas reserves have a direct impact on certain amounts reported in the Consolidated financial statements, most notably depreciation, depletion and amortization as well as impairment expenses.

Depreciation rates on oil and gas assets using the units-of-production method for each field are based on proved developed reserves for development costs, and total proved reserves for costs associated with the acquisition of proved properties. Moreover, estimated proved reserves are used to calculate future cash flows from oil and gas properties, which serve as an indicator in determining whether or not property impairment is present.

Detailed disclosure about Oil and gas reserves was not given as these data prescribed by the law of the Republic of Serbia are classified as a state secret.

3.2. Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

Management assesses the useful life of an asset by considering the expected usage, estimated technical obsolescence, residual value, physical wear and tear and the operating environment in which the asset is located.

Differences between such estimates and actual results may have a material impact on the amount of the carrying values of the property, plant and equipment and may result in adjustments to future depreciation rates and expenses for the year.

Were the estimated useful lives to differ by 10% from management's estimates, the impact on depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2017 would be to increase/decrease it by RSD 1,481,790 (2016: RSD 1,399,849).

3.3. Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. The estimated future cash flows include estimation of future costs to produce reserves, future commodity prices, foreign exchange rate, discount rate etc. (Note 8)

3.4. Impairment of Non-Derivative Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

The Group considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and receivables are assessed for specific impairment. Loans and receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and receivables with similar risk characteristics.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables.

3.5. Employee benefits

The present value of the employee benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for employee benefits include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to calculate the present value of estimated future cash outflows which are expected to be required to settle the employee benefits obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group takes into consideration the interest rates of Serbian Treasury bonds which are denominated in the currency in which pension liabilities will be settled and whose maturity dates approximate the maturity date of the related pension liability.

If the discount rate used to calculate the present value of employee benefit obligations had been 5.65% (rather than 4.65%) per year, the past service liability (DBO) for the whole NIS Group would decrease by about 10.2% for retirement indemnity and 7.1% for jubilee benefit. If pay increased by 1% higher than assumed on an annual basic, than the past service liability (DBO) for the whole NIS Group would increase by amount 11.7% for the retirement indemnity and 7.7% for the jubilee benefit.

3.6. Decommissioning and environmental protection provision

Management makes provision for the future costs of decommissioning oil and gas production facilities, wells, pipelines, and related support equipment and for site restoration based on the best estimates of future costs and economic lives of the oil and gas assets. Estimating future asset retirement obligations is complex and requires management to make estimates and judgments with respect to removal obligations that will occur many years in the future.

Changes in the measurement of existing obligations can result from changes in estimated timing, future costs or discount rates used in valuation.

The amount recognised as a provision (note 22) is the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date based on current legislation in each jurisdiction where the Group's operating assets are located, and is also subject to change because of revisions and changes in laws and regulations and their interpretation. As a result of the subjectivity of these provisions there is uncertainty regarding both the amount and estimated timing of such costs.

If the discount rate used to calculate the present value of decommissioning obligations had been 5.65% (rather than 4.65%) per year, the present liability would have decreased by approx. RSD 383,925.

3.7. Contingencies

Certain conditions may exist as of the date of these Consolidated financial statements are issued that may result in a loss to the Group, but one that will only be realised when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Management makes an assessment of such contingent liabilities that is based on assumptions and is a matter of judgement. In assessing loss contingencies relating to legal or tax proceedings that involve the Group or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Group, after consultation with legal and tax advisors, evaluates the perceived merits of any legal or tax proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a loss will be incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability is accrued in the Group's Consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable, but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss if determinable and material, is disclosed. If loss contingencies cannot be reasonably estimated, management recognises the loss when information becomes available that allows a reasonable estimation to be made. Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the nature of the guarantee is disclosed. However, in some instances in which disclosure is not otherwise required, the Group may disclose contingent liabilities of an unusual nature which, in the judgment of Management and its legal counsel, may be of interest to shareholders or others (note 38).

3.8. Recoverability of carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment

In the line with changes in the crude oil price on the world market, management of the Group performed stress sensitivity analysis of its impact on recoverability of the Group PPE and overall business performance. Based on the currently available information and crude oil price forecast obtained from a reputable firm management believe that at reporting date recoverable amount of Group's PPE exceed its carrying value.

The Group assessed crude oil price volatility as main impairment indicator. If the actual crude oil price decrease for 10$/barrel below the forecasted crude oil prices, sensitivity analysis shows that the recoverable amount is still above the carrying value of Group's PPE by 46.3 bln RSD.

Management will continue to monitor the crude oil price fluctuation and its influence on business performance in order to adequately take measure to mitigate impact if the negative trends on the market continue.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW IFRS

The following standards or amended standards became effective for the Group from 1 January 2017:

- **The amendments to IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flow** (issued in January 2016 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017) require entities to provide disclosures that enable investors to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. The Group made disclosure in the Consolidated Financial Statements (note 23).

The following standards or amended standards that became effective for the Group from 1 January 2017 did not have any material impact on the Group:

- **The amendments to IAS 12 – Income Taxes**: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (issued in January 2016 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
- **Amendments to IFRS 12 - Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities** included in Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle (issued on 8 December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).

5. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on 1 January 2018 or later, and that the Group has not early adopted.

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (amended in July 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). Key features of the new standard are:

- Financial assets are required to be classified into three measurement categories: those to be measured subsequently at amortised cost, those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).
- Classification for debt instruments is driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). If a debt instrument is held to collect, it may be carried at amortised cost if it also meets the SPPI requirement. Debt instruments that meet the SPPI requirement that are held in a portfolio where an entity both holds to collect assets' cash flows and sells assets may be classified as FVOCI. Financial assets that do not contain cash flows that are SPPI must be measured at FVPL (for example, derivatives). Embedded derivatives are no longer separated from financial assets but will be included in assessing the SPPI condition.
- Investments in equity instruments are always measured at fair value. However, management can make an irrevocable election to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, provided the instrument is not held for trading. If the equity instrument is held for trading, changes in fair value are presented in profit or loss.
- Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The key change is that an entity will be required to present the effects of changes in own credit risk of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss in other comprehensive income.
- IFRS 9 introduces a new model for the recognition of impairment losses – the expected credit losses (ECL) model. There is a 'three stage' approach which is based on the change in credit quality of financial assets since initial recognition. In practice, the new rules mean that entities will have to record an immediate loss equal to the 12-month ECL on initial recognition of financial assets that are not credit impaired (or lifetime ECL for trade receivables). Where there has been a significant increase in credit risk, impairment is measured using lifetime ECL rather than 12-month ECL. The model includes operational simplifications for lease and trade receivables.

- Hedge accounting requirements were amended to align accounting more closely with risk management. The standard provides entities with an accounting policy choice between applying the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 and continuing to apply IAS 39 to all hedges because the standard currently does not address accounting for macro hedging.

Based on the preliminary analysis of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2017 and on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at that date, the management of the Group is not expecting a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements from the adoption of the new standard on 1 January 2018. Management of the Group believes that provision in amount of RSD 7,942,578 (trade receivables); RSD 3,923,383 (sepcific receivables) and RSD 11,687,452 (other receivables) is sufficient and reflects the right measure of the risks associated with collecting the company's claims taking into account all available information's.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (issued on 28 May 2014 and effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). The new standard introduces the core principle that revenue must be recognised when the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at the transaction price. Any bundled goods or services that are distinct must be separately recognised, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price must generally be allocated to the separate elements. When the consideration varies for any reason, minimum amounts must be recognised if they are not at significant risk of reversal. Costs incurred to secure contracts with customers have to be capitalised and amortised over the period when the benefits of the contract are consumed. ***Amendments to IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (issued on 12 April 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).*** The amendments do not change the underlying principles of the Standard but clarify how those principles should be applied. The amendments clarify how to identify a performance obligation (the promise to transfer a good or a service to a customer) in a contract; how to determine whether a company is a principal (the provider of a good or service) or an agent (responsible for arranging for the good or service to be provided); and how to determine whether the revenue from granting a licence should be recognised at a point in time or over time. In addition to the clarifications, the amendments include two additional reliefs to reduce cost and complexity for a company when it first applies the new Standard.

In accordance with the transition provisions in IFRS 15 the Group has elected simplified transition method with the effect of transition to be recognised as at 1 January 2018 in the consolidated financial statements for the year-ending 31 December 2018 which will be the first year when the Group will apply IFRS 15.

The Group plans to apply the practical expedient available for simplified transition method. The Group applies IFRS 15 retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed at the date of initial application (1 January 2018).

Based on the preliminary analysis of Group's revenue streams, sales contracts and on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist as at 31 December 2017, the expectation of the Group management is that impact on consolidated financial statements, arising from the adoption of the new standard, would be less than 0.3% of sales revenue for the period ended 31 December 2017. The impact mainly relates to reclassification between sales of goods and services.

The Group plans to finish the implementation process in the first half of 2018. The main remaining tasks include changes in accounting policies and accounting instructions, adapting processes so that economic events are considered in terms of IFRS 15 requirements as at the transaction date and preparing disclosures for the consolidated financial statements. The Group plans to present the main disclosures arising from IFRS 15 requirements in its interim consolidated financial statements as at 30 June 2018.

IFRS 16, Leases (issued on 13 January 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. All leases result in the lessee obtaining the right to use an asset at the start of the lease and, if lease payments are made over time, also obtaining financing. Accordingly, IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. Lessees will be required to recognise: (a) assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and (b) depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (issued on 18 May 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021). IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4, which has given companies dispensation to carry on accounting for insurance contracts using existing practices. As a consequence, it was difficult for investors to compare and contrast the financial performance of otherwise similar insurance companies. IFRS 17 is a single principle-based standard to account for all types of insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts that an insurer holds. The standard requires recognition and measurement of groups of insurance contracts at: (i) a risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows (the fulfilment cash flows) that incorporates all of the available information about the fulfilment cash flows in a way that is consistent with observable market information; plus (if this value is a liability) or minus (if this value is an asset) (ii) an amount representing the unearned profit in the group of contracts (the contractual service margin). Insurers will be recognising the profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period they provide insurance coverage, and as they are released from risk. If a group of contracts is or becomes loss-making, an entity will be recognising the loss immediately. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 22 "Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration" (issued on 8 December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018). This interpretation considers how to determine the date of the transaction when applying the standard on foreign currency transactions, IAS 21. The interpretation applies where an entity either pays or received consideration in advance for foreign currency-denominated contracts. The interpretation specifies that the date of transaction is the date on which the entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Interpretation requires an entity to determine the date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the interpretation on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" (issued on 7 June 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). IAS 12 specifies how to account for current and deferred tax, but not how to reflect the effects of uncertainty. The interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An entity should determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments based on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. An entity should assume that a taxation authority will examine amounts it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If an entity concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of uncertainty will be reflected in determining the related taxable profit or loss, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates, by using either the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty. An entity will reflect the effect of a change in facts and circumstances or of new information that affects the judgments or estimates required by the interpretation as a change in accounting estimate. Examples of changes in facts and circumstances or new information that can result in the reassessment of a judgment or estimate include, but are not limited to, examinations or actions by a taxation authority, changes in rules established by a taxation authority or the expiry of a taxation authority's right to examine or re-examine a tax treatment. The absence of agreement or disagreement by a taxation authority with a tax treatment, in isolation, is unlikely to constitute a change in facts and circumstances or new information that affects the judgments and estimates required by the Interpretation. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the interpretation on its consolidated financial statements.

The following other new pronouncements are not expected to have any material impact on the Group when adopted:

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB).
- Amendments to IFRS 2, Share-based Payment (issued on 20 June 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

- Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – Amendments to IFRS 4 (issued on 12 September 2016 and effective, depending on the approach, for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 for entities that choose to apply temporary exemption option, or when the entity first applies IFRS 9 for entities that choose to apply the overlay approach).
- Transfers of Investment Property – Amendments to IAS 40 (issued on 8 December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle – Amendments to IFRS 1 an IAS 28 (issued on 8 December 2016 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Amendments to IFRS 9 (issued on 12 October 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
- Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures – Amendments to IAS 28 (issued on 12 October 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle – amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23 (issued on 12 December 2017 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

Unless otherwise described above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to affect significantly the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1. Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by the finance and finance control department within the Company's Function for Economics, Finance and Accounting (further "FEPA") which under the policies approved by the Group identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units.

In the normal course of its operations the Group has exposure to the following financial risks:

a) market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk);
b) credit risk and
c) liquidity risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to USD and EUR. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

Management has set up a policy to manage its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency. In order to manage its foreign exchange risk arising from future transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, responsible persons in the finance department within the FEPA negotiate the best possible exchange rates for the purchase of foreign currency to be contracted on a daily basis based on the exchange rate applicable on the day the purchase is made. Foreign exchange risks arise when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Group functional currency.

The Group has borrowings denominated in foreign currency mainly in EUR and USD which predominantly expose Group to the foreign currency translation risk. Currency exposure arising from the borrowings is managed through the participation of the borrowing denominated in functional currency of the Group in the total credit portfolio.

The carrying values of the Group's financial instruments by currencies they are denominated are as follows:

As of 31 December 2017	**RSD**	**EUR**	**USD**	**Other**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Non-current					
Other long-term financial investments	2,107,677	959,722	4,964	71,083	3,143,446
Long term receivables	8,413	-	-	-	8,413
Current assets					
Trade receivables	21,114,139	4,269,578	827,079	1,703,380	27,914,176
Receivables from specific operations	341,232	13,170	155,363	19,527	529,292
Other receivables	151,116	1,014,723	1,227	23,674	1,190,740
Short term financial investments	7,657,613	63,519	-	21,372	7,742,504
Cash and cash equivalents	11,205,666	5,210,861	8,742,852	1,915,991	27,075,370
Financial liabilities					
Non-current					
Long-term liabilities	(283,880)	(72,137,729)	(17,890,187)	(184,082)	(90,495,878)
Current liabilies					
Short-term financial liabilities	(31,813)	(6,022,439)	(44,062)	(1,270)	(6,099,584)
Trade payables	(14,801,961)	(6,905,661)	(7,010,922)	(1,382,360)	(30,100,904)
Other short-term liabilities	(8,986,880)	(142,413)	(195,505)	(72,394)	(9,397,192)
Net exposure	**18,481,322**	**(73,676,669)**	**(15,409,191)**	**2,114,921**	**(68,489,617)**

As of 31 December 2016	**RSD**	**EUR**	**USD**	**Other**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Non-current					
Other long-term financial investments	77,303	1,002,384	7,028	74,189	1,160,904
Long term receivables	7,872	9,292,006	-	-	9,299,878
Current assets					
Trade receivables	23,960,950	11,088,796	507,965	1,159,967	36,717,678
Receivables from specific operations	455,394	37,474	183,610	601	677,079
Other receivables	359,306	2,121,074	342	19,835	2,500,557
Short term financial investments	12,250	294,527	-	51	306,828
Cash and cash equivalents	11,063,921	6,470,898	4,681,789	682,734	22,899,342
Financial liabilities					
Non-current					
Long-term liabilities	(4,166)	(54,367,769)	(39,371,390)	(553,193)	(94,296,518)
Current liabilies					
Short-term financial liabilities	(198)	(21,462,959)	(236,526)	(32,975)	(21,732,658)
Trade payables	(6,845,162)	(9,848,305)	(6,328,574)	(1,443,241)	(24,465,282)
Other short-term liabilities	(8,039,813)	(95,410)	(319,193)	(145,039)	(8,599,455)
Net exposure	**21,047,657**	**(55,467,284)**	**(40,874,949)**	**(237,071)**	**(75,531,647)**

The following exchange rates applied during the period:

	Reporting date spot rate	
	31 December 2017	**31 December 2016**
EUR	118.4727	123.4723
USD	99.1155	117.1353

Sensitivity analysis

The Group has chosen to provide information about market and potential exposure to hypothetical gain / (loss) from its use of financial instruments through sensitivity analysis disclosures.

The sensitivity analysis below reflects the hypothetical effect on the Group's financial statements and the resulting hypothetical gains/losses that would occur assuming change in closing exchange rates and no changes in the portfolio of investments and other variables at the reporting dates.

As at 31 December 2017, if the currency had strengthened/weaken by 5% against the EUR with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit and equity for the year would have been RSD 3,683,833 (2016: RSD 2,773,364) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of EUR – denominated borrowings.

As at 31 December 2017, if the currency had strengthened/weaken by 10% against the USD with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit and equity for the year would have been RSD 1,540,919 (2016: RSD 4,087,495) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of USD – denominated borrowings and trade payables.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Borrowings withdrawn at variable interest rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk, whilst borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. Depending on the levels of net debt at any given period of time, any change in the base interest rates (Euribor or Libor) has a proportionate impact on the Group’s results. If interest rates on foreign currency denominated borrowings, with floating interest rate, had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit and equity for 2017 would have been RSD 940,437 (2016: RSD 1,087,907) lower/higher, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on the Group’s level basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

Credit exposure related to sales of electricity has systematically monitored based on centrally approved credit limits for each customer, taking into account financial position of customer, past experience and credit security.

Banks are rated only in the case of collateralised receivables on various grounds, as well as based on the banks total exposure to the Group. For domestic banks, only the second criterion is applied. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using credit cards.

Group’s maximum exposure to credit risk by class of assets is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the balance sheet is as follows:

	Year end 31 December	
	2017	**2016**
Other long-term investments	3,143,446	1,160,904
Long term receivables (note 12)	8,413	9,299,878
Trade receivables (note 15)	27,914,176	36,717,678
Receivables from specific operations	529,292	677,079
Other receivables (note 16)	1,190,740	2,500,557
Short term financial investments	7,742,504	306,828
Cash and cash equivalents (note 18)	27,075,370	22,899,342
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	**67,603,941**	**73,562,266**

Trade and Other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit limit is established for each customer individually as maximum amount of credit risk taking into account a number of characteristics, such as:

- financial statements of the counterparty;
- scoring Serbian Business Register Agency, NIS and/or D&B reports;
- amount of registered pledges;
- data on customer's account blockade;
- history of relationships with the Group;
- planned sales volume;
- duration of relationship with the Group, including ageing profile, maturity and existence of any financial difficulties.

As a rule, an excess of receivables over approved credit limit is secured by either bank guarantee, advance payment or other security.

The Management of the Group regularly assesses the credit quality of trade and other receivables taking into account analysis of ageing profile of receivables and duration of relationships with the Group.

Management believes that not impaired trade and other receivables and other current assets are fully recoverable.

As of 31 December 2017 and 2016, the ageing analysis of short-term trade receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2017			**31 December 2016**		
	Gross	**Impaired**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Impaired**	**Net**
Not past due	25,321,163	-	25,321,163	33,491,655	-	33,491,655
Past due:						
within 30 days:	2,128,643	-	2,128,643	1,722,906	-	1,722,906
1 to 3 months	242,422	(5,941)	236,481	1,230,704	(24,637)	1,206,067
3 months to 1 year	383,307	(238,143)	145,164	309,158	(76,890)	232,268
over 1 year	7,781,219	(7,698,494)	82,725	17,453,443	(17,388,661)	64,782
Total	**35,856,754**	**(7,942,578)**	**27,914,176**	**54,207,866**	**(17,490,188)**	**36,717,678**

Movements on the Group's provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	Trade receivables		
	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	**Total**
As at 1 January 2016	**6,165,399**	**13,486,068**	**19,651,467**
Provision for receivables impairment	12,149	106,073	118,222
Unused amounts reversed (note 33)	(4,345,232)	(89,800)	(4,435,032)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(4,220)	(204,174)	(208,394)
Transfer from receivables from specific operations	2,247,189	-	2,247,189
Other	(314,097)	430,833	116,736
As at 31 December 2016	**3,761,188**	**13,729,000**	**17,490,188**
Provision for receivables impairment	3,313	410,845	414,158
Unused amounts reversed (note 33)	(740)	(178,994)	(179,734)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(140,623)	(140,623)
Unwinding of discount (note 31 and 32)	-	(164,147)	(164,147)
Transfer from LT receivables	-	208,808	208,808
Transfer to investment to associates (note 10)	(1,349,735)	(8,362,950)	(9,712,685)
Other	(8,465)	35,078	26,613
As at 31 December 2017	**2,405,561**	**5,537,017**	**7,942,578**

Release of provision during 2016, in the amount of RSD 4,435,032 mainly relate to positive outcome of negotiations between the Company and Serbian Government for collection of receivables from HIP Petrohemija a.d. Pancevo. The negotiations ended in adoption of the Law on taking over the receivables from HIP Petrohemija by the Government. According to the Law, NIS will collect the amount of EUR 105,000,000 in following two years, with the last installment on 15 June 2019. Receivable was collected in accordance with Agreement with Unicredit bank on the trasfer of part of receivables for a fee without recourse in 2017 (note12).

Expenses that have been provided for or written off are included in fair value measurement loss within the income statement. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off where there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above less bank quarantines provided as collateral. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

Movements on the Group's impairment provision of long-term other receivables are as follows:

	Long-term other receivables
As at 1 January 2016	**912,967**
Unwinding of discount (note 31 and 32)	(193,552)
Exchange differences	9,128
As at 31 December 2016	**728,542**
Release of provision	(159,154)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(132,657)
Exchange differences	(12,860)
Unwinding of discount (note 31 and 32)	(215,064)
Transfer to current part	(208,808)
As at 31 December 2017	**-**

As of 31 December 2017 and 2016, receivables from specific operations amounting RSD 3,923,383 (31 December 2016 : RSD 4,467,337) are mostly impaired in the amount of RSD 3,394,091 (31 December 2016: RSD 3,790,258). 96% these receivables are older than 5 years.

As of 31 December 2017 and 2016, the ageing analysis of other receivables were as follows:

	31 December 2017			31 December 2016		
	Gross	**Impaired**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Impaired**	**Net**
Not past due	1,120,164	-	1,120,164	2,393,532	-	2,393,532
Past due:						
within 30 days:	13,378	(2,013)	11,365	23,073	(54)	23,019
1 to 3 months	8,117	(970)	7,147	35,922	(9,027)	26,895
3 months to 1 year	137,645	(101,777)	35,868	86,850	(65,253)	21,597
over 1 year	11,598,888	(11,582,692)	16,196	11,697,960	(11,662,446)	35,514
Total	**12,878,192**	**(11,687,452)**	**1,190,740**	**14,237,337**	**(11,736,780)**	**2,500,557**

Movements on the provision for other receivables:

	Interest receivables	Other receivables	Total
As at 1 January 2016	**6,331,838**	**7,440,576**	**13,772,414**
Provision for other receivables impairment	82,107	9,414	91,521
Unused amounts reversed (note 33)	(2,086,052)	(715)	(2,086,767)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(38,291)	(2,184)	(40,475)
Other	(1,323)	1,410	87
As at 31 December 2016	**4,288,279**	**7,448,501**	**11,736,780**
Provision for other receivables impairment	79,215	-	79,215
Unused amounts reversed (note 33)	(74,244)	(16)	(74,260)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(102,085)	1,966	(100,119)
Other	599	45,237	45,836
As at 31 December 2017	**4,191,764**	**7,495,688**	**11,687,452**

Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed as aggregated at the Group's level. The Company's finance function monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure It has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets and, if applicable external regulatory or legal requirements – for example, currency restrictions.

Surplus cash held by the Group over and above balance required for working capital management are invested as surplus cash in time deposits.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings at the balance sheet.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at 31 December 2017	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
Borrowings	96,595,462	103,637,762	8,412,188	88,135,122	7,090,452
Trade payables and dividends	33,873,212	33,873,212	33,873,212	-	-
	130,468,674	**137,510,974**	**42,285,400**	**88,135,122**	**7,090,452**
As at 31 December 2016					
Borrowings	116,029,176	124,087,721	24,476,346	84,520,995	15,090,380
Trade payables and dividends	28,237,590	28,237,590	28,237,590	-	-
	144,266,766	**152,325,311**	**52,713,936**	**84,520,995**	**15,090,380**

6.2. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

On the Group level capital is monitored on the basis of the net debt to EBITDA ratio. Net debt to EBITDA is calculated as net debt divided by EBITDA. Net debt is calculated as total debt, which includes long and short term loans, less cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits. EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, income tax expense, depreciation, depletion and amortisation, other finance income (expenses) net, other non-operating income (expenses).

The Group's net debt to EBITDA ratios at the end of the reporting periods were as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Total borrowings (notes 23 and 24)	96,595,462	116,029,176
Less: cash and cash equivalents (note 18)	(27,075,370)	(22,899,342)
Net debt	**69,520,092**	**93,129,834**
EBITDA	46,961,778	39,776,634
Net debt to EBITDA	**1.48**	**2.35**

The Group has committed (at the level of Gazprom Neft Group) to maintain debt cover ratio of total indebtedness and EBITDA not exceeding 3.0 during the terms of long-term borrowings agreements with certain commercial banks. Group constantly monitoring the established commitments to maintain the height of debt cover ration and there has been no breach of these obligation.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

6.3. Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market (such as available for sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables, other current assets and trade and other payable due to their short-term nature is considered to be the same as their fair value. For the majority of the non-current receivables and non-current payables the fair values are also not significantly different to their carrying amounts.

7. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Presented below is information about the Group's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 2016. Operating segments are components that engaged in business activities that may earn revenues or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Group manages its operations in 2 operating segments: Upstream and Downstream.

Upstream segment (exploration and production) includes the following Group operations: exploration, development and production of crude oil and natural gas and oil field services. Downstream segment (refining and marketing) processes crude oil into refined products and purchases, sells and transports crude and refined petroleum products (refining and marketing). Corporate centre and Energy business activities expenses are presented within the Downstream segment.

Eliminations and other adjustments section encompasses elimination of inter-segment sales and related unrealized profits, mainly from the sale of crude oil and products, and other adjustments. Intersegment revenues are based upon estimated market prices.

EBITDA represents the Group's EBITDA. Management believes that EBITDA represents useful means of assessing the performance of the Group's on-going operating activities, as it reflects the Group's earnings trends without showing the impact of certain charges. EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, income tax expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization, finance income (expenses) net and other non-operating income (expenses). EBITDA is a supplemental non-IFRS financial measure used by management to evaluate operations.

Reportable segment results for the year ended 31 December 2017 are shown in the table below:

	Upstream	Downstream	Eliminations	Total
Segment revenue	43,812,695	235,933,159	(45,060,752)	234,685,102
Intersegment	41,956,055	3,104,697	(45,060,752)	-
External	1,856,640	232,828,462	-	234,685,102
EBITDA (Segment results)	**29,987,138**	**16,974,640**	**-**	**46,961,778**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(6,821,640)	(9,605,638)	-	(16,427,278)
Impairment losses/Revaluation surpluses (note 35)	(75,245)	(244,237)	-	(319,482)
Writte off exploration works (note 9)	(568,493)	-	-	(568,493)
Finance income, net	182,294	4,651,183	-	4,833,477
Income tax	(2,256,789)	(4,999,676)	-	(7,256,465)
Segment profit (loss)	**20,407,819**	**6,554,832**	**-**	**26,962,651**

Reportable segment results for the year ended 31 December 2016 are shown in the table below:

	Upstream	Downstream	Eliminations	Total
Segment revenue	36,353,306	192,438,464	(36,691,642)	192,100,128
Intersegment	34,048,352	2,643,290	(36,691,642)	-
External	2,304,954	189,795,174	-	192,100,128
EBITDA (Segment results)	**22,392,045**	**17,384,589**	**-**	**39,776,634**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(6,351,069)	(9,538,108)	-	(15,889,177)
Impairment losses/Revaluation surpluses (note 35)	(4,640)	41,731	-	37,091
Writte off exploration works (note 9)	(1,204,851)	-	-	(1,204,851)
Finance expenses, net	(262,423)	(5,546,491)	-	(5,808,914)
Income tax	(273,282)	(2,354,931)	-	(2,628,213)
Segment profit (loss)	**15,197,681**	**(184,255)**	**-**	**15,013,426**

EBITDA for the year ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 is reconciled below:

	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
Profit for the year	26,962,651	15,013,426
Income tax expenses	7,256,465	2,628,213
Other expenses	1,737,858	1,825,734
Other income	(1,213,935)	(1,997,398)
Loss from valuation of assets at fair value through profit and loss	586,650	283,173
Income from valuation of assets at fair value through profit and loss	(309,387)	(6,524,108)
Finance expense	8,121,812	9,090,676
Finance income	(12,955,289)	(3,281,762)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	16,427,278	15,889,177
Other non operating expenses, net*	347,675	6,849,503
EBITDA	**46,961,778**	**39,776,634**

*Other non-operating expense, net mainly relate to reversal of impairment, decommissioning and site restoration cost, allowance of receivables and other.

Oil, gas and petroleum products sales comprise the following (based on the country of customer incorporation):

	Year ended 31 December 2017		
	Domestic market	Export and international sales	Total
Sale of crude oil	-	1,705,444	1,705,444
Sale of gas	2,306,408	-	2,306,408
Through a retail network	-	-	-
Wholesale activities	2,306,408	-	2,306,408
Sale of petroleum products	157,375,766	51,827,955	209,203,721
Through a retail network	54,723,170	16,011,635	70,734,805
Wholesale activities	102,652,596	35,816,320	138,468,916
Sales of electricity	462,216	11,053,820	11,516,036
Other sales	6,594,438	3,359,055	9,953,493
Total sales	**166,738,828**	**67,946,274**	**234,685,102**

	Year ended 31 December 2016		
	Domestic market	Export and international sales	Total
Sale of crude oil	-	2,021,495	2,021,495
Sale of gas	3,052,867	-	3,052,867
Through a retail network	-	-	-
Wholesale activities	3,052,867	-	3,052,867
Sale of petroleum products	131,768,030	36,596,892	168,364,922
Through a retail network	44,481,288	-	44,481,288
Wholesale activities	87,286,742	36,596,892	123,883,634
Sales of electricity	474,398	8,690,443	9,164,841
Other sales	6,303,852	3,192,151	9,496,003
Total sales	**141,599,147**	**50,500,981**	**192,100,128**

In 2016 export and international sales through own retail network within foreign subsidiaries were presented within wholesale activities in the amount of 12,729,699 RSD. Starting from 2017 these sales activities are separated.

Out of the amount of RSD 138,468,916 (2016: RSD 123,883,634) revenue from sale of petroleum products (wholesale), the amount of RSD 21,947,228 (2016: RSD 13,844,962) are derived from a single domestic customer, HIP Petrohemija. These revenues are attributable to wholesale activities within Downstream segment.

Sales of electricity mainly relates to trading with Gazprom Marketing & Trading Co., Ltd. in the amount of RSD 10,015,978 (2016: RSD 8,415,713).

Other sales mainly relate to sales of non-fuel products at petrol stations in the amount of RSD 7,701,849 (2016: RSD 7,143,831).

The Group is domiciled in the Republic of Serbia. The result of its revenue from external customers in the Republic of Serbia is RSD 166,738,828 (2016: RSD 141,599,147), and the total of revenue from external customer from other countries is RSD 67,946,274 (2016: RSD 50,500,981). The breakdown of the major component of the total revenue from external customers from other countries is disclosed below:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2017	**2016**
Sale of crude oil	1,705,444	2,021,495
Sale of petroleum products (retail and wholesale)		
Bulgaria	14,183,784	10,290,270
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,757,872	7,769,234
Romania	10,754,460	8,612,276
Croatia	2,677,174	1,952,210
Switzerland	2,642,440	1,668,061
Great Britain	1,953,167	353,776
Macedonia	1,614,993	829,922
Hungary	1,035,140	590,464
All other markets	4,208,925	4,530,679
	51,827,955	36,596,892
Sales of electricity	11,053,820	8,690,443
Other sales	3,359,055	3,192,151
	67,946,274	**50,500,981**

Revenues from the individual countries included in all other markets are not material.

Non-current assets, other than financial instruments, deferred income tax assets, investments in joint venture and other non-current assets (there are no employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts), by country:

	31 December 2017	**31 December 2016**
Serbia	249,437,027	238,780,066
Bulgaria	7,334,652	7,966,581
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,401,758	8,052,241
Romania	6,967,529	6,968,931
Hungary	28	80
	271,140,994	**261,767,899**

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Development investments	Concessions, patents, licenses, software and other rights	Goodwill	Other intangibles	Intangible assets under development	Total
At 1 January 2016						
Cost	6,617,839	8,291,324	2,339,301	1,496,540	9,006,680	27,751,684
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(464,122)	(4,628,461)	(520,925)	(207,671)	(105,715)	(5,926,894)
Net book amount	**6,153,717**	**3,662,863**	**1,818,376**	**1,288,869**	**8,900,965**	**21,824,790**
Year ended 31 December 2016						
Additions	-	-	-	-	2,784,203	2,784,203
Transfer from assets under development	-	735,268	-	19,669	(754,937)	-
Amortization	(680,299)	(1,146,914)	-	(58,407)	(5,066)	(1,890,686)
Transfer to PP&E (note 9)	-	-	-	-	(20,227)	(20,227)
Disposals and write-off	-	(5)	-	(4,869)	(902,203)	(907,077)
Other transfers	-	1,032	-	(1,421)	(14,081)	(14,470)
Translation differences	-	291	26,474	5,435	36,306	68,506
Closing net book amount	**5,473,418**	**3,252,535**	**1,844,850**	**1,249,276**	**10,024,960**	**21,845,039**
As at 31 December 2016						
Cost	6,617,839	8,810,629	2,371,943	1,483,996	10,077,842	29,362,249
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(1,144,421)	(5,558,094)	(527,093)	(234,720)	(52,882)	(7,517,210)
Net book amount	**5,473,418**	**3,252,535**	**1,844,850**	**1,249,276**	**10,024,960**	**21,845,039**
At 1 January 2017						
Cost	6,617,839	8,810,629	2,371,943	1,483,996	10,077,842	29,362,249
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(1,144,421)	(5,558,094)	(527,093)	(234,720)	(52,882)	(7,517,210)
Net book amount	**5,473,418**	**3,252,535**	**1,844,850**	**1,249,276**	**10,024,960**	**21,845,039**
Year ended 31 December 2017						
Additions	-	-	-	345	2,411,927	2,412,272
Transfer from assets under development	2,712,862	427,948	-	57,032	(3,197,842)	-
Amortization	(421,073)	(1,118,170)	-	(65,256)	(4,878)	(1,609,377)
Impairment (note 35)	-	(8,641)	(19,248)	-	-	(27,889)
Transfer to PP&E (note 9)	-	-	-	-	(13,945)	(13,945)
Disposals and write-off	-	(3,729)	-	(3,508)	(81,359)	(88,596)
Other transfers	-	-	-	(48,529)	103,229	54,700
Translation differences	-	(860)	(82,112)	(18,435)	(209,649)	(311,056)
Closing net book amount	**7,765,207**	**2,549,083**	**1,743,490**	**1,170,925**	**9,032,443**	**22,261,148**
As at 31 December 2017						
Cost	9,330,701	9,133,906	2,256,798	1,436,956	9,089,090	31,247,451
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(1,565,494)	(6,584,823)	(513,308)	(266,031)	(56,647)	(8,986,303)
Net book amount	**7,765,207**	**2,549,083**	**1,743,490**	**1,170,925**	**9,032,443**	**22,261,148**

Intangible assets under development as at 31 December 2017 amounting to RSD 9,032,443 (31 December 2016: RSD 10,024,960) mostly relate to investments in explorations (unproved reserves) in the amount of RSD 8,162,735 (31 December 2016: RSD 9,096,426).

Impairment test for goodwill

Goodwill is monitored by the management on an individual CGU basis and geographical location. The recoverable amount of each CGUs has been determined by independent appraisal based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to disposed calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period.

The average key assumptions used in value-in use calculations:

	2017	**2016**
Average gross margin	22.0%	22.0%
Growth rate	1%	1%
Discount rate		
- Romania market	7.56%	7.06%
- Bulgaria market	7.37%	7.05%
- Bosnia and Herzegovina market	12.89%	12.61%

Management determined the budgeted gross margin based on past performance and its expectations for the market development. The weighted average growth rates used are consistent with the forecasts included in industry reports. The discount rates used are pre-tax and reflect specific risks relation to the relevant CGU. The following is a summary of goodwill allocation:

	Opening	**Addition**	**Impairment**	**Translation differences**	**Closing**
2017					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	494,015	-	-	(20,003)	474,012
Romania	307,831	-	-	(19,983)	287,848
Bulgaria	1,043,004	-	(19,248)	(42,127)	981,629
	1,844,850	**-**	**(19,248)**	**(82,113)**	**1,743,489**
2016					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	486,349	-	-	7,666	494,015
Romania	304,895	-	-	2,936	307,831
Bulgaria	1,027,132	-	-	15,872	1,043,004
	1,818,376	**-**	**-**	**26,474**	**1,844,850**

Except recognised impairment loss in Bulgaria in the amount of RSD 19,248, impairment test in Romania and Bosnia and Herzegovina shows that the recoverable amount calculated based on value in use / fair value exceeds carrying value.

If the revised estimated growth rate would be 0,5% instead of 1% and if applied discounted rate would be 1 % higher than management's estimates, the recoverable amount of the each CGU in total still exceeds its carrying amount.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a) Property, plant and equipment carried at cost

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Construction in Progress	Other PP&E	Investments in leased PP&E	Advances to suppliers	Total
At 1 January 2016								
Cost	17,491,508	160,380,190	115,619,407	30,220,489	91,412	457,949	1,360,565	325,621,520
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(304,230)	(44,291,075)	(44,618,460)	(2,382,658)	(3,708)	(116,910)	(30,809)	(91,747,850)
Net book amount	**17,187,278**	**116,089,115**	**71,000,947**	**27,837,831**	**87,704**	**341,039**	**1,329,756**	**233,873,670**
Year ended 31 December 2016								
Additions	-	-	1,212	20,588,227	-	-	3,612,037	24,201,476
Transfer from assets under development	60,649	16,946,912	7,366,792	(24,380,904)	-	6,551	-	-
Appraisal effects	-	94,832	-	-	-	-	-	94,832
Impairment charge (note 35)	-	(1,603)	(4,356)	(25,695)	-	-	(11,213)	(42,867)
Depreciation	-	(6,278,201)	(7,652,103)	-	-	(68,187)	-	(13,998,491)
Transfer from intangible assets (note 8)	-	-	102	20,125	-	-	-	20,227
Transfer to investment property	(5,554)	(131,685)	741	-	-	-	-	(136,498)
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	(7,515)	624	169	-	-	-	-	(6,722)
Disposals and write-off	(25,802)	(247,312)	(209,027)	(469,961)	(477)	-	(2,968,348)	(3,920,927)
Other transfers	(20,916)	32,425	(63,724)	73,478	-	-	(152,686)	(131,423)
Translation differences	95,526	82,853	31,261	20,198	(531)	159	120	229,586
Closing net book amount	**17,283,666**	**126,587,960**	**70,472,014**	**23,663,299**	**86,696**	**279,562**	**1,809,666**	**240,182,863**
At 31 December 2016								
Cost	17,587,928	176,704,641	122,136,460	25,774,166	87,839	464,720	1,851,425	344,607,179
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(304,262)	(50,116,681)	(51,664,446)	(2,110,867)	(1,143)	(185,158)	(41,759)	(104,424,316)
Net book amount	**17,283,666**	**126,587,960**	**70,472,014**	**23,663,299**	**86,696**	**279,562**	**1,809,666**	**240,182,863**
Year ended 31 December 2017								
Additions	-	771,170		25,197,474	-	-	3,235,708	29,204,352
Transfer from assets under development	21,401	15,971,073	6,247,036	(22,346,075)	-	64,130	-	(42,435)
Appraisal effects	-	1,399	-	-	-	-	-	1,399
Impairment charge (note 35)	(145,510)	(26,642)	(42,589)	(47,382)	-		(3,023)	(265,146)
Depreciation	-	(6,763,948)	(7,982,466)	-	(51)	(71,436)	-	(14,817,901)
Transfer from intangible assets (note 8)	-	(1,050,204)	1,049,229	13,945	975	-	-	13,945
Transfer to investment property	(2,759)	(23,190)	-	-	-	-	-	(25,949)
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	(7,958)	(108,920)	(14,522)	-	-	-	-	(131,400)
Disposals and write-off	(4,152)	(93,026)	(154,796)	(610,047)	(57)	-	(2,973,584)	(3,835,662)
Other transfers	-	-	48,529	(102,958)	(895)	-	-	(55,324)
Translation differences	(295,372)	(325,206)	(70,522)	(118,988)	(45)	(352)	(305)	(810,790)
Closing net book amount	**16,849,316**	**134,940,466**	**69,551,913**	**25,649,268**	**86,623**	**271,904**	**2,068,462**	**249,417,952**
At 31 December 2017								
Cost	17,153,246	191,485,363	128,531,892	27,681,410	88,653	528,159	2,105,408	367,574,131
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(303,930)	(56,544,897)	(58,979,979)	(2,032,142)	(2,030)	(256,255)	(36,946)	(118,156,179)
Net book amount	**16,849,316**	**134,940,466**	**69,551,913**	**25,649,268**	**86,623**	**271,904**	**2,068,462**	**249,417,952**

In 2017, the Group capitalised borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction and production of qualifying asset, as part of its cost, amounting to RSD 75,476 (2016: RSD 57,818).

The management of the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment fell below its book value.

As at 31 December 2017, the Group assessed impairment indicators of cash generating units ("CGU") – refer to Note 3.8 for details. In addition Group has assessed and recognized impairment losses for the asset which has disposed due to obsolete or physically demolition in amount of RSD 262,550 (2016: RSD 31,654).

b) Investment property – carried at fair value

Investment properties are valued at the reporting date at fair value representing the investment property market value.

Movements on the account were as follows:

	2017	2016
As at 1 January	1,549,663	1,336,060
Fair value gains (note 34 and 35)	7,967	79,957
Transfer from PP&E carried at cost	25,949	136,498
Disposals	(56,089)	(4,432)
Other	2,866	1,580
As at 31 December	**1,530,356**	**1,549,663**

As at 31 December 2017, investment properties amounting to RSD 1,530,356 (31 December 2016: RSD 1,549,663) mainly relate to the petrol stations and business facilities that have been rented out under long-term lease agreements, and are valued at fair value as at the reporting date.

Fair value of investment properties

Valuation of the Group's investment properties comprised of rented petrol stations and other business facilities was performed to determine the fair value as at 31 December 2017 and 2016. The revaluation gain was credited to other income (note 32).

The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Fair value measurements at 31 December 2017 using:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land and buildings			
− Shops and other facilities for rents	-	872,172	-
− Gas stations	-	-	658,184
Total	**-**	**872,172**	**658,184**

Fair value measurements at 31 December 2016 using:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Recurring fair value measurements			
Land and buildings			
− Shops and other facilities for rents	-	917,985	-
− Gas stations	-	-	631,678
Total	**-**	**917,985**	**631,678**

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

Level 2 fair values of shops, apartments and other properties for rent have been derived using the sales comparison approach. Sales prices of comparable properties in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square meter.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

Level 3 fair values of gas stations have been derived using value-in-use approach where fair value of gas station is determined as the present value of future net benefits which will belong to the Group based on long-term rental contracts. The most significant input into this valuation approach is rental price per gas station.

The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations:

	2017	**2016**
Long term growth rate	0%	0%
Discount rate	14%	16%

Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement, assets categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	2017	**2016**
Assets as at 1 January	**631,678**	**541,624**
Changes in fair value measurement:		
Gains recognised in profit or loss, fair value measurement	3,788	68,043
Transfer from PPE	22,484	17,740
Other	234	4,271
Total increase in fair value measurement, assets	26,506	90,054
Assets as at 31 December	**658,184**	**631,678**

c) Oil and gas production assets

Oil and gas production assets comprise of aggregated exploration and evaluation assets and development expenditures associated with the production of proved reserves (note 2.9).

	Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure	Capitalised development expenditure	Total - asset under construction (exploration and development expenditure)	Production assets	Other business and corporate assets	Total
As at 1 January 2016						
Cost	19,971,794	7,942,643	27,914,437	108,928,420	33,408	136,876,265
Depreciation and impairment	(21,185)	(248,771)	(269,956)	(25,345,752)	(22,292)	(25,638,000)
Net book amount	**19,950,609**	**7,693,872**	**27,644,481**	**83,582,668**	**11,116**	**111,238,265**
Year ended 31 December 2016						
Additions	5,334,874	11,995,609	17,330,483	-	-	17,330,483
Changes in decommissioning obligations	-	-	-	(9,379)	-	(9,379)
Transfer from asset under construction	(366,515)	(19,154,857)	(19,521,372)	19,521,372	-	-
Other transfers	(3,640,647)	3,831,149	190,502	(112,738)	(15)	77,749
Impairment	-	(4,595)	(4,595)	(45)	-	(4,640)
Unsuccessful exploration expenditures derecognised (note 7)	(1,204,851)	-	(1,204,851)	-	-	(1,204,851)
Depreciation and depletion	(5,066)	-	(5,066)	(5,953,801)	-	(5,958,867)
Disposals and write-off	(6,543)	(87,602)	(94,145)	(158,220)	(7)	(252,372)
Translation differences	51,550	-	51,550	6	-	51,556
	20,113,411	**4,273,576**	**24,386,987**	**96,869,863**	**11,094**	**121,267,944**
As at 31 December 2016						
Cost	20,139,905	4,274,452	24,414,357	127,806,623	31,406	152,252,386
Depreciation and impairment	(26,494)	(876)	(27,370)	(30,936,760)	(20,312)	(30,984,442)
Net book amount	**20,113,411**	**4,273,576**	**24,386,987**	**96,869,863**	**11,094**	**121,267,944**
As at 1 January 2017						
Cost	20,139,905	4,274,452	24,414,357	127,806,623	31,406	152,252,386
Depreciation and impairment	(26,494)	(876)	(27,370)	(30,936,760)	(20,312)	(30,984,442)
Net book amount	**20,113,411**	**4,273,576**	**24,386,987**	**96,869,863**	**11,094**	**121,267,944**
Year ended 31 December 2017						
Additions	5,067,953	12,751,699	17,819,652	-	-	17,819,652
Changes in decommissioning obligations	-	-	-	765,325	-	765,325
Transfer from asset under construction	(4,060,487)	(15,215,542)	(19,276,029)	19,276,924	(895)	-
Impairment	(27,447)	(10,703)	(38,150)	(41,535)	-	(79,685)
Other transfers	(1,184,964)	1,167,608	(17,356)	(52,092)	975	(68,473)
Depreciation and depletion	(4,878)	-	(4,878)	(6,403,068)	(52)	(6,407,998)
Unsuccessful exploration expenditures derecognised (note 7)	(568,493)	-	(568,493)	-	-	(568,493)
Disposals and write-off	(80,243)	(39,041)	(119,284)	(77,455)	(19)	(196,758)
Translation differences	(309,708)	-	(309,708)	30	(3)	(309,681)
	18,945,144	**2,927,597**	**21,872,741**	**110,337,992**	**11,100**	**132,221,833**
As at 31 December 2017						
Cost	19,004,026	2,929,684	21,933,710	147,452,224	32,323	169,418,257
Depreciation and impairment	(58,882)	(2,087)	(60,969)	(37,114,232)	(21,223)	(37,196,424)
Net book amount	**18,945,144**	**2,927,597**	**21,872,741**	**110,337,992**	**11,100**	**132,221,833**

Unsuccessful exploration expenditures derecognised in the amount of RSD 568,493 mainly relate to exploration assets located in Serbia in the amount of RSD 461,615 due to uncertain viability of commercial production (2016: amount of RSD 1,204,851 mainly relate to exploration assets located in Hungary in the amount of RSD 1,188,909).

10. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE

The carrying values of the investments in associates and joint ventures as of 31 December, 2017 and 2016 are summarised below:

		Ownership percentage	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Energowind	Joint venture	50%	1,008,221	1,008,221
Serbskaya Generaciya	Joint venture	49%	1,038,800	1,038,800
HIP Petrohemija ad Pančevo	Associate	20,86%	11,572,197	-
Less Impairment provision			(11,572,197)	-
Total investments			**2,047,021**	**2,047,021**

The principal place of business of joint ventures disclosed above is Republic of Serbia.

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group’s interest in the joint venture, and no contingent liabilities of the venture itself.

Energowind

In 2013 the Group has acquired 50% of interest in a joint venture, Energowind d.o.o. which is intended to be used as a vehicle for operation of future wind farm ‘’Plandiste’’ with total capacity of 102 MW. On the date of the issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements there have been no significant business activities. Energowind d.o.o. is a private company and there is no available quoted market price.

Serbskaya Generaciya

In 2015, the Group and Centrenergoholding OAO Russian Federation established the holding company Serbskaya Generaciya, through which they will jointly operate with the Thermal and Heating Power Plant "TETO" Pancevo with a projected capacity of 208 MW. In October 2017 the contract with Shanghai Electric Group Co., Ltd. was signed on a "turnkey" basis and the design phase started. The project will be financed through project financing and is expected to be completed by the end of 2019. During 2016 the Group increased their investment in Serbskaya Generaciya in the amount of RSD 858,362.

HIP Petrohemija

In accordance with the laws in force in the Republic of Serbia, at the beginning of October 2017 all the condition were met for the full implementation ofthe earlier prepared plan for restructuring of the company HIP Petrohemija a.d. Pancevo. In accordance with the adopted plan, the structure of the share capital of the company HIP Petrohemija has been changed, whereby NIS increased its equity interest. After conversion, NIS holds, directly more than 20,86% (before conversion 12,72%) per cent of the voting power of the HIP Petrohemija. Also, NIS has representatives on the BoD and Supervisory boards.

The total amount of fully impaired investments relates to reclassification of impaired receivables in the amount of RSD 9,712, 685 (note 6.1) and reclassification of impaired financial assets available for sale in the amount of RSD 1,859,512.

11. OTHER LONG-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Deposits with original maturity more than 1 year	2,029,483	-
Other long-term financial investments	79,416	84,239
LT loans given to employees	1,034,606	1,076,724
Less provision	(59)	(59)
	3,143,446	**1,160,904**

At 31 December 2017 deposits with original maturity more than 1 year amounting to RSD 2,029,483 relates to bank deposits placements with interest rates 4.65% p.a. that will be due in following two years.

Loans to employees as at 31 December 2017 amounting to RSD 1,034,606 (31 December 2016: RSD 1,076,724) represent interest-free loans or loans at the interest rate of 0.5% and 1.5% given to employees for housing purposes. These loans are repaid through monthly installments.

12. LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
LT receivables – state owned companies	-	10,020,549
LT receivables – finacial lease	20,620	20,620
Less: Impairment	(12,207)	(741,291)
	8,413	**9,299,878**

Decrease in long-term receivables mostly relates to effect of signed contract with Unicredit bank on the transfer of part of receivables for a fee without recourse. The total amount of EUR 67,200,000 transferred in accordance with the Agreement relates to receivables from the Republic of Serbia with the due dates in 2016-2019. All risk and rewards are transferred to Unicredit bank. The payment under the Agreement was made on 17 July 2017 in full.

13. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Deferred tax assets:		
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	3,578,507	5,693,395
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	1,387,464	977,854
	4,965,971	**6,671,249**
Deferred tax liabilities:		
- Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after more than 12 months	(2,768,061)	(2,899,895)
	(2,768,061)	**(2,899,895)**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**2,197,910**	**3,771,354**

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2017	2016
At 1 January	3,771,354	4,268,741
Charged to the income statement (note 36)	(1,615,639)	(496,135)
Charged to other comprehensive income	14,179	4,449
Other	28,016	(5,701)
31 December	**2,197,910**	**3,771,354**

The movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same jurisdiction, is as follows:

	Provisions	Carrying value of PP&E vs Tax base	Revaluation reserve	Total
Deferred tax liabilities				
As at 1 January 2016	**(28,625)**	**(2,959,545)**	**-**	**(2,988,170)**
Charged to the income statement (note 36)	-	79,576	-	79,576
Charged to other comprehensive income	8,697	-	(14,225)	(5,528)
Other	19,928	-	-	19,928
Translation difference	-	(5,701)	-	(5,701)
As at 31 December 2016	**-**	**(2,885,670)**	**(14,225)**	**(2,899,895)**
Charged to the income statement (note 36)	-	130,547	-	130,547
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	-	(210)	(210)
Translation difference	-	1,497	-	1,497
As at 31 December 2017	**-**	**(2,753,626)**	**(14,435)**	**(2,768,061)**

	Provisions	Impairment loss	Investment credit	Fair value gains	Total
Deferred tax assets					
As at 1 January 2016	**958,468**	**864,022**	**5,434,421**	**-**	**7,256,911**
Charged to the income statement (note 36)	30,239	66,171	(672,121)	-	(575,711)
Charged to other comprehensive income	(1,762)	-	-	11,739	9,977
Other	(19,928)	-	-	-	(19,928)
As at 31 December 2016	**967,017**	**930,193**	**4,762,300**	**11,739**	**6,671,249**
Charged to the income statement (note 36)	11,280	18,935	(1,776,401)	-	(1,746,186)
Charged to other comprehensive income	14,831	-	-	(442)	14,389
Other	26,519	-	-	-	26,519
As at 31 December 2017	**1,019,647**	**949,128**	**2,985,899**	**11,297**	**4,965,971**

The recognition of deferred tax assets was based on a five-year business plan of the Group and the actual results achieved to date which have given the management strong indications that the income tax credits carried forward will be utilised.

Investment credits represent 20% qualifying of capital investments made up to 31 December 2013 in accordance with tax legislation of the Republic of Serbia, which can be utilized in 10 years period.

The Group did not recognize deferred tax assets in respect of unused tax loss carry forwards in the amount of 886 million RSD (2016: 826 million RSD) that arose mostly in Bosnia, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary and are available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Group. They have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time, and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future.

14. INVENTORY

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Materials, spare parts and tools	27,510,780	20,619,950
Work in progress	3,961,298	3,119,239
Finished goods	8,544,853	6,014,045
Goods for sale	2,008,505	2,408,908
Advances	666,931	437,325
Less: impairment of inventory	(5,108,493)	(5,326,077)
Less: impairment of advances	(261,100)	(261,983)
	37,322,774	**27,011,407**
Non-current assets held for sale	5,986	-
Less: impairment of assets held for sale	(5,823)	-
	163	**-**
	37,322,937	**27,011,407**

Movement on inventory provision is as follows:

	Impairment of inventories	Impairment of Advances	Impairment of Assets held for sale	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**5,588,504**	**270,298**	**185,782**	**6,044,584**
Provision for inventories and advances (note 35)	54,051	7,837	-	61,888
Unused amounts reversed (note 34)	(12,505)	(8,544)	-	(21,049)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(3,732)	(185,782)	(189,514)
Other	(303,973)	(3,876)	-	(307,849)
Balance as of 31 December 2016	**5,326,077**	**261,983**	**-**	**5,588,060**
Provision for inventories and advances (note 35)	8,431	6,974	5,823	21,228
Unused amounts reversed (note 34)	(896)	(1,939)	-	(2,835)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	-	(5,916)	-	(5,916)
Other	(225,119)	(2)	-	(225,121)
Balance as of 31 December 2017	**5,108,493**	**261,100**	**5,823**	**5,375,416**

15. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Other related parties - domestic	1,447,646	10,349,738
Other related parties - foreign	1,024,133	1,047,541
Trade receivables domestic – third parties	31,924,918	41,832,190
Trade receivables foreign – third parties	1,460,057	978,397
	35,856,754	54,207,866
Less: Impairment	(7,942,578)	(17,490,188)
	27,914,176	**36,717,678**

Decrease of receivables from other related parties – domestic and related impairment provision mostly relates to transfer of receivables from HIP Petrohemija to investments in associate (note 10). In accordance with the memorandum between the Republic of Serbia and NIS, Commercial Court in Pancevo adopted the Pre-packed Reorganization Plan for HIP Petrohemija in 2017 and at the beginning of October 2017 fully implemented. NIS increased its equity interest in HIP Petrohemija to 20.86% (12.72% before the increase) by the conversion of the part of receivables after the write-offs.

16. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Interest receivables	5,211,198	6,480,562
Receivables from employees	94,329	90,356
Income tax prepayment	1,053	141,764
Other receivables	7,571,612	7,524,655
Less: Impairment	(11,687,452)	(11,736,780)
	1,190,740	**2,500,557**

17. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months less than 1 year	7,645,689	-
Other short-term financial assets	96,815	306,828
	7,742,504	**306,828**

As at 31 December 2017 deposits with original maturity more than 3 months less than 1 year amounting to RSD 7,645,689 relates ti bank deposits placements with interest rates from 3.23% to 4.15% p.a. denominated in RSD.

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Cash in bank and in hand	15,896,738	14,101,298
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	9,418,037	7,197,776
Cash with restriction	1,521,241	1,599,284
Cash equivalents	239,354	984
	27,075,370	**22,899,342**

Cash with restriction as of 31 December 2017 amounting to RSD 1,521,241 (31 December 2016: RSD 1,599,284) mostly relates to deposited funds in accordance with the interest in a joint venture through which the operation of future wind farm ''Plandiste'' will be managed. According to the Agreement, the Group can withdraw cash at any time.

19. PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Deferred input VAT	1,419,963	1,251,278
Prepaid expenses	236,845	115,146
Prepaid excise duty	1,862,790	1,478,182
Housing loans and other prepayments	1,247,028	1,079,344
	4,766,626	**3,923,950**

Deferred input VAT as at 31 December 2017 amounting to RSD 1,419,963 (31 December 2016: RSD 1,251,278) represents VAT claimed on invoices received and accounted for in the current period, whilst inputs will be allowed in the following accounting period.

Prepaid excise duty as at 31 December 2017 amounting to RSD 1,862,790 (31 December 2016: RSD 1,478,182) relates to the excise paid for finished products stored in non-excise warehouse and excise paid for imported products used in further production process which will be refunded in the near future.

20. OFF BALANCE SHEET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Issued warranties and bills of exchange	70,741,005	81,020,116
Received warranties and bills of exchange	17,697,476	16,611,577
Properties in ex-Republics of Yugoslavia	5,357,690	5,357,690
Receivables from companies from ex-Yugoslavia	6,085,575	7,191,930
Third party merchandise in NIS warehouses	6,819,872	6,410,848
Assets for oil fields liquidation in Angola	1,332,018	1,179,546
Other off-balance sheet assets and liabilities	327,765	286,605
	108,361,401	**118,058,312**

21. EQUITY

	Equity attributable to owners of the Group									Total
	Share capital	Other capital	Reserves	Retained earnings (loss)	Translation reservas	Unrealised gains (losses) from securities	Actuarial gain (loss)	Total	Non-controlling interest	Equity
Balance as at 1 January 2016	**81,530,200**	**-**	**-**	**109,536,896**	**(450,963)**	**(79,564)**	**161,245**	**190,697,814**	**(186,134)**	**190,511,680**
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	15,037,973	-	-	-	15,037,973	(24,547)	15,013,426
Gains from securities	-	-	-	-	-	13,046	-	13,046	-	13,046
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	(4,025,961)	-	-	-	(4,025,961)	-	(4,025,961)
Actuarial gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,547	21,547	-	21,547
Revaluation reserves	-	-	80,607	-	-	-	-	80,607	-	80,607
Other	-	-	-	2	(130,208)	-	(535)	(130,741)	(3,092)	(133,833)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**81,530,200**	**-**	**80,607**	**120,548,910**	**(581,171)**	**(66,518)**	**182,257**	**201,694,285**	**(213,773)**	**201,480,512**
Balance as at 1 January 2017	**81,530,200**	**-**	**80,607**	**120,548,910**	**(581,171)**	**(66,518)**	**182,257**	**201,694,285**	**(213,773)**	**201,480,512**
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	26,991,074	-	-	-	26,991,074	(28,423)	26,962,651
Gains from securities	-	-	-	-	-	2,505	-	2,505	-	2,505
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	(4,021,069)	-	-	-	(4,021,069)	-	(4,021,069)
Actuarial gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,180	12,180	-	12,180
Revaluation reserves	-	-	1,189	-	-	-	-	1,189	-	1,189
Other	-	-	-	-	603,842	-	-	603,842	9,700	613,542
Balance as at 31 December 2017	**81,530,200**	**-**	**81,796**	**143,518,915**	**22,671**	**(64,013)**	**194,437**	**225,284,006**	**(232,496)**	**225,051,510**

21.1. SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital represents share capital of the Company, which is listed on Belgrade Stock Exchange. Par value per share is RSD 500.

Share capital as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 comprise of 163,060,400 of ordinary shares.

Dividend declared for the year ended 31 December 2016, amounted to RSD 4,021,069 or RSD 24.66 per share. Distributions of dividends were approved on the General Assembly Meeting held on 27 June 2017 and paid on 18 August 2017.

22. LONG – TERM PROVISIONS

Movements on the long-term provisions were as follow:

	Decommi-ssioning	Environmental protection	Employees benefits provision	Long-term incentive program	Legal claims provisions	Total
As at 1 January 2016	**9,152,369**	**687,702**	**856,168**	**296,783**	**714,001**	**11,707,023**
Charged to the income statement	118,943	243,999	28,337	364,159	95,444	850,882
New obligation incurred and change in estimates	(9,332)	-	-	-	-	(9,332)
Release of provision	(433,086)	(42,517)	(9,116)	-	(24,427)	(509,146)
Actuarial gain charged to other comprehensive income	-	-	(14,077)	-	-	(14,077)
Settlement	(187,593)	(50,531)	(85,915)	-	(104,697)	(428,736)
Other	1	2	17	-	651	671
As at 31 December 2016	**8,641,302**	**838,655**	**775,414**	**660,942**	**680,972**	**11,597,285**
As at 1 January 2017						
Charged to the income statement	606,381	-	1,715	365,922	29,090	1,003,108
New obligation incurred and change in estimates	765,325	-	-	-	-	765,325
Release of provision	-	-	(276,284)	-	(34,298)	(310,582)
Actuarial loss charged to other comprehensive income	-	-	27,011	-	-	27,011
Settlement	(168,127)	(157,493)	(70,714)	-	(72,075)	(468,409)
Other	(3)	-	(84)	-	(201)	(288)
As at 31 December 2017	**9,844,878**	**681,162**	**457,058**	**1,026,864**	**603,487**	**12,613,450**

Analysis of total provisions:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Non-current	9,766,303	9,617,973
Current	2,847,147	1,979,312
	12,613,450	**11,597,285**

(a) *Decommissioning*

The Group's Management estimates future cash outflows for restoration of natural resources (land) on oil and gas wells based on previous experience in similar projects.

(b) *Environmental protection*

The Group has to comply with environmental protection regulations. At the reporting date Group recorded provision for environmental protection of RSD 681,162 (31 December 2016: RSD 838,655) based on the management assessment of necessary costs for cleaning up sites and remediation of polluted facilities.

(c) *Long-term incentive program*

In 2011, the Group started setting-up a long-term incentive program for Group managers. Following the program's approval, cash incentives were paid out based on the Key Performance Indicators ("KPI") reached over the past three-year periods. As at 31 December 2017 the management made an assessment of present value of liabilities related to new three-year employee incentives (2018-2020) in amount of RSD 1,026,864 (2016: RSD 660,942).

(d) *Legal claims provisions*

As at 31 December 2017, the Group assessed the probability of negative outcomes of legal procedures, as well as the amounts of probable losses. The Group released provision for litigation amounting to RSD 34,272 (2016: RSD 24,427 reversed) for proceedings which were assessed that won't have negative outcome and charged provision for litigation amounting to RSD 29,067 (2016: RSD 95,444) for proceedings which were assessed to have negative outcome. The Group estimated that the outcome of all legal proceedings would not lead to material losses exceeding the amount of provision as at 31 December 2017.

(e) *Provision for employee benefits*

Employee benefits:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Retirement allowances	143,027	106,143
Jubilee awards	314,031	669,271
	457,058	**775,414**

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Discount rate	4.65%	7.15%
Future salary increases	2.0%	2.0%
Future average years of service	15	14.9

	Retirement allowances	Jubilee awards	Total
Balances as at 1 January 2016	**109,132**	**747,036**	**856,168**
Benefits paid directly	(3,981)	(81,934)	(85,915)
Actuarial gain charged to other comprehensive income	(14,077)	-	(14,077)
Credited to the income statement	15,052	4,169	19,221
Translation difference	17	-	17
Balances as at 31 December 2016	**106,143**	**669,271**	**775,414**
Benefits paid directly	(8,042)	(62,672)	(70,714)
Actuarial loss charged to other comprehensive income	27,011	-	27,011
Credited to the income statement	17,999	(292,568)	(274,569)
Translation difference	(84)	-	(84)
Balances as at 31 December 2017	**143,027**	**314,031**	**457,058**

The amounts recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement are as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
Current service cost	53,968	62,084
Interest cost	52,179	53,611
Curtailment gain	(770)	(5,673)
Actuarial gains (jubilee awards)	106,446	(87,414)
Amortisation of past service cost	(486,392)	(3,387)
	(274,569)	**19,221**

23. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Long-term loan - Gazprom Neft	30,306,970	37,328,836
Bank and other long-term loans	65,796,475	66,120,490
Finance lease liabilities	432,562	343,080
Other long-term borrowings	59,455	46,825
Less Current portion (note 24)	(6,099,584)	(9,542,713)
	90,495,878	**94,296,518**

Movements on the Group's liabilities from finance activities are as follows:

	Long-term loans	**Short-term loans** (note 24)	**Finance lease**	**Total**
As at 1 January 2016	**113,444,171**	**3,553,120**	**199,289**	**117,196,580**
Proceeds	8,904,811	15,154,463	-	24,059,274
Repayment	(22,064,776)	(6,602,477)	-	(28,667,253)
Non-cash transactions	-	-	141,395	141,395
Foreign exchange difference	3,165,120	84,839	2,396	3,252,355
As at 31 December 2016	**103,449,326**	**12,189,945**	**343,080**	**115,982,351**
As at 1 January 2017	**103,449,326**	**12,189,945**	**343,080**	**115,982,351**
Proceeds	36,955,269	-	-	36,955,269
Repayment	(35,994,594)	(12,032,267)	(117,338)	(48,144,199)
Non-cash transactions	-	-	220,303	220,303
Foreign exchange difference	(8,306,556)	(157,678)	(13,483)	(8,477,717)
As at 31 December 2017	**96,103,445**	**-**	**432,562**	**96,536,007**

a) Long-term loan - Gazprom Neft

As at 31 December 2017 long-term loan - Gazprom Neft amounting to RSD 30,306,970 (2016: RSD 37,328,836), with current portion of RSD 5,510,358 (2016: RSD 5,742,898), relate to loan from Gazprom Neft granted based on the Agreement for Sale and Purchase of shares signed on 24 December 2008. The stated liabilities shall be settled in quarterly instalments starting from December 2012 until 15 May 2023.

b) Bank and other long-term loans

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Domestic	43,338,384	27,522,764
Foreign	22,458,091	38,597,726
	65,796,475	66,120,490
Current portion of long-term loans	(536,801)	(3,773,525)
	65,259,674	**62,346,965**

The maturity of non-current loans was as follows:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Between 1 and 2 years	23,403,612	13,481,072
Between 2 and 5 years	39,342,047	44,609,978
Over 5 years	2,514,015	4,255,915
	65,259,674	**62,346,965**

The carrying amounts of the Group's bank loans are denominated in the following currencies:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
USD	17,934,250	39,607,916
EUR	47,551,800	26,126,044
RSD	814	976
JPY	309,611	385,554
	65,796,475	**66,120,490**

The Group repays loans in accordance with agreed dynamics, i.e. determined annuity plans. The Group has floating interest rates with the creditors. Floating interest rates are connected with Euribor and Libor. Management expects that the Group will be able to fulfil its obligations within agreed timeframe.

The loan agreements contain financial covenants that require the Group's ratio of Consolidated Indebtedness to Consolidated EBITDA. Management believes the Group is in compliance with these covenants as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 respectively.

c) *Financial lease liabilities*

Minimum finance lease payments:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Less than one year	97,576	72,779
1-5 years	399,659	326,305
Over 5 years	611,584	623,996
Future finance charges on finance leases	(676,257)	(680,000)
Present value of finance lease liabilities	**432,562**	**343,080**

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Less than one year (note 24)	52,425	26,290
1-5 years	203,407	124,217
Over 5 years	176,730	192,573
Present value of finance lease liabilities	**432,562**	**343,080**

24. SHORT-TERM FINANCE LIABILITIES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Short-term loans	-	12,189,945
Current portion of long-term loans (note 23)	6,047,159	9,516,423
Current portion of finance lease liabilities (note 23)	52,425	26,290
	6,099,584	**21,732,658**

25. TRADE PAYABLES

As at 31 December 2017 trade payables in a amount of RSD 30,100,904 (31 December 2016: RSD 24,465,282) including payables to parents and subsidiaries-foreign amounting to RSD 11,727,340 (31 December 2016: RSD 5,818,200) fully relate to payables to the supplier Gazprom Neft, St Petersburg, for the purchase of crude oil and services.

26. OTHER SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Specific liabilities	199,075	263,705
Liabilities for unpaid wages and salaries, gross	1,116,595	1,073,870
Interest liabilities	743,499	807,213
Dividends payable	3,772,308	3,772,308
Other payables to employees	1,583,215	646,704
Decommissioning and site restoration costs	1,419,423	1,385,645
Environmental provision	201,836	292,484
Litigation and claims	241,188	235,112
Other current liabilities	120,053	122,414
	9,397,192	**8,599,455**

27. LIABILITIES FOR OTHER TAXES

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Excise tax	5,258,815	5,395,623
Contribution for buffer stocks	527,858	601,357
Income tax	1,953,078	15,661
Other taxes payables	1,447,764	1,467,269
	9,187,515	**7,479,910**

28. ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses as at 31 December 2017 amounting to RSD 4,162,449 (31 December 2016: RSD 3,781,043) mainly relate to accrued employee bonuses of RSD 1,982,895 (31 December 2016: RSD 1,875,503).

29. COST OF PRODUCTION SERVICES

	Year ended 31 December	
	2017	2016
Cost of production services	2,198,742	2,812,406
Transportation services	3,723,605	3,444,162
Maintenance	3,426,803	4,070,590
Rental costs	1,666,379	1,971,522
Fairs	508	7,196
Advertising costs	897,000	917,554
Exploration expenses	624,857	1,247,296
Cost of other services	1,380,209	1,320,674
	13,918,103	**15,791,400**

30. NON-PRODUCTION EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December	
	2017	2016
Costs of non-production services	8,466,351	8,231,868
Representation costs	118,253	79,456
Insurance premium	555,345	387,625
Bank charges	360,491	289,472
Cost of taxes	1,247,685	1,206,296
Mineral extraction tax	1,202,368	1,014,164
Other non-production expenses	1,936,963	2,073,738
	13,887,456	**13,282,619**

Cost of non-production services for the year ended 31 December 2017 amounting to RSD 8,466,351 (2016: RSD 8,231,868) mainly relate to costs of service organizations of RSD 6,287,395; consulting service costs of RSD 442,482; security cost of RSD 513,076 and project management costs of RSD 433,978.

31. FINANCE INCOME

	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
Finance income - related parties		
- foreign exchange differences	2,701,657	879,932
Interest income	726,378	550,034
Amortisation income – discount of receivables	379,211	489,981
Foreign exchange gains	8,986,384	1,358,257
Other finance income	161,659	3,558
	12,955,289	**3,281,762**

32. FINANCE EXPENSE

	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
Finance expenses – related parties		
- foreign exchange differences	2,636,982	1,327,780
- other finance expense	632,427	760,956
Interest expenses	2,414,743	2,677,708
Decommissioning provision: unwinding of the present value discount	138,488	118,943
Provision of trade and other non-current receivables: discount	-	296,429
Foreign exchange losses	2,271,579	3,899,042
Other finance expenses	27,593	9,818
	8,121,812	**9,090,676**

33. INCOME FROM VALUATION OF ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
Reversal of impairment of LT financial investments	541	788
Income from valuation:		
- trade and specific receivables (note 6)	234,586	4,436,553
- other receivables (note 6)	74,260	2,086,767
	309,387	**6,524,108**

34. OTHER INCOME

	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
Gains on disposal - PPE	103,309	379,232
Gains on disposal - materials	43,423	59,794
Surpluses from stock count	468,984	420,439
Payables written off	39,130	104,158
Release of long-term provisions	310,582	504,682
Release of impairment:		
- Investment property (note 9)	16,869	79,957
- Inventory	896	12,505
- PPE & Other property	1,939	8,807
Penalty interest	142,323	125,672
Other income	86,480	302,152
	1,213,935	**1,997,398**

35. OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
Loss on disposal - PPE	223,329	310,543
Shortages from stock count	584,272	605,785
Write-off receivables	28,767	58,330
Write-off inventories	197,538	85,325
Impairment:		
- Intangible assets (note 8)	27,889	-
- PPE (note 9)	265,146	42,867
- Inventory	8,431	54,051
- Other property	6,974	7,837
- Investment property (note 9)	43,396	-
Other expenses	352,116	660,996
	1,737,858	**1,825,734**

36. INCOME TAXES

Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
Income tax for the year	5,640,826	2,132,078
Deferred income tax for the period (note 12)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,615,639	496,135
	7,256,465	**2,628,213**

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to the Group's profits as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2017	2016
Profit before tax	**34,219,116**	**17,641,639**
Tax calculated at domestic tax rates applicable to profits in the respective countries	5,358,430	2,646,246
Tax effect on:		
Revenues exempt from taxation	(323,153)	(21,019)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		
- Tax paid in Angola	2,177,957	250,449
- Other expenses not deductable	253,836	241,564
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognised (utilized recognised tax credit), net	(66,021)	(434,051)
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense	(144,584)	(30,736)
	7,256,465	**2,652,453**
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	(24,240)
	7,256,465	**2,628,213**
Effective income tax rate	21.21%	14.90%

The weighted average applicable tax rate was 21.21% (2016: 14.90%). The increase is caused by a change in the profitability of the Group and due to Global agreement with the Ministry of finance and General Tax administration of the Republic of Angola signed in June 2017 by which Group agreed to pay tax charges for the fiscal years 2002 – 2016.

37. OPERATING LEASES

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease by lessor:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Less than one year	278,871	256,812
1-5 years	417,942	349,136
Over 5 years	149,922	138,121
	846,735	**744,069**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease by lessee:

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Less than one year	1,024,584	1,372,745
1-5 years	3,698,384	672,147
Over 5 years	951,109	213,137
	5,674,077	**2,258,029**

The Group rentals mainly O&G equipment and petrol stations.

38. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Capital commitments

As of 31 December 2017 the Group has entered into contracts to purchase property, plant and equipment for RSD 11,347,097 (31 December 2016: RSD 5,324,487) and drilling and exploration works estimated to 58.17 USD million (31 December 2016: 40.17 USD million).

Environmental protection

Based on an internal assessment of compliance with the Republic of Serbia environmental legislation as at the reporting date, the Group's management recognised an environmental provision in the amount of RSD 681,162 (31 December 2016: RSD 838,655).

The Group's Management believes that cash outflows related to provision will not be significantly higher than the ones already provided for. However, it is possible that these costs will increase significantly in the future, should the legislation become more restrictive.

Taxes

Tax laws are subject to different interpretations and frequent amendments. Tax authorities' interpretation of Tax laws may differ to those made by the Group's management. As result, some transactions may be disputed by tax authorities and the Group may have to pay additional taxes, penalties and interests. Tax liability due date is five years. Tax authorities have rights to determine unpaid liabilities within five years since the transaction date. Management has assessed that the Group has paid all tax liabilities as of 31 December 2017.

There were no other material commitments and contingent liabilities of the Group.

39. GROUP ENTITIES

The consolidated financial statements of below listed subsidiaries are consolidated as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016:

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Nature of business	Share % 31-Dec 2017	Share % 31-Dec 2016
NIS Petrol d.o.o., Banja Luka	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Trade	100	100
NIS Petrol e.o.o.d., Sofija	Bulgaria	Trade	100	100
NIS Petrol SRL, Bucharest	Romania	Trade	100	100
Pannon naftagas Kft, Budapest	Hungary	Electricity	100	100
NIS Oversiz, St Petersburg	Russia	Other	100	100
Naftagas-naftni servisi d.o.o. Novi Sad	Serbia	O&G activity	100	100
NTC NIS-Naftagas d.o.o. Novi Sad	Serbia	O&G activity	100	100
Naftagas-tehnicki servisi d.o.o. Zrenjanin	Serbia	O&G activity	100	100
Naftagas-Transport d.o.o. Novi Sad	Serbia	Transport	100	100
O Zone a.d., Belgrade	Serbia	Other	100	100
G Petrol d.o.o. Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Trade	100	100
Jadran - Naftagas d.o.o. Banja Luka	Bosnia and Herzegovina	O&G activity	66	66
Svetlost, Bujanovac	Serbia	Trade	51	51

The proportion of the voting rights in the subsidiary undertakings held directly by the parent company do not differ from the proportion of ordinary shares held.

40. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

The majority owner of the Company is Gazprom Neft, St Petersburg, Russian Federation, with 56.15% shares of the Company. The total of 29.87% shares of the Company are owned by the Republic of Serbia, while 13.98% are owned by non-controlling shareholders and are quoted on the Belgrade Stock Exchange. Gazprom, Russian Federation is the ultimate owner of the Company.

During 2017 and 2016, the Group entered into business transactions with its related parties. The most significant transactions with related parties in the mentioned periods related to supply/delivery of crude oil, petroleum products and energy.

As of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 the outstanding balances with related parties other than state and state own companies were as follows:

	Joint venture	Parent	Parent's subsidiaries and associates
As at 31 December 2017			
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,047,021	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	2,471,779
Other receivables	269,242	-	-
Payment in advance	-	-	2,754
Long-term liabilities	-	(24,796,612)	-
Short-term financial liabilities	-	(5,510,358)	-
Advances received	-	-	(74,404)
Trade payables	-	(11,727,340)	(2,300,308)
	2,316,263	**(42,034,310)**	**99,821**
As at 31 December 2016			
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,047,021	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	1,047,541
Other receivables	220,243	-	-
Long-term liabilities	-	(31,585,938)	-
Short-term financial liabilities	-	(5,742,898)	-
Advances received	-	-	(23,091)
Trade payables	-	(5,818,200)	(1,079,842)
	2,267,264	**(43,147,036)**	**(55,392)**

For the year ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 the following transaction occurred with related parties:

	Joint venture	Parent	Parent's subsidiaries and associates
Year ended 31 December 2017			
Sales revenue	-	-	32,561,306
Other operating income	-	-	2,377
Cost of goods sold	-	-	(10,312,815)
Cost of material	-	(31,926,861)	-
Cost of production services	-	-	(197,261)
Non-material expense	-	(3,000)	(116,320)
Finance expense	-	(632,427)	-
Other income	-	83,321	-
Other expenses	-	(69,543)	(253)
	-	**(32,548,510)**	**21,937,034**
Year ended 31 December 2016			
Sales revenue	-	-	23,025,017
Cost of goods sold	-	-	(8,473,522)
Cost of material	-	(36,864,735)	-
Cost of production services	-	-	(113,594)
Non-material expense	-	(10)	(141,857)
Finance expense	-	(2,088,736)	-
Finance income	-	760,956	-
Other income	-	133,073	-
Other expenses	-	(148,657)	(260)
	-	**(38,208,109)**	**14,295,784**

Main balances and transactions with state and mayor state owned companies:

	Parent's subsidiaries and associates	Other
As at 31 December 2017		
Trade and other receivables (gross)		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	1,446,685	-
• *Srbijagas*	-	109,748
• *Republika Srbija*	-	3,740,763
• *Other state owned companies*	-	4,936,110
Trade and other payables		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	(1,252,736)	-
• *Srbijagas*	-	(77,059)
Other current liabilities		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	(13,646)	-
	180,303	**8,709,562**
As at 31 December 2016		
Trade and other receivables (gross)		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	-	10,349,446
• *Srbijagas*	-	34,142
• *Republika Srbija*	-	21,764,308
• *Other state owned companies*	-	3,621,268
Trade and other payables		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	-	(675,393)
• *Srbijagas*	-	(141,195)
Other current liabilities		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	-	(1,567)
	-	**34,951,009**

	Parent's subsidiaries and associates	Other
As at 31 December 2017		
Operating income		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	21,947,228	-
• *Srbijagas*	-	782,306
Operating expenses		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	(195,139)	-
• *Srbijagas*	-	(926,488)
	21,752,089	**(144,182)**
As at 31 December 2016		
Operating income		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	-	13,847,087
• *Srbijagas*	-	1,284,610
Operating expenses		
• *HIP Petrohemija*	-	(195,479)
• *Srbijagas*	-	(1,123,794)
	-	**13,812,424**

Transactions with state controlled entities mainly relates to sales of petroleum products based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties.

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

In the year ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 the Group recognized RSD 1,029,116 and RSD 864,392; respectively, as compensation for key management personnel (Chief Executive Officer, members of the Board of Directors and Advisory Board and Corporate Secretary). Key management remuneration includes salaries, bonuses and other contributions.

NIS Group
Contact information

The Group's office is:

12 Narodnog Fronta St.,
Novi Sad, Republic of Serbia
21000

Telephone: (+ 381 21) 481 1111
e-mail: office@nis.eu

www.nis.eu

Investor relations
e-mail: investor.relations@nis.eu